

Report on Progress with Implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs)

Period 3: 2009-2014

**East Gippsland RFA, Central Highlands RFA, North East RFA,
West Victoria RFA and Gippsland RFA**

November 2017

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Key contributors

- Victorian Government (Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning)
- Victorian Government (Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources)
- Australian Government (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources)
- Australian Government (Department of the Environment and Energy)

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Table of Contents

TABLES	V
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	VII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IX
BACKGROUND	IX
PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF RFA MILESTONES AND OBLIGATIONS.....	IX
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. PROGRESS AGAINST MILESTONES AND OBLIGATIONS.....	4
2.1. DURATION OF AGREEMENT	4
2.2. RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS.....	4
2.3. MILESTONES.....	9
2.4. FIVE-YEARLY REVIEW	9
2.5. ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT	10
2.6. MONITORING, REPORTING AND CONSULTATIVE MECHANISMS	11
2.7. SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS.....	17
2.8. PRIVATE LAND.....	18
2.9. THREATENED FLORA AND FAUNA	19
2.10. WATER	25
2.11. THE CAR RESERVE SYSTEM.....	25
2.12. INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT.....	29
2.13. INDIGENOUS HERITAGE	40
2.14. PLANTATIONS	42
2.15. OTHER FOREST USES.....	42
2.16. COMPETITION PRINCIPLES	44
2.17. RESEARCH	45
2.18. FUNDING	47
2.19. DATA AGREEMENT	47
2.20. LEGALLY BINDING PROVISIONS	48
3. THE RESULTS OF MONITORING OF SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS	53
4. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM REVIEW PERIODS 1 & 2.....	54
4.1. RELATIONSHIP TO STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS.....	54
4.2. MILESTONES.....	56
4.3. FIVE-YEARLY REVIEW	56
4.4. MONITORING, REPORTING AND CONSULTATIVE MECHANISMS	57
4.5. SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS.....	58
4.6. THREATENED FLORA AND FAUNA	59
4.7. WATER	59
4.8. THE CAR RESERVE SYSTEM.....	60
4.9. INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT.....	60
4.10. INDIGENOUS HERITAGE	62
4.11. FUNDING	63
5. DOCUMENTS CITED IN THIS REPORT.....	64
APPENDIX 1 - CAR RESERVE SYSTEM	66
APPENDIX 2 – THREATENED SPECIES.....	118
APPENDIX 3 – LISTING, PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ESTATE VALUES ..	130

APPENDIX 4 - PUBLIC REPORTING AND CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES.....	134
APPENDIX 5 - RESEARCH.....	137

TABLES

Table 1: Index of RFA milestones and obligations reported in this review	3
Table 2: Species restricted to Victoria and found in the Victorian RFA region listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) and the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), for which Recovery Plans have been adopted in Period 3	20
Table 3: Species and ecological communities listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) and the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), extending beyond Victoria and found in the East Gippsland RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3	21
Table 4: Species and ecological communities listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) and the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), extending beyond Victoria and found in the Central Highlands RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3	21
Table 5: Species and ecological communities listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) and the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), found in the North East RFA region and outside Victoria, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3	22
Table 6: Species and ecological communities listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) and the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), extending beyond Victoria and found in the West Victoria RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3	22
Table 7: Species and ecological communities listed under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) and the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic), extending beyond Victoria and found in the Gippsland RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3	23
Table 8: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the East Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)	67
Table 9: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Central Highlands RFA region (as at July 2014)	70
Table 10: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the North East RFA region (as at July 2014)	74
Table 11: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the West Victoria RFA region (as at July 2014)	80
Table 12: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)	100
Table 13: Representation of old-growth in the East Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)	106
Table 14: Representation of old-growth in the Central Highlands RFA region (as at July 2014)	107
Table 15: Representation of old-growth in the North East RFA region (as at July 2014)	108

Table 16: Representation of old-growth in the West Victoria RFA region (as July at 2014)	109
Table 17: Representation of old-growth in the Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014).	115
Table 18: Listing status of prioritised species for nomination under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic)	119
Table 19: Priority Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Central Highlands RFA for nomination under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic)	120
Table 20: Prioritised flora species in the East Gippsland RFA for nomination and preparation of an Action Statement or Recovery Plan	121
Table 21: Prioritised Ecological Vegetation Classes in the East Gippsland RFA for preparation of an Action Statement	122
Table 22: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority fauna species identified in the East Gippsland RFA (as at 30 June 2014)	123
Table 23: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the Central Highlands RFA (as at 30 June 2014)	125
Table 24: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the North East RFA (as at 30 June 2014)	126
Table 25: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the West Victoria RFA (as at 30 June 2014)	127
Table 26: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the Gippsland RFA (as at 30 June 2014)	128
Table 27: Prioritised potentially threatening processes for preparation of an Action Statement	128

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Actions for Biodiversity Conservation
AFCS	Australian Forest Certification Scheme
AHC Act	<i>Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975</i> (Cwth)
API	Aerial photography interpretation
CAR reserve system	Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative reserve system
CH	Central Highlands RFA
Code	<i>Code of Practice for Timber Production 2007</i> (or predecessors)
Commonwealth	Commonwealth of Australia
CRA	Comprehensive Regional Assessment
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DEDJTR	Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (Victorian Government)
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (Victorian Government)
DEPI	Department of Environment and Primary Industries (Victorian Government)
Draft Report	<i>A Draft Report on Progress with Implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs)</i>
Eastern Victoria	Area of Victoria east of the Hume Highway
ECC	Environment Conservation Council
EG	East Gippsland RFA
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth)
ESP Act	<i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i> (Cwth)
EVC	Ecological Vegetation Class
Final Report	<i>Final Report on Progress with Implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs)</i>
FFG Act	<i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic)
FMA	Forest Management Area
G	Gippsland RFA
GLaWAC	Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation
GMZ	General Management Zone
Joint Government Response	<i>Joint Australian and Victorian Government Response to the Independent Review on Progress with Implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs)</i>
IFPS	Integrated Forest Planning System
Joint Study	Australian Heritage Commission/NRE study of the National Estate
LCC	Land Conservation Council
MIG	Montréal Process Implementation Group
MRSD Act	<i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i> (Vic)
NE	North East RFA
NRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment (Victorian Government)
Period 1	Period of time on which the first five-yearly review of the Victorian RFAs is based (date RFA signed to 30 June 2004)
Period 2	Period of time on which the second five-yearly review of the Victorian RFAs is based (1 July 2004 to 30 June 2009)

Period 3	Period of time on which the third five-yearly review of the Victorian RFAs is based (1 July 2009 to 30 June 2014)
RFA	Regional Forest Agreement
RNE	Register of the National Estate
SFRI	Statewide Forest Resource Inventory
SFT Act	<i>Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic)</i>
SMZ	Special Management Zone
SPZ	Special Protection Zone
VEAC	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council
VicFISAP	Victorian Forest Industry Structural Adjustment Program
VFMP	Victorian Forest Monitoring Program
W	West Victoria RFA
Western Victoria	Area of Victoria west of the Hume Highway

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The State of Victoria and the Commonwealth of Australia (the Parties) entered into five Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) between February 1997 and March 2000. These 20 year agreements establish the framework for the conservation and sustainable management of forests within each of the five Victorian RFA regions. The main objectives of the Victorian RFAs are:

- to identify a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system and provide for the conservation of those areas
- to provide for the ecologically sustainable management and use of forests in each RFA region, and
- to provide for the long-term stability of forests and forest industries.

To assist in achieving their objectives, each of the Victorian RFAs contains milestones and obligations agreed to by the Parties upon signing of the RFAs. This report, jointly prepared by the Parties, contributes to the third five-yearly review of the Victorian RFAs. Table 1 lists the Clauses (milestones and obligations) in the Victorian RFAs identified for review in the *Scoping Agreement for the review of progress with implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements* (Scoping Agreement).

Progress with implementation of RFA milestones and obligations

The Parties have made substantial progress in implementing the milestones and obligations set out in the Victorian RFAs.

Most milestones in the Victorian RFAs were achieved in the Periods 1 and 2 and one milestone in the West Victoria RFA was completed in Period 3. Two milestones in the Central Highlands, North East and Gippsland RFAs, and three milestones in the West Victoria RFA, have not been met.

In Period 3, the West Victoria RFA milestone for Victoria to produce and publish a Forest Management Plan for the Portland and Horsham FMAs was achieved. The *Portland and Horsham forests: Forest Management Plan 2010* was released on 7 April 2011 (refer Section 2.11). In addition, the management plan for the Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park was finalised in December 2009.

The milestones in the Central Highlands, North East, West Victoria and Gippsland RFAs for the Parties to develop Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values, and to develop a schedule to the Statewide data agreement and lodge archival copies of data, have not been completed (refer Sections 2.6 and 2.19). The Statewide cultural heritage guidelines were not developed in Period 3 while Victoria was reviewing and amending the Victorian legislation relevant to the management of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage.

During Periods 1 and 2, forest management reforms that reduced the area of public land available for timber harvesting in the West Victoria RFA region negated the value of undertaking the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory and Integrated Forest Planning System works in the West Victoria RFA region (refer Section 2.6). However, during Period 3 the *Review of Commercial Forestry Management in Western Victoria* updated the estimates of timber resource availability and sustainable harvest levels for the FMAs in western Victoria including

the forests within the West Victoria RFA region.

All of the public land tenure changes identified in the Victorian RFAs have been implemented. The Informal Reserves identified in the Victorian RFAs were effective on signing of the RFAs. Outside of the RFA framework, Victoria also implemented additions to the 'Dedicated Reserves' component of the CAR reserve system in the East Gippsland and North East RFA regions during Period 3.

In the North East RFA region, approximately 170 hectares of State forest and public land was added to the 'Dedicated Reserves' component of the CAR reserve system based on VEAC's recommendation in the River Red Gum Forests investigation. In Period 3, the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009 (Vic)* added over 45 000 hectares of State forest to the conservation reserve system in East Gippsland. In implementing these additions to the conservation reserve system in East Gippsland, the then Victorian Government reviewed and amended the forest management zoning scheme in the East Gippsland RFA region.

Within Period 3, the changes to that component of the CAR reserve system in State forest have not led to a net deterioration in the protection of identified CAR values (EVCs and old-growth forest). However, as reported in the previous five-yearly review report, it is not possible to compare the current level of protection of EVC and old-growth forest values in each RFA region with the level of protection in place when the RFAs were signed, as improvements in knowledge and technology mean that the inputs have changed (refer Section 2.11). The tables in Appendix 1 document the current levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth forest in the CAR reserve system in the RFA regions.

Since the signing of the Victorian RFAs, National Estate commitments were overtaken by events arising from the then Australian Government changes to legislation (refer Section 2.2 and Appendix 3).

In addition to the milestones identified above, some obligations were not achieved during Period 3. A review of the *Forest Management Plan for the Midlands Forest Management Area* (NRE 1996) was not undertaken during the Period 3 while the then Victorian Government was considering the broader management planning framework for Victoria's State forests. A review of this management plan is not currently scheduled (refer Section 2.11).

During Period 3, Victoria has continued to implement improvements in sustainable forest management including new and amended Victorian legislation, a new forest monitoring program, reviewing the environmental regulatory framework for commercial timber harvesting on public land and implementing a new audit program for commercial timber harvesting in Victoria's State forests.

The Code of Practice for Timber Production is a key regulatory instrument that applies to commercial timber production in both public and private native forests and plantations in Victoria. Compliance is required under the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic)* and via its incorporation into the Victoria Planning Provisions.

Victoria continues to conduct environmental audits of commercial timber harvesting on public land. These audits are used to measure compliance with the Code of Practice for Timber Production and to assess environmental impacts from commercial timber harvesting activities. Audits are conducted by independent third-party environmental auditors appointed

under the *Environment Protection Act 1970* (Vic). Audits assess the effectiveness of organisations regulated, the regulator and the regulatory framework. The audit reports are published on the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) website.

In 2010, Victoria implemented a new audit program for commercial timber harvesting in Victoria's State forests. The program was designed to allow for the independent examination of the full lifecycle of activities associated with timber harvesting including operational and tactical planning, roading, harvesting, coupe closure, and regeneration.

During Period 2, Victoria adopted the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* which are consistent with the Montréal Process, an internationally agreed framework for measuring sustainable forest management. Victoria reports on the results of monitoring of the sustainability indicators through five-yearly State of the Forests reporting, at both the state and national level. *Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013* and *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2013* were published during the Period 3.

Since the previous *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2008*, Victoria has made significant improvements to the way it collects forest monitoring data, as well as the quality, coverage and accuracy of spatial and other data. In particular, the Victorian Forest Monitoring Program has been established specifically for the collection and analysis of data for detecting trends in the extent, state and condition of Victoria's public forests.

During Period 3, an audit by the Victorian Auditor-General examined whether Victoria's native forest timber resources on public land in eastern Victoria were being managed productively and sustainably. The audit concluded Victoria's timber resources are being managed productively but the environmental, economic and social sustainability of timber resources could be further improved. The Victorian Auditor-General's 2013 report, *Managing Victoria's Native Forest Timber Resources*, is available at <http://www.audit.vic.gov.au>.

In 2013, the then Victorian Government amended the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* to improve long-term resource security for the timber industry. The changes provided for allocating timber resources to VicForests through the Allocation Order indefinitely and for VicForests to be able to offer longer-term contracts to industry.

Each year VicForests prepares a Resource Outlook that provides an indication of the medium and long-term availability of high quality sawlog from the available and commercially suitable forest stands in State forest in eastern Victoria. The 2014 Resource Outlook used new information and wood supply modelling system for predicting the long term resources. This includes a new forest description, new growth models derived from long-term permanent growth plot data and estimates of product yield based on ten years of harvesting activity across a wide range of forest types in eastern Victoria.

There was a decline in the availability of timber resources during Period 3. This decline resulted from the landscape scale fires in 2003, 2006-07 and 2009 which burnt over 2 million hectares of eastern Victoria, significantly impacting the availability of timber resources into the future. Victoria's native hardwood processing industry has adapted to declining resource availability and competition from softwood plantation products, by pursuing value-adding opportunities and embracing new specialty markets for its products.

The effective regeneration of harvested areas within State forest is required to maintain ecosystem sustainability and future productive capacity of the forest. The Code of Practice for

Timber Production 2007 requires all State forest areas in Victoria which have been subjected to timber harvesting to be regenerated to approximate the composition and spatial distribution of canopy species common to the coupe prior to harvesting, where they can be determined. Harvested stands that do not meet the required standards following the first regeneration treatment must be re-treated. During Period 3, Victoria completed a comprehensive review of its outstanding regeneration responsibilities in eastern Victoria. The Victorian Government will continue to explore opportunities to prioritise the outstanding pre-2004 regeneration in eastern Victoria.

In Period 3, the then Victorian Government entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) with the Gunaikurnai people. The agreement recognises their rights to access and interest over parts of the East Gippsland, Gippsland, North East and Central Highlands RFA regions. It also provides a process for joint management of 10 specific parks and reserves in the agreement area. The Victorian Government has established consultation and engagement processes with the Gunaikurnai people in relation to land management and other activities in the agreement area.

The then Victorian Government also entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement with the Dja Dja Wurrung people, which covers a part of the West Victoria RFA region. The Victorian Government is working with the Dja Dja Wurrung people to develop and implement agreed engagement and participation processes relating to land management and other activities in their Recognition and Settlement Agreement area that will establish Dja Dja Wurrung as partners.

During Period 3, the previous *Indigenous Partnership Framework 2007-2010* was reviewed. A new plan *Meerreeeng Wanga Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2014-2019* has been developed by Victoria. Since the creation of DELWP in 2015, which is outside of Period 3, the Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) Meerreeeng Wanga plan has been superseded by the *Munganin–Gadhaba ‘Achieve Together’ DELWP Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2016-2020*. *Munganin–Gadhaba* identifies actions to achieve the outcomes of recognition and respect, opportunity and prosperity, and participation and collaboration.

This report contributes to the third five-yearly review of the performance of the Victorian RFAs. The review does not open up the RFAs to renegotiation, however both Parties may agree to some minor modifications to incorporate the review findings.

This report also provides information on progress with implementation of the joint government response to the independent review of the combined first and second five-yearly review of progress with implementation of the Victorian RFAs, delivered in 2010.

Section 4 provides an update on the status of implementation of the joint government response to the 15 ‘C’ recommendations on additional issues that should be considered by the governments for the continued implementation of the Victorian RFAs. Implementation of the joint government response is complete for over half of the ‘R’ recommendations and the remainder are underway.

1. INTRODUCTION

The RFAs are 20 year agreements between the Commonwealth of Australia and State governments (Western Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales and Victoria) for the conservation and sustainable management of Australia's native forests. The RFAs are given legislative status through the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cwth). The RFAs provide for increased certainty for forest-based industries, forest-dependent communities and conservation. They are the result of years of scientific study, consultation and negotiation covering a diverse range of interests. All of the Victorian RFAs have a provision requiring that the process for extending the Agreements for a further period will be determined jointly by the Victorian and Australian governments as part of the third five-yearly review.

Of the ten RFAs in Australia, half apply to Victoria. The State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia (the Parties) entered into the RFAs as follows:

RFA Region	Date of agreement
East Gippsland	3 February 1997
Central Highlands	27 March 1998
North East	9 August 1999
West Victoria	31 March 2000
Gippsland	31 March 2000

The Victorian and Australian Governments committed to ensuring the Victorian RFAs are durable and that the obligations and commitments that they contain are delivered to ensure effective conservation, forest management and forest industry outcomes. The Australian Government's role is to coordinate a national approach to environmental and industry-development issues, while the State Government has constitutional responsibility for forest management in Victoria.

The Victorian RFAs seek to balance and protect the full range of environmental, social, economic and heritage values that forests provide for current and future generations. The RFAs are a key outcome of the 1992 *National Forest Policy Statement* through which the Australian, state and territory governments committed to the sustainable management of all Australian forests, whether the forest is on public or private land, or reserved or available for production.

Victoria's RFAs were developed following Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRAs) which evaluated the economic, social, environmental and heritage values of forest regions and involved the full range of stakeholder and community groups. The CRAs provided the Victorian and Australian governments with the information needed to make long-term decisions about forest use and sustainable development, and provided the framework for the development of the Victorian RFAs. Each Victorian RFA involved at least 50 assessment projects in disciplines ranging from biology and zoology to economics and sociology.

The Victorian RFAs:

- identify a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) Reserve System and provide for the conservation of those areas
- provide for the ecologically sustainable management and use of forests in each RFA region, and
- are for the purpose of providing long-term stability of forests and forest industries.

To assist in achieving their objectives, each of the Victorian RFAs contains obligations, commitments and milestones to ensure the RFAs are implemented effectively.

An important element of each of the Victorian RFAs is the requirement for a five-yearly review of the performance of the RFAs. Clauses 30, 31 and 32 of the East Gippsland RFA, clauses 36, 37 and 38 of the Central Highlands and North East RFAs, and clauses 37, 38 and 39 of the West Victoria and Gippsland RFAs require the five-yearly review to provide an assessment of progress of the RFA against the established milestones, and include:

- the extent to which milestones and obligations have been met, including the management of the National Estate
- the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators, and
- invited public comment on the performance of the Agreement.

The first and second five-yearly review of the performance of the Victorian RFAs have been completed for the periods between the date the RFAs were signed and 30 June 2004 (Period 1), and between 1 July 2004 and 30 June 2009 (Period 2). The reports from the combined first and second five-yearly review are available on the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

This report for the third five-yearly review of the Victorian RFAs was jointly prepared by the State of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia and assesses the performance of each of the Victorian RFAs between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2014 (Period 3). This report should be read in conjunction with the *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2013*¹ which fulfils the requirement in the Victorian RFAs to report on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators.

Only those milestones or obligations that are ongoing or had not been completed prior to Period 3 are reported on in this review of progress with implementation. These milestones and obligations are listed in the Scoping Agreement and Table 1 of this report. In instances where milestones and obligations have been completed and reported against in an earlier five-yearly review report they are noted in this report, however, they are not in scope for further review.

The format of this report is consistent throughout. Each clause of the RFAs identified for review in the Scoping Agreement (see Table 1), or completed and reported against in an earlier five-yearly review report, is stated. A review of progress against each clause for Period 3 follows. The information is current to 30 June 2014 and does not repeat details of progress made prior to 1 July 2009 that was reported in the previous combined first and second five-yearly review. Where appropriate, progress against milestones and obligations is reported separately for each of the Victorian RFAs.

The Victorian and Australian governments have agreed to provide information on progress with implementation of the joint government response to the independent review of the combined first and second five-yearly review of progress with implementation of the Victorian RFAs. Information is provided in Section 4 of this report.

With the release of this report, a 6 week period of public comment commences. Submissions received by DELWP will be forwarded to an Independent Reviewer for analysis. A report prepared by the Independent Reviewer will be considered by the Victorian and Australian

¹ <https://www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/forest-management/state-of-the-forests-report>

governments when preparing a joint response to the Independent Reviewer report. The Independent Reviewer report and joint government response will be publicly available on the DELWP website.

Table 1: Index of RFA milestones and obligations reported in this review

RFA	East Gippsland	Central Highlands	North East	West Victoria	Gippsland	Report Section
Clause number						
Duration of the Agreement	5	6	6	6	6	2.1
Relationship to statutory obligations	12, 15, 17-18, 21, 23	21, 25, 27-30, 32-33	21, 25, 27-30, 32-33	21, 25, 28-31, 33-34	21, 25, 28-31, 33-34	2.2
Milestones	25	35	35	36	36	2.3
Five-yearly review	30-32	36-38	36-38	37-39	37-39	2.4
Ecologically sustainable forest management	33	39-40	39-40	40-41	40-41	2.5
Monitoring, reporting and consultative mechanisms	26-28, 34	41-43, 45(c), 45(d)	41-43, 45(a), 45(b)	42-44, 46	42-44, 46(a), 46(b)	2.6
Private land	42	52	52	53	53	2.8
Threatened flora and fauna	43-45	55-58	55-58	56-59	56-59	2.9
The CAR reserve system	50	63-64	63-64	65-67	65-66	2.11
Industry development	53	67-72	66-71	68-72, 74-76	68-72, 74-76	2.12
Indigenous heritage	54	74	73	78	78	2.13
Other forest uses	57-60	77-80	76-79	83-86	83-86	2.14
Competition principles	61	82	80	88	88	2.15
Research	62-64	83-85	81-83	89-91	89-91	2.16
Funding	65, 66					2.17
Data agreement		86	84	92	92	2.18
Forest management		89	86.4, 86.5, 87	94.2, 94.3, 94.4, 95	94.4, 95	2.19
Compensation		90	88	96	96	2.19
Attachment number						
CAR reserve system	1	1	1	1	1	Appendix 1
Threatened flora, fauna and communities	4	2	2	2	2	Appendix 2
Listing, protection and management of national estate values	2	3	3	3	3	Appendix 3
Milestones	3	4	4	4	4	Refer to relevant clause numbers
Research	7	6	6	6	6	Appendix 5
Indigenous heritage				8	8	2.12

The Victorian RFA review process to which this report contributes satisfies the requirement of each Victorian RFA to undertake a review of the performance of the RFAs for the third five-year period.

2. PROGRESS AGAINST MILESTONES AND OBLIGATIONS

2.1. Duration of Agreement

Obligation	Clause numbers
The process for extending the Agreement for a further period will be determined jointly by the Parties as part of the third yearly review.	EG - 5 CH - 6 NE - 6 W - 6 G - 6

This commitment is in progress.

Implementation of this commitment will be addressed bi-laterally by the Parties during this third five-yearly review of implementation of the Victorian RFAs. During this five-yearly review, the Parties amended the East Gippsland RFA to extend it for 13 months to 27 March 2018, which lines up the expiry date with the Central Highlands RFA.

2.2. Relationship to statutory obligations

Obligation	Clause numbers
Parties will manage their respective responsibilities with regard to the National Estate in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement as detailed in the RFA Attachment.	EG - 12 CH - 21 NE - 21 W - 21 G - 21

This commitment has been overtaken by events.

In 2003, the then Australian Government repealed the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth) (AHC Act) and amended the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) (EPBC Act) to provide for a National Heritage List to replace the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

The RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, which means that no new places can be added, or any existing places, or values of places, removed. The Register continued as a statutory register until February 2012 and the Australian Government Minister was required to consider information in the RNE in the course of his decision making under the EPBC Act during this period.

From February 2012, all references to the Register were removed from the EPBC Act and AHC Act; however the RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive.

All heritage places on the RNE, National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List can be found by searching the Australian Heritage Database (<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>).

Obligations in the RFA Attachment referred to in this Clause, and a review of progress against these obligations, is provided in Appendix 3.

Obligation	Clause numbers
The Commonwealth notes that its obligations to promote endangered species protection will involve ongoing cooperative work with Victorian agencies concerning the RFA region.	EG - 15 CH - 25 NE - 25 W - 25 G - 25

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The Parties continued to promote the protection and management of threatened species and ecological communities through recovery planning and implementation. Joint Commonwealth-State funded work primarily involves the implementation of recovery activities for nationally listed (EPBC Act) species. New or revised recovery plans are jointly prepared and funded and implemented cooperatively by the Parties.

As part of the implementation of priority actions for recovery of threatened species and ecological communities in Victoria, the Australian Government provided funding through a range of programmes such as Caring for Our Country (2008 – 2013) and the Biodiversity Fund of the Clean Energy Future Initiative (2011 – 2013). The Australian Government provided this funding through these programmes for a range of activities across Victoria; it was not specifically targeted at the Victorian RFA regions.

In July 2014, which is outside of Period 3, a Threatened Species Commissioner was appointed by the Australian Government to bring a new national focus and effort to threatened species conservation including working collaboratively with all levels of government, scientists, the non-profit sector, industry and the community.

Milestone	Clause numbers
The Commonwealth undertakes to use its best endeavours to secure the enactment of legislation which amends the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth) by inserting definitions of 'Forestry Operations', 'RFA Forestry Operations' and 'RFA or Regional Forest Agreement' identical to those contained in the Regional Forest Agreements Bill (Cwth) and introduce such legislation into the Parliament of the Commonwealth by 30 June 2000. The purpose of these amendments is to give effect to the Commonwealth Government's intention that Forestry Operations in RFA regions may be undertaken without approval under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth).	W - 26 G - 26

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

<p>Obligation Parties agree to actively investigate, and participate in, World Heritage assessment of the Australia-wide Eucalypt theme, including any potential contribution from the RFA region.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 16 CH - 26 NE - 26 W - 27 G - 27</p>
<p>Obligation Parties note that in order to progress work and then proceed to World Heritage nomination, the agreement of all relevant governments will be required.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 17 CH - 27 NE - 27 W - 28 G - 28</p>
<p>Obligation Parties agree that any potential nomination for World Heritage involving areas in the RFA region could be achieved from within the CAR reserve system.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 18 CH - 28 NE - 28 W - 29 G - 29</p>
<p>Obligation The Commonwealth agrees that it will give full consideration to the potential socio-economic consequences of any World Heritage nomination of places in the RFA region and that any such nomination will only occur after the fullest consultation and with agreement of the State.</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 29 NE - 29 W - 30 G - 30</p>
<p>Obligation The Parties agree that before any World Heritage nomination is made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all necessary management arrangements, including joint policy coordination arrangements will be agreed; and • all related funding issues will be resolved to the satisfaction of both Parties. 	<p>Clause numbers CH - 30 NE - 30 W - 31 G - 31</p>

The ongoing commitments were met during Period 3. The commitment to investigate, and participate in, World Heritage assessment of the Australia-wide Eucalypt theme was met during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

In 2004, the then Environment Protection and Heritage Council (a Commonwealth, States and Territories Ministerial Council) agreed in the National Heritage Protocol (relating to the coordination of Australian, State and Territory governments with respect to the protection of heritage), that as a general principle, future nominations for World Heritage listing will be drawn from the National Heritage List. All heritage places on the National Heritage List can be found by searching the Australian Heritage Database (<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>).

In 2007, the then Environment Protection and Heritage Council agreed to the development of a World Heritage Tentative List, which is a prerequisite for a place being nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List.

In 2009, the then Environment Protection and Heritage Council endorsed the Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement. The Agreement sets out the arrangements between the Commonwealth and the states and territories for the management of Australia's World Heritage properties.

Under the Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement, the preparation of a World Heritage nomination is the responsibility of the state or territory in which the place is located. The World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement commits the Australian Government to consult with the states and territories and to use its best endeavours to obtain agreement on properties for inclusion in Australia's World Heritage Tentative List.

The Victorian and Australian governments continue to participate in the development of Australia's World Heritage Tentative List. In 2009, the then Victorian Government proposed to the Australian Government that Australia's World Heritage Tentative List include the Alpine, Baw Baw, Coopracambra, Croajingolong, Errindundra, Mount Buffalo and Snowy River national parks, Avon Wilderness Park and Cape Conran Coastal Park. In 2014, outside of Period 3, the then Victorian Government proposed the inclusion of Budj Bim Cultural Landscape on Australia's World Heritage Tentative List.

No World Heritage nomination involving Victorian RFA regions was made during Period 3.

<p>Milestone The Commonwealth will, subject to the passage of amendments to the relevant regulations under the <i>Export Controls Act 1982</i>, ensure that no controls under that Act will apply to the export of hardwood woodchips or unprocessed wood sourced from the East Gippsland region while this Agreement is in place. The Commonwealth will seek passage of the relevant amendments by 30 June 1997. In the interim, licences will be issued to applicants seeking to export hardwood woodchips or unprocessed wood derived from areas within the East Gippsland region. The licences will be valid while this Agreement is in place and will not include an export volume constraint.</p>	<p>Clause number EG - 20</p>
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This milestone was achieved in Period 1 (April 1997) and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

<p>Obligation Parties note that no controls under the <i>Export Control Act 1982</i> will apply to hardwood woodchips or unprocessed wood sourced from the RFA region while this Agreement is in place.</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 32 NE - 32 W - 33 G - 33</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The *Export Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) Regulations 1996* made under the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cwth) ensure that wood chips derived from native hardwood forests are only permitted to be exported if they are:

- derived from a region to which a RFA applies; or
- exported under a restricted shipment licence.

Under the *Export Control (Regional Forest Agreements) Regulations 1997*, as each Victorian RFA came into force all export controls on woodchips and other unprocessed wood from that RFA region (except that sourced from plantations) were lifted.

In relation to woodchips or wood sourced from plantations, under the *Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations 1986*, the requirement for export licences does not apply in Victoria, since the *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2007 (DSE 2007b)* (Code) satisfactorily protects environmental and heritage values. In 2013, the Australian Government reconfirmed the Code satisfactorily protects environmental and heritage values after considering a scientific assessment of the Code by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).

A new *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014 (DEPI 2014b)* commenced in October 2014, which is outside of this review period.

Obligation	Clause numbers
The Commonwealth notes Victoria’s intention to separate more clearly its commercial forestry activities within native State forests from the broader policy, strategic planning and regulatory functions associated with the management of those forests. Victoria also confirms its commitment to the ongoing implementation of its plans, codes and prescriptions relevant to the achievement of Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM).	EG - 21 CH - 33 NE - 33 W - 34 G - 34

These ongoing commitments were met during the Period 3.

The then Victorian Government separated the commercial forestry activities within native State forests from the policy and regulatory functions on 1 August 2004 (Period 2) when VicForests commenced operations in eastern Victoria.

Further improvements to public native forestry governance arrangements in Victoria have subsequently been made. VicForests is now under the sole direction of the Minister for Agriculture. The Treasurer is the sole shareholder and retains responsibilities under the *State Owned Enterprises Act 1992 (Vic)* primarily relating to the financial oversight of the company. The Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change has a continuing role in land management, environmental regulation and forest policy, relating to biodiversity, conservation and sustainability objectives.

The Victorian Government allocates timber resources from State forests in eastern Victoria to VicForests for the purposes of harvesting and commercial sale through the Allocation Order under the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic)* (SFT Act).

In western Victoria, including areas within the West Victoria RFA, all aspects of forest management within State forests, including commercial timber harvesting operations, were the responsibility of DELWP during Period 3. The responsibility for commercial timber harvesting in western Victoria was transferred to VicForests in November 2014, which is outside of this review period.

During Period 3, Victoria remained committed to the implementation of its plans, codes and prescriptions relevant to the achievement of ecologically sustainable forest management (see also Section 2.5).

2.3. Milestones

<p>Milestone and Obligation This Agreement establishes milestones and Parties will report annually on their achievement for the first five years, and then as they fall due and as part of the 5 yearly review, using an appropriate public reporting mechanism.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 25 CH - 35 NE - 35 W - 36 G - 36</p>
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This milestone and obligation was met for Period 3.

Progress with implementation of the milestones is provided in this five-yearly review report of implementation of the Victorian RFAs.

2.4. Five-yearly review

<p>Obligation Within each five year period, a review of the performance of the Agreement will be undertaken. The purpose of the five-yearly review is to provide an assessment of progress of the Agreement against the established milestones, and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent to which milestones and obligations have been met including management of the National Estate; • the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators; and • invited public comment on the performance of the Agreement. 	<p>Clause numbers EG - 30 CH - 36 NE - 36 W - 37 G - 37</p>
<p>Obligation Each review will be scheduled concurrent with the five-yearly reviews required for the East Gippsland RFA.</p>	<p>Clause number CH - 36</p>
<p>Obligation While the review process will not open up the Agreement to re-negotiation, both Parties may agree to some minor modifications to incorporate the results of the review.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 31 CH - 37 NE - 37 W - 38 G - 38</p>
<p>Milestone and Obligation The outcomes of the review will be made public. The mechanism for the review will be determined by both Parties before the end of the five year period and the review will be completed within three months.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 32 CH - 38 NE - 38 W - 39 G - 39</p>

This milestone and obligation is in progress for Period 3.

This *Report on Progress with Implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) Period 3: 2009-2014* contributes to this third five-yearly review for each of the Victorian RFAs, which are being undertaken simultaneously. This five-yearly review will assess progress with implementation of the Victorian RFAs between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2014.

The Commonwealth of Australia and State of Victoria have signed a *Scoping Agreement for the review of progress with implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements, Third Five-yearly Review, May 2016*. The scoping agreement sets out the principles, governance and

process for the conduct of this review, including RFA requirements relating to purpose, items for review, timelines and public consultation. The scoping agreement is available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

The previous five-yearly review of the performance of each of Victoria’s five RFAs from the date the RFAs were signed to 30 June 2004 (Period 1) and 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2009 (Period 2) was combined and reported simultaneously. The previous five-yearly review Final Report on implementation of the Victorian RFAs (DEPI 2014a), the Independent Reviewer Report and the Joint Government Response to the Independent Reviewer report (DEPI 2014g) are available on the DELWP website(www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

2.5. Ecologically sustainable forest management

<p>Obligation The Parties agree that ESFM is an objective which requires a long term commitment to continuous improvement and that the key elements for achieving it are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of a CAR reserve system; • the development of internationally competitive forest products industries; and • a fully integrated and strategic forest management system capable of responding to new information. 	<p>Clause numbers EG – 33 CH – 39 NE – 39 W – 40 G – 40</p>
<p>Obligation The Parties agree that Victorian processes and systems provide for ecologically sustainable management of forests in the region and that these processes and systems are accredited in this Agreement.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 35; 36 CH - 40 NE – 40 W - 41 G - 41</p>

The Parties agree with these clauses.

At signing, the then Australian and Victorian governments agreed that ecologically sustainable forest management is an objective which requires a long term commitment to continuous improvement and that the key elements for achieving it are the establishment of a CAR reserve system, the development of internationally competitive forest products industries, and the implementation of a fully integrated, strategic, and adaptive forest management system.

It was also agreed that Victorian processes and systems provide for the ecologically sustainable management of forests in the RFA regions, and that the processes and systems in place in Victoria were accredited in the RFAs.

2.6. Monitoring, reporting and consultative mechanisms

Obligation	Clause numbers
Victoria will report on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators.	EG - 26 CH - 41 NE - 41 W - 42 G - 42

This ongoing commitment was met during the Period 3.

Victoria reports on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators through five-yearly State of the Forests reporting, at both the state and national level. *Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013* (MIG and NFISC 2013) and *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2013* (DEPI 2014c) were published during the review period.

The *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2013* (DEPI 2014c) fulfils the requirement in the Victorian RFAs to report on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators.

The *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2013* meets the reporting requirements in the SFT Act and it supports openness, accountability and community engagement in forest management. The report is structured to provide information in response to the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* (DSE 2007a). These criteria and indicators were adopted in 2007 following extensive community consultation, and are consistent with the Montréal Process, an internationally agreed framework of criteria and indicators for measuring sustainable forest management. Victoria's criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management also complement the *Australia's Sustainable Forest Management Framework of Criteria and Indicators 2008 – Policy Guidelines* (Commonwealth of Australia 2008) used in Australia's State of the Forests reporting during Period 3.

Since the previous 2008 State of the Forests Report, DELWP has made significant improvements to the way it collects forest monitoring data, as well as the quality, coverage and accuracy of spatial and other data. In particular, the Victorian Forest Monitoring Program (VFMP) has been established specifically for the collection and analysis of data for detecting trends in the extent, state and condition of Victoria's public forests. Through the VFMP and other monitoring programs, DELWP is collecting forest data and information using systematic and repeatable methods. These monitoring programs demonstrate the Victorian Government's commitment to making significant improvements in the state's capacity to achieve and demonstrate sustainable forest management.

In the 2013 State of the Forests Report, almost 70 per cent of indicators have data and information to report at least partial trends and nearly 60 per cent to report complete trends. Whereas, in the previous State of the Forests reporting period 55 per cent of indicators had sufficient data to report at least partial trends. Ninety per cent of the indicators have at least partial data coverage in 2013 State of the Forests Report, a 30 per cent increase on the previous State of the Forests reporting period. Complete data coverage was available for 65 per cent of the indicators. Over 90 per cent of indicators use data and information rated in the highest data currency category (post-2006).

The Victorian Government will continue to give priority to monitoring and measuring the sustainability indicators that are most practical, cost-effective and capable of being

implemented at the regional level to inform the sustainable management of Victoria’s public native forests.

Victoria’s State of the Forests Reports and *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* are available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

Obligation	Clause numbers
Comprehensive Regional Assessments and the development of this Agreement have provided extensive opportunities for public participation and reporting. Parties recognise that the public reporting activities and on-going opportunities for public participation and consultation associated with existing Victorian and Commonwealth processes and instruments will continue. These processes are listed in the RFA Attachment.	EG - 27 CH - 42 NE - 42 W - 43 G - 43

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

During the implementation of the Victorian RFAs, public reporting activities and on-going opportunities for public participation and consultation associated with the existing Victorian and Australian Governments’ processes and instruments identified within the RFAs has continued. Further information is provided in Appendix 4.

Obligation	Clause numbers
In addition to these activities, Victoria agrees to publish future reports of internal audits of compliance with the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production. Supporting documents will also be publicly available.	EG - 28 CH - 43 NE - 43 W - 44 G - 44

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Victoria continues to conduct environmental audits of commercial timber harvesting on public land. These audits are used to measure compliance with the Code of Practice for Timber Production and to assess environmental impacts from commercial timber harvesting activities. Audit findings can drive continual improvement in operational practices, and the public reporting of audit results increases the transparency of management arrangements and enhances public confidence. Audits are conducted by independent third-party environmental auditors appointed under the *Environment Protection Act 1970* (Vic). Audits assess the effectiveness of organisations regulated, the regulator and the regulatory framework.

In 2010, Victoria implemented a new audit program for commercial timber harvesting in Victoria’s State forests. The program was designed to allow for the independent examination of the full lifecycle of activities associated with timber harvesting including operational and tactical planning, roading, harvesting, coupe closure, and regeneration.

Audits relevant to Period 3 are:

- 2008-09 Harvesting and coupe closure audit - assessed coupes in the field for compliance with operational harvesting requirements;
- 2008-09 Harvest area audit - assessed compliance with the annual and cumulative harvest limits in Melbourne's water catchments, the 2006-11 and 2009-14 Timber Release Plans and the Wood Utilisation Plan;

- 2009-10 Tactical planning audit - assessed the Timber Release Plan and Wood Utilisation Plan development and approval process;
- 2009-10 and 2010-11 Harvest area audit - assessed compliance of commercial timber harvesting operations conducted during the 2009-10 and the 2010-11 harvest seasons against harvesting boundaries and cumulative harvest limits, including the ones established under the Allocation Order and Special Management Zones. This was a spatial audit of logging history against regulatory requirements;
- 2010-11 Coupe planning audit - assessed compliance of Forest Coupe Plan development with legislative requirements, regulations and industry guidelines;
- 2010-11 and 2011-12 Harvesting and coupe closure audit - the audit involved field examination of timber harvesting coupes for compliance with operational harvesting requirements;
- 2011-12 Coupe regeneration and finalisation audit - assessed the compliance of coupes against relevant regeneration standards;
- 2012-13 Coupe regeneration and finalisation audit - examined the compliance of coupes against relevant regeneration standards; and
- 2013-14 Coupe planning, harvesting and coupe closure, as well as a regeneration and finalisation audit - assessed timber harvesting operations in the Central, Dandenong, Bendigo and Central Gippsland Forest Management Areas (FMAs).

The audit reports are available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

<p>Milestone Victoria will further develop the transparency and accountability of its forest management processes through the implementation of an on-going quality assurance program. The program will be implemented, within three years, utilising expertise external to the forest agency in the Department of Natural Resources and Environment or its equivalent.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 29 CH - 44 NE - 44</p>
<p>Obligation Parties note that to develop the transparency and accountability of its forest management processes, Victoria is implementing an on-going quality assurance program utilising, as appropriate, expertise external to the forest agency in the Department of Natural Resources and Environment or its equivalent.</p>	<p>Clause numbers W - 45 G - 45</p>

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. The ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The State of Victoria does not have one quality assurance program, instead it has developed and implemented a variety of initiatives that ensure the continued development and refinement of business practice processes and procedures.

VicForests' Sustainable Forest Management System (SFMS) enables the organisation to measure operational performance and outcomes against the objectives set out in the *Sustainability Charter for Victoria's State forests* (DSE 2006). The SFMS covers all forest management operations including harvesting, haulage, timber resource sales, harvested coupe regeneration and roadworks. VicForests was certified under the Australian Forest Certification Scheme (AFCS) in 2007 and has maintained that certification. The AFCS is

endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes, which is the largest international sustainable forest management certification system. Certification under the AFCS involves certification against the Australian Standard[®] for Sustainable Forest Management (AS 4708:2013) that incorporates the principles of sustainable forest management. In 2013, this Australian Standard[®] replaced the Australian Forestry Standard[®] (AS 4708:2007).

During Period 3, significant improvements in Victorian forest management processes include the way DELWP collects forest monitoring data, as well as the quality, coverage and accuracy of spatial and other data. As outlined above, the Victorian Forest Monitoring Program has been established specifically for the collection and analysis of data for detecting trends in the extent, state and condition of Victoria’s public forests.

Information on the new audit program for commercial timber harvesting in Victoria’s State forests is also provided above.

The Victorian Government has implemented forest management reforms in response to the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission recommendations. The Victorian Government has significantly upgraded its program of long-term data collection to monitor and model the effects of its planned burning programs and of bushfires on biodiversity in Victoria. In addition, DELWP reports annually on planned burning outcomes to meet public accountability objectives.

In response to the 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission recommendations, a new *Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land* (DSE 2012) now sets clear objectives for bushfire management on public land, provides a risk analysis framework and establishes a monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for bushfire management.

During Period 3, an audit by the Victorian Auditor-General examined whether Victoria’s native forest timber resources on public land in eastern Victoria were being managed productively and sustainably. The audit concluded Victoria’s timber resources are being managed productively but the environmental, economic and social sustainability of timber resources could be further improved. The Victorian Auditor-General report, *Managing Victoria’s Native Forest Timber Resources* (VAGO 2013), is available at <http://www.audit.vic.gov.au>.

Milestone	Clause numbers
Victoria undertakes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • complete and publish regional prescriptions for timber production by the end of 1997(EG)/ 1998(CH); 	EG - 34 CH - 45(a)

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Milestone	Clause numbers
Victoria undertakes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use its best endeavours to complete and publish management plans for all National and State Parks by the end of 1998; 	EG - 34 CH - 45(b)

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

<p>Obligation Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue to manage the Dedicated Reserves within the CAR reserve system in accordance with the relevant government approved recommendations of the Land Conservation Council or Environment Conservation Council; 	<p>Clause numbers EG - 34 CH - 45(c) NE - 45(a) W - 46(a) G - 46(a)</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

In Period 1 the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) replaced the Environment Conservation Council (ECC) which in turn replaced the former Land Conservation Council (LCC).

Victoria continues to manage Dedicated Reserves within the CAR reserve system in accordance with relevant government approved recommendations of VEAC, ECC and LCC.

<p>Obligation Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manage cultural values, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, in East Gippsland, based on the Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in Forests, Parks and Reserves in East Gippsland which will be jointly agreed; 	<p>Clause number EG – 34</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The *Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in Forests, Parks and Reserves in East Gippsland* (NRE 1997) were published in Period 1.

Victoria manages both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values in forests, parks and reserves through legislation, relevant regulations, plans, procedures and guidelines, agreements and partnerships.

<p>Obligation Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manage cultural values, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, in the RFA region, based on Statewide Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in Forests, Parks and Reserves which will be jointly agreed. 	<p>Clause numbers CH - 45(d) NE - 45(b) W - 46(b) G - 46(b)</p>
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This commitment was not met during Period 3.

Victoria manages both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values in forests, parks and reserves through legislation, relevant regulations, plans, procedures, guidelines, agreements and partnerships.

Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values in forests, parks and reserves have not been jointly agreed. During Period 3, Victoria was reviewing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and requested VEAC undertake an investigation into historic places on public land. More recently, outside of Period 3, the amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* commenced on 1 August 2016, the *Heritage Act 1995* (Vic) was reviewed and the Victorian Parliament approved amendments to the Act and VEAC completed a final report on

the investigation into historic places (VEAC 2016). Victoria will consider the need for the development of Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values following these recent amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and *Heritage Act 1995* and the government response to VEAC's *Historic Places Investigation Final Report* (VEAC 2016).

Further information on the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria is provided in Section 2.13 of this report.

<p>Milestone Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory in East Gippsland in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001. 	<p>Clause number EG – 34</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the Central Highlands in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001. 	<p>Clause number CH - 45(e)</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the North East region in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001. 	<p>Clause number NE - 45(c)</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria undertakes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) across Victoria in accordance with the schedule set out in the RFA Attachment. 	<p>Clause numbers W - 46(c) W – Attachment 10 G - 46(c) G – Attachment 10</p>

Milestones were achieved in all Victorian RFA regions except the West Victoria RFA region during the previous review periods and were reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

As reported in the combined first and second five-yearly review, the policy changes through *Our Forests, Our Future* (NRE 2002) negated the value of implementing the Integrated Forest Planning System and SFRI in the West Victoria RFA region. Although the milestones for implementing the former Integrated Forest Planning System were not achieved in the West Victoria RFA region, a review of timber resource availability in this region was undertaken as part of a statewide review of timber resource availability in 2001.

Within Period 3, Victoria has implemented further reviews of timber resource availability for all Victorian RFA regions as part of maintaining sustainable forest management. Further information on the recent reviews of timber resource availability is provided in Section 2.12.

2.7. Sustainability indicators

<p>Milestone and Obligation</p> <p>Parties agree that the current forest management system could be enhanced by further developing appropriate mechanisms to monitor and review the sustainability of forest management practices. To ensure that this occurs, Parties agree to establish an appropriate set of sustainability indicators to monitor forest changes. Any indicators established will be consistent with the Montréal Process Criteria (as amended from time to time), the current form of which is specified in the RFA Attachment, and will take into account the framework of regional indicators developed by the Montréal Process Implementation Group (MIG). Indicators will be practical, measurable, cost-effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>EG - 37 CH - 48 NE - 48 W - 49 G - 49</p>
<p>Milestone</p> <p>Parties will assess the outcomes of the Montréal Process Implementation Group (MIG) process by the end of 1997. After considering the extent to which the MIG process provides, or is likely to provide, relevant indicators, the process to be used in developing indicators for application in East Gippsland will be determined. Any process adopted will provide for appropriate public consultation and determine the frequency of reporting.</p>	<p>Clause number</p> <p>EG - 38</p>
<p>Obligation</p> <p>In developing effective indicators, Parties agree to take into account the results of the Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Corporation's pilot studies for the development of effective regional indicators.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>EG - 39 CH - 49 NE - 49 W - 50 G - 50</p>
<p>Milestone</p> <p>Development of indicators, and collection of results for those indicators which can be readily implemented, will be completed in time to enable assessment during the first review of this Agreement.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>EG - 40 CH - 50 NE - 50 W - 51 G - 51</p>

These milestones and obligations were completed during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Victoria reports on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators through the five-yearly State of the Forests reporting (see clause numbers EG - 26, CH - 41, NE - 41, W - 42 and G - 42 reported in Section 2.6).

2.8. Private land

Obligation	Clause numbers
Victoria will continue to encourage private forest owners to ensure that their management operations are consistent with the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production, and to have in place adequate mechanisms to protect nature conservation and catchment values.	EG - 42 CH - 52 NE - 52 W - 53 G - 53

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Private forest owners continued to be required to comply with the *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2007* (formerly the *Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production*) during Period 3.

Under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic), local government, as the local planning authority, is responsible for ensuring that forestry activities on private land comply with the Code. This responsibility involves ensuring that forestry activity on private land which involves timber production is appropriately planned, developed, managed, harvested and restored/revegetated. The Code does not apply to agroforestry (the simultaneous and substantial production of forest and other agricultural products from the same land unit), windbreaks or other amenity plantings, or to the occasional felling of trees for local uses on the same property or by the same landowner or manager. Small plantations and woodlots of five hectares or less are also exempt from the Code, as are plantings established for non-commercial purposes. The Code does not apply to revegetation operations conducted for the purposes of erosion or salinity control.

The requirement for private landholders to comply with the Code is incorporated in all local government planning schemes in Victoria through standard provisions known as the Victoria Planning Provisions. Clause 66 of the Victoria Planning Provisions set out the types of applications which must be referred under Section 55 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Various Ministers, Departmental Secretaries and government agencies of the State of Victoria are listed as referral authorities under the Victoria Planning Provisions.

During the Period 3, *A Companion to the Code of Practice for Timber Production 2007* continued to assist with the consistent application of the Code on private land in Victoria.

A new *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* (DEPI 2014b) commenced in October 2014, which is outside of this review period. The *Management guidelines for private native forests and plantations: Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* (DEPI 2014d) have been prepared to provide guidance to timber harvesting operations managers, operators and local government to interpret the provisions of the code in private forests and plantations. The *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* and the guidelines are available on the DELWP website at www.delwp.vic.gov.au.

2.9. Threatened flora and fauna

<p>Obligation</p> <p>The Parties agree that the CAR reserve system, actions under the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic) and the <i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i> (Cwth), and the application of the strategies in the RFA Attachment provide for the protection of rare or threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities. These will guide the development of the range of management strategies to be included in future Forest Management Plans.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>W - 55 G - 55</p>
<p>Milestone and Obligation</p> <p>Where threatened species, ecological communities and threatening processes restricted to Victoria are listed under both the <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> and the <i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i>, any new or revised Action Statements will be jointly prepared to meet the requirements of both acts. Where the Action Statements meet the requirement of the <i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i>, the Commonwealth agrees to adopt Action Statements as Recovery Plans under Section 46 of the <i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i>.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>EG – 43 CH – 55 NE - 55 W - 56 G - 56</p>

This commitment was met during Period 3.

The CAR reserve system, actions under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act) (Vic) and the EPBC Act, and the application of the strategies in the Victorian RFAs provide for the protection of rare or threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities. These frameworks have guided the development of the range of management strategies included in forest management plans.

In 1999, the EPBC Act introduced altered and additional requirements for national Recovery Plans compared to the superseded *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth) (ESP Act). As a consequence, the Action Statements prepared under the FFG Act could no longer meet the requirements of Commonwealth environmental law.

No Action Statements have therefore been adopted outright as Recovery Plans under the EPBC Act. The Australian Government has entered into agreements with Victoria to lead the development of priority recovery plans. Where appropriate, Action Statements inform development of these recovery plans. The Victorian and Australian governments continue to work together in the preparation of recovery plans to align the recovery plans and action statements as far as possible.

Table 2 lists the species and communities, found in Victoria only, for which EPBC Act recovery plans have been adopted in Period 3.

Table 2: Species restricted to Victoria and found in the Victorian RFA regions listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), for which Recovery Plans have been adopted in Period 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
Central Highlands		
<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	Barred Galaxias	26/11/2010
<i>Megascolides australis</i>	Giant Gippsland Earthworm	26/11/2010
North East		
<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	Barred Galaxias	26/11/2010
West Victoria		
<i>Eulamprus tympanum marnieae</i>	Corangamite Water Skink	19/01/2012
<i>Perameles gunnii</i> Victorian subspecies	Eastern Barred Bandicoot (Mainland)	05/04/2011
Gippsland		
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	Silurian Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland of the South East Corner and Australian Alps Bioregions	16/12/2010
<i>Megascolides australis</i>	Giant Gippsland Earthworm	26/11/2010

Milestone and Obligation	Clause numbers
Recovery Plans for items listed under both Acts and extending beyond Victoria will be prepared jointly with Victoria and other relevant governments, and incorporate the agreed Action Statement as the Victorian component of the National Recovery Plan.	EG - 44 CH - 56 NE - 56 W - 57 G - 57

This commitment was met during Period 3.

Recovery plans for species and ecological communities occurring across State boundaries have been jointly developed by the Australian Government and other relevant governments. Where an Action Statement has been prepared, it has been used to inform development of the Recovery Plan but it has not been incorporated as the Victorian component.

Further information on recovery plans relating to each RFA region follows.

East Gippsland

There are seven species and ecological communities listed under both the EPBC and FFG Acts, which are found in the East Gippsland RFA region and which are found outside Victoria. Seven of these species and ecological communities had Recovery Plans adopted during Period 3 (Table 3). Eight species had Recovery Plans adopted during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Table 3: Species and ecological communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)* and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)*, extending beyond Victoria and found in the East Gippsland RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	22/03/2013
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i> var. <i>genoensis</i>	Genoa River Correa	01/03/2010
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	17/01/2014
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine, Purple Clover	26/11/2010
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog	19/01/2012
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	19/01/2012
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	26/11/2010

Central Highlands

There are six species and ecological communities listed under both the EPBC and FFG Acts, which are found in the Central Highlands RFA region and which can also be found outside Victoria which had Recovery Plans adopted during Period 3 (Table 4). Eight species had Recovery Plans adopted during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. All of these species have approved Action Statements.

Table 4: Species and ecological communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)* and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)*, extending beyond Victoria and found in the Central Highlands RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	26/11/2010
<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	Barred Galaxias	26/11/2010
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias	01/03/2010
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine, Purple Clover	26/11/2010
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog	19/01/2012
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	22/03/2013

North East

There are seven species and ecological communities listed under both the EPBC and FFG Acts, which are found in the North East RFA region and which can also be found outside Victoria, which had Recovery Plans adopted during Period 3 (Table 5). All of these species have approved Action Statements.

Table 5: Species and ecological communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), found in the North East RFA region and outside Victoria, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	22/03/2013
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	10/02/2012
<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	5/04/2011
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine, Purple Clover	26/11/2010
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog	19/01/2012
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	19/01/2012
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	26/11/2010

West Victoria

There are 18 species and ecological communities listed under both the EPBC and FFG Acts, which are found in the West Victoria RFA region and which can also be found outside Victoria, that have had Recovery Plans adopted in Period 3 (Table 6). All of these species have approved Action Statements. One additional EPBC Act listed species, the Rigid Spider-orchid, is not currently listed under the FFG Act, but it has an approved Action Statement and Recovery Plan.

Table 6: Species and ecological communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), extending beyond Victoria and found in the West Victoria RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	22/03/2013
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	Buloke Woodlands of the Riverina and Murray-Darling Depression Bioregions	10/02/2012
<i>Acacia glandulicarpa</i>	Hairy-pod Wattle	05/04/2011
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	26/11/2010
<i>Eriocaulon australasicum</i>	Austral Pipewort, Southern Pipewort	1/03/2010
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias	1/03/2010
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine, Purple Clover	26/11/2010
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> subsp. <i>arenicola</i>	Sand Ixodia, Ixodia	28/07/2010
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Basalt Pepper-cress, Pepper-cress, Rubble Pepper-cress, Pepperweed	28/07/2010
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog	19/01/2012
<i>Maccullochella peelii</i>	Murray Cod	26/11/2010

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
<i>Nannoperca variegata</i>	Variegated Pygmy Perch, Ewens Pygmy Perch, Golden Pygmy Perch	1/03/2010
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	19/01/2012
<i>Pterostylis cheraphila</i>	Floodplain Rustyhood	01/03/2010
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	26/11/2010
<i>Senecio behrianus</i>	Stiff Groundsel	1/03/2010
<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Spiral Sun-orchid	28/07/2010
<i>Tympanocryptis pinguicolla</i>	Grassland Earless Dragon	28/07/2010

Gippsland

There are eight species listed under both the EPBC and FFG Acts, which are found in the Gippsland RFA region and which can also be found outside Victoria, that have had Recovery Plans adopted in Period 3 (Table 7). Four of these species have approved Action Statements.

Table 7: Species and ecological communities listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)* and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)*, extending beyond Victoria and found in the Gippsland RFA region, for which Recovery Plans have been adopted during Period 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Date Adopted
Ecological Community (no scientific name)	White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	22/03/2013
<i>Dianella amoena</i>	Matted Flax-lily	26/11/2010
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Eastern Dwarf Galaxias, Dwarf Galaxias	1/03/2010
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine, Purple Clover	26/11/2010
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Growling Grass Frog, Southern Bell Frog, Green and Golden Frog, Warty Swamp Frog	19/01/2012
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	19/01/2012
<i>Prasophyllum correctum</i>	Gaping Leek-orchid	28/07/2010
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	26/11/2010

Milestone	Clause numbers
Parties will continue to consult on the priorities for listing threatened species, ecological communities and threatening processes, and the preparation of Action Statements and Recovery Plans, recognising that priorities can change in the light of new information. Currently agreed priorities and commitments for the next five years are outlined in the RFA Attachment.	EG - 45 CH - 57 NE - 57 W - 58 G - 58

This milestone was achieved during Period 3.

The EPBC Act no longer requires a recovery plan for each listed threatened species or ecological community. All threatened species and ecological communities that had a recovery plan in preparation prior to the amendments to the EPBC Act will continue to have the plan finalised unless the relevant Australian Government Environment Minister decides not to have a recovery plan.

All EPBC Act listed threatened species and ecological communities identified within the Victorian RFAs are continuing to have recovery plans finalised, with the exception of Littlejohn’s Tree Frog *Litoria littlejohni* as this species did not have a recovery plan in preparation at the time of the amendments. This species now has an approved conservation advice in place.

Progress on recovery plans being developed during Period 3 is discussed above and in Appendix 2. Any delays reported on developing recovery plans are primarily as a consequence of resourcing issues, the time taken for formal endorsement of plans, and in some cases a lack of available expertise or baseline data on the listed threatened species or ecological community.

The Victorian and the Australian governments continue to consult on the listing of threatened species and ecological communities on national lists. Information on progress with implementation of each of the priorities identified in the Victorian RFA threatened flora, fauna and communities attachments is provided in Appendix 2.

In 2011, the then Council of Australian Governments (comprising of the Australian, state and territory governments) initiated national reform of environmental regulation. In 2014, outside of Period 3, the Australian, state and territory Environment ministers agreed to establish a single national threatened species and communities list for each state and territory. A memorandum of understanding has been prepared for Australian, state and territory governments agreement on the approach to the listing of threatened species and ecological communities.

Obligation	Clause numbers
Parties reaffirm their commitment that species in the RFA region for which Recovery Plans or Action Statements have already been prepared will have all recommended actions completed or significantly advanced in accordance with the timelines specified in the Recovery Plans or Action Statements.	CH - 58 NE - 58 W - 59 G - 59

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Recovery plans where agreed to by Victoria, provide guidance on actions to be implemented to support recovery of the species.

Investment in the implementation of Action Statements and Recovery Plans by Victorian Government agencies including under specific investment programs continued during Period 3 but this did not extend to all recommended actions being completed or significantly advanced. Such actions were highlighted via the Actions for Biodiversity Conservation (ABC) database that is used in Victoria to prioritise and follow progress of the intended management actions identified in Action Statements.

Milestone Parties agree that within five years pest plant and pest animal control programs will be developed in accordance with the relevant Forest Management Plan.	Clause numbers EG - 46 CH - 59 NE - 59
Milestone Parties agree that within five years pest plant and pest animal control programs will be developed within the framework established by the relevant Catchment Management Authority.	Clause numbers W - 60 G - 60

These milestones were met during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

2.10. Water

Obligation Parties agree that the provision of adequate flows of high quality surface water and maintenance of groundwater processes is a fundamental goal of forest management and note that a range of measures (in the RFA Attachment) have been implemented through the Victorian Forest Management System to address the issues associated with water supply, water quality and groundwater processes in forests. As part of the Forest Management System, Victoria proposes to conduct hydrological research on the impacts of timber harvesting on water quality and yield.	Clause numbers W - 61 G - 61
Obligation Victoria will develop a project brief for this research which will include the Otway Ranges, in consultation with industry and community stakeholders, by 30 June 2000.	Clause number W - 61

These obligations were met during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

2.11. The CAR reserve system

Milestone and Obligation Victoria agrees to implement the CAR reserve system, including the required public land tenure changes, described in the Attachment and identified on the RFA Maps.	Clause numbers EG - 49 CH - 62 NE - 62 W - 64 G - 64
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This milestone and obligation was achieved in Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

All of the public land tenure changes identified in the Victorian RFAs have been implemented. The Informal Reserves identified in the Victorian RFAs were effective on signing of the RFAs. Further information is provided in Appendix 1 of this report.

Obligation	Clause numbers
Parties agree that changes to that component of the CAR reserve system in State forest will only occur in accordance with this Agreement, will not lead to a net deterioration in the protection of identified CAR values, and will be publicly available.	EG - 50 CH - 63 NE - 63 W - 65 G - 65

i) Changes to that component of the CAR reserve system in State forest will only occur in accordance with this Agreement

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

In each RFA region, changes to the CAR reserve system in State forest were made throughout the review period in response to new information. Proposed changes were assessed against the management guidelines for amending forest zoning schemes provided in the RFAs.

Forest management zoning is a key element of the management of State forests, creating an informal reserve system that works as a complement to the formal conservation reserve system (such as national parks) in protecting habitats and vegetation types while allowing timber harvesting, firewood collection and other activities in other areas. While the formal conservation reserve system is relatively stable, the informal reserve system relies on a more adaptive management approach, having flexible boundaries that can change over time to reflect new information and forest dynamics.

As reported in the previous five-yearly review report, during Period 2 the then Victorian Government committed to additions to the conservation reserve system in the East Gippsland RFA region through its 2006 *Victoria's National Parks and Biodiversity* election policy. In Period 3, the implementation of this policy through the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009* added over 45 000 hectares of State forest to the conservation reserve system in East Gippsland. In implementing these additions to the conservation reserve system, the then Victorian Government reviewed and amended the forest management zoning scheme in the East Gippsland RFA region.

During Period 3, the then Victorian Government implemented an addition to the 'Dedicated Reserves' component of the CAR reserve system in the North East RFA region. Approximately 170 hectares of State forest and public land was added to the 'Dedicated Reserves' component of the CAR reserve system based on VEAC's recommendation in the River Red Gum Forests investigation to establish a new East Wangaratta Nature Conservation Reserve.

In 2013, the then Victorian Government established a Leadbeater's Possum Advisory Group to provide recommendations to support the recovery of the Leadbeater's Possum while maintaining a sustainable timber industry. In April 2014, the then Victorian Government fully accepted the Advisory Group recommendations. The subsequent amendments to the CAR reserve system in State forest for the protection of new colonies of Leadbeater's Possums in the Central Highlands RFA region occurred outside of Period 3.

ii) Changes to that component of the CAR reserve system in State forest will not lead to a net deterioration in the protection of identified CAR values, and will be publicly available

The changes to the CAR reserve system in State forest in Period 3 did not lead to a net deterioration in the protection of identified CAR values during Period 3.

However, as reported in the previous five-yearly review report, it is not possible to compare the current level of protection of EVC and old-growth forest values in each RFA region with the level of protection in place when the RFAs were signed, as improvements in knowledge and technology over the review period mean that the inputs (pre-1750 and current typology and extent of EVCs, modelled old-growth estimates, and mapping of public land boundaries) have changed. Tables 8-12 and 13-17 in Appendix 1 document the current levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth in the CAR reserve system, respectively.

Obligation	Clause number
Parties agree that best endeavours will be used to maintain the levels of protection of national estate values in a regional context; however, minor changes to the levels of protection of individual values may occur as a result of changes to the CAR reserve system in State forest.	CH - 64 NE - 64 W - 66 G - 66

This commitment has been overtaken by events as reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

The means of protecting National Estate values has changed since the RFAs were signed. Refer to clause numbers EG – 12, CH – 21, NE – 21, W – 21 and G – 21 in Section 2.2 of this report. National Estate values identified under the RFA process will be protected under these new arrangements.

Milestone	Clause number
Victoria agrees to produce and publish by June 1997 an amendment to the East Gippsland Forest Management Area Plan that describes the changes to management zones and protection levels to different values brought about by this Agreement. In addition the amendment will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the role of the JANIS Reserve Criteria in attaining a CAR reserve system; and • amend the ‘Guidelines for Reviewing Management Strategies and Zones’ on page 79 of the Forest Management Area Plan as described in Box 1 in Attachment 5. 	EG - 51

This milestone was achieved during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Milestone	Clause number
Victoria agrees to produce and publish by 30 June 1998 the Central Highlands Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement.	CH - 65

This milestone was achieved during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Milestone	Clause number
Victoria agrees to produce and publish by 30 June 2000 the North East Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement.	NE - 65

This milestone was achieved during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Milestone and obligation	Clause number
Victoria agrees to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) produce and publish a Forest Management Plan for the Portland and Horsham FMAs by 30 June 2002; and (b) review and where appropriate update forest management plans for the Midlands and Otway FMAs by 2005. to reflect the outcomes of this Agreement. The RFA Attachment provides further details on the Forest Management Plan process and other relevant forest management issues.	W – 67 W – Attachment 9

The milestone was achieved and the obligation was partly achieved in Period 3.

The milestone was achieved for the Portland and Horsham FMAs through the completion of the *Portland and Horsham forests: Forest Management Plan 2010* (DSE 2011). The forest management plan was released on 7 April 2011 and is available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

The obligation for the Otway FMA was delivered through the completion of the management plan for the Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park. During Period 2, the then Victorian Government established the Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park in response to VEAC's land use recommendations in the *Angahook-Otway Investigation Final Report* (VEAC 2004). The management plan for the Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park was released in December 2009 and is available on the Parks Victoria website (www.parkweb.vic.gov.au).

A review of the *Forest Management Plan for the Midlands Forest Management Area* was not undertaken during Period 3 while the then Victorian Government was considering the broader management planning framework for Victoria's State forests. A review of this management plan is not currently scheduled.

Milestone	Clause number
Victoria agrees to produce and publish by 31 December 2001 the Gippsland Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement. Attachment 9 provides further details on the Forest Management Plan process and other relevant forest management issues.	G – 67 G – Attachment 9

This milestone was achieved during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

2.12. Industry development

<p>Obligation The Parties agree that State Forest outside the CAR reserve system is available for timber harvesting in accordance with the Victorian Forest Management System.</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 67 NE - 66 W - 68 G - 68</p>
<p>Obligation Victoria also confirms that the Sustainable Yield for forests for the RFA region will continue to be based on areas available for timber harvesting outside the CAR reserve system.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 23 CH - 67 NE - 66 W - 68 G - 68</p>

These ongoing commitments were met during Period 3.

As outlined above in Section 2.11, during Period 3 there have been some changes to the CAR reserve system in Victoria. Those areas of State forest which remained outside the CAR reserve system were available for timber production.

As reported in the combined first and second five-yearly RFA review report, *Our Forests, Our Future* (NRE 2002) reformed the process for setting sustainable timber harvesting levels in Victoria during Periods 1 and 2. Allocation of timber resources to VicForests has shifted from being volume-based (sustainable yields) to area-based (the area of State forest which may be sustainably harvested).

The allocation of timber resources to VicForests continues to be based on the areas of forest available for harvesting outside of the CAR reserve system.

<p>Obligation Parties agree that any changes to the area of State forest will not lead to a net deterioration in the timber production capacity of those areas available for harvesting in terms of volume, species and quality.</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 68 NE - 67 G - 69</p>
<p>Obligation Parties agree that any changes to the area of State forest available for timber harvesting will not lead to a net deterioration in the timber production capacity of the forest.</p>	<p>Clause number W - 69</p>

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Changes have been made to the area of State forest in Victoria during Period 3. In its 2006 *Victoria's National Parks and Biodiversity* election policy, the then Victorian Government committed to add at least 41 000 hectares of State forest to the conservation reserve system in East Gippsland without any net job losses or reduction in available timber resources. On 20 August 2010, the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009* (Vic) added more than 45 000 hectares to the parks and reserves system in the East Gippsland RFA region by expanding the Croajingolong, Errinundra and Snowy River national parks and creating the Tara Range Park and twelve new or expanded nature conservation reserves.

The new and expanded national park and conservation reserve system in the East Gippsland RFA enhances the protection of biodiversity and old-growth values in this RFA region, whilst ensuring the sustainable development of the timber industry. The then Victorian Government

committed to achieve this addition to the reserve system without any net job losses or reduction in available timber resources. As such, this tenure change did not lead to a net deterioration in the timber production capacity of those areas available for timber harvesting.

As outlined previously, changes to forest management zoning within Victoria’s State forests have and will continue to be implemented to ensure continual improvement in forest management. Changes to State forest zoning, and therefore the areas of forest available for timber production, will continue to be made in accordance with RFA commitments.

<p>Obligation Parties will facilitate industry development through enhanced resource certainty, recognising that a purpose of this Agreement is to provide long term stability of forests and forest industries. The Commonwealth will facilitate industry development by not preventing enterprises obtaining, using or exporting timber, woodchips or unprocessed wood products sourced from the East Gippsland region. In addition, Parties will encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduction of new technology; • value adding; • utilisation of regrowth timber for sawn products; • thinning of regrowth forests; and • extraction of residual wood. 	<p>Clause numbers EG - 53</p>
<p>Obligation The Parties acknowledge that the forest-based industries in the RFA region make a significant contribution to both the regional and State economies and are an essential component of many communities in the region. The Parties intend that this Agreement will enhance opportunities for further growth and development of forest-based industries in the RFA region and provide long term stability for these industries. The Parties therefore acknowledge that this Agreement must provide enhanced security of access to resources on forested land for the life of the Agreement. This, in turn will facilitate industry development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new investment, plantation development, reforestation, downstream processing, value-adding and jobs growth in forests-based industries; • further introduction of new technology, enhanced utilisation of regrowth timber for sawn products, thinning of regrowth forests and more efficient utilisation of residual wood; • investment in mineral exploration and mining; and • tourism and recreation investment. 	<p>Clause numbers CH - 69 NE - 68 W - 70 G - 70</p>

These ongoing commitments were met during Period 3.

The Parties reaffirm their acknowledgement of the significant contribution of forest-based industries in the Victorian RFA regions to both regional and State economies, and that these industries are an essential component of many communities in the Victorian RFA regions.

Growth and development of forest-based industries in Victoria occurred during Period 3. Increases in the productivity of Victoria’s timber industry were achieved through increasing levels of investment, the adoption of new technologies, and increases in the capacity and competitiveness of wood processing and value-adding sectors. To remain competitive the

industry has continued to pursue higher value markets by moving away from green timber towards dried and engineered wood products.

In 2013-14, Victoria accounted for nearly 41 per cent of the value of Australia's forestry exports, driven largely by roundwood and paper and paperboard product exports. In the 12 months to June 2014, the value of Victorian forest product exports increased by 29 per cent to \$684 million. This continued the increase in the value of Victorian forest product exports, which has risen 40 per cent, or nearly \$196 million, since 2009-10. It is estimated that in 2011-12 the forest industry businesses (up to and including primary processing) that use Victorian timber generated up to \$1.78 billion in expenditure, with \$1.64 billion estimated to occur within Victoria (Schirmer *et al.* 2013).

The Victorian forest industries continued to make significant changes or improvements in equipment, products or markets. The improvements in processes and higher value markets include:

- improving product quality, where possible;
- investigating ways to increase the volume of product processed for higher value appearance rather than structural purposes, such as natural feature grade flooring and furniture;
- investigating how the durability of some hardwood products can be increased; and
- investigating new methods of selling residue from wood processing.

For example, Ryan and McNulty Sawmillers of Benalla have developed a pre-finished solid overlay laminate floor, utilising low grade timber to create a new product to enter into the market.

During Period 3, significant industry investment in equipment included the construction of a \$90 million wastepaper recycling plant at Australian Paper's Maryvale Mill. This is Australia's only premium wastepaper recycling and de-inking plant to produce recycled copy paper, envelope and printing papers. Australian Paper estimates that this plant will take up to 80 000 tonnes of wastepaper out of Australia's landfill each year.

In June 2014, Australian Sustainable Hardwoods in Heyfield also announced a \$2.7 million upgrade to its sawmill including a new horizontal finger jointing line that allows more productive use of lower value timbers.

There was a decline in the availability of timber resources during Period 3. This decline resulted from the landscape scale fires in 2003, 2006-07 and 2009 which burnt over 2 million hectares of eastern Victoria, significantly impacting the availability of timber resources into the future. Victoria's native hardwood processing industry has adapted to declining resource availability and competition from softwood plantation products, by pursuing value-adding opportunities and embracing new specialty markets for its products.

Since 2007, VicForests Sustainable Forest Management System, which allows VicForests to measure their operational performance and outcomes, has been certified under the Australian Forest Certification Scheme (AFCS). Forest certification provides buyers with the certainty that the product they are buying comes from a legal and well-managed source, and assists industries to retain and expand on existing international and domestic markets.

The AFCS is endorsed by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes, which is the largest international sustainable forest management certification system. Certification under the AFCS involves certification against the Australian Standard[®] for Sustainable Forest Management (AS 4708:2013) that incorporates the principles of sustainable forest management. In 2013, this Australian Standard[®] replaced the Australian Forestry Standard[®] (AS 4708:2007).

During Period 3, Victoria's public native forest estate and most of Victoria's timber plantations are managed under at least one of the two main third-party forest certification schemes operating within Australia: the AFCS and the Forest Stewardship Council certification schemes.

In 2011, the then Victorian Government released the *Timber Industry Action Plan* which applied to all RFA regions. Building on the 2009 *Victoria's Timber Industry Strategy*, the key priorities within the *Timber Industry Action Plan* were:

- a productive, competitive and sustainable timber industry;
- develop and support efficient timber markets;
- innovative forestry science, technology and practice change; and
- strong timber industry communities.

Implementation of the *Timber Industry Action Plan* has included the then Victorian Government reviewing the SFT Act and the environmental regulatory framework for commercial timber harvesting on public land.

Amendments to the SFT Act in 2013 recognised Victoria's native forestry industry required greater resource security and certainty to facilitate long-term industry investment. One of the key changes included amending the allocation of timber to VicForests which would enable VicForests to offer long term contracts.

Instead of a two-stage process of vesting timber resources to VicForests, the SFT Act now provides a single process for vesting timber through the Allocation Order. The SFT Act also provides for timber resources in eastern Victoria to be allocated to VicForests indefinitely rather than for a 15-year period. The Allocation Order is the mechanism for setting the maximum timber supply contract length. In the current Allocation Order, VicForests may offer timber supply contracts up to 20 years. Contracts greater than 20 years require the approval of the Minister for Agriculture.

During Period 3, the environmental regulatory framework was also being consolidated into a less complex structure through the preparation of the *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* and the *Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria's State forests 2014* (DEPI 2014e). The new *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* and management standards and procedures for timber harvesting operations commenced in October 2014, which is outside of this review period.

In addition to the initiatives to support the timber industry, major investment in forest tourism and recreation has occurred to rebuild infrastructure following the 2009 bushfires and the 2010 and 2012 floods. For example, about 20 per cent of State forest visitor assets and a significant number of bridges and crossings have been replaced as a result of these events. Investment in improved visitor asset management data has also improved asset management and promotion of recreational opportunities in forests.

Obligation As part of providing greater security of access to forest resources, the Commonwealth will not prevent enterprises obtaining, using or exporting timber, woodchips or unprocessed wood products sourced from the RFA region in accordance with this Agreement.	Clause numbers CH - 70 NE - 69 W - 71 G - 71
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The *Export Control (Regional Forest Agreements) Regulations 1997* provided that, as the RFAs came into force, all export controls on woodchips and other unprocessed wood from an RFA region (except product sourced from plantations) were lifted, thus removing controls in relation to application of the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cwth). The Victorian RFAs and these provisions remained in force during Period 3.

In relation to woodchips or wood sourced from plantations, under the *Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations 1986*, the requirement for export licences does not apply in Victoria, since the Code satisfactorily protects environmental and heritage values. In 2013, the Australian Government reconfirmed the Code satisfactorily protects environmental and heritage values after considering a scientific assessment of the Code by the CSIRO.

Section 38 of the EPBC Act provides an exemption for forestry operations undertaken in accordance with an RFA from the prohibitory provisions and assessment and approval requirements which apply to other activities which may have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance. In addition, an amending provision to the EPBC Act, which commenced on 19 February 2007, states that in deciding if approval is required for a proposed development the Australian Minister for the Environment must not consider any adverse impacts of any RFA forestry operations in making their decision.

Obligation The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement is expected to provide as a minimum the current legislated sustainable yield of D+ sawlogs (415 000 m ³ per annum) from the Dandenong, Central and Central Gippsland Forest Management Areas (FMAs) for the next twenty years, but recognise that sustainable yield levels in Victoria are subject to periodic review. Economic and social issues have been taken into account in providing a land base that is expected to deliver these yields. Sustainable yield levels in these FMAs will be reviewed when new resource information becomes available from the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) which should be completed by the end of 1999. When the sustainable yield for these FMAs is confirmed following this review, Victoria agrees to supply the revised sustainable yield level from these FMAs to the industry, in accordance with the requirements of the Forests Act. However, the Parties note that Victoria is committed to supply, as a minimum, the current licensed volume of D+ sawlogs (345 000 m ³ per annum) for the next twenty years from these FMAs.	Clause number CH - 71
Obligation The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement is expected to provide as a minimum the current level of supply of D+ sawlogs (68 000 m ³ per annum) from the North East region (comprising the Benalla/Mansfield and Wangaratta FMAs and part of the Wodonga FMA) for the next twenty	Clause number NE - 70

<p>years, but recognise that timber supply levels in Victoria are subject to change based on periodic review of sustainable yield.</p> <p>Economic and social issues have been taken into account in providing a land base that is expected to deliver these yields. Sustainable yield levels in this region will be reviewed based on new resource information now available from the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI). Victoria will make available to industry any additional timber volumes identified through periodic reviews, in accordance with relevant legislation.</p>	
<p>Obligation The Parties:</p> <p>(a) acknowledge that this Agreement is expected to provide 77 900 m³ per annum of D+ sawlogs from the West Victoria region comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Midlands FMA (40 000 m³ per annum subject to Clause 72(c)), (ii) the Otway FMA (27 000 m³ per annum), (iii) the Portland FMA (10 000 m³ per annum) and (iv) the Horsham FMA (900 m³ per annum) <p>but recognise that timber supply levels in Victoria are subject to change based on periodic review of Sustainable Yield and that Sustainable Yield estimates are based on the full extent of FMAs;</p> <p>(b) acknowledge that completion of SFRI will result in updated datasets which will form the basis of Sustainable Yield forecasts for each FMA, and agree that when these datasets become available during the course of this Agreement, Sustainable Yield will be reviewed in consultation with industry and community stakeholders and that, following this, Sustainable Yield rates are likely to change;</p> <p>(c) agree that, in particular, the Sustainable Yield rate for Midlands FMA will be reviewed by 31 December 2003, in consultation with industry and community stakeholders, following completion of SFRI for this area. It should be noted that SFRI data were not available at the time of the Timber Resource Analyses used to develop the RFA;</p> <p>(d) recognise that the expected available volume of D+ sawlogs referred to in Clause 72(a) includes a component of forest stands which may be less desirable to harvest under existing market conditions, due to low yields, accessibility and product distribution but not areas which are considered unproductive for sawlogs, for example less than 22 metre stand height. The available volume is dependent on the capacity of the timber industry to harvest all areas contributing to the estimate;</p> <p>(e) agree that economic and social issues have been taken into account in providing a land base that is expected to deliver the yields in Clause 72(a).</p>	<p>Clause number W - 72</p>
<p>Obligation The Parties:</p> <p>(a) acknowledge that this Agreement is expected to provide 115 000 m³ per annum of D+ sawlogs from the Gippsland region comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Tambo FMA (62 000 m³ per annum), 	<p>Clause number G - 72</p>

<p>and</p> <p>(ii) eleven blocks of the Wodonga FMA (13 000 m³ per annum)</p> <p>(iii) the eastern part of the Central Gippsland FMA (40 000 m³ per annum of the expected 175 000 m³ from the whole FMA) but recognise that timber supply levels in Victoria are subject to change based on periodic review of Sustainable Yield and that Sustainable Yield estimates are based on the full extent of the FMAs;</p> <p>(b) recognise that the expected available volume of D+ sawlogs referred to in Clause 72 (a) includes forest stands which may be less desirable to harvest under existing market conditions, due to low yields, accessibility and product distribution. The available volume is dependent on the capacity of the timber industry to harvest these areas. Timber Resource Analyses identified that approximately 8 per cent of the total Gippsland resource and 20 per cent of the mixed species resource is sourced from forest stands which fall into this category;</p> <p>(c) agree that economic and social issues have been taken into account in providing a land base that is expected to deliver the yields in Clause 72 (a).</p>	
<p>Obligation The Parties agree that Victoria will manage the forest estate in the Central Highlands, North East, Gippsland and West Victoria RFA region to at least maintain its timber production capacity in terms of volume, species and quality.</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 71 NE - 70 G - 75</p>
<p>Obligation The Parties agree that Victoria will continue to implement silvicultural programs that aim to at least maintain its timber production capacity in terms of volume, species and quality.</p>	<p>Clause number W - 75</p>

These ongoing commitments were met during Period 3.

In estimating the volume of D+ sawlog expected to be produced in each FMA over the 20 year period of the RFAs, the Parties recognised that timber supply levels were subject to change to account for the findings of periodic reviews of sustainable yield. It was also recognised that some of the estimated available volume would occur in stands which were less desirable to harvest under existing market conditions due to low yield, accessibility and product distribution. The available volume in these areas was dependent on the capacity of the timber industry to harvest in these areas. Taking this into account, these ongoing commitments were met during Period 3.

Since signing the RFAs, Victoria has periodically reviewed the availability of timber resources to take into account:

- new resource information
- changes in the area of forest available to harvest as a result of code of practice prescriptions, management procedures and forest management plans
- changes in land tenure
- operational and merchantable constraints to harvesting identified by industry
- improvements in modelling techniques to forecast timber resource availability, and
- the impacts of bushfire, including the 2012-13 fires in eastern Victoria during Period 3 and the 2003 Alpine fires, 2006-07 Great Divide fires and the 2009 fires in eastern Victoria

during the previous Periods 1 and 2.

East Gippsland, Central Highlands, North East and Gippsland RFA regions (Eastern Victoria)

As reported in the combined first and second five-yearly RFA review report, the then Victorian Government's *Our Forests, Our Future* reformed the approach for determining sustainable timber harvesting levels in the State forests of the RFA regions in eastern Victoria (i.e. the East Gippsland, Central Highlands, North East and Gippsland RFA regions). Under the SFT Act volume-based timber allocation has been replaced with area-based allocation, expressed in the Allocation Order.

The Victorian Government allocates areas of State forest for commercial harvest and/or sale to VicForests through the Allocation Order. The Allocation Order provides a description of the forest stands to which VicForests has access, the extent and location of these stands, and describes a maximum five year harvest area limit. It is the responsibility of VicForests to determine the volume of timber that can be sustainably harvested within the allocated area.

A review of the allocation of timber resources to VicForests under the SFT Act was completed in August 2009. The review found that nearly 52 000 hectares of public native forest available and suitable for timber harvesting in eastern Victoria was burnt in the 2009 fires. Approximately 14 800 hectares (Ash forest: 13 500 hectares; Mixed Species forest: 1 300 hectares) of the forest burnt in these fires was killed, and the condition of these stands can be reasonably predicted as new, regenerating stands. Effects on timber availability are likely to be greatest in Ash forest, of which 11.2 per cent of the available and suitable area was burnt, compared to only 0.4 per cent in the Mixed Species forest. The Allocation Order was amended on 5 May 2010, and again on 23 September 2010, to account for the effects of these fires, amongst other things.

In 2013, the then Victorian Government amended the SFT Act to improve long-term resource security for the timber industry. The changes provided for allocating timber resources to VicForests through the Allocation Order indefinitely and for VicForests to be able to offer longer-term contracts to industry.

A new Allocation Order was made on 1 October 2013 to reflect the new approach to timber resource allocation. This Allocation Order was amended on 30 October 2014 which is outside of Period 3.

Each year VicForests prepares a Resource Outlook that provides an indication of the medium and long-term availability of high quality sawlog from the available and commercially suitable forest stands in State forest in eastern Victoria (VicForests 2014).

The 2014 Resource Outlook used new information and wood supply modelling system for predicting the long term resources. This includes a new forest description, new growth models derived from long-term permanent growth plot data and estimates of product yield based on ten years of harvesting activity across a wide range of forest types in eastern Victoria.

This Resource Outlook identified the Ash sawlog availability is forecast to decrease in 2017-18 as a consequence of the 2009 bushfires and remain steady until 2045 before increasing as regrowth stands from previous harvesting operations mature.

Mixed species sawlog availability is forecast to remain steady until 2040 and then increase slowly as previously harvested stands mature, and the forest recovers from a series of bushfires over the last 30 years.

Using this Resource Outlook, VicForests concluded the process to enter into new timber supply agreements for sawlogs in 2014-15 which is outside of Period 3.

The Victorian Auditor-General's report on *Managing Victoria's Native Forest Timber Resources* (VAGO 2013), concluded timber is being harvested within the estimated sustainable harvesting rate and within the allowed areas. While VicForests' approach for estimating sustainable harvest levels is accurate and reliable, the report noted that there are some aspects that when addressed will further improve the environmental, economic and social sustainability of the estimate.

West Victoria RFA region

In the West Victoria RFA region, the Estimates of Sawlog Resources published in 2002 continued to be the most current estimate of timber resources until a review was undertaken in 2013.

In 2013, the *Review of Commercial Forestry Management in Western Victoria* (DEPI 2013) updated the estimates of timber resource availability and sustainable harvest levels for the FMAs in western Victoria. This includes the forests within the West Victoria RFA region.

Following this review, during Period 3 the Victorian Government issued a new three year, 1 000 m³ per year, licence for mixed species sawlogs in the Mt Cole State Forest in the West Victoria RFA region.

<p>Obligation It will be necessary to provide industry with sufficient time to adjust to the revised timber resource availability resulting from the West Victoria and Gippsland RFA outcomes. The Parties agree that this adjustment will take place within two years of the date of signing this agreement in conjunction with the actions in Clause 77 of the West Victoria and Gippsland RFAs.</p>	<p>Clause numbers W – 73 W – Attachment 11 G – 73 G – Attachment 11</p>
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This obligation was met in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

<p>Obligation Victoria agrees that Sustainable Yield levels will be reviewed based on new resource information from the SFRI when available, and the use of IFPS.</p>	<p>Clause numbers W - 74 G - 74</p>
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This obligation was met in the Gippsland RFA region, but not the West Victoria RFA region during the previous review period and was reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. Policy changes through the then Victorian Government's *Our Forests, Our Future* negated the value of completing the SFRI and Integrated Forest Planning System in the West Victoria RFA region.

Further information is reported under West Victoria and Gippsland RFA Clause 46(c) above.

Obligation	Clause numbers
Wherever possible Victoria will enhance Statewide silvicultural programs and reforestation works to improve the productive capacity of State forests.	CH - 72 NE - 71 W - 76 G - 76

This obligation was met during Period 3.

Following the 2003 Alpine fires, 2006-07 Great Divide fires and 2009 Black Saturday fires Victoria implemented a significant silvicultural program to facilitate recovery of forest stands available for timber harvesting. This program included salvage harvesting, and regeneration of forest stands which were immature when burnt and therefore devoid of viable seed. Victoria has undertaken assessments of burnt areas, site preparation, seed collection, and establishment using aerial seeding and planting. Recovery work has focussed on forest stands comprising tree species which are sensitive to fire and are of the highest commercial value, such as the Ash species.

Thinning (both commercial and non-commercial) is a silvicultural tool that has been applied in all Victorian RFA regions during Period 3. The thinning removed the smaller and poorer quality trees from forest stands, allowing the remaining trees to grow faster. Research has shown that thinning in this manner improves the productive capacity of a forest stand. The timber removed can be utilised for products such as pulpwood and firewood.

The effective regeneration of harvested areas within State forest is required to maintain ecosystem sustainability and future productive capacity of the native forest. Successful regeneration is required to meet the objectives of the *Sustainability Charter for Victoria's State forests*, in particular:

- Objective 1: To maintain and conserve biodiversity in State forests, and
- Objective 2: To maintain and improve the capacity of forest ecosystems to produce wood and non-wood products.

The Code requires all State forest areas in Victoria which have been subjected to timber harvesting to be regenerated to approximate the composition and spatial distribution of canopy species common to the coupe prior to harvesting, where they can be determined. Harvested stands that do not meet the required standards following the first regeneration treatment must be re-treated until that standard is achieved.

The majority of forest areas requiring re-treatment were harvested prior to the establishment of VicForests on 1 August 2004. The Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) has the responsibility to regenerate these areas and is progressively prioritising this issue.

Victoria's East Gippsland Enhanced Productivity Project over the period 2009 to 2012 confirmed the regeneration status of over 10 000 hectares of forest, identifying just over 1 000 hectares as requiring re-treatment. Re-treatment activities were completed for 630 hectares of this area.

In 2012, Victoria completed a comprehensive review of its outstanding regeneration responsibilities in eastern Victoria. This review concluded that around 28 400 hectares of forest needed to be surveyed, or have past survey data verified, to confirm its regeneration

status. Based on surveys in the East Gippsland, Central Highlands and North East RFA regions, it was estimated that approximately 5 500 to 7 000 hectares of this area may require re-treatment. In 2013, 150 hectares of this area was re-treated.

The estimated 28 400 hectares of forest requiring survey to confirm its regeneration status was independently reviewed in 2014. It was subsequently estimated to be about 27 400 hectares. In 2014, an independent analysis using aerial photography interpretation (API) was undertaken of 11 000 hectares of the estimated 27 400 hectares of forest requiring assessment. API is an effective tool if the regrowth is at least six years old. This API work established that of the 11 000 hectares surveyed, 1 161 hectares was fire affected and could not be assessed. Of the remaining 9 839 hectares about 8 000 hectares (or 81 per cent) was commercially stocked. Of the 1 839 hectares that may require re-treatment, 42 per cent are areas less than 4 hectares in extent. Of the remaining 17 561 hectares (including the 1 161 hectares identified in the API as fire affected) requiring assessment, based on the 2014 API work, it is likely that a large proportion of this area is stocked to commercial standards.

The Victorian Government will continue to explore opportunities to prioritise the outstanding pre-2004 regeneration in eastern Victoria.

<p>Obligation Both Parties are committed to the implementation of a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program for Victoria. Parties agree to develop a Memorandum of Understanding for a joint Commonwealth-Victorian Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program which will establish the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the program. The Parties further agree that a total of \$27.6 million is available to implement the program across the five Victorian RFA regions (refer RFA Attachment).</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 73 NE - 72</p>
<p>Obligation The Parties agree that the funding available through the joint Commonwealth-Victorian Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program (VicFISAP) has been increased to \$42.6 million across the five Victorian RFA regions. The Parties agree to review the Memorandum of Understanding for the VicFISAP which establishes the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the program to take into account the outcomes of this Agreement. The Parties acknowledge that Victoria will provide an additional \$20 million dollars to facilitate improvements in the productive capacity of public native forests, establish hardwood plantations, and other forest-based initiatives that will generate significant employment opportunities in regional Victoria. This brings the total funding package associated with the five Victorian RFAs to \$63 million. RFA Attachment provides details.</p>	<p>Clause numbers W – 77 W – Attachment 11 G – 77 G – Attachment 11</p>

These commitments were met during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

2.13. Indigenous heritage

<p>Obligation Victoria will, in accordance with the East Gippsland Forest Management Area Plan, formalise a consultation, participation and negotiation mechanism with the relevant Aboriginal groups in East Gippsland to ensure the appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage, including the maintenance of traditional and historic uses and values, in East Gippsland.</p>	<p>Clause number EG - 54</p>
<p>Milestone and Obligation The Parties agree to develop a package of measures that will be implemented by Victoria to ensure the appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage including the maintenance of traditional historic uses and values, in the RFA region. These measures are the development of: Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values; provision for participation and negotiation through the establishment of formal consultation mechanisms with local Aboriginal communities; modelling to establish priority areas for future surveys of Aboriginal sites; and training of staff. These measures are further outlined in the RFA Attachment.</p>	<p>Clause numbers CH - 74 NE - 73 W – 78 W – Attachment 8 G – 78 G – Attachment 8</p>

The milestone to develop Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values was not achieved in Period 3. The obligation to ensure appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage values was met in Period 3.

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwth), the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) contain specific requirements for formal consultation and/or engagement between the Victorian Government and traditional owners on native title and cultural heritage matters. The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* were passed by the Victorian Parliament after the signing of the Victorian RFAs.

In October 2010, the then Victorian Government entered into the first Recognition and Settlement Agreement under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* with the Gunaikurnai people, through the Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC). This agreement recognises their rights to access and interest over parts of the East Gippsland, Gippsland, North East and Central Highlands RFA regions. It also provides a process for joint management of 10 specific parks and reserves in the agreement area.

The Victorian Government has established consultation and engagement processes with the Gunaikurnai people in relation to land management and other activities in the agreement area, including:

- a DELWP/GLaWAC Memorandum of Understanding to establish working protocols for Gunaikurnai people to provide a range of services to DELWP in relation to land management and other activities in their Native Title area;
- the establishment of a ministerially appointed Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board to prepare a joint management plan, for the Minister's approval, that will enable the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai people to be incorporated into the management of the 10 parks and reserves; and
- Parks Victoria/GLaWAC Deed for Park Management Services for the provision by GLaWAC of Gunaikurnai ranger services for the jointly managed areas.

The then Victorian Government also entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement with the Dja Dja Wurrung people in March 2013, which covers a part of the West Victoria RFA region. In line with the commitment in the Recognition and Settlement Agreement, the Victorian Government is working with the Dja Dja Wurrung people to develop and implement agreed engagement and participation processes relating to land management and other activities in their Recognition and Settlement Agreement area that will establish Dja Dja Wurrung as partners.

During Period 3, the previous *Indigenous Partnership Framework 2007-2010* (DSE 2007d) was reviewed to align with the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Framework 2013–2018* (DPCD 2012), the Victorian Government’s overarching Aboriginal policy framework. A new plan *Meerreeeng Wanga Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2014-2019* (DEPI 2014f) has been developed by Victoria.

Since the creation of DELWP in 2015, which is outside of Period 3, the DEPI Meerreeeng Wanga plan has been superseded by the *Munganin–Gadhaba ‘Achieve Together’ DELWP Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2016-2020* (DELWP 2016). *Munganin–Gadhaba* identifies actions to achieve the outcomes of recognition and respect, opportunity and prosperity, and participation and collaboration. DELWP is developing partnerships to increase opportunities for Aboriginal employment, cultural wellbeing and economic prosperity while bringing knowledge of country to the management of land, water and natural landscapes.

There are key actions within DELWP’s Aboriginal Inclusion Plan that promote participation, better coordination on shared project and programs and improved working relationships with DELWP external service providers in natural resource management.

Statewide implementation of Aboriginal cross-cultural awareness programs that provide awareness training for all DELWP and Parks Victoria staff continued throughout Period 3. Indigenous partnerships staff are employed by DELWP in all RFA regions to encourage effective engagement with Traditional Owner and Aboriginal community groups and identify areas for greater participation.

The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and *Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2007* (Vic) provide a consistent approach to protecting and managing Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as providing clear guidance about when, and how, Aboriginal cultural heritage management issues must be considered. Victoria reviewed the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* during Period 3 and amendments to the Act commenced on 1 August 2016 which is outside of Period 3. Victoria will consider the need for the development of Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values following the recent amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and *Heritage Act 1995* and the government response to the VEAC’s *Historic Places Investigation Final Report* (VEAC 2016).

In addition to the legislation, agreements and frameworks above, Aboriginal groups continue to have the opportunity to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage through their input into Timber Release Plans, District Action Plans, Wood Utilisation Plans, forest management plans, park management plans and fire operations plans.

Surveys for Aboriginal sites occur across public land in Victoria as part of requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. This legislation defines sensitive areas in the landscape and requires cultural heritage management plans, including surveys, to be undertaken when activities that may impact cultural heritage are proposed.

2.14. Plantations

Milestone	Clause number
The Commonwealth will seek to remove export controls on unprocessed timber sourced from Victorian plantations before the end of March 1997.	EG - 56

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

2.15. Other forest uses

Obligation	Clause numbers
Parties agree that forest uses other than timber production will be determined in accordance with Victorian legislation with due regard for protection of environmental and heritage values. In some limited circumstances that do not relate to the substance of this Agreement (for example foreign investment approval, export controls for non-forest products and major infrastructure developments) Commonwealth legislative provisions may also apply.	EG - 57 CH - 77 NE - 76 W - 83 G - 83

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Sustainable forest management must achieve a balance between the conservation of biodiversity and heritage values and the socio-economic benefit of forests to the Victorian community. In addition to timber production, other uses of Victorian forests include firewood, apiculture, grazing, mineral exploration, mining, quarrying and water supply, as well as a variety of tourism and recreation activities including four wheel-driving, trail bike riding, mountain biking, fishing, horse riding, hunting, camping, events and licensed tour operations in forests. Forest uses other than timber production continue to be determined in accordance with Victorian legislation with due regard for protection of environmental and heritage values.

Obligation	Clause numbers
Parties recognise that under legislative provisions in Victoria, issuing of new exploration licences and subsequent mining is not permitted in National Parks, Wilderness Parks, State Parks and Reference Areas.	EG - 58 CH - 78 NE - 77 W - 84 G - 84

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (Vic)* (MRSD Act) and *National Parks Act 1975 (Vic)* prohibit the issuing of new exploration licences and subsequent mining in National Parks, Wilderness Parks, State Parks and Reference Areas in Victoria.

Obligation	Clause numbers
<p>Parties recognise that exploration and mining may be permitted in parts of the CAR reserve system, other than those identified in the previous clause, where the identified conservation values are not incompatible with exploration and mining. To this end, Victoria will ensure that in accordance with relevant Victorian legislation proposed Mining Operations in the CAR reserve system will be subject to an Environmental Effects Statement or planning permission (eg planning permit) as required. In the case of exploration, the provisions of the <i>Mineral Resources Development Act 1990</i> (Vic) require the application of conditions to protect environmental values, and may in the case of proposed road construction or bulk sampling require an exploration impact statement. Victoria will ensure these provisions apply to proposed exploration activities in the CAR reserve system. The Parties note that, in accordance with the relevant Forest Management Plan, no new activities under the <i>Extractive Industries Development Act 1995</i> (Vic) will be permitted in the State forest component of the CAR reserve system unless it will make a significant contribution to the regional economy and unless the values within the CAR reserve system can be maintained or provided for elsewhere.</p>	<p>EG - 59 CH - 79 NE - 78 W - 85 G - 85</p>

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Victoria continues to implement the requirements of the MRSD Act.

The *Extractive Industries Development Act 1995* (Vic) was repealed on 1 January 2010 by the *Resources Industry Legislation Amendment Act 2009*, and since then the quarrying industry has been regulated under the MRSD Act.

A number of other amendments to the MRSD Act, affecting the regulation of exploration, mining and quarrying, were made during Period 3, the most relevant changes being:

- introduction of area work plans for exploration
- introduction of prospecting licences (small scale mining and exploration) and retention licences (intensive exploration and assessment of economic viability)
- requirement that an identified mineral resource be prerequisite to mining and retention licence applications
- limits on renewal of exploration licences
- statutory endorsement of work plans prior to their approval
- new incident reporting and notification requirements
- strengthening of enforcement provisions
- expanded definition of low impact exploration to limit the circumstances in which a work plan is required for exploration (came into operation in November 2014 which is outside of Period 3)
- introduction of risk-based work plans (came into operation in December 2015 which is outside of Period 3).

Obligation	Clause numbers
Rehabilitation of any mining site will be in accordance with the provisions of the <i>Mineral Resources Development Act 1990</i> or the <i>Extractive Industries Development Act 1995</i> , and it will aim to achieve world's best practice.	EG - 60 CH - 80 NE - 79 W - 86 G - 86

This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

The *Extractive Industries Development Act 1995* was repealed on 1 January 2010 by the *Resources Industry Legislation Amendment Act 2009*, and since then the quarrying industry has been regulated under the MRSD Act.

Rehabilitation of exploration, mining and quarrying sites in Victoria continues to be required under the MRSD Act. Rehabilitation works in Victoria aim to achieve world's best practice.

Milestone	Clause number
The Parties recognise that the Central Highlands region is an important source of water, particularly for Melbourne. Victoria will develop a long term timber harvesting and water production strategy for the Thomson Reservoir catchment in accordance with the Central Highlands Forest Management Plan when timber resource data (SFRI) becomes available in 1999.	CH - 81

This milestone was achieved during the previous review periods and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Milestone	Clause numbers
Parties agree that the harvesting of firewood, posts and poles, will be phased out within the CAR reserve system within three years of signing this Agreement.	W - 87 G - 87

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

2.16. Competition principles

Milestone and Obligation	Clause numbers
Parties recognise that under the Competition Principles Agreement, Governments aim to achieve more transparency and greater efficiency in Government owned business enterprises. The Commonwealth agrees that the day to day pricing and allocation arrangements for wood from public forests are matters for Victoria. Victoria confirms its commitment to the pricing and allocation principles set out in the National Forest Policy Statement. Victoria confirms that legislation and policies relevant to the allocation and pricing of hardwood logs from State forests will be reviewed as part of the Competition Principles Agreement before the end of 1999. Competitive neutrality principles will be taken into account in any changes following the review.	EG - 61 CH - 82 NE - 80 W - 88 G - 88

This milestone and obligation was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. The ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

Competitive neutrality principles relevant to the allocation and pricing of hardwood logs from State forests were taken into account during forest management reforms in Period 2 which followed the National Competition Policy Review of the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic) undertaken in Period 1.

During Period 3, VicForests reviewed the mechanisms to sell and supply timber resources from public native forests in eastern Victoria. VicForests continues to comply with the requirements of the National Competition Policy. VicForests undertakes an open and competitive sawlog and residual log allocation process, with the aim of creating certainty for mill owners to invest while generating commercial returns from the sale of the timber.

2.17. Research

<p>Obligation The results of the Comprehensive Regional Assessments of the forest values of the RFA region indicated a number of areas requiring further research. The <i>Compendium of Victorian Forest Research</i> (1998) provides a bibliography of research in progress as well as published and unpublished works. Parties have outlined Statewide research priorities in the RFA Attachment.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 62 CH - 83 NE - 81 W - 89 G - 89</p>
<p>Obligation Parties agree to consult each other in the development of future research projects that may affect the Agreement and note that the subject areas and priorities may change throughout the duration of the Agreement.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 63 CH - 84 NE - 82 W - 90 G - 90</p>
<p>Obligation Parties agree to make publicly available, wherever possible, research reports relevant to this Agreement.</p>	<p>Clause numbers EG - 64 CH - 85 NE - 83 W - 91 G - 91</p>
<p>Milestone In addition, Victoria agrees to publish its rainforest research by December 1998.</p>	<p>Clause number EG - 64</p>

This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. These ongoing commitments were met during Period 3.

Throughout Period 3 research has continued on all themes and priorities listed in the Victorian RFAs. The importance of ecologically sustainable forest management and the development of appropriate mechanisms to monitor and continually improve management practices has remained central to the research carried out in Victoria. In addition to the themes listed in the RFAs, research during Period 3 has also continued on issues relating to climate change and carbon sequestration.

Research relating to forests and forestry which was funded by the then Victorian Government during Period 3 was carried out by, and in collaboration with, a number of research agencies,

universities, and Cooperative Research Centres (CRCs). These include: the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research; the CSIRO; The University of Melbourne; The Australian National University; La Trobe University; Monash University; Deakin University; Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology; eWater CRC; Bushfire CRC; CRC for Forestry; and the CRC for Spatial Information.

Wherever possible, research reports were made publicly available. Annual reports of the various research agencies are available online at each research agency's website; these reports describe the agency's research projects and generally include a list of related research publications. Research results may also be reported in articles published in peer-reviewed journals. Further information on major research projects carried out in Victoria during Period 3 is provided in Appendix 5.

The Victorian Government recognises that the State's forest ecosystems are highly diverse and have a number of important values with regard to carbon storage, ensuring water security, maintaining biodiversity and habitat, and socio-economic uses. Many of these values have not been quantified and their interactions at management-relevant scales are not well understood. In addition, effects of fire regimes, management practices, and climate variability/change on these values and their interactions remain largely unknown.

DELWP has designed its current research program to develop improved capacity and evidence base to manage impacts of fire (natural and managed), climate variability and forest management regimes on water quantity and quality, biodiversity values, carbon assets, other social and economic values, and the vulnerability and resilience of Victoria's public forests now and in the future, through:

1. integrated understanding of multiple forest values for adaptive forest management
2. effects of fire, climate and management on the vulnerability and resilience of Victorian forests
3. understanding and managing Victoria's forest carbon
4. water security from Victoria's forested catchments in the face of climate variability/climate change and fire
5. understanding interactions between fire, landscape pattern and biodiversity; and
6. assessing social, economic and community safety values of forests in fire-prone landscapes.

Consultation between the Parties regarding future research was achieved through Victorian representation on Commonwealth research priorities governance committees.

2.18. Funding

<p>Obligation</p> <p>The Parties agree that achieving the objectives of this Agreement will require the commitment of financial resources from both Governments.</p>	<p>Clause number</p> <p>EG - 65</p>
<p>Obligation</p> <p>The Commonwealth will consider assistance for the development of sustainability indicators and work on endangered species. Under these circumstances where possible and appropriate, Victoria will administer funds provided by, and on behalf of, the Commonwealth for projects agreed within the context of this Agreement. Where this occurs, Victoria will establish appropriate financial review and monitoring arrangements agreed by the Commonwealth.</p>	<p>Clause number</p> <p>EG - 66</p>

These commitments were met during Period 3.

As part of the implementation of priority actions for recovery of threatened species and ecological communities in Victoria, the Australian Government provided funding through a range of programmes such as Caring for Our Country (2008 – 2013) and the Biodiversity Fund of the Clean Energy Future Initiative (2011 – 2013). The Australian Government provided this funding for activities across Victoria; it was not specifically targeted at the Victorian RFA regions. Australian Government assistance for the development of Victoria’s sustainability indicators was not required.

2.19. Data agreement

<p>Milestone</p> <p>Parties agree to develop an agreement concerning the management of the data used to develop this Agreement within six months of signing. The data agreement will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ownership and custodianship; • archival lodging and location and associated documentation standards; and • access, use and maintenance of the data. <p>Parties also agree to lodge archival copies of data within six months of signing this Agreement.</p>	<p>Clause number</p> <p>EG - 67</p>
<p>Milestone</p> <p>Parties note the development of a State-wide data agreement. Both Parties agree to develop a schedule to the State-wide agreement concerning the management of the data used to develop this Agreement within six months of signing. The data agreement covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ownership and custodianship; • archival lodging and location and associated documentation standards; and • access, use and maintenance of the data. <p>Parties also agree to lodge archival copies of data within six months of signing this Agreement.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>CH - 86 NE - 84</p>
<p>Milestone</p> <p>Parties note the signing of a State-wide data agreement on 28 March 2000. Both Parties agree to develop a schedule to the State-wide</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>W - 92 G - 92</p>

<p>agreement concerning the management of the data used to develop this Agreement by 30 June 2000. The data agreement covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ownership and custodianship; • archival lodging and location and associated documentation standards; and • access, use and maintenance of the data. <p>Parties also agree to lodge archival copies of data by 31 March 2001.</p>	
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This milestone was achieved in the East Gippsland RFA region in Period 1. The milestone was not achieved in the other Victorian RFA regions during Period 3.

A State-wide data agreement between the Parties was signed on 28 March 2000. Data schedules to the State-wide agreement were developed by the Parties, and archival copies of data have been lodged for the East Gippsland RFA region. Data schedules and lodging of archival copies of data was not completed in the other Victorian RFA regions.

Archival copies of data were not captured from the then Department of Sustainability and Environment's live data layers when analysis undertaken to inform each of Victoria's Regional Forest Agreements, excepting East Gippsland, was undertaken. While the lodgement of archival copies of data is therefore not possible for the Central Highlands, North East, Gippsland and West Victoria RFA regions, the Comprehensive Regional Assessments (CRAs) are available and these contain the knowledge derived from the data layers. The CRAs are available on the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources website at: www.agriculture.gov.au.

2.20. Legally binding provisions

(a) Forest management

<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and publish regional prescriptions for timber production by the end of 1998. 	<p>Clause number CH – 88.1</p>
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This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause number CH - 45(a) reported in Section 2.6.

<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the Central Highlands in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001. 	<p>Clause number CH – 88.2</p>
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This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause number CH - 45(e) reported in Section 2.6.

<p>Obligation Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish future reports of audits of compliance with the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production. 	<p>Clause number CH – 88.3</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3. See clause number CH - 43 reported in Section 2.6.

<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review legislation and policies relevant to the allocation and pricing of hardwood logs from State forest as part of the Competition Principles Agreement before the end of 1999. 	<p>Clause number CH – 88.4</p>
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This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause number CH - 82 reported in Section 2.16.

<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use its best endeavours to complete and publish management plans for all National and State Parks by the end of 1998. 	<p>Clause number CH - 88.5</p>
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This milestone was achieved in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause number CH - 45(b) reported in Section 2.6.

<p>Obligation Victoria will:</p> <p>Implement the CAR reserve system, including any required public land tenure changes, described in the RFA Attachment and identified on RFA Maps.</p>	<p>Clause numbers NE - 86.1 W - 94.1 G - 94.1</p>
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This commitment was met during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause numbers NE - 62, W - 64 and G - 64 reported in Section 2.11.

<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and publish by 30 June 2000 the North East Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement. 	<p>Clause number NE - 86.2</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and publish by 30 June 2002 the Portland and Horsham Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement. 	<p>Clause number W - 94.2</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce and publish by 31 December 2001 the Gippsland Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement. 	<p>Clause number G - 94.2</p>

The milestone was achieved in the West Victoria RFA region during Period 3. The milestone was achieved in the Gippsland and North East RFA regions during Period 1 and reported on in

the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause numbers NE – 65, W - 67 and G – 67 reported in Section 2.11.

<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the North East region in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001. 	<p>Clause number NE - 86.3</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory by 31 December 2003 for the Midland FMA, 30 June 2005 for the Otway FMA and 30 June 2006 for the Portland FMA. 	<p>Clause number W - 94.3</p>
<p>Milestone Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the Gippsland region by 31 December 2002. 	<p>Clause number G - 94.3</p>

This milestone was achieved in the North East and Gippsland RFA regions, but not in the West Victoria RFA region, during the previous review periods and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. Policy changes through the then Victorian Government’s *Our Forests, Our Future* negated the value of completing the SFRI and Integrated Forest Planning System in the West Victoria RFA region. See clause numbers NE - 45(c), W - 46(c) and G - 46(c) reported in Section 2.6.

<p>Obligation Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish future reports of audits of compliance with the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production. 	<p>Clause numbers NE - 86.4 W - 94.4 G - 94.4</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3. See clause numbers NE - 43, W -44 and G - 44 reported in Section 2.6.

<p>Obligation Victoria will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take into account competitive neutrality principles in any changes arising from the <i>Forest Act 1958</i>, National Competition Policy Review and Government Response (May 1999). 	<p>Clause number NE – 86.5</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3. See clause number NE - 80 reported in Section 2.16.

<p>Obligation</p> <p>The Commonwealth will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain accreditation of Victoria’s forest management system for the RFA region as amended by this Agreement providing changes to the system are consistent with the provisions of this Agreement. 	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>CH – 89.1 NE – 87.1 W – 95.1 G – 95.1</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3.

<p>Obligation</p> <p>The Commonwealth will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not prevent enterprises obtaining, using or exporting timber, woodchips or unprocessed wood products sourced from the RFA region in accordance with this Agreement. 	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>CH – 89.2 NE – 87.2 W – 95.2 G – 95.2</p>
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This ongoing commitment was met during Period 3. See clause number CH - 70, NE - 69, W – 71 and G - 71 reported in Section 2.12.

(b) Compensation

<p>Detail of the provisions for compensation are in Part 3 of the Central Highlands, North East, West Victoria and Gippsland RFAs.</p>	<p>Clause numbers</p> <p>CH - 90 NE - 88 W - 96 G - 96</p>
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These ongoing commitments continued to apply in Period 3.

There have been no claims under the compensation provisions during Period 3.

(c) Industry development funding

<p>Obligation</p> <p>The Commonwealth will, subject to the terms and conditions under any Commonwealth Act which appropriates money, provide an amount of \$13.8 million and Victoria will provide \$13.8 million to implement a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program subject to the development of a Memorandum of Understanding between the two Parties which establishes the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the Program.</p>	<p>Clause number</p> <p>CH - 91</p>
<p>Obligation</p> <p>As provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding for a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program for Victoria (refer clause 72) the Commonwealth will, subject to the terms and conditions under any Commonwealth Act which appropriates money, provide an amount of \$13.8 million and Victoria will provide \$13.8 million to implement a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two Parties which established the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the Program.</p>	<p>Clause number</p> <p>NE - 89</p>

Obligation	Clause numbers
The Commonwealth will, subject to the terms and conditions under any Commonwealth Act which appropriates money, provide an amount of \$18.8 million and Victoria will provide \$23.8 million to implement a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program across the five Victorian RFA regions. A revision of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two Parties which established the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering VicFISAP will be required to take into account the outcomes of this Agreement.	W - 97 G - 97

These commitments were met during Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review. See clause numbers CH – 73, NE – 72, W – 77 and G – 77 reported in Section 2.12.

3. THE RESULTS OF MONITORING OF SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

The *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* was released by the Victoria in 2007. It contains seven criteria and 45 indicators which were developed with the assistance of key experts, government partners, and in consultation with the Victorian community. This framework fulfils Victoria's commitment to establish an appropriate set of Sustainability Indicators to monitor forest changes.

The *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* are consistent with the Montréal Process, an internationally agreed framework of criteria and indicators for measuring sustainable forest management, and complement both regional and national State of the Forest reporting in Australia.

The Montréal Process provides seven broad criteria to describe the forest values that society seeks to maintain. These are:

1. conservation of biological diversity
2. maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems
3. maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality
4. conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources
5. maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles
6. maintenance and enhancement of long term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies, and
7. legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management.

Victoria reports on the results of monitoring of Sustainability Indicators through five-yearly State of the Forests reporting, at both the state and national level. State of the Forests reporting is a major component of sustainable forest management in Victoria, providing information on the environmental, economic, and social values associated with forests. This information supports continuous improvement in forest management by enabling the assessment of management performance and the further development of forest policy.

The *Victoria's State of the Forests Report 2013* (DEPI 2014c) fulfils the requirement in the Victorian RFAs to report on the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators.

Following on from reports in 2003 and 2008, the 2013 report was the third Victorian State of the Forests Report. The Victorian State of the Forests report is issued every five years and provided to the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change by the Secretary of DELWP. It fulfils reporting requirements set out in Section 8 of the SFT Act.

The *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* and Victoria's State of the Forests Reports are available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au). It is highly recommended that the State of the Forests report be read in conjunction with the indicator information which is also provided on the DELWP website.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM REVIEW PERIODS 1 & 2

In May 2010, the Independent Reviewer Ms Leanne Wallace provided a report to the Australian and Victorian governments as a component of the combined first and second five-yearly review of the Victorian RFAs. The report was tabled in the Australian Parliament on 28 September 2010.

The report contained 28 recommendations divided into two types. The:

- thirteen 'R' recommendations were recommendations for improvements to be made to the Draft Report in preparing the Final Report; and
- fifteen 'C' recommendations were recommendations on additional issues that should be considered by the Australian and Victorian governments for the continued implementation of the Victorian RFAs.

The then Victorian and Australian governments considered the Independent Reviewer's report and released a joint government response to each of the recommendations on 16 April 2015. The joint government response was tabled in the Australian Parliament.

The Victorian and Australian governments responded to the 'R' recommendations by providing additional or updated information in the *Final Report on Progress with Implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs)* (DEPI 2014a). An update on status of implementation of the 'R' recommendations is therefore not required in this third five-yearly review of implementation of the Victorian RFAs.

This section of the report provides the text from the joint government response to each of the fifteen 'C' recommendations for information and the status, as at July 2017 of progress on implementation of the actions from the joint government response.

4.1. Relationship to statutory obligations

Recommendation C1

That the Parties consider amending the RFAs to reflect any administrative or legislative changes including the changes made to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* in 2006.

Joint Government Response

The Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) came into force on 16 July 2000. The EPBC Act repealed and replaced the following Commonwealth statutes:

- *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*
- *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975*
- *World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983*

Two of the Victorian RFAs (East Gippsland and Central Highlands) were agreed between the Parties prior to the assent of the EPBC Act. The Parties acknowledge this important legislative change in 2000 and agree that the RFAs are administered in the context of the EPBC Act.

Further to this, the EPBC Act has been amended during Periods 1 and 2. The 2006 amendments to the EPBC Act were designed to streamline the EPBC Act to benefit industry, the economy

and the nation while maintaining a strong commitment to protecting Australia's unique and iconic natural, cultural and Indigenous heritage. Specifically, in relation to the protection of threatened species and ecological communities, the 2006 amendments to the EPBC Act updated both the listing processes and the processes surrounding recovery plans for threatened species and ecological communities.

Legislative changes since the signing of the Victorian RFAs have also altered the way national heritage places and World Heritage properties are managed. This includes the transition from the Register of the National Estate (which was originally established under the Commonwealth *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*) to the National Heritage List, established under the EPBC Act.

The Parties therefore acknowledge that there have been a number of legislative changes since the signing of the Victorian RFAs. The Parties agree that the RFAs will be administered by the Parties within the context of these changes and further agree to consider the need to amend the Victorian RFAs to reflect these changes.

The Parties acknowledge that the process for extending the Victorian RFAs will be jointly determined by the Parties as part of the third five-yearly review. The Parties agree that any required amendments to the Victorian RFAs should be made as part of this extension process to ensure the RFAs are relevant and current, considering legislative and administrative changes, learnings from the first 15 years of the Victorian RFAs and other relevant matters.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the Joint Government Response is in progress.

The Parties acknowledge that there have been a number of legislative changes since the signing of the Victorian RFAs. The RFAs are administered by the Parties within the context of these changes.

The process for developing further agreements will be considered by the Parties during this third five-yearly review. The Parties agree in developing further agreements, consideration will be given to legislative and administrative changes, learnings from the implementation of the Victorian RFAs and other relevant matters.

4.2. Milestones

Recommendation C2

That the Parties consider strengthened public reporting of progress in implementing the RFAs consistent with the Australian Government's response to the Hawke review.

Joint Government Response

On 31 October 2008, the then Australian Government Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts commissioned an independent review of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) by Dr Allan Hawke (Hawke Review). Dr Hawke's final report, *The Australian Environment Act: Report of the Independent review of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Hawke Report) (Hawke 2009) was released on 21 December 2009.

On 24 August 2011, the then Australian Government Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities released the Australian Government response to the Hawke Report.

The Australian Government supports long-term RFAs and will work cooperatively with the Victorian Government, through the process to extend the RFAs, to provide resource security and a stable investment environment for the forest industry and establish appropriate and timely reporting arrangements.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the Joint Government Response is in progress.

The Australian Government is committed to supporting long-term RFAs and will work cooperatively with the Victorian Government, including through the process to develop further agreements, to provide resource security and a stable investment environment for the forest industry and establish appropriate and timely reporting arrangements.

4.3. Five-yearly review

Recommendation C3

That the Parties commence planning for the next five-yearly review due by June 2014. The Parties should also commence development of the criteria which they will consider in making recommendations about any extensions to the RFAs. These criteria should be made publicly available as part of the next review process.

Joint Government Response

The Australian Government remains committed to the Victorian RFAs and to establishing a 20-year rolling life, to each RFA. This will be achieved by extending the RFAs for five years following the successful completion and implementation of each agreement's five-yearly review.

The Victorian Government is committed to renewing the Victorian RFAs every five years to provide 20-year resource security.

The RFAs require the Parties to determine the mechanism and timing for the five-yearly reviews before the end of the five-year period.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the Joint Government Response is in progress.

The Commonwealth of Australia and State of Victoria have signed a *Scoping Agreement for the review of progress with implementation of the Victorian Regional Forest Agreements, Third Five-yearly Review, May 2016*. The scoping agreement sets out the arrangements for this third five-yearly review of progress with implementation of the Victorian RFAs. Additional information is provided in Section 2.4 of this report. The scoping agreement is available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

Recommendation C4

That the Parties consider cancelling the West Victoria Regional Forest Agreement or substantially amending the RFA given the significant additions to reserves and reduction in timber availability made since the agreement was signed.

Joint Government Response

The Parties recognise that there have been a number of changes to forest management in the West Victoria RFA region since the signing of the agreement in 2000. The Parties recognise that the West Victoria RFA is still serving its overarching purpose in relation to conservation and multiple use forests.

The Parties agree that the West Victoria RFA will be administered by the Parties within the context of these changes and further agree to consider the need to amend the West Victoria RFA to reflect these changes.

The Parties agree that any required amendments to the West Victoria RFA will be made as part of extension process for the Victorian RFAs. See **Recommendation C1**.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the Joint Government Response is in progress.

The Parties continued to administer the West Victoria RFA within the context of the changes to forest management within the West Victoria RFA region.

The Parties agree the West Victoria RFA will be considered as part of the process for developing further agreements. See **Recommendation C1**.

4.4. Monitoring, reporting and consultative mechanisms

Recommendation C5

That the Victorian Government give priority to monitoring of sustainability indicators to enable comprehensive reporting in the next State of the Forests Report due in 2013.

Joint Government Response

The Victorian Government recognises that many of its sustainability indicators are difficult and/or costly to monitor and measure. For this reason, the Victorian Government will give priority to monitoring and measuring the sustainability indicators that are most practical, cost-effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level to inform the sustainable management of Victoria's public native forests. The Victorian Government is also assessing the measurability of its sustainability indicators to determine which, if any, of the reported data gaps can be addressed over time.

The Victorian Government has established a Victorian Forest Monitoring Program. Its purpose is to assess and monitor the extent, state and condition of Victorian public forests (State

forests, national parks and other conservation reserves) in a timely and accurate manner to inform sustainable forest management. The Victorian Forest Monitoring Program will be used for reporting in the Victorian and Australian State of the Forests Reports in 2013. At this stage, priority indicators are being included on all public land tenures.

The Parties are mindful that the detection of trends in sustainability indicators over time is an important element of sustainable forest management, and that the continuity of certain datasets is important to many stakeholders.

The Parties agree that the Victorian Government's focus on monitoring and measuring sustainability indicators is intended to demonstrate continual improvement in providing meaningful information on the sustainable development of Victorian forests.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. Implementation of the actions in the Joint Government Response are complete.

Additional information on the monitoring of sustainability indicators for reporting in the 2013 Victorian and Australian State of the Forests Reports is provided in Section 2.6 of this report.

4.5. Sustainability indicators

Recommendation C6

That the Victorian Government undertake a review of the current Victorian sustainability indicators and complete this review by the end of 2011. The review should be guided by the milestone and obligation that *"the indicators will be practical, measurable, cost effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level."*

Joint Government Response

See **Recommendation C5**.

Under the Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management objective which requires a long-term commitment to continuous improvement, the Victorian Government is assessing the measurability of its sustainability indicators to determine which, if any, of the reported data gaps can be addressed over time. A formal review of the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* (DSE 2007a) is not underway at this time. However, it has always been a clear intention by the Victorian Government that the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* would be subject to continuous improvement.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. Implementation of the actions in the Joint Government Response are complete.

During the 2013 State of the Forest reporting, the then Victorian Government assessed the measurability of its sustainability indicators to determine which, if any, of the reported data gaps can be addressed over time. Additional information is provided in Section 2.6 of this report.

A formal review of the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* (DSE 2007a) is not underway, however, it has always been a clear intention by the Victorian Government that the *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria* would be subject to continuous improvement.

4.6. Threatened flora and fauna

Recommendation C7

That the Parties give priority to development and review of recovery plans for species listed under both the EPBC and FFG, taking into account the reviews of both Acts.

Joint Government Response

As indicated in **Recommendation R6**, the Australian and Victorian Governments will endeavour to finalise development of those outstanding recovery plans required for species listed under both the EPBC and FFG Acts before the end of the third five-yearly period.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the actions in the Joint Government Response is in progress.

The Australian Government continued to finalise the development of recovery plans for species listed under both the EPBC Act and FFG Act. Additional information is provided in Section 2.9 of this report.

Recommendation C8

That the Victorian Government give priority to completion of all outstanding pest plant and pest animal control programs.

Joint Government Response

As indicated in **Recommendation R7**, based on the Victorian Government application of a new approach to protecting key natural assets on public land from invasive plants and animals, there are no outstanding pest plant and pest animal control programs requiring completion.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. No further action was required to implement the Joint Government Response to this recommendation.

4.7. Water

Recommendation C9

That the Victorian Government considers release of the sustainability assessment for Melbourne's water catchment following review of the impacts of the 2009 fires.

Joint Government Response

The Victorian Government has considered the release of the sustainability assessment for Melbourne's water catchments. Due to the 2009 bushfires, which affected about one-third of Melbourne's water supply catchments, the sustainability assessment will not be released. As outlined in the *Timber Industry Action Plan* (DPI 2011), the Victorian Government supports the development of evidence-based, economically efficient and environmentally sustainable approaches to timber harvesting in Melbourne's water catchments.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. No further action was required to implement the Joint Government Response to this recommendation.

4.8. The CAR reserve system

Recommendation C10

That the Victorian Government review and publish the Portland-Horsham Forest Management Plan by December 2010.

Joint Government Response

The Secretary to the Victorian Government Department of Sustainability and Environment approved the *Portland and Horsham forests: Forest Management Plan 2010* (DSE 2011) on 26 November 2010, and the plan was officially released on 7 April 2011.

The plan is available at the DEPI website: www.depi.vic.gov.au/forestry-and-land-use.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. No further action was required to implement the Joint Government Response to this recommendation.

4.9. Industry development

Recommendation C11

That the Parties, through the Agreements, continue to enhance opportunities for further growth and development of forest-based industries in the RFA regions and provide long term stability for these industries.

Joint Government Response

The Victorian Government's forest industry policy for the RFA regions is focussed on providing industry with secure access to native forest wood resources. Key elements of this policy include commitments to:

- guarantee long-term access to current supplies of native timber;
- place VicForests under the sole direction of the Victorian Minister for Agriculture;
- restructure the board of VicForests to include industry stakeholders;
- review harvesting rotations for faster growing native species such as mountain ash; and
- renewing the Victorian RFAs every five years to provide 20-year resource security.

Together with the Victorian 2011 *Timber Industry Action Plan*, which builds on the 2009 *Victoria's Timber Industry Strategy*, these initiatives will assist industry to increase the economic value to Victoria from timber production and processing in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner. They will enable ongoing investment in a productive, competitive and sustainable timber industry that ensures our forest industries continue to provide jobs and income for regional families and communities, as well as high quality forest products for future generations.

The Victorian RFAs are an important part of achieving the Victorian Government's policy. The Australian Government remains committed to the Victorian RFAs as providing the framework for the growth and development of forest-based industries and to provide the basis for resource security and a stable investment environment to the forest industry.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. Implementation of the actions in the Joint Government Response are complete.

The Victorian Government has focussed on providing industry with secure access to native forest resources. Within Period 3, the then Victorian Government amended the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* recognising Victoria's native forestry industry required greater resource security and certainty to facilitate long-term industry investment. The amendments enable longer term allocation of timber resources to VicForests and the issuing of longer term contracts to industry.

The Australian Government is committed to supporting long-term RFAs and establishing a 20-year rolling life to each RFA in order to provide resource security and a stable investment environment to the forest-based industries.

Additional information is provided in Section 2.12 of this report.

Recommendation C12

That the Victorian Government give priority to completion of regeneration activities and to improvements to the timeliness of reporting on those activities.

Joint Government Response

The Victorian *Code of Practice for Timber Production* (Code) includes requirements for the regeneration of harvested coupes. Compliance with the Code is required under the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic).

VicForests is responsible for regenerating coupes that it has harvested. The majority of forest coupes with regeneration requiring re-treatment were harvested prior to 1 August 2004, and were therefore the Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries' (DEPI) responsibility to regenerate. DEPI is progressively addressing this issue.

The Victorian Government recognises that substantial resources are required to complete all the outstanding regeneration surveys and re-treatment works on harvested coupes. The department will continue to pursue opportunities to complete these regeneration activities and will continue to make information available to the public on regeneration activities.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the actions in the Joint Government Response are in progress.

The Victorian *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2007*, along with new *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014*, include requirements for the regeneration of harvested coupes. Compliance with the Code is required under the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004*.

VicForests is responsible for regenerating coupes that it has harvested and has a proven record of successfully regenerating its harvested areas. The majority of forest coupes with regeneration requiring re-treatment were harvested prior to VicForests' establishment in August 2004 and are the responsibility of DEDJTR to regenerate.

The Victorian Government has made significant progress on better understanding its outstanding regeneration responsibilities and recognises that substantial resources are required to complete the outstanding regeneration surveys and re-treatment works on harvested coupes. The Victorian Government will continue to explore opportunities to prioritise the outstanding pre-2004 regeneration.

Additional information is provided in Section 2.12 of this report.

4.10. Indigenous heritage

Recommendation C13

That the Victorian Government include consideration of the milestones and obligations for establishment of formal consultation mechanisms with Aboriginal communities in the RFA regions in the revised Indigenous Partnership Framework.

Joint Government Response

The *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwth), the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) contain specific requirements for formal consultation and/or engagement between the Victorian Government and traditional owners on native title and cultural heritage matters. The *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) were passed by the Victorian Parliament after the signing of the Victorian RFAs.

The *Indigenous Partnership Framework 2007-2010* (DSE 2007d) described how the Victorian Government Department of Environment and Primary Industries engaged broadly with indigenous communities across the State.

In October 2010, the Victorian Government entered into the first Recognition and Settlement Agreement under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) with the Gunaikurnai people. This agreement recognises their Native Title Rights and interest over parts of the East Gippsland, Gippsland, North East and Central Highlands RFA regions. The Victorian Government is currently working with the Gunaikurnai people to develop agreed consultation and engagement processes relating to land management and other activities in their Native Title area.

The Victorian Government has also entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement with the Dja Dja Wurrung people in March 2013 which covers a part of the West Victoria RFA region. The Victorian Government is also working with the Dja Dja Wurrung people to develop agreed consultation and engagement processes relating to land management and other activities in their Native Title area.

Additional information is at Section 5.12 (pages 61-63) in the Final Report. The additional information is also provided in Appendix A of the Joint Government Response.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. Implementation of the actions in the Joint Government Response are complete.

The Victorian Government established consultation and engagement processes with the Gunaikurnai people and continued to work with the Dja Dja Wurrung people to develop and implement agreed engagement and participation processes relating to land management and other activities in their Recognition and Settlement Agreement areas.

Following the review of the Indigenous Partnership Framework the Victorian Government developed the *Meerreeng Wanga Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2014-2019* (DEPI 2014f) during Period 3. Since the creation of DELWP in 2015, which is outside of Period 3, the DEPI Meerreeng Wanga plan has been superseded by *Munganin–Gadhaba ‘Achieve Together’ DELWP Aboriginal Inclusion Plan 2016-2020* (DELWP 2016).

Additional information is provided in Section 2.13 above.

Recommendation C14

That the Victorian Government complete modelling by December 2011 to establish priority areas for future surveys of Aboriginal sites in the RFA regions (noting that this work has already been undertaken in the North East).

Joint Government Response

Surveys for Aboriginal sites occur across all public land in Victoria as part of requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic). This legislation defines sensitive areas in the landscape and requires cultural heritage management plans, including surveys, to be undertaken when activities that may impact cultural heritage are proposed. The Victorian Government Response to the review of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) includes support for further country mapping.

Additional information is at Section 5.12 (pages 61-63) in the Final Report. The additional information is also provided in Appendix A of the Joint Government Response.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Complete. No further action was required to implement the Joint Government Response to this recommendation.

Surveys for Aboriginal sites occur across all public land in Victoria as part of requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. This legislation defines sensitive areas in the landscape and requires cultural heritage management plans, including surveys, to be undertaken when activities that may impact cultural heritage are proposed.

4.11. Funding**Recommendation C15**

That, in accordance with the obligation (EG-66), the Australian Government continues to consider assistance for the development of sustainability indicators.

Joint Government Response

The Australian Government agrees to the continued provision of assistance to the Victorian Government through technical support from its agencies working co-operatively with Victorian agencies in the development of sustainability indicators which are practical, measurable, cost effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level.

Status of implementation of the Joint Government Response

Underway. Implementation of the Joint Government Response is in progress.

The Australian Government reaffirms it agrees to the continued provision of assistance to the Victorian Government through technical support from its agencies working co-operatively with Victorian agencies in the development of sustainability indicators which are practical, measurable, cost effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level.

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APPENDIX 1 - CAR RESERVE SYSTEM

Public land

All of the public land tenure changes identified in the Victorian RFAs have been implemented during Periods 1 and 2 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

The CAR reserve system was also implemented in Victoria's State forests. The Informal Reserves identified in the Victorian RFA Attachments were effective upon signing of the RFAs.

Victoria's CAR reserve system comprises over 4.74 million hectares of land across the state. Of this area, over 2.95 million hectares occurs within Victoria's five RFA regions, equivalent to approximately 57 per cent of public land, or 23 per cent of all land, in the RFA regions.

East Gippsland RFA region

The CAR reserve system covers an area of approximately 569 680 hectares in formal and informal reserves (approximately 47 per cent of the entire RFA region). In addition, areas are protected by the Code prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees. Levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth forest achieved in the CAR reserve system are shown in Tables 8 and 13.

Central Highlands RFA region

The CAR reserve system covers an area of approximately 274 270 hectares in formal and informal reserves (approximately 45 per cent of the public land in the region or 24 per cent of the entire RFA region). In addition, there is approximately 47 230 hectares protected by the Code prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees. Levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth forest achieved in the CAR reserve system are shown in Tables 9 and 14.

North East RFA region

The CAR reserve system covers an area of approximately 606 720 hectares (approximately 51 per cent of the public land in the region or 26 per cent of the entire RFA region). In addition, there is approximately 112 530 hectares protected by the Code prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees. Levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth forest achieved in the CAR reserve system are shown in Tables 10 and 15.

West Victoria RFA region

The CAR reserve system covers an area of approximately 707 000 hectares (approximately 74 per cent of the public land in the region or 12 per cent of the entire RFA region). In addition, there is approximately 5 950 hectares protected by the Code prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees. Levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth forest achieved in the CAR reserve system are shown in Tables 11 and 16.

Gippsland RFA region

The CAR reserve system covers an area of approximately 794 380 hectares (approximately 57 per cent of the public land in the region or 30 per cent of the entire RFA region). In addition, there is approximately 107 504 hectares protected by the Code prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees. Levels of protection of EVCs and old-growth forest achieved in the CAR reserve system are shown in Tables 12 and 17.

Heathy Dry Forest

The milestone in Attachment 1 of the North East RFA for Heathy Dry Forest was completed in Period 1 and reported on in the combined first and second five-yearly review.

Table 8: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the East Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC representation and area in each land category												
		Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)				
						ha	%pre-1750	% current						
1	Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic	3,193	3,111	97	D, LC	3,069	96	99	3,066	3	7		17	18
2	Coast Banksia Woodland	3,459	3,424	99	LC	3,248	94	95	3,248		0		10	166
3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	776	425	55	V	245	32	58	245				2	177
4	Coastal Vine-rich Forest	90	88	99	V	86	96	97	83	4	0		0	2
5	Coastal Sand Heathland	680	678	100	R	620	91	91	620				5	54
6	Sand Heathland	98	98	100		7	7	7	7		0		1	90
7	Clay Heathland	2,883	2,334	81	V	1,255	44	54	1,144	111	549	11	71	448
8	Wet Heathland	10,011	9,743	97	LC	7,213	72	74	5,165	2,047	480	1,703	86	261
9	Coastal Saltmarsh	1,340	1,256	94	D	803	60	64	794	8	0		89	364
10	Estuarine Wetland	855	831	97	V	400	47	48	222	178	3		366	61
11	Coastal Lagoon Wetland	804	767	95	V	655	81	85	648	7	12		0	100
12	Wet Swale Herbland	790	790	100	V	790	100	100	790				-	-
13	Brackish Sedgeland	194	194	100	V	194	100	100	194				-	-
14	Banksia Woodland	40,868	39,313	96	LC	27,315	67	69	23,501	3,814	3,762	6,005	295	1,936
15	Limestone Box Forest	8,440	6,611	78	V	3,735	44	56	2,628	1,107	580	339	361	1,595
16	Lowland Forest	276,456	262,320	95	LC, V	95,007	34	36	65,692	29,315	64,467	84,817	1,927	16,102
17	Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex	21,574	18,987	88	LC	10,386	48	55	7,179	3,208	2,115	4,709	57	1,721
18	Riparian Forest	29,732	18,515	62	D, LC	11,935	40	64	4,721	7,213	711	1,022	1,270	3,578
19	Riparian Shrubland	660	652	99	R	603	91	92	459	145			49	0
20	Heathy Dry Forest	2,136	1,950	91	LC	1,053	49	54	963	90	372	287	1	237
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	227,031	222,837	98	LC	121,482	54	55	109,293	12,189	35,794	53,210	286	12,065
22	Grassy Dry Forest	31,482	27,532	87	LC	10,739	34	39	9,312	1,427	4,051	3,668	294	8,780
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	14	13	99	LC	13	97	98		13		0	0	-
24	Foothill Box Ironbark Forest	603	603	100	V	588	97	97	528	60	8	7	-	-

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category								
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system			SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)		
						CAR Reserves		Formal Reserve (ha)					Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)	
						ha	%pre-1750							% current
27	Blackthorn Scrub	5,230	5,225	100	R	4,202	80	80	3,052	1,150	406	537	11	68
28	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland	1,612	1,612	100	LC, R	1,583	98	98	1,565	18	25	2	1	1
29	Damp Forest	245,304	243,522	99	LC	107,115	44	44	83,244	23,871	35,144	95,077	161	6,025
30	Wet Forest	91,187	91,091	100	LC	44,461	49	49	36,848	7,612	3,335	42,928	1	366
31	Cool Temperate Rainforest	2,563	2,563	100	E, R	1,750	68	68	1,310	439	15	799	-	-
32	Warm Temperate Rainforest	7,027	6,987	99	R	4,557	65	65	2,820	1,737	450	1,824	28	128
33	Cool Temperate Rainforest/Warm Temperate Rainforest Overlap	255	255	100	E, R	179	70	70	168	11		77	-	-
34	Dry Rainforest	12	12	99	E	11	92	92	11				1	-
35	Tableland Damp Forest	5,190	5,125	99	LC	2,153	41	42	1,788	365	829	2,083	1	59
36	Montane Dry Woodland	65,558	58,313	89	LC	33,837	52	58	31,543	2,294	5,534	9,015	134	9,793
37	Montane Grassy Woodland	17,453	10,781	62	D, LC, V	3,773	22	35	3,464	309	965	1,485	59	4,498
38	Montane Damp Forest	14,511	14,508	100	LC	11,171	84	77	10,560	611	142	3,192	0	4
39	Montane Wet Forest	13,583	13,582	100	LC	10,297	76	76	10,171	126	16	3,269	-	-
40	Montane Riparian Woodland	4,939	2,654	54	E, LC, V	565	11	21	402	163	108	59	349	1,573
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	37	37	100	LC	4	12	12	4			32	-	-
42	Sub-alpine Shrubland	1	1	100	R	1	100	100	1				-	-
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	8,746	8,647	99	LC	8,110	93	94	7,872	238	23	335	22	157
44	Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	601	516	86	R	322	17	62	296	26	61	37	40	56
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	2	2	100	LC	2	100	100		2			-	-
47	Valley Grassy Forest	21,879	16,915	77	D, V	5,311	24	31	2,866	2,446	1,946	3,571	160	5,926
82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	5	5	100	LC	5	100	100	2	3			-	-
151	Plains Grassy Forest	1	1	94	E, V	-	-	-					-	1
156	Alpine Coniferous Shrubland	3	3	100	V	3	100	100	3				-	-
169	Dry Valley Forest	12	12	99	V	10	81	82		10		1	1	0

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC representation and area in each land category													
		Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	CAR reserve system						SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)					
						ha	%pre-1750	% current							
171	Alpine Fen	1	1	100	E	1	95	95	1			0	-	-	
175	Grassy Woodland	37,991	33,720	89	D	21,938	58	65	21,848	90	74	46	506	11,155	
210	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland	149	149	100	E	148	99	99	148		0	1	-	-	
211	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic	11	11	100	E	11	100	100	11				-	-	
316	Shrubby Damp Forest	1	1	100	LC	1	72	72	0	0		0	-	-	
319	Montane Herb-rich Woodland	0	0	100	LC	-	-	-				0	-	-	
1001	Alpine Grassland	113	113	100	R	113	100	100	113		0	0	-	-	
1002	Alpine Damp Grassland	62	62	100	R	62	100	100	62		0	0	-	-	
1004	Alpine Grassy Heathland	87	87	100	R	87	100	100	87				-	-	

The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014 and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Formal Reserve refers to parks and conservation reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. In this table the areas protected by Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more have been included within the SMZ and GMZ.

The status refers to the individual Bioregional Conservation Status for the EVC within each bioregion that occurs partly in the RFA: E – Endangered; V – Vulnerable; D – Depleted; R – Rare; and LC – Least Concern. The status of the EVC for the entire RFA region is not available.

The FMZ source datasets used to determine the level of protection of EVCs within the CAR reserve system do not exactly match the RFA region boundaries. This has resulted in a gap around the edge of most RFA regions producing an error of around 0.1% in the area statements.

Table 9: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Central Highlands RFA region (as at July2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area (ha)		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Cwth Land (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
7	Clay Heathland	42	37	89	D	20	48	54	15	5		0			-		17
16	Lowland Forest	76,481	46,529	61	LC, V	12,176	16	26	10,689	1,488	30	9,257	777		426	1,881	21,981
17	Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex	10,202	4,779	47	E, V	546	5	11	545	1	5	34	7	5	11	91	4,081
18	Riparian Forest	42,775	34,783	81	LC, V	15,476	36	44	7,038	8,439	363	5,141	2,594	4	555	324	10,327
20	Heathy Dry Forest	15,191	14,768	97	LC	9,818	65	66	4,198	5,620	259	2,555	783		-	370	983
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	15,092	14,615	97	LC	8,927	59	61	7,766	1,161	35	3,536	593		0	1,404	119
22	Grassy Dry Forest	63,618	44,516	70	D, LC	11,287	18	25	8,595	2,691	31	1,698	170		223	1,692	29,415
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	168,342	135,553	81	D, LC, V	37,746	22	28	19,886	17,860	2,467	45,763	8,599	25	133	1,341	39,479
27	Blackthorn Scrub	330	308	93	LC, R	196	59	64	196						-		112
29	Damp Forest	199,580	168,495	84	E, LC	49,629	25	29	33,468	16,162	7,176	69,670	13,977		1,328	2,041	24,673
30	Wet Forest	123,795	120,880	98	D, LC	49,483	40	41	36,208	13,274	5,416	46,260	11,092		1,282	396	6,952
31	Cool Temperate Rainforest	12,963	12,953	100	E	9,897	76	76	5,666	4,231	59	2,047	764		104	29	54
36	Montane Dry Woodland	7,077	7,077	100	LC	3,609	51	51	229	3,381	4	2,760	704		-		0
37	Montane Grassy Woodland	22	22	100	D	20	91	92	-	20		0			-		2
38	Montane Damp Forest	20,469	20,444	100	LC	5,103	25	25	1,650	3,454	644	11,608	2,871		40	17	162
39	Montane Wet Forest	50,095	50,086	100	LC	24,791	49	49	17,000	7,791	770	21,327	2,807		17	360	14
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	3,324	3,259	98	LC, R	2,049	62	63	1,182	867	10	810	303		1	81	3
42	Sub-alpine Shrubland	176	175	100	R	174	99	100	168	6		0	0		-	1	-
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	7,909	7,902	100	LC	6,994	88	89	6,216	778	17	537	95		-	253	7
44	Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	306	306	100	R	163	53	53	8	155	0	55	40		-	47	-
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	47,871	35,672	75	D, E, LC	10,933	23	31	9,748	1,185	1,011	12,529	857		507	575	9,260

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area (ha)		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Cwth Land (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
47	Valley Grassy Forest	64,688	20,320	31	V	1,288	2	6	1,281	7		9	0		52	385	18,586
48	Heathy Woodland	3,713	2,092	56	LC	1,118	30	53	811	308		621	49		2	12	289
53	Swamp Scrub	5,527	470	9	E	19	0	4	19						-	20	430
55	Plains Grassy Woodland	44,318	8,230	19	E	103	0	1	91	13		9	1		156	395	7,566
56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	18,565	5,490	30	E, V	145	1	3	65	81					34	47	5,263
59	Riparian Thicket	1,725	1,290	75	V	605	35	47	110	495		1	0		-		684
61	Box Ironbark Forest	2,609	1,542	59	V	21	1	1	21						66	206	1,248
68	Creekline Grassy Woodland	705	126	18	E	4	1	3	4						4	0	117
72	Granitic Hills Woodland	1,258	885	70	D, E, LC	2	0	0	2				0	0	-		882
74	Wetland Formation	12	4	38	E	-	-	-	-						-		4
82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	42	27	65	LC	26	62	95	26						-		1
83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	2,886	1,470	51	E, V	533	18	36	533						0	10	927
84	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub Mosaic	139	0	0	V	-	-	-	-						-	0	-
106	Grassy Riverine Forest	210	50	24	na	11	5	22	11						-	1	38
124	Grey Clay Drainage-line Aggregate	501	127	25	E	42	8	33	42						-		86
125	Plains Grassy Wetland	186	27	15	E	0	0	1	0						3		24
126	Swampy Riparian Complex	39,778	9,300	23	E, V	285	1	3	263	22	8	12	18		57	4	8,916
127	Valley Heathy Forest	4,061	834	21	E, V	0	0	0	-	0					-	1	834
128	Grassy Forest	10,132	4,067	40	E, V	518	5	13	518			1			-	11	3,536
132	Plains Grassland	8,260	1,388	17	E	156	2	11	156						0		1,232
151	Plains Grassy Forest	1	1	73	E	0	1	1	0						-		1

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area (ha)		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Cwth Land (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
159	Clay Heathland/Wet Heathland/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	5,750	3,894	68	D	2,712	47	70	2,712	0	2	138	12	-	-	1,030	
164	Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	5,809	2,309	40	E, V	61	1	3	61			7	5	12	60	2,165	
171	Alpine Fen	4	4	100	E	4	100	100	4					-	-	-	
175	Grassy Woodland	24,695	6,800	28	D, E	98	0	1	98			0		47	61	6,593	
178	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex	3	1	26	D	-	-	-	-					-	-	1	
191	Riparian Scrub	190	77	41	E, V	0	0	0	0					-	-	77	
208	Sub-alpine Riparian Shrubland	7	7	100	R	7	100	100	7					-	-	-	
210	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland	227	227	100	E	217	96	96	213	4		1	1	-	8	0	
211	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic	367	367	100	E	355	97	97	344	11		0	0	-	11	0	
250	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	8	5	65	E	-	-	-	-					-	-	5	
654	Creekline Tussock Grassland	12	-	-		-	-	-	-					-	-	-	
793	Damp Heathy Woodland	14,187	6,704	47	D, V	3,089	22	46	3,089		1	45	2	-	590	2,977	
851	Stream Bank Shrubland	3	1	22	E	-	-	-	-					-	-	1	
894	Scoria Cone Woodland	54	9	17	E	-	-	-	-					-	-	9	
895	Escarpment Shrubland	625	436	70	E	26	4	6	26					190	-	220	
897	Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	136	19	14	E	-	-	-	-					-	-	19	
902	Gully Woodland	420	364	87	V	124	29	34	124					-	-	240	
932	Wet Verge Sedgeland	130	1	1	E	-	-	-	-					-	-	1	
937	Swampy Woodland	4,638	742	16	E	26	1	4	26					-	4	712	
1000	Alpine Crag Complex	15	15	100	na	15	100	100	14	1		0		-	0	-	

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area (ha)		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Cwth Land (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
1004	Alpine Grassy Heathland	279	274	98	R	268	96	98	267	1	0	6			-		-

The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014 and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Formal Reserve refers to conservation parks and reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to the area protected under the Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

The status refers to the individual Bioregional Conservation Status for the EVC within each bioregion that occurs partly in the RFA: E – Endangered; V – Vulnerable; D – Depleted; R – Rare; and LC – Least Concern. The status of the EVC for the entire RFA region is not available.

The FMZ source datasets used to determine the level of protection of EVCs within the CAR reserve system do not exactly match the RFA region boundaries. This has resulted in a gap around the edge of most RFA regions producing an error of around 0.1% in the area statements.

Table 10: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the North East RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves (ha)	Cth Land (ha)	OPL (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						Total (ha)	%pre-1750	% current	Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
7	Clay Heathland	45	41	91	V	19	43	47	16	3	1	1					20
18	Riparian Forest	16,427	14,810	90	D, LC, V	10,984	67	74	3,419	7,565	11	519	652	191		256	2,196
19	Riparian Shrubland	1,425	1,256	88	D, E, R, V	792	56	63	791	1		0				2	463
20	Heathy Dry Forest	99,359	87,026	88	LC	42,870	43	49	31,664	11,206	1,054	23,608	4,832	43		229	14,390
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	291,244	279,838	96	LC, V	128,976	44	46	86,109	42,867	3,739	103,712	28,686	1,776		414	12,535
22	Grassy Dry Forest	296,218	190,408	64	D, LC	50,293	17	26	29,415	20,878	287	35,316	4,102	310	19	1,716	98,366
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	555,412	439,959	79	D, LC	158,864	29	36	101,285	57,579	7,531	139,366	42,945	2,211		1,702	87,340
29	Damp Forest	48,294	48,046	99	LC	23,139	48	48	12,843	10,297	1,321	13,735	8,548	445		351	506
30	Wet Forest	6,683	6,683	100	LC	4,512	68	68	2,900	1,612	185	1,049	851			84	2
36	Montane Dry Woodland	137,769	137,750	100	LC	69,685	51	51	59,527	10,158	3,126	45,374	14,316	2,936		2,252	61
37	Montane Grassy Woodland	1	1	100	LC	1	97	97	1				0				
38	Montane Damp Forest	40,315	40,311	100	LC	18,338	45	45	14,920	3,417	944	13,647	5,769	1,100		502	12
39	Montane Wet Forest	20	20	100	LC	3	16	16	0	3		9	9				
40	Montane Riparian Woodland	0	0	100	V	0	100	100	0								
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	1,277	1,250	98	LC,R	1,158	91	93	360	799		31	7	8		35	11
42	Sub-alpine Shrubland	2,194	2,192	100	R	1,795	82	82	1,795							396	2
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	43,439	43,428	100	LC	36,014	83	83	35,449	565	244	2,416	562	519		3,627	46
44	Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	2,102	2,097	100	R, na	1,612	77	77	1,598	14	3	42	15	9		412	2
47	Valley Grassy Forest	250,296	68,102	27	E, V	6,695	3	10	4,605	2,090		482	120	56		1,051	59,698
48	Heathy Woodland	37	37	100	D	37	100	100		37							
55	Plains Grassy Woodland	143,263	21,043	15	E	141	0	1	133	7		13	0		125	481	20,284
56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	40,392	14,050	35	E, V	1,344	3	10	1,156	187	2	154	17		2	478	12,053
59	Riparian Thicket	336	93	28	V	-	-	-									93

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves (ha)	Cth Land (ha)	OPL (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						Total (ha)	%pre-1750	% current	Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
61	Box Ironbark Forest	20,257	7,779	38	V	3,339	16	43	3,339						90	4,350	
67	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland	209	61	29	E, V	8	4	13	8							52	
68	Creepline Grassy Woodland	10,650	4,944	46	E	342	3	7	322	20		55	37		116	4,394	
72	Granitic Hills Woodland	31,108	25,829	83	D, E, LC	16,857	54	65	16,857			135	11		22	8,804	
73	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	3,367	3,235	96	LC, R, V	2,952	88	91	2,429	523	0	1	0		9	274	
74	Wetland Formation	3,637	1,581	43	E	99	3	6	99						5	1,477	
79	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	757	595	79	E, V	508	67	85	508						3	85	
80	Spring Soak Woodland	74	39	53	E	1	1	2	1							38	
81	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Creepline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	338	211	62	E, V	-	-	-							1	210	
82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	2,403	999	42	E, V	435	18	44	160	275	2	61	21		44	436	
83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	5,202	3,294	63	E, V	1,878	36	57	700	1,178		97	60		28	1,232	
84	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub Mosaic	6,625	4,405	66	D, V	2,866	43	65	696	2,169	8	194	210	125	213	789	
127	Valley Heathy Forest	1,748	460	26	E, V	10	1	2	10						0	450	
152	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	1,092	255	23	E	22	2	8	22						9	224	
153	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	916	435	48	E	8	1	2	8						29	398	
156	Alpine Coniferous Shrubland	57	57	100	V	53	94	94	53						3	0	
168	Drainage-line Aggregate	401	354	88	E	46	12	13	41	5		4			1	302	
169	Dry Valley Forest	2	1	91	V	1	91	100	1						8		
171	Alpine Fen	6	6	100	E	6	100	100	6								
172	Floodplain Wetland Aggregate	782	617	79	E, LC, V	78	10	13	57	21		9				522	

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves (ha)	Cth Land (ha)	OPL (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						Total (ha)	%pre-1750	% current	Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
174	Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	955	416	44	D, LC	62	7	15	62								354
175	Grassy Woodland	85,868	21,164	25	D, E	1,359	2	6	1,196	162		18	20	46	143	352	19,226
176	Heathy Dry Forest/Grassy Woodland Complex	187	20	11	E	-	-	-									20
185	Perched Boggy Shrubland	548	161	29	E	2	0	1	2								159
186	Plains Grassy Woodland/Floodplain Riparian Woodland Complex	7,885	3,000	38	E	27	0	1	26	1		821	11			153	1,987
187	Plains Grassy Woodland/Grassy Woodland Complex	2,708	373	14	E	0	0	0	0							2	370
188	Plains Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	1,937	396	20	E	3	0	1	3							2	391
190	Plains Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Woodland Complex	2,556	533	21	E	9	0	2	9							10	513
201	Shrubby Wet Forest	1	1	100	LC	1	84	84		1		0	0				
208	Sub-alpine Riparian Shrubland	6	6	100	R	6	100	100	6								
210	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland	4	4	100	E	4	100	100	4				0				
211	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic	1,077	1,074	100	E	1,024	95	95	1,024							50	0
212	Swampy Riparian Woodland/Perched Boggy Shrubland Mosaic	1,354	509	38	V	46	3	9	46								464
213	Valley Grassy Forest/Box Ironbark Forest Complex	1,639	356	22	E, V	-	-	-									356
235	Plains Woodland/Herb-rich Gilgai Wetland Mosaic	9,860	2,165	22	E	313	3	14	313							65	1,787
237	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	4,553	2,057	45	D, V	306	7	15	69	237		308	96	71		35	1,241
238	Plains Grassy Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland/Floodplain Riparian Woodland Mosaic	1,432	137	10	E	-	-	-								2	135
240	Plains Grassy Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland/Wetland Formation Mosaic	6,186	1,927	31	E	38	1	2	38							9	1,880
241	Valley Grassy Forest/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	577	72	13	E, V	-	-	-									72

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves (ha)	Cth Land (ha)	OPL (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						Total (ha)	%pre-1750	% current	Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
244	Granitic Hills Woodland/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	3,986	3,563	89	D, LC	2,503	63	70	2,503							107	952
245	Granitic Hills Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	12	1	8	D	-	-	-									1
247	Box Ironbark Forest/Grassy Woodland Complex	212	77	36	V	-	-	-									77
248	Grassy Dry Forest/Granitic Hills Woodland Complex	392	130	33	D	-	-	-									130
250	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	3,068	668	22	E	152	5	23	152							0	516
251	Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	1,312	296	23	E	0	0	0		0					1	1	294
255	Riverine Grassy Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest/Wetland Formation Mosaic	5,122	17	0	V	5	0	28	5							0	12
264	Sand Ridge Woodland	19	5	24	E	1	7	29	1	1							3
265	Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic	247	150	61	V	1	0	0		1							150
268	Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Woodland Complex	175	34	20	E, V	5	3	15	5							0	29
274	Grassy Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	902	122	13	E	-	-	-								2	119
287	Plains Grassy Woodland/Box Ironbark Forest Complex	58	29	49	E	13	22	44	13								16
288	Alpine Valley Peatland	182	181	100	E	181	100	100	181								
293	Riparian Forest/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4								
295	Riverine Grassy Woodland	5,929	2,185	37	E, V	292	5	13	266	26		57				41	1,794
319	Montane Herb-rich Woodland	1	1	100	LC	-	-	-					1				
334	Billabong Wetland Aggregate	338	288	85	V	54	16	19	44	10		4				3	228
803	Plains Woodland	60,780	14,605	24	E	218	0	1	216	3		0				304	14,083
810	Floodway Pond Herbland	1	1	87	V	-	-	-									1
814	Riverine Swamp Forest	406	378	93	D	188	46	50	118	69		20				3	167

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves (ha)	Cth Land (ha)	OPL (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						Total (ha)	%pre-1750	% current	Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
815	Riverine Swampy Woodland	1,508	850	56	E, V	147	10	17	136	10		4			11	688	
816	Sedgy Riverine Forest	921	867	94	V	458	50	53	311	148		25			29	355	
821	Tall Marsh	2	2	86	D	-	-	-								2	
882	Shallow Sands Woodland	3,216	1,169	36	E	-	-	-							1	1,168	
937	Swampy Woodland	11,071	2,255	20	E	10	0	0	10	0		7			67	2,171	
1000	Alpine Crag Complex	522	522	100	na	515	99	99	515						7		
1001	Alpine Grassland	1,524	1,518	100	R	1,462	96	96	1,462						56	1	
1002	Alpine Damp Grassland	1,040	1,025	99	R	998	96	97	998						28	0	
1003	Sub-alpine Dry Shrubland	283	280	99	R	280	99	100	280								
1004	Alpine Grassy Heathland	3,635	3,628	100	R	3,435	94	95	3,435						190	3	
1012	Snowpatch Grassland	107	107	100	V	82	77	77	82						25		
1014	Late-lying Snowpatch Herbland	94	94	100	E	92	98	98	92						2		
1032	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Grassy Woodland Mosaic	120	86	72	E	-	-	-								86	
1034	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Swamp Forest Mosaic	4	3	81	V	8	184	227	4	3						0	
1035	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest Mosaic	54	52	95	V	2	4	4		2		0				45	
1040	Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Swampy Woodland Mosaic	11,823	3,753	32	E	257	2	7	239	18		3	0	1	56	3,436	
1041	Riverine Grassy Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest Mosaic	5	4	92	V	1	18	20		1						3	
1085	Mountain Valley Riparian Woodland	1,341	944	70	V	9	1	1	9			5			12	918	
1087	Tall Marsh/Aquatic Herbland Mosaic	7	7	100	V	7	100	100	7							1	
1105	Alpine Rocky Outcrop Heathland/Alpine Dwarf Heathland Mosaic	554	553	100	R	544	98	98	544			0	2		7		

The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014 and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Formal Reserve refers to conservation parks and reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to the area protected under the Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

The status refers to the individual Bioregional Conservation Status for the EVC within each bioregion that occurs partly in the RFA: E – Endangered; V – Vulnerable; D – Depleted; R – Rare; and LC – Least Concern. The status of the EVC for the entire RFA region is not available.

The FMZ source datasets used to determine the level of protection of EVCs within the CAR reserve system do not exactly match the RFA region boundaries. This has resulted in a gap around the edge of most RFA regions producing an error of around 0.1% in the area statements.

Table 11: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the West Victoria RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category												
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park (ha)	C'wth Land (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
1	Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic	2,705	1,734	64	D,V	1,038	38	60	1,038				416		0	6	274	
3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	180,839	65,089	36	E, LC, V	19,682	11	30	15,160	4,522	498	2,101	18	110	1	775	41,904	
5	Coastal Sand Heathland	33	33	100	R	-	-	-	-				17				16	
6	Sand Heathland	15,425	14,961	97	D, LC, R, V	13,844	90	93	12,460	1,384	2	94	12	8		56	945	
7	Clay Heathland	32	32	100	V	2	5	5	2				30				0	
8	Wet Heathland	11,725	7,988	68	D, E, LC, V	6,831	58	86	6,154	677		1	0	-	368	36	752	
9	Coastal Saltmarsh	1,519	373	25	E, V	21	1	6	21				110		62		180	
10	Estuarine Wetland	1,334	902	68	D, E	185	14	21	185				65			23	629	
13	Brackish Sedgeland	576	449	78	E, V	184	32	41	164	19				-		3	262	
16	Lowland Forest	172,482	97,298	56	D, LC, V	44,331	26	46	42,988	1,343		10,201	66	1,498	17,188	75	23,939	
17	Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex	6,780	5,016	74	D, LC, V	1,920	28	38	1,920				721	907		76	1,392	
18	Riparian Forest	10,434	7,296	70	D, LC, V	2,726	26	37	2,173	553	26	29	14	7	947	98	3,449	
19	Riparian Shrubland	183	164	89	D, E, LC, V	78	42	47	65	13		0		-		2	84	
20	Heathy Dry Forest	150,953	115,988	77	LC	60,074	40	52	52,214	7,860	2,230	8,972	646	239		1,172	42,655	
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	11,523	10,296	89	LC, V	6,639	58	64	6,558	81	283	781	36	-	17	100	2,441	
22	Grassy Dry Forest	130,638	78,374	60	D, LC	21,394	16	27	12,391	9,004	2,051	7,507	932	487		589	45,416	
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	231,180	92,215	40	D, LC, V	19,066	8	21	10,576	8,491	3,075	12,105	1,204	22	2,523	20	824	53,376
28	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland	14,151	14,099	100	LC	13,460	95	95	12,686	773		443	0	-		14	183	
29	Damp Forest	2,595	2,132	82	LC	1,335	51	63	887	448	157	55	51	-		6	528	
30	Wet Forest	51,942	43,071	83	LC	28,848	56	67	28,688	160	67	99	51	0	4,822	172	9,012	
31	Cool Temperate Rainforest	10,175	9,010	89	E	6,509	64	72	6,509					-	627	19	1,855	
37	Montane Grassy Woodland	14	11	77	LC, V	9	67	87	9					-			1	

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	80,994	70,617	87	D, LC	30,820	38	44	25,389	5,431	11,662	8,266	1,515	34	5,410	0	644	12,267
47	Valley Grassy Forest	66,779	30,045	45	V	7,929	12	26	6,164	1,766	34	161	73	4		1	382	21,460
48	Heathy Woodland	223,479	191,201	86	D, LC, V	120,284	54	63	83,565	36,719	6,812	16,884	58	4,172	3,337		1,883	37,771
53	Swamp Scrub	53,663	7,698	14	E, V	1,671	3	22	1,321	350		12	0	1	1		86	5,928
55	Plains Grassy Woodland	1,123,946	168,765	15	E, V	13,388	1	8	7,520	5,868	213	9,587	113	17		255	4,734	140,457
56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	42,636	11,813	28	E, V	349	1	3	329	19	194	15	41	14			251	10,949
61	Box Ironbark Forest	27,021	18,226	67	D, V	5,142	19	28	5,131	11	240	370	22	12		171	190	12,080
64	Rocky Chenopod Woodland	1,751	963	55	V	496	28	51	496					-			1	467
65	Sedge-rich Woodland	179	178	100	E, V	158	88	89	154	4		11	0	-				9
66	Low Rises Woodland	5,259	2,297	44	E	824	16	36	818	6	10	405		-			0	1,058
67	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland	22,581	10,866	48	E, LC, V	3,105	14	29	2,591	514	26	16	5	34		1	231	7,449
68	Creekline Grassy Woodland	65,848	19,368	29	E	399	1	2	224	175	0	29	17	-		13	89	18,819
69	Metamorphic Slopes Shrubby Woodland	79	45	58	D	-	-	-	-					-				45
70	Hillcrest Herb-rich Woodland	821	705	86	D	384	47	54	241	143			0	-				321
71	Hills Herb-rich Woodland	36,414	25,559	70	D, LC, V	10,843	30	42	10,271	573	64	65	9	-		2	88	14,488
72	Granitic Hills Woodland	6,699	3,336	50	D, E	606	9	18	606				0	-		5		2,724
73	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	6,929	6,618	96	LC, R, V	6,269	90	95	6,228	42	34	1	7	-			2	305
74	Wetland Formation	870	544	63	E	247	28	45	247					-			158	139
76	Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	18,784	5,513	29	E	177	1	3	132	45	0	65	11	18			31	5,211
77	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	24	22	95	E	15	65	68	15					-				7
80	Spring Soak Woodland	4	1	32	E	1	18	57	1					-				1
81	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	293	195	67	E, V	6	2	3	6					-				190
83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	11,181	1,780	16	E	6	0	0	6	0		0	0	-	12		60	1,701
84	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland/Riparian	115	23	20	D, V	-	-	-	-					-				23

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
	Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub Mosaic																	
89	Dunefield Heathland	2	0	2	LC	-	-	-	-				-				0	
93	Sandstone Ridge Shrubland	1,442	595	41	LC, V	221	15	37	221				-				374	
97	Semi-arid Woodland	20	2	12	V	-	-	-	-				-			0	2	
103	Riverine Chenopod Woodland	10,173	1,304	13	E	108	1	8	108	0			-			98	1,097	
104	Lignum Swamp	399	171	43	E	-	-	-	-				-				171	
124	Grey Clay Drainage-line Aggregate	6	1	10	E	0	0	4	0				-				1	
125	Plains Grassy Wetland	43,743	7,007	16	E	26	0	0	22	5		29	11			64	6,877	
126	Swampy Riparian Complex	518	33	6	E	-	-	-	-				-			0	33	
127	Valley Heathy Forest	1,473	854	58	E, V	12	1	1	12			1					840	
128	Grassy Forest	11,757	4,684	40	E, V	82	1	2	79	3	4					93	4,506	
132	Plains Grassland	859,871	62,840	7	E	1,100	0	2	1,100			1	0	83	105	808	60,743	
133	Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland	4	4	100	V	4	100	100	4								0	
134	Sand Forest	1,553	936	60	E	67	4	7	39	28							868	
136	Sedge Wetland	4,470	2,947	66	E, V	1,844	41	63	776	1,068	3	65	112			33	890	
140	Mangrove Shrubland	93	82	88	V	46	49	56	46				0				36	
152	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	9,806	2,353	24	E	62	1	3	43	20		2	2			14	2,273	
155	Bird Colony Succulent Herbland	2	2	88	V	1	33	38	1								1	
160	Coastal Dune Scrub	4,849	3,460	71	D, LC, na	1,738	36	50	1,738					621		16	1,085	
161	Coastal Headland Scrub	5,457	3,962	73	D, E, V	2,531	46	64	2,531					251		7	1,173	
162	Coastal Headland Scrub/Coastal Tussock Grassland Mosaic	1,453	779	54	V	580	40	74	580				0				199	
163	Coastal Tussock Grassland	728	556	76	V	448	62	81	448				31			2	75	
164	Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	9,042	4,286	47	E, V	1,051	12	25	594	457	2	37	19			167	3,011	
165	Damp Heath Scrub	17,775	3,641	20	E, LC, V	2,461	14	68	2,447	13			7	0		24	1,150	
174	Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	185	102	55	D	24	13	24	24								78	

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
175	Grassy Woodland	259,240	46,951	18	E, V	1,749	1	4	1,554	195	533	16	11	4		39	1,053	43,547
177	Valley Slopes Dry Forest	14	14	100	LC	12	84	84	12					-				2
178	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex	12,963	8,924	69	D, V	1,967	15	22	1,446	521	1,567	1,107	129	-	1,939		13	2,202
179	Heathy Herb-rich Woodland	41,476	25,925	63	D	10,400	25	40	6,146	4,254	1,015	3,844	4	-			79	10,583
181	Coast Gully Thicket	345	201	58	E	158	46	78	158					2			8	34
184	Montane Wet Heathland	54	54	100	LC	54	100	100	54					-				-
191	Riparian Scrub	6,708	5,360	80	D, E, LC	3,832	57	71	2,831	1,001		45	1	-			46	1,437
192	Montane Rocky Shrubland	1,873	1,873	100	LC	1,873	100	100	1,873					-				-
193	Rocky Outcrop Herbland	10,022	10,017	100	LC	9,954	99	99	9,904	50		22		-			3	38
195	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland	8,738	6,379	73	D, E, LC	3,084	35	48	2,380	703	23	15	10	-			84	3,163
196	Seasonally Inundated Sub-saline Herbland	58	52	90	R	52	90	100	52					-				-
198	Sedgy Riparian Woodland	11,996	7,887	66	D, E, LC, V	3,846	32	49	3,233	613	154	395	141	200	459		96	2,597
200	Shallow Freshwater Marsh	5,126	2,472	48	E, V	824	16	33	714	110	12	9	16	4	0		52	1,555
201	Shrubby Wet Forest	38,062	32,874	86	LC	16,962	45	52	16,962			1		-	9,151		142	6,617
203	Stony Rises Woodland	76,128	30,172	40	V	9,791	13	32	9,791			67		-			16	20,298
233	Wet Sands Thicket	1,299	1,263	97	R	917	71	73	917					-	266		3	76
235	Plains Woodland/Herb-rich Gilgai Wetland Mosaic	453	324	71	E	-	-	-	-					-		1		323
237	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	262	101	39	V	-	-	-	-					-				101
241	Valley Grassy Forest/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	181	62	35	E, V	0	0	0	0					-			1	61
247	Box Ironbark Forest/Grassy Woodland Complex	1	0	35	V	-	-	-	-					-				0
250	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	2,893	514	18	E	-	-	-	-					-			0	514
261	Plains Grassy Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	489	286	58	E	-	-	-	-					-				286
262	Grassy Woodland/Box Ironbark Forest Complex	1,703	1,018	60	E	1	0	0	1					-				1,017

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						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
263	Plains Grassy Woodland/Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Wetland Mosaic	6,892	2,191	32	E	0	0	0	0					-	0		2,190	
264	Sand Ridge Woodland	996	497	50	E	78	8	16	63	15	0	1		-			418	
268	Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Woodland Complex	204	60	30	V	-	-	-	-					-			60	
269	Riparian Shrubland/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	142	66	47	D, E	-	-	-	-					-			66	
272	Swampy Riparian Woodland/Spring Soak Woodland Mosaic	54	27	51	E	-	-	-	-					-			27	
278	Herb-rich Heathy Forest	431	431	100	LC	431	100	100	431					-			-	
279	Heathland Thicket	667	665	100	LC	650	97	98	612	38		0		-			14	
280	Floodplain Thicket	3,143	2,873	91	LC, V	2,589	82	90	2,230	360	41	11	1	-		75	156	
282	Shrubby Woodland	11,108	9,145	82	LC, R, V	6,113	55	67	6,032	81	16	148	6	-		22	2,840	
283	Plains Sedgy Woodland	4,381	3,528	81	D, V	1,680	38	48	573	1,107	259	101	30	-		48	1,409	
284	Claypan Ephemeral Wetland	3	3	100	V	3	100	100	3					-			-	
285	Dry Creekline Woodland	660	516	78	E	186	28	36	136	49		35	7	-			288	
291	Cane Grass Wetland	1,490	1,282	86	V	665	45	52	655	10				-		55	562	
292	Red Gum Swamp	32,755	17,638	54	E, V	1,435	4	8	1,304	131	118	198	171	-		656	15,061	
293	Riparian Forest/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	157	86	55	E, V	1	1	1	1					-			84	
300	Reed Swamp	682	655	96	E, V	556	81	85	556					-			100	
302	Coastal Saltmarsh/Mangrove Shrubland Mosaic	5,064	3,611	71	E	2,090	41	58	2,090			10	3	123	72	53	1,260	
320	Grassy Dry Forest/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	3,935	2,610	66	D	1,559	40	60	-	1,559				-		36	1,015	
333	Red Gum Swamp/Plains Grassy Wetland Mosaic	100	64	64	E	2	2	2	2					-			62	
336	Montane Rocky Shrubland/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex	20	20	100	LC	20	100	100	20					-			-	
342	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex	1	1	100	LC	1	100	100	1					-			-	

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345	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Lowland Forest Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-					
349	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	80	80	100	LC	80	100	100	80				-				0	
350	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic	55	55	100	D	46	84	84	46				-			0	9	
351	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	2,130	1,942	91	LC	1,347	63	69	806	541	94	13	8	-			481	
355	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Lowland Forest Complex	3	3	100	LC	3	100	100	3				-				-	
357	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	146	146	100	LC	144	99	99	144				-				1	
358	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Heathy Woodland Complex	6	6	100	LC	6	100	100	6				-				0	
361	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	16	16	100	LC	16	100	100	16				-				0	
371	Damp Forest/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Complex	148	148	100	LC	148	100	100	148				-				-	
372	Damp Forest/Lowland Forest Complex	31	31	100	LC	31	100	100	31				-				-	
373	Damp Forest/Riparian Scrub Complex	11	11	100	LC	11	100	100	11				-				-	
376	Shrubby Foothill Forest/Lowland Forest Complex	416	416	100	LC	416	100	100	416				-				-	
377	Shrubby Foothill Forest/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	108	108	100	LC	108	100	100	108				-				-	
378	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Lowland Forest Complex	14	14	100	D	14	100	100	14				-				-	
379	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	53	53	100	D	51	96	96	51				-				2	
380	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	13	13	100	D	13	100	100	13				-				-	
381	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	7	7	100	D	7	100	100	7				-				-	
382	Lowland Forest/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	743	743	100	LC	737	99	99	737				-				6	

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
383	Lowland Forest/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	1,318	1,206	91	V	1,004	76	83	1,004				-			3	199	
384	Lowland Forest/Heathy Woodland Complex	66	66	100	LC	66	100	100	66				-				-	
385	Lowland Forest/Riparian Forest Complex	25	25	100	LC	25	100	100	25				-				-	
386	Lowland Forest/Riparian Scrub Complex	10	10	100	LC	10	100	100	10				-				-	
387	Lowland Forest/Riparian Shrubland Complex	5	5	100	LC	5	100	100	5				-				-	
388	Lowland Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	60	60	100	D	58	97	97	58				-				2	
389	Heathy Dry Forest/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	12	12	100	LC	11	96	96	11				-				0	
390	Heathy Dry Forest/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	434	434	100	V	423	98	98	423				-				11	
391	Heathy Dry Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	22	22	100	LC	22	100	100	22				-				-	
392	Heathy Dry Forest/Shrubby Woodland Complex	61	60	99	LC	58	96	97	58				-			2	-	
393	Heathy Dry Forest/Heathy Woodland Complex	469	469	100	LC	467	100	100	467				-				2	
396	Heathy Dry Forest/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	4	4	100	LC	3	74	74	3				-				1	
399	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	79	79	100	V	78	99	99	78				-				1	
400	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Complex	44	44	100	LC	44	100	100	44				-				0	
401	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Complex	749	749	100	LC	747	100	100	747				-				2	
402	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-				-	
407	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Riparian Shrubland Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-				-	
408	Valley Grassy Forest/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Complex	9	9	100	V	8	84	84	8				-				1	
409	Valley Grassy Forest/Heathy Woodland Complex	162	158	98	V	152	94	96	152				-			5	2	

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
410	Valley Grassy Forest/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	37	37	100	E	36	98	98	36				-				1	
411	Valley Grassy Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	53	53	100	V	52	98	98	52				-				1	
413	Valley Grassy Forest/Shrubby Woodland Complex	23	23	100	E	22	95	95	22				-				1	
414	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Complex	357	357	100	LC	323	91	91	323		11		-				23	
417	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Complex	7	7	100	LC	7	100	100	7				-				-	
418	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Complex	171	171	100	LC, V	168	98	98	161	7			-				3	
421	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	159	159	100	LC	150	94	94	150				-			1	8	
422	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	9	9	100	LC	9	100	100	9				-				-	
423	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Dry Creekline Woodland Complex	8	8	100	LC	8	100	100	8				-				-	
426	Heathland Thicket/Sand Heathland Complex	14	14	100	LC	14	100	100	14				-				-	
427	Heathland Thicket/Wet Heathland Complex	10	10	100	LC	10	100	100	10				-				-	
430	Floodplain Thicket/Riparian Scrub Complex	54	54	100	LC	54	100	100	54				-				-	
431	Floodplain Thicket/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	5	5	100	LC	5	100	100	5				-				-	
432	Floodplain Thicket/Shallow Freshwater Marsh Complex	81	54	67	V	17	20	31	-	17			-			38	-	
434	Floodplain Thicket/Damp Heathland Complex	22	22	100	LC, V	18	80	80	-	18			-			4	-	
436	Shrubby Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	33	33	100	LC	33	100	100	33				-				0	
438	Shrubby Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	176	176	100	LC	157	89	89	157				-				19	

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
439	Shrubby Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Complex	72	72	100	LC	59	82	83	58	1				-				13
441	Shrubby Woodland/Heathy Woodland Complex	312	306	98	LC	279	89	91	279					-				27
442	Shrubby Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	50	50	100	E	42	84	84	41	1				-				8
443	Shrubby Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Complex	15	15	100	LC	15	100	100	15					-				-
444	Shrubby Woodland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	60	60	100	LC	59	99	99	59					-				1
448	Shrubby Woodland/Sand Heathland Complex	24	24	100	LC	24	100	100	24					-				-
449	Shrubby Woodland/Riparian Scrub Complex	29	23	80	LC	20	69	87	20					-			2	1
450	Shrubby Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	103	99	97	LC	62	60	62	62					-			3	35
451	Shrubby Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	18	18	100	LC	18	100	100	18					-				-
452	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	36	36	100	LC	36	100	100	36					-				-
454	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Claypan Ephemeral Wetland Complex	8	8	100	LC, V	7	93	93	7					-				1
455	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Claypan Ephemeral Wetland Mosaic	28	28	100	LC	28	99	99	28					-				0
457	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Sedge Wetland Complex	30	30	100	E, LC	30	100	100	30					-				-
458	Red Gum Wetland/Shallow Freshwater Marsh Mosaic	30	29	99	E, V	7	24	24	7					-				22
464	Heathy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	41	41	100	V	40	98	98	40					-				1
467	Heathy Woodland/Riparian Scrub Complex	11	11	100	LC	11	100	100	11					-				-
468	Heathy Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	21	14	69	LC	6	29	42	6			3		-				6

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						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
471	Heathy Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	20	20	100	LC	20	100	100	20				-					-
475	Heathy Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	5	5	100	LC	5	100	100	5				-					-
477	Heathy Woodland/Sand Heathland Complex	38	38	100	LC	37	97	97	31	6			-					1
478	Heathy Woodland/Damp Heathland Complex	8	8	100	LC	8	100	100	8				-					-
481	Heathy Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	1,294	1,294	100	LC	1,290	100	100	1,290				-					4
485	Heathy Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	522	522	100	E, V	450	86	86	286	164		68	1	-				3
487	Heathy Woodland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	83	83	100	D	81	98	98	81				-					2
489	Heathy Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Complex	28	28	100	LC	11	39	39	11				-					17
493	Heathy Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	1,284	861	67	E, V	207	16	24	6	201		16		-			13	625
497	Shrubby Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	7	7	100	E	6	99	99	6				-					0
498	Plains Grassy Woodland/Sand Heathland Complex	7	7	100	E	-	-	-	-			7	1	-				-
500	Sand Heathland/Damp Heathland Complex	115	115	100	LC	115	100	100	115				-					-
502	Sand Heathland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	34	34	100	LC	34	100	100	34				-					-
504	Wet Heathland/Riparian Scrub Complex	58	58	100	V	58	100	100	58				-					0
505	Damp Heathland/Riparian Scrub Complex	22	22	100	LC	22	100	100	22				-					-
506	Riparian Forest/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	9	9	100	D	9	100	100	9				-					-
509	Riparian Scrub/Heathland Thicket Mosaic	56	56	100	LC	55	100	100	55				-					0
510	Riparian Scrub/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	328	323	98	LC	309	94	96	309				-				6	8
512	Riparian Scrub/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	8	8	100	LC	8	100	100	8				-					-

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514	Sedgy Riparian Woodland/Lowland Forest Complex	3	3	100	LC	3	100	100	3				-					-
515	Sedgy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Shrubland Complex	18	18	100	LC	18	100	100	18				-					-
516	Sedgy Riparian Woodland/Dry Creekline Woodland Complex	31	31	100	LC	30	98	98	30				-					1
519	Shallow Freshwater Marsh/Floodplain Thicket Mosaic	43	43	100	V	43	100	100	43				-					-
521	Shallow Freshwater Marsh/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Complex	6	6	100	V	6	100	100	6				-					-
522	Riparian Shrubland/Riparian Scrub Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-					-
529	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland/Heathland Thicket Mosaic	27	27	100	LC	27	100	100	27				-					-
531	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland/Sedge Wetland Complex	11	11	100	LC	11	100	100	11				-					-
547	Shrubby Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	115	115	100	LC	111	96	96	111				-					4
553	Floodplain Thicket/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	25	25	100	V	25	100	100	-	25			-					0
558	Lowland Forest/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	1	1	100	LC	1	100	100	1				-					-
559	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-					-
565	Heathland Thicket/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Complex	11	11	100	LC	11	100	100	11				-					-
572	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	2	2	100	V	2	100	100	2				-					-
584	Heathy Woodland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-					-
585	Floodplain Thicket/Wet Heathland Complex	44	44	100	LC	44	100	100	44				-					-
587	Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	140	140	100	V	139	100	100	139				-					1
588	Riparian Scrub/Riparian Forest Complex	2	2	100	LC	2	100	100	2				-					-
589	Wet Forest/Damp Forest Complex	18	18	100	LC	18	100	100	18				-					-

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						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
590	Lowland Forest/Shrubby Woodland Complex	26	26	100	LC	26	100	100	26				-					-
595	Damp Heathland/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	6	6	100	LC	6	100	100	6				-					-
596	Riparian Scrub/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	34	34	100	LC	34	99	99	34				-					0
597	Damp Forest/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Mosaic	23	23	100	LC	23	100	100	23				-					-
598	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	22	22	100	LC	22	100	100	22				-					-
599	Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland Mosaic	3	3	100	D	3	100	100	3				-					-
600	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	7	7	100	D	7	100	100	7				-					-
601	Heathland Thicket/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	11	11	100	LC	11	100	100	11				-					-
607	Riparian Scrub/Heathland Thicket Complex	29	29	100	LC	29	100	100	29				-					-
612	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Complex	4	4	100	LC	4	100	100	4				-					-
623	Lowland Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	6	6	100	LC	6	100	100	6				-					-
625	Damp Heathland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	10	10	100	LC	10	100	100	10				-					-
632	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Red Gum Wetland Mosaic	3	3	99	LC	1	28	28	1				-					2
634	Heathy Dry Forest/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	29	29	100	LC	27	92	92	27				-				2	-
636	Brackish Lake Aggregate	3,655	3,507	96	D, V	1,432	39	41	1,419	13			-				1,762	312
640	Creekline Sedgy Woodland	2,893	1,491	52	E	34	1	2	13	21		7	11	-			46	1,393
641	Riparian Woodland	24,291	8,077	33	E, V	737	3	9	269	468	12	29	2	-		22	34	7,240
642	Basalt Shrubby Woodland	64,577	1,803	3	E	13	0	1	13				-				15	1,775
643	Brackish Drainage-line Aggregate	1,521	492	32	E	22	1	5	22				-				0	469
644	Cinder Cone Woodland	488	325	67	E	315	65	97	315				-					10
645	Wet Heathland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	6,356	4,882	77	D, LC	4,069	64	83	4,030	39			-	37				775

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647	Plains Sedgy Wetland	33,656	8,424	25	E	248	1	3	225	23	2	94		0		266	7,813	
648	Saline Lake-verge Aggregate	18	4	20	LC	-	-	-	-					-			4	
649	Stony Knoll Shrubland	175	12	7	E	-	-	-	-					-			12	
650	Heathy Woodland/Damp Heathy Woodland/Damp Heathland Mosaic	25,830	15,926	62	LC, V	10,965	42	69	2,476	8,489	7	50		25		305	4,575	
651	Plains Swampy Woodland	17,271	549	3	E	29	0	5	3	26				-		0	519	
652	Lunette Woodland	1,936	516	27	E	65	3	13	65	0		2	0	-		5	442	
653	Aquatic Herbland	2,513	1,688	67	E	441	18	26	333	109		21	15	-		34	1,177	
654	Creekline Tussock Grassland	16	1	4	E	-	-	-	-					-			1	
655	Lignum-Cane Grass Swamp	539	437	81	E	126	23	29	126					-			311	
656	Brackish Wetland	1,068	370	35	E, V	198	19	54	187	11				-		19	152	
657	Freshwater Lignum Shrubland	831	563	68	E	96	12	17	91	5		7	21	-			439	
658	Riverine Grassy Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest/Aquatic Herbland Mosaic	1,110	463	42	V	-	-	-	-					-		0	463	
659	Plains Riparian Shrubby Woodland	416	382	92	V	28	7	7	28					-			355	
660	Plains Woodland/Plains Grassy Wetland Mosaic	1,509	1,155	77	E	509	34	44	51	458		0	11	-			635	
662	Escarpment Shrubland/Grassy Woodland/Riparian Woodland Mosaic	65	31	47	E	-	-	-	-					-			31	
663	Black Box Lignum Woodland	256	159	62	E	13	5	8	13					-		107	40	
664	Limestone Ridge Woodland	29	29	100	V	22	76	76	22					-			7	
665	Coastal Mallee Scrub	597	368	62	E	197	33	54	197					-			171	
666	Riparian Shrubland/Escarpment Shrubland/Grassy Woodland Mosaic	2,673	109	4	E	6	0	5	6					-			104	
668	Riparian Woodland/Escarpment Shrubland Mosaic	560	136	24	E	2	0	1	2					-			135	
669	Escarpment Shrubland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	275	275	100	E	275	100	100	275					-			-	
670	Limestone Woodland	72	72	100	V	72	100	100	72					-			0	
672	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	1,180	835	71	LC, V	152	13	18	101	51		70	0	-		101	512	
673	Dune Soak Woodland	121	84	69	E	33	27	39	14	19		0		-			51	
674	Sandy Stream Woodland	7,325	2,551	35	E	25	0	1	18	8		0		-		45	2,481	

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675	Escarpment Shrubland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	156	156	100	E	155	100	100	155									0
676	Salt Paperbark Woodland	188	171	91	V	70	37	41	59	10								101
677	Inland Saltmarsh	352	284	81	E	205	58	72	205									78
679	Drainage-line Woodland	3,805	1,407	37	E	114	3	8	81	33	6	17	0					1,270
680	Freshwater Meadow	1,706	493	29	E	84	5	17	47	38		5			16		4	384
681	Deep Freshwater Marsh	6,644	3,066	46	E, V	1,560	23	51	1,523	37		3	7		88		342	1,066
682	Permanent Open Freshwater	671	671	100	na	496	74	74	496									175
683	Semi-Permanent Saline	1,147	1,147	100	na	772	67	67	752	20								375
684	Permanent Saline	979	979	100	na	246	25	25	246					451			43	239
685	Box Ironbark Forest/Heathy Woodland Complex	8	8	100	LC	2	30	30	2								6	-
690	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Billabong Wetland Mosaic	2,300	584	25	E, V	-	-	-	-									584
691	Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	30,165	10,067	33	E	3,125	10	31	3,000	125		30					41	6,871
692	Mangrove Shrubland/Coastal Saltmarsh/Berm Grassy Shrubland/Estuarine Flats Grassland Mosaic	61	33	54	E	-	-	-	-					22		11		0
693	Plains Woodland/Plains Grassland Mosaic	7,668	1,124	15	E	28	0	3	28								17	1,079
697	Grassy Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	736	167	23	E	80	11	48	80			1						85
704	Lateritic Woodland	7,239	6,312	87	D, E, V	4,523	62	72	1,825	2,697		396	11				50	1,333
705	Basalt Creekline Shrubby Woodland	3,877	106	3	E	-	-	-	-									106
707	Sedgy Swamp Woodland	356	161	45	E	11	3	7	-	11		5						144
709	Scree-slope Woodland	32	23	72	E	23	72	100	23									-
710	Damp Heathland	7,646	5,772	75	D, LC, V	3,468	45	60	1,899	1,569	23	1,447	45				141	648
711	Shallow Sands Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland Mosaic	3,265	2,599	80	V	1,452	44	56	1,452		244		3					900
713	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland Mosaic	84,402	8,529	10	E, V	762	1	9	309	453		9		0	92		33	7,633

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714	Stony Knoll Shrubland/Plains Grassy Woodland/Plains Grassy Wetland Mosaic	53,256	3,685	7	E	33	0	1	33				-			3	3,650	
715	Plains Grassland/Stony Knoll Shrubland Mosaic	15	2	14	E	1	5	34	1				-				1	
716	Plains Grassy Woodland/Stony Knoll Shrubland Mosaic	1,046	60	6	E	0	0	1	0				-			7	53	
717	Saline Lake Aggregate	2,687	2,201	82	LC	724	27	33	724				-				1,477	
718	Freshwater Lake Aggregate	374	297	79	E	149	40	50	149				-				148	
719	Grassy Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	43,897	6,462	15	E, V	168	0	3	20	148	11	0	-			31	6,253	
720	Swamp Scrub/Aquatic Herbland Mosaic	2,437	856	35	E	25	1	3	25				266				565	
724	Plains Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	5,531	2,641	48	E	239	4	9	0	239		87	-			258	2,058	
725	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	417	414	99	V	379	91	92	379				-				34	
726	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	592	591	100	LC, R	515	87	87	490	25			-			27	49	
727	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	9	9	94	LC	0	2	2	0				-				9	
729	Sand Ridge Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	428	277	65	E	4	1	1	-	4			-				273	
730	Plains Grassy Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	18	17	95	E, V	0	1	1	0				-				17	
732	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Swampy Woodland/Aquatic Herbland Mosaic	9,406	1,152	12	E, V	26	0	2	17	9		0	-				1,126	
733	Swamp Scrub/Plains Sedgy Wetland/Aquatic Herbland Mosaic	8,985	556	6	E	1	0	0	1				-			15	540	
734	Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	995	663	67	V	517	52	78	19	498		82	-				64	
736	Limestone Rise Grassland/Limestone Rise Woodland Mosaic	98	97	99	V	74	76	76	-	74			-				23	
737	Heathy Woodland/Limestone Woodland Mosaic	3,583	3,392	95	V	2,824	79	83	2,824	0		187	-			208	174	

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						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
738	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	157	147	94	E	110	70	75	-	110		19	1	-				18
739	Plains Grassy Woodland/Plains Swampy Woodland Mosaic	5,400	518	10	E	29	1	6	13	16		14		-			3	471
740	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland/Sand Heathland Mosaic	1,009	974	97	V	958	95	98	958					-				17
741	Salt Paperbark Woodland/Samphire Shrubland Mosaic	328	295	90	V	257	79	87	256	2				-				38
742	Basalt Shrubby Woodland/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Mosaic	1,238	6	0	E	-	-	-	-					-				6
744	Stony Knoll Shrubland/Basalt Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	223	1	1	E	-	-	-	-					-				1
745	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	5,877	2,909	50	E, V	565	10	19	-	565	69	0		-				2,275
746	Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland Mosaic	29,752	6,195	21	D, E, V	2,528	8	41	545	1,983		965	11	-			119	2,572
748	Shallow Sands Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	958	880	92	V	743	78	84	571	172				-				137
749	Shallow Sands Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	4,169	2,021	48	V	307	7	15	307	0	442		4	-				1,268
750	Shallow Sands Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	20,282	10,691	53	E, V	3,084	15	29	683	2,401	1,407	335	67	-				5,797
751	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland Mosaic	3,485	1,877	54	D, E, LC	655	19	35	209	446	14	218	16	-				975
752	Grassy Woodland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	20,090	4,680	23	E	54	0	1	44	10		7		-				4,619
753	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Sandstone Ridge Shrubland Mosaic	182	182	100	LC, R	125	69	69	125					-				56
754	Damp Heathland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	63	63	100	LC	33	53	53	-	33				-			30	-

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category												
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park (ha)	C'wth Land (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
756	Heathy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	458	208	45	E, LC	86	19	42	-	86	95		-				27	
757	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	697	445	64	V	227	33	51	225	2			-				217	
758	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	39	39	100	LC	8	19	19	0	7		7	-				25	
759	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	71	69	97	LC	0	0	0	0				-				69	
760	Lateritic Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	116	109	94	E	1	1	1	1				-				108	
761	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Lateritic Woodland Mosaic	151	123	82	LC	0	0	0	0				-				123	
762	Damp Heathland/Sand Heathland Mosaic	822	797	97	D, LC, V	274	33	34	0	273		181	9	-		221	112	
763	Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	1,481	178	12	V	0	0	0	0	0			-				178	
764	Lateritic Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	83	78	94	E, V	30	36	38	0	29			-				48	
765	Heathy Dry Forest/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	40	40	100	V	-	-	-	-				-				40	
766	Shrubby Woodland/Lateritic Woodland Mosaic	15	15	99	LC	1	4	4	1				-				14	
768	Wet Heathland/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	16	9	56	V	0	1	1	0				-				9	
770	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Lowland Forest Mosaic	1,837	1,073	58	V	601	33	56	163	437		134	-			3	335	
771	Heathy Dry Forest/Sand Heathland Mosaic	5	4	81	LC	0	2	2	0				-				4	
773	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	2	2	100	LC	0	0	0	0				-				2	
774	Sedgy Riparian Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	4	4	100	LC	0	1	1	0				-				4	
775	Floodplain Thicket/Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	4	4	100	LC	0	0	0	0				-				4	
776	Plains Swampy Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	2,666	160	6	E	18	1	11	6	12		15	-			0	126	

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category												
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park (ha)	C'wth Land (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
779	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Shallow Sands Woodland Mosaic	2,203	1,062	48	V	240	11	23	184	55				-				823
780	Plains Sedgy Woodland/Shallow Sands Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	371	371	100	D	284	77	77	-	284	34			-				53
781	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Mosaic	3,121	552	18	V	201	6	36	-	201		3		-				348
783	Grassy Dry Forest/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	240	209	87	D	158	66	76	101	57				-				51
785	Heathy Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	5,332	1,042	20	V	485	9	46	441	44		1		-				556
786	Heathy Woodland/Heathy Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Heathy Woodland Mosaic	3,468	2,667	77	V	2,472	71	93	-	2,472				-				195
787	Plains Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	219	182	83	E	127	58	70	127					-				55
788	Shallow Sands Woodland/Heathy Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	69	68	99	V	-	-	-	-					-				68
789	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	55	55	100	E, LC	55	100	100	55					-				-
790	Heathy Woodland/Heathy Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	332	259	78	LC	115	35	44	113	1				-				144
791	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	35,088	2,239	6	E, LC	12	0	1	12					-			11	2,216
792	Stony Rises Woodland/Stony Knoll Shrubland Complex	3,588	3,096	86	E, V	1,271	35	41	13	1,259		16		-			14	1,795
793	Damp Heathy Woodland	2,610	1,172	45	D, V	644	25	55	147	496		70	2	-				456
796	Valley Grassy Forest/Lateritic Woodland Mosaic	38	28	73	E, V	0	1	1	0					-				27
797	Coastal Landfill/Sand Accretion	77	77	100	na	-	-	-	-					6				72
798	Sedgy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	193	68	35	LC	31	16	46	31					-			37	-
799	Shrubby Woodland/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	92	75	81	LC	59	64	79	59					-			15	1
802	Grassy Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	2,825	1,578	56	E, V	92	3	6	92					-			12	1,474

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area, ha		Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category												
		Pre-1750	Current			CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park (ha)	C'wth Land (ha)	Other Public Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)								
						ha	%pre-1750	% current										
803	Plains Woodland	449,361	55,347	12	E	2,732	1	5	1,758	974	157	248	16	-		396	51,798	
823	Lignum Swampy Woodland	222	176	79	V	83	38	47	-	83				-		7	85	
826	Plains Savannah	1,944	34	2	E	0	0	0	0					-		0	34	
836	Damp Heath Scrub/Heathy Woodland Complex	16	16	100	V	15	91	91	15					-			2	
851	Stream Bank Shrubland	6,595	3,898	59	E, V	889	13	23	774	115		22		-	11	79	2,897	
858	Coastal Alkaline Scrub	18,234	10,549	58	E, LC	7,190	39	68	6,978	212		57		92	4	24	3,182	
859	Montane Grassy Woodland/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Hermland Mosaic	9	9	100	V	6	65	65	6					-		3	-	
863	Floodplain Reedbed	112	110	99	E	86	77	78	86					-			24	
876	Spray-zone Coastal Shrubland	96	92	97	E, R	89	94	97	89					-			3	
881	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	5,951	4,957	83	LC, V	3,599	60	73	3,522	77		503		-			855	
882	Shallow Sands Woodland	46,057	19,539	42	V	5,316	12	27	3,446	1,870	937	833	28	-		393	12,033	
885	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	91,541	13,915	15	E, LC	324	0	2	29	295	50	148	9	-		145	13,239	
886	Red Gum Wetland/Aquatic Hermland Mosaic	1,280	1,203	94	V	345	27	29	317	28	38			-		3	816	
890	Valley Grassy Forest/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	426	181	43	E	0	0	0	0					-			181	
891	Plains Brackish Sedge Wetland	29	29	99	V	22	77	78	22					-			6	
892	Heathy Woodland/Sand Heathland Mosaic	8,576	5,432	63	LC	3,382	39	62	2,840	542		15		-		11	2,024	
894	Scoria Cone Woodland	15,507	1,477	10	E	162	1	11	162					-		90	1,225	
895	Escarpment Shrubland	3,886	1,266	33	E	19	0	1	16	3		0		-	9	36	1,203	
896	Grassy Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	31,946	9,917	31	E, V	61	0	1	61			37	1	-		196	9,621	
897	Plains Grassland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	2,741	290	11	E	44	2	15	44	0		0		-		1	244	
898	Cane Grass-Lignum Halophytic Hermland	137	83	60	V	77	56	93	77					-			6	
899	Plains Freshwater Sedge Wetland	91	84	92	V	81	89	97	81					-			3	

The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014 and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Formal Reserve refers to conservation parks and reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to the area protected under the Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

The status refers to the individual Bioregional Conservation Status for the EVC within each bioregion that occurs partly in the RFA: E – Endangered; V – Vulnerable; D – Depleted; R – Rare; and LC – Least Concern. The status of the EVC for the entire RFA region is not available.

The FMZ source datasets used to determine the level of protection of EVCs within the CAR reserve system do not exactly match the RFA region boundaries. This has resulted in a gap around the edge of most RFA regions producing an error of around 0.1% in the area statements.

Table 12: Representation of Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Pre-1750	Current	Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
						CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Cwth Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
1	Coastal Dune Scrub/Coastal Dune Grassland Mosaic	11,127	8,995	81	D, LC	6,728	60	75	6,728				375	2		1,890	
2	Coast Banksia Woodland	3,425	1,730	51	R, V	935	27	54	934	1		9	19	21	9	737	
3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	43,727	17,421	40	V	6,862	16	39	6,862	0		15	0	6	501	419	9,617
5	Coastal Sand Heathland	23	21	94	R	21	94	100	21							-	
6	Sand Heathland	8,305	7,982	96	R	7,051	85	88	7,051						174	757	
7	Clay Heathland	683	682	100	D, V	594	87	87	321	274	0	8				80	
8	Wet Heathland	14,398	7,938	55	D, LC, V	6,946	48	87	6,597	349	0	90	0	30		872	
9	Coastal Saltmarsh	7,193	6,250	87	LC	4,162	58	67	4,162				125	40		1,923	
10	Estuarine Wetland	8,047	5,944	74	LC, R	3,176	39	53	3,176				120	167		2,480	
11	Coastal Lagoon Wetland	59	59	100	R	59	100	100	59							-	
12	Wet Swale Herbland	175	175	100	R, V	175	100	100	175							-	
15	Limestone Box Forest	1,433	798	56	V	340	24	43	134	207		0	0	31		427	
16	Lowland Forest	204,354	117,432	57	LC, V	37,017	18	32	16,648	20,369	619	31,399	1,543	3,297	1,760	41,797	
17	Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex	0	0	33	V	-	-	-	-							0	
18	Riparian Forest	9,748	9,087	93	D, LC, V	6,101	63	67	3,487	2,614	13	813	898	165	158	939	
19	Riparian Shrubland	4,378	2,636	60	E, R, V	951	22	36	520	431		277	6	0	277	1,125	
20	Heathy Dry Forest	88,195	87,032	99	LC	53,989	61	62	41,540	12,450	557	18,892	6,023	861	61	6,647	
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	272,979	269,489	99	LC	129,519	47	48	70,188	59,331	3,199	95,564	22,918	2,607	343	15,340	
22	Grassy Dry Forest	39,803	36,643	92	LC	16,091	40	44	8,581	7,510	310	6,153	1,919	828	852	10,491	
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	133,210	120,092	90	E, LC, V	71,545	54	60	57,672	13,873	1,050	20,320	13,631	1,631	181	11,734	
27	Blackthorn Scrub	7,458	7,451	100	LC, R	5,430	73	73	1,503	3,927	40	1,414	413		22	132	
28	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland	1,816	1,813	100	LC, R	1,753	97	97	663	1,090	0	8	0	0	0	52	
29	Damp Forest	227,394	122,418	54	E, LC	38,328	17	31	14,674	23,654	426	40,863	15,910	833	610	25,448	
30	Wet Forest	147,881	86,430	58	D, LC	13,273	9	15	8,647	4,626	98	15,350	4,637	81	368	52,624	
31	Cool Temperate Rainforest	2,212	2,156	97	E, R	561	25	26	386	174		586	0	9	1,000		
32	Warm Temperate Rainforest	6,084	3,843	63	E, R	2,492	41	65	1,481	1,011	7	71	12	2	0	1,259	
34	Dry Rainforest	32	28	89	E	17	54	61	14	3		3	0		8		
35	Tableland Damp Forest	11,018	11,008	100	LC	2,637	24	24	1,416	1,221	60	7,453	843	15		-	

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Pre-1750	Current	Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
						CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Cwth Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
36	Montane Dry Woodland	138,801	132,571	96	LC	67,753	49	51	58,391	9,362	932	47,745	6,057	784	125		9,175
37	Montane Grassy Woodland	58,172	41,243	71	D, LC, V	12,582	22	31	3,608	8,973	443	10,581	727	163	166		16,582
38	Montane Damp Forest	105,376	105,120	100	LC	48,221	46	46	42,578	5,643	526	45,914	8,690	778	169		822
39	Montane Wet Forest	11,710	11,710	100	LC	5,148	44	44	4,459	688	3	4,959	1,550	19	6		26
40	Montane Riparian Woodland	7,461	4,406	59	E, LC, V	1,739	23	39	1,011	728	10	93	21	43	36		2,465
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	2,546	2,545	100	LC, R	2,388	94	94	411	1,977		126	12	1			18
42	Sub-alpine Shrubland	42	39	94	R	4	10	11	4						34		1
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	53,603	53,572	100	LC	40,988	76	77	39,770	1,218	125	10,198	481	23	756		1,001
44	Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	3,110	2,969	95	R	1,997	64	67	1,511	486	10	423	111		5		423
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	50,357	37,291	74	D, E, LC	15,713	31	42	7,067	8,647	89	15,416	2,464	153	116		3,338
47	Valley Grassy Forest	11,711	6,481	55	D, V	1,216	10	19	779	437	9	75	44		114		5,022
48	Heathy Woodland	43,834	33,575	77	D, LC	19,563	45	58	16,198	3,366	10	2,577	67	36	2,524		8,798
53	Swamp Scrub	79,000	21,221	27	E	7,240	9	34	7,172	68	51	42	5	34	152	1,749	11,948
55	Plains Grassy Woodland	135,768	19,854	15	E	1,146	1	6	1,145	0		3	0		175	143	18,386
56	Floodplain Riparian Woodland	19,615	5,733	29	E	85	0	1	83	2		1	2		371		5,274
61	Box Ironbark Forest	7,509	4,347	58	V	1,496	20	34	1,496		7	35	9		37		2,763
72	Granitic Hills Woodland	3,975	3,974	100	LC	3,971	100	100	3,971								3
73	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	9,364	9,360	100	LC, R	7,260	78	78	6,807	453	37	470	1,197	335	11		50
74	Wetland Formation	583	578	99	E, R	448	77	78	448								130
82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	9,227	9,100	99	E, LC, R, V	6,191	67	68	2,680	3,511	205	1,147	816		90		652
83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	15,662	2,492	16	E, V	93	1	4	70	23	0	0	8	2	18		2,372
84	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub Mosaic	153	120	78	D, LC	54	35	45	51	3			0		59		7
107	Lake Bed Herbland	605	596	99	na	596	99	100	596								0
123	Riparian Forest/Warm Temperate Rainforest Mosaic	2,025	552	27	E	61	3	11	16	45		12			0		479
125	Plains Grassy Wetland	1,094	103	9	E	-	-	-	-								103
126	Swampy Riparian Complex	6,752	1,379	20	E	13	0	1	13						3		1,362
127	Valley Heathy Forest	1,243	1,236	99	E, V	1,137	91	92	71	1,065	9	2	0				89

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Pre-1750	Current	Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
						CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Cwth Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
128	Grassy Forest	1,802	206	11	E	0	0	0	0								206
132	Plains Grassland	35,707	2,578	7	E	345	1	13	345	1					13	21	2,199
133	Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland	175	91	52	E	60	34	66	46	14		0					31
135	Gallery Rainforest	269	66	24	E	9	4	14	9								56
136	Sedge Wetland	2,221	1,485	67	R, V	584	26	39	522	62		8	14		124		755
140	Mangrove Shrubland	1,125	873	78	LC, R	686	61	79	686					17	7		163
141	Sandy Flood Scrub	2,457	1,444	59	E	341	14	24	341			4					1,099
144	Coast Banksia Woodland/Warm Temperate Rainforest Mosaic	13	13	99	E	13	98	99	13								0
151	Plains Grassy Forest	89,048	31,615	36	E, V	10,624	12	34	1,805	8,819	228	5,088	54	6	288		15,326
154	Bird Colony Shrubland	49	25	51	R	25	51	100	25								0
156	Alpine Coniferous Shrubland	6	6	98	V	2	38	39	2						3		0
159	Clay Heathland/Wet Heathland/Riparian Scrub Mosaic	54	8	14	D	-	-	-	-								8
160	Coastal Dune Scrub	31	31	100	D	31	100	100	31								-
161	Coastal Headland Scrub	1,099	886	81	D, V	690	63	78	690					0			196
163	Coastal Tussock Grassland	1,159	932	80	D, R, V	846	73	91	846					0	0		85
164	Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	1,010	901	89	E	727	72	81	185	542		106	38				30
169	Dry Valley Forest	25,002	20,940	84	E, V	9,035	36	43	3,098	5,937	106	5,432	2,346	32	251		3,738
171	Alpine Fen	19	19	100	E	15	77	77	13	1		2	3				-
175	Grassy Woodland	48,567	25,797	53	D, E	7,059	15	27	5,605	1,454	1	128	21	66	373		18,148
177	Valley Slopes Dry Forest	1,997	1,955	98	LC, R	1,480	74	76	178	1,303	6	145	28		4		293
191	Riparian Scrub	14,903	9,970	67	LC, V	6,406	43	64	3,953	2,453	38	1,007	359	2	61		2,096
192	Montane Rocky Shrubland	3,168	3,165	100	LC, R	3,059	97	97	2,906	153		96	10				-
195	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland	131	37	29	E	1	1	2	1								37
201	Shrubby Wet Forest	2,251	2,251	100	LC	411	18	18	21	391	13	1,536	186	104			-
206	Sub-alpine Grassland	116	116	100	R	100	86	86	97	3		9	7				-
207	Montane Grassy Shrubland	88	88	100	E	704	795	796	697	7				32			49
210	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland	1,283	1,183	92	E	186	14	16	-	186	0	43	17				240
211	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic	72	72	100	E	59	82	82	59	0		5	0				7
233	Wet Sands Thicket	65	58	88	R	-	-	-	-		5	32	6				15

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Pre-1750	Current	Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
						CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Cwth Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
237	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	10	10	100	V	8	79	79	8				2				-
259	Plains Grassy Woodland/Gilgai Wetland Mosaic	31,041	3,981	13	E	121	0	3	8	113					20		3,839
265	Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic	7	2	34	D	-	-	-	-			2					1
307	Sand Heathland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	3,434	3,431	100	D, LC, R	3,426	100	100	3,426								5
309	Calcareous Swale Grassland	559	557	100	V	557	100	100	557								-
310	Wet Rocky Outcrop Scrub	517	517	100	R	517	100	100	517								-
311	Berm Grassy Shrubland	0	0	100	E	0	100	100	0								-
315	Shrubby Foothill Forest/Damp Forest Complex	8,001	7,916	99	E, LC	1,931	24	24	143	1,788	284	3,840	1,594		8		259
316	Shrubby Damp Forest	68,820	68,468	99	LC	31,522	46	46	11,208	20,314	539	26,197	8,838	315	52		1,006
317	Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Sub-alpine Grassland Mosaic	172	163	95	E	83	49	51	74	10	0	8	2	0			70
318	Montane Swamp	702	429	61	E	39	6	9	22	17					3		386
319	Montane Herb-rich Woodland	24,761	24,500	99	LC	13,256	54	54	8,818	4,438	162	7,111	1,653	155	129		2,033
320	Grassy Dry Forest/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	530	530	100	LC	529	100	100	529								1
322	Dry Rainforest/Warm Temperate Rainforest/Gallery Rainforest/Riparian Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub/Blackthorn Scrub Complex	185	183	99	E	160	86	87	152	8		1	0				22
334	Billabong Wetland Aggregate	862	406	47	E	21	2	5	21	0					1		384
342	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex	3	3	100	R	2	46	46	-	2							2
637	Swamp Scrub/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	4	4	92	E	-	-	-	-								4
638	Swamp Scrub/Wet Heathland Mosaic	1,129	183	16	E	46	4	25	46								137
639	Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassy Forest Mosaic	2,937	144	5	E	-	-	-	-								144
681	Deep Freshwater Marsh	8,180	6,417	78	V	2,568	31	40	2,568						348	1,001	2,500

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Pre-1750	Current	Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
						CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Cwth Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
686	Wet Heathland/Damp Heathland Mosaic	7,093	412	6	D	157	2	38	97	60					1		254
687	Swamp Scrub/Plains Grassland Mosaic	22,260	1,718	8	E	240	1	14	28	212	1	7			5		1,465
688	Swampy Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	4,117	541	13	E	20	0	4	9	11		0			18		502
690	Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Billabong Wetland Mosaic	3,059	149	5	E	-	-	-	-						0		149
691	Aquatic Herbland/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	1,154	764	66	V	191	17	25	191						0	6	567
695	Dry Valley Forest/Swamp Scrub/Warm Temperate Rainforest Mosaic	4,941	598	12	E	93	2	15	93			0					505
698	Lowland Forest/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	9,649	878	9	V	46	0	5	46								832
699	Valley Grassy Forest/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	222	17	8	E	1	0	6	1								16
700	Swamp Scrub/Plains Sedgy Wetland Mosaic	26	3	13	E	-	-	-	-								3
701	Swamp Scrub/Warm Temperate Rainforest/Billabong Wetland Mosaic	1,816	49	3	E	-	-	-	-								49
702	Montane Grassland	2,014	250	12	E	61	3	24	58	2					2		187
703	Montane Grassy Woodland/Montane Grassland Mosaic	1,868	149	8	E	3	0	2	-	3					1		145
793	Damp Heathy Woodland	243	103	42	D	3	1	3	3								99
795	Lowland Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	24,976	10,301	41	V	1,531	6	15	1,531						44		8,726
858	Coastal Alkaline Scrub	3,563	3,561	100	D, V	3,561	100	100	3,561								-
863	Floodplain Reedbed	1,624	550	34	E	40	2	7	40						19		491
875	Blocked Coastal Stream Swamp	29	29	100	R	29	100	100	29								-
876	Spray-zone Coastal Shrubland	48	42	87	R	42	87	100	42								0
877	Lowland Herb-rich Forest	36,074	23,963	66	D, LC	5,526	15	23	1,758	3,767	212	5,501	1,162	27	385		11,152
878	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Swamp Scrub Complex	5,109	627	12	V	323	6	52	323								304
879	Coastal Dune Grassland	34	34	100	D	34	100	100	34								-

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Pre-1750	Current	Percent Remain	Status	EVC representation and area in each land category											
						CAR reserve system					SMZ (ha)	GMZ (ha)	Code (ha)	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Cwth Land (ha)	Private Land (ha)
						CAR Reserves			Formal Reserve (ha)	Informal Reserve (SPZ) (ha)							
						ha	%pre-1750	% current									
924	Grassy Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	3	1	29	E	-	-	-	-								1
935	Estuarine Wetland/Estuarine Swamp Scrub Mosaic	298	112	38	D	-	-	-	-				33				79
937	Swampy Woodland	1,540	236	15	E	9	1	4	9					9			219
1001	Alpine Grassland	713	685	96	R	475	67	69	444	30	3	70	7		15		115
1002	Alpine Damp Grassland	601	579	96	R	463	77	80	433	30	1	30	3				82
1003	Sub-alpine Dry Shrubland	277	277	100	R	270	97	97	270								7
1004	Alpine Grassy Heathland	1,177	1,161	99	R	988	84	85	980	9		16	0		90		67
1005	Alpine Grassy Heathland/Alpine Grassland Mosaic	656	653	99	R	559	85	86	559	0		0					94
1012	Snowpatch Grassland	13	13	97	V	-	-	-	-						13		-
1105	Alpine Rocky Outcrop Heathland/Alpine Dwarf Heathland Mosaic	24	23	100	R	8	35	35	8						14		1
1106	Damp Heathy Woodland/Lowland Forest Mosaic	54,196	7,278	13	V	1,034	2	14	1,034					31	16		6,197

The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014 and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Formal Reserve refers to conservation parks and reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to the area protected under the Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

The status refers to the individual Bioregional Conservation Status for the EVC within each bioregion that occurs partly in the RFA: E – Endangered; V – Vulnerable; D – Depleted; R – Rare; and LC – Least Concern. The status of the EVC for the entire RFA region is not available.

The FMZ source datasets used to determine the level of protection of EVCs within the CAR reserve system do not exactly match the RFA region boundaries. This has resulted in a gap around the edge of most RFA regions producing an error of around 0.1% in the area statements.

Table 13: Representation of old-growth in the East Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or depleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha			
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Other Public Land	Private Land
2	Coast Banksia Woodland	3,424	4	Yes	154	154	100	154					
14	Banksia Woodland	39,313	19	No	7,632	7,277	95	6,400	877	129	226	0	
15	Limestone Box Forest	6,611	7	Yes	476	373	78	230	143	44	51	7	
16	Lowland Forest	262,320	3	Yes	8,718	4,358	50	2,521	1,836	1,506	2,775	78	
17	Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex	18,987	6	Yes	1,207	1,063	88	894	169	46	98		
18	Riparian Forest	18,515	2	Yes	447	408	91	206	202	4	33	1	
20	Heathy Dry Forest	1,950	5	Yes	94	92	98	92		2			
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	222,837	12	No	26,986	19,634	73	18,300	1,334	1,682	5,491	11	169
22	Grassy Dry Forest	27,532	5	Yes	1,488	1,029	69	1,007	23	64	395	0	
24	Foothill Box Ironbark Forest	603	43	No	257	251	98	226	25	1	5		
27	Blackthorn Scrub	5,225	25	No	1,298	1,131	87	1,004	127	67	99	1	
28	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland	1,612	6	Yes	102	97	95	97	0	5			
29	Damp Forest	243,522	12	No	29,371	19,223	65	16,077	3,146	1,738	8,402	1	
30	Wet Forest	91,091	29	No	26,340	21,314	81	19,419	1,896	388	4,638		
35	Tableland Damp Forest	5,125	24	No	1,255	847	67	759	88	151	256		
36	Montane Dry Woodland	58,313	2	Yes	1,100	814	74	631	183	164	118	2	
38	Montane Damp Forest	14,508	4	Yes	614	424	69	330	94	0	190		
39	Montane Wet Forest	13,582	14	No	1,873	1,706	91	1,669	37	0	167		
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	8,647	3	Yes	225	203	90	104	99	1	6	7	
47	Valley Grassy Forest	16,915	8	Yes	1,405	527	38	295	233	53	823		

Only EVCs which can usually contain old-growth in this RFA region are reported in this table. The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014, the approved modelled old-growth layer (MOG_2009) and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Old-growth modelling in Victoria is limited to vegetation with potential height generally greater than 5 metres and a eucalypt crown cover projection generally greater than 10%. EVCs which do not generally meet this description are not included in this table.

Formal Reserve refers to parks and conservation reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. In this table the areas protected by Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more have been included within the SMZ and GMZ.

Table 14: Representation of old-growth in the Central Highlands RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or depleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha			
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Public Land
16	Lowland Forest	46,529	0	Yes	2	2	99	0	2		0		0
18	Riparian Forest	4,779	2	Yes	114	114	100	18	96		0	0	0
20	Heathy Dry Forest	14,768	30	No	4,494	2,870	64	842	2,040	3	960	435	224
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	14,615	0	Yes	10	10	97	1	9		0	0	0
22	Grassy Dry Forest	44,516	0	Yes	7	7	100	0	7				
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	135,553	0	Yes	49	43	88	3	40		4	2	0
29	Damp Forest	168,495	0	Yes	451	422	94	230	192	0	10	5	14
30	Wet Forest	120,880	1	Yes	1,451	1,420	98	1,295	129	0	12	2	13
36	Montane Dry Woodland	7,077	20	No	1,450	748	52	68	680	0	545	156	
38	Montane Damp Forest	20,444	0	Yes	29	24	86	12	13		4	1	
39	Montane Wet Forest	50,086	1	Yes	377	376	100	347	29		1	0	
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	3,259	1	Yes	18	15	85	12	3	1	1	1	
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	7,902	0	Yes	10	9	90	9			1		
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	35,672	0	Yes	29	29	99	26	3		0	0	0
48	Heathy Woodland	2,092	39	No	821	563	69	488	75		228	17	9
793	Damp Heathy Woodland	6,704	1	Yes	38	36	97	36					
902	Gully Woodland	364	1	Yes	2	2	100	2					

Only EVCs which can usually contain old-growth in this RFA region are reported in this table. The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014, the approved modelled old-growth layer (MOG_2009) and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Old-growth modelling in Victoria is limited to vegetation with potential height generally greater than 5 metres and a eucalypt crown cover projection generally greater than 10%. EVCs which do not generally meet this description are not included in this table.

Formal Reserve refers to parks and conservation reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

Table 15: Representation of old-growth in the North East RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or depleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha					
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
18	Riparian Forest	14,810	1	Yes	221	190	86	54	137		0	0	1	28	1
20	Heathy Dry Forest	87,026	11	No	9,327	7,147	77	5,686	1,461	12	1,753	349	-	28	39
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	279,838	19	No	53,319	25,944	49	14,581	11,363	358	21,028	5,787	67	52	82
22	Grassy Dry Forest	190,408	5	Yes	10,145	6,979	69	3,922	3,056	8	2,352	428	-	339	40
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	439,959	8	Yes	34,922	17,663	51	9,252	8,411	130	12,669	4,283	41	100	36
29	Damp Forest	48,046	7	Yes	3,570	1,601	45	905	697	31	1,137	675	73	51	1
30	Wet Forest	6,683	13	No	840	578	69	421	157	0	121	113	-	28	0
36	Montane Dry Woodland	137,750	10	No	14,089	7,388	52	5,939	1,449	112	4,529	1,520	382	156	2
38	Montane Damp Forest	40,311	8	Yes	3,035	1,321	44	1,023	299	10	1,016	467	163	58	0
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	1,250	9	Yes	112	106	95	38	68		0		-	6	-
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	43,428	18	No	7,843	6,709	86	6,599	110	1	210	72	153	693	7
47	Valley Grassy Forest	68,102	0	Yes	22	22	100	11	11		0	0	-		-
72	Granitic Hills Woodland	25,829	14	No	3,515	3,506	100	3,506			2	4	-		3
83	Swampy Riparian Woodland	3,294	3	Yes	106	106	100	55	50				-		-
84	Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland/Riparian Shrubland/Riverine Escarpment Scrub Mosaic	4,405	2	Yes	102	101	99	22	79		0		-	0	0

Only EVCs which can usually contain old-growth in this RFA region are reported in this table. The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014, the approved modelled old-growth layer (MOG_2009) and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Old-growth modelling in Victoria is limited to vegetation with potential height generally greater than 5 metres and a eucalypt crown cover projection generally greater than 10%. EVCs which do not generally meet this description are not included in this table.

Formal Reserve refers to parks and conservation reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

Table 16: Representation of old-growth in the West Victoria RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or deleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha						
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park	Other Public Land	Private Land
3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	65,089	2	Yes	1,264	1,092	86	883	209	60	51	0			41	19
16	Lowland Forest	97,298	3	Yes	2,680	2,427	91	2,362	65		170	2		70	0	12
18	Riparian Forest	7,296	1	Yes	76	71	93	71	0					2		4
19	Riparian Shrubland	164	9	Yes	15	15	96	15								1
20	Heathy Dry Forest	115,988	7	Yes	8,228	8,017	97	6,318	1,700	35	88	7	3		26	52
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	10,296	5	Yes	473	473	100	473								0
22	Grassy Dry Forest	78,374	2	Yes	1,637	1,530	93	1,095	436	3	57	8	33		4	2
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	92,215	0	Yes	95	91	96	86	5		1	0		1	0	2
29	Damp Forest	2,132	1	Yes	23	22	96	22								1
30	Wet Forest	43,071	6	Yes	2,621	2,538	97	2,538						67		15
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	70,617	2	Yes	1,202	1,157	96	1,118	40	2				39		4
47	Valley Grassy Forest	30,045	2	Yes	647	628	97	616	12						4	16
48	Heathy Woodland	191,201	33	No	63,656	52,371	82	31,564	20,807	2,060	7,610	10		758	236	609
64	Rocky Chenopod Woodland	963	14	No	136	133	98	133								3
67	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland	10,866	1	Yes	105	105	100	102	3							
71	Hills Herb-rich Woodland	25,559	5	Yes	1,277	1,273	100	1,267	6		0					3
164	Creepline Herb-rich Woodland	4,286	0	Yes	14	14	99	11	3							0
174	Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	102	8	Yes	8	8	100	8								
175	Grassy Woodland	46,951	0	Yes	15	15	99	15								0
178	Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex	8,924	0	Yes	8	-	-							8		
179	Heathy Herb-rich Woodland	25,925	11	No	2,904	1,910	66	1,117	793	162	811	0			0	21
195	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland	6,379	3	Yes	189	186	98	162	24	0	1				0	1

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or deleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha						
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park	Other Public Land	Private Land
198	Sedgy Riparian Woodland	7,887	7	Yes	531	524	99	506	17		0			1	1	3
201	Shrubby Wet Forest	32,874	2	Yes	656	552	84	552						103		2
278	Herb-rich Heathy Forest	431	16	No	68	68	100	68								
282	Shrubby Woodland	9,145	14	No	1,288	1,281	99	1,271	10		0				4	3
283	Plains Sedgy Woodland	3,528	2	Yes	70	69	98	36	33		0					1
285	Dry Creekline Woodland	516	15	No	79	63	80	24	39		13	2				0
349	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	80	5	Yes	4	4	100	4								
351	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	1,942	2	Yes	44	43	97	43								1
357	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	146	4	Yes	5	5	100	5								
358	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Heathy Woodland Complex	6	95	No	6	6	100	6								
361	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	16	59	No	10	10	99	10								0
371	Damp Forest/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Complex	148	9	Yes	13	13	100	13								
373	Damp Forest/Riparian Scrub Complex	11	100	No	11	11	100	11								
376	Shrubby Foothill Forest/Lowland Forest Complex	416	3	Yes	11	11	100	11								
382	Lowland Forest/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	743	28	No	207	202	98	202								5
383	Lowland Forest/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	1,206	7	Yes	85	84	98	84								2
385	Lowland Forest/Riparian Forest Complex	25	48	No	12	12	100	12								
386	Lowland Forest/Riparian Scrub Complex	10	54	No	5	5	100	5								
388	Lowland Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	60	71	No	42	41	96	41								1
390	Heathy Dry Forest/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	434	22	No	94	90	96	90								4

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or deleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha					
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park	Other Public Land
391	Heathy Dry Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	22	15	No	3	3	100	3							
392	Heathy Dry Forest/Shrubby Woodland Complex	60	13	No	8	8	100	8							
393	Heathy Dry Forest/Heathy Woodland Complex	469	29	No	136	136	100	136							
401	Hills Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Complex	749	3	Yes	24	24	100	24							
408	Valley Grassy Forest/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Complex	9	93	No	8	7	83	7							1
409	Valley Grassy Forest/Heathy Woodland Complex	158	35	No	56	54	96	54						2	0
414	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Complex	357	12	No	42	41	99	41		0					
418	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Complex	171	3	Yes	6	6	97	5	0						0
421	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	159	7	Yes	10	10	100	10							
438	Shrubby Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	176	17	No	30	30	100	30							
439	Shrubby Woodland/Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland Complex	72	45	No	32	32	100	32							
441	Shrubby Woodland/Heathy Woodland Complex	306	26	No	78	78	100	78							0
444	Shrubby Woodland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	60	9	Yes	5	5	100	5							
457	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Sedge Wetland Complex	30	9	Yes	3	3	100	3							
464	Heathy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	41	64	No	26	26	98	26							1
468	Heathy Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	14	28	No	4	4	98	4		0					
475	Heathy Woodland/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	5	82	No	4	4	100	4							
478	Heathy Woodland/Damp Heathland Complex	8	99	No	8	8	100	8							
481	Heathy Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	1,294	11	No	143	143	100	143							
485	Heathy Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	522	11	No	56	56	99	9	47		1				

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or denuded	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha						
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park	Other Public Land	Private Land
487	Heathy Woodland/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	83	37	No	31	31	99	31								0
510	Riparian Scrub/Sedgy Riparian Woodland Complex	323	25	No	80	80	99	80							0	0
547	Shrubby Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Complex	115	19	No	22	22	100	22								
584	Heathy Woodland/Hills Herb-rich Woodland Complex	4	100	No	4	4	100	4								
587	Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Complex	140	39	No	54	54	100	54								0
645	Wet Heathland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	4,882	20	No	952	952	100	951	1							0
650	Heathy Woodland/Damp Heathy Woodland/Damp Heathland Mosaic	15,926	31	No	4,975	4,911	99	624	4,286	1	10					53
672	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	835	3	Yes	27	20	73	20	0		1	0			6	0
704	Lateritic Woodland	6,312	20	No	1,274	1,189	93	777	412		75	0			2	7
711	Shallow Sands Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland Mosaic	2,599	2	Yes	47	47	99	47								0
713	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland Mosaic	8,529	0	Yes	15	15	100	0	15							0
725	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Riparian Woodland/Swamp Scrub Mosaic	414	3	Yes	14	14	100	14								
726	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	591	22	No	130	130	100	130								0
734	Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland/Wet Heathland Mosaic	663	4	Yes	26	25	98	25		0						0
737	Heathy Woodland/Limestone Woodland Mosaic	3,392	3	Yes	94	88	94	88		4						2
740	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland/Sand Heathland Mosaic	974	39	No	382	382	100	382								
746	Damp Heathland/Damp Heathy Woodland Mosaic	6,195	6	Yes	358	345	97	104	241		12	0			0	0
748	Shallow Sands Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	880	2	Yes	15	15	100	13	2							0

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or denuded	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha						
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park	Other Public Land	Private Land
749	Shallow Sands Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	2,021	1	Yes	28	26	93	26								2
750	Shallow Sands Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	10,691	1	Yes	99	76	77	8	68	13	9	0				1
751	Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland/Plains Sedgy Woodland Mosaic	1,877	17	No	312	197	63	81	116	14	97	3				2
753	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland/Sandstone Ridge Shrubland Mosaic	182	29	No	52	52	100	52								
756	Heathy Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	208	23	No	48	47	98		47	1						0
757	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland Mosaic	445	16	No	73	72	98	72								1
779	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Shallow Sands Woodland Mosaic	1,062	0	Yes	3	3	98	1	2							0
780	Plains Sedgy Woodland/Shallow Sands Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	371	7	Yes	25	25	99		25	0						
781	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Herb-rich Foothill Forest Mosaic	552	1	Yes	4	4	98		4		0					0
783	Grassy Dry Forest/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	209	10	No	22	22	100	22								0
785	Heathy Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	1,042	7	Yes	68	68	99	67	0		0					0
786	Heathy Woodland/Heathy Herb-rich Woodland/Damp Heathy Woodland Mosaic	2,667	10	No	267	267	100		267							
787	Plains Woodland/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	182	2	Yes	4	4	100	4								
793	Damp Heathy Woodland	1,172	6	Yes	68	66	98	2	64		2	0				
803	Plains Woodland	55,347	0	Yes	17	15	87	10	5	1					1	1
881	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Woodland Mosaic	4,957	21	No	1,039	1,034	100	1,034			3					2

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or denuded	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha						
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Forest Park	Other Public Land	Private Land
882	Shallow Sands Woodland	19,539	1	Yes	180	125	69	76	49	34	10	3			6	2
892	Heathy Woodland/Sand Heathland Mosaic	5,432	27	No	1,457	1,440	99	1,234	206						6	12

Only EVCs which can usually contain old-growth in this RFA region are reported in this table. The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014, the approved modelled old-growth layer (MOG_2009) and fire history data and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014. Old-growth modelling in Victoria is limited to vegetation with potential height generally greater than 5 metres and a eucalypt crown cover projection generally greater than 10%. EVCs which do not generally meet this description are not included in this table.

Formal Reserve refers to parks and conservation reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more

Table 17: Representation of old-growth in the Gippsland RFA region (as at July 2014)

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or depleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha					
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
3	Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland	17,421	1	Yes	114	112	98	112							2
15	Limestone Box Forest	798	5	Yes	43	38	88	30	8				5		
16	Lowland Forest	117,432	1	Yes	1,300	995	77	702	293	2	222	25	15	27	14
18	Riparian Forest	9,087	1	Yes	90	71	79	42	28	0	9	10			1
20	Heathy Dry Forest	87,032	13	No	11,151	7,189	64	4,588	2,601	85	3,036	710	56		76
21	Shrubby Dry Forest	269,489	6	Yes	17,496	8,597	49	4,534	4,063	103	6,817	1,786		4	189
22	Grassy Dry Forest	36,643	10	No	3,712	1,944	52	240	1,704	201	996	494	0	1	76
23	Herb-rich Foothill Forest	120,092	3	Yes	3,565	2,447	69	1,946	501	7	570	517	16		8
27	Blackthorn Scrub	7,451	22	No	1,660	1,501	90	670	831	1	109	39			11
28	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland	1,813	38	No	687	687	100	250	437	0		0			0
29	Damp Forest	122,418	4	Yes	4,759	3,350	70	1,747	1,603	23	1,077	299		6	4
30	Wet Forest	86,430	3	Yes	2,268	1,753	77	1,238	515	0	380	125			10
35	Tableland Damp Forest	11,008	5	Yes	505	197	39	26	172	0	279	28			
36	Montane Dry Woodland	132,571	4	Yes	5,509	3,129	57	1,988	1,141	73	1,911	338	31	8	19
37	Montane Grassy Woodland	41,243	6	Yes	2,369	1,785	75	340	1,446	3	383	47	32	86	33
38	Montane Damp Forest	105,120	3	Yes	3,318	2,034	61	1,589	445	8	972	296	2	6	1
39	Montane Wet Forest	11,710	14	No	1,663	1,255	75	1,141	115	0	258	149			
40	Montane Riparian Woodland	4,406	2	Yes	68	56	82	6	50		9	2			1
41	Montane Riparian Thicket	2,545	8	Yes	203	203	100	39	164		0	0			
43	Sub-alpine Woodland	53,572	8	Yes	4,140	3,186	77	3,079	107	6	512	21		414	2
45	Shrubby Foothill Forest	37,291	2	Yes	662	361	55	170	191	18	240	42			1
47	Valley Grassy Forest	6,481	0	Yes	26	23	91	15	8	0	1	0			1
48	Heathy Woodland	33,575	18	No	5,989	5,565	93	4,072	1,493	8	264	2	2	39	109
72	Granitic Hills Woodland	3,974	4	Yes	159	159	100	159							

EVC No	Ecological Vegetation Class	Area of EVC (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth	Old growth component rare or depleted	Area of Old Growth (ha)	CAR Reserve System				Areas in ha					
						Total (ha)	%	Formal Reserves (ha)	Informal Reserves (SPZ) (ha)	SMZ	GMZ	Code	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
73	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	9,360	1	Yes	48	38	78	33	5	0	4	6			0
82	Riverine Escarpment Scrub	9,100	1	Yes	82	54	66	27	27	1	21	5			1
127	Valley Heathy Forest	1,236	30	No	367	367	100		367			0			
151	Plains Grassy Forest	31,615	6	Yes	1,855	1,508	81	251	1,256		310	5		19	13
164	Creekline Herb-rich Woodland	901	15	No	135	125	93	30	96		6	3			
169	Dry Valley Forest	20,940	1	Yes	205	75	36	3	72	1	75	51			3
175	Grassy Woodland	25,797	0	Yes	74	73	99	55	18						1
177	Valley Slopes Dry Forest	1,955	3	Yes	52	49	95	36	14		2	0			1
191	Riparian Scrub	9,970	10	No	1,025	927	90	570	357		53	17		6	22
192	Montane Rocky Shrubland	3,165	0	Yes	9	9	100	9							
201	Shrubby Wet Forest	2,251	0	Yes	11	-	-				7	3			
316	Shrubby Damp Forest	68,468	3	Yes	1,876	1,012	54	221	791	51	504	295	8		6
319	Montane Herb-rich Woodland	24,500	7	Yes	1,773	1,239	70	988	250	9	255	255	0	15	1
320	Grassy Dry Forest/Heathy Dry Forest Complex	530	5	Yes	24	24	100	24							
795	Lowland Forest/Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland Mosaic	10,301	0	Yes	22	21	99	21							0
877	Lowland Herb-rich Forest	23,963	2	Yes	390	302	77	59	244	3	57	14	5	0	8
1106	Damp Heathy Woodland/Lowland Forest Mosaic	7,278	0	Yes	8	8	93	8							1

Only EVCs which can usually contain old-growth in this RFA region are reported in this table. The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information and are therefore only approximate. The analyses used the approved EVC datasets (NV2005_EVCBCS and NV1750_EVCBCS) at 30 June 2014, the approved modelled old-growth layer (MOG_2009) and the approved FMZ dataset (FMZ100) at 22 July 2014.

Old-growth modelling in Victoria is limited to vegetation with potential height generally greater than 5 metres and a eucalypt crown cover projection generally greater than 10%. EVCs which do not generally meet this description are not included in this table.

Formal Reserve refers to parks and conservation reserves. Informal Reserve refers to Special Protections Zones in State forest. Code refers to Code of Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for the exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.

Private land

Victoria continues to use a range of mechanisms to protect biodiversity on private land. Mechanisms which provide for the protection of biodiversity on private land include:

- conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* (Vic);
- Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic);
- critical habitat provisions under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic); and
- provisions of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic).

Private lands across the Victorian RFA regions are protected through these mechanisms. Private land protected by these mechanisms can only be included in the CAR reserve system with the consent of the land owner. There were no additions of private land to the CAR reserve system during Period 3. Although consent has not been provided by any land owners to include their private land within the CAR reserve system, the private lands protected by these mechanisms complement the CAR reserve system.

Other lands identified for possible future inclusion in the CAR reserve system

The Central Highlands RFA identified lands managed by Melbourne Water that contain EVCs which are priorities for inclusion in the CAR reserve system. Victoria continues to protect significant biodiversity and old-growth values on these lands subject to the management requirement to maintain and protect water supply values and assets.

The freehold land surrounding the Beaconsfield Reservoir was transferred to the Crown as public land and included within the CAR reserve system during the previous review period. In addition, Crown land containing conservation values in areas that were surplus to Melbourne Water requirements were transferred to the then Department of Sustainability and Environment. These areas with conservation values have been included in the CAR reserve system.

APPENDIX 2 – THREATENED SPECIES

The Victorian RFAs document the range of mechanisms in place to conserve the habitat of rare and threatened flora and fauna. These include protection within the CAR reserve system, protection of rare or threatened EVCs, and the development of Action Statements for species listed under the FFG Act and Recovery Plans for species listed under the former ESP Act (now the EPBC Act).

The Victorian RFAs identified priorities for the preparation of Action Statements and Recovery Plans, recognising that priorities can change in light of new information. Information on progress with implementation of each of the priorities identified in the RFAs follows. Some actions have not been completed due to changes to national and state priorities during Period 3.

Priority species and EVCs for nomination under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic)

Central Highlands

Of the species prioritised in the Central Highlands RFA for listing under the FFG Act, six have been nominated to the Scientific Advisory Committee (Table 18). In Period 3, the Broad-toothed Rat was nominated and listed under the FFG Act. In the previous review periods, the Smoky Mouse, Grey Goshawk, Strzelecki Gum and Liverwort were approved for listing as threatened species, while the nomination for Tree Geebung was rejected.

Five EVCs were prioritised in the Central Highlands RFA for nomination under the FFG Act (Table 19). Three of these EVCs were incorporated in FFG-listed threatened communities in the previous review periods.

North East

In Period 3, no nominations for listing under the FFG Act were made for species prioritised in the North East RFA. Five of the species prioritised in the North East RFA for nomination under the FFG Act have been nominated and listed as threatened (Table 18) in the previous review periods. The Golden Perch nomination was assessed but rejected for listing.

West Victoria

In Period 3, no nominations for listing under the FFG Act were made for species prioritised in the West Victoria RFA. Of the 10 species prioritised in the West Victoria RFA for listing under the FFG Act, five have been nominated to the Scientific Advisory Committee in the previous review periods (Table 18). Three of the species were listed under the FFG Act as threatened. Two of the species, the Flat-headed Galaxias and Mt. William (Serra) Grevillea, were rejected for listing.

Gippsland

In Period 3, no nominations for listing under the FFG Act were made for species prioritised in the Gippsland RFA. Of the eight species prioritised in the Gippsland RFA region for nomination under the FFG Act, seven have been the subject of submissions to the Scientific Advisory Committee (Table 18) in the previous review periods. Six of the species were listed under the FFG Act as threatened, while the Lilly Pilly Burrowing Cray was rejected for listing.

Table 18: Listing status of prioritised species for nomination under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Progress
Central Highlands RFA region		
<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat	Listed
<i>Myotis macropus</i>	Large footed Myotis	Not nominated
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	Listed
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	Listed
<i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i>	Strzelecki Gum	Listed
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	Long Clubmoss	Not nominated
<i>Hypsela tridens</i>	Hypsella	Not nominated
<i>Persoonia arborea</i>	Tree Geebung	Rejected
<i>Senecio laticostatus</i>	Ridged Groundsel	Not nominated
<i>Thelymitra circumsepta</i>	Bog Sun-orchid	Not nominated
<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i> ssp. <i>elongata</i>	Slender Fork-fern	Not nominated
<i>Treubia tasmanica</i>	Liverwort	Listed
North East RFA region		
<i>Acacia dallachiana</i>	Catkin Wattle	Not nominated
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	Not nominated
<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	Alpine Colobanth	Not nominated
<i>Craspedia alba</i>	White Billy-buttons	Not nominated
<i>Euchiton nitidulus</i>	Shining Cudweed	Not nominated
<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula</i> ssp. <i>eglandulosa</i>	Thick Eyebright	Listed
<i>Hibbertia humifusa</i> ssp. <i>erigens</i>	Euroa Guinea-flower	Listed
<i>Poa hothamensis</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Soft Ledge-grass	Not nominated
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	Listed
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	Listed
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy Bandy	Listed
<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Woodland Blind Snake	Not nominated
<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	River Blackfish	Not nominated
<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Mountain Galaxias	Not nominated
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch	Rejected
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Flat-headed Gudgeon	Not nominated
West Victoria RFA region		
<i>Aprasia striolata</i>	Striped Worm-lizard	Listed
<i>Bertya findlayi</i>	Mountain Bertya	Not nominated
<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Rigid Spider-orchid	Not nominated
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	Golden Cowslips	Not nominated
<i>Plectrotarsus gravenhorstii</i>	Caddisfly	Not nominated
<i>Boekella nyoraensis</i>	Calanoid copepod	Not nominated
<i>Taskiria otwayensis</i>	Caddisfly species	Listed
<i>Thelymitra mackibbinii</i>	Brilliant Sun-orchid	Listed
<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>	Flat-headed Galaxias	Rejected
<i>Grevillea williamsonii</i>	Mt. William Grevillea	Rejected
Gippsland RFA region		
<i>Epilobium brunnescens</i> ssp. <i>beaugleholei</i>	Bog Willow-herb	Listed
<i>Grevillea celata</i>	Colquhoun Grevillea	Listed
<i>Litoria verreauxii alpina</i>	Alpine Tree Frog	Listed
<i>Litoria littlejohni</i>	(Littlejohn's) Large Brown Tree Frog	Listed
<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	Striped Gudgeon	Not nominated
<i>Engaeus australis</i>	Lilly Pilly Burrowing Cray	Rejected
<i>Euastacus crassus</i>	Alpine Spiny Cray	Listed
<i>Euastacus neodiversus</i>	South Gippsland Spiny Cray	Listed

Table 19: Priority Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Central Highlands RFA for nomination under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic)

EVC	Status of nomination of EVC
Plains Grassy Woodland (or floristic communities thereof)	Forest Red Gum Grassy Woodland Community nominated and listed under the FFG Act
Plains Grassy Wetland (or floristic communities thereof)	Herb-Rich Plains Grassy Wetland nominated and listed under the FFG Act
Swamp Forest (part of Swampy Riparian Complex) (or floristic communities thereof)	Sedge-rich <i>Eucalyptus camphora</i> Community nominated and listed under the FFG Act
Valley Grassy Forest (or floristic communities thereof)	These EVC's are not yet included in any FFG-listed threatened communities
Grey Clay Drainage Line complex (or floristic communities thereof)	

Priority plant species for nomination under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) and subsequent preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans (East Gippsland RFA)

Of the priority species in the East Gippsland RFA, five of the Action Statements were approved in Periods 1 and 2 and a further two Action Statements were in progress in Period 3 (Table 20). Five previously unlisted species have been nominated and listed as threatened under the FFG Act during Periods 1 and 2. Two prioritised Recovery Plans and one Conservation Advice were adopted in Period 2 and two Recovery Plans have been adopted in Period 3.

Table 20: Prioritised flora species in the East Gippsland RFA for nomination and preparation of an Action Statement or Recovery Plan

Scientific Name	Common Name	Activity	Progress
East Gippsland RFA			
<i>Pultenaea parrisiae</i> ssp. <i>parrisiae</i>	Bantam Bush-pea	Recovery plan	Conservation Advice 2008
		Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	No progress
<i>Acacia caerulescens</i>	Limestone Blue Wattle	Recovery plan	Adopted 2006
		Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	FFG Listed Action Statement published 2008
<i>Prasophyllum morgani</i>	Mignonette Leek-orchid	Recovery plan	Adopted 2004
		Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	FFG Listed Action Statement approved 2002
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	Rufous Pomaderris	Recovery plan	Adopted 2011
		Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	No progress
<i>Thelymitra matthewsii</i>	Spiral Sun-orchid	Recovery plan	Adopted 2010
		Action Statement	In progress
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i> var. <i>genoensis</i>	Genoa River Correa	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	FFG Listed Action Statement published 2008
<i>Alectryon subcinereus</i>	Native Quince	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	FFG listed
<i>Thelychiton speciosum</i> var. <i>speciosum</i>	Rock Orchid	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Christella dentata</i>	Binung	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Pseudoraphis paradoxa</i>	Slender Mud-grass	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Gahnia subaequiglumis</i>	Bog Saw-sedge	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	No progress
<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>	Bonnet Orchid	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	FFG listed Action Statement in preparation
<i>Sarcochilus falcatus</i>	Orange-blossom Orchid	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Acacia binervia</i>	Coast Myall	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	FFG listed
<i>Dipodium hamiltonianum</i>	Yellow Hyacinth-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2003
<i>Psoralea tenax</i>	Emu Grass	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Pterostylis oreophila</i>	Blue-tongue Greenhood	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	No progress
<i>Thelymitra</i> sp. aff. <i>pulchella</i>	Striped Sun Orchid	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	No progress
<i>Poa</i> aff. <i>tenera</i> (Capillary)	Slender Tussock Grass	Nominate and proceed toward Action Statement	No progress

Priority Ecological Vegetation Classes for preparation of Action Statements

The East Gippsland RFA identified that priority will be given to the preparation of Action Statements for floristic communities that are listed under the FFG Act and which fall within the EVCs identified in Table 21. Warm Temperate Rainforest has been listed as four separate threatened communities and in Period 3 an Action Statement was approved for each of these Warm Temperate Rainforest communities. The Action Statement for the Silurian Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland Community was approved in Period 1 and following its review a revised Action Statement was published within Period 3. An Action Statement is also in preparation for the Limestone Grassy Woodland Community.

Table 21: Prioritised Ecological Vegetation Classes in the East Gippsland RFA for preparation of an Action Statement

Ecological Vegetation Class	Listed Community	Progress
Limestone Grassy Woodland	Limestone Grassy Woodland Community	FFG-listed Action Statement in preparation
Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland	Silurian Limestone Pomaderris Shrubland Community	FFG-listed Action Statement approved 1999. Revised Action Statement published 2009
Warm Temperate Rainforest	Warm Temperate Rainforest (East Gippsland Alluvial Terraces) Community	FFG-listed Action Statement published 2009
	Warm Temperate Rainforest (Coastal East Gippsland) Community	FFG-listed Action Statement published 2009
	Warm Temperate Rainforest (Cool Temperate Rainforest Overlap Howe Range) Community	FFG-listed Action Statement published 2009
	Warm Temperate Rainforest (Far East Gippsland) Community	FFG-listed Action Statement published 2009
Dry Rainforest	Dry Rainforest (Limestone) Community	FFG-listed Action Statement published 2009
Coastal Grassy Forest Montane Riparian Woodland	These EVC's are not yet included in any FFG-listed threatened communities	

Priority species for preparation of an Action Statement / Recovery Plan

Of the 89 species identified as being priority species for Action Statement / Recovery Plan preparation, 90 per cent were addressed during Periods 1, 2 and 3. In most cases, new or revised Action Statements and/or Recovery Plans were prepared. In some cases, plans are currently in preparation. In a few cases, such as the Narrow Goodenia, Ridged Groundsel and Mt William Grevillea, preparation of an Action Statement or Recovery Plan was not required. Narrow Goodenia, Ridged Groundsel and Mt William Grevillea were delisted from the EPBC Act, and Mt William Grevillea was rejected from FFG Act listing, and hence no further action was required.

East Gippsland

Three of the prioritised Action Statements for fauna species have been approved during Period 3. In addition, eleven of the prioritised Action Statements were approved during the Periods 1 and 2, including the revised Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby, revised Spot-tailed Quoll, Brush-tailed Phascogale, Powerful Owl, Masked Owl and Sooty Owl Action Statements that are now under review (Table 22).

Two prioritised Recovery Plans (Brush-tailed Rock-Wallaby and Eastern Bristlebird) have been adopted during Period 3. Of the two Recovery Plans adopted during Period 1, a revised Recovery Plan has been adopted for the Swift Parrot and the Long-footed Potoroo Recovery Plan is under review. A Recovery Plan is in preparation for the Spot-tailed Quoll.

Table 22: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority fauna species identified in the East Gippsland RFA (as at 30 June 2014)

Species Name	Common Name	Activity	Progress
Mammals			
<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2012
		Review Action Statement	Revised Action Statement approved 2003 Review in progress
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll	Recovery Plan	In preparation
		Review Action Statement	Revised Action Statement approved 2003 Review in progress
<i>Potorous longipes</i>	Long-footed Potoroo	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
		Review Action Statement	Revised Action Statement approved 2009
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	Action Statement	Approved 2003 ¹
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Common Bent-wing Bat	Action Statement	In preparation
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale	Action Statement	Approved 1997 under review
Birds			
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	Action Statement	Approved 1999 Review in progress
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	Action Statement	Approved 2001 Review in progress
<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	Action Statement	Approved 2001 Review in progress

Species Name	Common Name	Activity	Progress
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathamii</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Action Statement	Approved 2013
<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	Eastern Bristlebird	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2014
		Action Statement	Approved 1999
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2002 Revised Recovery Plan adopted 2012
		Action Statement	Approved 2002
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	Recovery Plan ²	Not applicable
		Action Statement	No progress
Reptiles			
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Diamond Python	Action Statement	Approved 2000
<i>Cyclodomorphus michaeli</i>	Eastern She-oak Skink	Action Statement	Published 2014
<i>Eulamprus kosciuskoi</i>	Alpine Water Skink	Action Statement	Approved 2001
Amphibians			
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Southern Barred Frog	Action Statement	In preparation ³
Fish			
<i>Pototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	Action Statement	In preparation ⁴
<i>Gobiomorphus australis</i>	Cox's Gudgeon	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>	Empire Gudgeon	Action Statement	Approved 2005
Crustaceans			
<i>Euastacus diversus</i>	Orbost Spiny Crayfish	Action Statement	Approved 2001

¹ In addition a Recovery Plan was approved in 2003.

² Subspecies found in East Gippsland is not listed under the EPBC Act, unlike Western Ground Parrot *Pezoporus wallicus flaviventris*

³ In addition a Recovery Plan was adopted in 2012.

⁴ In addition a Recovery Plan was approved in 2008.

Central Highlands

Of the 15 Action Statements prioritised for preparation, 12 were approved during the Periods 1 and 2 and one of these Actions Statements (Curly Sedge) has since been revised during Period 3 (Table 23). A further two Action Statements were in preparation during Period 3.

All prioritised Recovery Plans have been adopted, except for Ridged Groundsel which has been delisted. Six Recovery Plans were adopted in Periods 1 and 2 and five were adopted within Period 3. One of these Recovery Plans (Baw Baw Frog) was revised during Period 3 and two were under review in Period 3.

Table 23: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the Central Highlands RFA (as at 30 June 2014)

Scientific name	Common Name	Action	Progress
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i>	Buxton Gum	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Astelia australiana</i>	Tall Astelia	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Nematolepis wilsonii</i>	Shiny Nematolepis	Action Statement	Published 2008
<i>Thismia rodwayi</i>	Fairy Lanterns	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Caladenia concolor</i>	Crimson Spider-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2002
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2004 under review
<i>Caladenia rosella</i>	Little Pink Spider-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2000 under review
<i>Lepidium hyssopifolium</i>	Small Pepper-cress	Action Statement	In preparation
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Amphibromus pithogastrus</i>	Plump Swamp Wallaby-grass	Action Statement	Approved 2000
<i>Bracteantha</i> sp. aff. <i>subundulata</i>	Swamp Everlasting	Action Statement	Approved 2008
<i>Carex tasmanica</i>	Curly Sedge	Action Statement	Revised Action Statement approved 2009
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	Slender Tree-fern	Action Statement	In preparation
<i>Grevillea barklyana</i> ssp. <i>barklyana</i>	Gully Grevillea	Action Statement	Approved 2004
<i>Eucalyptus strzeleckii</i>	Strzelecki Gum	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Senecio macrocarpus</i>	Large-headed Fireweed	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Senecio laticostatus</i>	Ridged Groundsel	Recovery Plan	Delisted
<i>Reiekoperla darlingtoni</i>	Mt Donna Buang Wingless Stonefly	Action Statement	Approved 2001
<i>Austrogammarus haasei</i>	Amphipod	Action Statement	Approved 2000
<i>Engaeus phyllocerus</i>	Narracan Burrowing Crayfish	Action Statement	Approved 2001
<i>Engaeus sternalis</i>	Warragul Burrowing Crayfish	Action Statement	Approved 1999
<i>Litoria spenceri</i>	Spotted Tree Frog	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Philoria frosti</i>	Baw Baw Frog	Revise Action Statement	Approved 2004
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 Revised Recovery Plan adopted 2011
<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2008
<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Dwarf Galaxias	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010

North East

Of the Action Statements prioritised for preparation, three have been approved (Purple Eyebright, Squirrel Glider and Barking Owl) during Periods 1 and 2 and two were in preparation (Macquarie Perch and Stonefly) during Period 3 (Table 24). The Barking Owl Action Statement was under review during Period 3. All prioritised Recovery Plans have been adopted, except for Narrow Goodenia which has been delisted.

Table 24: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the North East RFA (as at 30 June 2014)

Species Name	Common Name	Action	Progress
Flora			
<i>Acacia deanei</i> ssp. <i>deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2011
<i>Babingtonia crenulata</i>	Fern-leaf Baeckea	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	Wire-head Sedge	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Eucalyptus alligatrix</i> ssp. <i>limaensis</i>	Lima Stringybark	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Eucalyptus cadens</i>	Warby Range Swamp Gum	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Euchiton nitidulus</i>	Shining Cudweed	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2002
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Purple Eyebright	Action Statement	Approved 2009
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Euphrasia eichleri</i>	Bogong Eyebright	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Goodenia macbarronii</i>	Narrow Goodenia	Recovery Plan	Delisted
<i>Kelleria laxa</i>	Kelleria	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Pomaderris subplicata</i>	Concave Pomaderris	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2006
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2004 Revised Recovery Plan Adopted 2010
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	Swamp Fern	Action Statement	No progress
Fauna			
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	Action Statement	Approved 2002
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Action Statement	Approved 2001 Review in progress
<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	Barred Galaxias	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	Action Statement	In preparation ¹
<i>Archeophylax canarus</i>	Caddisfly	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Thaumatoperla alpina</i>	Alpine Stonefly	Action Statement	In preparation

¹ In addition a Recovery Plan was in preparation during Period 3.

West Victoria

Of the 11 Action Statements prioritised for preparation, all have been prepared and approved, except for Mt. William Grevillea which was rejected for listing (Table 25). Action Statements were under review for five of these species during Period 3.

Recovery Plans have been adopted for eight priority species during the Periods 1 and 2 and the Button Wrinklewort Recovery Plan was adopted during Period 3. One Recovery Plan (Heath Mouse) was in preparation and one species (Mt. William Grevillea) was delisted during Period 3. Eight of the adopted Recovery Plans were under review during Period 3.

Table 25: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the West Victoria RFA (as at 30 June 2014)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Action	Progress
Flora			
<i>Caladenia fulva</i>	Tawny Spider-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2002
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2004 under review
<i>Caladenia hastata</i>	Mellblom's Spider-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2000 under review
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Caladenia tensa</i>	Rigid Spider-orchid	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Caladenia xanthochila</i>	Yellow-lip Spider-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2000 under review
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Caladenia formosa</i>	Elegant Spider-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2000 under review
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Grevillea williamsonii</i>	Mt. William Grevillea	Action Statement	Not Listed (Rejected)
		Recovery Plan	Delisted 2005
<i>Olearia pannosa</i> ssp. <i>cardiophylla</i>	Velvet Daisy-bush	Action Statement	Approved 2003
<i>Prasophyllum diversiflorum</i>	Gorae Leek-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2003
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Prasophyllum subbisectum</i>	Pomonal Leek-orchid	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2004 under review
<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Metallic Sun-orchid	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2004 under review
<i>Thelymitra merraniae</i>	Merran's Sun-orchid	Action Statement	Approved 2003
<i>Rutidosia leptorynchoides</i>	Button Wrinklewort	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2013
Fauna			
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> (SE mainland population)	Spot-tailed Quoll	Revise Action Statement	Revised Action Statement approved 2003 Review in progress
<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	Heath Mouse	Action Statement	Approved 2003
		Recovery Plan	In preparation
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Action Statement	Approved 2003

Scientific Name	Common Name	Action	Progress
<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	Action Statement	Approved 2001 under review ¹
<i>Neochanna cleaveri</i>	Australian Mudfish	Action Statement	Approved 2003

¹ In addition a Recovery Plan was adopted in 2010.

Gippsland

Of the four species prioritised for the preparation of Action Statements in the Gippsland RFA, all have had Action Statements approved, except for the Prostrate Cone-bush (Table 26). Of these species, the Action Statement for Spiny Pepper-cress was reviewed and a revised Action Statement approved in Period 3 and the Action Statement for Dwarf Kerrawang was under review in Period 3.

A Recovery Plan has been adopted for all of the prioritised species, of which two of these were adopted during Period 3. The Eastern Spider-orchid Recovery Plan was under review during Period 3.

Table 26: Progress with preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans for priority species identified in the Gippsland RFA (as at 30 June 2014)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Action	Progress
<i>Caladenia orientalis</i>	Eastern Spider-orchid	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2001 under review
<i>Isopogon prostratus</i>	Prostrate Cone-bush	Action Statement	No progress
<i>Lepidium aschersonii</i>	Spiny Pepper-cress	Action Statement	Revised Action Statement approved in 2009
<i>Prasophyllum correctum</i>	Gaping Leek-orchid	Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Commersonia prostrata</i>	Dwarf Kerrawang	Action Statement	Approved 2003 Review in progress
		Recovery Plan	Adopted 2010
<i>Engaeus rostrogaleatus</i>	Strzelecki Burrowing Crayfish	Action Statement	Approved 2003

Potentially threatening processes under the FFG Act prioritised for preparation of Action Statements

Of the five potentially threatening processes in the Central Highlands RFA prioritised for preparation of Action Statements, two have had Action Statements approved in Period 1 (Table 27). A third Action Statement was in preparation during Period 3.

Table 27: Prioritised potentially threatening processes for preparation of an Action Statement

Potentially threatening process	Progress
Loss of hollow-bearing trees from Victorian native forests.	Approved 2003
Increase in sediment input into Victorian rivers and streams due to human activities.	Approved 2003
Use of <i>Phytophthora</i> -infected gravel in construction of roads, bridges and reservoirs.	In preparation
Invasion of native vegetation by environmental weeds (including "Spread of <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> in areas outside its natural range").	-
Collection of native orchids.	-

One potentially threatening process was prioritised in the North East RFA for preparation of an Action Statement *Degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams*. An Action Statement for this process was approved in Period 1.

One potentially threatening process was prioritised in the Gippsland RFA for preparation of an Action Statement, *Soil erosion and vegetation damage and disturbance in the alpine regions of Victoria caused by cattle grazing*. This potentially threatening process has been listed, and the Action Statement was being prepared during Period 3.

Priority for preparation of a Threat Abatement Plan under the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992 (Cwth)*

In accordance with the Central Highlands RFA, the Threat Abatement Plan for the prioritised key threatening process *Phytophthora* spp. was approved in Period 1, titled *Dieback caused by the root-rot fungus (Phytophthora cinnamomi)*. During Period 3, the plan was revised and the *Threat abatement plan for disease in natural ecosystems caused by Phytophthora cinnamomi* was published in 2014.

Other priorities identified in the RFAs

The other priorities identified in the Victorian RFA threatened flora, fauna and communities attachments have been implemented and reported on in the first and second five-yearly reviews.

The identified priorities were the:

- Baw Baw Frog in the Central Highlands RFA;
- Long-footed Potoroo in the North East RFA;
- Spot-tailed Quoll in the West Victoria and Gippsland RFAs; and
- Grassy Woodland EVCs in the West Victoria RFA.

APPENDIX 3 – LISTING, PROTECTION & MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ESTATE VALUES

Protection and management of National Estate values

- ***Both Parties endorse the findings of the Australian Heritage Commission/Department of Natural Resources and Environment (AHC/NRE) study of National Estate in the RFA regions (the Joint Study) and agree that national estate values exist as documented in publicly available plots of GIS coverages and published documents as listed in the RFA.***

No update necessary.

- ***Both Parties recognise that the extensive and systematic information and regional framework provided by the Joint Study and this Agreement provide a unique regional context for national estate values in the RFA Region.***

No update necessary.

- ***Both Parties agree that many of the national estate values are well reserved in the CAR reserve system and that the relevant forest management plan (and other mechanisms) provide for the conservation of many other national estate values within the RFA region.***

No update necessary.

- ***Both Parties agree that all national estate values in the RFA Region will be conserved through the application of the principles for managing national estate values as detailed in the relevant forest management plan.***

This commitment has been overtaken by events, including the introduction of the National Heritage List and the agreement between the Parties to transfer places to appropriate heritage registers. From February 2012 all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. The RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive.

- ***Both Parties endorse the joint preparation of a set of Statewide Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in the Forests, Parks and Reserves of Victoria. When completed Victoria agrees to manage in accordance with these guidelines.***

The then Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) published Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values: in the Forests, Parks and Reserves of East Gippsland in 1997 in accordance with the East Gippsland RFA. Subsequent Victorian RFAs called for the joint preparation of a set of statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values in the forests, parks and reserves of Victoria, based on those prepared for the East Gippsland RFA region. Forest management plans relevant to the Victorian RFA regions also contain conservation measures for natural values identified as being sensitive to disturbance, and forest management zoning, conservation and management guidelines and actions for the conservation of other natural and cultural national estate values. Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values in forests, parks and reserves have not been jointly agreed. During Period 3, Victoria was reviewing the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and requested VEAC undertake an investigation into historic places on public land. More recently, outside of Period 3, the amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* commenced on 1 August 2016, the *Heritage Act 1995* (Vic) was reviewed and the Victorian Parliament approved

amendments to the Act and VEAC completed a final report on the investigation into historic places on public land. Victoria will consider the need for the development of Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values following these recent amendments to the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and *Heritage Act 1995* and the government response to VEAC's *Historic Places Investigation Final Report* (VEAC 2016).

- ***Both Parties agree to maintain the databases of the values identified in the Joint Study and cooperate in relation to access to the data.***

As previously discussed, this commitment has been overtaken by events. The RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive. Databases of values will be maintained in a reasonably accessible format.

Listings in the Register of the National Estate

Existing Listings

- ***Parties note that the Australian Heritage Commission (the Commission) has agreed to update the Statements of Significance and condition and description statements for all existing listings to incorporate the results of the Commission/Department of Natural Resources and Environment study of the National Estate (Joint Study).***

Parties note that existing national estate places will remain in the Register of the National Estate where the results of the Joint Study confirm the presence of national estate values.

In 2003, the Australian Government repealed the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth) and amended the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwth) (EPBC Act) to provide for a National Heritage List to replace the RNE.

The RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007, which means that no new places can be added, or any existing places, or values of places, removed. The Register continued as a statutory register until February 2012. The Australian Government Minister was required to consider information in the RNE in the course of his decision making under the EPBC Act during this period.

From February 2012, all references to the Register were removed from the EPBC Act and AHC Act; however the RNE is maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive.

Listings Arising from the Joint Study

- ***The Parties note that new listings recommended to the Commission will include national estate values protected by reservation, by reserve management prescription, by site exclusion, by consultation processes or other measures appropriate to the value, or which are robust and not affected by harvesting or other off-reserve management regimes or activity.***

No update necessary.

- **Parties note that the Commission will work in cooperation with Victoria in delineating places for National Estate listing. The identification of these areas will be based on the following principles:**
 - **New listings in Dedicated and Informal Reserves, the boundaries of which are unlikely to change, should be distinct places and may be based on any national estate values.**
 - **Listing of other National Estate places outside the CAR reserve system will be based on robust values and those values that are protected by forest management prescription. Areas of contiguous values will be listed as a single National Estate place.**
 - **Boundaries for listing National Estate places outside the CAR reserve system will be based on identified values and will follow natural topographic features and/or roads as appropriate. In areas where a national estate value overlaps an Informal Reserve, but also continues outside that reserve, the full coverage of the value will be listed and it will be recognised that a portion of this value is protected.**
 - **For places arising from the Joint Study, only places identified by the above principles will be listed in the Register of the National Estate.**

As previously discussed, this commitment has been overtaken by events.

- **Both Parties note that the identification and assessment of national estate values for the CRA has been completed with the only exception being Indigenous heritage. Parties note that the Commission will continue to consult with Victoria and Indigenous communities in an effort to finalise this work.**

No update necessary.

Future Listings

- **Parties note that future nominations will be referred to them by the Commission. The Parties agree to work cooperatively and in a timely fashion in considering whether such nominations will be recommended to the Commission for listing. The Parties are to compare the nominations with the existing agreed national estate database, and to consider any new research or information provided. Parties will also jointly agree on any future recommendations to the Commission for listing. The Parties note that the Commission will work cooperatively with Victoria on the detail of any consequent listings that may arise.**

As previously discussed, this commitment has been overtaken by events.

- **The Parties note that the Commission has agreed not to undertake any further regional studies of forests in Victorian RFA regions.**

No update necessary.

- **Parties note that the Commission confirms that, based on the National Estate Assessment, there is no evidence to identify additional large areas with national estate values in the forested areas of the RFA regions and that it therefore does not anticipate listing additional large places in the regions.**

No update necessary.

Statutory Advice

- ***The Parties agree that the advice of the Australian Heritage Commission has already been provided in relation to the protection of national estate values and the impact of forestry activities within the RFA regions in developing this Agreement. The Commission is also satisfied regarding the range of mechanisms and levels of protection afforded to national estate values.***

No update necessary.

- ***The Parties note that the advice of the Commission will be sought in relation to proposed actions by the Commonwealth which are outside the scope of this Agreement, and which might adversely affect national estate values in RFA regions including proposed actions that may affect national estate values in areas outside the CAR reserve system and which have not been listed in the Register of the National Estate. The Parties note that the Commission has agreed to take into account the undertakings in this Agreement in providing its advice and will provide such advice in a regional context.***

No update necessary.

- ***The Parties note that the Commission may delegate the Section 30 function for the RFA area/s to an appropriate official in a Victorian Agency. This delegation would be limited to the RFA area/s, and those operations which affect those aspects of the forest estate documented in the CRA.***

No update necessary.

APPENDIX 4 - PUBLIC REPORTING AND CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES

During the implementation of the Victorian RFAs, public reporting activities and on-going opportunities for public participation and consultation associated with the Parties existing processes and instruments identified within the RFAs has continued. Examples of these process and instruments with public reporting and community engagement opportunities during Period 3 follow.

1. Land Conservation Council and Environment Conservation Council studies

The VEAC Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation, Remnant Native Vegetation Investigation, Yellingbo Investigation and the Investigation into Additional Prospecting Areas in Parks each included public participation and consultation.

2. Preparation and amendment of forest management plans, National and State Park management plans, and regional fire protection plans

Preparation and amendment of management plans in each Victorian RFA region including park management plans, the forest management plans referred to in Section 2.11 of this report, and strategic bushfire management plans provided opportunities for public participation and consultation.

Public participation and consultation programs continue to be provided in the implementation of forest management plans.

3. Activities associated with implementation of the FFG Act

Nominations and listing of items in the FFG Act are advertised and draft Action Statements available for public comment are on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

4. Preparation and review of Codes of Practice

The review and preparation of the *Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land 2012* and the *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* provided opportunities for public participation and consultation.

In 2014, Victoria finalised the review of the environmental regulatory framework for commercial timber harvesting on public land. This resulted in a new *Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014* supported by the *Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria's State forests 2014* commencing in October 2014 (which is outside of Period 3). The management standards and procedures provide detailed operational prescriptions for timber harvesting operations and are an incorporated document of the Code. The review included 60 days public consultation on the Code as well as substantial stakeholder engagement.

The new framework aims to make forestry regulations clear and transparent for industry and the community, while continuing to protect forest values. A clearer environmental framework for timber harvesting will mean better enforcement of regulations, greater accountability and improved opportunity for compliance by industry.

5. Publication of audits of compliance with the *Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production*

The audits of compliance with the Code of Practice for Timber Production are available on the DELWP website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au).

Audits of compliance with the Code of Practice for Timber Production are published to promote transparency and continuous improvement. The audit program also regularly offers community open days to enable the community to meet with the independent auditors, learn about how audits are conducted and learn more broadly about how commercial timber harvesting on public land is regulated.

Furthermore, community members are encouraged to report to DELWP allegations of breaches of the regulatory framework or the discovery of threatened species at risk of impact from timber harvesting operations via a dedicated email address. All of these reports receive a response outlining the outcomes of any investigation or evaluation of the information provided.

6. Preparation of Wood Utilisation Plans and Fuel Reduction Burning Plans

The preparation of Wood Utilisation Plans, Timber Release Plans and Fire Operations Plans in Victoria continues to include opportunities for public comment.

7. Technical, research and other reports on such topics as sustainable yield reviews, regeneration performance, old-growth surveys and updates of the schedules of the FFG Act

Victoria continued to publish technical, research and other reports relating to Victoria's forests during Period 3. These reports include: a review of sustainable harvest levels for State forests in Western Victoria; Victoria's State of the Forests reporting; and new and revised Action Statements prepared under the FFG Act. Many of these reports are available on the DELWP and DEDJTR website (www.delwp.vic.gov.au and <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/forestry>).

In 2014, the independent Leadbeater's Possum Advisory Group made recommendations to the Victorian Government to support the recovery of the possum, while maintaining a sustainable timber industry. The Advisory Group was co-convened by Zoos Victoria and the Victorian Association of Forest Industries, with representation from Parks Victoria, VicForests, and the Leadbeater's Possum Recovery Team. The recommendations focus on: finding and protecting possums; identifying, protecting and enhancing habitat; managing the impacts of fire; and involving and informing the community. Implementation of the Victorian Government response to recommendations is well underway. More information is available on the DELWP website at www.delwp.vic.gov.au.

8. Nomination, preparation and possible contraventions of recovery plans and threat abatement plans prepared under the EPBC Act and former *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth)

Under Section 275 of the EPBC Act, the Australian Government Environment Minister must consult on recovery plans and threat abatement plans. Plans are developed in consultation with, for example, state agencies, local councils, individuals or groups that may be affected by a proposed plan and people with expertise in the species. Once a Draft Plan has been prepared, it is released for public comment for a minimum period of three months (the former ESP Act also required a minimum of three months public consultation). At the end of this comment period, the draft plans are revised to take into consideration any public comments

received. The Australian Government Environment Minister will consider the revised plans as well as the comments received when deciding on adoption of the plans. The Minister must also publicise the adoption of a plan and where it can be obtained.

Further information about recovery plans and threat abatement plans is available on the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy website (www.environment.gov.au).

9. Listing of places in the Register of the National Estate under the former *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth)

The RNE has now been replaced by the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists; however, the RNE will remain as a publicly available archive.

The Australian Government Environment Minister invites people to nominate places for inclusion in the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists generally once a year. All eligible nominations are provided to the Australian Heritage Council (the principal adviser to the Australian Government on heritage matters).

The Council prepares a priority assessment list for consideration by the Minister. The Minister may change the list. The Minister's final list sets the work program for the Council for the next assessment period (starting from the next financial year). The list is published in the national press and on the internet. The Council then assesses the places in the finalised list. The Council must invite public comment on whether the places under assessment meet any of the relevant statutory heritage criteria. The Council must also consult owners and occupiers of any place that it finds, during assessment, to have National (or Commonwealth) heritage value.

The Council then gives the Minister its final assessment report on each place on the priority assessment list, together with copies of all comments it has received from its statutory consultations. The Minister must consider the assessment report and comments and decide whether or not to add each place to the heritage lists.

All heritage places on the RNE, National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List can be found by searching the Australian Heritage Database (<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>).

APPENDIX 5 - RESEARCH

The Victorian RFAs identified the following state wide research priorities noting that the subject areas and priorities may change throughout the duration of the RFAs:

1. *Forest research in Victoria is aimed at ensuring the management policies and practices for Victoria's native forests are scientifically based, efficient and sustainable for all forest values.*
2. *The major priority of future research in Victoria will be the development of appropriate mechanisms to monitor and continually improve the sustainability of forest management practices. Accordingly, statewide research will continue on the following major themes:*
 - *silviculture*
 - *flora and fauna conservation*
 - *soil and water conservation*
 - *fire ecology*
 - *wood quality in regrowth forests.*
3. *Parties also recognise the importance of continuing research to address:*
 - *control of feral pests*
 - *environmental weed control in priority areas*
 - *population monitoring of high priority threatened flora and fauna species*
 - *the effectiveness of Ecological Vegetation Classes as surrogates of biodiversity*
 - *the effects of differing buffer and filter strip widths on water quality and stream biota*
 - *the development of ecologically based fire management regimes*
 - *the effect of regrowth forests on water yields and their impacts on stream biota*
 - *the effect of introduced fish species on aquatic fauna*
 - *growth responses and ecological impacts of intensive silviculture in regrowth forests*
 - *stem defect and wood quality in regrowth forest*
 - *technologies and processes associated with the development of high value wood products.*
4. *Research on the above themes will vary from region to region.*

Throughout Period 3 research continued on each of these themes and priorities listed in the RFAs. The importance of ecologically sustainable forest management and the development of appropriate mechanisms to monitor and continually improve management practices remained central to the research carried out in Victoria. In addition to the themes listed in the RFAs, and in accordance with changed subject areas and priorities, research during Period 3 demonstrated a developing focus on issues related to climate change and carbon sequestration.

Three case studies of major research projects carried out in Victoria during Period 3 are discussed below, as examples of the extensive and varied research work that has been undertaken to support sustainable forest management in Victoria. Major research work has also been carried out in the following areas:

- Population monitoring of high priority threatened flora and fauna species including Powerful Owl, Spot-tailed Quoll, Long-footed Potoroo, Black-footed Rock Wallaby, Baw Baw Frog and Mountain Pygmy-possum.
- Wood quality in regrowth forests.
- Variable retention harvesting.
- Fire ecology, fire effects and post fire recovery.
- Control of feral predators.
- Environmental weed control.
- Water yield and quality responses to timber harvesting, fire and climate.
- Forest carbon stores in forest landscapes.

Case study one: Long term monitoring and research program in the Central Highlands ash forests

Since 1983 the Victorian Government has supported a long term monitoring and allied research program in the ash-type eucalypt forests of the Central Highlands RFA region. The primary focus of the program is the long term monitoring of arboreal marsupials, such as Leadbeater's Possum (*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri*) and the Mountain Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus cunninghami*).

Since the bushfires in 2009, the monitoring program has also been investigating the impacts of, and recovery from, the bushfires. This includes:

- Salvage logging experiment.
- Fire severity effects on stagfall and stag recruitment.
- Fire effects on vegetation structure and plant species composition.
- Fire effects on populations of arboreal marsupials and birds.
- Direct fire effects on tree hollow use by arboreal mammals.
- Variable habitat retention harvest experiment.
- An investigation of forest and tree regeneration in response to bushfires at Mountain Ash forest.
- An investigation of refuge occupancy of fire refuges by arboreal marsupials, birds and mammals in response to bushfires.
- Long-term monitoring of population dynamics of arboreal marsupials and birds, and biodiversity recovery following bushfire.

A significant silvicultural-related component of this work is the set up of a major variable retention harvesting system experiment in the Mountain Ash forests of the Central Highlands in 2003. This experiment is ongoing and involves intensive data gathering for vertebrates and recording the structure composition and condition of the vegetation in the survey plots. This

research forms part of the Value-adding and Silvicultural Systems Project, which was established to test the hypothesis that a better balance between economic and environmental concerns can be achieved with silvicultural systems other than clearfelling.

The Salvage Logging Experiment was also quantifying the effectiveness of retention islands within burned and salvaged logged stands of the 1939 Mountain Ash regrowth on the conservation of biodiversity.

Other research for the conservation of Leadbeater's Possum includes the Victorian Government has identified alternative survey techniques for detecting Leadbeater's Possum across its range. The innovative survey method combines using call playback to attract any Leadbeater's Possums present on survey sites with thermal imaging cameras that detect the heat signature of animals. This method is effective and efficient in detecting the species.

Case study two: Interactions between fire, climate variability and forest management

The Victorian Government established a project in 2010 to identify tipping points that may result in irreversible change to forest structure and composition and the associated values they provide. This project builds on work completed by the University of Melbourne through earlier collaborations with DELWP.

The project investigated:

- factors influencing regeneration success or failure for significant tree species;
- mechanisms of plant survival and mortality of significant tree species; and
- the use of empirical data in model calibration and validation, and to predict significant tree species' response – at the landscape scale – to climate change, bushfire, planned burning and harvesting.

Information gained through this project enables land managers to analyse the potential effects of fire (natural and managed), climate change/variability and forest management on the resilience of Victoria's public forests, in managing these forests for multiple values.

Case study three: Forest, foothills and biota

In 2012, the Victorian Government established a collaborative study between four major Victorian tertiary and research institutions to build understanding of how patterns in the landscape (e.g. vegetation, topography) interact with the variation in fire history and severity in influencing both habitat and the pattern for future fires. The study further explored the relationship between vegetation growth stages and habitat attributes and therefore biodiversity.

The first component of this work involved an observational study that assessed whether there is a positive relationship between environmental heterogeneity and species diversity; whether environmental heterogeneity influences species diversity, abundance, behaviour or related processes; and whether the disturbance regime (represented by fire history variables) influences environmental heterogeneity.

The second component of the work assessed the extent that planned burning (or its natural equivalent) moderates the impact on fauna of a large bushfire event through the creation of unburnt, or less severely burnt refuges; whether landscapes where more planned burning has taken place support a greater diversity of flora and fauna post-major bushfire and if they recover more rapidly following a major bushfire; and the importance of permanent and

transient refuge areas in maintaining the diversity of organisms in the landscape and if it differs between taxonomic groups.

A third component involved the examination of the responses of flora and fauna to fire regimes and fire mosaics over different time-scales, using a number of retrospective approaches, including space-for-time substitution (chronosequences of times since last fire) and revisiting of sites surveyed many years ago, with varying histories of fire regimes in previous and intervening years, to provide temporal data over time-frames of many years, in a timely manner (up to 3 years).

This work has enabled:

- Identification of fire management options that improve key assets and habitat for all flora and fauna; maintain or improve ecosystem diversity and resilience; and are effective for ecological fire management and threat reduction.
- Ability to provide knowledge on how to promote ecosystem resilience in the landscape; an increased understanding of the impacts of our actions (or inactions) now and into the future; ability to quantify the long-term impacts of fire suppression activities on significant biodiversity assets following bushfire; and ability to provide advice on the desirable proportions and configurations of vegetation seral stages that maximize regional biodiversity, while also protecting human life and property and ecosystem services.