

# Private Native Forestry – Technical Information

## Training DVD



The Private Native Forestry (PNF) technical information DVD series was created for all landholders, operators and planners directly involved with PNF operations. The DVD complements the training courses run by TAFE NSW, Department of Primary Industries (DPI) through Tocal College, Master Tree Growers and the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). The technical series builds on the concepts in the Introductory DVD, providing greater technical information to help landholders and harvesting contractors in applying the PNF Code of Practice.

### Series 1: Biodiversity conservation

#### Biodiversity

These clips explore the ways to protect and conserve forest biodiversity including flora, fauna habitat, threatened species, old growth and rainforests. There are many threatened animal and plant species that depend on forests for their survival. The PNF Code of Practice includes conditions on how to protect threatened species, which must be considered by landholders and their contractors during planning and forestry operations. These clips introduce some of the biodiversity protection requirements of the PNF Code and how to implement them.

#### Retained and protected trees

A number of trees need to be protected and retained during forestry operations, including hollow-bearing and recruitment trees, nesting and roost trees, and certain species such as banksia, grass trees and forest oak. These clips explain why it is important to protect these trees and how to identify them.

#### Endangered Ecological Communities

There are a number of forest types in NSW that are identified as Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs). The introduction clip explains the concept of EECs and how they are protected in PNF. There are additional clips on a number of EECs, including the Subtropical Coastal Floodplain Forest, Swamp Sclerophyll Forest and several EECs located on the NSW Northern Tablelands.

*Photos left to right: Logging pile and truck (Photo by DPI); River Peppermint, Nelligen (Photo by EPA); Excavator on log dump (Photo by DPI).*

## Series 2: Soil and water protection

### Road drainage

This series of clips looks at the principles of minimising the impact of rainfall runoff on forest roads, and examples of the ways it can be achieved with road drainage structures.

### Building and maintaining watercourse crossings

Forest roads often feature cross drainage, including gullies that flow intermittently and permanently flowing watercourses. It is important for landholders and harvesting contractors to build and maintain drainage feature crossings to minimise sediment pollution and allow for safe access. This series of clips give examples of a number of different crossings.

### Road drainage case study

This series of clips looks at controlling soil erosion on a forest road, the causes of the erosion, and options for effective road drainage. The series includes guidance on how to repair an ineffective rollover crossbank and demonstrates the design features of a well constructed rollover crossbank.

### Snigging logs

Snigging logs is the term used to describe moving logs from where they are felled to an aggregation point such as a log dump. It is vital for snig tracks to be well located and effectively drained to prevent soil erosion and sediment pollution of waterways. The first clip shows how to minimise disturbance to the soil by using the 'walkover technique'. The second clip explains the main features of a crossbank, guidance on how to construct them, and examples of the consequences of poorly constructed crossbanks.

### Log dump management

This clip discusses log dumps, which are also referred to as log landings. Log dumps are cleared areas used for the initial processing of logs and where logs are loaded onto trucks for transfer off site. They need to be located and maintained correctly to avoid soil erosion and prevent sediment pollution of waterways. On completion of a forest operation, log dumps need to be rehabilitated to stabilise the soil in the log dump area.

## Series 3: Silviculture management

The science of silviculture is a significant component of forest management, and can include commercial and non-commercial harvesting and stand improvement for timber production, biodiversity or forest health. This clip introduces the concept of silviculture and how to apply it to native forests.

### Single Tree Selection

Single Tree Selection (STS) involves selecting and harvesting individual or small clumps of trees depending on their size and status in the forest. This clip explores STS and the various ways it can be used to improve stand condition whilst maintaining important habitat and species diversity.

### Australian Group Selection

The Australian Group Selection (AGS) silvicultural system is designed to encourage regeneration by creating canopy openings, which allows maximum light onto the forest floor. This clip discusses the conditions that must be applied when considering this technique.

### Thinning

This clip examines thinning as an option for forest regeneration and growth. Thinning is generally applied to even-aged dense tree stands. By thinning, the retained trees have the ability to thrive once competing and/or poorer condition trees have been removed. Thinning is intended to ensure that growing trees have the maximum opportunity to grow to a commercial size or to provide future habitat.

This series of clips together with additional information on the PNF Codes of Practice can be found at [www.epa.nsw.gov.au](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au) and [www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pnf/index.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pnf/index.htm).



Photo: Charlie Bell (EPA) presenting to class (Photo by Sally Friis).