Forestry Tasmania

Management Decision Classification:

For zoning in Permanent Timber Production Zone (PTPZ) management areas

User Manual

Document custodian	**Manager, Resources and Planning Branch**
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Contents

Preface

This manual is a technical manual to guide Forestry Tasmania planners involved in the application and use of MDC Zoning. It can also be made available to the wider community to assist in promoting a general understanding of the MDC system and to facilitate public comment regarding MDC zoning decisions.

The Manual is kept up to date as procedures evolve and users should ensure they are using the latest version by checking on-line on the Forest Management System WIKI maintained by Forestry Tasmania.

This manual underwent a major review in 2010 and a more recent minor update, and the following changes to the MDC system were made:

- Delegation of update responsibilities to districts(regions) for MDC changes less than 1 ha
- Clarified the use of Interim Protection Zone
- Review of SMZ codes, uses and prescriptions, including deleting obsolete and addition of new SMZ codes (including a Trees on Farms SMZ, FaTof; a set of HCV SMZ – as Hv group).
- Explicit instruction on the use of specific SMZs for consistent state-wide use and stewardship reporting requirements
- Hyperlink to the internet and FTs Forest Management System WIKI for access to the primary source of documents which should be used to help develop management prescriptions for SMZs
- Clarified the MDC changes approval process
- Updated MDC standard forms
- Updated reference list
- Initiation of a district (region) annual audit of changes < 1ha
- Initiation of a 5-yearly MDC review process

Any queries regarding this manual or the MDC system can be directed to

The Manager, Resources and Planning Branch

Introduction

What is MDC Zoning

The Management Decision Classification (MDC) system is the way in which Forestry Tasmania zones the land it manages to express its legal status and purpose, facilitate its management and enable its administration and description. This system is particularly useful to assist in balancing the competing demands placed on the forest estate; enable areas with particular values to be identified in order for appropriate management objectives and prescriptions to be put in place to ensure protection, maintenance and enhancement of these values.

MDC zoning has two tiers. In the first tier, all Permanent Timber Production Zone land is classified as either a Protection, Interim Protection, or Production Zone, which indicates whether a specific area is managed for wood production or protection. The Protection Zone includes land, from which wood production is excluded to protect special values, in the form of Formal(FT no longer manage Formal reserve – Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013) or Informal Reserves. The Interim Protection Zone is a temporary category for areas placed in interim protection under some land management agreement or process. No timber harvesting is permitted in these areas, however they can include couped-up areas, and will be re-allocated to either Protection or Production Zone at some future time. The Production Zone includes native forest and plantation areas available for wood production. However, not all forests in the Production Zone will be harvested.

Special Management Zones (SMZs) form the second tier of the MDC Zoning system. SMZs allow for areas with particular special values or uses to be identified within the MDC system, so that appropriate management objectives and prescriptions can be applied. SMZs are coded in such a way that they reflect the identified special value or use. More than one special value can be indicated over a single area.

MDC is thus a system that records decisions made by forest planners based on the best available information. It is not a database for the information underlying that decision.

A general overview of MDC and the background to its development is available in Forestry Tasmania Forest Management Plan (2014 – pg38) and Orr, S. and Gerrand, A.M. (1998). Management Decision Classification: A system for zoning land managed by Forestry Tasmania. *Tasforests* Vol 10, pp 1-14.

MDC coverage

MDC zoning is applied to all land that Forestry Tasmania manages, including Permanent Timber Production Zone (PTPZ) lands, joint ventures and leases on private land, and some areas of non allocated crown land.

The purpose of MDC Zoning

MDC seeks to achieve three core requirements of forest management planning:

Systemisation

- The 1997 Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) sets out reservation requirements in the form of Formal and Informal Reserves. MDC incorporates these requirements within the forest planning process.
- Decisions regarding special values identified through the Forest Practices System are recorded in a systematic manner using MDC.
- The MDC system assists in the management of environmental aspects of Forestry Tasmania's certified Forest Management System.
- MDC zones provide preliminary information necessary to delineate provisional harvesting coupes, which underpin sustainable yield calculations and assist with strategic planning tasks.
- MDC is integral to the production and implementation of Forestry Tasmania's Forest Management Plan 2014.

Consistency

- MDC provides a framework for land management decisions and assists in maintaining Statewide consistency of decision making for the land in which Forestry Tasmania is responsible for.

- MDC provides a repository of corporate expertise and knowledge.

Transparency

- MDC allows the management intent for Forestry Tasmania managed lands to be more readily communicated to the public, and to other stakeholders such as State and Commonwealth agencies and local government.

MDC in context of other planning systems

MDC zoning needs to be viewed in the context of a suite of legislations, policies, standards and datasets that each influence aspects of forest management (see Figure 1).

The **Forest Management Act 2013** identified that Forestry Tasmania's principal purpose is to manage and control all Permanent Timber Production Zone land (PTPZ land) and to undertake forest operations on PTPZ land for the purpose of selling forest products.

The ***Forest Practices Act 1985*** and ***Forest Practices Code*** addresses the protection of environmental values, particularly biodiversity, water quality and flow, geomorphology, soils, cultural heritage and visual landscape and specifies minimum standards for forest operations.

The 1997 ***Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement*** *(RFA)* and 2005 ***Tasmanian Community Forest Agreement*** *(TCFA)* identify priority forest communities to be protected as they are encountered within production forests. It sets out a range of agreed measures for protecting other forest values. The TCFA, also known as the Supplementary Regional Forest Agreement, designated a large additional area of State forest as Informal Reserve to protect oldgrowth forest. MDC zoning is an integral part of the implementation of the *Forest Practices Code* and the *RFA/TCFA* but also deals with additional broader forest management objectives and hence can place additional constraints on forest operations.

Significant policy and legislative changes over the last two years have changed the tenure and management responsibility for almost half of the land Forestry Tasmania previously managed. These changes commenced with the **Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013** (now repealed) and the **Forest Management Act 2013**, and were further changed by the **Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014**.

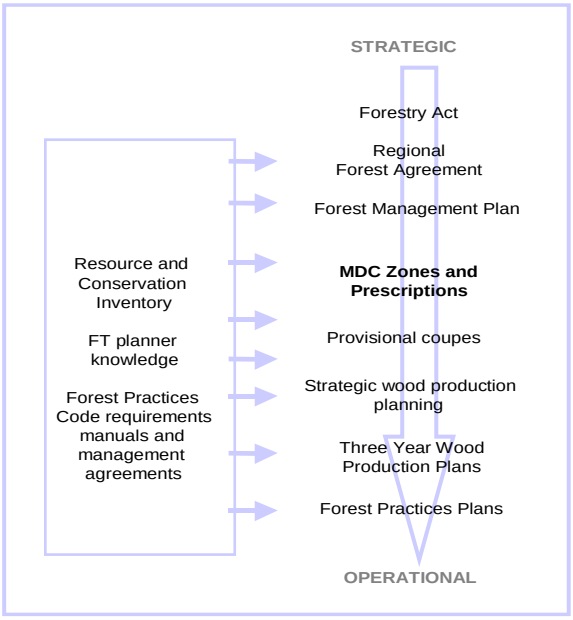
Forestry Tasmania's Forest Management Plan (2014), which replaced the previous **Sustainability Charter** (Forestry Tasmania, 2008), is the current **Forest Management Plan** for Tasmania's Permanent Timber Production Zone (PTPZ) lands. This plan describes Forestry Tasmania's functions and obligations, its sustainable forest management policy and strategic objectives and Forestry Tasmania's management system.

Strategic planning in relation to harvesting in a regional context, ensures, among other objectives, that biodiversity and catchment management objectives are addressed.

A ***Three Year Wood Production Plan*** is produced each year by Forestry Tasmania. This identifies coupes planned for harvest in the coming three years and sets out how they would be harvested and regenerated.

Forest Practices Plans are prepared prior to harvesting operations. These set out prescriptions that are required by the *Forest Practices Code*. The MDC system can only include information on known values, and so the absence of a recorded special value is not necessarily evidence that it is not present. Pre-harvest coupe surveys and special values assessments regularly identify additional special values, which lead to updating the MDC zones.

Figure 1. MDC in context of other planning systems



The history of MDC Zoning

The MDC system was developed in 1990-91. The first MDC manual was released in 1991 and dealt with the compiling of initial state-wide MDC mapping and with protocols to assist in digitising the boundaries. By mid 1993, all land that Forestry Tasmania managed had been zoned. An updated manual was released in 1996 with a similar emphasis to the first version. By 1997, there was growing recognition that the structure of the MDC system was limited in not having the capacity to store background information to zoning decisions. This corporate knowledge was becoming at risk of being lost or over-looked, as the planner responsible for a particular zoning decision moved on or simply could no longer recall the basis for decisions in years past.

The *Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement,* signed in 1997 also sets out requirements in relation to the content and documentation of MDC. In 2001 a third updated version of the manual was released. In 2008, an upgrade to the functionality of MDC was built, *MDC Attribute Editor,* to allow electronic annotations or 'notes' to record the reasons behind zoning decisions. The number of special management zones has also markedly increased from 22 to over 100. Also during this time, the Conditional Zone primary zone was removed and areas that were in this zone were reviewed and most were reallocated into either the Protection or Production primary zone. Some areas still in review which cannot yet be reallocated have been placed in a newly created Interim Protection Zone.

This 2011 manual is the fourth edition and incorporates detailed explanations of the Interim Protection primary zone, review of SMZ codes, and more explicit descriptions and instruction on the use of SMZ codes. Recently, more SMZ codes have been created by an expanding need to record special values, such as a set of High Conservation Value (HCV) SMZ codes been added, which increases the number of SMZ codes to 145.

MDC Structure

The MDC system identifies two levels of zoning. At the first level, land is allocated to a single Primary Zone that defines whether the land will primarily be managed for Protection, Interim Protection or Production. At the second level, Special Management Zones (SMZ) overlies Primary Zones to indicate where particular emphasis will be placed on management for special values. More than one special value can be indicated over a single area.

Primary Zones

Protection Zone (PTI)

The Protection Zone includes land from which wood production is excluded to protect special values. It includes areas of forest and non-forest where maintenance of identified special values is incompatible with wood production. The inclusion of land in the Protection Zone does not preclude the removal of small quantities of timber under special circumstances, such as approved research or salvage operations, provided this can be done without significantly affecting the special values being protected. Salvage may include, for example, the removal of trees felled during the construction of roads or visitor facilities but does not include the harvesting of trees following wildfires. Inclusion in this Zone does not in itself preclude mineral exploration and mining.

Land in the Protection Zone is identified in Informal Protection (PTI).The areas include the Informal Reserves, such as wildlife habitat strips, wedge-tailed eagle reserves, threatened flora reserves and landscape reserves.

Areas may only be removed from Informal Reserves under specific and limited conditions (see page 13).

Areas within the Protection Zone should have the appropriate SMZ code(s) ascribed to them to assist in identifying why the area is being protected.

Interim Protection Zone (INT)

The Interim Protection Zone (INT) is a category for areas placed in temporary protection under some land management agreement or process, such as Species Management Plans listed under FT's Public Authority Management Agreement with DPIPWE. This includes areas where the decision to put an area into protection is pending a decision external to FT. No timber harvesting is permitted in these areas, however they can include couped-up areas. These areas will be re-allocated to either Protection or Production Zone at some future time. Areas in this zone may have historically been referred to as Conditional Zone, which was a Primary Zone category that has now been abolished.

The INT is not intended for other areas that require some temporary form of exclusion from harvesting due to the presence of special values. These should be coded using an exclude code within FT's Provcoupe system, with a corresponding SMZ code in the MDC system. These, for example, can include areas identified during the forest practices planning process where the boundaries for the management of that special value have not been well-defined or a decision cannot be made until further work is done.

Areas zoned as Interim Protection are not counted as part of Tasmania's CAR Reserve system. They continue to be available for production, but subject to strict conditions, given that they are flagged as requiring special consideration. Areas may only be removed from Interim Protection under specific and limited conditions (see page 14).

Production Zone (PRD)

The Production Zone (PRD) includes areas available for wood production. It includes areas within planned future coupes, as well as areas that may be unsuitable for wood production but do not have specific conservation values warranting zoning within the Protection Zone. Such areas would be coded with an exclude code under FT's Provcoupe system. For example, this can include designated wildlife habitat clumps, stream side reserves, or rainforest.

The Forest Practices Code may constrain or exclude harvesting operations from some areas. Such areas may be ascribed one or more SMZs to indicate the presence of a particular special value. Any decision made on how to maintain and protect that value is documented in the Forest Practices Plan, should also be

documented in the SMZ comments field, if deemed necessary, using the *MDC Attribute Editor*

Special Management Zones

SMZ Codes

Special Management Zones (SMZs) form the second tier of the MDC system. SMZs allow for areas with particular special values or uses to be identified within the MDC system, so that appropriate management objectives and prescriptions can be applied. SMZs are coded in such a way that they reflect the identified special value or use.

SMZs cover 17 different groups of special values or uses (Table 1). Each group may include more than one very specific SMZ code, depending on the diversity of special values within that group. For example there are now 32 separate fauna codes, which indicate the particular fauna value for a zone, usually habitat for a threatened species (eg. FaSb designates a wildlife priority area for the threatened Simsons stag beetle). A total of 145 SMZs are currently in use, and a description and instruction on the use of these SMZ codes is listed in Appendix 1 (page 17).

Table 1. SMZ groups

Group code	Special values Group	Special Management Zone Group - brief description
Ag	Agricultural	Land on which the grazing of domestic stock or other agricultural cropping is a priority for management.
Ap	Apiary	Areas identified to have high value for nectar production and selected to be managed for maintenance of the nectar supply.
Cu	Cultural heritage	Aboriginal and historic sites that require recognition and management.
Fa	Fauna	Areas for which the management of fauna values is of particular importance.
Fl	Flora	Areas for which the management of flora or vegetation community values is of particular importance.
Fu	Fuel reduction	Land managed primarily for strategic fire management purposes.
Ge	Geconservation	Landform features of significance that require protection or management.
Hv	HCV	High Conservation Values
He	Health	Land requiring special management due to either the known presence of particular pests, weeds or diseases or the presence of flora values considered particularly susceptible to these impacts.
Hz	Hazard	Land that poses a specific geomorphic hazard such as a high level of susceptibility to landslip, soil erosion, cave-ins, flood or accentuated drought stress and on which the priority for management is to manage for such possible events.
Ls	Landscape	Land for which detailed landscape planning may be required in recognition of identified landscape values
Rc	Recreation	Land for which recreation or education activities are identified or planned as a priority use.
Rs	Research	Research trials or projects (excluding routine forest inventory plots) for which the Primary Zone in which they are located does not routinely provide the management they require.
St	Special timbers	Areas where a decision has been made to manage for high quality timber production from these special species timbers.
Ut	Utilities	Land set aside as easements for utilities or quarries.
Wa	Water	Areas for which measures are implemented to protect a stream, water storage or water intake or supply facilities, additional to those of the *Forest Practices Code*.
Ma	Forest Management	Areas in which FT has an administrative, legal, or contractual commitment to manage in a particular way. The commitment may be associated with tenure, property rights, management agreements, or one or a multiple of special values.

SMZ structure

Special Management Zones are created wherever a special value is identified as requiring recognition and special management. Accordingly, any area of forest may be within no SMZ, or one, or multiple. (Current database structures limit the number of SMZs over any area to 6, but this restriction will be reviewed later)

There is no explicit or implied prioritisation between the SMZs that may exist over any area. Priorities can change over time, and can depend on the nature of proposed operations and the broader landscape

context of the day. Accordingly, planners are required to consider all the SMZs that impinge on any plan that they are preparing, and to ensure that the prescriptions from each are appropriately combined to reflect current best practice forest management.

For some specific SMZ codes, there is an interaction between the MDC system and Provcoupe system, particularly with regards to the use of provcoupe exclude codes. For these SMZs, a description of this interaction is provided in **Appendix 2 Instruction and use of specific SMZ codes**, including instructions on the relevant 'notes' to add in the SMZ comments field.

Determination of Zones

Zone boundaries

General principles to be considered in identifying MDC zones and delineating sensible operational boundaries are listed in Appendix 5 (page 45). Given the diversity of situations encountered when undertaking zoning, it is not possible to be totally prescriptive with a method for deriving MDC zones; subjective judgments may be required. The following method seeks to make this process as systematic, consistent and transparent as possible.

Method of determining MDC zoning

1. The *Regional Forest Agreement* identified additional areas requiring reservation that (usually because they are too small or dispersed to be included in formal gazetted reserves) are included in Informal Reserves. These are included in the Protection Zone.
2. Where RFA priority or other threatened forest communities (
3. Appendix **4**), are identified and accurately mapped within the Production or Interim Protection Zone, there is a *RFA* requirement that, wherever prudent and feasible, they be protected. This is normally achieved by their inclusion in the Protection Zone.
4. The *RFA* also allows for areas outside Formal Reserves to be removed from the Protection Zone under specific, limited conditions and subject to a formal assessment and approval process (page 13).
5. Special Management Zones are identified in accordance with the descriptions and guidelines in Appendix 1.
6. Additional areas of Protection Zone will be established in situations where the protection of identified special values is inconsistent with wood production. All areas of Informal Reserve should have an SMZ documenting the reason(s) for their existence.
7. Wildlife habitat strips are located in accordance with Taylor (1991) and included within the Protection Zone. The location of wildlife habitat strips may be amended subject to a formal assessment and approval process (page 13).
8. Approvals for MDC changes are required in accordance with the process described on page 13. Approvals should be sought prior to editing the corporate digital dataset.
9. Approved changes are digitised and checked for errors.

Editing and viewing of MDC spatial layer

The MDC spatial layer is stored in Hobart as an Oracle table and is accessible Statewide. Only specific accredited District(Region) and Head office staffs have write access. Editing is carried out using MapInfo, which “checks out” portions of the table for editing and performs certain data integrity checks before inserting the data back into the corporate database. Viewing MDC is commonly done through the IntraGIS and Horizon spatial viewing system and pre-defined map products available via the MapComposer system.

Annotations and Prescriptions

Annotations for Special Management Zones

The presence of a SMZ code can provide a general or more specific sense of the value and management actions required. For most historical SMZs, information on why it was created and how it is to be managed was recorded by attaching descriptive paper notes to copies of District 'master' MDC map-sheets. This information has largely been transferred into electronic annotation, however, there will be some historical SMZs which lack this information.

The *MDC Attribute Editor,* running in MapInfo, provides basic functionality allowing annotations or 'notes' to be recorded against SMZs. These annotations can include references to files, explanatory notes and other comments that contribute to the transparency of the system. Prescriptions relating to individual SMZs can also be stored in this way.

For some specific SMZ codes, there is an interaction between the MDC system and Provcoupe system, particularly with regards to the use of provcoupe exclude codes. For these SMZs, specific instruction is provided in Appendix 2 (page 39).

Prescriptions for Special Management Zones

An SMZ will indicate the presence or likelihood of a known value, and it should also indicate the associated management objectives and prescriptions required to protect and maintain that value. The management prescriptions may be generic, or they may be very local and value specific, as specified from the primary source documents (see Appendix 1, page 17) or from the comments field associated with the SMZ polygon. For further information regarding the management of specific SMZs, contact Resources and Planning Branch.

Applying prescriptions from source documents may require some degree of interpretation where:

- compatible or conflicting prescriptions for multiple special values are compounded into a single consistent set of prescriptions;
- a selection is made of prescriptions relevant to a specific situation from a wider list; or
- generic prescriptions are reworded to reflect the characteristics of a specific site.

Specific management strategies will continue to be developed for particular sites through discussions between the Districts(Regions), Resources and Planning Branch, the Forest Practices Authority, and the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

Steps to be taken by District(Region) planners in the development of management prescriptions

1. Standard prescription and policy documents will be used in the updating of MDC zoning and in operational planning.
2. If required, the Forest Practices Authority specialists will be notified of special values that are regulated under the Forest Practices System, and contacted for advice.
3. Resources and Planning Branch staff or other relevant Forestry Tasmania staff will be contacted where other expert advice is required, or a broader policy decision is needed.
4. Prescriptions developed for specific SMZs that are of ongoing relevance should be recorded electronically, using the *MDC Attribute Editor*, or MapInfo editing onto the MDC system.

Responsibilities, update and approval procedures

Responsibilities and authorities

The broad responsibilities and authorities of the Districts(Regions) and Resources and Planning Branch in relation to the MDC system are set out below.

		Responsibilities
Districts(Regions)	Operational staff	To ensure that consideration has been given to MDC zoning prior to any operational activities that may impact on special values.
	Planning staff	To incorporate MDC data into District(Region) planning processes (eg Provcoupe, FPPs). To identify and implement required changes to MDC zones, including the progression of the approval process. To manage and maintain quality control for the process of entering MDC data into the system. To identify the need for and progress surveys or other research needed in order to make informed decisions regarding the need for new or amended MDC zones.
	District Manager(Regional Planner Coordinator	Overarching responsibility to ensure the correct administration of MDC in the District(Region). To review and sign off on any proposed amendments to MDC Zones.
Resources & Planning Branch	Planning staff	To ensure the correct administration and use of MDC Statewide. To progress, with District(Region) consultation, required improvements to the MDC system. To process and respond to proposed MDC amendments requiring Manager Resources and Planning Branch approval. To monitor the referral of MDC changes to the Forest Practices specialists, if advice is required. To maintain a register of MDC Protection Zone changes for use in the 5-yearly RFA review.
	Manager Resources and Planning Branch	To review and sign off on any proposed amendments that involve areas being removed from the Protection or Interim Protection Zone or some SMZs Overarching responsibility to maintain MDC standards and quality.

Forest Practices Authority and other specialists	Forestry Tasmania should consult with FPA or other specialists, such as Forestry Tasmania's conservation planners and some staff in Resources and Planning Branch, before making changes to MDC that could have significant implications for special values. That advice should be considered before making a removal of a significant area from the Protection Zone.

Update procedures

Ongoing amendments

Amendments should be made to the MDC database on a regular basis as new information becomes available.

Annual review of MDC decisions

A broader annual review should also be undertaken in each District(Region), which should also coincide with the annual internal audit of Region-delegated MDC changes that are less than 1 ha. Any strategic MDC issues that have arisen over the past year should be considered at this time. It is also an opportunity to resolve any backlog of required changes in preparation for three year planning early in the following year and to review the retention of areas in the Interim Protection Zone. In the case of a District(Region) that regularly updates MDC throughout the year, the review may be a nominal task.

Five-yearly review of MDC processes and standards

The processes and standards described in this Manual should be reviewed every five years by Resources and Planning Branch, in consultation with Districts (Regions).

The 2010/11 Review has initiated a number of upgrades to the MDC system, including

- Delegation of update responsibilities to Districts(Regions) for MDC changes less than 1 ha (see page 14), with the inclusion of a new Standard Form (Appendix 6b, page 42
- Clarified the use of Interim Protection Zone (see page 7)
- Review of SMZ codes, uses and prescriptions, including deleting obsolete and addition of new SMZ codes, including a Trees on Farms SMZ (FaTof) (Appendix 1, see page 17)
- Explicit instruction on the use of specific SMZs for consistent statewide use and stewardship reporting requirements (Appendix 2, see page 39)
- Hyperlink to the internet and FTs FMS WIKI in intranet for access to the primary source documents that should be used to help develop management prescriptions for SMZs
- Updated MDC standard form (Appendix 6a, Appendix 6b page 48-42)
- Updated reference list (Appendix 7, see page 50)
- Initiation of a region annual audit of changes < 1ha and Initiation of a 5-yearly MDC review process

Approval procedures

Responsibilities for review and approval are listed in the previous section. Documentation (APPENDIX 6a – Standard Form) for amendments to the zoning under the MDC system must identify the specific area(s) concerned, provide a brief explanation for the proposed change and be signed by the Regional Planning Coordinator and Manager Resources and Planning (or their nominated delegates).

Specific requirements for changes to the Protection Zone

Areas of Protection Zone, on PTPZ land. Any change to Informal Reserves must, in accordance with the RFA, maintain the level of protection within the State of identified values for which the Informal Reserve was established. Any such changes to the Protection Zone, in the form of additions and removals, must be documented (as set out below) for independent review as part of the five yearly reviews of the *Regional Forest Agreement*. In practice, changes to the Informal Reserve in Protection Zone usually relate to re-aligning wildlife habitat strips boundaries and no net loss of protected area.

Table 2. Criteria applied to assess proposed changes to Informal Reserves

	Identified conservation value	**Minimum level of protection from changes to informal reserves.**
1a	Priority *Regional Forest Agreement* vegetation communities (oldgrowth and other forest communities), and other threatened forest communities (see Appendix 4, page 42)	No loss from Protection Zone of actual values (mapped values verified as not being present may be removed)
1b	Threatened non-forest communities (see Appendix 4, page 42)	No loss from Protection Zone of actual values (mapped values verified as not being present may be removed)
2a	Threatened flora and fauna known sites	None removed from Protection Zone
2b	Threatened flora and fauna habitat	In accordance with prescriptions in the *Forest Practices Code*, and threatened species manuals
3	Other CAR values (non priority communities, wilderness, oldgrowth)	Level of protection of identified values not decreased within the IBRA region, and ideally not decreased within the 1:25000 mapsheet.
4	Identified National Estate values.	Changes to be in accordance with Attachment 1 of the *Regional Forest Agreement*

Steps required for changes greater than 1 ha[1] impacting on the Protection Zone

1. The District or Regional planner is to map and document the proposed changes on the Standard Form (Appendix 6a, pg 48) and identify any impacts on significant conservation values (as above).
2. The relevant FPA or other specialist (e.g. FT conservation planner) should be notified for their advice on significant proposed changes, and their comments or suggestions taken into consideration. This should be documented.
3. Proposed changes are to be reviewed and approved by the Regional Forest Manager or Planning Coordinator.
4. The proposed changes and associated documentation are to be forwarded to the Resources and Planning Branch. The Conservation Resources Analyst will then check the proposed change against the above criteria.
5. The Manager, Resources and Planning Branch, shall provide a memo formally giving approving or rejecting the change. A reason shall be provided should the proposed change be amended or rejected.
6. As a courtesy, the District or Region should notify the Forest Practices specialist if the outcome is different to their recommendation.
7. A copy of the changes should be documented in both the District (Region) filing system and in the Head Office file F61730 using Standard Form (Appendix 6a, page 48).
8. Resources and Planning Branch will record the changes in a register of MDC Protection Zone amendments for use in each 5 yearly RFA review.

[1] Approval from the Manager, Resources and Planning Branch is not required for MDC changes less than 1 ha per standard A4 or A3 Planning Map. Contact Resources and Planning Branch if there are a number of such changes sought for a single 1:25,000 map sheet or the proposed changes are of a sensitive nature, eg adjoining formal reserves or likely to contain localised threatened species or communities or other special values.

Steps required for changes less than 1 ha[1] impacting on the Protection Zone[2]

1. The District or Region planner is to map and document the proposed changes on the Standard Form[2] (Appendix 6a) and identify any impacts on significant conservation values (as above).
2. Proposed changes are to be reviewed and approved by the District(Region) Forest Manager or Planning Coordinator.
3. A copy of the changes should be documented in the District(Region) filing systems
4. Resources and Planning Branch will audit changes less than 1 ha and record audit results on file F61730.

[2] For MDC changes less than 1ha, approval from the District(Region) Forest Manager or Planning Coordinator and a Standard Form is not required for mapping errors, as determined by on-ground or Lidar-based assessment. This may include inaccurate stream locations, pi-type, tasveg,or tenure mapping errors.

See Appendix 6b, page 49 for flow chart of the MDC changes approval process

Specific requirements for changes to the Interim Protection Zone

Interim Protection includes areas placed in temporary protection under some land management agreement or process, such as Species Management Plans listed under FT's Public Authority Management Agreement with DPIPWE. Any changes to the Interim Protection Zone, in the form of additions and removals, require a case-by-case consultation and approval from Resources and Planning Branch. In the Interim Protection Area relates to a PAMA or other agreement with an external agency, Resources and Planning Branch or senior conservation planner must consult those agency.

Specific requirements for changes to the Special Management Zones

1. Some special management zones are placed in long term retention under FT's Landscape Context Planning System, where they are to be retained for at least 100 years from their establishment date. Any changes to Special Management Zones are to be assessed and documented according to instructions detailed in Appendix 2, and Appendix 6a. Any changes to SMZs that relate to long term retention are to be kept on district(region) MDC/SMZ change files, and tracked annually by for

implementation monitoring and auditing purposes by Resources & Planning Branch and external auditors.

Data formats and products

MDC data

MDC data is stored in three main formats:

- *Oracle spatial table*
  This is the source MDC data, available for editing by specific approved staff within respective Districts (Regions) and available for viewing by other staff.

- *District(Region) map libraries*
  Districts or Regions retain paper sets of 1:25,000 MDC maps for reference purposes if deemed useful. Annotations have been frequently made on individual map-sheets or recorded on sheets attached to these maps, but are now recorded electronically using the *MDC Attribute Editor*.

- *District (Region) and head office files*
  Information relevant to MDC decisions is recorded on District (Region) and Head Office files. Relevant Head office files are F58945 (general MDC administrative file) and F61730 (documentation of changes to Protection Zones and associated approvals).

Standard MDC products

Forestry Tasmania can make MDC information available for public comment and consultation, subject to the safeguarding of sensitive values such as Aboriginal heritage sites and threatened fauna species. Forestry Tasmania will normally seek to recover the direct costs involved in providing that information and may charge commercial rates for information used for commercial purposes. External parties, including consulting Forest Practices Officers, are able to access MDC information using External MapComposer. Any provision of source digital data will be subject to a data exchange agreement specifying how the data may be used. Forestry Tasmania will seek to ensure that out of date copies of digital or hard copy MDC data do not remain in circulation.

Routine access and viewing of MDC data is available through the IntraGIS and Horizon system. Specific map products are also available through MapComposer, which can generate Forest Practices Plan maps and other standard maps (including those listed in Table 3).

Table 3. Standard mapping products and their availability.

Standard Map Products	*Availability*
Statewide maps showing Primary Zones and simplified SMZ zones (1:500,000)	Available as digital images. Posters available at moderate cost
District(Region) maps showing Primary Zones and simplified SMZ zones (1:100,000-1:200,000 scale)	Available for viewing in District(Region) offices. Available as digital images. Posters available at moderate cost
Standard MDC maps 1:25,000	Available for viewing in District(Region) offices Available to the Forest Practices Authority
Detailed A4 plots of specific study areas (1:10,000 scale)	Available for purchase at moderate cost
Historical comparison of MDC Primary Zones as at the start of the RFA, compared with Informal Reserves as subsequently updated.	Available for viewing when generated as part of each five-yearly review of the RFA
Other map requests	Evaluated on a case by case basis

Digital Products	*Availability*
Digital data for a specific study area (nominally < 20 000 ha)	Available for purchase at moderate cost by customers with a demonstrated legitimate need for the data. Subject to data exchange agreement
Digital data for State or District(Region) including Primary and Secondary Zones	Available to Government agencies. Data exchange agreement usually makes provision for regular update (monthly, three monthly, annual)
Other data requests	Evaluated on a case by case basis

Appendices

Appendix 1 Description of SMZ Codes (Lookup table). Use Ctrl+Click to follow the hyperlinks

SMZ Codes	SMZ Label	Classification criteria	Management objectives/actions	Primary source documents for prescriptions	Policy Grouping
Ag	Agricultural	Boundaries correspond to those of grazing or other agricultural cropping leases.	Monitoring of grazing/cropping impacts (e.g. spread of weeds) and action to prevent or ameliorate these where required.	Management prescription required for related Lease/Licences in SF. Land Property Database (GIS Layer).	
Ap	Apiary	Areas for which the production of honey is of particular significance (especially M- rainforest containing leatherwood). These SMZs should be identified in consultation with the Tasmanian Beekeepers Association	Exclusion of leatherwood stands from harvesting and their protection from fire. Consultation with apiarists regarding management issues.	Guidelines for Beekeeping on State forest, Tasmanian Beekeepers' Association	
Cu	Historical / Aboriginal	Not to be used. Previous Cu codes should be transferred to a more specialised Cu_ code.			
CuA	Aboriginal cultural values	Delineates Aboriginal sites or areas that require specific management or protection. Boundaries to be established through consultation with the Forest Practices Authority.	Protection of cultural sites from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities. The protection of which should also to be considered during fire-management activities. Consultation with Forest Practices Authority or relevant community groups, or Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania regarding management issues. Proactive management where required to protect values.	McConnell (1991). Forest archaeology manual. McConnell (1995). Specific site references, Forest Practices Code 2015, Aboriginal Relics Act 1975, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
CuH	Historical cultural values	Delineates cultural sites or areas that warrant specific management or protection. Boundaries to be established through consultation with the Forest Practices Authority and relevant community groups.	Protection of cultural sites from detrimental disturbance from forest operations, other PTPZ land activities. The protection of which should also to be considered during fire-management activities. Consultation with Forest Practices Authority, or relevant community groups regarding management issues. Proactive management where required to protect values.	McConnell (1990). Forest archaeology manual. McConnell (1995). Specific site references, Forest Practices Code 2015, Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	

CuMa	Cultural values - Management Agreement	Identified cultural sites or areas requiring specific management through a formal agreement (eg community forest agreement). Amendment requires formal approval.	Protection of cultural sites from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities. The protection of which should also be considered during fire-management activities. Specific actions identified in management agreement. Consultation with relevant parties regarding management issues. Proactive management where required to protect values.	Specific management agreements, community forest agreements.
CuT	Cultural values - traditional use	Delineates cultural sites or areas significant for traditional uses, social or aesthetic values that require specific management or protection. Boundaries to be established through consultation with the Forest Practices Authority and relevant community groups.	Protection of cultural sites from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities. The protection of which should also be considered during fire-management activities. Consultation with traditional users regarding management issues. Proactive management where required to protect values.	Specific site references
Fa	Threatened/rare fauna	Boundaries to be established in accordance with: (i) Threatened Species Recovery Plans (ii) Threatened Fauna Adviser (Forest Practices Authority) (iii) Species Management Plans endorsed by Forestry Tasmania (iv) standards as set out in other agreed reference documents. (v) outcomes of discussions with Forest Practices specialists.	Not to be used. Previous Fa codes should be transferred to a more specialised Fa_ code.	
Fa40	Forty-spotted pardalote	Area identified as requiring specific management for Forty-spotted pardalote	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Forty-spotted pardalote	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, Forty-spotted Pardalote Recovery Plan, Trees on Farms, species specific references, management agreements.
FaBgs	Burgundy snail	Burgundy snail	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Burgundy snail	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database – Brugundy snail
FaBsb	Broad-toothed stag beetle	Area identified as requiring specific management for Broad-toothed stag beetle	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Broad-toothed stag beetle	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements, The Fauna Technical Note 4
FaBvw	Blind velvet worm	Area identified as requiring specific management for Blind velvet worm	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Blind velvet worm	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements. Commonwealth Conservation Advice on Tasmanipatus anophthalmus

FaBzb	Bornemisszas stag beetle	Area identified as requiring specific management for Bornemisszas stag beetle	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Bornemisszas stag beetle, specifically no forestry operations within this area.	Threatened Fauna Advisor, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, strategic plans, management agreements.
FaCaG	Caddisflies, Australian grayling	Area identified as requiring specific management for Caddisflies, Australian grayling	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Caddisflies, Australian grayling	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements.
FaDcf	Denison crayfish	Area identified as requiring specific management for Denison crayfish	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Denison crayfish	Threatened fauna advisor, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, strategic plans, management agreements.
FaGfc	Giant freshwater crayfish	Area identified as requiring specific management for Giant freshwater crayfish	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Giant freshwater crayfish	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements. Giant Freshwater crayfish Recovery Plan. Fauna Technical Note NO. 16
FaGg	Grey goshawk	Area identified as requiring specific management for Grey goshawk	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Grey goshawk	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements. The Fauna Technical Note 12:
FaGvw	Giant velvet worm	Area identified as requiring specific management for Giant velvet worm	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Giant velvet worm	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements.
FaGxs	Galaxias fish species	Area identified as requiring specific management for Galaxias fish species	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Galaxias fish species	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements. Tasmanian Galaxid Recovery Plan
FaHs	Hydrobiid snails	Area identified as requiring specific management for Hydrobiid snails	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Hydrobiid snails	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements.
FaKes	Keeled snail	Area identified as requiring specific management for Keeled snail	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Keeled snail	Strategic Plan for Keeled snail, Threatened fauna advisor, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, The Fauna Technical Note 13

FaLtr	Long-term retention	Long-term retention, retained forest	Areas managed for long-term retention under FT's Landscape Context Planning System. Contact Resources and Planning Branch	Landscape Context Planning System Manual
FaMa	Fauna - Management agreement	Identified threatened fauna species habitat requiring specific management through a formal management agreement under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995. Amendment requires formal approval.	Protection of specific fauna species from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other planned PTPZ land activities. Specific actions identified in threatened species management agreements/plans. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch and DPIPWE Threatened Species Section.	Species Management Plans listed under FT's Public Authority Management Agreement with DPIPWE, Fauna Recovery Plans.
FaMbc	Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish	Area identified as requiring specific management for Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Mt Arthur burrowing crayfish	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements. Burrowing crayfish Recovery Plan.
FaMo	Masked owl	Area identified as requiring specific management for Masked owl	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Masked owl (see also Appendix 2)	Threatened fauna advisor, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, strategic plans, management agreements.
FaMp	Fauna - interim management agreement	Agreed interim management under a draft species management plan yet to be finalised and receive approval through a formal management agreement under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995.	Management in accordance with the agreed interim requirements. Finalise the draft species management plan and gain formal approval. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch and DPIPWE Threatened Species Section.	Draft species management plan, threatened species adviser, Biodiversity Values Database
FaMsb	Mt Mangana stag beetle	Area identified as requiring specific management for Mt Mangana stag beetle	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Mt Mangana stag beetle	Draft Strategic Plan for Mt Mangana stag beetle, Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements, Fauna Technical Note No. 5
FaNvw	Northwest velvet worm	Area identified as requiring specific management for North west velvet worm	Management in accordance with established guidelines for North west velvet worm	Species specific references, management agreements.
FaPbb	Ptunarra brown butterfly	Area identified as requiring specific management for Ptunarra brown butterfly	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Ptunarra brown butterfly	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements, Ptunarra brown butterfly Recovery Plan.

FaSb	Simsons stag beetle	Area identified as requiring specific management for Simsons stag beetle	Management in accordance with Strategic Management Plan for Simsons stag beetle, and any established guidelines	Strategic Management Plan for Simsons stag beetle, Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements.
FaSbc	Scottsdale burrowing crayfish	Area identified as requiring specific management for Scottsdale burrowing crayfish	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Scottsdale burrowing crayfish	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements. Burrowing crayfish Recovery Plan.
FaSe	Special environments / habitat	Areas of fauna habitat, significant for reasons other than defined above, that are sufficiently unusual or atypical to warrant special management.	Management consistent with protection of habitat.	Biodiversity Values Database, recovery plans, Threatened fauna adviser
FaSks	Skemps snail	Area identified as requiring specific management for Skemps snail	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Skemps snail	Threatened fauna advisor, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, strategic plans, management agreements.
FaSp	Swift parrot	Area identified as requiring specific management for Swift parrot	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Swift parrot (see also Appendix 2)	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements.
FaStq	Spotted-tailed quoll	Area identified as requiring specific management for Spotted-tailed quoll.	If area near Meander Dam, manage according to draft Species Management Plan listed under FTs' PAMA (consult FT Resources and Planning Branch). All other areas manage in accordance with established guidelines for Spotted-tailed quoll.	Identifying tasmanian devil and spotted-tailed quoll habitat. Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements.
FaTb	Tasmanian Bettong	Area identified as requiring specific management for Tasmanian Bettong	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Tasmanian Bettong	Threatened fauna advisor, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, strategic plans, management agreements.
FaTof	Trees on Farms	Areas established on private land for providing habitat for threatened species under the Trees on Farms program	Management in accordance with FT's Trees on Farms program	Trees on Farms
FaWhs	Wildlife habitat strip	Established in accordance with guidelines in appendix 3 of MDC manual. Amendments require Resources and Planning Branch approval.	Exclusion of harvesting operations and minimisation of impacts of adjacent forest operations.	Taylor (1991). Fauna conservation in production forests in Tasmania, MDC manual, The Fauna Technical Note 8.

FaWse	White-bellied Sea Eagle	Area identified as requiring specific management for White-bellied Sea Eagle	Management in accordance with established guidelines for White-bellied Sea Eagle (see also Appendix 2)	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements, The Fauna Technical Note 1, Threatened Tasmanian Eagles Recovery Plan	
FaWte	Wedge-tailed eagle	Area identified as requiring specific management for Wedge-tailed eagle	Management in accordance with established guidelines for Wedge-tailed eagle (see also Appendix 2)	Threatened fauna adviser, Biodiversity Values Database, species specific references, management agreements, The Fauna Technical Note 1, Threatened Tasmanian Eagles Recovery Plan	
Fl	Flora	Boundaries to be established in accordance with: (i) Threatened Species Recovery Plans (ii) Botany manuals (Forest Practices Authority) (iii) outcomes of discussions with Forest Practices specialists	Not to be used. Previous Fl codes should be transferred to a more specialised Fl_ code.		
FlAc	Coastal *E. amygdalina* forest	Areas in Northern Midlands bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlAd	*E. amygdalina* forest on dolerite	Areas in Central Highlands, Flinders, Northern Midlands(oldgrowth only), Southern Ranges (oldgrowth only) bioregions (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlAi	Inland *E. amygdalina* forest[1]	Manageable areas of Inland *E. amygdalina* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve. Code to be discontinued, due to 2005-06 it was separated into two communities and the new code are: FlAic, FlAm	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	

FlAic	*E. amygdalina* forests on Cainozoic deposits	Manageable areas of *E. amygdalina* forests on Cainozoic deposits (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	FPA
FlAm	*E. amygdalina forest on mudstone*	Manageable areas of *E. amygdalina* forests on mudstone – oldgrowth only (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA); areas (including non-oldgrowth) in Flinders, Southern ranges and Northern slope bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone. It also need to be protected in Northern Slope(60%) which required by HCV	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan.	RFA,HCV
FlAs	*E. amygdalina* (black peppermint) forest on sandstone	Manageable areas of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) forest on sandstone (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	NCA
FlAv	*Allocasuarina verticillata* woodland/forest	Manageable areas of *Allocasuarina verticillata* woodland/forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation.	FTM
FlBa	*E. brookeriana* wet forest	Manageable areas of *E. brookeriana* wet forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlBf	*Acacia melanoxylon* on flats	Area in Ben Lomond, West bioregions (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV

FlBr	*Acacia melanoxylon* on rises	Areas in Ben Lomond, South East West bioregions (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlBs	*Banksia serrata* woodland	Manageable areas of *Banksia serrata* woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlC	*E. coccifera* forest	Manageable areas of *E. coccifera* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation	FTM
FlCAR	CAR contributing community	Forest community required within reserves to meet CAR reserve target. To be used for forest within RFA Reserves (any Forest Reserves or Informal Reserves on PTPZ land). Not to be used outside of MDC protection. SMZ can be applied to whole reserve rather than re-mapping RFA forests into MDC.	Regional protection levels must be maintained. Any area removed from protection must be offset by an equivalent addition of the same vegetation type within the same region. Historic attribute no longer to be applied to new shapes with intent to supersede with more specific smz's. The historically applied attribute is retained and can be viewed and updated.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement	
FlCom	RFA priority communities	Manageable areas of RFA priority communities (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of formal reserves.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone. This SMZ can be used to identify multiple priority communities in an area. Historic attribute no longer to be applied to new shapes with intent to supersede with more specific smz's. The historically applied attribute is retained and can be viewed and updated.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	

FlCr	*Callitris rhomboidea* forest	Manageable areas of *Callitris rhomboidea* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals- WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlD	Dry *E. delegatensis* forest	Areas in West, South East bioregions (IBRA5)	Managed for Protection, 60% of the current extent on the FMU is required for protection for South East(IBRA5)	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlDba	*Eucalyptus barberi* woodland	Manageable areas of *Eucalyptus barberi* woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.(It is mapped on some occasions within Tasveg but it is not mapped as a separate community in the RFA veg. As a rare eucalypt it is managed for protection whenever it is found, which is generally in very shallow soils on dolerite in the eastern highlands. Where we identify it, it is worth noting and protects it.)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
FlDsc	*E. viminalis / E. ovata / E. amygdalina / E. obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest	Manageable areas of *E. viminalis / E. ovata / E. amygdalina / E. obliqua* damp sclerophyll forest - oldgrowth only(> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve. Areas (including non-oldgrowth) in Flinders, Northern Midlands, and South east bioregions.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone. It also need to be managed in Flinders, Northern Midland, South East required by HCV	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan.	RFA,HCV
FlF	*Athrotaxis selaginoides*(King Billy Pine) with deciduous beech	Manageable areas of King Billy Pine with deciduous beech (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines – WIKI. Nature Conservation Act 2002,	NCA

FlG	*E. viminalis / E. globulus* coastal shrubby forest	Manageable areas of *E. viminalis / E. globulus* coastal shrubby forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlGg	Grassy *E. globulus* forest	Manageable areas of Grassy *E. globulus* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI ,Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlGt	Giant Trees	Protection zones to protect measured trees at least 85m tall or 280 m^3 in modelled volume as listed on the Giant Trees Register (www.gianttrees.com.au). Can include locations that need further assessment for giant trees (i.e as identified through LIDAR).	To be protected from forest operations, planned PTPZ land activities and planned burns. Designated reserved area should also be included in the Protection Zone (see also Appendix 2). When trees senesce to <=85m they can be removed from protection but the SMZ should be retained to indicate that the site once produced a giant tree (and may do so again).	Giant Tree Policy -WIKI. Giant Trees SOP-WIKI, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	
FlH	Huon Pine	Manageable areas of Huon Pine (>1ha), except previously cut-over forests on the Teepookana Plateau and Traveller Creek areas and fire damaged stands on Mt Huxley.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation	FTM
FlKg	King Island *E. globulus / E. brookeriana / E. viminalis* forest	Manageable areas of King Island *E. globulus / E. brookeriana / E. viminalis* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlL	*Leptospermum lanigerum/ Melaleuca squorrosa* swamp forest	Manageable areas *Leptospermum lanigerum / Melaleuca squorrosa* swamp forest (>1ha), except previously cut-over forests on the Teepookana Plateau and Traveller Creek areas and fire damaged stands on Mt Huxley.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation	FTM

FlM-	*Thamnic* rainforest on less fertile sites	Areas in South East bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlM+	*Callidendrous* and *thamnic* rainforest on fertile sites	Areas in South East bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlMa	Flora – Threatened Species' Special Management Zone	Identified threatened flora species habitat requiring specific management through a formal management agreement under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995. Amendment requires formal approval.	Protection of specific flora species from detrimental disturbance from forest operations, planned forest activities and planned burns. Specific actions identified in threatened species management agreements and recovery plans. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch, or Threatened Species Section DPIPWE.	Species Management Plans listed under FT's Public Authority Management Agreement with DPIPWE, Threatened Flora Recovery Plans.	
FlMe	*Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest	Manageable areas of *Melaleuca ericifolia* swamp forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlMo	*E. morrisbyi* forest and woodland	Manageable areas of *E. morrisbyi* forest and woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	NCA
FlMp	Flora - interim management agreement	Agreed interim management under a draft species management plan yet to be finalised and receive approval through a formal management agreement under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995	Management in accordance with the agreed interim requirements. Finalise the draft species management plan and gain formal approval. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch and DPIPWE Threatened Species Section.	Draft species management plan	
FlN	*E. nitida* dry forest (old growth)	Areas (oldgrowth only) in Central Highlands, Northern Slopes bioregions (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV

FlNal	*Allocasurarina littoralis* forest - Bull oak forest	Manageable areas of *Allocasurarina littoralis* forest - Bull oak forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	NCA
FlNon	Threatened non-forest communities	Manageable areas of threatened non_forest communities (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve. Tasveg communities codes include: MAP, SBM, SCK, HCM, SHC, SCW, GPH, GPL,GTL, MGH, RKS, SMP, RFE, SRI, SRC, MSP, MDS, NLN, AWU, AHS, ASF, AHS,	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Nature Conservation Act 2002, Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.	NCA
FlNp	*Notelaea ligustrina / Pomaderris apetela* forest	Manageable areas of *Notelaea ligustrina / Pomaderris apetela* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlO	*E. obliqua* dry forest	Areas in Northern Midlands bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlOco	*E. ovata – Callitris oblonga* forest	Manageable areas of *E. ovata – Callitris oblonga* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.	RFA
FlOt	*E.obliqua tall forest*	Areas in Flinders bioregion (IBRA5)	30% of the current extent on the FMU is required for protection	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV

FlOv	Shrubby *E. ovata* forest/*E.ovata* forest and woodland	Manageable areas of Shrubby *E. ovata* forest/ *E.ovata* forest and woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	OTH
FlP	*E. pulchella / E. globulus / E. viminalis* grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest	Areas in Ben Lomond bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlPd	*Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii* short rainforest	Manageable areas of *Athrotaxis cupressoides/Nothofagus gunnii* short rainforest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	NCA
FlPj	*E. pauciflora* forest on dolerite	Manageable areas of *E. pauciflora* forest on dolerite (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve. Non-oldgrowth stage is an additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (for oldgrowth stage only). Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	RFA,FTM
FlPp	*Athrotaxis cupressoides* (Pencil Pine) rainforest/ open woodland	Manageable areas of *Athrotaxis cupressoides* (Pencil Pine) rainforest/ open woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines – WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	NCA
FlPs	*Eucalyptus pauciflora* on other (non-dolerite) substrates	Manageable areas of *Eucalyptus pauciflora* on other (non-dolerite) substrates (> 1ha) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation.	FTM
FlR	*E. regnans*	Areas in Northern Slopes bioregion (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV

FlRad	*E.radiata ssp. radiata*	Manageable areas of E. radiata spp radiata populations within the Forth River catchment	Managed in accordance with Species Management Plan for E. radiata ssp. robertsonii	Species Management Plan for *Eucalyptus radiata ssp.robertsonii* - WIKI	SMP
FlRFA	Supplementary RFA reserves	Reserves agreed to under the supplementary RFA (Tasmanian Community Forest Agreement) in May 2005.	To be protected from harvesting, planned PTPZ land activities and planned burns. All areas are included in the Protection Zone. Any change to informal reserve must be approved by Planning Manager and must have an offset of same vegetation community in the same IBRA. If mapped oldgrowth, offset must also be mapped oldgrowth. Historic attribute no longer to be applied to new shapes with intent to supersede with more specific smz's. The historically applied attribute is retained and can be viewed and updated.	Supplementary RFA, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
FlRi	*E.risdonii* forest and woodland	Manageable areas of *E.risdonii* forest and woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlRo	*E. rodwayi* forest	Manageable areas of *E. rodwayi* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	RFA
FlRr	Relict rainforest	Relict rainforest areas to be identified and buffered in accordance with FT's Rainforest Policy and Flora Technical Note No 4: management of relict rainforest.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. Protection from fire is high priority.	Neyland (1991). Relict rainforest in eastern Tasmania. Tasmanian NRCP Technical Report No. 6, Flora Technical Note No 4: management of relict rainforest, Rainforest Policy, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
FlSe	Special environments / communities	Rocky knolls, swampy areas, native grasslands, serpentinite geology, and other sites of significance for flora conservation, together with non-RFA flora communities sufficiently unusual or atypical to warrant special management.	Management consistent with protection of environment/community.	Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals	

FlSg	*E. sieberi* forest on granite (oldgrowth only)	Manageable areas of *E. sieberi* forest on granite (oldgrowth only) (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	RFA
FlSi	*Acacia dealbata* forest	Areas in Flinders, King, South East, West bioregions (IBRA5)	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Priority and Threatened Forest Communities – WIKI, High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
FlSo	*E. sieberi* forest on other substrates (oldgrowth only)	Manageable areas of *E. sieberi* forest on other substrates (oldgrowth only) (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	RFA
FlSu	*E. subcrenulata* forest	Manageable areas of *E. subcrenulata* forest on other substrates (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Additional forest community managed by FT for the purpose of conservation	FTM
FlTi	*E. tenuiramis* inland forest/ *E. tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments	Manageable areas of *E. tenuiramis* inland forest// *E. tenuiramis* forest and woodland on sediments (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlTs	Flora - threatened species	Boundaries to be established in accordance with Threatened Species Management Plans, Recovery Plans and Botany manuals and in consultation with Forest Practices Authority or DPIPWE Threatened Species Section.	Protection of specific flora species from detrimental disturbance from forest operations, planned PTPZ land activities, and planned burns were applicable. Specific focus of threatened species recovery plans. Other proactive management where required to protect specific flora values. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch, DPIPWE Threatened Species Section and/or Forest Practices Authority.	Specific species references, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, Flora Recovery Plans.	

FlV	Grassy *E. viminalis* forest	Manageable areas of Grassy *E. viminalis* forest (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.	RFA
FlVf	*E. viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland	Manageable areas of *E. viminalis* Furneaux forest and woodland (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI. Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlVr	Variable retention, retained forest	Aggregates and edge retention in variable retention coupes.	These areas are to be retained for the entire next rotation (See also Appendix 2).	FT Variable Retention Manual Version 9	
FlVw	*E. viminalis* wet forest on basalt	Manageable areas of *E. viminalis* wet forest on basalt (> 1ha or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of Formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	RFA
FlX	*Athrotaxis selaginoides* (King Billy Pine) rainforest	Manageable areas *Athrotaxis selaginoides* (King Billy Pine) rainforest (> 1ha) or as otherwise agreed with FPA) confirmed to be present outside of formal reserve.	To be protected from harvesting and detrimental disturbance. If this is not prudent or feasible, consult with FT Resources and Planning Branch or Forest Practices Authority. All protected areas should be included in an SMZ. Assessed and mapped areas, excluding those that are small or disjointed, should also be included in the Protection Zone.	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement, Forest Practices Authority-Forest Botany Manuals, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI, Nature Conservation Act 2002	NCA
Fu	Fuel reduction	Areas for which frequent fuel reduction burning is a management requirement. Generally this includes strips of land adjacent to towns, plantations and other high-value assets. Buttongrass plains near to wood production forests may also be included.	Fuel reduction burning in accordance with District Fire Management Plans	District Fire Management Plans, Fuel Reduction Burn – FOP (WIKI)	
Ge	Geoconservation - general	Boundaries established in response to specific studies of geoconservation values.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Kiernan (1995). An atlas of Tasmania's karst. *Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement* Background report part H National Estate report. Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	

GeA	Geoconservation - aeolian	Aeolian (wind formed) geomorphological feature requiring special management.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeC	Geoconservation - coastal	Boundaries established in response to specific studies of coastal values.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeF	Geoconservation - fluvial	Boundaries established in response to specific studies of geoconservation values.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeG	Geoconservation - glacial	Boundaries established in response to specific studies of geoconservation values.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeK	Geoconservation - karst	Boundaries established in response to specific studies of karst values.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Kiernan (1995) Karst User Manual, Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeMa	Geoconservation - Management Agreement	Identified geoconservation sites or areas requiring specific management through a formal agreement. Amendment requires formal approval.	Protection of geoconservation sites from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities. Specific actions identified in management agreement. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch and FPA Geomorphologist.	Specific management agreements, community forest agreements, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeSG	Geoconservation - soils/geology	Boundaries established in response to specific studies of geoconservation values.	Protection from detrimental disturbance from forest operations and other PTPZ land activities (protection required varies with sensitivity of values)	Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Kiernan (1995) Kiernan (1990). Geomorphology manual. Tas Geoconservation Database, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI
GeWet	Flat areas too wet to access	Flat areas too wet to harvest at the time the rest of the coupe is harvested	Managed to maintain integrity of soil structure, but still able to harvested later if dries out	
He	Pest/disease/weed locality	Areas requiring management to control or prevent spread of pests, weeds or diseases. (eg Quarries and gravel pits infected with *Phytophthora cinnamomi*). Can also include buffer areas between known infestations and nearby sensitive areas.	Gravel from infected areas not to be used in areas potentially free of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Other proactive management where required to minimise impacts of weeds, pests and diseases.	Washdown Guidelines for weed and Disease Control, Allen and Gartenstein (2010) Keep It Clean, Flora Technical Note No 8. Wardlaw (1990) Pests and Diseases Management Plan for State forest lands in Tasmania. Weed Management Act 2000. District weed strategies.
HePCA	Phytophthora containment area	Areas infected with *Phytophthora* such as quarries and gravel pits.	Gravel from infected areas not to be used in Phytophthora management areas (HePMA) or areas containing susceptible plant communities that are free or largely free of *P. cinnamomi*	Forest Practices Code (2015). Washdown Guidelines for weed and Disease Control. Keep It Clean.

HePMA	Phytophthora management area	Areas identified by Barker (1994) or Schahinger (2001) as containing species or communities that are susceptible to *Phytophthora*.	Protection of susceptible species or communities from detrimental impacts from *P. cinnamomi* through the application of appropriate quarantine or hygiene measures. Consultation with the FT pathologist is necessary to develop site specific prescriptions on a case-by-case basis.	Forest Practices Code (2015). Washdown Guidelines for weed and Disease Control. Keep It Clean.. Barker (1994) *Phytophthora cinnamomi*: The susceptibility and management of selected Tasmanian rare species. Schahinger (2003) Conservation of Tasmanian Plant Communities threatened by *Phytophthora cinnamomi.* FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI. GIS Layer-PC Management Areas	
Hv1a	HCV - 1 Concentrations of Biodiversity values	Areas identified as containing concentration of biodiversity values	Areas Identified are to be managed by modified harvesting systems, with an emphasis on retention. LCP targets are mandatory in these areas.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hv1b	HCV – 1 Species	Areas identified as being important for the long term conservation of populations of endangered or critically endangered species.	Areas identified are to be managed by prescription in consultation with appropriate experts from the FPA.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hv2	HCV - 2	Areas identified as large, landscape level forests	Areas identified are to be managed by modified harvesting systems, with an emphasis on retention. LCP targets are higher in these areas, and mandatory.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hv3.5	HCV - Remnant Vegetation	Areas identified as remnant vegetation within heavily cleared landscapes	Areas identified are to be managed by modified harvesting systems, with an emphasis on retention. LCP targets are higher in these areas, and mandatory.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hv6.1	HCV - important Social Values	Areas identified in FT's 2014 HCV Assessment process as having important Social Values in accordance with FSC Australia's HCV Framework	The values identified are to be managed by prescription.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hv6.2	HCV - Important Historic Values	Areas identified in FT's 2014 HCV Assessment process as having important Historic Values in accordance with FSC Australia's HCV Framework	The values identified are to be managed by prescription.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hv6.3	HCV - Important Scientific Values	Areas identified in FT's 2014 HCV Assessment process as having important Scientific Values in accordance with FSC Australia's HCV Framework	The values identified are to be managed by prescription.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV

Hv6.4	HCV - Important Aboriginal Heritage Values	Areas identified in FT's 2014 HCV Assessment process as containing important Aboriginal Heritage Values in accordance with FSC Australia's HCV Framework	The values identified are to be managed by prescription.	High Conservation Values Assessment and Management Plan -WIKI	HCV
Hz	Hazard (general)	Areas identified as potential hazards for forestry operations. Damage agents considered include landslips, erosion cave-in, flood and accentuated drought stress.	Avoidance of disturbance from forest operations and planned PTPZ land activities that would lead to an unacceptable risk of subsequent erosion, landslip or other damage	Kiernan (1990) Geomorphology manual. Brown and Laffan (1993) Forest soil conservation manual. Forest Practices Code (2015). Guidelines for the protection of class 4 streams, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
HzE	Erosion hazard	Areas of active erosion or identified erosion potential. Boundaries established in response to guidelines set out in key references.	Avoidance of disturbance from forest operations and planned PTPZ land activities that would lead to an unacceptable risk of subsequent erosion or other damage	Kiernan (1990) Geomorphology manual. Brown and Laffan (1993) Forest soil conservation manual. Forest Practices Code (2015). FPA Guidelines for the protection class 4 streams, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
HzL	Landslide hazard	Areas of active landslips or identified landslip potential. Boundaries established in response to guidelines set out in key references.	Avoidance of disturbance from forest operations and planned PTPZ land activities that would lead to an unacceptable risk of subsequent landslip or other damage	Kiernan (1990) Geomorphology manual. Brown and Laffan (1993) Forest soil conservation manual, FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI	
Ls	Landscape - general	Generally includes areas assigned an inevident Landscape Management Objective (LPZ Zone A) using the Visual Management System. Can be difficult SMZs to delineate given the subjectivity that can be involved in the assessment	Exclusion or modification of forest operations. Consultation with FPA landscape planner	Chetwynd (1997) Visual planning process for State forest. Forest Practices Authority. A Manual for Forest Landscape Management	
LsS	Landscape - skylines	Skylines identified as requiring particular management for landscape. Generally includes areas assigned an inevident Landscape Management Objective (LPZ Zone A) using the Visual Management System.	Exclusion or modification of forest operations. Consultation with FPA landscape planner	Chetwynd (1997) Visual planning process for State forest. A Manual for Forest Landscape Management	
MaNWF	Informal Reserve – NWF/TPPL	Delineates Informal Reserve on Taswood Estate managed by TIMBERLANDS PACIFIC (TPPL) for New Forests (NWF)	Leased PTPZ land managed as Informal Reserve for FSC accreditation on Taswood Estate (NWF plantations on PTPZ land) managed by Timberlands Pacific for New Forests.	TIMBERLANDS PACIFIC – SPECIAL VALUES MANAGEMENT PLAN – TASWOOD ESTATE	

MaOSZ	WHA Operational Separation Zone	Areas to be managed as Operational Separation Zones to protect TWWHA values from wood production operations on adjacent coupes, as required by a Conservation Agreement between FT, Tasmania, and Commonwealth.	To be protected from harvesting, and all operations that threaten WHA values. Must be retained in the Protection Zone. Boundary changes not permitted.	Tasmanian Forests Agreement Act 2013 Conservation Agreement for the protection and conservation of areas of State Forest separating the TWWHA
MaXFR	Ex-Forest Reserve, retained by FT	Ex Forest Reserve, retained by FT as prescribed by schedule 2 of Forest Management Act 2013.	Must be managed to preserve the public utility and special values as if it was still a Forest Reserve. No boundary alteration permitted.	Forest Management Bill 2013
Rc	Recreation site/ route Education sites	Applies to areas with recreational facilities and tracks and specific areas for which horse or motorbike riding is a primary use. Also applies to areas with specific educational roles where these are not encompassed by a research SMZ.	Maintenance of recreation/education assets and values by exclusion or modification of forest operations or other PTPZ land. Other specific management as required to maintain and improve sites.	Tasmanian walking tracks strategy and marketing plan: Visitor, Recreation and Access Management - WIKI. FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.
RcMa	Recreation area - Management Agreement	Identified recreation/education sites or areas requiring specific management through a formal agreement (eg community forest agreement). Amendment requires formal approval.	Maintenance of recreation/education assets and values by exclusion or modification of forest operations or other PTPZ land activities. Specific actions identified in management agreement. Consultation with parties to management agreement regarding management issues. Proactive management where required to protect values.	Specific management agreements, community forest agreements. Visitor, Recreation and Access Management - WIKI. FT Forest Activity Assessment Guidelines - WIKI.
RsFT	FT Research area	Locations where research trials managed by FT are located.	Management as appropriate to type of site. Protection of research sites and equipment in consultation with FT DFRD.	Specific to site type. Published and unpublished research reports. Also see descriptions in related comments field
RsOo	Research, Outside Organisations	Locations where research trials managed by outside organisations, either independently of FT or in collaboration with FT, (e.g. Forest Practices Authority) are located.	Protection of research sites and equipment in consultation with relevant researchers prior to forest operations or other PTPZ land activities. May require exclusion or modification of forest operations. Consult FOD database for contact name.	
RsSo	Seed Orchard	Applies to pre-determined established seed orchards	Protection of seed orchards	Internal FT policy. Manager Tasmanian Seed Centre
RsTl	Flora, fauna type locality	Flora and fauna type localities to be coded as SMZs in accordance with attachment 1 of the Regional Forest Agreement.	Management as appropriate to type of site. Consultation with FT Resources and Planning Branch	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement

StBwd	Blackwood forests	Includes blackwood swamps and fenced intensive blackwood.	Management for blackwood timbers production. Areas with tea-tree understorey are harvested by patch-clearfells whereas areas with myrtle understorey are selectively harvested.	Forestry Tasmania (2010) Special Timbers Strategy. Forestry Tasmania (2005) Native Forest Silviculture Tech. Bulletin No. 10 - WIKI
StEuc	Eucalypt forests rich in special timbers	Includes eucalypt forest with an understorey rich in special timbers, which can be recovered during routine harvesting.	These areas will be harvested by variable retention or clearfelling and regrown for at least 200 years	Forestry Tasmania (2010) Special Timbers Strategy. Forestry Tasmania (2010). Lowland Wet Eucalypt Forest- Native Forest Silviculture Tech. Bulletin No. 8 – WIKI. FT Variable Retention Manual - WIKI
StHpm	Predominantly Huon pine forest	These areas were formerly known as Special Timber Management Units, and then StRft, but are managed differently to the myrtle, sassafras and celery-top pine forests.	Management for Huon pine production. Primarily salvage harvest of fallen trees and logs felled by the piners in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Small amount of selective sawlog harvest. Protection from fire, disease and illegal harvesting.	Forestry Tasmania (2010) Special Timbers Strategy. Forestry Tasmania (1998) Rainforest Silviculture-Native Forest Silviculture Tech. Bulletin No. 9 - WIKI
StRft	Predominately rainforest special timbers management	These areas were formerly known as Special Timber Management Units and are managed to produce a small sustainable supply of timbers such as myrtle, sassafras and celery-top pine.	Management for special timbers production. Single tree and group selection (gaps are up to two tree lengths wide) harvests are prescribed and the majority of the canopy is retained at each cutting cycle. Nominal rotation lengths are at least 200 years. Protection from fire, disease and illegal harvesting.	Forestry Tasmania (2010) Special Timbers Strategy. Forestry Tasmania (1998) Rainforest Silviculture-Native Forest Silviculture Tech. Bulletin No. 9 - WIKI
Ut	Utilities	(i) Land set aside as easements for power, water, telecommunications, railways and for major public roads. (ii) Areas set aside for gravel pits greater than 0.1 ha, mines, quarries, rubbish tips and other similar impact activities are also included.	Avoid disruption to utility operation through (1) consultation with utility operators regarding management issues and (2) restriction of adjacent forest operations where appropriate.	Internal Forestry Tasmania policy. Land Property Database (GIS coverage).
UtCas	Utilities - casement	(i) Land set aside as easements for power, water, telecommunications, railways and for public roads. (ii) Areas set aside for gravel pits greater than 0.1 ha, mines, quarries, rubbish tips and other similar impact activities are also included.	Avoid disruption to utility operation through (1) consultation with utility operators(Operations on this land may require consult Crown Land Services)regarding management issues and (2) restriction of adjacent forest operations where appropriate.(3) identify and seek approval as applicant for certain FPPs due to their landowner status. Before MOU established, it is required legally to obtain the landowners signature on the FPP.	Internal Forestry Tasmania policy. Land Property Database (GIS coverage).
Wa	Water intake management areas	Water intakes or other stream segments considered to require particular management beyond that provided by the Forest Practices Code	Particular care to monitor potential impacts on water quality from forest operations and pre-emptive action to prevent these where required.	Forest Practices Code (2015).Specific catchment references
WaC4s	Class 4 Stream Guidelines	Protection of hydrological features through FPA guidelines to protect water quality	Harvesting exclusions around Class 4 streams	FPA - Guidelines for the protection of class 4 streams

Appendix 2 Instruction and use of specific SMZ codes

Additional notes on the use and coding of frequently used SMZs for consistent Statewide use and stewardship reporting requirements.

<table>
<tr><th>SMZ code</th><th>Instruction and use of SMZ code</th></tr>
<tr><td>FaLtr</td><td>
SMZ boundaries should relate to areas set-aside for the long term, to meet the FT's Landscape Context Planning System's Long term retention metric. Such areas are to be retained for at least 100 years from their assigned establishment date.

The designation of FaLtr areas should consider the following
- prioritise threatened species habitat
- prioritise mature forest over younger succession stages
- consolidate retention areas – fewer bigger patches are better than many small patches
- protect areas closer to streams
- consider the wind throw risk and longevity of retained areas
- capitalise on areas difficult to harvest due to operational or other reasons
- Employ sound management boundaries, and where possible align to existing boundaries of Provcoupe, MDC and pi

<table>
<tr><th>SMZ</th><th>MDC</th><th>COMMENTS FIELD (MDC)</th><th>PROVCOUPE</th></tr>
<tr><td>FaLtr</td><td>PRD</td><td>Established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX. Boundaries are proposed/have been finalised. Boundaries have/have not been surveyed.</td><td>If EXC is NON, change to SMZ If EXC does not equal NON, do not change</td></tr>
</table>

FaLtr change process will be managed under the MDC change process, where by
• For changes to proposed boundaries less than 1ha do not require documentation on an MDC/SMZ change form or approval by the District(Region) forest Manager/Regional Planning Coordinator
• For any changes/removals greater than 1 ha to FaLtr are to be documented and reviewed as per the existing MDC/SMZ change process specified in the MDC Manual. This process requires a justification and spatial description of the proposed change for review, approval by the District(Region) Forest Manager/Regional Planning Coordinator. Changes are to be collated each year by District(Region) planners during the March/April for monitoring and auditing purposes by Resources & Planning Branch. Any removals to areas in long term retention, including FaLtr, must ensure that the 20% minimum threshold is maintained for all coupes within a 1 km radius of the proposed change area.
• For any changes greater than 1 ha to informal reserves, these also require approval by Resources & Planning Branch Manager.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>FaMo</td><td>
SMZ boundaries for known Masked owl nest trees or areas of potential habitat. For nests, these areas should also be included in the Protection Zone. For areas of potential habitat, these can stay in the production zone, with a Provcoupe exclude code (e.g. WHC). Include in comments field = established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX

FaMo SMZ's are included in FT's long term retention metric, and are to be retained for at least 100 years since establishment date.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>FaSp</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Swift parrot prescriptions</th><th>Breeding habitat type</th><th>MDC</th><th>Exclude code</th><th>SMZ code, comments field</th></tr>
<tr><td>Known nest</td><td colspan="3">Not yet defined as this is to be decided on case by case basis</td><td>FaSp, known nest</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Retained forest</td><td>Flora and foraging</td><td>PTI</td><td>N/A</td><td>SMZ1 = Fl_SMZ (e.g.FlGg), SMZ2 = FaSp, comment = foraging habitat,</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foraging</td><td>PRD</td><td>WHC, STR, or other</td><td>FaSp, comment = foraging habitat, established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nesting</td><td>PRD</td><td>WHC, STR, or other</td><td>FaSp, comment = nesting habitat, established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX</td></tr>
<tr><td>Breeding (inc foraging and nesting)</td><td>PRD</td><td>WHC, STR, or other</td><td>FaSp, comment = breeding habitat, established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Retained trees (e.g. in dispersed harvesting coupes)</td><td>Foraging</td><td>PRD</td><td>NON</td><td>FaSp, comment = foraging habitat, established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nesting</td><td>PRD</td><td>NON</td><td>FaSp, comment = nesting habitat, established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Breeding</td><td>PRD</td><td>NON</td><td>FaSp, comment = breeding habitat, established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">FaSp SMZ’s are included in FT’s long term retention metric, and are to be retained for at least 100 years since establishment date.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>FaTof</td><td>SMZ boundaries should relate to the designated plantation area set aside under FT’s Trees on Farms program, for threatened species habitat, such as the Swift parrot or 40-spotted pardalote.</td></tr>
<tr><td>FaWTE</td><td>SMZ boundaries should relate to the designated reserve boundary set aside for the wedge-tailed eagle nest, not the Line of sight exclusion zone. The SMZ area is to be included in the Protection Zone.</td></tr>
<tr><td>FaWse</td><td>SMZ boundaries should relate to the designated reserve boundary set aside for the white-bellied sea eagle nest, not the Line of sight exclusion zone. The SMZ area is to be included in the Protection Zone.</td></tr>
<tr><td>FlGt</td><td>SMZ boundaries for known Giant trees. The GT reserve area is to be included in the Protection Zone. For areas the need further assessment for giant trees and warrant exclusion from harvesting, these should be placed in a Provcoupe exclude code, with a FlGt SMZ.</td></tr>
<tr><td>FlVr</td><td>SMZ boundaries reflect the areas that have been retained to maintain ‘influence’ over the felled/regenerated forest during the following rotation. The boundary of the FlVr is to include the following areas:
All retained edge and island aggregates; these areas can be defined by clipping out the Felled Area (stored in the FOD HARV Operation) from the Prescribed Area (stored in the FOD Asset), and
- Areas of 'forest providing influence' (see p. 14-15 in VR Manual) adjacent to the felled area but outside of the coupe, eg adjacent Formal or Informal Reserves.
☐The FlVr SMZ should only be used where an aggregate will be retained for the entire next rotation. Woodbanks (areas that may be harvested within the next rotation) should not be designated 'FlVr'.
Include in comments field = established in year XXXX for coupe XXXX
FlVr SMZ’s are included in FT’s long term retention metric, and are to be retained for at least 100 years since establishment date.</td></tr>
</table>

Appendix 3: Wildlife habitat strips

Wildlife habitat strips are strips of uncut forest distributed through production forests to assist in the maintenance of the original species richness of the forest at a local level. They are established to meet a range of fauna conservation objectives that can be summarised thus:

1. To cater for invertebrate species with restricted distributions.
2. To provide mature forest habitat across the complete range of environments present within production forests.
3. To act as sources of individuals to recolonise regenerating areas as they become suitable.
4. To ensure populations in the larger reserves do not become isolated.
5. To provide sheltering and nesting areas for those species which can utilise regrowth for feeding but only if mature forest or nest sites are nearby.

The following principles should be applied to the location of Wildlife habitat strips:

1. Wildlife habitat strips should ideally link areas reserved from harvesting (i.e., stream-side reserves, informal and formal reserves, non-commercial or non-production forests). Decisions on the location of strips are hence best made after assessing the location of other areas that will not be harvested.
2. Older stands of forest should be retained in the strip rather than regrowth. However, if an area is mainly regrowth then strips should still be planned and the retained forest maintained beyond the age of harvesting.
3. Retained strips should capture the range of abiotic and biotic factors found in a region (i.e., geology, elevation, slope, aspect, drainage and vegetation).
4. Strips may be primarily located in gullies but must also include areas on slopes and ridges and they should be joined so that they form a continuous network of unlogged forest.
5. Strips should be provided every 3-5 km through wood production zones.
6. The width of the strip should be maximised whenever possible. Strips should be a minimum 100m. In some areas, natural vegetation boundaries can be used to delineate strip boundaries.
7. Forests with high faunal values (ie. important to threatened or priority species) should be over-represented compared with other forest types.
8. A class 1 or 2 watercourse should not run through a strip. Strips should be placed on one side of these large watercourses to ensure an effective width is retained.
9. A smaller watercourse (ie., class 3 and 4) may run through a strip.
10. Strips should not be placed over existing roads. If strips are placed alongside an existing road then consideration should be given to widening the strip. This will ensure the effective functioning of the strip as a habitat reserve and reduce edge effects.
11. The location of strips should be considered permanent. However, slight adjustments to their location can be made due to mapping errors, as determined by on-ground field assessment. The intent of the Wildlife habitat strip's role in the immediate landscape should be maintained.

Wildlife habitat strips are detailed in Taylor, R.J. (1991). Fauna conservation in production forests in Tasmania. Diagrams demonstrating the planning and management of the strips are included in Forest Practices Authority Fauna Technical Note 8.

Appendix 4: RFA priority and other threatened vegetation communities

In accordance with the Regional Forest Agreement, Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) and Nature Conservation Act (2002), threatened forest communities, where they occur outside existing and new Formal and Informal Reserves, will be protected on PTPZ land, wherever prudent and feasible. Such communities should not be scheduled for harvesting on PTPZ lands. The lists are derived from:

Table A. Priority forest communities (as listed under the *Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement 1997*).

Forest community	RFA Code	Tasveg Code	SMZ code
Banksia serrata (saw-tooth banksia) woodland	BS	NBS	
Callitris rhomboidea (Oyster Bay Pine) forest	CR	NCR	FlCr
E. viminalis /E. ovata / E. amygdalina / E. obliqua damp sclerophyll forest (Oldgrowth only)	DSC	DSC	FlDsc
Eucalyptus brookeriana (Brookers gum) wet forest	BA	WBR	FlBa
Eucalyptus globulus/E. brookeriana/E. viminalis forest on King Island	KG	WGK	
Eucalyptus pauciflora on Jurassic dolerite (Oldgrowth only)	PJ	DPD	FlPj
Eucalyptus risdonii (Risdon peppermint) forest	RI	DRI	
Eucalyptus rodwayi forest	RO	DRO	FlRo
Eucalyptus sieberi forest on granite (Oldgrowth only)	SG	DSG	FlSg
Eucalyptus sieberi on other substrates (Oldgrowth only)	SO	DSO	Flso
Eucalyptus viminalis and/or *E. globulus* coastal shrubby forest	G	DVC	FlG
Furneaux *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) forest	VF	DVF	
Eucalyptus globulus/E. brookeriana/E. viminalis forest on King Island	KG	WGK	FlKg
Grassy *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) forest	GG	DGL	FlGg
Grassy *Eucalyptus viminalis* forest	V	DVG	FlV
*Inland *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) forests o Inland *E. amygdalina / E. viminalis / E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits o *E. amygdalina* on mudstone (oldgrowth only)	AI	DAI DAZ DAM	 FlAi FlAs
Inland *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* (silver peppermint) forest	TI	DTO DPE	FlTi
Melaleuca ericifolia (coast paperbark) forest	ME	NME	FlMe
Notelaea ligustrina / Pomaderris apetala forest (Native olive-dogwood-pinkwood forest)	NP	NNP	FlNp
Shrubby *Eucalyptus ovata/ E. viminalis* forest	OV	DOV	FlOv
Wet *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) forest on basalt	VW	WVI	FlVw

* During 2005-06, Inland *E. amygdalina* was separated into:

- Inland *E. amygdalina / E. viminalis / E. pauciflora* on Cainozoic deposits - RFA priority community
- *E. amygdalina* on mudstone (oldgrowth only) - RFA priority community

Note that within some bioregions, there may be further constraints for some of the other communities as per the Permanent Native Forest Estate policy, updated in December 2009. In particular, non-threatened forest communities must be maintained at a level no less than 75 per cent of the 1996 CRA native forest area, or a minimum of 2,000 hectares, for each community in each IBRA region. The FPA will further advise on this.

Table B. Other forest communities listed as threatened under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*.

Forest community	RFA Code	Tasveg Code	SMZ Code
Allocasuarina verticillata woodland/forest	AV	NAV	FlAv
Allocasurarina littoralis forest (Bull oak forest)	n/a	NAL	FlNal
Eucalyptus amygdalina (black peppermint) forest on sandstone	AS	DAS	
Eucalyptus barberi woodland	n/a	DBA	FlDba
Eucalyptus cordata forest	n/a	DCR	
Eucalyptus globulus/E. brookeriana/E. viminalis woodland on King Island	n/a	DKW	
Eucalyptus morrisbyi (Morrisby's gum) forest	MO	DMO	
Eucalyptus nitida forest in the Furneaux group	NF	DNF	
Eucalyptus pauciflora on other (non-dolerite) substrates	PS	DPO	FlPs
Eucalyptus perriniana woodland	n/a	DPE	
King Billy Pine rainforest	X	RKP	FlX
King Billy Pine with deciduous beech	F	RKF	FlF
Pencil Pine forest	PP	RPP	FlPp
Pencil Pine open woodland	n/a	RPW	FlRpw
Pencil Pine with deciduous beech	PD	RPF	

n/a – not mapped as a RFA unit

Table C. Additional forest communities managed by Forestry Tasmania for the purpose of conservation(under its Management Decision Classification System)

Forest community	RFA Code	Tasveg Code	SMZ Code
Eucalyptus coccifera forest	AV	NAV	FlC
Eucalyptus subcrenulata forest	SU	WSU	FlSu
Huon Pine	H	RHP	FlH
Leptospermum lanigerum/Melaleuca squarrosa swamp forest	L	NLM	FlL

Table D. Other threatened ecological communities listed under the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*).

Ecological community	Tasveg Code
Lowland *Poa labillardierei* grassland	GPL
Lowland *Themeda* grassland	GTL
Eucalyptus ovata - Callitris oblonga	n/a

Table E. Threatened non-forest communities listed under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002.*

Non-forest community	Tasveg Code
Alkaline pans	MAP
Banksia marginata (silver banksia) wet scrub	SBM
Coastal complex on King Island	SCK
Cushion moorland	HCM
Heathland on calcarenite	SHC

Heathland scrub complex at Wingaroo	SCW
Highland grassy sedgeland	MGH
Highland *Poa* grassland	GPH
King Billy Pine subalpine scrub	RKS
Melaleuca pustulata scrub	SMP
Rainforest fernland	RFE
Riparian scrub	SRI
Seabird rookery complex	SRC
Sphagnum peatland	MSP
Subalpine *Diplarrena latifolia* rushland	MDS
Subalpine *Leptospermum nitidum* (shining tea-tree) woodland	NLN
Wetlands	AWU

Appendix 5: General Zoning Principles

Inventory and Land Information used in MDC zoning

The determination or reallocation of MDC zones should consider the relevant datasets and other information. Some of the key sources include:

Conservation data

- Threatened flora
- Threatened fauna
- Geoconservation areas and sites
- Karst areas
- Aboriginal sites
- Historical sites
- *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Root rot disease) management areas and sites
- RFA forest communities
- Threatened non-forest communities (Tasveg)
- Oldgrowth
- High Conservation Value

Other Inventory

- Research sites
- Apiary sites
- Plantations
- Leases
- Utilities (power lines etc)
- Water intakes
- Landscape mapping
- Forest structure (Photo Interpretation mapping)

Land information

- Elevation, topography and stream locations
- Administrative boundaries (Forest Districts(Regions), mapsheets, tenure, cadastre boundaries)

Other sources

- District(Region) information - File notes etc
- District(Region) planner personal knowledge
- Resources & Planning Branch, Hobart
- Forest Practices Specialist personal knowledge and specialist manuals
- Published surveys and other studies
- Community (eg recreation sites)

In the original determination of MDC zones, the Wilderness and National Estate Values were key datasets for identifying Protection Zone areas. As most of these areas have been incorporated into Protection Zones, the use of these data for determining new MDC zones is now redundant.

Assessing significance and sensitivity

Central to the task of zoning is judging what represents a sufficiently significant natural or cultural feature to warrant protection or conservation management, and what represents adequate protection. Research papers, journal articles and other publications document non-wood values and their significance and management, and these can provide a basis upon which such judgments can be based. Some of the key references are listed in Appendix 1 (pg 17). A more detailed list is also available in Appendix 7 (pg 50).

Special values need to be evaluated and prioritised, not simply on their importance but also on their sensitivity to various forms of disturbance. For example, a threatened plant species that responds positively to disturbance (such as *Helichrysum lycopodioides*) may not need the same protection afforded to a

similarly listed but less robust species.

Assessments of significance are generally provided by the relevant manual(s) as indicated in Appendix 1 (page 17). Aboriginal cultural heritage involves particular issues and should involve engagement with the FPA cultural heritage officer in the first instance.

Conservation Planners and forest practices specialists within Forestry Tasmania can be consulted with respect to assessing significance and sensitivity, and to assist in the formulation of prescriptions. If the relevant area of expertise is not held within Forestry Tasmania, then external specialists, including those from the Forest Practices Authority, may also be consulted.

Achieving manageable boundaries

MDC zones need to be manageable units that represent management decisions. Usually they should not simply record the exact location of special values. For example, a Special Management Zone for a relict rainforest patch needs to include an appropriate buffer zone, as well as the extent of the rainforest itself. Principles to consider in deciding SMZ and Protection Zone boundaries include:

1. Be clear on the purpose of the SMZ and the boundary requirements imposed by this purpose.
2. Choose boundaries that can, where possible, be readily located on the ground.
3. Preferentially reuse existing natural or administrative boundaries, or other existing MDC lines rather than creating new lines in new but similar positions. (Not doing this can lead to excessively 'busy' and confusing mapping).
4. Consider the constraints that operational activities such as cable harvesting and regeneration burning can place on coupe shapes and seek Production Zone boundaries that are consistent with these constraints. Also consider likely future road locations, and where possible, reduce the need to road through Protection Zone areas.
5. Consider adjoining land tenures, and where appropriate, seek continuity of management zoning across these.

The need to rationalise the boundaries of management zones does not imply that they cannot be small or oddly shaped.

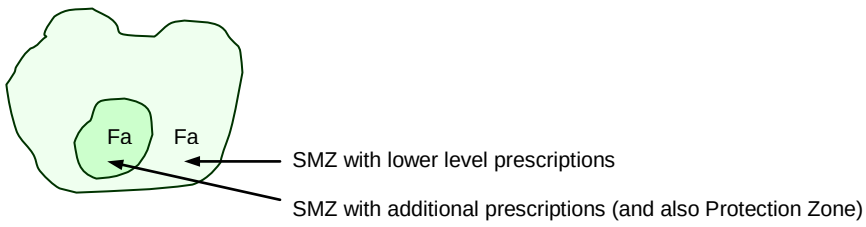
Determining practical boundaries must be done on a case by case basis and often will involve an element of subjectivity. In some cases, there is no one right solution, but rather multiple 'right' solutions of variable merit.

SMZs with spatially variable management.

Some special values have specific management requirements that vary spatially. There may be a core area to which particular prescriptions apply, and a surrounding buffer area with lower level prescriptions. This could be the case with a wedge tailed eagle site for example.

Nested SMZs can be used to represent such situation, as shown in figure 3.

Figure 2. Multiple SMZs to represent values with variable management.



Preferentially meet multiple objectives

An important principle in determining *RFA* reserves was to preferentially protect areas that meet multiple conservation objectives. For example, where there was a requirement to reserve a proportion of a vegetation type, then areas that also have other values requiring protection would preferentially be selected to meet this target. This principle also applies to MDC in some instances.

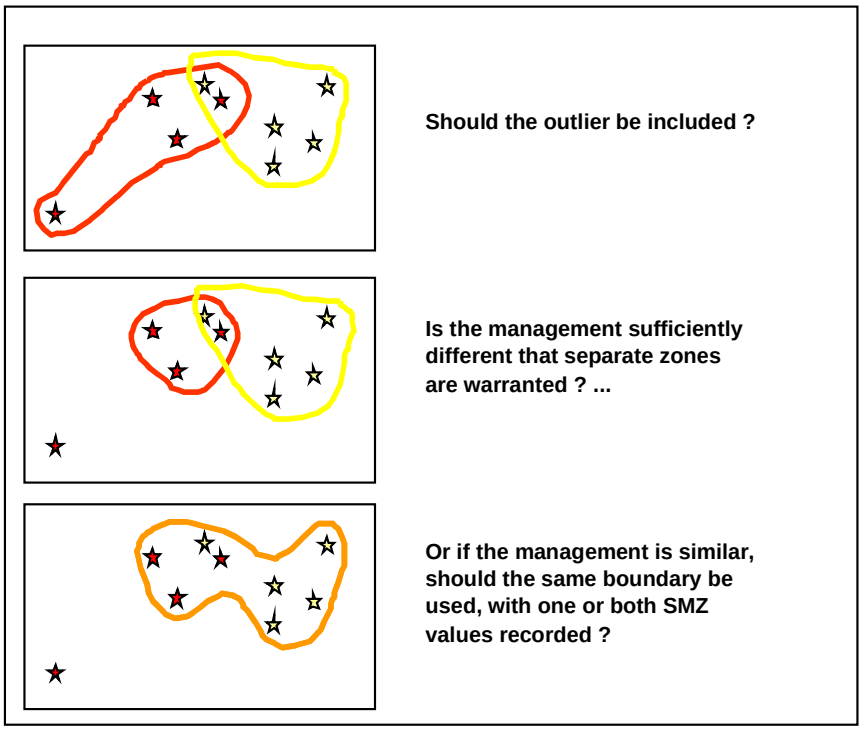
Zoning discontinuous and indeterminate boundaries

A further issue facing the forest planner is how to zone values that may be discontinuous or have indeterminate boundaries. For example, the endangered swift parrot relies on blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) as a food source. Typically, scattered patches of forest with high densities of this eucalypt species can be surrounded by forest with increasing proportions of other eucalypts.

The width of buffers required to protect various special values also needs to be considered. For example, a potentially subjective aspect of cultural heritage management is deciding the extent of an area that needs to be specially managed to protect the significant values of a place.

In instances such as these, recommendations of the Forest Practices Authority should be given substantial weight. The ultimate decision lies with the District(Region) Forester as the manager of that area and is based on the balance of all values: environmental, social and economic.

Figure 3. One location - multiple SMZ solutions



Forestry Tasmania

APPENDIX 6a. STANDARD FORM FOR APPROVAL OF CHANGES TO MDC/SMZ

Does the change involve Removal from an Informal Reserve or Interim Protection Zone for an area greater than one hectare?	**Does the change involve Removal from a Special Management Zone that contributes to long term retention (FaLtr, FaMo, FaSp, FlVr, FaBzb FaSb) for an area greater than one hectare?**
☐ Yes **(**DFM or Regional Planning Coordinator, and Manager Resources & Planning Branch approval required**)**	☐ Yes (DFM or Regional Planning Coordinator approval required)
☐ No (DFM or Regional Planning Coordinator approval required)	☐ No (DFM or Regional Planning Coordinator approval not required)

MAPpatch ID	1:25 000 MAP NAME	MAP NO.	CHANGES TO BE MADE	COMMENTS	SMZ code

Completed By

Area Planner: Date:

District(Region) Forest Manager or Regional Planning Coordinator

☐Approved ☐ Not approved ☐ Approved subject to amendment

Comments:

Manager Resources & Planning Branch

☐ Approved ☐ Not approved ☐ Approved subject to amendment

Comments:

DFM or RPC		Date:		Manager Resources & Planning:		Date:	

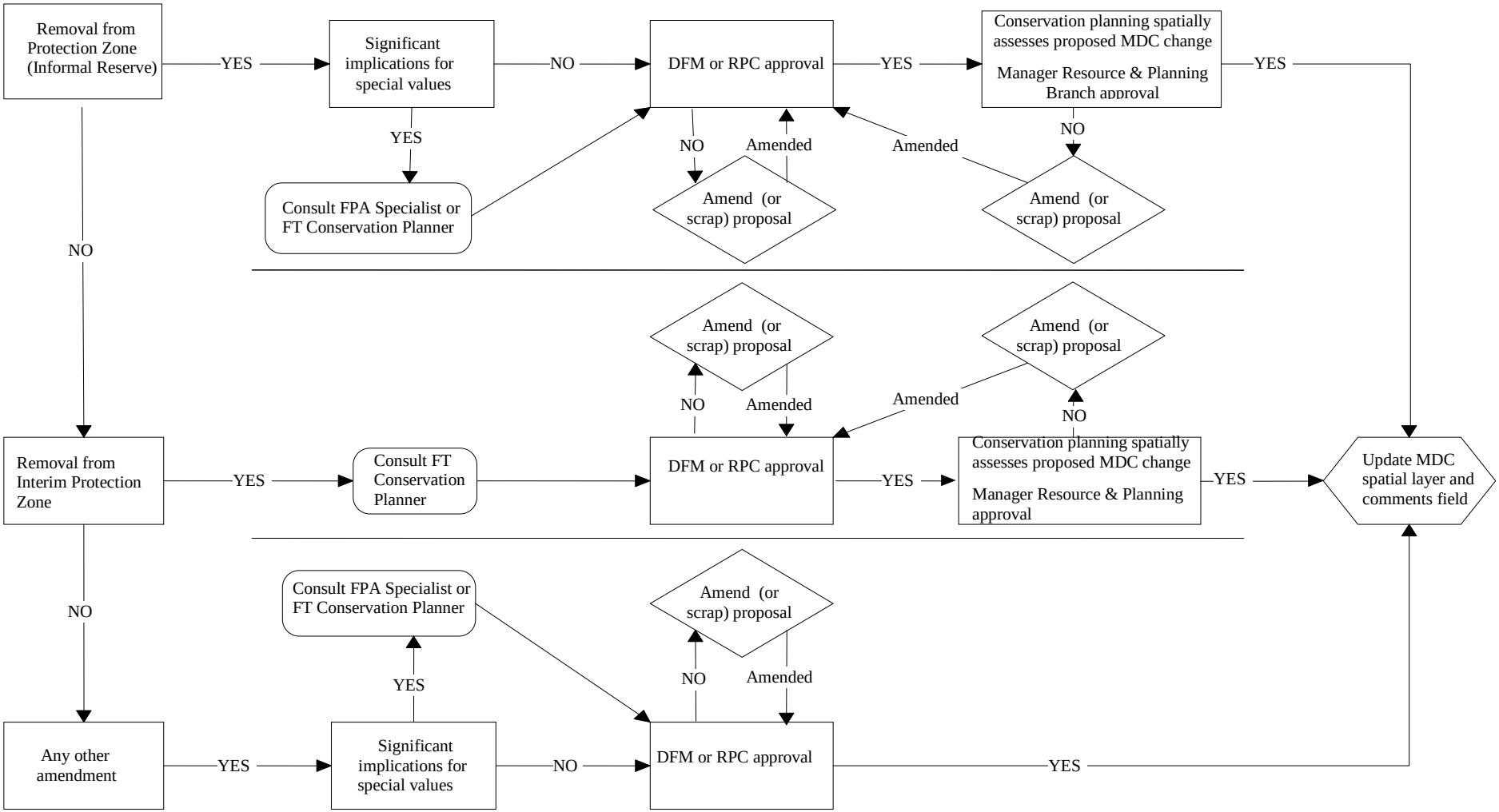
Mapping / GIS library details (file name & location):

Checked & entered in MDC (spatial) by: Date:

1. Attach A3 or A4 maps of 10 000 Planning map or 15 000 LCP Map, a 1:25 000 MDC map, and a Conservation Enquiry map and report. Show on the Planning Map/LCP Map the proposed changes (hand-drawn) and patch number to match the table above (1,2,3 etc). Specialist's report (if applicable) and/or other relevant background information.
2. For MDC changes to Informal Reserves, submit (electronically preferred) the above attachments to Resources & Planning Branch if the change has removal from Informal reserve.
3. For SMZ changes (including FaLtr, FaMo, FaSp, FlVr, FaBzb, FaSb), submit the above attachments to Regional Planning Coordinator. These are to be kept on district(Region) MDC/SMZ change file and tracked annually for implementation monitoring and auditing purposes by Resources & Planning Branch and external auditors.
4. For MDC changes, submit proposed change area (patches) as spatial files to Resources & Planning Branch for special values spatial analysis, if the removal bigger than 1 ha.

Forestry Tasmania

APPENDIX 6b MDC changes[1] approval process



1. Approval from the Manager, Resources & Planning is not required for MDC changes less than 1 ha per standard A4 Planning Map. Contact Resources & Planning Branch if there are a number of such changes sought for a single 1:25,000 map sheet or the proposed changes are of a sensitive nature, eg adjoining formal reserves or likely to contain localised threatened species or communities or other special values.

Appendix 7: References Applicable to Special Values

The following references are relevant to zoning decisions made under the MDC system. Suggestions for relevant additions are welcomed.

General

Commonwealth of Australia and State of Tasmania (1997). Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Tasmania.

Commonwealth of Australia and State of Tasmania (2005). Supplementary Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement.

FFIC (Forests and Forest Industry Council) (1990). Secure futures for forests and people. Forests and Forest Industry Council, Tasmania.

Forest Practices Authority (2000) Forest Practices Code.

Forestry Commission Tasmania (1993). Silviculture use and effects of fire. Native Forest Silviculture Technical Bulletin No. 11. Forestry Commission Tasmania.

Forestry Tasmania (2003). Regeneration surveys and stocking standards. Native Forest Silviculture Technical Bulletin No. 6. Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.Forestry Commission Tasmania (1991). Regeneration surveys and stocking standards. Native Forest Silviculture Technical Bulletin No. 6. Forestry Commission Tasmania.

Forestry Tasmania (2014). Forest Management Plan 2014. Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.

Forestry Tasmania (2010). Silvicultural systems for native eucalypt forests. Native Forest Silviculture Technical Bulletin No. 5. Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.

Forests and Forest Industry Council (1990). Secure futures for forests and people. Forests and Forest Industry Council, Tasmania.

Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission (1997). Tasmania-Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement. Background report parts A-H. Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission.

Apiary

Forestry Tasmania (2000). Guidelines for bee-keeping on State forests.Leaman, T., Gao, R. and Hickey, J. (2008). Changes to oldgrowth forest management in Tasmanian State forests and the implications for the leatherwood nectar resource. A report to the TCFA Implementation Committee. Planning Branch, Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.

Ziegler, K.I. (1993). Leatherwood nectar resource management report. Forests and Forest Industry Council, Tasmania.

Cultural heritage

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