



GREAT SOUTHERN FOREST

a new approach to managing and interconnecting native forests
across the southeast region of

New South Wales

D R A F T 2016

Endorsed by:

National Parks Association NSW

National Trust Far South Coast Branch NSW

Nature Conservation Council NSW

South East Region Conservation Alliance Inc

<http://www.greatsouthernforest.org.au>



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This companion document to the GSF Brief contains primary resource materials which draw on forest history, research of ANU scientists and economists, and local forest knowledge. It has been written in various voices by the conservationists of the southeast region of New South Wales. It is their story, their campaign, and expresses their directive to bring a new dawn, and new order to native forest management based on jobs, wildlife and climate.

Please note there are pictures and writing in these documents about native species and their habitat which may cause distress.



Image 1: Extent of canopy reduction in Glenbog State Forest, 2015. Dave Gallan



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge the peoples of Yuin and Wiradjuri Nations and Ngarigo, Walbunga, Dharawal, Gundungurra and Ngunnawal tribal people, who are the Traditional Owners of the Country that is the subject of the Great Southern Forest. We pay respect to the Elders past and present of these Nations and extend that respect to other Aboriginal people who read it.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document proposes alternative management of the southern forest region of New South Wales. Enactment of its recommendations will support Australia's commitment to climate action, commitment to reducing our endangered species rate ([Appendix A](#)) commitment to respecting the land's Indigenous heritage, commitment to protecting our precious and unique biodiversity, and commitment to preserving the beauty of our natural environments.

These primary resource materials justify creation of a large-scale connected landscape in southeast NSW: the Great Southern Forest. This is driven by the need to remediate degraded forests, to allow optimal carbon capture and to protect native species and wildlife habitat in perpetuity. This imperative considers the locally threatened southern koala as a flag bearer for all forest-dependent species in our region.

The objectives of the Great Southern Forest are:

- To protect 432 757 hectares (ha) of the State's native forests ([Appendix B](#)) for a healthy future for people and nature
- To regenerate multispecies habitat and begin to restore connective corridors for vulnerable and threatened wildlife
- To respect Aboriginal land and create more opportunities for Indigenous people to bring traditional knowledge into land and forest management
- To contribute to planet health by having these forests managed for carbon capture and storage advantages
- To weaken the impact of wildfire by supporting a return to moist forests.
- To benefit local communities and businesses by protecting water catchments and reducing soil erosion
- To boost jobs in forest restoration, pest, weed and fire control, and ecotourism
- To help improve health by creating physical and learning opportunities for children and youth via improved access to forests
- To help increase tourists' lengths of stay by creating the environment for a world class ecotourism and cultural tourism industry capitalizing on the increase in the Asian growing middle class tourist market.

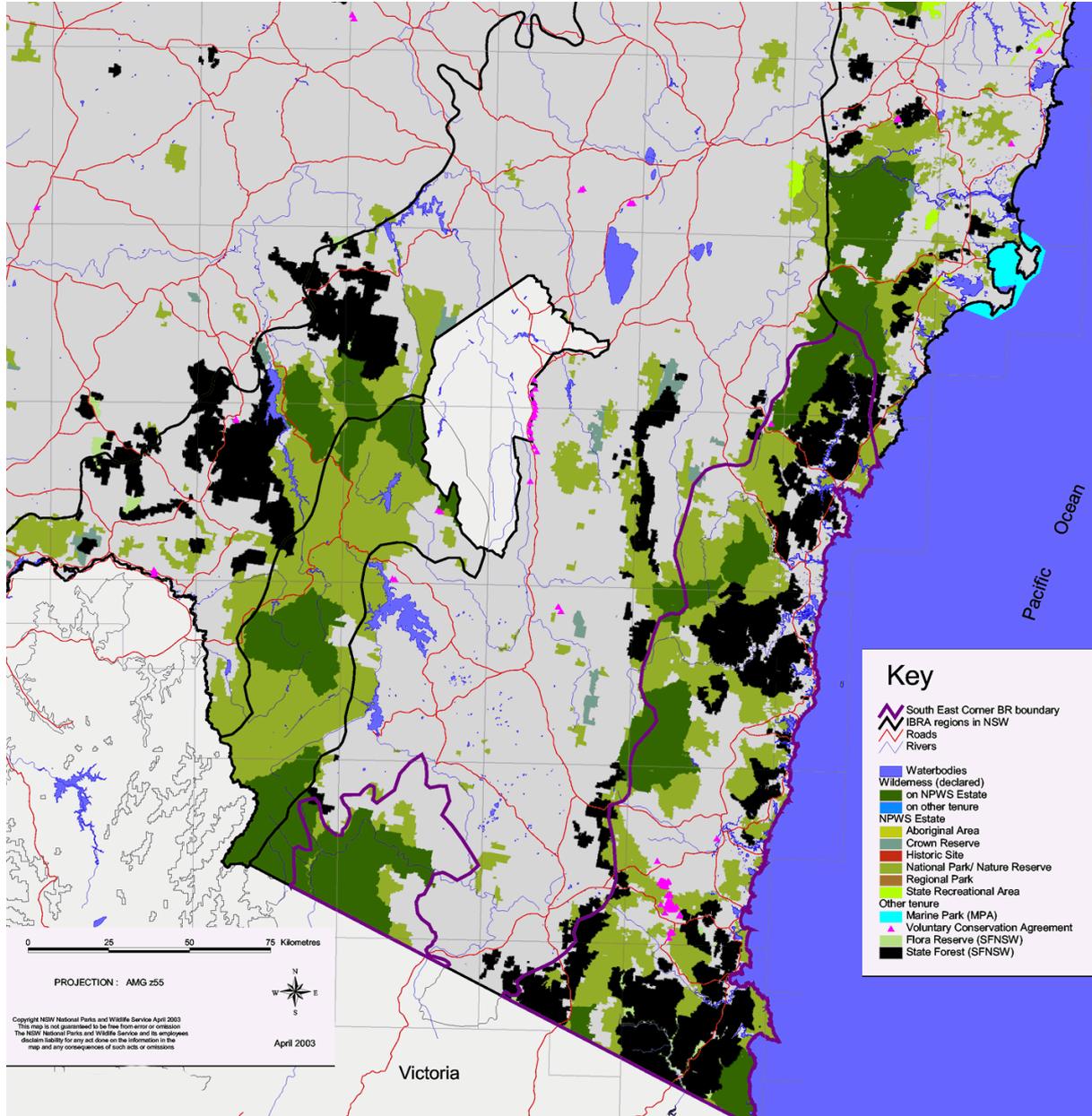
We need to consider whether Australia is committed to achieving an even more ethical measure over and above negotiated targets or do just enough to make the grade.

We therefore trust that the Commonwealth and the NSW Governments will terminate the Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) and end native forest logging; support forest management practices to connect, protect and begin to restore the south east forests and unique wildlife; plan a transition from this declining sector into a future which avoids emissions and recognises native forests as the best land-based carbon store; and use carbon funding to invest in jobs in tourism, in wildlife protection, and in forest restoration.

People protect their histories and return to them for generations: we need to leave a history of honour for the future generations to be proud of—one that showed we inherited a problem which we determined not to perpetuate. The essence of custodial responsibility embedded within this document will stand as a legacy for future generations of Australians who will review the judgments its authors made, and the conviction we demonstrated, in our will to protect Australia for tomorrow.

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The Great Southern Forest presents a theoretical and practical response to the critical situation where change needs to be the driving force behind survival of all life.



Map 1: Land Tenure South East NSW

Maps of the Southern Forest Region (SFR)

The maps in [Appendix B](#) show the extent of the southern forest region which is the subject of the Great Southern Forest. They show the sub-regions of South Coast, Eden and Tumut. These three sub-regions comprise 432 757 ha of State Forests, of which 227 864 ha are available for logging.

A CASE FOR CHANGE IN THE SOUTHEAST FORESTS OF NSW

...citizens have right to live and flourish. Government, elected by the people, has a duty to protect the natural systems required for their survival: forests, wildlife, soil, water and air. Christina Woods¹

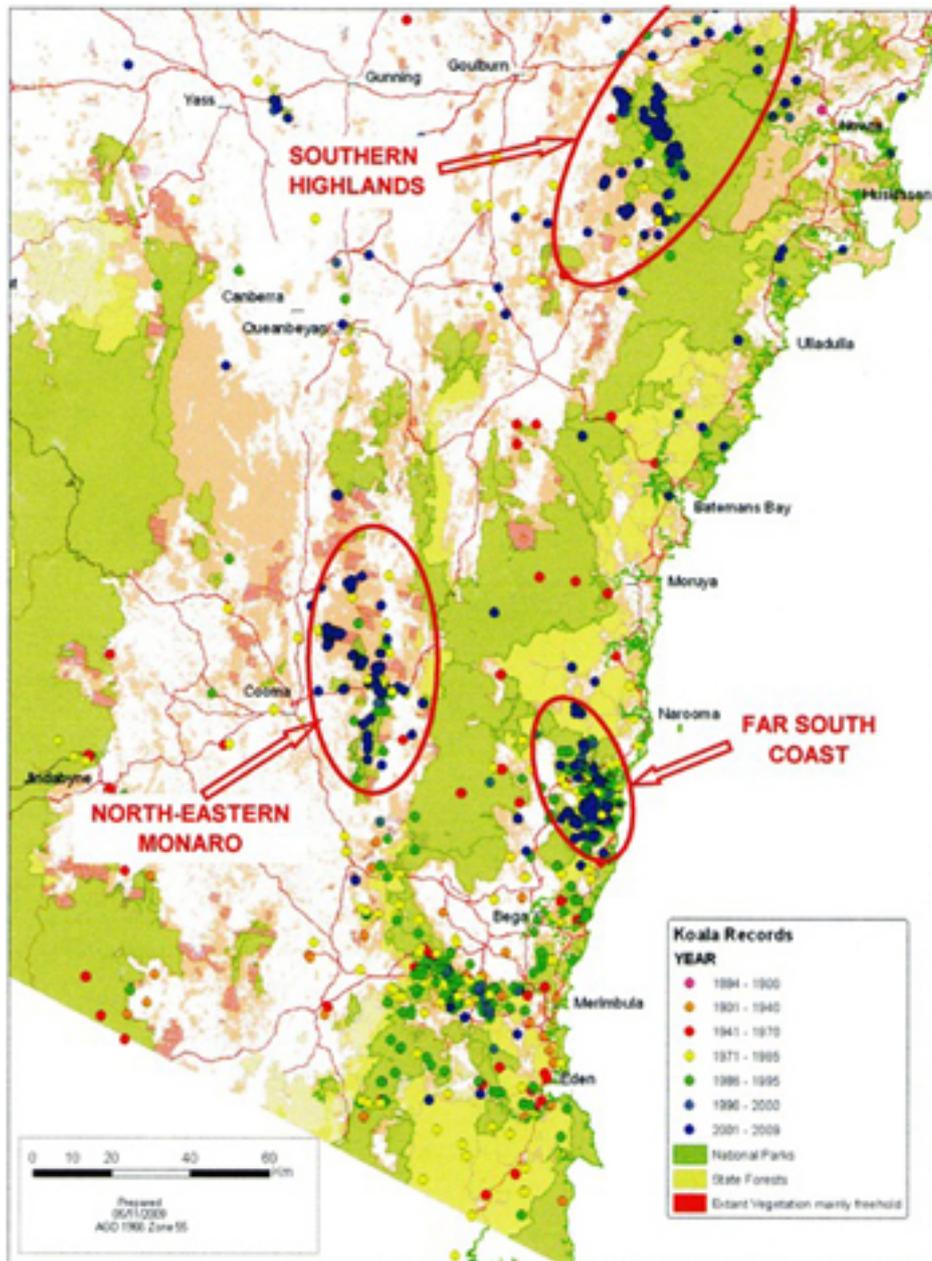
This document addresses problems facing the natural environment in the southeast region of NSW and presents a new approach for managing natural native forests in perpetuity. Creation of the Great Southern Forest as a large-scale integrated landscape, will unify all native forests from the western slopes of the ranges to Kosciuszko, and from Kosciuszko to the coast through the national parks and state forests in the southern region of NSW.

By altering management regimes of the State Forests to generate large protected areas, this outstanding conservation initiative will pave the way to restore degraded forests; protect threatened species; connect koala clusters; preserve water, carbon and soil; help mitigate climate change; and, has the potential to create an economic boom from carbon storage, forest regeneration, fire control, and ecotourism. These opportunities will breathe new life into the way we have traditionally used our State Forests for extractive purposes, and will correlate with other Great Eastern Ranges conservation initiatives: The Great Northern Koala Park, NSW, and The Great Forest National Park, Victoria.

The Great Southern Forest will pave the way for native forest use congruous with best practice in other countries. Compelling evidence was presented at the International Union for Conservation of Nature ('IUCN') World Parks Congress ('WPC')² from representatives from countries whose decision makers have overcome huge environmental challenges, connected fragmented landscapes, have started to restore degraded ones and watched wildlife return. Given the influence of climate change, and our extensive land clearing and native species extinction rate, the world is now watching Australia. We need solutions which counter the problems which propelled Australia's wildlife and habitat into such a degraded state.

Local National Parks Association members are mindful of a range of issues across land-based and marine parks with a current focus on the Great Southern Forest, as featured in Mike Thompson's article in the Autumn edition of Nature NSW.³ We, the authors of these materials, believe that the convergence of the following factors proves that a critical review of the management of native forests in southeast NSW is appropriate.

The koala has been a catalyst in this process, much as the campaign to save the leadbeater's possum has helped kick-start the Victorian Government's forest enquiry. Hundreds of thousands of koalas once roamed these southeast forests, yet now, the southeast region's koala population (best estimate 70–80 animals) is precarious and requires extensive areas of forest for dispersal and connection with the larger Shoalhaven and Southern Tablelands populations (Map 2). Given the tenuousness of the situation, National Parks & Wildlife Services (NPWS) is attempting a koala recovery program which includes relocating healthy koalas from Victoria. A major determining success factor is the extent to which the management of the forests can be weighted towards biodiversity protection rather than the current priority of pulpwood production. We thus need to focus on protecting the fragile population of koalas inhabiting the southern region's forests by safeguarding them from further destruction. Our koalas need one last fighting chance to survive. Putting an end to industrial logging of forests which were once occupied by koalas and which they now do not occupy—will support this last chance.



Map 2: Approximate location of Koala populations in the southern forest region.

A consideration in support of this recommendation is that the market for native forest timber has declined sharply and its importance to the regional economy and employment has been displaced by the expanding plantation industry. Over 80% of NSW sawn timber now comes from softwood plantations⁴. Native forest log production in the Eden Region declined by 36% between 2007–2013 due to plantation competition and a contracting Japanese market.

In past years, the native forest hardwood divisions of Forestry Corporation NSW ('FCNSW') made multimillion dollar losses⁵ at taxpayers' expense. NSW Government subsidies have amounted to about \$40 million over the past 3 years.⁶

Confidence in forestry's decision-making capacity is low. For example, in 2013, FCNSW revealed a loss to taxpayers of \$765,000 in 2010–2011 by having undersold 480 000 tonnes of hardwood logs, or about 240 000 mature eucalypts from the southern forest region. Instead of

being sold as millable hardwood, 80-90% of these trees were chipped and exported by South East Fibre Exports ('SEFE'), who run the native forest woodchip mill at Eden on the far south coast.

The Great Southern Forest has the potential to expand local employment and incomes in sustainable sectors and jobs, thus stabilising higher value and longer-term employment than the current short-term destruction of forests for wood chipping. As plantation timber jobs increase, jobs in the dying native forest logging and woodchipping sector are decreasing. In 2014 the woodchipping and logging employment figures were 300 people, and only about 30 people at the mill, and this number is shrinking.

With the creation of the Great Southern Forest, under an environmentally, economically and culturally responsive management model, jobs will multiply in forest restoration and reconnection, forest weed, pest and disease eradication, and ecotourism. Ideally, isolated threatened colonies of koalas could be given special protection against fire, logging and predators.

Tourism is the main industry of the southern region of NSW and currently employs 58 500 people. The number of annual visitors to the southern rivers area is increasing and the growing middle class of Asian visitors seeking natural eco-tourist activities can be capitalized on. NSW has the potential to project a clean, green image as successfully done by New Zealand which now earns \$11.8 billion per year from tourism which is primarily based on the natural experience. Natural landscapes and scenery are the top factor for visitors choosing to visit New Zealand⁷. By ending native forest logging in south east NSW, attention will turn to promoting activities which allow tourists to engage with the beauty of nature, unimpeded by the offensive sight of empty logged coups.

The Great Southern Forest will support carbon sequestration and climate mitigation targets. In the short to medium term, ending logging in the 432 757ha of the SFR⁸ will result in between 1.2 and 1.5 million tonnes of avoided emissions per year. At a price for carbon of, say, \$13 per tonne, this could earn between \$15.6 million and \$19.5 million per annum. At the median wage rate of \$70,000 pa this would generate up to 278 FTE¹ jobs.

Thus, tourism also offers a viable economic alternative to failing commercial forestry, with its declining output, diminishing employment and increasing non-acceptance by the public. The region's native forest logging activities have even been described as 'a welfare-based industry'. As new reputable industries are generated, so would jobs in the consequent flow on of other commercial industries and essential service providers.

On a global and national front, the emergence of climate change and emissions reduction offer the potential for an alternative funding model for native forest management. Proper recognition needs to be accorded the carbon stored in standing native forests and the role it could play in a national carbon emissions reduction scheme.

This will require innovative and progressive political leadership. In his essay *The Land Ethic*, conservationist Aldo Leopold articulated the need for, and the ethical basis of, a new relationship between people and the land. He imagined the awakening of an ecological conscience that redefines humanity as part of nature, rather than as its external conqueror. The dire conservation challenges he observed—soil erosion, water pollution, and wildlife loss—require solutions based not merely on ecological expediency, but on ethical conviction.⁹

Given that the RFAs for the southern forest region ('SFR') terminate in 2019 and 2021, it is essential that we promote the message that an RFA rollover under a 'business as usual' model

¹ Full Time Equivalent

is not acceptable. National Parks Association members at local, state and national levels strongly support the end to the RFA regime.

The RFAs for the SFR were signed in 1999 and 2001, before climate change emerged as an additional and compounding threat to habitats, to biodiversity and to nature's ability to store carbon. We have the capacity to address these threats by not using our natural resources for any extractive purpose and by using true renewable energy sources which would honestly help mitigate a changing climate. Scientists have commented: "In some respects, the RFAs must be viewed as being the antithesis of economic and environmental success"¹⁰.

Our authors have witnessed first-hand how logging can destroy the heritage of Indigenous people. In early 2010, logging took place on designated sacred Aboriginal ground and koala habitat in Mumbulla State Forest.

The Aboriginal Boards of Management of the Biamanga and Gulaga National Parks made urgent representations to the Minister for the Environment and to FCNSW to stop the logging of sensitive forest coups. However, FCNSW logged these coups within weeks of these representations. Community protest, a 'walk in' led by Traditional Owners to reclaim the land, and representations to government, brought an end to the logging after much damage and offence was experienced. These compartments formed a vital wildlife habitat for koalas and other native animals and contained several important sacred sites. Recent logging and proposed logging continues to fragment and break connections between forests. The Great Southern Forest would stop this type of insensitivity to Indigenous culture and sacred lands and protect wildlife corridors.

CONCLUSION

In summary, enactment of this large-scale integrated landscape will conserve all native forests in the southern region of NSW. Examples of benefits to the natural and human worlds by the creation of the Great Southern Forest include that:

- Supporting carbon sequestration will help Australia meet climate mitigation commitments
- Jobs can be generated in this economically depressed region, helping replace those being shed in the dying native forest logging sector
- Degraded, fragmented and disconnected forests can begin to be restored
- Isolated and highly endangered koala clusters can be given the opportunity to connect
- Increased protection can be afforded to many other endangered species in these southeast State forests
- Water can be conserved and degraded soils protected to improve forest health
- Valuable fishing and oyster farming industries can be protected against frequently suffering from polluted run-off from logged catchments
- Jobs in the mainstream tourist industry, the main employer in the region, can be protected and expanded and new dynamic commercial opportunities, including ecotourism, can be developed.

The Great Southern Forest has latitude, longitude and altitude. It could provide an internationally acknowledged model to complement those already being developed or implemented in other countries. The uniqueness of this imperative is defined by the characteristics and nature of the southern region of NSW; hence, this document has been customized to suit those requirements.

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By adopting a connect, protect and restore approach to forest management, the Great Southern Forest will regenerate forests, which will help them to regain resilience from drought and fire and restore them to their naturally occurring beauty, supporting all life, from the mountains to the coastal seas, their soils, water and carbon stores.

The time has come for action to ensure the future of the koala, and other forest dwellers, by establishing the GSF as part of the national conservation initiative. This belief has proven to be justified by the compelling evidence presented at the IUCN's World Parks Congress (WPC) from many countries which have overcome huge environmental challenges; connected fragmented landscapes, restored degraded ones and watched wildlife return.

The GSF will focus global attention on Australia for having the world's largest protected habitat conservation area of 428,008 hectares of public land. The GSF will improve Australia's appalling extinction rate reputation by saving hundreds of faunal and floral species. The GSF will also help repair Australia's, and in particular, New South Wales' reputation as having some of the world's most degraded landscapes.

Recommendations

The creators of the Great Southern Forest recommend that, within the southern forest region of NSW, the State and Commonwealth Governments:

1. Do not renew the RFAs and stop logging (and burning) native forests, and supplant all the State Forests with a connected, protected and restored landscape known in perpetuity as the Great Southern Forest.
2. That the Australian Government emulate the six principles of the Maruia Declaration (circa 1977) which helped to bring an end to native forest logging in New Zealand that:
 - a. Native forests, wherever they remain, need recognition and protection in law.
 - b. The wholesale burning of indigenous forests and wildlife has no place in a civilized society.
 - c. The logging of virgin forests should be phased out by 1978 (it ended in 2002).
 - d. Our remaining publicly owned native forests should be placed in the hands of an organization that has a clear and undivided responsibility to protect them.
 - e. To reduce commercial pressures on native forests, the growing of fine quality exotic and native timbers on land not presently forested should be given encouragement.
 - f. It is prudent to be conservative in our consumption of these forest products, especially newsprint and packaging paper, which make heavy demands on our precious resources of land, energy and water¹¹.
3. At least match the New Zealand's Government's 'end native forest logging \$120 million fund' to establish other industries for regional jobs such as in ecotourism.
4. Develop adjustments for a State Forests and National Parks & Wildlife Service package for a new management structure in consultation with stakeholders and scientific advisers.
5. Create culturally sensitive areas for the purposes of conservation-related activities, environmental services, carbon accounting and ecotourism.
6. Establish a restructuring and retraining package for displaced workers and some regional assistance.
7. Develop agreements with private forest owners for cooperation on developing protective corridors across tenures.
8. Embrace the spirit and intent of the World Wildlife Fund to:
 - a. Promote sustainable forest management practices that provide an economic alternative to forest conversion



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- b. Establish expanded, strengthened and well-connected networks of protected areas
- c. Remove unsustainably produced agriculture and forestry products from global supply chains
- d. Strengthen and clarify land use rights
- e. Establish mechanisms that place greater value on ecosystem services like water quality, soil stabilization, erosion control and climate change mitigation.

Kim Taysom & Bronte Somerset

APPENDIX A: THREATENED FAUNAL SPECIES & EXTINCT FAUNAL SPECIES

THREATENED SPECIES LIST - THREATENED AMPHIBIANS, BATS, BIRDS, MARINE MAMMALS AND MARSUPIALS OF SOUTH EAST COASTAL PLAINS CMA SUB-REGION



Map 3: South East Coastal Plains CMA sub-region

This shows the area from which this list of threatened species is taken. It is **only a part of** the southern forest regions.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/cmaSearchResults.aspx?SubCmaId=4968>

| Scientific name | Common name | Type of species | NSW status |
|--|--|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Heleioporus australiacus | Giant Burrowing Frog | Animal > Amphibians | Vulnerable |
| 2. Litoria aurea | Green and Golden Bell Frog | Animal > Amphibians | Endangered |
| 3. Mixophyes balbus | Stuttering Frog | Animal > Amphibians | Endangered |
| 4. Falsistrellus tasmaniensis | Eastern False Pipistrelle | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 5. Kerivoula papuensis | Golden-tipped Bat | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 6. Miniopterus australis | Little Bentwing-bat | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 7. Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis | Eastern Bentwing-bat | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 8. Mormopterus norfolkensis | Eastern Freetail-bat | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 9. Myotis macropus | Southern Myotis | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 10. Pteropus poliocephalus | Grey-headed Flying-fox | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 11. Scoteanax rueppellii | Greater Broad-nosed Bat | Animal > Bats | Vulnerable |
| 12. Anseranas semipalmata | Magpie Goose | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 13. Botaurus poiciloptilus | Australasian Bittern | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 14. Burhinus grallarius | Bush Stone-curlew | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 15. Calamanthus fuliginosus | Striated Fieldwren | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 16. Calidris alba | Sanderling | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 17. Calyptorhynchus lathami | Glossy Black-Cockatoo | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 18. Charadrius mongolus | Lesser Sand-plover | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 19. Climacteris picumnus victoriae | Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies) | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 20. Esacus magnirostris | Beach Stone-curlew | Animal > Birds | Critically |

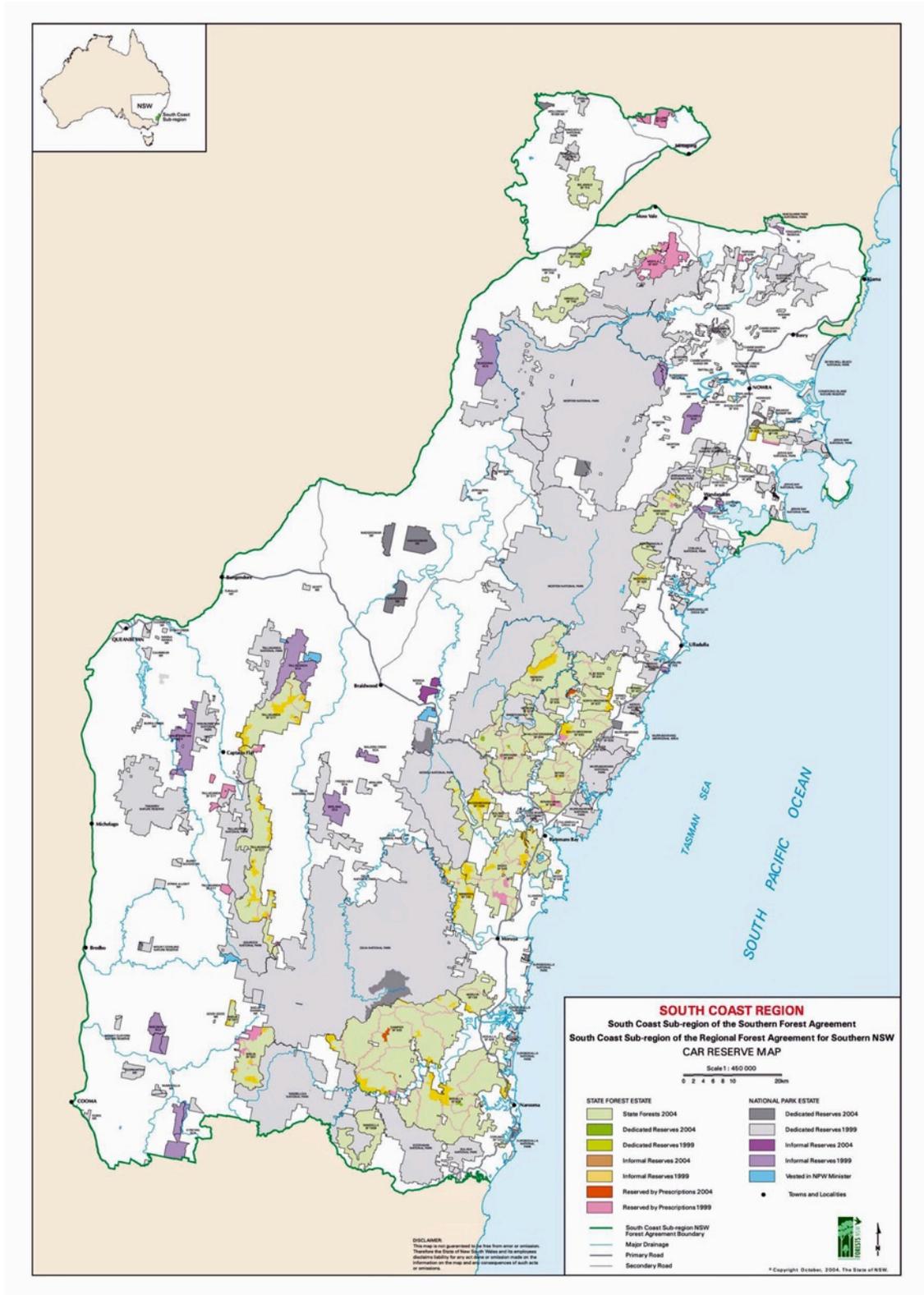
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| Scientific name | Common name | Type of species | NSW status |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Endangered |
| 21. <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> | Grey Falcon | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 22. <i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i> | Purple-crowned Lorikeet | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 23. <i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i> | Sooty Oystercatcher | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 24. <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> | Pied Oystercatcher | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 25. <i>Irediparra gallinacea</i> | Comb-crested Jacana | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 26. <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i> | Black Bittern | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 27. <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | Swift Parrot | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 28. <i>Limosa limosa</i> | Black-tailed Godwit | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 29. <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> | Square-tailed Kite | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 30. <i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i> | Hooded Robin (south-eastern form) | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 31. <i>Neophema chrysogaster</i> | Orange-bellied Parrot | Animal > Birds | Critically Endangered |
| 32. <i>Neophema pulchella</i> | Turquoise Parrot | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 33. <i>Ninox connivens</i> | Barking Owl | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 34. <i>Ninox strenua</i> | Powerful Owl | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 35. <i>Oxyura australis</i> | Blue-billed Duck | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 36. <i>Pachycephala olivacea</i> | Olive Whistler | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 37. <i>Pandion cristatus</i> | Eastern Osprey | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 38. <i>Petroica rodinogaster</i> | Pink Robin | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 39. <i>Pezoporus wallicus wallicus</i> | Eastern Ground Parrot | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 40. <i>Ptilinopus superbus</i> | Superb Fruit-Dove | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 41. <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> | Diamond Firetail | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 42. <i>Sternula albifrons</i> | Little Tern | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 43. <i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> | Hooded Plover | Animal > Birds | Critically Endangered |
| 44. <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> | Masked Owl | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 45. <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i> | Sooty Owl | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 46. <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> | Regent Honeyeater | Animal > Birds | Critically Endangered |
| 47. <i>Pterodroma nigripennis</i> | Black-winged Petrel | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 48. <i>Pterodroma solandri</i> | Providence Petrel | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 49. <i>Diomedea exulans</i> | Wandering Albatross | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 50. <i>Diomedea gibsoni</i> | Gibson's Albatross | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 51. <i>Macronectes halli</i> | Northern Giant-Petrel | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 52. <i>Thalassarche cauta</i> | Shy Albatross | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 53. <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> | Black-browed Albatross | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 54. <i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i> | Gang-gang Cockatoo | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 55. <i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i> | Little Lorikeet | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 56. <i>Petroica phoenicea</i> | Flame Robin | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 57. <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> | Little Eagle | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 58. <i>Petroica boodang</i> | Scarlet Robin | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |

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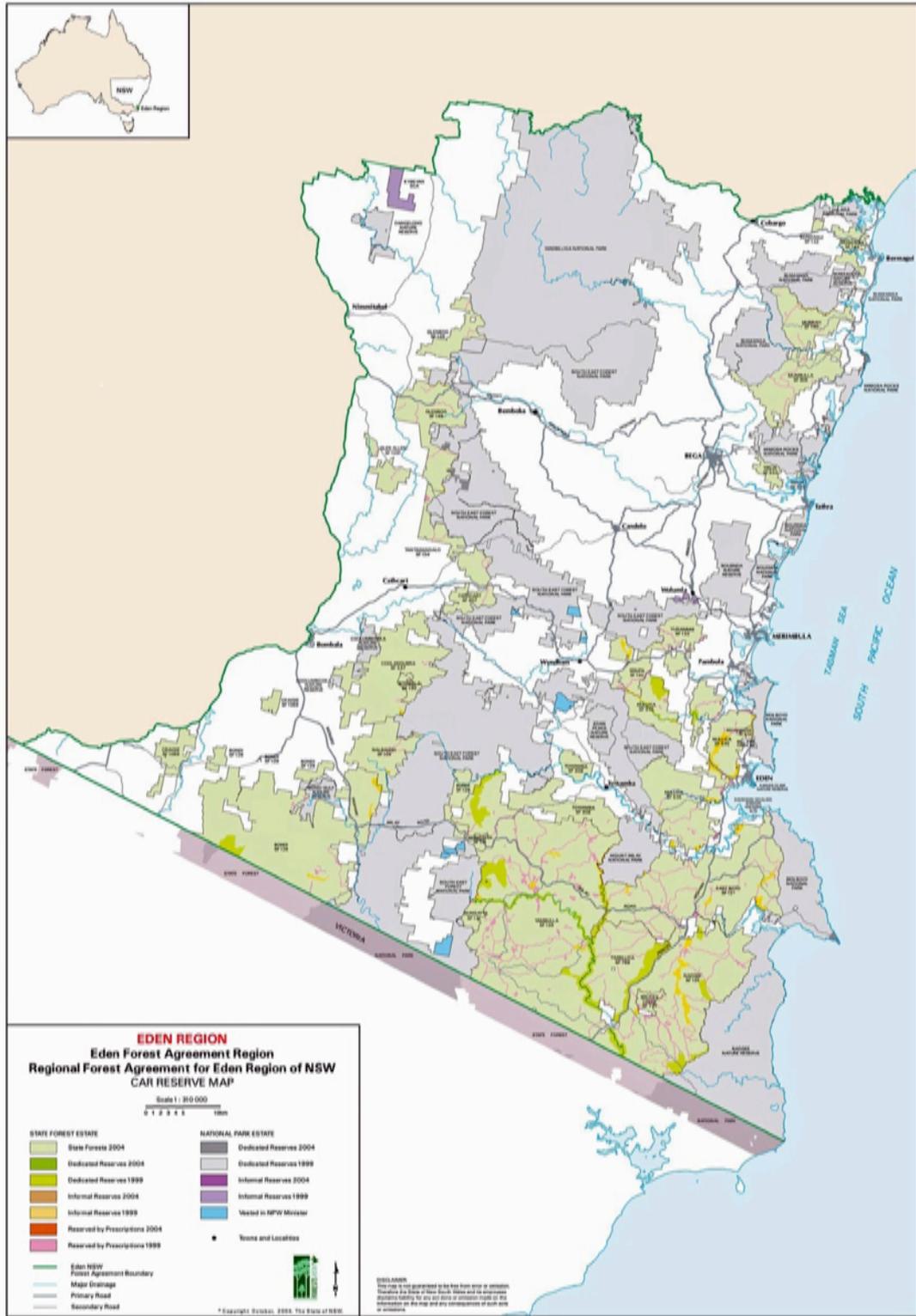
| Scientific name | Common name | Type of species | NSW status |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 59. <i>Circus assimilis</i> | Spotted Harrier | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 60. <i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i> | Varied Sittella | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 61. <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> | White-fronted Chat | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 62. <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | Curlew Sandpiper | Animal > Birds | Endangered |
| 63. <i>Falco subniger</i> | Black Falcon | Animal > Birds | Vulnerable |
| 64. <i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i> | New Zealand Fur-seal | Animal > Marine Mammals | Vulnerable |
| 65. <i>Arctocephalus pusillus doriferus</i> | Australian Fur-seal | Animal > Marine Mammals | Vulnerable |
| 66. <i>Dugong dugon</i> | Dugong | Animal > Marine Mammals | Endangered |
| 67. <i>Eubalaena australis</i> | Southern Right Whale | Animal > Marine Mammals | Endangered |
| 68. <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> | Humpback Whale | Animal > Marine Mammals | Vulnerable |
| 69. <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> | Sperm Whale | Animal > Marine Mammals | Vulnerable |
| 70. <i>Cercartetus nanus</i> | Eastern Pygmy-possum | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 71. <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> | Spotted-tailed Quoll | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 72. <i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> | Southern Brown Bandicoot (eastern) | Animal > Marsupials | Endangered |
| 73. <i>Petaurus australis</i> | Yellow-bellied Glider | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 74. <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> | Squirrel Glider | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 75. <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> | Brush-tailed Phascogale | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 76. <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> | Koala | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 77. <i>Potorous tridactylus</i> | Long-nosed Potoroo | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |
| 78. <i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> | White-footed Dunnart | Animal > Marsupials | Vulnerable |

APPENDIX B: MAPS OF THE SOUTHERN FOREST REGION



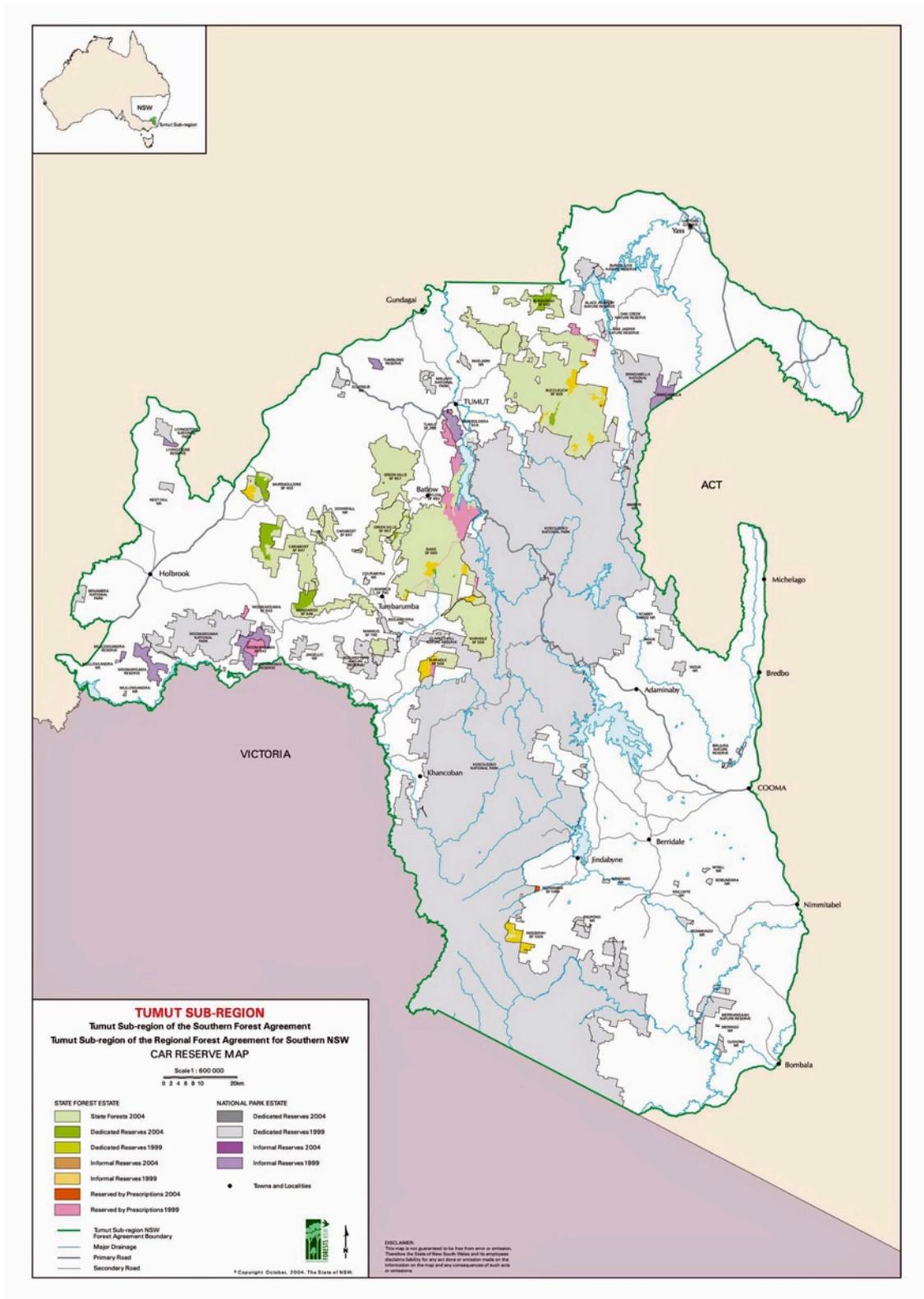
Map 4: South Coast sub-region of the southern forest region

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Map 5: Eden region of the southern forest region

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¹ Christina Woods, *Nature's Trust*. Tim Flannery. Atmosphere of Hope.

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- ² World Parks Congress, IUCN. Sydney Olympic Park, 13-19 November 2014
 - ³ *Great Southern Koala Forest*: Mike Thompson, NPA's Nature magazine, Autumn 2015
 - ⁴ Ajani, J. (2010) *Australia's forestry crisis—how it happened and what to do*. Fenner School Seminar Series. ANU.
 - ⁵ https://www.audit.nsw.gov.au/ArticleDocuments/292/26_Volume_Nine_2013_Forestry_Corporation_NSW_Trading_as_Forestry_Corporation.pdf.aspx?Embed=Y
 - ⁶ For a succinct overview see: Ajani, Judith. (2014) *Key Information for NSW Forest Policy Today*, Australian National University. <http://www.serca.org.au/research/2013/Ajani.pdf>
 - ⁷ Tourism New Zealand, Visitor Experience
<http://www.tourismnewzealand.com/markets-stats/research/infographics/visitor-experience/>
 - ⁸ Perkins, F., Macintosh, A. (2012) Logging or carbon credits. Comparing the financial returns from forest-based activities in NSW's Southern Forestry Region. *The Australian Institute*. Technical Brief No. 23, June 2013, ISSN 1836-9014
 - ⁹ Goldberg, T. L. et al. (2015) The need for a global health ethic. *The Lancet*, Vol 386, Issue 10007, e37-e39
 - ¹⁰ Lindenmayer, D.B., Blair, D., McBurney, L., Banks, S.C. (2015) The need for a comprehensive reassessment of the Regional Forest Agreements in Australia. *Pacific Conservation Biology*, 2015, 21, 266–270. 11.12.2015
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1071/PC15042>
 - ¹¹ Alan Reid, Impacts and effectiveness of logging bans in natural forests: New Zealand. in: *Forests Out of Bounds: Impacts and Effectiveness of Logging Bans in Natural Forests in Asia-Pacific*. Edited by Patrick B. Durst, Thomas R. Waggener, Thomas Enters and Tan Lay Cheng. Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok, Thailand. 2001.
<http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/003/X6967E/x6967e05.htm>