

PART 1

THE STANDARDS

CRITERION 1

MANAGE INDIGENOUS FORESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED AND REGISTERED SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (SFM) PLANS AND PERMITS

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GOAL 1.1: DRAFT SFM PLANS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL ADDRESS THE MATTERS SET OUT IN PART 3A AND THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE FORESTS ACT 1949

INDICATOR 1.1.1

Compliance with Part 3A and the Second Schedule to the Forests Act

STANDARD 1.1.1.1

SFM Plans shall include the following information:

1. Land description and tenure (should be accompanied by copies of current Certificates of Title (where issued) and plans). Ownership, or the right to harvest indigenous timber from the forest, shall be clearly established. In the case of Māori land where legal title may not be

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GOAL 1.1: SFM PERMIT APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL ADDRESS THE MATTERS SET OUT IN PART 3A AND THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE FORESTS ACT 1949

INDICATOR 1.1.1

Compliance with Part 3A and the Second Schedule to the Forests Act

STANDARD 1.1.1.1

SFM Permit Applications shall include the following information:

1. Land description including current copies of relevant Certificate(s) of Title where issued. Ownership, or the right to harvest indigenous timber from the forest, shall be clearly established. In the case of Māori land where legal title may not be

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available, documents (for example Trust Deeds) establishing the rights of the trustees to make decisions regarding management of the forest on behalf of the owners shall be available. A group of owners of a number of landholdings may submit a draft SFM Plan for their forests.

2. The full names and physical addresses of the owners of the landholding or landholdings (applicants).
3. Forest description, including a description and maps showing forest types and sites of previous logging.
4. Relevant requirements under the applicable District and Regional Plans.
5. The term for which the plan will be in force.
6. Forest inventory information on:
 - › the names and species of timber and tree ferns to be harvested;
 - › details of the proposed volume of timber to be harvested;

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available, documents (for example Trust Deeds) establishing the rights of the trustees to make decisions regarding management of the forest on behalf of the owners shall be available.

2. The full name and physical address of the owners of the landholding or landholdings (applicants).
3. A description of the forest including a map showing the forest area covered by the application.
4. An estimate of the timber resource present on the forest area, by species (an inventory by the landowner is not mandatory, but MAF may elect to undertake such forest appraisal or inventory as deemed necessary to adequately describe the forest and check/obtain volume estimates).
6. Prescriptions for the protection of the forest from pests, stock, fire and other threats.
7. Measures to be taken to retain (and where appropriate

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- › forest inventory information to justify the proposed levels (rates) of harvest.
- 7. Forest management and monitoring prescriptions.
- 8. Prescriptions for the protection of the forest from pests, stock, fire and other threats.
- 9. Measures to be taken to retain (and where appropriate enhance) flora and fauna and soil and water quality.

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CRITERION 2

RETAIN AND ENHANCE NATURAL VALUES

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GOAL 2.1: SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS EMPLOYED RETAIN THE FOREST'S NATURAL VALUES

INDICATOR 2.1.1

Flora and fauna species

STANDARD 2.1.1.1

Flora and fauna species and assemblages are maintained.

INDICATOR 2.1.2

Presence of old, large trees with high habitat values

STANDARD 2.1.2.1

A proportion of old trees with high habitat values shall be identified and retained to undergo natural mortality processes. Numbers to be retained (by species) will be determined on the basis of forest type, structure and flora and fauna present, and may be specified in conditions attached to approved Annual Logging Plans.

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SFM PLANS**STANDARD 2.1.2.2**

A proportion of trees across all size classes shall be retained to complete their growth cycle and maintain a representation of old trees with high habitat values within the forest.

INDICATOR 2.1.3

Stand composition, structure, regenerative patterns and growth

STANDARD 2.1.3.1

Stand composition and structure shall, as far as possible, be maintained consistent with unmanaged forest except where beech and other light-demanding species are managed in coupes.

INDICATOR 2.1.4

Forest margins, wetlands and natural clearings

STANDARD 2.1.4.1

Harvesting close to forest margins (within 20 metres) is restricted to single trees and small groups, to maintain natural values associated with forest margins, wetlands and natural clearings.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 2.1.2.2**

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SFM PLANS**GOAL 2.2: SILVICULTURAL PRACTICES MEET SECOND SCHEDULE PRESCRIPTIONS****INDICATOR 2.2.1**

Harvest selection intensity and distribution

STANDARD 2.2.1.1

Harvesting of kauri and podocarp species shall be confined to single trees or groups of up to three to five trees.

STANDARD 2.2.1.2

Kauri and podocarp species shall be harvested using low-impact techniques.

STANDARD 2.2.1.3

Where ground-based harvesting of kauri and podocarp species is to be undertaken, temporary access tracks established **should:**

- › avoid damage to valuable tree stocks and minimise damage to other vegetation;
- › be sited on well drained topography;

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- › minimise formation work (cutting, filling, side-casting);
- › limit the need for machines to move off the tracks to undertake timber extraction.

STANDARD 2.2.1.4

On steep slopes (generally regarded as over 25°) and on poorly drained soils, landowners shall use helicopters where necessary to protect soils and maintain water quality for harvesting kauri and podocarp species. Rules in Regional and District Plans may determine slope limits for ground-based forest operations.

STANDARD 2.2.1.5

Pre-harvest assessment of the forest shall be undertaken, and trees selected for harvest in the first instance shall be those that:

- › are showing advanced signs of crown dieback;
- › have sustained major damage to their crowns or stems from natural or other causes;
- › have sustained major damage to their root systems likely to affect their health or stability;

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- › have major stem rots likely to affect their health or stability.

STANDARD 2.2.1.6

Harvesting shall be restricted, as far as possible, to the selective removal of trees predisposed to windthrow or early death, providing that a proportion of trees are retained to undergo natural processes and provide habitat for flora and fauna.

STANDARD 2.2.1.7

Harvesting of shade-tolerant and exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species shall be confined to single trees or groups of up to three to five trees.

STANDARD 2.2.1.8

Shade-tolerant and exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species shall be harvested using low-impact techniques.

STANDARD 2.2.1.9

Where ground based harvesting of shade-tolerant and exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species is to be undertaken

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temporary access tracks established should:

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- › be sited on well drained topography;
- › minimise formation work (cutting, filling, side-casting);
- › limit the need for machines to move off the tracks to undertake timber extraction.

STANDARD 2.2.1.10

In harvesting shade-tolerant and exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species, gap creation shall take natural regeneration processes into account.

STANDARD 2.2.1.11

The maximum beech coupe size shall generally be 0.5 hectares.

STANDARD 2.2.1.12

MAF may elect to decline an application for the harvesting of beech coupes larger than 0.5 hectares and less than

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20 hectares, if such harvesting would result in:

- › a significant adverse impact on flora, fauna or other natural values;
- › a significant increase in soil erosion or in the risk of soil erosion;
- › a significant adverse impact on drainage or aquatic ecosystems;
- › a significant impact on indigenous forest regeneration;
- › a significant adverse impact on the amenity values of the forest.

STANDARD 2.2.1.13

Before harvesting any coupe within a distance from a harvested coupe equal to the width of the harvested coupe, regeneration on the harvested coupe must have reached a predominant mean height of 4 metres and have reached a stocking of the harvested species equal to or greater than the forest before harvesting.

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SFM PLANS**INDICATOR 2.2.2**

Restocking of harvested kauri, podocarps and shade-tolerant or exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species

STANDARD 2.2.2.1

Where advanced growth is insufficient to replace harvested stems, nursery-raised seedlings of the same species as harvested shall be planted at the rate of five seedlings, at least 60 centimetres high, per tree harvested.

STANDARD 2.2.2.2

Seedlings or seed collected for this purpose shall be sourced from the ecological district in which the seedlings are to be planted. (Species can exhibit local variation and have distinct physical traits that may be genetically controlled.)

INDICATOR 2.2.3

Restocking of harvested beech and light-demanding species

STANDARD 2.2.3.1

If regeneration is lacking five years after harvest, planting of

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 2.2.2**

Restocking of harvested kauri, podocarps and shade-tolerant or exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species

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INDICATOR 2.2.3

Restocking of harvested beech and light-demanding species

STANDARD 2.2.3.1

If regeneration is lacking five years after harvest, planting of

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seedlings shall be undertaken, accompanied by site preparation as required to provide seedlings with competition-free sites.

STANDARD 2.2.3.2

Planting density, coupled with natural regeneration, should be no less than about 500 sph but will be determined on the basis of initial inventory information or subsequent forest inspection.

STANDARD 2.2.3.3

Beech species seedlings or seed collected for this purpose shall be sourced from the ecological district in which the seedlings are to be planted. (Species can exhibit local variation and have distinct physical traits that may be genetically controlled.)

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seedlings shall be undertaken, accompanied by site preparation as required to provide seedlings with competition-free sites.

STANDARD 2.2.3.2

Planting density, coupled with natural regeneration, should be no less than about 500 sph but will be determined on the basis of initial forest appraisal/ description information or subsequent forest inspection.

STANDARD 2.2.3.3

Beech species seedlings or seed collected for this purpose shall be sourced from the ecological district in which the seedlings are to be planted. (Species can exhibit local variation and have distinct physical traits that may be genetically controlled.)

SFM PLANS**GOAL 2.3: REPRESENTATIVE AREAS ARE SET ASIDE TO PROTECT EXAMPLES OF FOREST****INDICATOR 2.3.1**

Identification of forest types/habitats not well represented in protected areas

STANDARD 2.3.1.1

Representative areas not exceeding 20 percent of the total forest area to which the SFM Plan relates shall either:

1. be of an adequate size and location to be accurately representative and adequately protective of such flora, fauna and other conservation values in the region concerned; or
2. provide adequate protection for the flora, fauna and other conservation values in the representative area together with any indigenous forest land protected under any Act in the region concerned.

STANDARD 2.3.1.2

Harvesting shall not be undertaken in a representative area.

SFM PERMITS**GOAL 2.3: REPRESENTATIVE AREAS ARE SET ASIDE TO PROTECT EXAMPLES OF FOREST****INDICATOR 2.3.1**

Identification of forest types/habitats not well represented in protected areas

STANDARD 2.3.1.1

Representative areas not exceeding 20 percent of the total forest area to which the SFM Permit relates shall either:

1. be of an adequate size and location to be accurately representative and adequately protective of such flora, fauna and other conservation values in the region concerned; or
2. provide adequate protection for the flora, fauna and other conservation values in the representative area together with any indigenous forest land protected under any Act in the region concerned.

STANDARD 2.3.1.2

Harvesting shall not be undertaken in a representative area.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 2.3.1.3**

Where a representative area is set aside, a map clearly showing the boundaries of the area(s) shall be attached to the registered SFM Plan.

GOAL 2.4: THE SUITE OF INDIGENOUS SPECIES PRESENT IN THE FOREST IS MAINTAINED

INDICATOR 2.4.1

Selected indicator species remain at expected levels of abundance

STANDARD 2.4.1.1

Native animal (including invertebrates, which may be among the most effective indicators of maintenance of natural values) and plant species' populations/presence, as indicated by selected indicator species, shall remain comparable with similar unmanaged forest.

STANDARD 2.4.1.2

Where threatened flora or fauna species are present in the forest, appropriate prescriptions for their protection are to be incorporated in an approved SFM Plan.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 2.3.1.3**

Where a representative area is set aside, a map clearly showing the boundaries of the area(s) shall be attached to the registered SFM Permit.

GOAL 2.4: THE SUITE OF INDIGENOUS SPECIES PRESENT IN THE FOREST IS MAINTAINED

INDICATOR 2.4.1

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STANDARD 2.4.1.2

Where threatened flora or fauna species are present in the forest, appropriate prescriptions for their protection shall be incorporated in an approved SFM Permit.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 2.4.1.3**

In applying prescriptions/ conditions for the protection of flora and fauna, MAF must have regard to recommendations of DOC.

INDICATOR 2.4.2

Stand composition and structure does not reflect comparable unmanaged forest nearby

STANDARD 2.4.2.1

Forest modified by logging or other practices shall be managed so as to enable forest composition and structure to return to a near-natural state over time.

INDICATOR 2.4.3

Silvicultural tending

STANDARD 2.4.3.1

Where tending is proposed for all or selected stands in the forest, the silvicultural regimes shall be fully described in SFM Plans and must promote forest composition, structure and stocking consistent with natural patterns.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 2.4.1.3**

In applying prescriptions/ conditions for the protection of flora and fauna, MAF shall have regard to recommendations of DOC.

INDICATOR 2.4.2

Not applicable

STANDARD 2.4.2.1

Not applicable

INDICATOR 2.4.3

Not applicable

STANDARD 2.4.3.1

Not applicable

CRITERION 3

MAINTAIN THE ABILITY OF THE FOREST TO PROVIDE NON-DIMINISHING HARVESTS

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GOAL 3.1: RESOURCE INFORMATION IS SUFFICIENT IN COVERAGE, ACCURACY AND PRECISION

INDICATOR 3.1.1

Inventory of volume, density and size class by forest type and species

STANDARD 3.1.1.1

The names (and species) of timber trees and tree ferns proposed to be harvested shall be identified, and inventory information presented must be sufficient to justify the level of harvest proposed by the owner.

STANDARD 3.1.1.2

Forest description, using the forest reconnaissance or other suitable method, shall be undertaken in conjunction with the inventory of timber resources, to provide a qualitative assessment of the

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GOAL 3.1: RESOURCE INFORMATION IS SUFFICIENT

INDICATOR 3.1.1

Appraisal of volume and species (estimate only, required of volume by species)

STANDARD 3.1.1.1

The names (and species) of timber trees and tree ferns proposed to be harvested shall be identified.

STANDARD 3.1.1.2

Forest description, using the forest reconnaissance or other suitable method, shall be undertaken to provide a qualitative assessment of the forest and permit the resultant forest types to be related to

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forest and allow the resultant forest types to be related to broad environmental patterns including disturbance histories. Forest description shall include a list of observed fauna species and flora species present within height tiers. It shall also note dominant species and site characteristics including slope, aspect, drainage, and signs of animal impacts.

STANDARD 3.1.1.3

Forest assessment covers non-commercial and commercial tree species.

STANDARD 3.1.1.4

The minimum timber measurements required, by species, are diameter at breast height (dbh 1.4 metres above ground level) with deduction as appropriate for visible abnormality (excessive butt swell, fluting/flanging) that renders any section of a tree bole (or toplog) not capable of being milled, the height of the main stem of the tree to a predetermined top diameter

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broad environmental patterns including disturbance histories. Forest description shall include a list of observed fauna species and flora species, and site characteristics including slope, aspect, drainage, and signs of animal impacts.

STANDARD 3.1.1.3

Forest assessment is largely confined to commercial tree species.

STANDARD 3.1.1.4

The minimum timber measurements required, by species, are diameter at breast height (dbh 1.4 metres above ground level) with deduction as appropriate for visible abnormality (excessive butt swell, fluting/flanging) that renders any section of a tree bole (or toplog) not capable of being milled, the height of the main stem of the tree to a predetermined top diameter

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(usually 15 centimetres, or the point at which the main stem branches into the crown), and estimates of centre girth diameter and length of any toplogs.

STANDARD 3.1.1.5

Size class distributions shall be tabulated that indicate the density of stems within predetermined diameter classes.

STANDARD 3.1.1.6

Inventory and data presentation shall also include regeneration and advanced growth (density per hectare of seedlings, saplings and poles within size classes) for all species proposed to be managed.

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(usually 15 centimetres, or the point at which the main stem branches into the crown), and estimates of centre girth diameter and length of any toplogs.

STANDARD 3.1.1.5

Not applicable

STANDARD 3.1.1.6

Forest appraisal data shall include estimates of regeneration and advanced growth (density per hectare of seedlings, saplings and poles within size classes) for all species proposed to be managed. These data can be obtained by MAF using suitable low intensity bounded plot inventory procedures where information included in an SFM Permit application is deemed insufficient.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 3.1.1.7**

Volume, by species, on a per hectare basis and for the forest area, is a necessary output of inventory. Standing volume is the legal basis for describing the timber resource and the allowable harvest. The Forests Act is not specific as to timber quality, so the *total* volume present of merchantable dimension, based on external measurement, for each species proposed to be harvested, is the minimum essential output of forest inventory.

STANDARD 3.1.1.8

The inventory method shall be described in draft SFM Plans, including the specific rules adopted for measurement (e.g. minimum tree/log size specifications). Where volume is described in log quality classes, rules for differentiating those log quality classes shall also be included.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 3.1.1.7**

Volume, by species, and for the forest area, is a necessary output of forest appraisal and description. Standing volume is the legal basis for describing the timber resource and the allowable harvest. The Forests Act is not specific as to timber quality, so the *total* volume present of merchantable dimension, based on external measurement, for each species proposed to be harvested, is the minimum essential output of forest appraisal and description.

STANDARD 3.1.1.8

Where forest appraisal to confirm SFM Permit volume assessment and/or forest description is undertaken by MAF this will be by low intensity inventory by:

1. aerial counting of emergent species, supported by a sample of measurements of dbh and height; or
2. a number of sample transects or bounded plots (typically of area between 0.05 and 0.1 hectare per sample unit,

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sample unit area used being dependent on forest type and species composition, but consistent within forest type once decided) for species that cannot be accurately counted (trees measured in these sample units include those of the species proposed for harvest and other species as required to sufficiently describe tree species' contribution to stand composition and natural values, e.g. by calculation of basal area of species other than those proposed for harvest); or

3. a combination of the above methods, suitable to, and depending on, the forest type(s) comprising the forest area, with methods used being consistent with any MAF Standard Operating Procedure(s), and being documented in SFM Permit field inspection reporting.

SFM PLANS**INDICATOR 3.1.2****Inventory accuracy and precision****STANDARD 3.1.2.1**

Inventory results shall be accompanied by calculated confidence intervals or probable limits of error for estimates of stand density, basal area and volume by species, except where 100 percent enumeration of the commercial species has been undertaken. The results obtained from the inventory shall be sufficiently accurate and precise to justify the sustainable harvest rates proposed for individual species, preferably within probable limits of error of ± 20 percent at 95 percent limits of confidence.

STANDARD 3.1.2.2

Where inventory precision levels for any species fall outside the recommended limits a conservative approach shall be adopted in establishing rates of harvest in keeping with the quality of the inventory information.

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 3.1.2****Forest appraisal accuracy and precision****STANDARD 3.1.2.1**

Where forest appraisal sample measurements are sufficient to enable calculation of confidence intervals or probable limits of error for estimates of volume by species, these shall be included in forest description.

STANDARD 3.1.2.2

Proposed harvest rates shall be amended where any field assessment by MAF indicates a lesser volume of timber present than estimates contained in a SFM Permit application.

SFM PLANS**INDICATOR 3.1.3**

The rationale provided for proposed harvest rates

STANDARD 3.1.3.1

Proposed harvest rates shall be supported by information relating to growth rates for the tree component of the forest.

STANDARD 3.1.3.2

In the absence of detailed growth and modelling data for the forest, and given the likelihood that it will be a minimum of 10 years before data will become available from permanent sample plots, the establishment of initial harvest rates shall be undertaken on the basis of available information and shall be conservative.

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 3.1.3**

Not applicable

STANDARD 3.1.3.1

Not applicable

STANDARD 3.1.3.2

Not applicable

SFM PLANS**GOAL 3.2: HARVESTS DO NOT EXCEED RATES OF SPECIES/ STAND REPLACEMENT****INDICATOR 3.2.1****Harvest rates by species****STANDARD 3.2.1.1**

Harvest rates proposed in SFM Plans must be specified for individual species and by quality classes where relevant, and collectively for the forest area(s).

SFM PERMITS**GOAL 3.2: HARVESTS DO NOT EXCEED RATES OF SPECIES/ STAND REPLACEMENT****INDICATOR 3.2.1****Harvest rates by species****STANDARD 3.2.1.1**

The maximum harvests under a SFM Permit for the term of 10 years from date of registration are:

- › not more than 10 percent of the quantity of each species of indigenous timber (excluding roots) capable of being milled standing on the area of land specified in the permit; and
- › not more than 250 cubic metres of podocarp or kauri or shade-tolerant, exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species; and
- › not more than 500 cubic metres of beech or other light-demanding species.

A second or subsequent SFM Permit must not be issued in respect of any indigenous timber unless and until the quantity of each species of

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 3.2.1.2**

The length of any felling cycle shall be selected so that the maximum rate of harvest is no more than 5 percent of the stand volume/area for kauri and podocarp and shade-tolerant

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indigenous timber (capable of being milled irrespective of its quality, but excluding roots) standing in the area to which the permit will apply is at least equivalent to the quantity of each species standing in the area at the date of the grant of the previous permit.

No permit will be granted for an area of indigenous forest land that is specified:

- › in a SFM Plan as an area of land to which that plan applies; or
- › in a permit issued within the previous 18 months, as an area to which that permit applies; or
- › in a permit, registered within the previous ten years, as an area to which that permit applies.

STANDARD 3.2.1.2

Not applicable

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and exposure-sensitive broadleaved hardwood species managed under selection systems and no more than 10 percent for light-demanding species managed by group/coupe systems (generally only beech). It shall take into account existing stand structure, the ecological requirements of the species under management, and the likely impact on the forest of the management systems being employed. Harvests shall be distributed evenly across the forest compartment or compartments, all other things being equal (forest health, structure, disturbance history).

STANDARD 3.2.1.3

Approved sustainable rates of harvest, annual or periodic, shall not be exceeded. Landowners are required to maintain records of harvests undertaken (refer Criterion 7 of these standards and guidelines). These records will be requested by MAF when Annual Logging Plans are submitted for approval.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 3.2.1.3**

Approved sustainable harvests shall not be exceeded. Landowners are required to maintain records of harvests undertaken (refer Criterion 7 of these standards and guidelines). These records will be requested by MAF when Annual Logging Plans are submitted for approval.

SFM PLANS**INDICATOR 3.2.2**

Harvest of dead trees and naturally occurring windthrow

STANDARD 3.2.2.1

Allowable harvests shall include the recovery of windthrown and dead trees, as they become available, subject to maintenance of natural values (including stand structure and habitat trees), with the volume of windthrown and dead trees included in the specified allowable harvest. Harvests shall be distributed evenly across the forest or forest compartments, all other things being equal (forest health, structure, disturbance history).

GOAL 3.3: HARVESTING IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED ANNUAL LOGGING PLANS

INDICATOR 3.3.1

Harvest rates by species, harvest location and operational performance

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 3.2.2**

Harvest of dead trees and naturally occurring windthrow

STANDARD 3.2.2.1

Allowable harvests shall include the recovery of windthrown and dead trees, as they become available, subject to maintenance of natural values (including stand structure and habitat trees), with the volume of windthrown and dead trees included in the specified allowable harvest. Harvests shall be distributed evenly across the forest, all other things being equal (forest health, structure, disturbance history).

GOAL 3.3: HARVESTING IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED ANNUAL LOGGING PLANS

INDICATOR 3.3.1

Harvest rates by species, harvest location and operational performance

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 3.3.1.1**

Annual Logging Plans shall be submitted for approval by MAF each year a harvest is proposed. They shall be approved prior to work for harvesting timber (including, but not limited to, the felling of timber and the construction of roads, tracks or landings) being undertaken. Annual Logging Plans shall specify the area proposed to be harvested and harvest volumes by species, indicate locations of roads, tracks and landings, both existing and proposed, show waterways, describe topography, specify proposed methods of harvesting and any special logging requirements. MAF may conduct a field inspection of proposed operations (including tree selection) prior to approval of an Annual Logging Plan and/or of post-operational activities and harvest sites for compliance with a previously approved Annual Logging Plan.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 3.3.1.1**

Annual Logging Plans shall be submitted for approval by MAF each year a harvest is proposed. They shall be approved prior to work for harvesting timber (including, but not limited to, the felling of timber and the construction of roads, tracks or landings) being undertaken. Annual Logging Plans shall specify the area proposed to be harvested and harvest volumes by species, indicate locations of roads, tracks and landings, both existing and proposed, show waterways, describe topography, specify proposed methods of harvesting and any special logging requirements. MAF may conduct a field inspection of proposed operations (including tree selection) prior to approval of an Annual Logging Plan and/or of post-operational activities and harvest sites for compliance with a previously approved Annual Logging Plan.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 3.3.1.2**

Harvest volumes shall be specified species by species, on the basis of standing volume (reflecting the inventory specifications). Where industrial or other smallwood forms a significant part of the annual harvest, control may be exercised using scaled weight but shall be converted to standing volume equivalent for reporting purposes.

STANDARD 3.3.1.3

MAF may require landowners to specify trees to be harvested or trees to be retained. Trees selected for harvest are marked, measured and recorded by species, prior to harvest.

STANDARD 3.3.1.4

Annual Logging Plans shall be adhered to.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 3.3.1.2**

Harvest volumes shall be specified species by species, on the basis of standing volume reflecting the forest appraisal (or if undertaken, inventory specifications). Where industrial or other smallwood forms a significant part of the annual harvest, control may be exercised using scaled weight but shall be converted to standing volume equivalent for reporting purposes.

STANDARD 3.3.1.3

MAF may require landowners to specify trees to be harvested or trees to be retained. Trees selected for harvest are marked, measured and recorded by species, prior to harvest.

STANDARD 3.3.1.4

Annual Logging Plans shall be adhered to.

SFM PLANS**GOAL 3.4: SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS ARE REVIEWED AND AMENDED AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH PART 3A OF THE FORESTS ACT****INDICATOR 3.4.1**

Effects of major natural events (e.g. windthrow, snow damage, earthquake)

STANDARD 3.4.1.1

SFM Plans shall be amended where forest losses exceed 20 percent of the initial forest appraisal or where significant losses, being less than 20 percent, occur within a specific forest type or area.

INDICATOR 3.4.2

Apparent excessive rates of harvest or residual forest damage or initial growth estimates were too optimistic

STANDARD 3.4.2.1

SFM Plans shall be reviewed where rates of harvest and/or impacts reducing the quantity of timber capable of being harvested and milled exceed the provisions of the SFM Plan.

SFM PERMITS**GOAL 3.4: SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT PERMITS ARE REVIEWED AND AMENDED AS REQUIRED TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH PART 3A OF THE FORESTS ACT****INDICATOR 3.4.1**

Effects of major natural events (e.g. windthrow, snow damage, earthquake)

STANDARD 3.4.1.1

SFM Permits shall be amended where forest losses exceed 20 percent of the initial forest appraisal or where significant losses, being less than 20 percent, occur within a specific forest type or area.

INDICATOR 3.4.2

Apparent excessive rates of harvest or residual forest damage

STANDARD 3.4.2.1

SFM Permits shall be reviewed where the harvest of any species exceeds permitted levels but where the full entitlement has not been harvested.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 3.4.2.2**

Where the harvest rate and/or harvesting method(s), combined with natural mortality, compromise the ability of the forest to continue to provide harvests at the approved level, or where inappropriate methods or failure to meet sustainable forest management standards impacts on forest health, amenity or natural values, MAF can:

- › require the owner to keep records in a specified manner and use them to control forest operations;
- › review and amend, as necessary, management systems, including machinery and methods;
- › determine the cause of any apparent overcutting;
- › amend harvest rates as necessary;
- › in the case of deliberate breaches of the provisions of an approved SFM Plan, apply the penalty provisions of the Forests Act.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 3.4.2.2**

In the case of deliberate breaches of the provisions of an approved SFM Permit, MAF can apply the penalty provisions of the Forests Act.

SFM PLANS**INDICATOR 3.4.3**

Disruption of forest replacement processes

STANDARD 3.4.3.1

SFM Plans shall be reviewed where forest regeneration and recruitment are insufficient to maintain forest structure and approved rates of harvest.

STANDARD 3.4.3.2

Where implementation of forest management systems does not result in forest regeneration, management plan review may be initiated by MAF after an SFM Plan has been in operation for at least five years.

Determination of causal factors and amendment to silvicultural systems and/or operational methods shall be undertaken where such a review identifies these as necessary to maintain forest regeneration and growth.

STANDARD 3.4.3.3

Where measured recruitment and growth rates are significantly less (>20 percent) than those used to estimate

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 3.4.3**

Not applicable

STANDARD 3.4.3.1

Not applicable

STANDARD 3.4.3.2

Not applicable

STANDARD 3.4.3.3

Not applicable

SFM PLANS

sustainable rates of harvest, amendment of SFM Plan harvest rates shall be undertaken to ensure long-term sustainability. Conversely, where growth rates and management performance support higher rates of harvest, an SFM Plan may be reviewed at the owner's request.

INDICATOR 3.4.4

Forest management proposals are not economically sustainable

NB. No standard applies under Indicator 3.4.4

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 3.4.4**

Not applicable

CRITERION 4

RETAIN AND ENHANCE SOIL AND WATER QUALITY

SFM PLANS

GOAL 4.1: IN-FOREST EARTHWORKS (LANDING, ROADING AND TRACKING CONSTRUCTION) DO NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT SOIL AND WATER QUALITY

INDICATOR 4.1.1

Siting and construction of earthworks to minimise forest loss, soil disturbance and maintain water quality

STANDARD 4.1.1.1

SFM Plans shall provide guidelines for establishing access, landings, bridges and fords that reflect the forest's site characteristics and requirements for protecting any marginal strip, and shall specify Regional Plan requirements.

STANDARD 4.1.1.2

Site stability and stream sediment loads shall not be degraded beyond levels that may be fixed by the relevant regional council.

SFM PERMITS

GOAL 4.1: IN-FOREST EARTHWORKS (LANDING, ROADING AND TRACKING CONSTRUCTION) DO NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT SOIL AND WATER QUALITY

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STANDARD 4.1.1.2

Site stability and stream sediment loads shall not be degraded beyond levels that may be fixed by the relevant regional council.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 4.1.1.3**

Access shall be established some distance (>10–40 metres, depending on site conditions) from permanent streams to avoid the risk of increasing stream sedimentation, and in any event shall be consistent with rules in Regional Plans and requirements for protecting any marginal strip.

**GOAL 4.2: FOREST OPERATIONS
PROTECT PERMANENT STREAM
BEDS AND STREAM AND FOREST
MARGINS**

INDICATOR 4.2.1

Loss of riparian vegetation, incidence of harvesting debris in streams, damage to forest margins

STANDARD 4.2.1.1

Silviculture, harvesting and extraction close to permanent streams and forest margins are consistent with prescriptions in SFM Plans and in any event shall be consistent with rules in Regional Plans and requirements for protecting any marginal strip.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 4.1.1.3**

Access shall be established some distance (>10–40 metres, depending on site conditions) from permanent streams to avoid the risk of increasing stream sedimentation, and in any event shall be consistent with rules in Regional Plans and requirements for protecting any marginal strip.

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STANDARD 4.2.1.1

Silviculture, harvesting and extraction close to permanent streams and forest margins are consistent with prescriptions in SFM Permits and in any event shall be consistent with rules in Regional Plans and requirements for protecting any marginal strip.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 4.2.1.2**

Where permanent streams are present within the forest, SFM Plans shall prescribe for their protection by:

- › requiring that trees or parts of trees fallen across or into streams are removed;
- › providing for adequate riparian protection zones in keeping with the terrain, soil stability and proposed management systems and in any event shall be consistent with rules in Regional Plans and requirements for protecting any marginal strip.

STANDARD 4.2.1.3

Harvesting undertaken using ground-based machines (for example tracked skidders) shall be limited to an appropriate distance from stream banks. Except where fords are in place this shall be no less than 10 metres and in any event consistent with rules in Regional Plans and requirements for protecting any marginal strip.

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 4.2.1.2**

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SFM PLANS**GOAL 4.3: FOREST OPERATIONS
CAUSE MINIMAL RESIDUAL
FOREST DAMAGE, LOSS OF
GROUND COVER AND SOIL
DEGRADATION****INDICATOR 4.3.1**

**Ground cover, ponding, soil disturbance
and/or compaction and erosive effects
of machine use**

STANDARD 4.3.1.1

Loss of ground cover, soil disturbance, compaction or erosion due to machine use is, as far as practicable, confined to landings and accessways, except where scarification has been undertaken to encourage beech regeneration in felled coupes.

SFM PERMITS**GOAL 4.3: FOREST OPERATIONS
CAUSE MINIMAL RESIDUAL
FOREST DAMAGE, LOSS OF
GROUND COVER AND SOIL
DEGRADATION****INDICATOR 4.3.1**

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CRITERION 5

MAINTAIN FOREST HEALTH AND PROTECT THE FOREST

SFM PLANS

GOAL 5.1: WEED AND PEST SPECIES ARE CONTROLLED

INDICATOR 5.1.1

Observed presence or spread/increase in populations of weeds and pests

STANDARD 5.1.1.1

SFM Plans shall describe the distribution and population size of weed infestations within the forest. They shall also include prescriptions for inspection and recording of the spread of any weed or pest species, and follow-up control.

STANDARD 5.1.1.2

Where weed infestations occur, regular inspection of harvest sites shall be undertaken to assess levels of forest regeneration/survival and the status of weed populations.

SFM PERMITS

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INDICATOR 5.1.1

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STANDARD 5.1.1.2

Where weed infestations occur, regular inspection of harvest sites shall be undertaken to assess levels of forest regeneration/survival and the status of weed populations.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 5.1.1.3**

Where impacts of wild animals or pests are evident as deterioration of forest canopy health, lack of forest regeneration or loss of biodiversity, animals and pests shall be actively controlled by shooting or trapping, or poisoning where this is the only practical option.

STANDARD 5.1.1.4

Where adverse impacts of domestic stock are evident, stock shall be prevented from accessing the forest by the erection of temporary or permanent fencing, or other effective means.

GOAL 5.2: FOREST OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED SO AS TO MINIMISE RISK OF INCREASED INSECT PEST AND FUNGAL ATTACK

INDICATOR 5.2.1

Signs of insect and fungal attack

STANDARD 5.2.1.1

Silviculture shall be conducted so as to contain forest damage

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 5.1.1.3**

Where impacts of wild animals or pests are evident as deterioration of forest canopy health, lack of forest regeneration or loss of biodiversity, animals and pests shall be actively controlled by shooting or trapping, or poisoning where this is the only practical option.

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STANDARD 5.2.1.1

Silviculture shall be conducted so as to contain forest damage

SFM PLANS

by insects and micro-organisms within naturally occurring levels (excluding epidemic events caused by drought, major storms, earthquakes).

STANDARD 5.2.1.2

Forest damage resulting from silvicultural operations shall be minimised by:

- › prescribing silvicultural systems suited to forest structure and type;
- › selecting trees for harvest that can be felled without causing extensive damage to adjacent stems;
- › adopting directional felling techniques to minimise damage to adjacent stems;
- › felling trees damaged in the process of conducting silvicultural operations including harvesting, in lieu of other selected trees;
- › selecting and operating harvest machinery suited to the conditions.

STANDARD 5.2.1.3

SFM Plans with a beech forest component shall prescribe

SFM PERMITS

by insects and micro-organisms within naturally occurring levels (excluding epidemic events caused by drought, major storms, earthquakes).

STANDARD 5.2.1.2

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- › prescribing silvicultural systems suited to forest structure and type;
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- › adopting directional felling techniques to minimise damage to adjacent stems;
- › felling trees damaged in the process of conducting silvicultural operations including harvesting, in lieu of other selected trees;
- › selecting and operating harvest machinery suited to the conditions.

STANDARD 5.2.1.3

SFM Permits with a beech forest component shall

SFM PLANS

measures to limit brood material for pinhole beetle in the form of stumps or damaged trees whereby:

- › stumps are trimmed of flanges wherever practicable prior to felling, with felling cuts made as close to ground level as possible;
- › any tree damaged in harvest activities is felled as a component of the allowable harvest (subject to safety and limiting additional forest damage);
- › any damaged poles and small trees within a coupe or on a coupe perimeter shall be felled.

STANDARD 5.2.1.4

SFM Plans shall prescribe for:

- › post-harvest monitoring of pinhole incidence and effect on standing trees at harvest sites, to be undertaken in the second or third year following harvesting;
- › follow-up harvesting (as determined necessary from monitoring of harvest sites) to recover trees affected

SFM PERMITS

prescribe measures to limit brood material for pinhole beetle in the form of stumps or damaged trees whereby:

- › stumps are trimmed of flanges wherever practicable prior to felling, with felling cuts made as close to ground level as possible;
- › any tree damaged in harvest activities is felled as a component of the allowable harvest (subject to safety and limiting additional forest damage);
- › any damaged poles and small trees within a coupe or on a coupe perimeter shall be felled.

STANDARD 5.2.1.4

Not applicable

SFM PLANS

by pinhole attack so as to reduce availability of pinhole brood material, subject to any detrimental impacts on the forest from a recovery operation (e.g. to regeneration, soil and water values) being less than that of potential pinhole impact if affected trees were left.

GOAL 5.3: FOREST OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED SO AS TO MINIMISE THE RISK OF FOREST FIRE

INDICATOR 5.3.1

Presence of fire safety rules and equipment

STANDARD 5.3.1.1

Draft SFM Plans shall specify basic fire safety rules and fire equipment.

SFM PERMITS

GOAL 5.3: FOREST OPERATIONS ARE CONDUCTED SO AS TO MINIMISE THE RISK OF FOREST FIRE

INDICATOR 5.3.1

Presence of fire safety rules and equipment

STANDARD 5.3.1.1

SFM Permits may specify protection measures including fire control.

CRITERION 6

MAINTAIN THE FULL RANGE OF AMENITIES

SFM PLANS

GOAL 6.1: CULTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES ARE IDENTIFIED AND, WHERE VULNERABLE, PROTECTED

INDICATOR 6.1.1

Specific sites and values

STANDARD 6.1.1.1

SFM Plans shall include a record of known cultural and historic sites and prescribe for the management/protection of cultural and historic sites

GOAL 6.2: AMENITY VALUES ARE MAINTAINED

INDICATOR 6.1.2

Appearance of the managed forest relative to unmanaged forest

STANDARD 6.2.1.1

Visible impacts on the pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and

SFM PERMITS

GOAL 6.1: CULTURAL AND HISTORIC SITES ARE IDENTIFIED AND, WHERE VULNERABLE, PROTECTED

INDICATOR 6.1.1

Specific sites and values

STANDARD 6.1.1.1

SFM Permit applications shall include a record of known cultural and historic sites and prescribe for the management/protection of cultural and historic sites.

GOAL 6.2: AMENITY VALUES ARE MAINTAINED

INDICATOR 6.1.2

Appearance of the managed forest relative to unmanaged forest

STANDARD 6.2.1.1

Visible impacts on the pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and

SFM PLANS

recreational attributes of the forest are generally not discernible at the landscape level.

STANDARD 6.2.1.2

Where forests managed by coupe systems are close to public use areas, visual impacts shall be minimised by limiting the size of coupes in critical areas.

STANDARD 6.2.1.3

To minimise the impacts of coupe felling:

- › trees shall not be felled into the crowns of trees to be retained, as even relatively minor damage to surrounding trees can lead to physiological stress and attack by fungi and wood-boring insects;
- › the crowns of felled trees shall, as far as possible, be distributed throughout the coupe, where distribution can be achieved without unnecessary damage to beech species advanced growth;

SFM PERMITS

recreational attributes of the forest are generally not discernible at the landscape level.

STANDARD 6.2.1.2

Where forests managed by coupe systems are close to public use areas, visual impacts shall be minimised by limiting the size of coupes in critical areas.

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- › the crowns of felled trees shall, as far as possible, be distributed throughout the coupe, where distribution can be achieved without unnecessary damage to beech species advanced growth;

SFM PLANS

- › stumps should generally not exceed 30–50 centimetres in height.

STANDARD 6.2.1.4

To reduce adverse aesthetic effects of extraction and landings:

- › trees shall be trimmed to merchantable specifications as far as possible at the felling site, to avoid the build-up of large quantities of waste material on landings;
- › landings established to process logs shall be the minimum area necessary to enable safe and efficient sorting, loading and transportation from the forest.

SFM PERMITS

- › stumps should generally not exceed 30–50 centimetres in height.

STANDARD 6.2.1.4

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- › landings established to process logs shall be the minimum area necessary to enable safe and efficient sorting, loading and transportation from the forest.

CRITERION 7

FORESTS ARE MONITORED AND RECORDS ARE MAINTAINED

SFM PLANS

GOAL 7.1: NATURAL VALUES ARE MONITORED ON A REGULAR BASIS

INDICATOR 7.1.1

Indicator species measurement, flora
and fauna description

STANDARD 7.1.1.1

Forest descriptions, including
fauna observations/counts
including those for any
identified indicator species,
shall be reviewed at no more
than ten-year intervals. Regular
inspections shall be carried out
where specific values are
identified (individual species or
aggregates of species).

INDICATOR 7.1.2

Forest composition and structure
(including habitat trees)

SFM PERMITS

GOAL 7.1: NATURAL VALUES ARE MONITORED ON A REGULAR BASIS

INDICATOR 7.1.1

Indicator species measurement, flora
and fauna description

STANDARD 7.1.1.1

Where necessary measures to
retain or enhance flora and
fauna are specified in an
approved SFM Permit and any
of these measures require
monitoring, inspection for the
specific value(s) initially
identified for protection shall
be undertaken during the term
of the SFM Permit, according to
timing and method specified
and with outcomes recorded as
specified.

INDICATOR 7.1.2

Forest composition and structure
(including habitat trees)

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 7.1.2.1**

Forest inspection and where necessary supplementary forest description and inventory shall be undertaken periodically to confirm that species composition and structure (including habitat trees) are being maintained.

INDICATOR 7.1.3:

Forest margins, wetlands and clearings

STANDARD 7.1.3.1

Forest margins, wetlands and natural clearings shall be inspected and records updated regularly. Appropriate management responses are implemented to ensure natural values and forest stability are maintained.

GOAL 7.2: AMENITY VALUES ARE MONITORED ON A REGULAR BASIS**INDICATOR 7.2.1**

Forest appearance at the landscape level, pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 7.1.2.1**

Forest inspection and where necessary supplementary forest description shall be undertaken within the term of the permit to confirm that species composition and structure (including habitat trees) are being maintained.

INDICATOR 7.1.3:

Forest margins, wetlands and clearings

STANDARD 7.1.3.1

Forest margins, wetlands and natural clearings shall be inspected and records updated regularly. Appropriate management responses are implemented to ensure natural values and forest stability are maintained.

GOAL 7.2: NOT APPLICABLE**INDICATOR 7.2.1**

Not applicable

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 7.2.1.1**

Forest inspection shall be undertaken and records updated regularly to determine any change in forest amenity values.

GOAL 7.3: FOREST GROWTH, RECRUITMENT AND MORTALITY IS MONITORED

INDICATOR 7.3.1

Results from monitoring harvest sites and permanent sample plots

STANDARD 7.3.1.1

Prescriptions shall be included in SFM Plans for the establishment, re-measurement and reporting of results from monitoring permanent sample plots (PSPs).

STANDARD 7.3.1.2

Sufficient PSPs shall be established within five years of registration of SFM Plans to cover the range of forest types and broad site types existing in the forest. These shall incorporate forest reconnaissance (description).

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 7.2.1.1**

Not applicable

GOAL 7.3: NOT APPLICABLE

INDICATOR 7.3.1

Not applicable

STANDARD 7.3.1.1

Not applicable

STANDARD 7.3.1.2

Not applicable

SFM PLANS**GOAL 7.4: FOREST REGENERATION IS MONITORED ON A REGULAR BASIS****INDICATOR 7.4.1**

Records of location and status of regeneration on harvest sites

STANDARD 7.4.1.1

Inspection of harvest sites shall be undertaken within five years of harvest. Records of site location, seedling density and height (both planted and natural) by species shall be maintained.

GOAL 7.5: SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS ARE RECORDED**INDICATOR 7.5.1**

Supplementary planting

STANDARD 7.5.1.1

Records shall be kept of the location, species and numbers of seedlings planted. Planting sites will be indicated on maps maintained by the landowner.

SFM PERMITS**GOAL 7.4: FOREST REGENERATION IS MONITORED ON A REGULAR BASIS****INDICATOR 7.4.1**

Records of location and status of regeneration on harvest sites

STANDARD 7.4.1.1

Inspection of harvest sites shall be undertaken within five years of harvest. Records of site location, seedling density and height (both planted and natural) by species shall be maintained.

GOAL 7.5: SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS ARE RECORDED**INDICATOR 7.5.1**

Supplementary planting

STANDARD 7.5.1.1

Records shall be kept of the location, species and numbers of seedlings planted. Planting sites will be indicated on maps maintained by the landowner.

SFM PLANS**STANDARD 7.5.1.2**

Inspection of planting sites one year and five years after planting shall be undertaken and survival of seedlings recorded. Thereafter, planting sites need to be inspected periodically (at least five-yearly) to monitor survival.

INDICATOR 7.5.2**Forest health****STANDARD 7.5.2.1**

Notes of observations of general forest health, as indicated by insect and fungal attack, canopy colour and density, and mortality of edge trees, shall be made when harvest sites are inspected for regeneration.

INDICATOR 7.5.3**Forest tending****STANDARD 7.5.3.1**

Silvicultural records to be kept shall include site/coupe number and location, estimated regeneration density before thinning, density (or spacing) after thinning, pruning height

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 7.5.1.2**

Inspection of planting sites one year and five years after planting shall be undertaken and survival of seedlings recorded.

INDICATOR 7.5.2**Forest health****STANDARD 7.5.2.1**

Notes of observations of general forest health, as indicated by insect and fungal attack, canopy colour and density, and mortality of edge trees, shall be made when harvest sites are inspected for regeneration.

INDICATOR 7.5.3**Not applicable****STANDARD 7.5.3.1**

Not applicable

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and predominant mean height (average height of the 100 tallest individuals per hectare).

INDICATOR 7.5.4**Harvest regulation and records****STANDARD 7.5.4.1**

Harvest records shall be maintained, by species and location, for each year harvesting is undertaken.

STANDARD 7.5.4.2

The volume of standing trees selected and marked for harvest shall be determined from the measurement of diameter at breast height (1.4 metres above ground level) with deduction as appropriate for visible abnormality (excessive butt swell, fluting/flanging) that renders any section of a tree bole (or toplog) not capable of being milled, the height of the main stem of the tree to a predetermined top diameter (usually 15 centimetres, or the point at which the main stem branches into the crown), and estimates of centre girth

SFM PERMITS**INDICATOR 7.5.4****Harvest regulation and records****STANDARD 7.5.4.1**

Harvest records shall be maintained, by species and location, for each year harvesting is undertaken.

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SFM PLANS

diameter and length of any toplogs. These measurements are to be made at the time of selection for harvest and, along with the volume determined from them, be recorded on a species by species basis.

STANDARD 7.5.4.3

Harvest regulation shall be conducted using equivalent units of measurement and volume estimation to the inventory and the approved harvest volumes in SFM Plans. Where weight scale is used to measure and control the harvest of smallwood products weights shall be converted to equivalent roundwood measure for reporting purposes.

INDICATOR 7.5.5**Recovered timber volumes****STANDARD 7.5.5.1**

The quantity of timber harvested, by species, and its destination, shall be recorded.

SFM PERMITS

estimates of centre girth diameter and length of any toplogs. These measurements are to be made at the time of selection for harvest and, along with the volume determined from them, be recorded on a species by species basis.

STANDARD 7.5.4.3

Harvest regulation shall be conducted using equivalent units of measurement and volume estimation used in forest appraisal or estimation of the standing volume on which approved harvest volumes were determined and the approved harvest volumes in SFM Permits. Where weight scale is used to measure and control the harvest of smallwood products weights shall be converted to equivalent roundwood measure for reporting purposes.

INDICATOR 7.5.5**Recovered timber volumes****STANDARD 7.5.5.1**

The quantity of timber harvested, by species, and its destination, shall be recorded.

CRITERION 8

COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER RELEVANT LEGISLATION

SFM PLANS

GOAL 8.1: ENSURE APPLICATION OF THE FORESTS ACT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF LANDOWNERS UNDER OTHER LEGISLATION

INDICATOR 8.1.1

Non-compliance of activities (whether proposed or conducted) under the Forests Act with other legislation or codes of practice

STANDARD 8.1.1.1

SFM Plans and Annual Logging Plans comply with all other laws, regulations and where appropriate, codes of practice, including Health and Safety in Employment, relevant Regional and District Plans and Rural Fire Regulations.

STANDARD 8.1.1.2

SFM Plans shall specify:

- › the status and date of the relevant District and Regional Plan;

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GOAL 8.1: ENSURE APPLICATION OF THE FORESTS ACT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE OBLIGATIONS OF LANDOWNERS UNDER OTHER LEGISLATION

INDICATOR 8.1.1

Non-compliance of activities (whether proposed or conducted) under the Forests Act with other legislation or codes of practice

STANDARD 8.1.1.1

SFM Permits and Annual Logging Plans comply with all other laws, regulations and where appropriate, codes of practice, including Health and Safety in Employment, relevant Regional and District Plans and Rural Fire Regulations.

STANDARD 8.1.1.2

Not Applicable

SFM PLANS

- › section or clause numbers of relevant provisions;
- › a statement of the provisions affecting management of the forest (e.g. whether proposed activities are permitted, discretionary, controlled etc.);
- › any conditions pertaining to the activities.

STANDARD 8.1.1.3

No prescription in an SFM Plan shall contravene rules contained in the relevant Regional or District Plan.

STANDARD 8.1.1.4

The Health and Safety in Employment Act, 1992 and Code of Practice shall take precedence in any situation where there is a conflict between safety and health and prescribed silvicultural practices in approved SFM Plans or approved Annual Logging Plans. If a potential conflict is identified between the code and any prescription in a draft SFM Plan or Annual Logging Plan submitted for approval, the Plan shall be

SFM PERMITS**STANDARD 8.1.1.3**

No prescription in an SFM Permit shall contravene rules contained in the relevant Regional or District Plan.

STANDARD 8.1.1.4

The Health and Safety in Employment Act, 1992 and Code of Practice shall take precedence in any situation where there is a conflict between safety and health and prescribed silvicultural practices in approved SFM Permits or approved Annual Logging Plans. If a potential conflict is identified between the code and any prescription in an SFM Permit application or Annual Logging Plan submitted for approval,

SFM PLANS

amended to either remove the source of the potential conflict or to ensure safe work practices take precedence.

STANDARD 8.1.1.5

The Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, associated regulations and Management Code of Practice shall take precedence in any situation where there is a conflict between fire protection required by the above legislation and prescribed practices in approved SFM Plans or approved Annual Logging Plans. If a potential conflict is identified between the regulations/code and any prescription in a draft SFM Plan or Annual Logging Plan submitted for approval, the draft SFM Plan or Annual Logging Plan shall be amended.

SFM PERMITS

the Plan shall be amended to either remove the source of the potential conflict or to ensure safe work practices take precedence.

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The Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, associated regulations and Management Code of Practice shall take precedence in any situation where there is a conflict between fire protection required by the above legislation and prescribed practices in approved SFM Permits or approved Annual Logging Plans. If a potential conflict is identified between the regulations/code and any prescription in an SFM Permit application or Annual Logging Plan submitted for approval, the SFM Permit application or Annual Logging Plan shall be amended.

