

Canaways Creek Community Group (CCCG)  
Meeting

14/12/06

Name	Phone	Email	Attendance
Heather Chaplin			Yes
Dale Chaplin			Yes
Barbara Poynter			Yes
Peter Chaplin			Apologies
Pat Chaplin			Yes
Libby Chaplin			Yes
Kim Brown			Apologies
Philip Sansom			Yes
Rod Hill			Yes
Sandra Roberts			Apologies
David Tucker			Apologies
Tim Morris			Apologies
Rena Dare			Yes

### Agenda

1. Review minutes from the previous meeting
2. Update from F.T. (Rod) regarding Canaways Creek and Tyenna River catchment:
3. Presentation of slide show illustrating F.T. past practices at Newbury Creek (Heather)
4. Review of baseline data & monitoring requests for the Canaways Creek and Tyenna River catchment
5. Route and logging issues
6. Proposed agreements and commitments for the Canaways Creek and Tyenna River catchment
7. Other business and actions arising
8. Next meeting

### Summary of actions from this meeting

Action	Responsibility
Send the group the email from Sandra regarding the status of the snail.	Rod Hill
Email a copy of the Burning Development Manual to the group	Rod Hill
Present the draft Forest Practices Plan to the CCCG for review.	Rod Hill
Involve the CCCG in the preparation of the Fire Management Plan.	Rod Hill
Document erosion and sediment control measures in the Forest Practices Plan.	Rod Hill
Provide specialist value assessments to the CCCG.	Rod Hill
Provide 2003/04 assessments to the CCCG.	Rod Hill
Establish a formal email list for distribution of documents, monitoring results etc.	Rod Hill

Action	Responsibility
Continue to organize events through Barb.	Rod Hill
Consult CCCG in determining access to proposed roads.	Rod Hill
Report problems at Lou's creek.	Rod Hill
Email key photos to Rod.	Heather Chaplin
Talk to Sandra about installing flow meters	Rod Hill
Provide CCCG with the Geological survey/map when it is complete	Rod Hill
Prepare a 3D model of the visual impact of the logging operations.	Rod Hill
Include the schedule in the Forest Practices Plan.	Rod Hill
NEXT MEETING: 10:00am - Thursday the 18th of January 2007.	Everyone!
Invite Forest Practices Plan contributors to present at the next meeting.	Rod Hill
Send two copies of the Forest Practices Code to:	Rod Hill
The Canaways Creek Community Group	
176 Nelson Rd	
Mt Nelson Rd, Mt Nelson 7007 Barb	
Provide the contact address to Rod	Libby Chaplin
Email meeting notes to Rod	Libby Chaplin

## Detailed Meeting Notes

*[LC asked all attendees if it would be OK to record the meeting. Agreement was given]*

RH: No minutes were provided, however notes are on file. Key outcomes included:

- Agreement to hold today's field day to look at crossings
- Agreement to give out turbidity monitoring results – one set provided prior and one set provided today
- Snail issue: one was a common snail, however the snail with the white stripe one couldn't be identified. Sandra is following up with the threatened species Unit
- Agreement that Rod would come back to the group as to how planning has progressed for TN026C as far as the silviculture treatment and schedule

PS: Road access into the proposed coups was also a big issue

RH: Yes, the issue is whether it is coming in from the top or the bottom. Still looking but leaning toward bottom because of the dolerite/sandstone interface coming from the top which could cause a landslide problem.

ACTION: Send the group the email from Sandra regarding the status of the snail.

RH: At this stage we have given the Forest Practices Plan project to Chris Barry (Forestry Tasmania contract planner who is contracted to assist in the preparation of Forest Practice Plans). He's updating 2003-2004 information for the area, e.g. the road, the coup, all the special values needed to complete a Forest Practices Plan. Scheduled to complete by Christmas.

RH: Once the draft is complete we can bring it back to you. The initial approach is to look at aggregate retention for coup TN26C. Coup has basically 2 sections. There are a couple of levels that are reasonably flat, so instead of clear felling have small aggregates of one or two hectares to increase bio-diversity. The steeper section lends itself more to cable logging, so we will have to look at that aspect of it.

RH: In 2003/4 Forestry Tasmania recommended increasing buffer zones on Canaway's Creek (which is Class 2) streamside reserves. Class 2 requires streamside reserves of 30m on each side. Forestry Tasmania is looking at increasing Canaway's Creek streamside reserve by 10-20m above the norm (80 – 90m in total) to help with filtering. A decision has not been made as yet.

RH: Cable logging is clear felling. Take into account angle of slopes. Forestry Tasmania can't go outside of Forest Practices Code.

RH: The intention is to:

- Do aggregate retention of trees on flatter areas leaving stands of trees to retain biodiversity.
- Not do high intensity regeneration burns, but to conduct low to moderate intensity burns later in the year.
- Forestry Tasmania have just developed a manual and put on a specialist who agrees Forestry Tasmania should keep aggregates larger and fairways wider (100-120m between aggregate and coup boundary) and do a moderate burn in between.

PC: How effective is it?

RH: Scientifically, very effective. Aggregates vary in size from .5 – 5 hectares or more. In clear feel areas, no birds exist for the first two years. With aggregates, birds and other animals stay in those areas and retain the biodiversity. If there is a Class 4 stream (dry stream or soak) and the catchment is less than 50 hectares, it would be protected along with an aggregate. Aggregate ratio is approx. 20% of total area. No reason why it could not be more – geometrics of the design of the coup.

LC: Would it be possible to obtain a copy of the Burning Development Manual.

RH: Yes.

ACTION: Email a copy of the Burning Development Manual to the group

RH: When we are near completion of Forest Practices Plan we will meet with you again to go through the Forest Practices Plan where specialists are up to, what they have found. From today, I can take back the results of our discussions and agreements today with Chris Barry. I can explain what we've discussed and agreed to, and ask him to customize the Forest Practices Plan to take this into considerations into place.

RD: Special values assessments done?

RH: Special values were done in 2003-4 but will have to be done again as there have been many changes in mean time. All the special values assessments (e.g. eagles nests, Karst, etc) have to be current to be accepted by the Forest Practices Board.

RD: The findings of those assessments may have an impact on type of harvesting used as those clumps may be protecting habitat that has to be protected.

RH: Yes, that's right. It's still early days. That's the message I am trying to put to you. Original plan was to do some roading this summer. That's still a 50 – 50% possibility.

ACTION: Present the draft Forest Practices Plan to the CCCG for review.

RD: And with the planning are you looking at roading, harvesting, re-forestation? So you're actually dealing with 3 Forest Practices Plan' sometimes what can happen is a roading plan is put out for a coup, then harvesting, then a re-forestation. Q. Are we dealing with 1 Forest Practices Plan or 3?

RH: We like to have one as it's more encompassing and it's more work to have 3. You have to go through the process 3 different times.

PS: With these moderate intensity burns - how successful have they been in Tasmania to date? Have they stayed where they should have or have they got into the protected area?

RH: There is always a high risk. Must point that out. We have got an area called the Warra trial in Geeveston area. In the trial we conducted there, some of the burns were very successful, 10-15% over-achieved. I spent 2 days there prior to coming here so I could explain it to you. The reason why the fires over achieve (i.e. burn protected areas) was because people wanted to start the burn too early. An hour too early made the difference between a good burn and an over achieving. They didn't believe the weather conditions.

DC: My property is closest. What happens if it goes through my place?

RH: That is a concern. We do a pre-burn audit. The Fire Management Plan is separate to the Forest Practices Plan is presented to a scrutiny committee who will audit it. You tell us your concerns. We look at wind directions on the day, and subsequent days after that. If a problem occurs due to wind changes days later, after the burn, and slops-over, that is the problem. We've got to burn within the conditions set out in the Fire Management Plan. We have right fire crews, tankers. We monitor it heavily to make sure all "slop-over's" (fire escapes over the boundary) outside the coup are mopped up straight away. We monitor that coup. We don't burn then walk away from that. Our work starts after the burn to make sure that the burn is out. (Looked at map of DC's, LC's and BP's property boundaries).

ACTION: Involve the CCCG in the preparation of the Fire Management Plan.

RH: The slopes from the coup are fairly steep. Fire usually escapes uphill. Which from fire management point of view, over achievement into CCCG land is a mod-low risk. We don't start our fuel burning in March we do it in cooler weather. If it is the cable section we won't burn until mid-April or even later depending on weather conditions. We also put out square "sticks", which are placed in the coup and in the surrounding forest to measure the moisture content. Variation between coup and forest means it is good conditions for burn. If the moisture content of sticks is less than 16 units then it is nearly ready to burn. The same sticks are in the forest and they need a moisture content of about 20 for suitable burning conditions. If the moisture content in the coup and forest are the same, say 16 and 16, then we don't burn.

PC: Asked how would timber damage be assessed for recompense?

RH: We'd use an assessor.

RH: Explained difference between 'wild holocaust' (burns the tops of the trees and kills trees, they burn and explode) and 'wild bush fire' (kills debris on forest floor). At the time of year TN026C we do this burn 'it' will be a ground fire.

RD: Why do you think a burn is required?

RH: We need native re-generation. To do this Forestry Tasmania create an ash-bed or soil disturbance (very expensive), sow the seed on to the area

RD: What are you growing?

RH: Native forest. Eucalypt Obliquea and Regnins in the gullies are the main species we'll put back in the area. We are finishing out new plantations program on 31 Dec 2006.

HC: How do you put a value on impact on native fauna species?

RH: It is very difficult. Because TN026C is the first coup, there will be forest around it and so the animals can move out, they will still have habitat. The habitat within the coup will improve as the regeneration gets older.

DC: How long before you go back in to TN026C to re-harvest?

RH: If we harvest in e.g. 2008, we wouldn't go back in for 60 years. Rotation on those forests is 60-80 years. There are Tramways in here that took the timber out originally. We want to use it as a production forest and put it back into its natural state.

RD: So you're growing for saw logs?

RH: Mm.

LC: Is it possible to re-locate some species that are unable to move themselves?

RH: Not economic.

RD: Depending on what the surveys say. If there are threatened species their habitat has to be protected within the Forest Practices Plan but any native animal that doesn't have legislative protection is of concern, and then there is the situation of unidentified flora and fauna.

PC: Is economics always the criteria that Forestry Tasmania uses?

RH: No, it also depends on legislation, e.g. eagles nests are protected by an automatic exclusion zone of 10 hectares around that nest.

LC: What will the Forest Practices Plan that Chris Barry is preparing includes?

RH: Fire, threatened species, flora, fauna, geomorphology, cultural heritage, archeology, landscape, turbidity monitoring reports. The specialists advising would do instream monitoring. If there are freshwater crayfish or rare fish, there are then certain rules that would need to apply.

PC: How is cultural heritage assessed.

RH: Surveys for aboriginal sites, historical sites, old history in the area. A planner will walk the area, and if he identifies something he can't progress until he gets a specialist in to look at it. He is guided by the Forest Practices Authority Specialists all the time. Other information includes reports, sources consulted, conserved database, site distribution maps. Systematic approach. Once the Forest Practices Plan has been completed, it goes to a peer review group who pick the plan to pieces. If they find that anything is not right, then it goes back to the drawing board.

LC: What involvement can the local community have in the draft Forest Practices Plan?

PC: What if the community don't agree?

RH: Under legislation, we don't have to listen to you.

RD: There are no third party rights of appeal.

RH: However, the Derwent Valley District has agreed to sit down and talk so you know what our business is about. We take into consideration the main issue here is water quality. Fire is another issue. (Draws diagram) E.g. 9 times out of 10 our roads come in to a creek down hill and out. When it

rains all the water goes into table drain and down the stream. If we change the design of the roads so that it goes uphill from the creek, it can protect the water quality during high rainfall. It won't eliminate flash floods, because sediment is carried by high water but the ('uphill') design will reducing sediment loads.

LC: The third big issue that we are concerned about is habitat protection.

PS: Given the use of explosives in the upper Florentine Valley and the presence of large stags there from the 1939 fire, will explosives be used?

RH: Use of explosives can't be discounted because of the safety aspect. If manual felling is being used, the faller will look at the stag tree and decide if it is too dangerous to fall because it is rotten in the middle so that as soon as he puts a chain saw into it - it could collapse and kill him or whatever. You can't leave it there because you could have people or vehicles moving past it, so it has to be removed because it is an unsafe work environment. If we do use explosives, we would have a point of contact with the residents, in this case Barb. We would notify Barb of the day and time of the blast.

PS: Could you use explosives in road building?

RH: Yes, could do. If you came across a rocky outcrop that we can't get through with our dozers or excavators, then that is a circumstance where we might use them. Same principle would apply, we would advise you prior to blasting.

RD: What grade of road will you be building?

RH: A Class 3 road. 5-meter pavement – gravel section that you drive on. Formation would be what is needed to produce that 5-meter road.

PS: So that would be designed for next harvesting as well.

RH: Surface often degrades and so resurfacing is often required. At the next rotation there would be some maintenance required but not say for 50, 60, or 70 years.

PC: For how long after you go into the coup does Forestry Tasmania maintain the roads?

RH: We maintain it all the time.

PC: But I mean after you have finished out here, do you continue to maintain the road?

RH: Yes, we have to make sure the culverts remain open and do not get blocked – that is an ongoing process. Because that would create a problem for you if there was a blocked culvert and soil and debris was getting into the stream.

BP: What I can't understand is that Australia is suffering the worst drought ever, and you can't give us any guarantee that the water in that creek will remain drinkable. Lou Chaplin's creek has been shocking, he has not been able to drink out of that. I can't believe you are going anywhere near a creek, because water is so precious and I don't believe that creek is not going to suffer.

RH: With Lou's creek for example, they actually worked out what the real problem was there.

BP: But it has happened.

RH: Where Lou had his intake, a big tree that has actually uprooted, and you can just imagine all the roots on a big tree uprooting, so each time it rained all the soil and sediment in the roots were washing down into the intake.

BP: So the tree was on his land?

RH: On his land, it was actually on his land. So David Tucker went up. He couldn't work it out as well, there was just too much sediment in his water coming from a logging operation. He thought there was something else wrong so he actually walked the stream, got down to Lou's intake and the tree had actually fallen over. All the soil off that was actually flowing straight into his intake, which was just half a meter or a meter away and that was causing his problem, so they cut the tree up, pulled the tree out and that's immediately improved his water quality. So Forestry worked with him on that. He couldn't work it out himself, but David went in there and did the right thing and walked the creek and worked it out. But you are right, the water quality – we can't guarantee the water quality. What we can do is do the best we can to minimize it as much as possible and put it through filters, so that the water quality remains pretty much the same as when you get a rainfall. If you get a massive rainfall now after no rain for example, the quality of water here, we know what it is going to be like, it's undrinkable.

BP: Well I don't know whether it is, because I have been drinking every day for a year and we have had massive rains.

LC: I have never seen this creek cloudy.

BP: No, it gets a little bit brown from the leaves.

PC: I lived down here when I was first married and I have spent a lot of time here and we have drunk water out of that creek and it has never been cloudy.

BP: The only thing that happens when we have high rainfall is that it gets a bit tanneny, it gets a bit brown, but it is still really clear.

RH: I know, I have property too, and mine is a bit different soils than yours – more sand soils, but you know if I get heavy rain then I can't drink my water because it is carrying too much sediment, and I've got no logging above me at all, only agriculture about 3 km away.

HC: So if they were to log above you, you wouldn't be as concerned as if you had a creek that wasn't ever cloudy.

RH: I would still be concerned. I would have the same concerns as you.

PC: It is interesting really, because the tyenna river gets very muddy at times, I have seen that, but I have never seen this creek get muddy.

PS: I have seen it, because we used to come up here in the August holidays when I was a kid. Obviously things were much wetter then and I have seen it in quite massive flood where it has been quite discoloured. Doesn't mean you can't drink it, it just has fine sediment.

RH: I think you probably get a lot of leaves falling into the water that is decomposing, so when you do get rain you get a flushing out effect.

BP: Which is good.

RH: So there may not be total discoloration, but there is a lot of sediment in there and I think that our results show that. That there is a lot of decomposed material flowing down in those floods.

LC: How many creek crossings were made on Lou's creek?

RH: I wasn't involved with that so I couldn't say.

HC: And that sediment that came from the upended tree at Lou's. We have some slides here of where the road was put through and there has been collapse up there and so it would be interesting to see. I mean you can't imagine from the photos that we have here that there wasn't some impact on the quality of the water.

RH: Until a road settles, and that could take up to 12 months, then there is going to be sediment.

BP: But that was done a couple of years ago wasn't it?

RH: I think it was probable more wasn't it?

HC: These photo's were taken only a few months ago.

BP: I have been told it is pretty unstable ground right through here and these photos that we took just prove that the soil is coming down.

PS: We could be faced with a situation similar to the landslide on the Lake Dobson Highway this last winter.

RH: Yeah, that is right.

LC: So is it possible to minimize the amount of work done near the creek? How many creek crossings will be going in?

RH: Two or three, so I think that is what we need to do in this situation. We need to minimize disturbance in the bed of the creek when you are putting in the culverts and minimize disturbance on the approach and ensure the approaches are uphill to the creeks.

BP: So you think 2 or 3 on the Canaways Creek or some on the – has that been decided?

RH: No not really, but I have a got a map here with me.

RD: So it seems like there is possibly an issue with access? Maybe one group of people think that access to these coups could come from another area? Unfortunately I am not a local so I can't tell you exactly what roads they are. In part of wanting to look at changing that route is to somehow try to guarantee that there will be no impact on water quality. Is Forestry prepared to consider an alternative route?

RH: Well, we have an alternative route here. I will just show you. These are actually working maps, so I apologize for the quality. Just to orientate everyone first. Here is Blue Top Rd, Cassons Rd, and the Gordon River Rd, Sharp's Rd. I will just overlay this map to show the road route that we are planning. The lower route proposed will come off the Gordon River Road and up through the pines on the existing Tyenna 5 road and extending up into the proposed coups and could continue on if we wish to go out the top. So there will be about 3 or 4 creek crossings over Canaways if it goes out that way. That is the proposed lower access. If you look at the proposed upper access comes along the top of the hills there and doing the same thing on that same road, but coming down. So you get 2 crossings only, coming from the top.

PS: Does it cross Routs Creek?

RH: It would do. Routs Creek once.

LC: Routs Creek comes into Canaways, so the new route doesn't actually reduce the number of crossings, just changes the approach?

DC: It does reduce it by 1 crossing.

RH: Yes.

RD: What class is Routs Creek?

RD: Class 2.

BP: So coming in from the top, you come off Cassons Rd?

RH: Yes, all these lead back to Cassons Rd.

BP: So that is where the log trucks will be coming in?

RH: Yes.

PS: Will they go right through?

RH: They could go right through and come out at Karanga

BP: Karanga would be better because then you could keep the log trucks off these tourist roads.

PC: So the other route comes out at the Tyenna 5.

RH: To actually access TN 026 and other coups, that is probably the shortest cheapest route.

HC: Looks like the decision has already been made?

RH: No, this is Brett Warren's planning.

RD: You guys don't have to decide what your preference is today.

RH: I thought it was good to actually show his planning map and show how we are looking at the two alternatives.

BP: Yes.

PC: So if they come out at Karanga where do they go to?

RH: Either to Triabunna or to the sawmills to new mill near Hobart. They could take some of the wood, north, but still that is an ok route for Transport.

BP: So probably the less creek crossings would be the best. Then that would probably be noisiest for me.

RH: The only trouble here is as Brett Warren indicated, is actually more potential for landslip on that road because of the interplay between the sandstone and the dolerite.

DC: Are you going to be logging some of the coups up there?

RH: Yes.

DC: If you don't go in through that road, are you going to be logging those coups?

RH: Still probably put spurs in there.

DC: If you are going to be putting spurs in there will there be much difference between putting spurs in, and using that as the main access?

RH: To me it looks like that [proposed top route] might be the best access over this one here [proposed lower route] which gets the traffic away from coming past.

DC: It just seems that if that is where most of the work eventually is going to be, then surely it makes more sense and would be cheaper to put the main infrastructure in from that way [via the proposed top route].

RH: Instead of coming in from the bottom.

DC: Basically what it means is that you will have to build the roads better first up, but then you have a really good infrastructure base to work from.

RH: Yes.

DC: And you have less of the water quality.

RH: At least we reduce the crossings by 1 in doing it that way.

DC: It looks like it is the first creek crossing that appears to be the worst on the line that has been marked out.

HC: And that would be the one that you would avoid?

RH: That is right, well we can have a look at that today, because I have not been in there at all. By having a road through this system here [proposed top route], and then coming down, you are achieving the same things but with one less crossing.

PS: So you don't have an accurate geological map of this area yet?

RH: No

LC: Will a geological survey be done?

RH: If we give the project to someone, then that will be part of their project. Geology, flora, fauna, everything.

LC: So whichever option you decide on, that geological survey will be provided?

RH: Yes.

HC: But won't you need that to make the decision?

RH: Yes, we need to do the geology first, because if they come back and say there is going to be a major landslip then that makes the other route the preferred option.

RD: The Mines Department or Mineral Resources Tasmania has great maps. You can just call them up and ask them for the geological features.

PS: I don't think this area has been mapped in great detail. Maps only exist at the broad scale and you would actually need to do ground based traverses.

PC: What is this?

RH: That is a reserve. It is actually a wildlife habitat strip, so that will never be logged. The intent is for animals to move through those if they need to.

PC: So how wide is that?

RH: That would probably be 300 – 400 meters.

HC: So to clarify that: There will be geological surveys done on both these areas before you make a decision?

RH: Oh yes, and we would bring a specialist in to help with those decisions.

HC: Good

RH: Also, if you look at the map here, this is a reserve here to the northeast of that coup all the way through, so they are quite substantial widths already.

DC: They are about 125 meters, a 100 meters maybe.

RH: Yeah, at least.

DC: Yeah, not much more though.

RH: That is wider than normal, which buffers into Tyenna 026 here. And you have this big buffer here on this side as well. That is the stream there and that is where we will be going to there. So that distance there is 200 meters from the stream all the way down, probably a bit closer there and then goes out again. So it is more than a normal buffer. And what we usually find, is that when we mark these areas, there is actually more given than taken. Because for harvesting purposes or because the slopes are actually steeper than what is shown on the maps. The people doing the mapping take the contours from the tops of the trees, so when you get on the ground it can vary. So you will get more reserve and a bigger filter.

RH: So they are the two alternatives we are looking at. Any other questions on that? So your preferred option is the top option?

LC: Well actually our preferred option would be one that had even less creek crossings.

RH: If you only did the bottom one – and did that area there first, we might be able to actually reduce doing anything in there and only come in to the top of here.

PC: Why can't you come down through here?

RH: Too steep. The only way to get down there is to go down through here and that is just very steep there. It is very difficult roading through here.

BP: Yes, it is.

PC: Let's hope it is too difficult.

[Laughs all around]

RH: At least you are straight forward Pat!

PS: This is all theoretical until you get on the ground and walk it.

RH: The guys have done a walk through and it is really difficult to get through there.

BP: Why aren't you choosing easier places?

RH: Because the easier places have been taken off us in the DFA and Helsham and places like that. In simple terms what is happening is that areas like the upper Florentine have been taken off us which means that we are not logging there now, we are logging here in your back yard. It has moved us closer to citizens. We have still got our same contract to supply volumes to the sawmill industry and special species timber and then we have a contract for chip wood or pulp wood.

HC: We are happy to save the Florentine, but.

RH: The reality is that while we have saved those areas there, it has forced us in closer.

BP: Wow, I didn't know that.

RH: No one wants to see the whole hillside logged. So we take a coup here and there.

PC: When you say 'they' who do you mean?

RH: The Commonwealth.

[Break for a cuppa – Thanks Barb!]

LC: Will the Forest Practices Plan include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan?

RH: That is part of it. But we are actually got to abide by the Forest Practices Code. Code. The Code rates the erodability of the soil and what we need to do there as far as the number of culverts we need on the road or the number of snig tracks – where we have snig tracks, the amount of grips or drains across the tracks that actually stop erosion within the creek.

LC: So then the control measures are documented in the Forest Practices Plan?

RH: That is all documented in the plan or refers to the Forest Practices Code, which is the overriding factor.

LC: But obviously it has got to be designed specifically for the site doesn't it?

RH: Yes, the Forest Practices Plan. I will show you what a Forest Practices Plan looks like.

ACTION: Document erosion and sediment control measures in the Forest Practices Plan.

[RH pulled out the file to find an Forest Practices Plan. A map of the Wedge-tailed eagle nests in the area was included that showed about 8 lines to nests with the distances to nests].

RH: I am not sure if that is showing a nest or where they have searched for a nest. I am not sure of the date on that.

RH: I would have to check about that.

DC: Isn't that the direction of where there are nests? No, what it is, is that the line shows the direction to a nest and the number is the distance to the nest.

RH: Yes, you are right there.

RD: Looks like there are [counting] 10 points.

RH: So that is probably the point they have referenced and line there is the distance to the nest – 1070 meters, 669 meters, 664 meters, 1226 meters. So there are nests over here and there are nests over there and one over in here somewhere.

HC: So there is one at 344 meters.

RD: So this is Wedge-tailed eagle country by the looks of it.

HC: Barb saw one here yesterday with two chicks.

RD: It is always worth giving Bill Brown, Senior Zoologist – Bird of Prey specialist a call at the Department of Primary Industries and Water and letting him know. We recommend that whenever you see a bird of prey you call the Threatened Species unit as they are still maintaining their database of nests and sitings.

RH: The evaluation sheet starts the process. So the erosion stuff goes in the Forest Practices Plan. We send the evaluation sheet to the specialist. He will then go through it and then we will request a survey and he will come out and look and from that recommendation we put that in the Forest Practices Plan. He is an independent person, he is not employed by Forestry.

RD: So you are quite a long way down the track.

RH: These were actually done in 2003. We will need to do them again.

RD: Will the group be able to get a copy of these assessments?

RH: I can't see why not. I will speak to Steve ?

LC: That would be great.

ACTION: Provide specialist value assessments to the CCCG.

RH: You can see the other species that have been identified.

LC: I know these are going to be old, but we would love to receive a copy of these if we could.

RH: Yes, but that is only what their assessment is at that point in time on the evaluation sheet.

LC: It would just be really interesting to see it.

RH: Yes, that shouldn't be a problem.

ACTION: Provide 2003/04 assessments to the CCCG.

RH: For every coup we produce what we call an open ? folder, so anyone who goes out and does any work on that coup, whatever they write up, it has to go in that folder. So that is a combination of everyone's work over a number of years. What we do at the end of that we give the task to one person to pull all that information together into the Forest Practices Plan taking into consideration all those issues.

LC: So is the Forest Practices Plan an electronic document?

RH: Yes.

LC: I live in the US so I would really like to receive documentation via email.

RH: That is right. When we are close to finalizing it I can email that to you and you can look at it and say 'oh yeah – you haven't taken into consideration what we have said on the road or ...' .

LC: That would be really helpful.

HC: We would like to set up a more formal method of information dissemination.

RH: Yes, well I was a bit worried that some of the monitoring emails were not getting through, but if I have a list, I can send it out to the group.

ACTION: Establish a formal email list for distribution of documents, monitoring results etc.

HC: We could still organize things through Barb, but if we could receive information to review via email that would help.

ACTION: Continue to organize events through Barb.

RH: A lot of things after this meeting I can just send you the information giving you updates and telling you 'this is where we are' and 'this is what is happening' and then you can come back to me and say 'I think its time we had another meeting'.

PS: Once question about the roads Rod, during construction and during and after harvesting, would access be barred to the general public through gates or would it be an open road?

RH: Depends on what the sensitivity of the area is and if we as a group decide to have that closure then that can be arranged, but it has got to be for a specific reason, it just can't be because that is our feeling. If we are worried about illegal firewood cutters or erosion concerns or we want to allow the coup to settle and start regenerating without too much disturbance or we want to keep four wheel driving or motorbikes out, then there would be no problems.

PS: Dale, you mentioned that there had been people up near your place?

DC: Yes, there has been illegal fire cutting going on. They have taken out a reasonable amount of timber this year. The worst thing is that they pulled them up onto the road and docked it up there and left a mound of debris on the road that you have to drive over. It is just going to destroy the road as more water gets to it.

LC: So Rod, you said that if this group decides that access is not appropriate, did you mean this group or Forestry Tasmania?

RH: Yes, if your group wants to make a recommendation, then Forestry will consider that.

ACTION: Consult CCCG in determining access to proposed roads.

RD: Whose the contractor, do you know?

RH: It hasn't been decided. But our roading contractor will be "Works Infrastructure"?

HC: What is "Works Infrastructure"?

RH: They're our contracted roading company and they build our roads under contract. So we set a specification for a particular road and they build that road to our specification. In this instance here, if we wanted them to put in measures that I was talking about, about the drainage, and more culverts, and better filtering and so forth, and less disturbance of the creek crossings, then we write that description for them and they have got to deliver on that and we supervise that on a daily basis. I would talk to our supervisors managing that contract to make sure that actually happens.

HC: Yes, because that was one of the things that was concerning me, was how this project was going to be monitored.

RH: Yes, and then while we are road building, at each crossing, if you want to have a look at that crossing, we can make arrangements for one or several of you to come up and have a look and see what you think.

HC: We would like to do that.

BP: Have you been up to look at Lou's Creek and seen what is going on up there?

RH: No, this is the first time I have seen it.

HC: What I propose to do first of all, is to run through it without any comment so you get an overview of what is being presented and then we can go through slowly and ask questions and address the issues.

[HC presents a slide show of photographs depicting Forestry Tasmania practices over at Lou's Creek in the next valley from Canaways Creek. The photographs depict very steep batters, severe erosion, un-maintained geo-fabric control measures, large-scale aggregate inadequate for filtration, blocked culverts, a native orchid, and high degrees of sedimentation in the creek.]

[HC: Described the photos, good implementation, poor practices and the impacts].

BP: It all started falling in and then Forestry did the repair and these photos are about 2 years after that this repair was done.

RH: It looks like highly erodable soils.

PS: You have unstable slope deposits on Triassic sandstone.

RH: I drove up there this morning just quickly to see what the soil types were. Its friable soils, but I am not sure it is the same as that.

PS: Until we get a detailed geological map we really don't know. There is a lot of faulting, and you could have Permian up above Triassic. Permian is more resistant to erosion because it is much harder.

PC: Rod, if the Forestry sees this, are they likely to come and do something about it?

ACTION: Report problems at Lou's creek.

RH: Oh yes, it has to be maintained all the time. With those sort of soils, you can see that that sort of massive erosion there – so we would be sending machinery in to clean out the table drains and culverts. It is not only a headache to you, but it is also a headache to us it is very expensive to maintain.

PC: So is that up to us to let you know or up to the Forestry to look at?

RH: Both. We will be inspecting these roads, especially after heavy rains to check for landslips and things like that. But if you see something that has happened outside the norm by all means then contact me and we will get someone out there to look at it straight away. Because it is in everyone's interest to minimize erosion as much as possible.

LC: So this is why I was asking for a detailed erosion and sediment control plan, because erosion planning might have been done in some way, but if we could really see that this was going to be prevented in a detailed plan then we would be more comfortable.

RH: I think we can already see that this area is moderate to highly erodable, which means that with our roading and so forth, the batters can't be steep, but that is very difficult where you actually get very steep sidecuts, so we can have a look today and see. I know that one of our engineering guys said that at the first crossing you would be carting the soil back out, not depositing it there. You couldn't do it. So we would need to have an excavator loading the soil onto a truck and carting the soil away.

DC: When you see the crossing, you will understand – I actually don't think you will be able to get in there where they have got it marked at the moment. I could be wrong, but I have done a little bit of roading and it is very steep and goes along the side too far. The bank is steeper than the batter.

RH: Yes, we need to have a look and I know that there are similar problems high up as well coming across some of the streams and the erodability of the soils and potential for landslip.

BP: I know you said that Lou had a tree in his creek but it was obvious to us that both sides of the road that it was filtering silt down into the creek.

RH: There is no doubt about that and the main thing there is to make sure that that filter is wide enough to actually filter out all the sediments.

HC: So this is the culvert down here and there is pooling underneath and it occurred to me that in one way that is almost like a settling trap but it is not a very good example of it.

RH: No it is not a good example, no.

LC: The aggregate is a bit big there [indicating aggregate of about 1.5 feet in diameter].

HC: And the water is not actually able to flow.

PS: I think the idea is to catch the water before it enters the pipe so the sediment can settle out.

HC: So you can see the culvert on the bottom side, so this is where there main stream would have gone through. And this is the culvert on the up side. So you can see the damage here and down here. This is that first section that has lost the netting. Is there supposed to be growth or planting in netting sections to hold the netting?

RH: Well because there are that many trees there and that much vegetation, you can get natural seeding on there. In areas where it is very difficult to get regeneration, we do plant those areas or put seed over those areas but in an environment like that you can already see some of the plants coming through.

PC: But obviously that is a bit late for this instance so do you ever plant things?

RH: Oh yes. You will see it on some of the highways where they have planted with different species. Marin grass was used in the 70's but we use native species now.

HC: That probably wouldn't have prevented this because of the steep batters.

LC: You can see where the water is getting under the matting, but planting would slow the water down and reduce the flow and erosion.

RH: Because you expose the friable soils, it is nearly like sand. Once you get water running in sand you get high erosion and it takes a lot to manage that.

HC: The thing I wanted to point out here, was just there is a build up here and the culvert is running across, you can see sediment build up and stagnant water with tadpoles.

RH: So that is on the top side?

HC: Yes, you can see that it then runs across the road to a culvert but it looks inadequate because there is erosion happening here and as you can see this is that little pipe, but what is happening is the water is just gushing over and its not effective.

RH: No.

PS: That is a drainage issue really isn't it.

RH: Yes, that is the real concern here as well where you can see the water coming straight off the road edge.

LC: Do you have use hay bales or geo-fabric logs?

RH: Yes, that is something we many have to look at up here. Actually I saw in the US when I was there when I was going down through Colorado they had chicken wire with hay inside being used as filters. Slowing the water down and trapping the sediments. We may have to use things like that here.

RD: In your view did this road meet the Forest Practices Code requirements?

RH: It would have been signed off initially as being compliant with the Forest Practices Code standards when the road was actually built. Remember the road would have been built probably over

the summer period, but once it got exposed to high rains over winter that was when erosion wise, water management became a problem. The road itself would have met the standards because the distance between culverts, the pavement width, and the formation.

RD: It would seem though that looking at these photographs, that the actual culverts that have been put in are inadequate.

RH: I think it is the maintenance that is more of the problem. If you built that road in the central highlands, there would be no maintenance on that road required for ten to fifteen years. This road here would require maintenance within 2 months and need ongoing maintenance every 2 or 3 months.

BP: But they have obviously not done that at Lou's creek.

RH: Yes, well, obviously they haven't done it after the rain. But with this road up here, that is what we will need to do. More maintenance, inspection of the culvert after heavy rains and things like that.

PC: So do you know if there has been any maintenance on Lou's Creek?

RD: It is shocking.

RH: Yes, but they have come back and re-battered the slope and put mesh over. So they have recognized that there has been a problem.

LC: So really the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as part of the Forest Practices Plan is critical to preventing this re-occurring at Canaways Creek.

RH: Yes, that's right.

HC: Who is responsible for the two monthly inspection?

RH: The District itself. They have particular roading people that would identify what are the highly erodable roads and which ones need to be inspected. That is on a database. For example it would say that after heavy rain, Casson's Rd or Blue Top Road or the new road here.

PC: The thing is that that wasn't done there was it so who is responsible?

RH: Well I am not sure.

PC: Well I don't know.

BP: We are putting you on the spot Rod.

HC: But how do we know it is going to be done?

RH: It can be a combination between both parties. If you see a problem, you have a contact point, like me, to contact and say for example, there is a slumping there or a table drain blocked and we can send a crew in there to deal with it. A lot of it is about getting the information in a timely manner. It is not that people want it to happen, but getting the information in a timely manner so we can respond to it.

LC: And preventing it in the first place.

RH: Yes.

RD: The Precautionary Principle.

LC: Well, the issue is that it costs a lot more to come in later and fix this type of problem up. It will save money in the long run to do it properly up front.

RH: Yes, well if we start road building there and find we have these friable soils, then even though the Forest Practices Code says that you must have culvert placement every 50 meters, we may increase that. Just to make sure that it does cover it. Because it is cheaper to do the work then than to be bringing machinery back every two months to do this sort of work. Like you say, it is the Precautionary Principle. Do it right first of all.

HC: Because it seems to me that the direction of the flow of water is this way, and yet this pipe is coming this way, so I am just not sure that it is even positioned properly.

PS: The grade of the road is going in the wrong direction.

PC: So how would you monitor that? Obviously you are not responsible for that – we won't hold you responsible for that.

RH: Not for that one anyway, but probably for this one you will.

PC: But, if the contractor comes in and does it wrong like that, how do you respond?

RH: Well before the contractor moves away from that road, it has to be inspected to ensure it is actually built to the Forest Practices Code and signed off. Now, as I said, that road may have met the minimum standards under the Forest Practices Code, but there may be other mitigating factors here. Once you get heavy rain you may find that the soils are more friable, and water does wonderful things as we know. So then you have to come back and do high maintenance.

HC: Wouldn't it be wiser though to have the plan actually be able to cope with the winter effects in the first place rather than building it to minimum standards for summer in which you are asking for problems.

RH: Yes, that is right, and that is what I am suggesting up here. If we are a bit smarter about having the hay bales in place, having the water running away from the creek, maybe deeper table drains, steps in the batters.

LC: I have seen good examples of control measures on steep slopes in Seattle where they used fixed geo-fabric logs steps down the batter in formation so that if the runoff escapes one step, it is caught by the next.

BP: So are you going to relay this and make note of it and follow up on it?

RH: Yes. Roding is part of my portfolio now, so I can talk to my Forest Engineer on roding and say, this is what we need to do with this road. So I have direct control now. So that makes it a bit easier for you. I can say to Barry Hunt?, this has got to be a top job, and this is what we want to do with this road.

PC: Would you be interested in having a copy of those photos?

RH: Yes, send me the key photos so I can shown them to our roding people. Because they need to know what the problems are. If we can actually identify it now, show the road builders that this is what is going to happen on these slopes, then we can design the road construction to avoid these types of things happening.

ACTION: Email key photos to Rod.

RD: Do you see the question arising as to whether the land is suitable for logging given that we know that the soils are very friable and erosion is a problem and that it will be very difficult to control the

environmental impact. Is it possible that Forestry Tasmania simply says that it is not appropriate to put a road through this particular area?

RH: Yes, if for example from our specialists looking at it, the road builders looking at it, if they say that this road is just too costly and maintenance is going to be too costly, there is going to be huge potential for landslip, then you would look at new alternatives or not go there.

BP: So you wouldn't go in if that were the case?

RH: Not if there is potential for that to happen.

BP: OK - Well any questions?

RH: You have got all the notes for us?

LC: I am not taking the minutes, just making my own notes.

RH: Can I have a copy?

LC: Yes.

RD: I do think there is another issue that needs to be raised. Wildlife control using 1080.

RH: We don't use 1080.

AGREEMENT: No use of 1080 in the area.

RD: Oh you don't do you – because its State Forest. Chemical use is the other issue.

RH: No intention to use chemicals.

RD: None at all?

RH: No

RD: No Round up, no Brush Off, no simerzeen?

RH: Not for this area. No.

AGREEMENT: No use of chemicals in the area.

PS: That is because it is going back to native forest?

RH: Yes, so we shouldn't have to use chemicals on any of our treatments. The only time we use chemicals is in pine plantations.

PC: When you say no plans, that doesn't mean a strict policy does it?

RH: No, but 99% sure there is no need to use chemicals, especially when we have issues with water quality and domestic intakes. If I phoned you and said tomorrow I am going to spray 10,000 litres of Roundup up here, don't use your water for a week ...

BP: Year, right!

RH: I can nearly guarantee that no chemicals will be used.

LC: Can you guarantee that if chemicals are used we will be notified?

RH: Yes, you would be consulted before we even proceeded down that line.

PS: So if there was a tree that had to be brought down by explosives near a creek crossing for example, is there anything in the explosives that would get into the creek that would effect water quality?

RH: It would be very minimal.

PS: What type of explosives do they normally use?

RH & BP: Ammonium Nitrate

HC: There are a few other points on the agenda that we might be able to quickly cover to save coming back later.

HC: Will recording of monitoring occur 12 months prior to the commencement of operations.

RH: I will have to check on Sandra's intentions and let you know. We did say 12 months prior to harvesting didn't we.

BP: Yes, at least 12 months prior and Sandra said probably 2-4 years into logging.

[looking at the monitoring results from 1/7 – 21]

RH: That is all of the results

HC: So that is a complete set. Some of the peaks indicate high water flow.

PS: Do we know what the rainfall was that resulted in the increased flow?

RH: We can find out the rainfall from Maydena for that period so I can send that to you electronically so you can correlate the two. Sandra did say that a couple of results went off the scale which meant that the sensor either had a leaf over it or it was blocked which gave a 100% result which doesn't normally occur.

HC: So that is the turbidity, what about rainfall?

BP: They did not put rain meters in because they tend to be too costly and get stolen, so they plan to use Maydena results.

HC: So there are no flow meters, will that give us good enough results?

LC: Is there any way we can get some flow meters in?

RH: Depends on the budget, but I will talk to Sandra.

HC: If something unexpected come up, would we then assume that it is Forestry practices that have caused it in the absence of a flow meter?

RH: I will talk to Sandra about getting one in and ask her professional opinion.

RD: It could be of benefit to Forestry to show that you have gone above and beyond the Code requirements in the interests of community consultation and environmental impact, especially given that water is such a big issue here.

**ACTION:** Talk to Sandra about installing flow meters

RH: How would it be if you got header tanks – I guess you have your own header tanks here?

PS: We just get our water in a bucket.

LC: We have always just taken it straight from the creek.

BP: I have about a weeks supply.

RH: So each of you have got tanks?

RH: No. We just get it in a bucket straight from the creek.

DC: We fill our containers straight from the creek. Nigel and Beth have a tank that comes straight from the creek.

HC: Can we agree on no less that 3-month span between meetings.

RH: I leave that up to you, but we need to come back to you with a draft Forest Practices Plan and the preferred option for the road route. The bottom route is clearly the shortest and cheapest, but we may have to do more work in coming through the top way.

PC: So there is room for actual negotiation? If you decide that that is your preferred option, and we disagree, what are the chances you will change your mind?

RH: We have to weight that up. Coming through the top opens up more coups for harvesting. So we weight up the cost of it and the soils, and access issues, the erosion impact, the top route might be one less crossing, potential to reduce impact on the water quality. Realistically in flash floods, there is going to be more sedimentation in the first 12 months, due to burning, disturbance from roading and things like that. It will happen. We need to minimize it by having the filters in place, streamside reserves, making sure the water runs off the road systems correctly, so we minimize the disturbance as much as possible.

PS: I suppose an interesting trip would be to go along the top of Blue Top Road where it goes above the skyline near Karanga and see what the erodability of the soils are in that area.

RH: That is dolerite there. And mudstone. When you get near Casson's you get more into the sandstone with dolerite underneath.

PS: I will be very interested to see the Geological map.

HC: Yes, it would be good to see that when it is available.

**ACTION:** Provide CCCG with the Geological survey/map when it is complete

HC: So the other issue is a closure rehabilitation plan.

RH: When the road is put in – we should inspect it as a group while the machine is there. The second part of that monitoring to ensure that the road is performing to specification. While we have the best intention during construction of the road, if the culverts fail, or the batter may fail, or you get 10 inches of rain overnight, that just undoes all your work. Nature will influence what we do, but our strategy will be to inspect it on a regular basis, especially the first 12 months after roading.

HC: So if there is a strategy for the road building, where we can actually see what steps are being implemented differently to what happened at Lou's creek. So we can see that this, this, this, and this is going to be done to avoid those impacts.

RH: Yes, that's right.

PS: So in terms of your roading, do you design that to cope with a 1 in 25 year rain fall event, or 1 in 50 year rain fall event?

RH: Bridges are normally built for 1 in 50 years, but the culverts 1 in 25.

LC: 1 in 25, that is not very high.

RH: You have to remember that a 1 in 25 year flood is pretty rare.

LC: I don't think it is that rare, a 1 in 100 year flood could be considered rare.

PS: what would be the 1960 flood? 1 in 100.

RH: 1 in 100.

LC: And the problem is that they don't only happen every 100 years, they can happen any time.

RH: Actually we have probably had it since, but because of the dams on the Derwent the water is regulated.

RH: That doesn't mean we can't build for a 1 in 50 scenario – that would mean putting in more culverts.

RD: What will the impact of log truck movements be given that Forestry operations can go 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

BP: I get woken up at 2 in the morning, 4:30 every morning, sometimes I don't go back to sleep. We all suffer from lack of sleep because of the log trucks.

RD: We could have written into the plan, stipulations for log truck movements couldn't we?

RH: Yes. You could set a 6:30 start time.

PS: That would be minimized through the top route though wouldn't it?

RH: Yes.

PC: Could you limit the number of trucks?

RH: We have done that at Ellendale, but we wouldn't like to get down to that level of detail here. Usually what you find is that you would be getting a maximum of 10 loads a day. The biggest problem will be the engine brakes on the trucks. I would say that the trucks make a bit of a noise, but if there is a cable operation up there, the tooting system they use for signaling, is probably what will annoy you the most. People working in the bush are hooking up the logs. You have a cable machine that is a big tower machine that goes up 80-90 feet, wire rope going through the top and down to the logs. Those guys talk to the driver of the cable machine using toots. Three toots – haul the log. One toot means stop, Toots are a bit like a very high frequency whistle that would be heard here.

BP: What time would they start in the morning?

RH: About 7 o'clock and finish around about 4:30.

BP: Weekends?

RH: You might get some Saturdays.

LC: Has there been any work done on the impact of that on eagle populations?

RH: Not that I am aware of.

RH: That occurs while they are harvesting and during that time would be a daily thing that could annoy you.

DC: How long would the operation continue for?

RH: 26C – probably about 2-3 months. Cable operations for six weeks and ground based for about the same.

RD: I guess the other issue is visual amenity. What will the views be like out the kitchen window and from the Gordon River Rd and the potential impact on tourism.

LC: Dale and I just drove up the Lake Dobson Rd at Mt Field and you can clearly see the area from that road which is solely a tourism rd.

DC: It will be quite clearly visible from Mt Field National Park.

RD: Forestry has a visual model system don't they Rod?

RH: Yes. We can do a model for you – that will be part of the specialist values assessment. It will be the landscape element of the values assessment.

LC: Will they go up to Lake Dobson and do an assessment?

RH: They pick out the key places and do a three dimensional model.

ACTION: Prepare a 3D model of the visual impact of the logging operations.

HC: There was one other thing that we were interested in, and that was a measurement of the number of hectares within Tyenna 026C and the broader catchment?

LC: It would be good if we could get a map of the whole catchment.

RD: So Rod, can you commit to come back to the group prior to the certification of the plan while it is still in draft form?

RH: Yes.

HC: So how many hectares are there in 26C?

HC: 1.8, 4.6, 10.3, 26.9. 25.6 – total area of TN026 without taking anything out that is too steep to harvest. 65/70 hectares – total coup boundary?

RH: The road distance coming in from the top is 6.7 kms. Total area is 70 hectares. The strategic hargest area is 52 hectares. Usually this reduces due to slope or streams or buffers.

HC: What about the aggregates?

RH: The aggregates are taken from the 52 hectares.

BP: So that area is shrunk considerably.

RH: Yes. We may also choose not to do the cable at this point in time.

BP: And just do the selective logging?

RH: Yes, we might just do the flat section, leave the front and come back and do it another time. We don't have to actually come in and log the whole area at once. We can stage it. So I might actually look at that aspect to lessen the impact. The only thing is that if we log the ground base at the top, then you would have a fire running up into your regeneration. You probably have to do it over a minimum of 2 or 3 years. But if you did the bottom one first, you could level the top section 4, 5, 7, 8 or 10 years.

PS: So that would have regenerated.

RH: Yes, so we can minimize the amount of harvesting in there by half or whatever that ground based area would be, and then just take out the cable.

LC: So will the time frames and scheduling be in the Forest Practices Plan?

ACTION: Include the schedule in the Forest Practices Plan.

RH: Yes. I will take the action items from your notes for what I have agreed to.

LC: OK

RD: If you ever see any devils, call the Threatened Species Unit or the Devil Task Force.

PS: Do you see many devils Barb?

BP: I have heard them at night.

PC: What about the albino echidna Dale photographed last week?

RD: It is probably of interest to the Threatened Species Unit.

BP: I would think the wombats would not outrun a fire?

RH: Actually they move pretty fast. I think the animals that would be highly threatened would be the pigmy possums or the sugar gliders as they would get caught in a nest of in the hollow of a tree. Some owls could be affected. The young ones. The older ones would fly out. But burning is usually in April, which is outside the breeding season. The more robust animals will usually get out of the area.

RD: Most owls are protected.

RH: We usually make enough noise.

PS: Yes, between the roading the trees exploding, the whistles and chainsaws.

BP: A lot of them will move out then.

LC: Yes, but we actually don't want them to move out.

HC: Could we pencil in the next meeting for the 3rd week in January.

NEXT MEETING: 10:00am - Thursday the 18th of January 2007.

RH: I will have the draft Forest Practices Plan or a skeleton of the draft. It will be good to have Sandra Roberts, Rod, Barry Hunt?, and Chris Barry present.

RD: Will the landscape model be ready.

ACTION: Invite Forest Practices Plan contributors to present at the next meeting.

RH: All those things will need to be included.

RD: In terms of the decision about whether to cable log, are you saying that may or may not happen?

RH: Well, what we could do there is, instead of logging the whole coup all at once, we might be able to stage the logging. Do the cable section in say 2007 or 8, and leave the ground based until later.

Or vice versa. There is no urgency to do the whole coup at once. That is an idea that we can think about.

LC: Can we get a copy of the Forest Practices Code?

RH: I will send you some copies if you send me the address.

ACTION: Send two copies of the Forest Practices Code to the group.

ACTION: Provide the contact address to Rod

ACTION: Email meeting notes to Rod

[Lunch followed by a field tour of the marked road route]