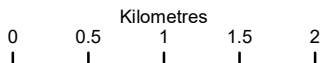
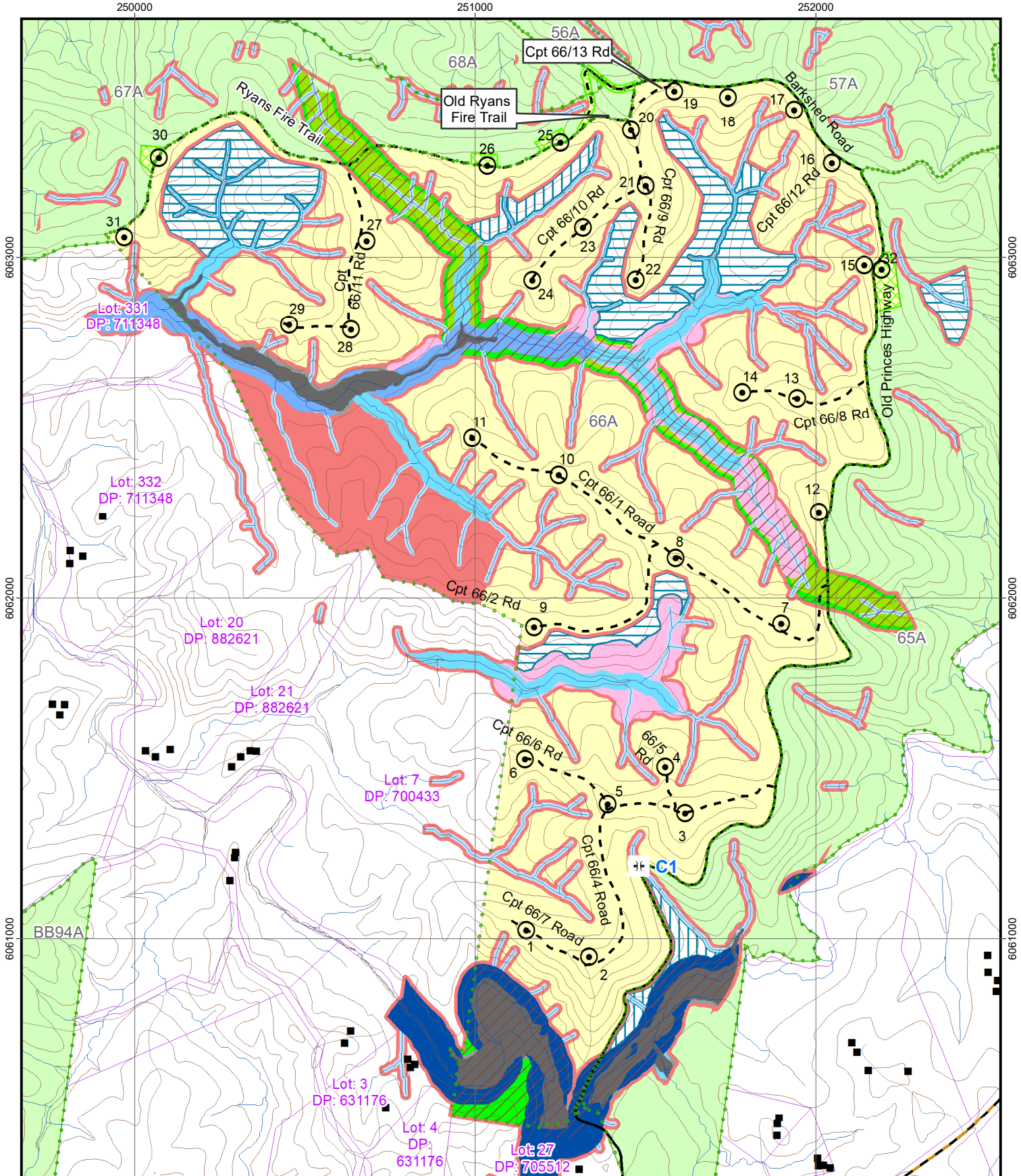
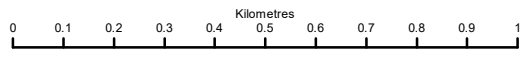


- Emergency Meeting Point
- Helicopter Landing Site
- Sealed Roads
- Haulage Roads
- Other roads-Non Haulage
- Compartment of interest
- State Forest Compartments
- WaterBodies
- National Park Estate
- Evacuation Route













- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| ⊕ Crossing (pipe) | --- Haulage Road - Dry Weather | TEC EZ |
| ⊙ Temporary Dump | Large Forest Owl EZs | WHC > 2 Ha |
| ■ Building | Other Sensitive Area EZ | Ridge and Headwater EZ |
| ⋯ Compartments CIFOA | FMZ4 Road Maintenance/Upgrade and Dump/Construction/Use | FMZ 2 + 3A |
| LiDAR Drainage | FMZ4 Selective Harvesting | Class 2 Drainage Line SEZ's (20m either side) |
| Other Roads - Non Haulage | Rainforest + EZ | Class 3 Drainage Line SEZ's (30m either side) |
| Sealed Road | TEC | Class 4 Drainage Line SEZ's (50m either side) |
| Haulage Road - Wet Weather | WHC < 2 Ha | State Forest |
| | Class 1 Drainage Line SEZ (5m either side) | Private Property |



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This site safety plan is for FCNSW operations of more than one day duration or where an operational plan is in place. Where a contractor is responsible for the work to be undertaken, the contractor must develop their own site safety plan.

A Medical Emergency Evacuation Plan (MEEP) has been developed and is included below.

Forest Name	South Brooman	Compartment/s	66A
Description of Work	Forest mark-up, road maintenance, harvest supervision, compliance monitoring		
Date of Plan Development	03/05/2022	Developed by	Kate McKinnon
VHF #	236	UHF #	To be determined
Site Supervisors	<i>Specific Site Supervisors will depend on the relevant work being undertaken. Site supervisor and associated contact numbers are to be advised to staff working on site during the plan briefing.</i>		
First Aid	<i>First Aid Kits must be available in all FCNSW vehicles. Where a person is injured at a work site, a first aider will provide immediate treatment to the level of their training. For serious and life-threatening injuries, refer to the Medical Emergency Evacuation Plan (MEEP).</i>		
Incident/Hazard Reporting	<i>Workers must notify the Site Supervisor as soon as possible and complete an incident report form (Riskware) for any hazard, injury, illness, near miss or incident occurring at the worksite.</i>		
Inductions	<i>All workers must be inducted into the Site Safety Plan and MEEP before entering the work site or starting work. Details of induction (who, what, where, when) must be recorded in the "Plan Notes" under the relevant plan in FCMapApp.</i>		
Safety Documentation	<i>"Plan Notes" under the relevant plan in FCMapApp must be used to record daily safety matters such as Toolbox Talks, safety inspections, site-specific hazards, observations, etc. FCMapApp should also be used to capture the geographic location of specific hazards where possible.</i>		
Mandatory PPCE		Task specific PPCE	
 HIGH-VIS MUST BE WORN		 SAFETY GLASSES MUST BE WORN	
 SLEEVES & PANTS MUST BE WORN		 GLOVES MUST BE WORN	
 ENCLOSED SHOE MUST BE WORN		 EAR MUFFS MUST BE WORN	
 HARD HAT MUST BE WORN		 RESPIRATOR MUST BE WORN	

The following additional hazards are/may be present at this site. All workers should be aware of these hazards and ensure that appropriate control measures are in place.

SITE-SPECIFIC HAZARDS & RISK				
Hazard	Potential Impact	Risk Controls	Risk Rating	Responsible Person
Exposure to Sun	Sun burn, skin cancer due to long term exposure, heat illness	Long sleeve clothing, sunscreen, work in shade where possible.	3D	All workers
Exposure to heat, rain and cold	Heat illness, hypothermia	Appropriate clothing, adequate water supply, plan work for cooler times of the day where possible.	3D	All workers
Overhead hazards / dangerous trees	Injury or death due to falling objects	Identify and remove dangerous trees in work area. Where unable to remove, mark trees with this symbol.  Assessment of work areas prior to commencement and ongoing with changing weather and wind. Wear hard hat.	2D	All workers
Bites & Stings	Discomfort or injury	Permethrin treated clothing. Insect repellent. Long sleeved shirt/long trousers. Gaiters strongly recommended.	3D	All workers
Uneven or slippery ground	Injury resulting from slips, trips, or falls	Appropriate boots worn and maintained in good condition. Limit exposure to hazard in wet weather. Use of aids - walking poles, carry bags, spikes etc.	4B	All workers
Dense understorey	Injury resulting from slips, trips, or falls.	Consider implementation of CIFOA Impenetrable Understorey provisions.	4B	All workers
Mobile Plant	Vehicle collision or impact with workers.	Safe zones established. Traffic management systems in place.	2D	Supervisors and workers
Vehicles along haulage roads and access routes	Vehicle damage, injury, or death due to vehicle collisions.	Warning signs at FCNSW road intersections, implement traffic control plans, 60km/hr speed limit on unsealed forest roads, vehicle headlights on always when driving. Ensure adequate communication when driving on haul routes. Refer to SWP 11.7 – Communication on Forest Roads.	2C	All workers
Working alone	Unable to get timely assistance in the event of an incident.	Follow working alone procedure.	2C	All workers
Dust from passing vehicles along dirt haulage routes	Vehicle accident caused by reduced visibility	Restrict speed to minimise dust generation. Slow down when passing vehicle. Turn on driving and hazard lights to increase visibility.	2D	All workers
Harvesting within 2 tree lengths of private property	Damage to property or injury to people	Contractor to develop a safe work procedure to manage the safety of the neighbors.	2E	Supervisors & Contractors
Harvesting and log dump processing	Damage to vehicles or injury to people	Contractor to implement road closures when harvesting or processing on log dumps within 2 tree lengths of roads.	2E	Supervisors & Contractors

SITE-SPECIFIC HAZARDS & RISK				
within 2 tree lengths of roads.				
Illegal Activity	Confrontation or injury to people	Report any suspicious activity to supervisor immediately.	2E	All workers
Log stacks on log dumps	Crushing injury due to logs rolling	Refer to SWP 2.1 – Assessing Logs on Log Dumps Do not climb on log stacks.	2E	All workers
Site fire-affected with higher proportion of burnt and dead trees	Increased risk of injury or death due to increased overhead hazards.	Do not walk the site unless safe to do so. Refer to SWP 11.12 – Traversing Fire Affected Forest and associated risk matrix. Assess risk each time before entering the forest on foot. Hold and document regular toolbox talks to monitor any change in risk levels.	2C	All workers

RISK MATRIX					
Likelihood	Consequence				
	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Almost Certain	5A	4A	3A	2A	1A
Likely	5B	4B	3B	2B	1B
Possible	5C	4C	3C	2C	1C
Unlikely	5D	4D	3D	2D	1D
Rare	5E	4E	3E	2E	1E

Medical Emergency Evacuation Plan

Emergency Meeting points are shown on the attached Locality Map

	Description	MGA; Lat/Long
Phone Reception	Good. Nearest reception at intersection of Barkshed Road and Old Princes Hwy	
Emergency Meeting Point	Intersection of Barkshed Road and Old Princes Hwy	Lat/Long:-35° 32' 36"S/150° 15' 57" E MGA: 252122E 6063261 N
Helicopter Landing point	Paddock just north of East Lynne Store	Lat/Long:-35° 34' 09"S/150° 15' 44" E MGA: 251882 E 6060361 N



Procedures to obtain ambulance assistance

1. Dial 000
2. If there is no mobile coverage, dial 112 (which will work on any accessible mobile phone system).
3. If no response on 112:
 - use a radio link (TARA, be discrete with personal information)
 - move to an area with mobile coverage
 - find a landline
 - use another network (e.g., a contractor's VHF radio)

The nearest Forestry Corporation of NSW office is:
Batemans Bay
Contact on:-
Channel: 236
Telephone: 1300 880 548
Give details of the situation and ask for a 000 call to be placed.

000 operator question:	Response:
1. Police, Fire, Ambulance?	Ambulance is required Nearest control centre for ambulance: Wollongong
2. Suburb?	State Forest name: South Brooman Nearest town or locality: Batemans Bay Nearest ambulance station: Batemans Bay
3. Address?	Old Princes Highway East Lynne
4. Nearest road junction/cross street?	Old Princes Highway and Barkshed Road
5. Local Government Area?	Shoalhaven
6. Nature of the problem?	Describe the accident, number, age and condition of casualties. Are they conscious, are they breathing?
7. Where is the accident?	Refer to safety meeting point above
Directions to navigate from nearest ambulance station to the emergency meeting point.	From Batemans Bay travel north on Princes Highway for 18.6 km, turn left onto Old Princes Highway and continue north for 5.1 km to intersection with Barkshed Road.
8. 4WD ambulance required?	No UHF radio channel to use:
9. Injuries?	Give detailed information about the condition of the casualty (do not mention names over radio system)
10. Your name and call back number:	Person making the call to provide details

Operational Area Identification

Type of Forestry Operation		Harvesting and Roding Operation																					
State Forest	South Brooman	Compartment	66A																				
Crown-timber Land	NA	Local Landscape Area	SouthBrooman_1																				
Harvesting Zone	Selective	Regrowth Zone	Regrowth Zone																				
Operational Area	Selective Harvesting area and Haulage Roads within compartment 66A, plus dump locations in adjacent compartment 65A and 67A and Haulage Roads in adjacent compartments 56A, 67A and 68A – refer to Operational Area map. Forestry operations may only be carried out within the Operational Area.																						
Plan ID	200000489																						
Legal Conditions	Native Forest Harvesting in accordance with Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Approval conditions. To implement this plan you must hold a current Contractor’s Licence. Survey expiry date for this plan is 06/11/2027.																						
Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)	The Harvesting SOP (Coastal IFOA) and Roding SOP (Coastal IFOA) apply to this plan. FCNSW staff and the crew must hold a copy of these on site whilst operating and comply with the conditions set out in each SOP.																						
Certification	Responsible Wood Certificate 604224 and ISO14001 Certificate 604225 Timber products removed from the plan area are within the Defined Forest Area covered by the Australian Standard for Sustainable Forest Management (AS4708:2013) Certificate 604224.																						
Prepared by	Kate McKinnon		Date: 18/05/2022																				
Approved by	Shane Clohesy		Date: 20/05/2022																				
Abbreviations	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>CH = Cultural Heritage</td> <td>OM = Operational Map</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CIFOA = Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Approval</td> <td>OPM = Operational Planning Manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crew = Harvest Contractor/Forest Operators</td> <td>OSA = Other Sensitive Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ESA = Environmentally Significant Area</td> <td>PS = Planning Supervisor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EZ = Exclusion Zone</td> <td>PtS= Protection Supervisor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FMA = Fisheries Management Act</td> <td>RC = Roding Coordinator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FT = Forest Technician</td> <td>SOP = Standard Operating Procedure</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC = Harvesting Coordinator</td> <td>TRC = Tree Retention Clump</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HS = Harvesting Supervisor</td> <td>UAV = Unmanned Aerial Vehicle</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>WHC = Wildlife Habitat Clump</td> </tr> </table>			CH = Cultural Heritage	OM = Operational Map	CIFOA = Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Approval	OPM = Operational Planning Manager	Crew = Harvest Contractor/Forest Operators	OSA = Other Sensitive Area	ESA = Environmentally Significant Area	PS = Planning Supervisor	EZ = Exclusion Zone	PtS= Protection Supervisor	FMA = Fisheries Management Act	RC = Roding Coordinator	FT = Forest Technician	SOP = Standard Operating Procedure	HC = Harvesting Coordinator	TRC = Tree Retention Clump	HS = Harvesting Supervisor	UAV = Unmanned Aerial Vehicle		WHC = Wildlife Habitat Clump
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1. Harvesting Operation Details

	Cpt 66A
Gross Area	354.3
Base Net Area (BNA)	276.7 ha
TRC area	13.8 ha
Estimated NHA	235.6 ha
Slope (% 0-20 degrees)	95
Slope (% 20-25 degrees)	5
Slope (% 25-30 degrees)	0

All areas are in hectares

2. Expected Species and Yield

Species for harvest	Species Mix % (sawlog)
Spotted Gum	75
Ironbark	10
Silvertop Ash	5
Stringybark	5
Bluegum	5

Product Removal	Volume (m ³)
HQ Large Sawlog (Quota)	2000
HQ Small Sawlog	600
Low Quality (Salvage)	900
Pulpwood	1000
Firewood	1000
Total	5500

The Contractor must ensure timber removed is allocated to the correct compartment when entered into Electronic Delivery Docket.

3. Management Conditions

Boundary	Conditions
Private Property	
SMZ / FMZ	<p>FMZ 2 and 3A – Harvesting Excluded and FMZ 4 – General Management occur within the compartment and are shown on the OM.</p> <p>FMZ 2 and 3A – Harvesting and harvesting machinery are not permitted in these areas.</p>
Cultural Heritage	
Haulage	<p>Route – East out Barkshed Road and South on Old Princes Highway to the Princes Highway.</p> <p>Log haulage is only permitted along the routes specified in this plan.</p> <p>Truck Speed Limit Old Princes Hwy: Loaded and empty trucks must not exceed 40km/hour along the Old Princes Highway within the 1.4 km section between the intersection with Princes Highway and the first bridge on the Old Princes Hwy.</p> <p>The HC must install truck warning signs at all Forestry Road intersections along the haul route. This includes Ryans Fire Trail, Barkshed Road and Old Princes Highway intersections.</p> <p>Dust & Mud - Homes immediately adjacent to Old Princes Highway Road may be adversely impacted by noise created by log haulage. Truck drivers should reduce speed and minimise the use of engine brakes near these homes.</p>

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	All vehicle operators are responsible for minimising dust on Old Princes Highway Road road adjacent to homes.	
Community		
Infrastructure	Traffic Control Plans - Traffic control is required when harvesting within 2 tree lengths of Barskshed Road and Old Princes Highway or when snigging across Old Princes Highway to dump 32. Production must implement the attached TCP. HC to manage traffic when snigging across Old Princes Highway to dump 32.	
Pests/Weeds	Myrtle Rust/other weeds/pests	Is known to occur in Shoalhaven Shire. To prevent further spread and infection of scrub turpentine in the area, the crew/haulage operators must ensure all harvesting machinery, equipment and vehicles are checked and cleaned of vegetation when entering and leaving the compartment.

4. Harvesting Conditions

Silviculture Type	Harvesting Objectives and Stand Condition						
FMZ 4 – Selective Harvesting	The compartment is un-even aged variable forest with mature and overmature stems among advanced growth and saplings. The objective is to harvest the merchantable component of the mature aged crop and retain the vigorous younger age class trees for a future cut. Crew is to select trees for removal and avoid damage to retained growers.						
FMZ 4 – Road Maintenance/Upgrade & Dump Construction/Use	Only road maintenance/upgrade or log dump construction/use are permitted in these areas. Vegetation removal associated with road maintenance/upgrade must be restricted to within 3m of road/track prisms in these areas where required to facilitate truck/machinery movements. Vegetation removal associated with log dump construction or reopening must be restricted to the required log dump footprint. General harvesting is not permitted in these areas.						
Regeneration Requirements	Retain advanced growth (growers) and create a seed bed via mechanical disturbance across the harvested area.						
Regeneration Risks and Mitigation	Risk of regeneration failure in this compartment is low. No special mitigation measures are required.						
BA Monitoring	The HC must conduct Basal Area monitoring as per CIFOA Protocol 7 in areas treated with Selective Harvesting. The minimum BA limits are shown below. <table border="1" data-bbox="539 1662 1249 1816"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Cpt66A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Harvest Intensity</td> <td>Selective</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selective Harvesting Limits – Minimum BA (m2)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Cpt66A	Harvest Intensity	Selective	Selective Harvesting Limits – Minimum BA (m2)	10
	Cpt66A						
Harvest Intensity	Selective						
Selective Harvesting Limits – Minimum BA (m2)	10						

5. Operational Responsibilities

Prescription	Condition/Responsibility
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Mark-Up – the FT is responsible for marking up the forest ahead of harvesting operations consistent with the harvesting SOPs.	
Broad Area Habitat Search	<p>Broad Area Habitat Searches must be completed in a patch of up to 10 hectares (BNA) in size before harvesting operations can commence in that patch.</p> <p>Broad Area Habitat Searches must extend to cover areas up to 100m outside of the base net area and must search for threatened and protected species features as described in the Harvesting SOPs.</p>
Unsafe Areas	<p>As a result of the 2019-20 wildfires there may be some areas where Broad Area Habitat Searches and mark-up cannot safely occur due to overhead hazards.</p> <p>If these unsafe areas are encountered during mark-up, the FT is to create a separate FCMApp patch around the area. This patch must not get locked or marked as “operational ready”.</p> <p>No harvesting is to occur in any patch where Broad Area Habitat Searches and mark-up has not occurred.</p>
Known or Potential Habitat	<p>The following subject species have known or potential habitat in this operational area:</p> <p>Flora East Lynne Midge Orchid (<i>Genoplesium vernale</i>) – See attached profile Leafless Tongue Orchid (<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>) - See attached profile Scrub Turpentine (<i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i>) - See attached profile and SMP</p> <p>Fauna Dusky Woodswallow (<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>) - Nest Gang-gang Cockatoo (<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>) - Nest Glossy Black-Cockatoo (<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>) - Nest/Feed Tree Greater Glider (<i>Petauroides volans</i>) - Den Koala (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>) - Site Specific Biodiversity Condition Little Lorikeet (<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>) - Nest Masked Owl (<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>) - Nest/Roost Powerful Owl (<i>Ninox strenua</i>) - Nest/Roost Scarlet Robin (<i>Petroica boodang</i>) - Nest Sooty Owl (<i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>) - Nest/Roost Spotted-tailed Quoll (<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>) - Latrine/Den Swift Parrot (<i>Lathamus discolor</i>) - Flowering eucalypts, attracting flocks of swift parrots Yellow-bellied Glider (<i>Petaurus australis</i>) - Den/Feed Tree Stick Nest Greater than 50cm</p> <p>Habitat Bat Subterranean Roost Bat Tree Roost Flying-fox Camp</p> <p>All staff carrying out broad area habitat searches within the compartment must visually inspect known locations of East Lynne Midge Orchid (if available), Leafless Tongue Orchid (if available) and Scrub Turpentine prior to commencing searches to become familiar with the species.</p>
Site Specific Biodiversity Conditions	<p>Rhodamnia rubescens (Scrub Turpentine)</p> <p>During broad area habitat searches records must be made of all <i>Rhodamnia rubescens</i> occurrences and notes made on the health and myrtle rust status of individuals/populations at the site. Assessments and data recording must</p>

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	<p>be carried out as per the DPIE methodology and FCNSW data recording protocol outlined in the <i>Myrtle Rust impacted species: Native Guava (Rhodomyrtus psidioides) and Scrub Turpentine (Rhodamnia rubescens) Species Management Plan</i>.</p> <p>A 20m threatened plant exclusion zone (ESA 1) must be mapped (in MapApp) and implemented around all large healthy and/or reproductive individuals and cohorts (even if plant/s fall within existing exclusion zones). Note: a large healthy individual is described as being greater than 15m in height <u>or</u> having a DBH greater than 5cm, with 75% or greater canopy density as described in the DPIE methodology.</p>
Marking Retained Trees	<p>FT must select and mark trees to meet the requirements below. The location of retained trees must be recorded on FCMapApp.</p> <p>“Habitat Trees” – Minimum of 8 per hectare <u>must</u> be retained (marked with “H”). Habitat trees include in order of priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hollow-bearing trees where they exist 2. ‘Recruitment’ trees where hollow-bearing trees do not exist. A recruitment tree is a live tree of a mature or late mature growth stage that is not suppressed and has good potential for hollow development and long-term survival. <p>In addition, <u>ALL</u> live trees >100 cm DBHOB in must be retained (also marked with a “H”).</p> <p>Nectar feed tree condition – Applies– minimum of 5 per ha must be retained. Suitable species include Spotted Gum, Ironbark and Stringybarks (marked with “N”)</p> <p>Giant trees – All must be retained - 160cm (BBT only) / 140cm (all other spp) at stump height (30cm) (marked with “L”)</p> <p>Dead Standing Trees – All must be retained (marked with a “D” where safe to do so)</p> <p>Glider Sap feed trees – All must be retained (marked with “E”)</p> <p>Glossy-black Cockatoo feed trees – All must be retained (marked with Pink tape).</p>
Tree Retention Clumps	<p>FT must select and mark 5% of the BNA in compartment 66A on FCMapApp (see Harvesting Operation Details). Pink and yellow tape can also be used to physically mark the boundary if necessary to assist in contractor boundary ID. Refer to the Harvesting SOPs.</p> <p>Tree retention clumps are to be a minimum 0.1 ha and maximum 2 ha.</p> <p>Tree retention clumps can be placed over OSA exclusion areas established as part of the post-fire operating conditions if they would not ordinarily have been protected under the CIFOA.</p> <p>Note that 5% of the operational area BNA in compartments 56A, 65A, 67A and 68A does not need to be placed in TRCs.</p>
Identification of channel heads	<p>FT will mark the location of Class 1 Drainage Line and Unmapped Drainage Line channel heads in the field with pink tape, and on FC MapApp; Refer to the Harvesting SOPs.</p>
<p>Operational Management; The HC and Harvesting Crew are responsible for the management of operations consistent with the Harvesting SOPs.</p>	
Protection of Retained Trees	<p>Trees marked or selected for retention must not be felled or damaged. Damaged trees must be replaced with a comparable tree. Where a comparable tree is not available, it must be replaced with a mature tree, with</p>

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	<p>healthy crown. Damaged and replaced trees must be recorded in the FCMapApp.</p> <p>Harvesting debris should not accumulate within 5 m of retained trees. Where debris does accumulate the crew must remove or flatten to <1m high. Where removal or flattening of debris will damage a retained tree, or deliver a worse outcome, this must be documented in the FCMapApp.</p>
Coarse Woody Debris	Coarse woody debris is not permitted to be removed from this compartment due to a Scarlet Robin record.
Accidentally Felled Trees	The crew must record each tree accidentally felled into an ESA in accordance with the Harvesting SOPs.
Dangerous Trees	The crew must record each dangerous tree removed in accordance with the Harvesting SOPs.
Impenetrable Understorey	<p>Areas of Impenetrable Understorey must be mapped by the FT.</p> <p>In areas mapped as Impenetrable Understorey, the crew and FT must work closely together to ensure that the required number of retained trees are identified, retained and recorded in FCMapApp.</p>

6. Riparian Protection

Prescription					
Drainage lines and drainage depressions in compartment 66A will be managed as per the table below.					
Drainage Category	Riparian Exclusion Zone		Post-Fire Buffer	GPZ	Marking Responsibility
	Minimum width (m)	ESA Category	Minimum width (m)	Minimum width (m)	
<i>Drainage depression (mapped or unmapped)</i>	n/a	n/a	0	5	Crew + GPS
<i>Unmapped drainage line</i>	5	<i>Category 1 ESA</i>	10	10 (included within Post-Fire buffer)	Crew + GPS
<i>Class 1 classified drainage line</i>	5	<i>Category 1 ESA</i>	10	10 (included within Post-Fire buffer)	Crew + GPS
<i>Class 2 classified drainage line</i>	20	<i>Category 2 ESA</i>	10	0	Crew + GPS
<i>Class 3 classified drainage line</i>	30	<i>Category 2 ESA</i>	10	0	Crew + GPS
<i>Class 4 (and above) classified drainage line</i>	50	<i>Category 2 ESA</i>	10	0	Crew + GPS

7. Ecologically Significant Areas & Other Sensitive Areas

FT's are responsible for identifying; Harvesting Crews are responsible for protection of the following ESA's in line with requirements of the Harvesting SOPs.

Condition	Mapped Known Features	Boundary ID
ESA 1 (hard boundary)	Rainforest	GPS
	Threatened Ecological Communities (certified)	GPS
	Wildlife habitat clumps <= 2 hectares	GPS
	Tree retention clumps	Pink & Yellow Tape and/or GPS
ESA 2	Ridge & headwater habitat	GPS/Pink Tape

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(soft boundary)	Ridge and Headwater Habitat was previously protected in this compartment under the previous relevant IFOA during a harvest event in 2001. FT must field verify and mark the RHH exclusion zone as it was applied in the previous operation (Condition 115.3).	
	Wildlife Habitat Clumps > 2 hectares	GPS
	Large Forest Owl Exclusion Zones	GPS
	EZ's associated with a Threatened Ecological Community	GPS
	Land mapped as FMZ 2 or FMZ 3A that is not also ESA 1	GPS
Features identified during broad area search / harvesting	<p>Tree retention clumps and field identified ESA's will be marked on the FCMapApp.</p> <p>An additional 10m buffer zone must be put on all field identified ESAs and mapped in the <i>HFD_OSA</i> mobile feature class "OSA_Type" = "Additional 10m Buffer Zone" & the field "OSA_Description" = "Confirm with Operations Planning Manager if Exclusion Zones apply beyond current operation".</p> <p>Harvesting contractors must synchronise their FCMapApp before commencing operations in each patch. All field identified features must be protected according to the relevant ESA Category boundary type.</p>	
Other Sensitive Area Exclusion Zones	<p>The following additional temporary exclusion zones will be implemented as part of the post 2019-2020 wildfire operating conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LLA Offset Exclusion Zones – A minimum of 50% of the gross area of the LLA has been set aside from harvesting (lowest fire severity, recovered forest and other priority habitat). • Additional 10m buffer has been applied to all riparian exclusion zones (class 1 – 4+) • Additional 10m buffer has been applied to all other mapped ESAs. <p>These areas are shown on the OM as OSAs and are to be treated as ESA 2 exclusion zones (unless they also overlay a CIFOA ESA 1 exclusion zone).</p> <p>Although harvesting is not permitted in the OSAs, they remain part of the "net harvest area" as defined by the CIFOA. Therefore tree retention requirements apply within the OSAs (unless they also overlay a CIFOA exclusion zone). If OSA occurs within a patch that is to be harvested, broad area habitat searches and markup must occur within the section of OSA.</p>	

8. Soil & Water

Issue	Assessment	Conditions
Inherent hazard level	2	
Soil regolith types	R3	Nil
Dispersible Soils	No	Nil
Existing or potential Mass Movement hazard	No	Nil
Historical or existing erosion	No	Nil
Seasonality Restrictions	No	Nil
Burning conditions	No	Nil

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Log Dumps		HC is responsible for authorising moving the location of a log dump.
Roading management during harvesting		HC is responsible for monitoring road and crossing drainage and stability during haulage.
Wet Weather and Rutting		Crew is responsible for implementing automatic closures and following notified closures. HC is responsible for ensuring crew notified when notified closure is lifted.
Snigging		Crew is responsible for progressive drainage of snig tracks.
Track Crossings (snig or extraction tracks)		HC is responsible to ensure snig track crossings are approved prior to use and rehabilitated upon completion.

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9. Roothing Plan: Works not completed by RC must be recorded and passed onto the HC for completion and documentation. The start and finish dates of all maintenance and construction must be recorded in FCMapApp, along with other relevant changes or explanations. All rubber flaps on minor forest roads must be removed and replaced with trafficable rollover banks on completion of operation.

Summary of roading requirements		
Feature	Details	Works Required
Existing roads to be used.	12,790m/15	Yes
New roads to be constructed	0	NA
Existing crossings used	1	Yes
New crossings to be constructed	0	NA
Borrow pits and gravel pits	0	NA
Mass movement prescriptions apply	No	NA
Dispersible soil conditions apply	No	NA
Seasonality provisions apply	No	NA
Potential or existing erosion	No	NA
Flora Road Management Plans apply	No	NA

Fish Habitat (Protocols 17 & 18)	Nil
There is no Class 1 Aquatic Habitat in this roading area.	

Roading Work Summary Table – The following roads are to be constructed, upgraded or maintained in accordance with and to standards detailed within Roading SOP’s. See FCMapApp for Roading Works Completed information			
Road Name	Maintenance/ Upgrade/ New	Stability*	Site-specific works and other conditions
Old Princes Hwy (3670m) Barkshed Road (800m) FCNSW Responsibility	Maintenance	Stable	<p>Both roads: Road was recently graded at time of planning. If required, grade and open mitres/spoons prior to commencement of this plan.</p> <p>Old Princes Hwy only: Clean pipes. One redundant broken pipe is exposed. Remove, or fill over this pipe. Relocate one mitre which interferes with intersection of Cpt 66/8 Rd.</p> <p>No earthworks or disturbance to vegetation is permitted within the CH exclusion zones near Old Princes Highway and Barkshed Road.</p>
Cpt 66/1 Road (1380m) Cpt 66/2 Road (930m) FCNSW and Contractor Responsibility	Upgrade	Stable	<p>Cpt 66/1 Road from Old Princes Hwy intersection to intersection with Cpt 66/2 Rd (FCNSW and Contractor): This is a private property access road. Prior to harvest, grade pavement and open mitres and spoons. Clear scrub and occasional trees over 20cm dbhob on roadside as well as widening on corners to improve sight distance and enable to local traffic to pull over and allow trucks past. Maintain as 2wd accessible throughout the operation. Maintain existing mitres/spoons and install additional drainage as required. Grave pavement as soon as possible after haulage is complete.</p> <p>Cpt 66/1 Road from intersection with Cpt 66/2 Rd to dump 9 (Contractor)</p>

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			<p>Road is heavily overgrown with regrowth and trees over 20cm on pavement and roadside. Clear pavement and roadside up to 3m and grade/reshape pavement. Remove rollovers, open existing drains and install additional drains as required.</p> <p>No earthworks or disturbance to vegetation is permitted within the CH exclusion zone near Cpt 66/2 Road.</p>
<p>Ryans Fire Trail (1840) Cpt 66/4 Road (1060m) Cpt 66/7 Road (210m)</p> <p>Contractor Responsibility</p>	Upgrade	Stable	<p>Road is open with light regrowth on roadside and pavement. Clear pavement and roadside up to 3m including occasional roadside removal of trees over 20cm. Grade and shape pavement. Open existing drains and install additional drains as required.</p> <p>No earthworks or disturbance to vegetation is permitted within the CH exclusion zones near Cpt 66/4 Road and Cpt 66/7 Road.</p>
<p>Old Ryans Fire Trail (250) Cpt 66/5 Road (160m) Cpt 66/6 Road (330m) Cpt 66/8 Road (400m) Cpt 66/13 Road (150m)</p> <p>Contractor Responsibility</p>	Upgrade	Stable	<p>Road is overgrown with moderate regrowth on roadside and pavement. Clear pavement and roadside up to 3m including occasional roadside removal of trees over 20cm. Grade and shape pavement. Remove rollovers, open existing drains and install additional drains as required.</p>
<p>Cpt 66/9 Road (490 m) Cpt 66/10 Road (430m) Cpt 66/11 Road (690m)</p> <p>Contractor responsibility</p>	Upgrade	Stable	<p>Road is heavily overgrown with regrowth and trees over 20cm on pavement and roadside. Clear pavement and roadside up to 3m and grade/reshape pavement. Remove rollovers, open existing drains and install additional drains as required.</p> <p>No earthworks or disturbance to vegetation is permitted within the CH exclusion zone near Cpt 66/11 Road.</p>
<p>Non-haulage road remedial work: Cpt 66/12 Road (330m)</p>	Maintenance	Stable	<p>Reshape rilled sections and install rollovers.</p>

*Road stability refers to an assessment of the stability of the road surface, cut batter, fill batter and road drainage structures for existing roads.

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Road Crossing Summary Table – *The following crossings are to be constructed, upgraded or maintained in accordance with and to standards detailed within Roding SOP's. See FCMApp for Roding Works Completed information*

Crossing Name	Existing or New	Type	Stability of structure and surface	Site-specific works and other conditions
C1	Existing	450mm pipe	Stable	Clean pipe. Maintain outfall drainage on fill side of northern approach and mitre on cut side of northern approach. Install silt fencing on northern approach. No drainage work required on southern approach as roads slopes away from crossing.

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Leafless Tongue Orchid

Cryptostylis hunteriana

Prescription: 20 m exclusion

Coastal IFOA Relevant Subregion: A1

Coastal IFOA Survey Season: December to February

Management Zones with known records within 5 km (see Figure 1): Eden South East, Batemans Bay south, Batemans Bay North, Nowra,, Upper North East and Lower North East.

A Tongue orchid lacking a permanent leaf, but possessing a large tall upright flower stem. The tongue shaped labellum is mostly maroon and conspicuously hairy.

Information taken from OEH Threatened Species website on 09/07/2019

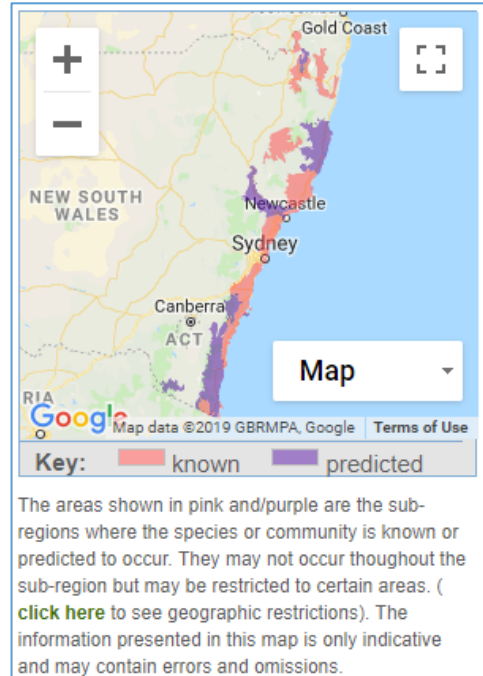
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10187>

Description

As its name implies, the Leafless Tongue Orchid has no leaf. It produces an upright flower-stem to 45 cm tall, bearing five to 10 flowers between November and February. It has small narrow green sepals and petals to 22 mm long, but is dominated by an erect narrow very hairy 'tongue' (the labellum). This is up to 33 mm long, maroon along the margins and at the widened tip, and with a black central band. All other tongue orchids have leaves; most have a downward pointing labellum.

Habitat and Ecology

Does not appear to have well defined habitat preferences and is known from a range of communities, including swamp-heath and woodland. The larger populations typically occur in woodland dominated by Scribbly Gum (*Eucalyptus sclerophylla*), Silvertop Ash (*E. sieberi*), Red Bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*) and Black Sheoak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*); appears to prefer open areas in the understorey of this community and is often found in association with the Large Tongue Orchid (*C. subulata*) and the Tartan Tongue Orchid (*C. erecta*). Little is known about the ecology of the species; being leafless it is expected to have limited photosynthetic capability and probably depends upon a fungal associate to meet its nutritional requirements from either living or dead organic material. In addition to reproducing from seed, it is also capable of vegetative reproduction and thus forms colonies which can become more or less permanent at a site.



Picture right: *C. hunteriana* flower head. Jackie Miles

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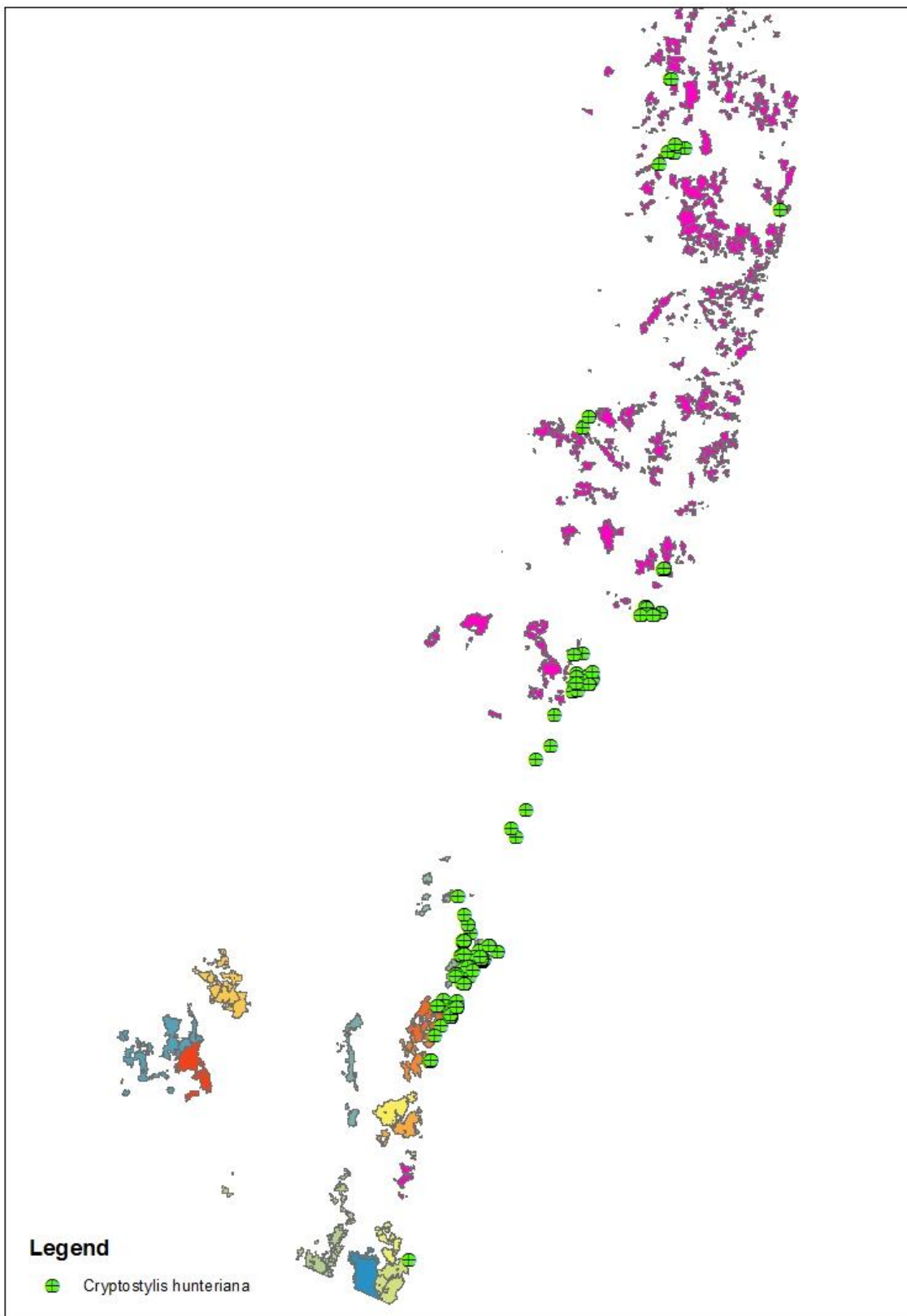


Fig 1. Known *Cryptostylis hunteriana* locations in Upper north east, Lower north east, Southern and Eden

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Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Agreement REQUIREMENTS

Condition 81.1 An exclusion zone with a radius of 20 metres or greater must be retained around:

(a) Each individual record of a plant of a species listed in Part 3, Table 1

Under the COFOA, **Potential habitat** for *Cryptostylis hunteriana* means any areas within 200m of a record

Detailed botanical description

Information taken from NSW Flora Online (Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney) on 09/07/2019

<http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Cryptostylis~hunteriana>

Description

Saprophytic terrestrial herb

Leaves absent

Inflorescences erect 15–45 cm long, 5–10-flowered. Sepals linear 18–22 mm long, green. Labellum narrow-spathulate, 22–33 mm long, 6–7 mm wide, erect, margins recurved, upper surface conspicuously hairy, lower surface glabrous, maroon at the tip and along the margins, with a wide central longitudinal black band becoming 4 black lines towards the base, green basally. Column wings almost connected behind the anther, with glandular fringed margins.

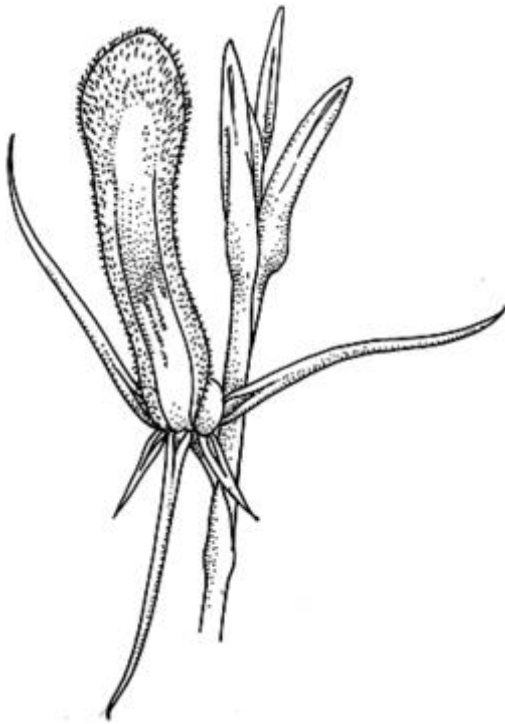
Flowering: December–February

Distribution and occurrence:

Grows in swamp-heath on sandy soils, chiefly in coastal districts, south from the Gibraltar Ra.

NSW subdivisions: NC, CC, SC, NT

Other Australian states: Vic



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East Lynne Midge Orchid

Genoplesium vernale

Prescription: SMP or 20 m exclusion

Coastal IFOA Relevant Subregion: Southern Subregion and Eden Subregion

Coastal IFOA Survey Season: November to late December

Management Zones with known records within 5 km (see Figure 1): Batemans Bay, Bago-Maragle

A midge orchid with a flowering stem up to 25 cm high with a cluster of 10 to 25 densely crowded flowers. The flowers are around 4mm across and are dark purple..

Information taken from OEH Threatened Species website on 09/07/2019

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10343><https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20321>

Description

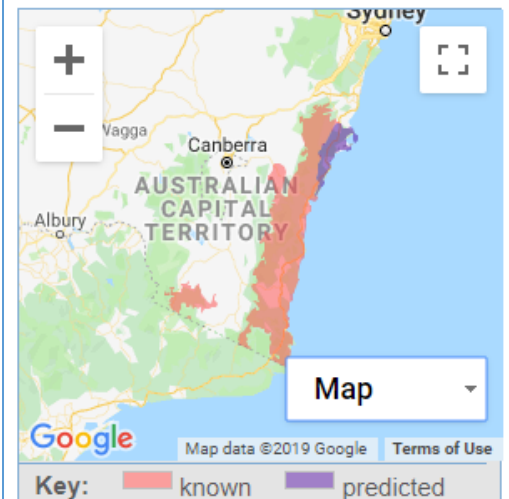
The East Lynne Midge Orchid has 10 to 25 flowers densely crowded onto a spike less than 4 cm long, on a thin round stem less than 25 cm tall. Individual flowers are approximately 4 mm across and are dark purplish-black, with two prominent petals pointing downwards. A flowering stem thus has a resemblance to a cluster of midge-like insects clinging to the top of the stem, hence the common name 'Midge Orchid' for this group of plants. Flowers appear from mid November to late December. Plants often produce a thin round erect non-flowering stem that resembles a seedling spring onion. Non-flowering plants can not be distinguished from other species in the genus *Genoplesium*. Although the flowering and non-flowering stems are often referred to as 'leaves', technically the true leaf is reduced to a small bract-like structure that is attached near the upper part of the plant's stem. *Genoplesium* is a genus of relatively inconspicuous ground orchids with clustered spikes of dark-coloured flowers that are non-resupinate (i.e. they are 'upside down' relative to most other orchids) and have a single flat, not tubular, leaf. This leaf distinguishes them from the very similar genus *Prasophyllum*, the leek orchids, their closest relatives.

Habitat and Ecology

The East Lynne Midge Orchid grows in dry sclerophyll woodland and forest extending from close to the coast to the adjoining coastal ranges. Confined to areas with well-drained shallow soils of low fertility, often occurring near the crests of ridges and on low rises where the ground cover is more open and sedge dominated rather than being shrubby. Each plant produces a single leaf-like stem that emerges from an underground tuber. The orchid stems can appear from late October and take only a few weeks to produce flowers. Many stems that emerge do not produce flowers. The species generally flowers between early November and mid December. The fruit then take several weeks to ripen. The old fruiting stems (as well as non fruiting stems) then persist until late winter, at which time they wither and the plant dies back to a small, dormant underground tuber. Has some limited ability to re-colonise previously disturbed sites.

Picture right: *G. vernale* flower head. Max Campbell

Indicative distribution



The areas shown in pink and purple are the sub-regions where the species or community is known or predicted to occur. They may not occur throughout the sub-region but may be restricted to certain areas. (



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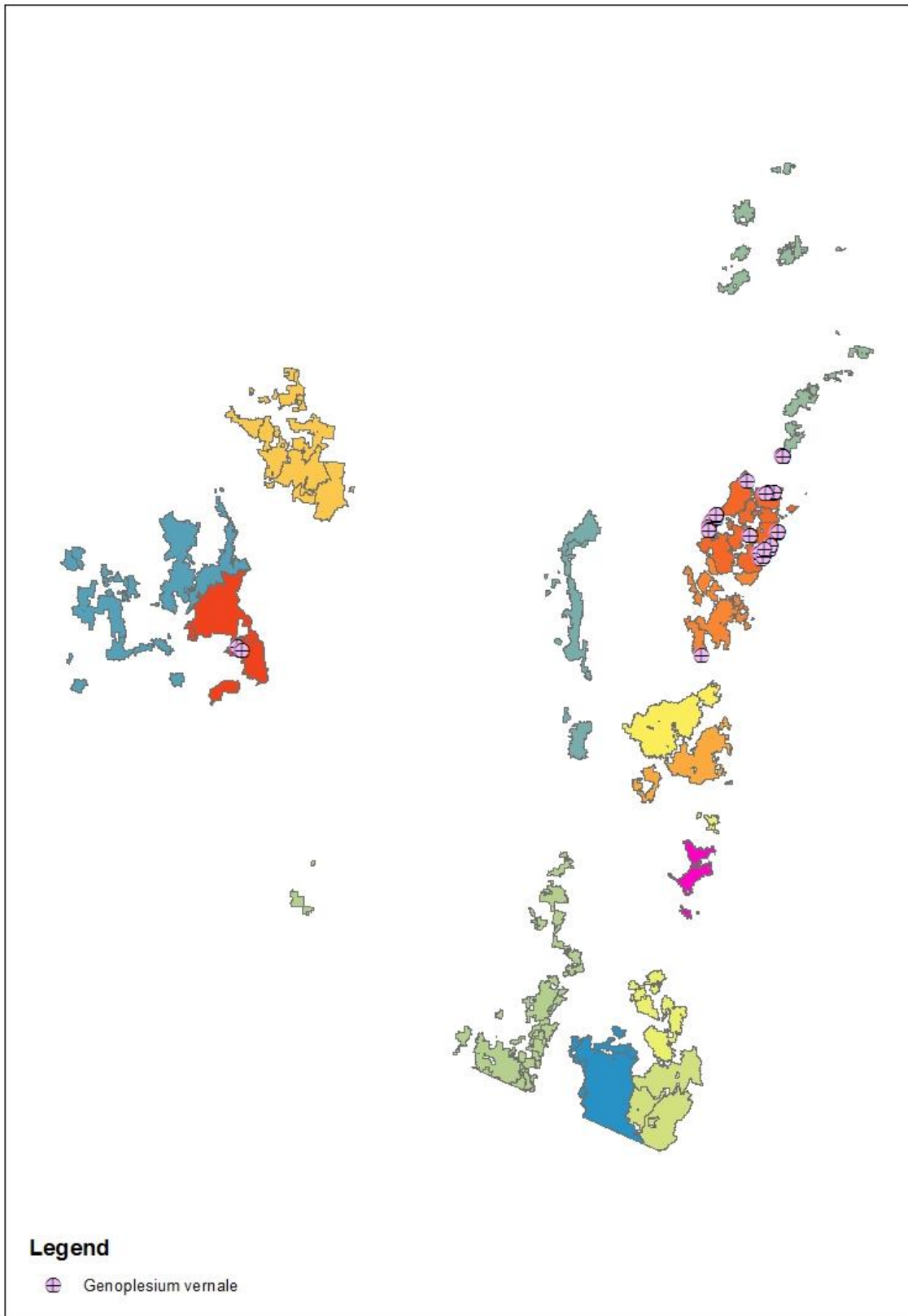


Fig 1. Known *Genoplesium vernale* locations in Southern and Eden Subregion

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Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Agreement REQUIREMENTS

Condition 81.1 An exclusion zone with a radius of 20 metres or greater must be retained around:

- (a) Each individual record of a plant of a species listed in Part 3, Table 1

OR

Condition 84.1. FCNSW must prepare a species management plan in accordance with **Protocol 21: Species management plan** for each:

- (b) species listed in part 3, Table 3 of **Protocol 31: Matters covered by the approval**

Detailed botanical description

Information taken from NSW Flora Online (Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney) on 09/07/2019

For original content go to <http://plantnet.rbgsvd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Pterostylis%7Efoliata>

Description

Terrestrial tuberous herb. Leaf 10–18 cm long, 0.15–0.3 cm wide, terete, dark green, reddish at the base; lamina closely sheathing throughout, 10–15 mm long, 2–3 mm wide, oblanceolate-subulate ending 5–20 mm below the first flower.

Inflorescence 15–25 cm tall bearing 10–25 flowers in a densely crowded spike 2–4 cm long. Flowers 3.5–4.5 mm diam., dark purplish black, pericarp to semi-nodding; lateral sepals obliquely erect. Ovary linear obovoid, to c. 2.6 mm long, slightly curved, green. Dorsal sepal cucullate, broadly ovate when flattened, 3–3.5 mm long, 2–2.3 mm wide, concave; margins with minute glandular cilia, apex acuminate. Lateral sepals nearly parallel, narrowly oblong-lanceolate, 4–4.5 mm long, 1.2–1.3 mm wide, base gibbous, margins entire, distal margins involute, apex narrowly and bluntly acute, sometimes a vestigial gland present. Petals pericarp to spreading, narrowly ovate-lanceolate, c. 3 mm long, c. 1.2 mm wide, margins with minute glandular cilia, apex long-acuminate. Labellum attached by a short claw to the apex of the column foot; lamina narrowly oblong-elliptic, 2.5–2.8 mm long, 1.2–1.5 mm wide, shallowly curved throughout suddenly contracted to an apiculate apex, externally papillate, margins denticulate, distal margins slightly irregular, with minute glandular cilia, Callus extending nearly to the labellum apex, occupying most of the ventral surface of the lamina, oblong, sometimes constricted above the middle, fleshy, dark purple to brownish black, base yellow, surface colluviate, apex entire. Column c. 2 mm long, c. 1.8 mm wide. Wings lobed about halfway to the base, the lobes not divergent; posterior lobe linear, whitish, obtuse; anterior lobe ovate-lanceolate, dark red, acute, the margins irregularly denticulate. Anther c. 0.8 mm long, with a linear to filiform rostrum about 0.3 mm long. Stigma broadly elliptic, c. 0.5 mm long, c. 0.5 mm wide. Pollinarium c. 1 mm long; pollinia c. 0.8 mm long, yellow, granular, caudicle ligulate, c. 0.15 mm long; viscidium c. 0.2 mm wide. Capsules erect, narrowly obovoid, 4–5 mm long, c. 0.3 mm wide.

Distribution and occurrence: Restricted to a narrow geographic range from near Mogo to west of Ulladulla.



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Scrub turpentine

Rhodamnia rubescens

Prescription: SMP

Coastal IFOA Relevant Subregion: All

Coastal IFOA Survey Season:

Management Zones with known records within 5 km (see Figure 1): Batemans Bay

A rough barked tree a fine covering of hairs on young stems and lower surface of leaf.

Information taken from OEH Threatened Species website on 09/07/2019

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=10343><https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedSpeciesApp/profile.aspx?id=20321>

Description

Shrub or small tree to 25 m high with reddish/brown, fissured bark. Young stems densely covered in fine hairs. Leaves 5–10 cm long, 2–5 cm wide, upper surface green and sparsely hairy, lower surface paler and sparsely to densely hairy. Leaves strongly 3-veined from base with moderately dense, translucent oil dots. Petiole 4–9 mm long. Inflorescences 1–3 per axil, usually 3-flowered with petals 4–6 mm diam. and white. Fruit globose, 5–8 mm diam., red turning black.

Habitat and Ecology

Found in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest usually on volcanic and sedimentary soils. This species is characterised as highly to extremely susceptible to infection by Myrtle Rust. Myrtle Rust affects all plant



parts.

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Coastal Integrated Forestry Operations Agreement REQUIREMENTS

Detailed botanical description

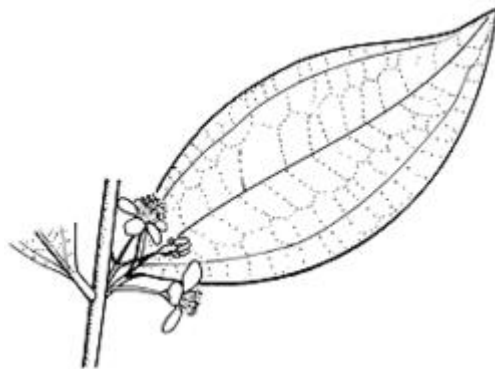
Information taken from NSW Flora Online (Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney) on 15/07/2019

For original content go to <http://plantnet.rbgsvd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Rhodamnia~rubescens>

Description

Shrub or small tree to 25 m high, bark reddish brown, fissured; young stems densely tomentose. Leaves with lamina ovate to elliptic, 5–10 cm long, 2–4.5 cm wide, shortly acuminate, base cuneate to rounded, upper surface green and sparsely hairy, lower surface paler and sparsely to densely hairy with erect hairs; strongly 3-veined from base, lateral veins transverse; oil glands distinct, moderately dense; petiole 4–9 mm long. Inflorescences 1–3 per axil, each usually 3-flowered; peduncle 5–22 mm long. Hypanthium sparsely pubescent. Sepals 2–3 mm long, caducous. Petals 4–6 mm diam., white. Stamens 3–5 mm long. Style 4–5 mm long. Fruit globose, 5–8 mm diam., red turning black.

Distribution and occurrence: Widespread in warmer rainforest and on rainforest margins, mainly coastal; north from Batemans Bay.



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