

# Sustainable Forest Management

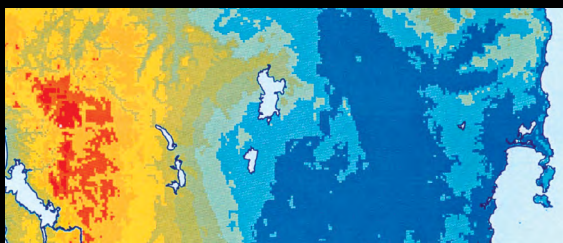
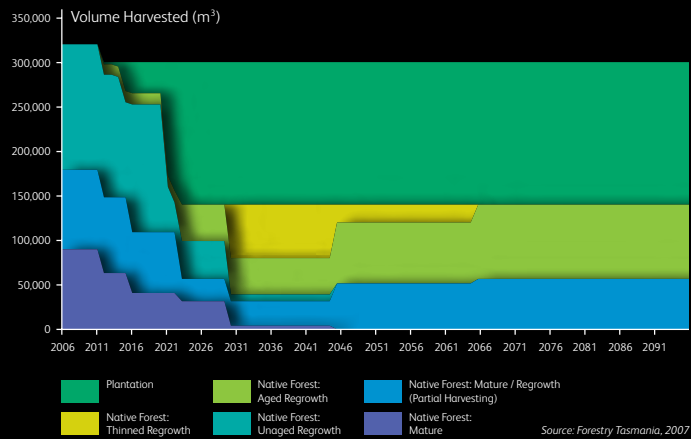
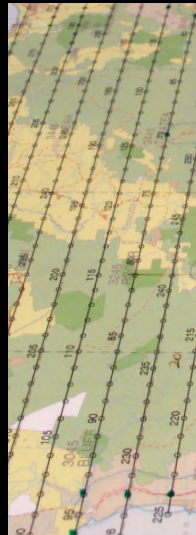


## Mapping

Map-makers use aerial photography and satellite imagery to create accurate maps of vegetation types, identifying the exact location and extent of forests.

## Measuring

In the field, foresters gather information on the size, distribution and growth rates of tree species. Back in the office, mathematical calculations combine information from forest maps, field observations and planned schedules of harvesting and regeneration to estimate the yield available from forests for decades to come.



## Modelling

Predictions about the supply of timber from production forests are constantly monitored. These predictions are made up to 100 years into the future. This graph shows that the predicted yield of sawlogs and veneer logs stays at a sustainable level of around 300,000 m<sup>3</sup>, over a period of 90 years between 2006 and 2095. It also predicts the changing source of that timber, from a reliance on mature and regrowth native

forest, to a stage when all timber comes from regenerated native forests/partially harvested native forests and plantations.

Native forests being regenerated today won't come into production for about 60 years. Eucalypt plantations mature more quickly – tree farms established around the year 2000 will begin to mature after only 15 years or so.