



WILDLIFE



The proposed Coastal IFOA will provide permanent protections for native plants, animals and their habitat, across the forest landscape, with targeted protections at harvesting sites.



HABITAT CLUMPS

The proposed Coastal IFOA will set minimum requirements for the permanent protection of threatened species habitats in forests where harvesting activities are carried out. These protections are set at both the landscape and site scale and must be set aside prior to commencing harvesting. They support the multi-scale approach and build on other protected areas such as old-growth forest, rainforests and exclusion zones around wetlands, rocky outcrops and threatened ecological communities.

To protect threatened plant and wildlife habitat at the local landscape scale, at least 5% of the landscape must be permanently protected in wildlife habitat clumps prior to harvesting.

There are further protection requirements at the site scale. These include additional areas of 5% in the regrowth zone and 8% in the non-regrowth zone that must be permanently protected.

AT LEAST 10% of the area available to be harvested must be permanently protected in habitat clumps in the **regrowth zone**
(5% + 5%)

AT LEAST 13% of the area available to be harvested must be permanently protected in habitat clumps in the **non-regrowth zone**
(5% + 8%)

GIANT & HOLLOW BEARING TREES



Giant trees provide important habitat, as well as being iconic very rare features in the landscape. Giant trees are those with a diameter of 140cm or more at stump height, except for blackbutt or alpine ash, where the size limit is 1.6m.

Hollow-bearing trees provide critical resting, shelter and breeding habitat for a wide range of native animals. The loss of hollow-bearing trees is a key threat to many species.

Under the proposed Coastal IFOA, all giant trees will be permanently protected from harvesting.

A minimum of five hollow-bearing trees must be permanently retained per hectare, where they exist. This is in addition to those already protected in habitat clumps. Where there are less than five remaining hollow-bearing trees in a hectare, all must be protected.

Improved mapping requirements for these trees, contained within the proposed Coastal IFOA, will provide the NSW Environment Protection Authority with the information they need to monitor compliance. The maps will also be available for public viewing in an online map viewer.



KOALAS

The proposed Coastal IFOA uses maps to better identify and protect areas where koalas are likely to live prior to harvesting. This will ensure greater consistency, and better habitat protection for koalas.



Mapping will include different koala habitat types, with different tree retention requirements.

THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES [TECs]



A TEC is a group of native plants, animals, or organisms living together in a unique habitat, under threat of extinction.

Under the proposed Coastal IFOA, a range of TECs have been mapped and will continue to be protected from harm.



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