

The conservation opportunity within the forestry sector: The forestry sector is the 2nd largest land-user after agriculture in the grassland biome. The 9 largest companies own / lease c. 2,000,000 ha. C. 600,000 ha of this estate is considered open-area, i.e. natural grassland, wetland or forest. The unplanted estate contributes significantly to provincial and national biodiversity targets. The forestry-sector is well regulated and reasonably easy to access in terms of partnerships.

What's the question?

Where do we focus limited resources?:

- Forestry company management budgets.
- Conservation authority interventions, such as stewardship.



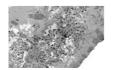
Background

- Forestry SA and SANBI Grasslands Programme partnership to assist forestry companies prioritise and manage biodiversity on their estates.
- The GIS- and Excel-based analysis assists the company conservation manager in identifying those unplanted lands that have the most significant biodiversity features.
- Is based on the company GIS management system.



How do we prioritise biodiversity?

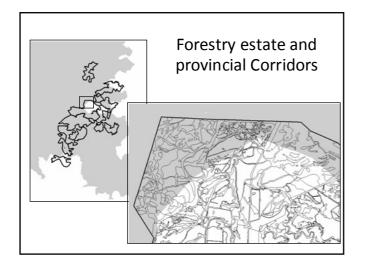
- Areas considered important for provincial and national biodiversity conservation?
 - Biodiversity plans
 - Provincial corridor networks



- · Local-scale biodiversity data:
 - Company species data lists
 - High Conservation Areas
 - Ecological integrity
 - Spatial considerations (area, perimeter, adjacency)

Integrating provincial-scale and estatescale data and concepts

- Most planning in SA has taken place at the regional scale: 1: 50,000 250,000.
- There is a large reliance on modelled and remotely-sensed biodiversity information.
- Production-sector planning, such as forestry, is at a very fine scale: 1:5,000 – 10,000 (the average management unit is c. 3 ha).
- This prioritisation process integrates these data in a way that allows the user to emphasise different variables.



Work with the biodiversity and plantation data that are available and aim to improve them over time.

Available Biodiversity Data

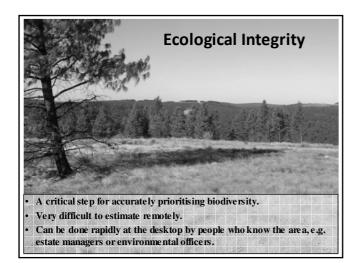
Biodiversity plans

- 1:100,000 **-** 1:250,000 scale
- Selection in a Minset, Critical Biodiversity Area or equivalent.
- Terrestrial irreplaceability score.
- Aquatic irreplaceability score.
- Provincial Corridors.
- Protected Areas
- Species / Habitats

Plantation Data

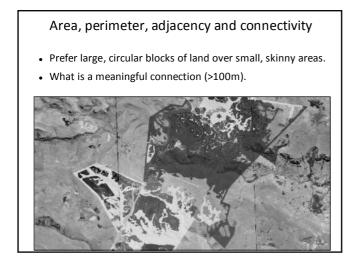
- 1: 5,000 1:10,000 scale
- Weed threat
- Ecological integrity
- Intended purpose
- Open area size
- Protected Area adjacency
- Open area A:P ratio
- Plantation corridor
- Special species & Habitats

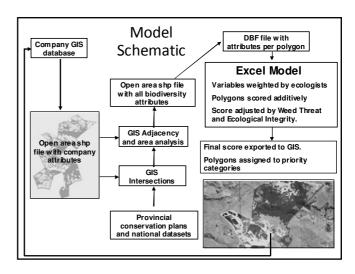


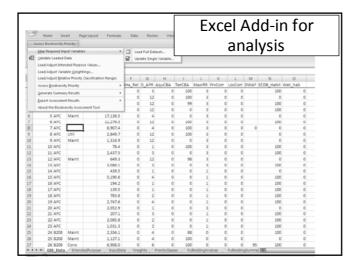


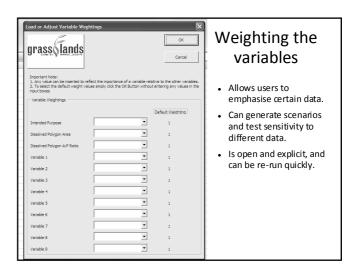
Rapid Ecological Integrity Assessment

Indicator	Score
Infrastructure / Maintained	0
Old fields or 'Improved' pastures	0.1
Significant sheet or gulley erosion	0.2
Infestation with a closed canopy of weeds	0.3
Heavily impacted by grazing / fire / harvesting	0.4
Wetlands that have drains	0.5
Forests with evidence of logging / harvesting	0.6
Lightly impacted by grazing / fire / harvesting	0.8
Ripped but not planted	0.8
Relatively pristine	1



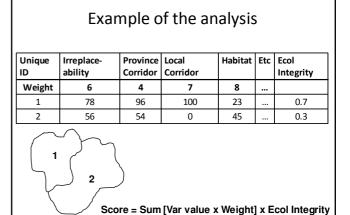






Intended Purpose scores Load or Adjust Intended Purpose Values Property of the CV Button without entering any values in the rout boxes Intended Purpose Values Intended Purpose Values Intended Purpose Values Default Values Default Values The Protection Mentained Journal Usity Ulrown

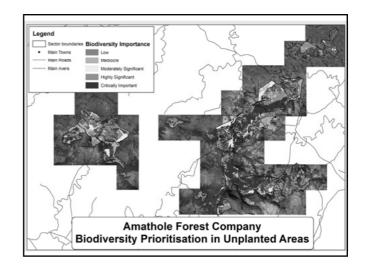
Management units are classified and scored according to what the company intends to do with them.

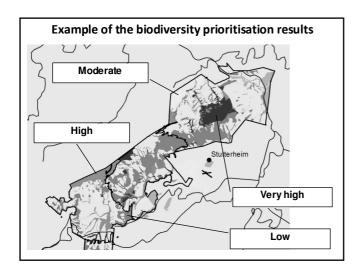


Summary statistics from the analysis

Summary Statistic	Biodiversity Score	Adjusted for weeds
Maximum	2959	2959
Minimum	4	4
Average	1177	1177
Median	1179	1179
Chandend Deviation	500	500

Count	Area (m²)	% of Total Area
165	62,938,545	35.13
329	30,979,399	17.29
1,248		21,22
1.768		26.35
		100
	165 329	165 62,938,545 329 30,979,399 1,248 38,015,454 1,768 47,205,816







Some applications

- Focus conservation efforts onto high priority lands, especially for stewardship.
- Influence resources allocation within company conservation budgets towards the high priority biodiversity sites.
- Allow companies to report their contribution towards national and provincial biodiversity targets as part of certification.
- Proactively apply the analysis when planning new plantings to avoid conflicting with priority areas.
- The results can be integrated into audit systems as a baseline and used to measure progress towards a conservation objective.

Roll-out of the analysis

Company	Progress
Mondi	In progress, pending latest KZN C-Plan
NCT	In progress, pending latest KZN C-Plan
SAPPI	In progress, pending latest KZN C-Plan
PG Bison	Completed
York Timbers	Not yet started
Amathole Forest Company	Completed
Komatiland	Not yet started
Hans Merensky Timbers (Singisi)	Completed for EC holdings
Masonite	In progress, pending latest KZN C-Plan
Entire Forestry Estate analysis	Not yet started

Thank you

