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Science and economics for decision-makers

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Notes: Totals in some tables may not tally exactly due to rounding. Plantations shown on maps have been enhanced for clarity.

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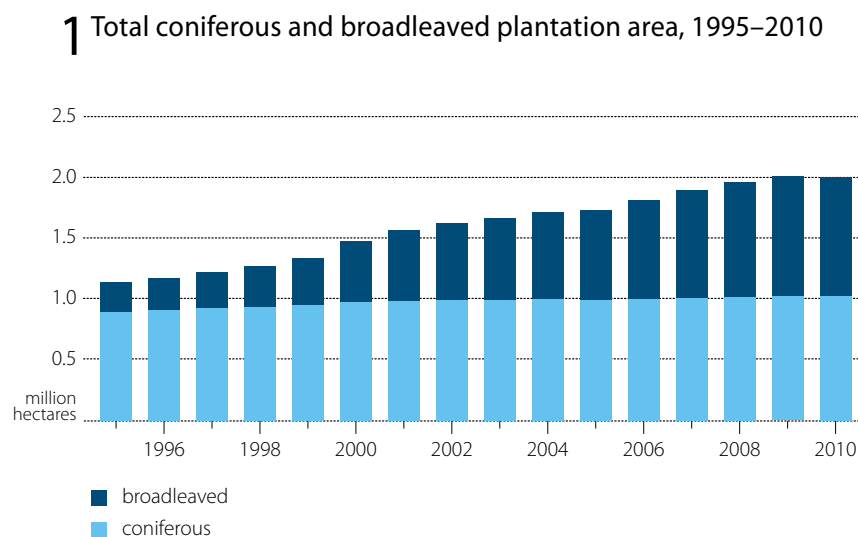
Overview

The National Plantation Inventory has been collecting data and reporting on plantations established primarily for timber production in Australia since 1993. Comprehensive map-based reports are published every five years and update reports based on summary tables are published in other years. *Australian plantation statistics 2011* is the fourth map-based report prepared by the National Plantation Inventory. Because the report is based on mapped data, it includes corrections and updates to data obtained from summary tables in previous years.

This report compiles a wide range of data on plantation location, species, age, ownership and other details. Details not included in the report may be available from the Plantation Information Network website (www.abares.gov.au/plantations) or by contacting ABARES.

Highlights

Australia's total plantation area was 2.0 million hectares in 2010, marginally less than the previous year but substantially more than five and ten years ago. The area of coniferous plantations increased slightly over the past 10 years. In contrast, the area of broadleaved plantations nearly doubled in the same period, but declined marginally in 2010 (figure 1; table 1).



1 Overview of Australia's plantations, 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2010

	2000 '000 ha	2005 '000 ha	2009 '000 ha	2010 '000 ha	change from		
					10 years ago %	5 years ago %	last year %
Total plantation area							
Broadleaved	503	740	991	973	93.5	31.4	-1.8
Coniferous	972	990	1 020	1 024	5.3	3.4	0.3
Other categories a	10	9	9	12	20.5	29.7	30.0
Total	1 485	1 739	2 020	2 009	35.3	15.5	-0.6
New plantations established b							
Broadleaved	126	66	44	21	-83.5	-68.2	-52.6
Coniferous	11	6	7	3	-76.3	-58.7	-62.4
Plantation area by state and territory							
Australian Capital Territory	15	10	8	8	-48.1	-19.2	-2.5
New South Wales	319	332	383	391	22.7	18.0	2.1
Northern Territory	7	16	32	38	450.8	133.2	19.6
Queensland	191	226	256	231	20.8	2.2	-10.1
South Australia	136	167	183	188	38.9	12.8	3.2
Tasmania	185	227	309	309	66.9	36.1	0.0
Victoria	319	385	424	431	35.1	11.9	1.5
Western Australia	314	378	425	413	31.7	9.5	-2.8
Plantation area by region c							
Western Australia	314	378	425	413	31.7	9.5	-2.8
Northern Territory	7	16	32	38	450.8	133.2	19.6
Mt Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Is.	21	29	37	34	64.0	19.0	-8.5
Green Triangle	224	299	334	345	53.7	15.3	3.3
North Queensland	24	29	49	37	55.1	25.2	-25.5
South East Queensland	165	194	205	192	16.0	-1.0	-6.2
Northern Tablelands NSW	17	17	17	24	47.5	39.7	42.6
North Coast NSW	57	67	103	101	77.9	51.6	-2.2
Central Tablelands NSW	81	80	81	81	0.8	1.1	-0.3
Southern Tablelands NSW	27	22	22	22	-17.0	-0.8	0.2
Murray Valley	179	185	196	195	8.9	5.9	-0.1
Central Victoria	50	57	63	69	39.0	20.4	8.5
Central Gippsland	90	93	98	96	6.8	3.5	-2.3
East Gippsland-Bombala d	43	46	48	52	20.3	12.1	8.3
Tasmania	185	227	309	309	66.9	36.1	0.0

a Other categories are mixed broadleaved and coniferous species and plantations for which species was not reported. **b** New plantations are those established on land not previously used for plantation forestry. **c** The locations of the regions listed are shown in figure 6. **d** Provisional data.

2 Plantation ownership, 2005, 2009 and 2010 (%)

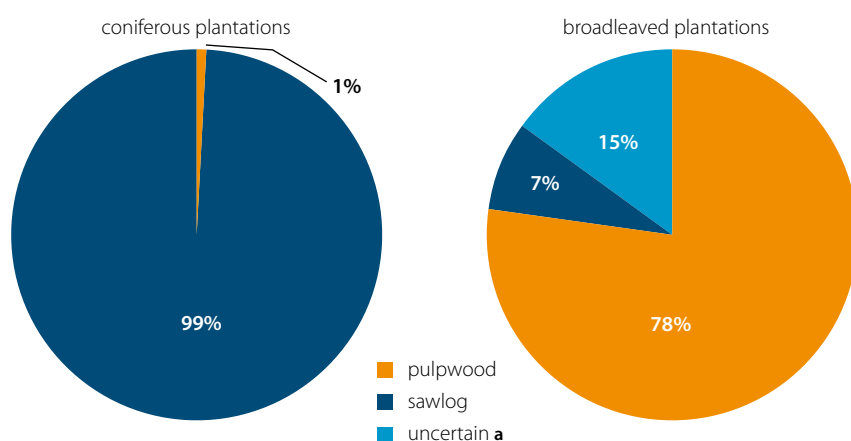
Category	2005	2009	2010
Farm foresters and other private owners	13	10	9
Governments	37	35	25
Managed investment schemes	23	36	25
Superannuation funds	12	13	28
Timber industry companies	15	7	13

The proportion of plantations privately owned, which has been increasing steadily for many years, increased substantially in 2010 because government-owned plantations in Queensland were sold to superannuation funds. The proportion of plantations owned by managed investment scheme investors decreased substantially in 2010 as some were taken over by other private investors and others were written-off (table 2).

Nearly all coniferous plantations are managed primarily to produce sawlogs to make sawn timber for building and construction (figure 2). Pulpwood produced from thinnings and low quality parts of the stems in stands managed primarily to produce sawlogs is used to make particleboard, medium density fibreboard and paper products.

Most broadleaved plantations in Australia are managed to produce pulpwood for paper manufacturing (figure 2). Of the small proportion managed to produce sawlogs, most are still too young to produce significant volumes.

2 Proportion of plantation area managed for sawlogs and pulpwood

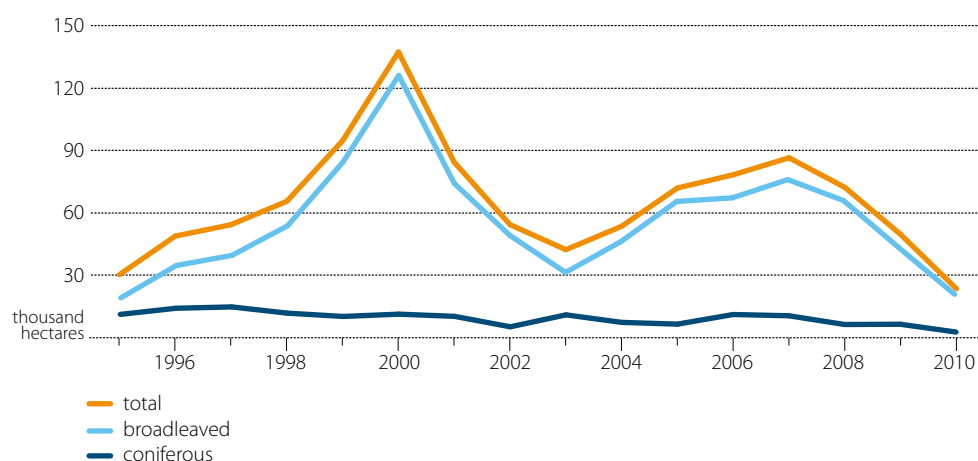


a There is insufficient information about how these plantations are managed to ascertain the main product intended

New plantations, 2010

New plantations are those established on land not previously used for plantation forestry. About 23 500 hectares of new plantations were reported to be established in 2010 (table 3). This is the smallest area of new plantations established since the early 1990s (figure 3).

3 New plantations, 2010



Despite the new plantations established in 2010, the total national area decreased marginally because of losses and corrections to the areas of previously established plantations and decisions to not re-establish plantations after harvesting.

Managed investment schemes, which funded the vast majority of investment in new plantations for the past 10 years, funded less than half of the new plantations established in 2010.

New plantation establishment has declined substantially in all jurisdictions except the Northern Territory. The largest proportional declines have been in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania (table 3).

While new plantation establishment increased in the Northern Territory in 2010, the areas concerned are relatively small.

3 New plantations, 2000 2005, 2009 and 2010

overview	2000 '000 ha	2005 '000 ha	2009 '000 ha	2010 '000 ha	change from		
					10 years ago %	5 years ago %	last year %
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na
New South Wales	2.2	7.4	14.6	1.4	-36.4	-80.6	-90.3
Northern Territory	1.2	5.7	2.3	3.0	148.8	-47.8	28.7
Queensland	3.9	9.7	6.8	3.6	-6.1	-62.3	-46.8
South Australia	15.1	6.0	0.7	0.1	-99.6	-99.0	-91.7
Tasmania	12.6	10.0	15.1	4.0	-68.0	-59.5	-73.1
Victoria	37.7	10.9	2.9	3.1	-91.8	-71.6	4.9
Western Australia	64.8	22.4	8.6	8.3	-87.2	-63.0	-3.6
Total	137.5	72.0	51.1	23.5	-82.9	-67.4	-54.0

new plantations, 2010	broadleaved '000 ha	coniferous '000 ha	total '000 ha	proportion of total
				%
Australian Capital Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New South Wales	1.0	0.4	1.4	6.1
Northern Territory	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.6
Queensland	3.0	0.7	3.6	15.5
South Australia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tasmania	3.9	0.2	4.0	17.2
Victoria	2.3	0.8	3.1	13.2
Western Australia	7.8	0.5	8.3	35.2
Total	20.8	2.7	23.5	100.0

Note: New plantations are those established on land not previously used for plantation forestry.

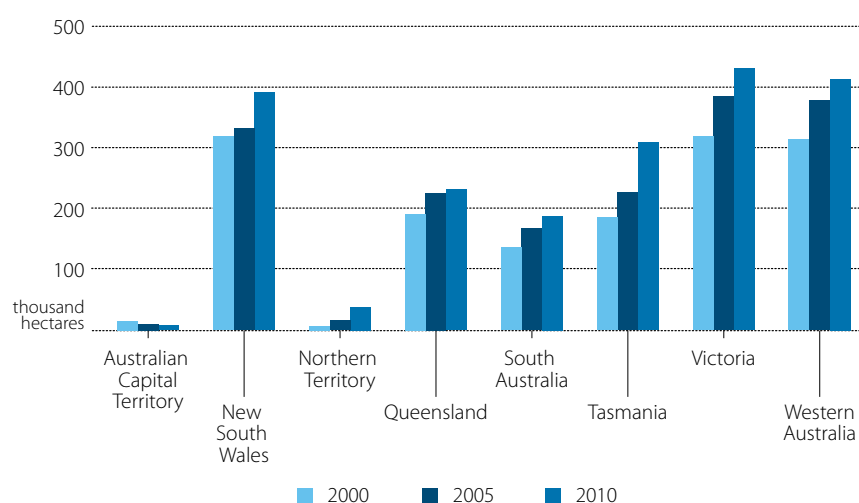
State and territory highlights

In 2010, Victoria had the largest area of plantations, followed by Western Australia and New South Wales (figure 4).

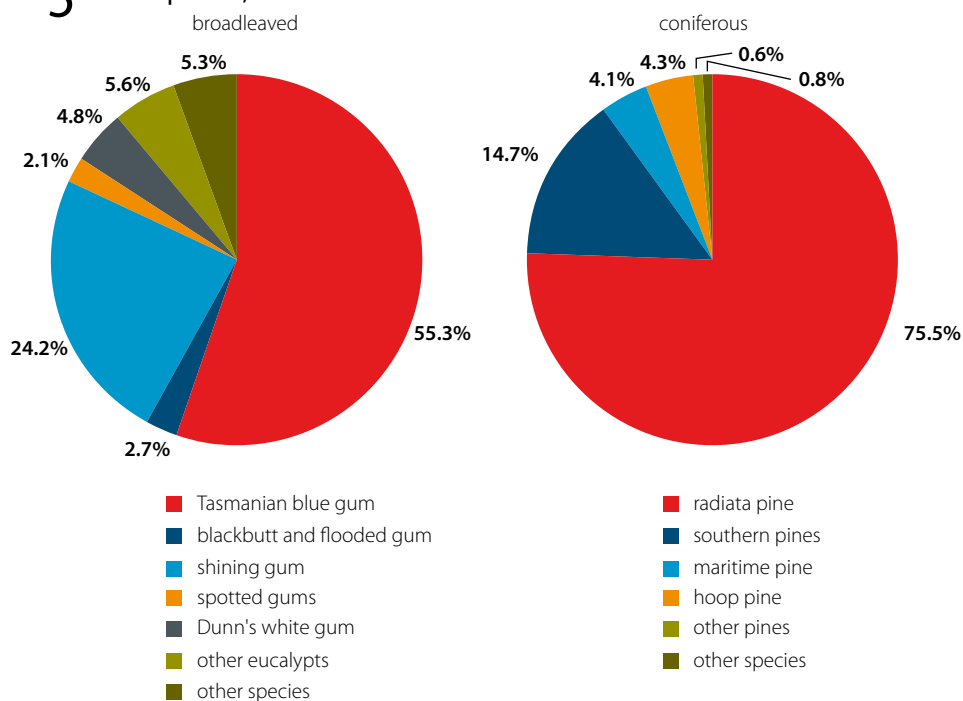
The plantation area has increased significantly since 2000 in all jurisdictions except the Australian Capital Territory (figure 4). Recurring disease and cyclone damage led to a decrease in the area in Queensland between 2009 and 2010 (table 1), although the total remained higher than in 2005.

The plantation estate is dominated by a few species (table 4, figure 5). About three-quarters of coniferous plantations are radiata pine. Over half of the broadleaved plantations are Tasmanian blue gum and a further one-quarter are shining gum. These proportions are similar to those in previous years.

4 Plantation areas by state and territory, 2000, 2005 and 2010



5 Main species, 2010



4 Areas of major plantation species by region

'000 hectares

broadleaved species	Tasmanian blue gum	blackbutt and flooded gum	shining gum	spotted gums	Dunn's white gum	other eucalypts	other species	total
Region								
Western Australia	283	0	0	1	0	22	1	307
Northern Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36
Mt Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Is.	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
Green Triangle	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
North Queensland	0	1	0	1	1	4	3	10
South East Queensland	0	2	0	5	19	3	0	29
Northern Tablelands NSW	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	7
North Coast NSW	1	22	4	13	27	11	5	83
Central Tablelands NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Victoria	33	0	3	0	0	2	0	37
Southern Tablelands NSW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murray Valley	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
Central Gippsland	14	0	11	0	0	8	0	33
East Gippsland–Bombala	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
Tasmania	20	0	207	0	0	1	6	234
Total	538	26	235	21	47	55	52	973
Proportion of broadleaved species	55.3%	2.7%	24.2%	2.1%	4.8%	5.6%	5.3%	100.0%

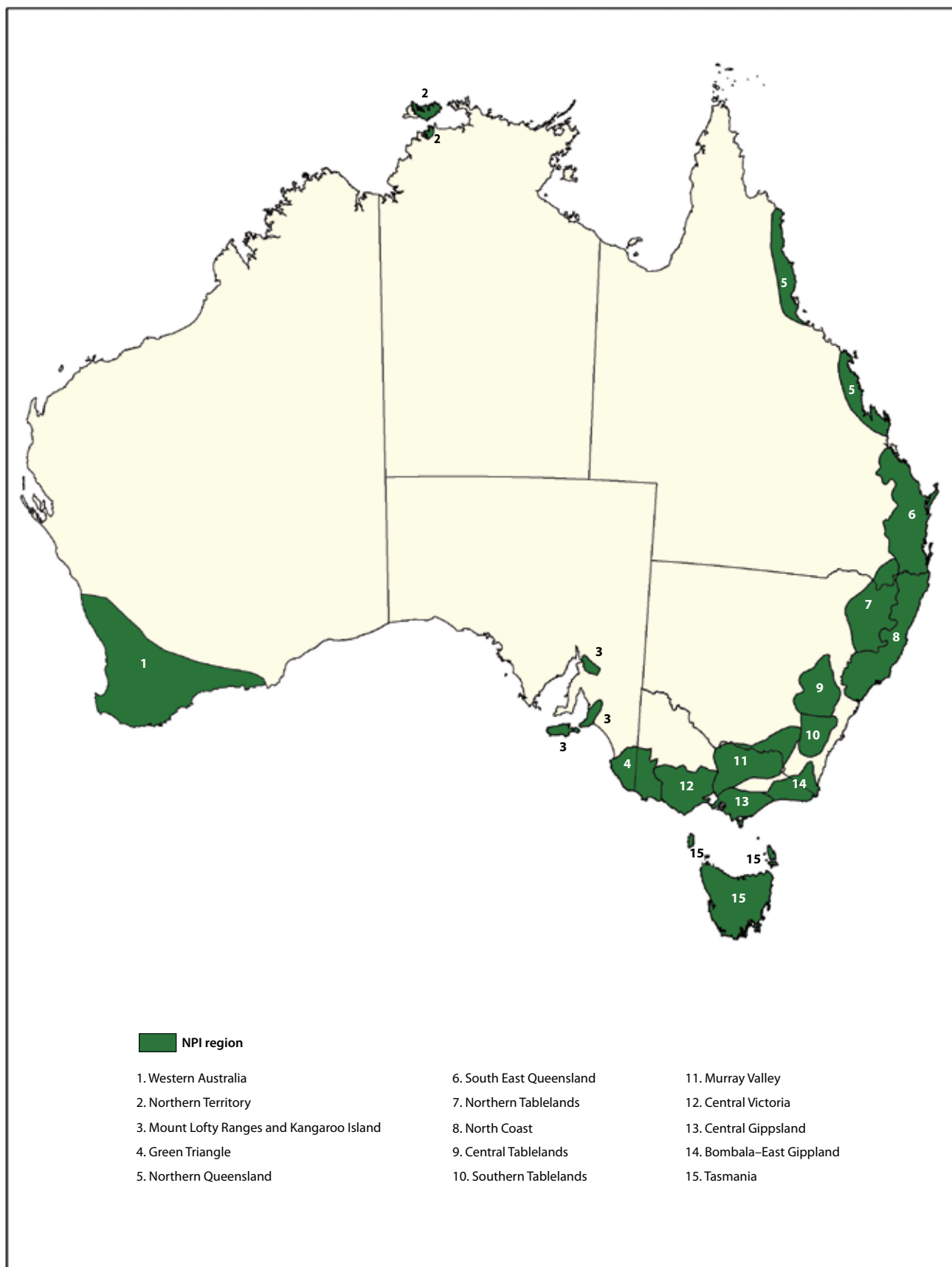
coniferous species	radiata pine	southern pines	maritime pine	hoop pine	other pines	other species	total
Region							
Western Australia	58	0	42	0	0	0	100
Northern Territory	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Mt Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Is.	19	0	0	0	0	0	20
Green Triangle	176	0	0	0	0	0	176
North Queensland	0	24	0	1	0	1	26
South East Queensland	1	112	0	43	1	4	160
Northern Tablelands NSW	16	0	0	0	1	0	17
North Coast NSW	0	12	0	1	3	0	15
Central Tablelands NSW	81	0	0	0	0	0	81
Central Victoria	31	0	0	0	0	0	32
Southern Tablelands NSW	22	0	0	0	0	0	22
Murray Valley	186	0	0	0	1	1	188
Central Gippsland	62	0	0	0	0	0	62
East Gippsland–Bombala	46	0	0	0	0	0	46
Tasmania	75	0	0	0	0	0	75
Total	773	150	42	45	6	8	1 024
Proportion of coniferous species	75.5%	14.7%	4.1%	4.3%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%

Regional highlights



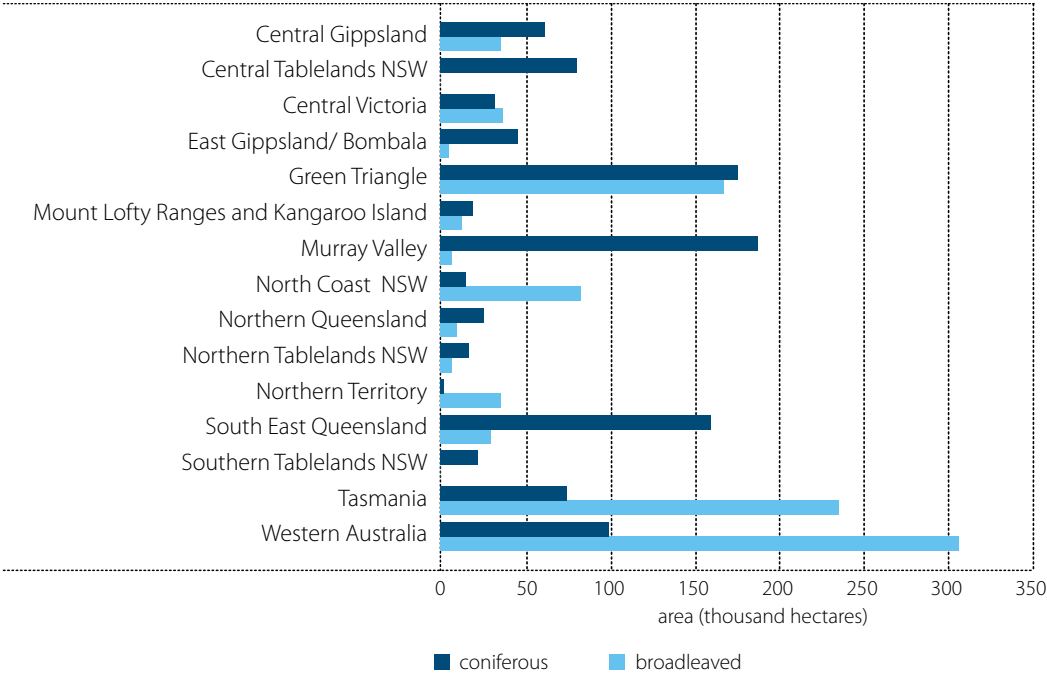
National distribution of plantations

The National Plantation Inventory uses 15 regions, the locations of which are shown in the map below.

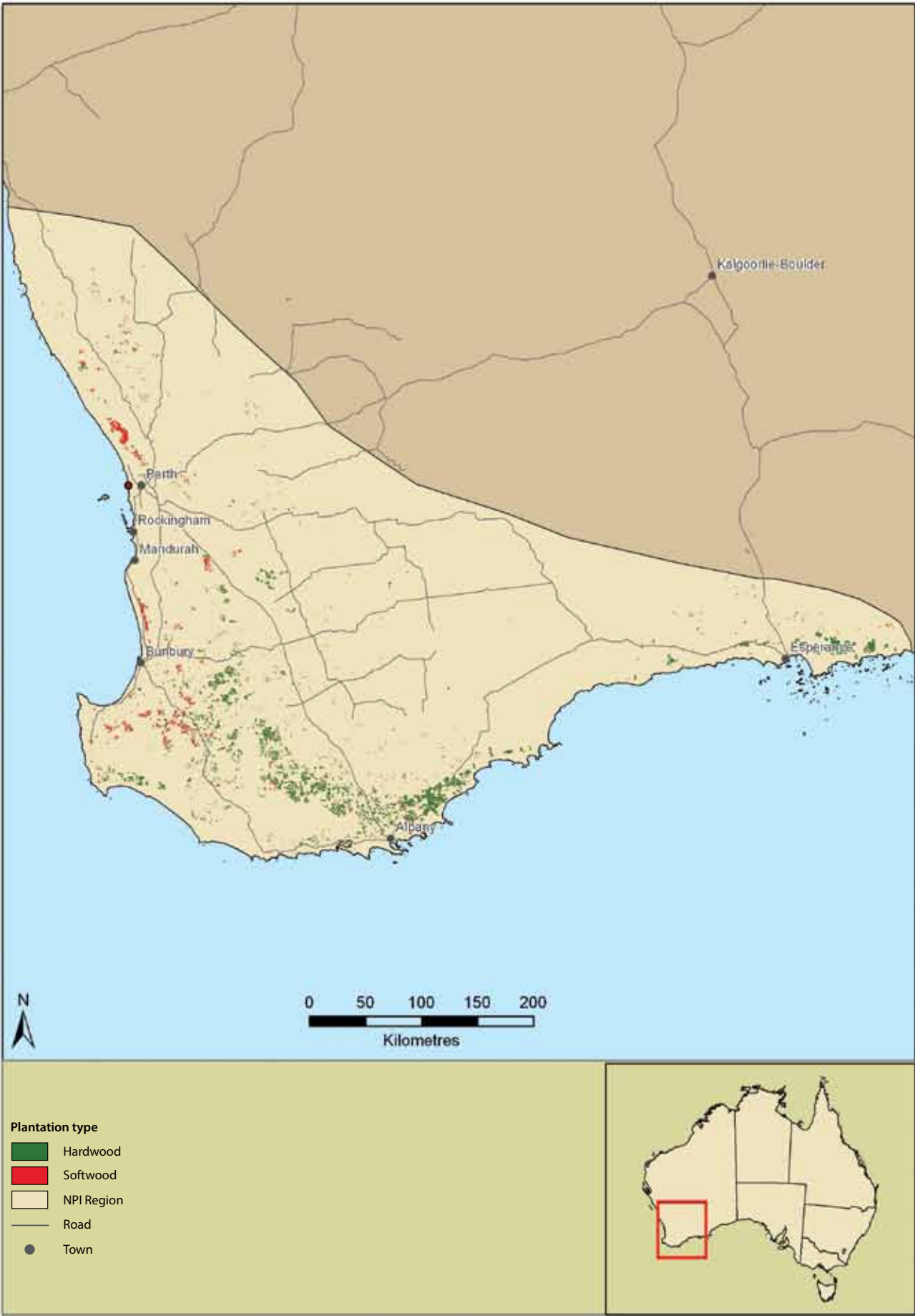


The Murray Valley, Green Triangle and South East Queensland regions have the largest areas of coniferous plantations; Western Australia, Tasmania and Green Triangle have the largest areas of broadleaved plantations (figure 6).

6 Plantation areas by region, 2010



Western Australia



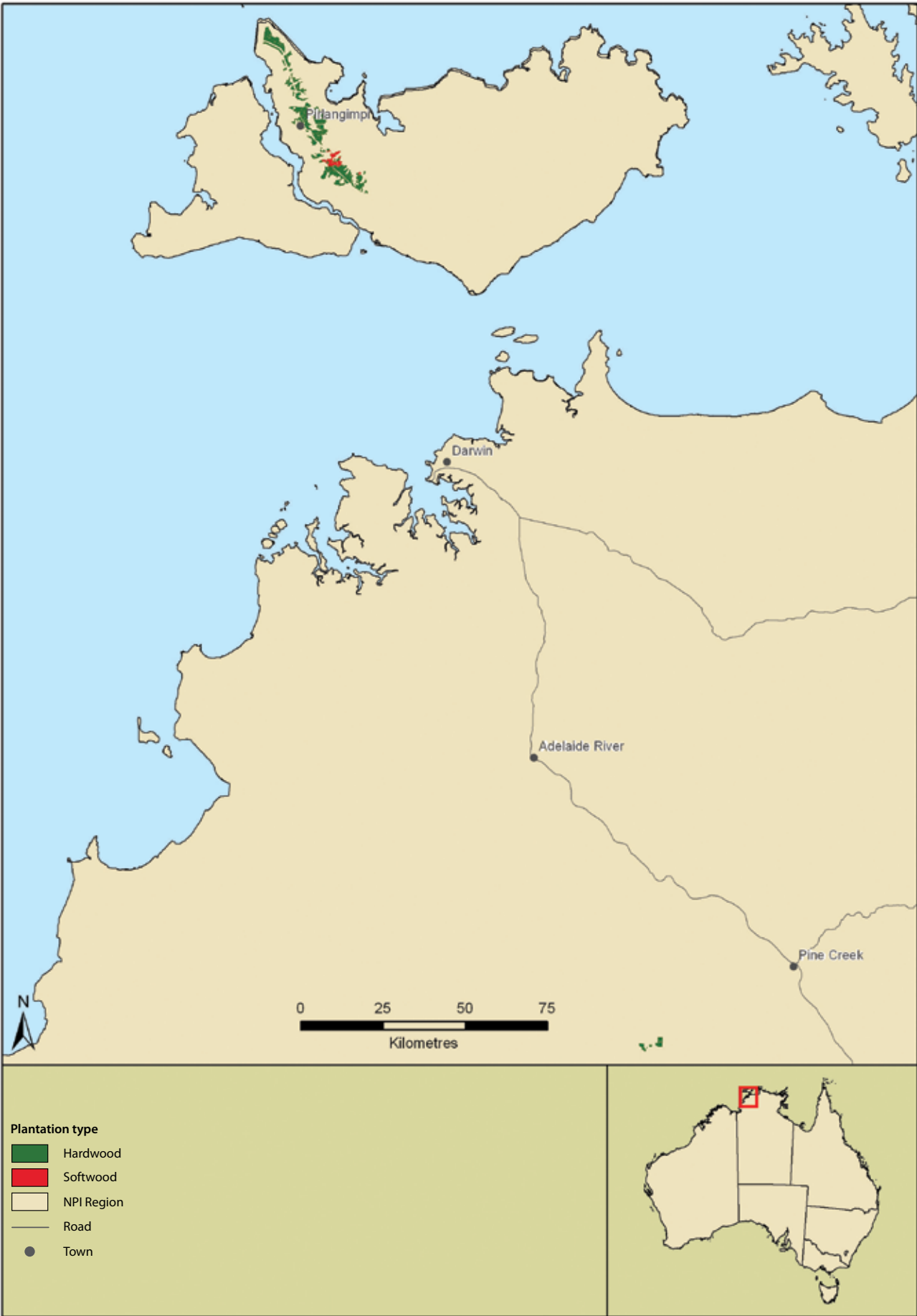
The broadleaved plantation area in Western Australia increased substantially over the past five and ten years but declined marginally in 2010. Ninety-two per cent of the broadleaved plantations are blue gum managed to produce pulpwood for the paper industry. The coniferous plantation area has declined marginally in the past few years because plantations in groundwater recharge localities are not being replanted following final harvest. The consequential reduction has exceeded the area of new coniferous plantations established in other localities.

5 Western Australia plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Tasmanian blue gum	other eucalypts	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	maritime pine	other conifers	total conifers	others	total
< 1966	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.4	2.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.0
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.9
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6	3.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	8.0
1976–1980	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	4.4	2.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.7
1981–1985	0.3	2.2	0.0	2.5	7.9	2.7	0.0	10.7	0.0	13.2
1986–1990	3.0	1.1	0.1	4.1	9.6	1.2	0.1	10.9	0.0	15.1
1991–1995	9.2	0.6	0.0	9.8	8.5	1.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	20.0
1996–2000	103.0	0.1	0.0	103.1	6.1	10.8	0.0	16.9	0.0	120.1
2001–2005	81.9	1.7	0.2	83.8	7.6	7.5	0.1	15.1	0.0	99.0
2006–2010	85.6	10.6	0.2	96.4	7.9	6.1	0.0	14.0	0.3	110.7
Fallow/ Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.6
Total	283.2	23.3	0.7	307.2	58.2	41.8	0.3	100.2	5.9	413.3
Proportion of type (%)	92.2	7.6	0.2	100.0	58.0	41.7	0.3	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)				74.3				24.2	1.4	100.0





The broadleaved plantation area in the Northern Territory more than doubled in the past five years while the coniferous plantation area was static. For much of the past decade, the increase in broadleaved plantations was mainly due to managed investment scheme planting of mangium on Melville Island. That expansion has ceased and the plantations on Melville Island are now managed by the Tiwi Land Council. Planting of African mahogany to produce sawlogs started on a significant scale in the late 2000s in the (mainland) Northern Territory.

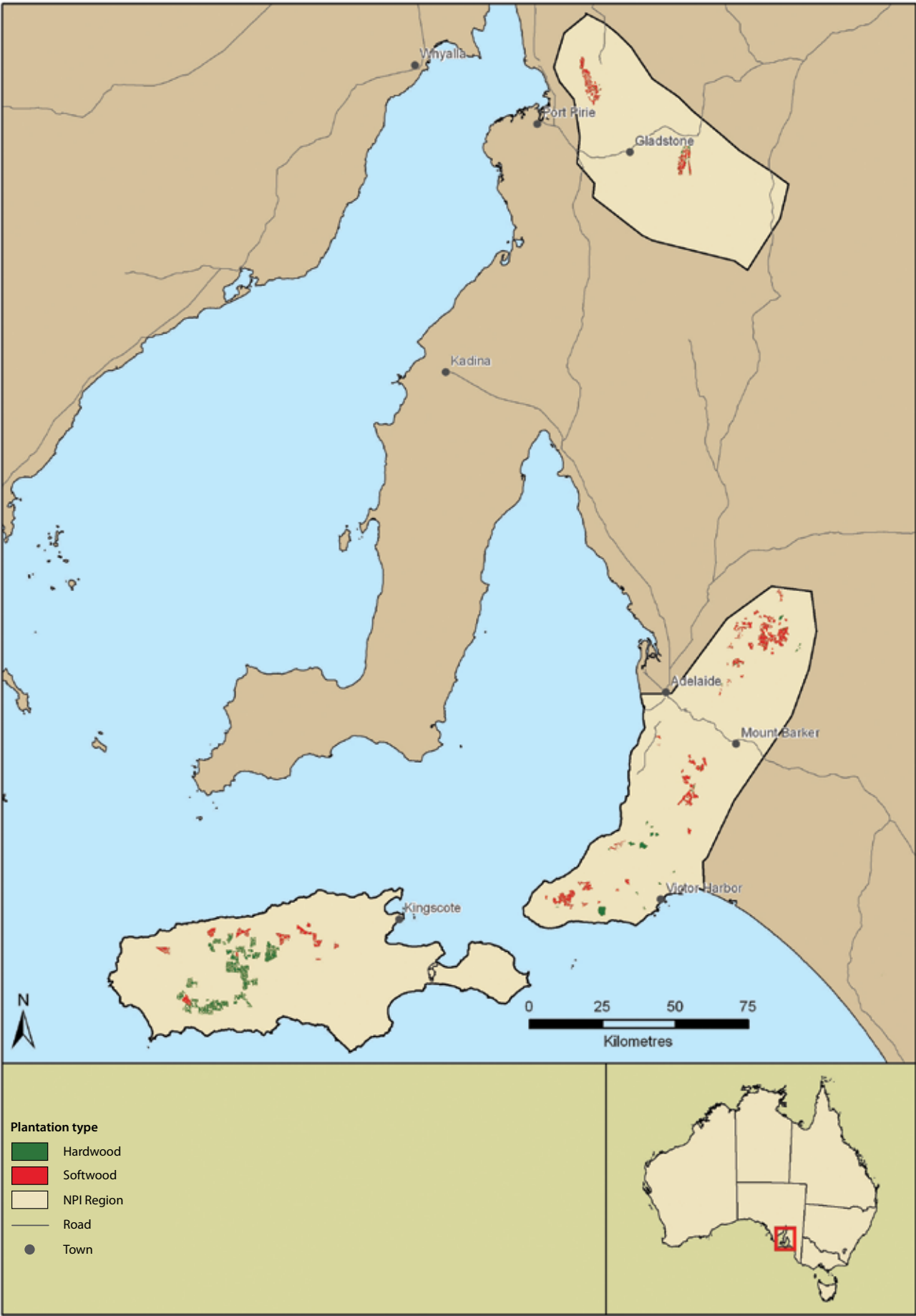
6 Northern Territory plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	mangium	mahogany	total broadleaved	Caribbean pine	total conifers	total
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
1991–1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1996–2000	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
2001–2005	13.4	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.4
2006–2010	13.3	8.4	21.8	0.0	0.0	21.8
Total	27.2	8.4	35.7	2.4	2.4	38.1
Proportion of type (%)	76.3	23.7	100.0	100.0		100.0
Proportion of total (%)			93.7		6.3	100.0



Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island



The plantation area in the Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island region increased substantially between 2000 and 2009, mainly due to planting of blue gum on Kangaroo Island, but decreased in 2010. The apparent decline is due to write-off of failed plantations, harvested plantations not being replanted and to reporting issues following change of ownership. Reporting issues will be addressed in future plantation inventory updates.

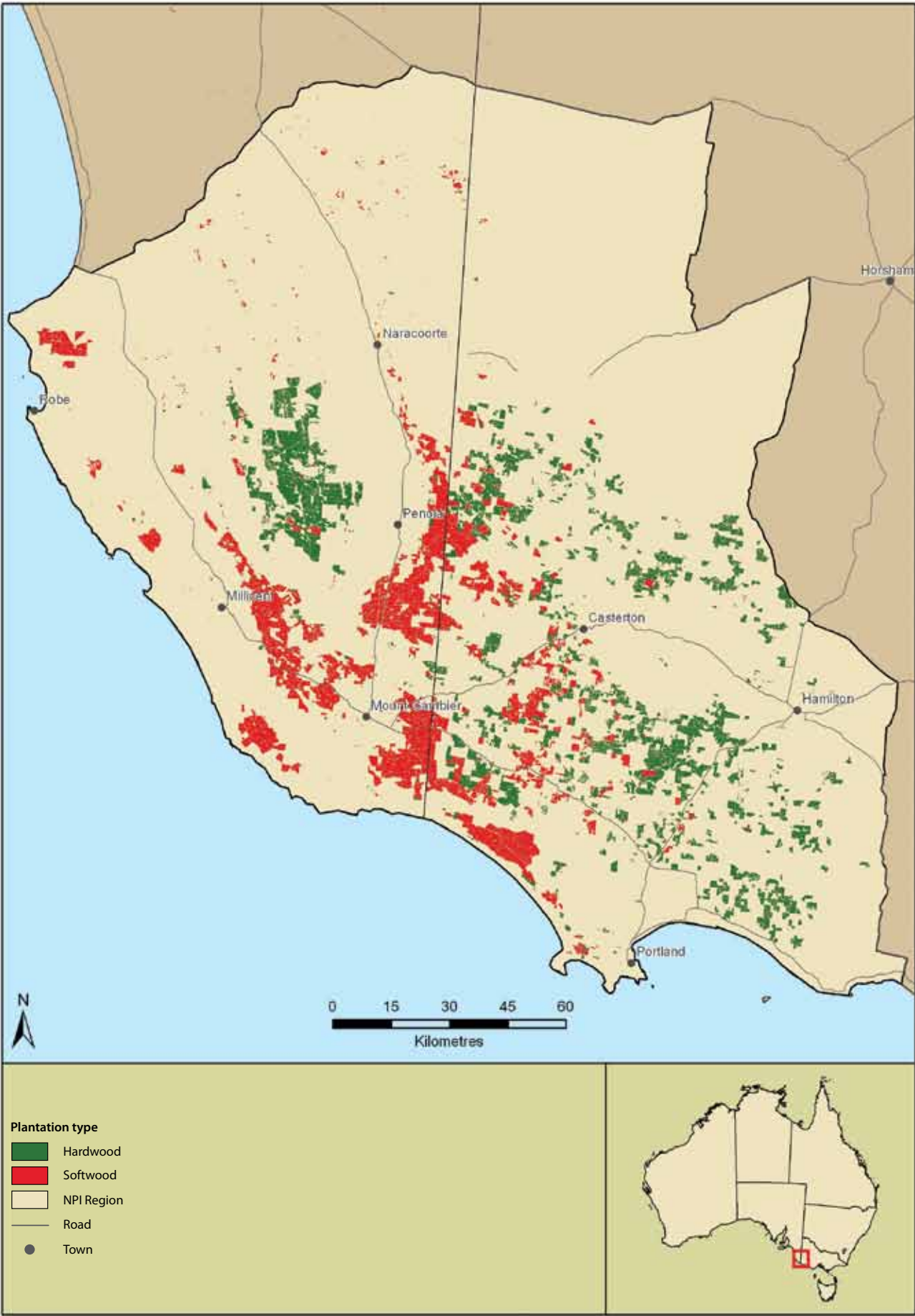
7 Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

	Tasmanian blue gum	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	mixed	total
Planting period								
<1966	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.3	0.4	3.6	0.1	4.1
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.6
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.1
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.1	2.4
1991–1995	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.0
1996–2000	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.9
2001–2005	5.7	0.1	5.8	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.8
2006–2010	6.7	0.0	6.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	8.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	12.4	1.8	14.2	19.4	0.5	20.0	0.1	34.3
Proportion of type (%)	87.5	12.5	100.0	97.3	2.7	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)			41.4			58.2	0.4	100.0



Green Triangle



The plantation area in the Green Triangle region increased substantially over the past five and ten years, although the rate of increase was low by the end of the decade. About 100 000 hectares of the increase since 2000 are blue gum plantations established to produce pulpwood for the paper industry. The other 21 000 hectares are radiata pine established to supply sawnwood and other products for building and construction.

8 Green Triangle plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Tasmanian blue gum	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	mixed, fallow, unknown	total
< 1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.9
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	21.0
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.3	0.0	26.3	0.0	26.4
1991–1995	0.8	0.0	0.8	21.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	22.3
1996–2000	63.5	0.1	63.6	30.5	0.0	30.6	0.0	94.2
2001–2005	63.6	0.1	63.7	29.9	0.0	30.0	0.0	93.6
2006–2010	39.9	0.0	40.0	24.1	0.0	24.1	0.0	64.0
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2
Total	167.8	0.3	168.2	176.1	0.1	176.3	0.2	344.6
Proportion of type (%)	99.8	0.2	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)			48.8			51.2	0.0	100.0

9 Plantation area by state, Green Triangle region, 2010

State	broadleaved	coniferous	mixed, fallow, unknown	total
South Australia	45.5	108.4	0.1	154.0
Victoria	122.7	67.8	0.0	190.6
Total	168.2	176.3	0.2	344.6

North Queensland



The North Queensland plantation area doubled between 2000 and 2009 due to establishment of new broadleaved plantations. These new plantations included eucalypts for pulpwood production and also eucalypts, teak and African mahogany for sawlog production. Recurring disease and cyclone damage led to substantial areas of broadleaved and coniferous plantations being written off in 2010. Further reductions are likely when the effects of cyclone damage in early 2011 have been fully assessed.

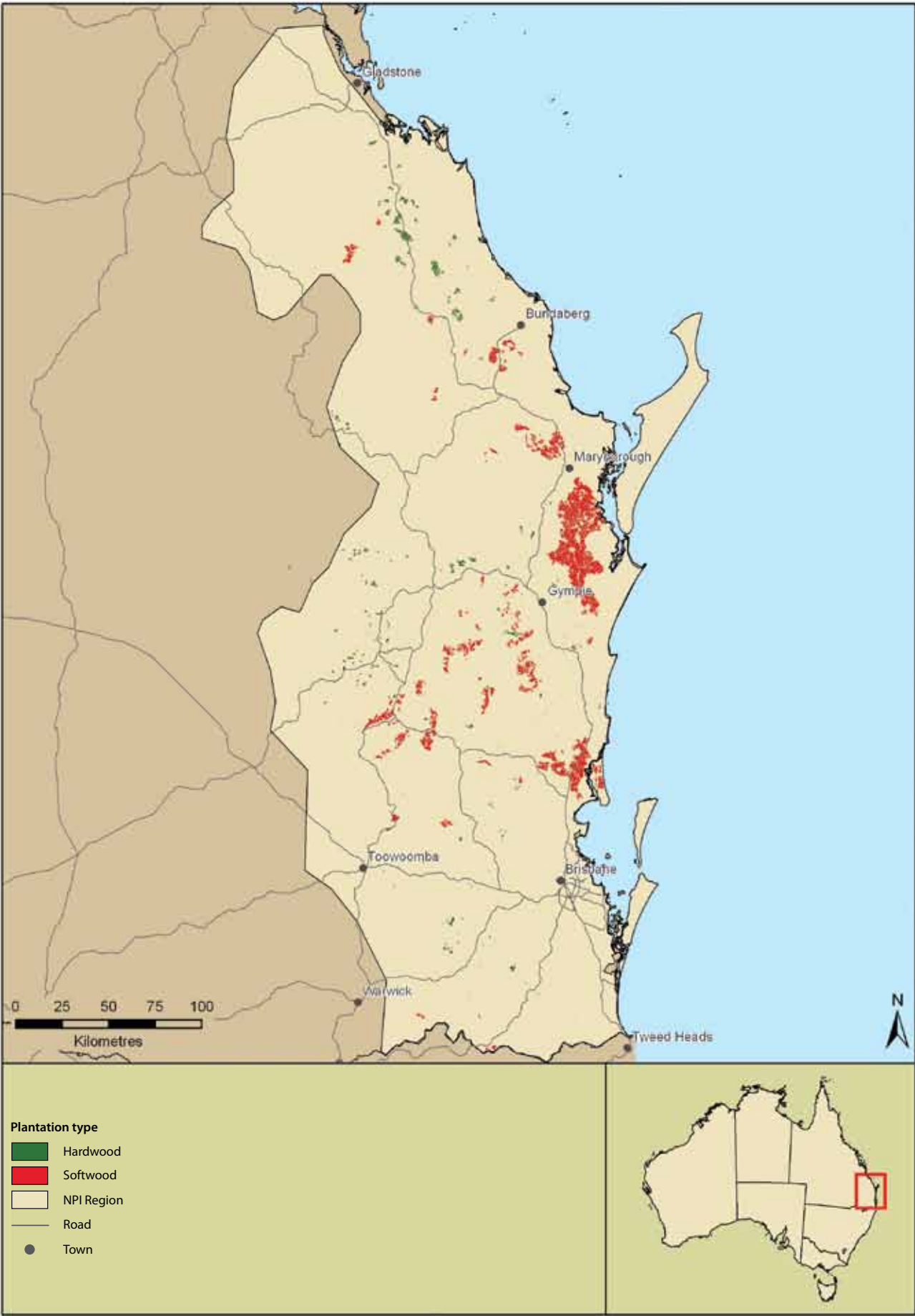
10 North Queensland plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Dunn's white gum	other eucalypts	teak	other broadleaved	total broadleaved		
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1991–1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
1996–2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
2001–2005	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4		
2006–2010	1.2	6.3	1.9	0.2	9.6		
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total	1.2	6.3	2.2	0.5	10.2		
Proportion of type (%)	11.6	62.2	21.6	4.6	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)					27.7		

Planting period	Caribbean pine	slash pine	hoop pine	other conifers	total conifers	mixed, fallow	total
< 1966	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7
1966–1970	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
1971–1975	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2
1976–1980	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
1981–1985	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4
1986–1990	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2
1991–1995	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
1996–2000	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1
2001–2005	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.4
2006–2010	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	15.8
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Total	18.7	5.4	1.1	0.1	25.3	1.2	36.7
Proportion of type (%)	73.9	21.3	4.3	0.6	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)					69.0	3.4	100.0

South East Queensland



The plantation area in South East Queensland increased between 2000 and 2009. An apparent decline in the area reported in 2010 is due to more accurate data on previously established coniferous plantations as well as to some eucalypt plantations being written off following damage caused by drought or disease.

11 South East Queensland plantations, 2010

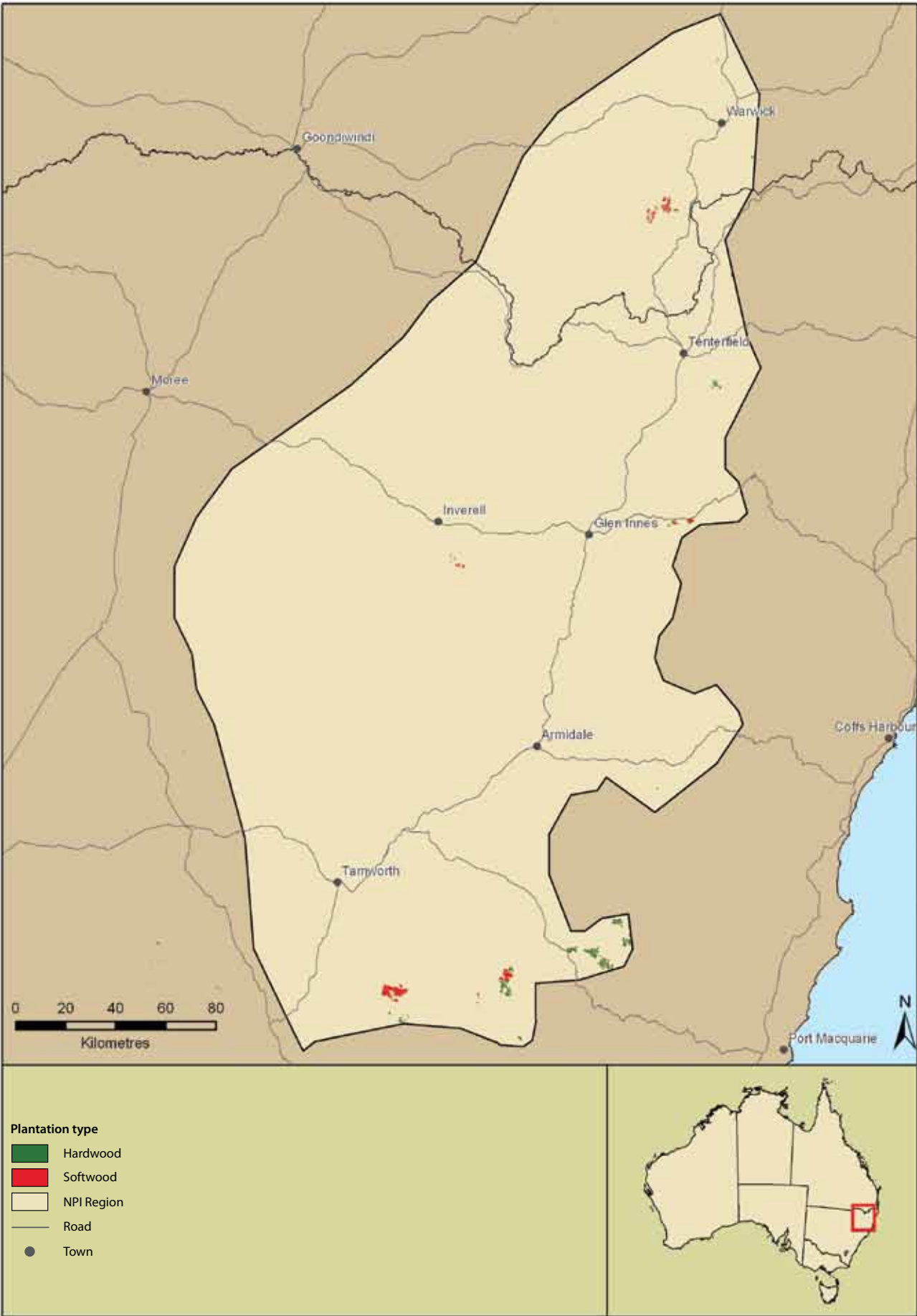
'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Dunn's white gum	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	slash pine a	Caribbean pine
< 1966	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.6
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	12.4
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	12.8
1991–1995	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.4	1.6
1996–2000	0.9	1.7	2.6	14.7	0.2
2001–2005	13.5	7.0	20.6	18.4	1.1
2006–2010	4.1	1.8	5.9	17.6	0.3
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	18.5	10.9	29.4	79.2	32.3
Proportion of type (%)	62.9	37.1	100.0	50.9	20.7
Proportion of total (%)			15.3		

Planting period	hoop pine	other conifers	total conifers	mixed, unknown	total
< 1966	8.9	0.1	9.3	0.0	9.4
1966–1970	6.4	0.1	6.7	0.0	6.7
1971–1975	6.4	0.3	9.2	0.0	9.2
1976–1980	4.5	0.2	16.6	0.1	16.6
1981–1985	2.9	0.1	19.0	0.0	19.0
1986–1990	2.7	0.1	20.1	0.1	20.2
1991–1995	2.5	0.1	13.5	0.0	13.7
1996–2000	2.7	0.4	17.9	0.1	20.6
2001–2005	2.8	0.0	22.3	0.1	42.9
2006–2010	2.9	0.4	21.1	0.0	27.0
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.4
Total	42.5	1.7	155.8	6.6	191.9
Proportion of type (%)	27.3	1.1	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)			81.2	3.5	100.0

a Southern pine hybrids are included with slash pine.

Northern Tablelands



The plantation area reported for the Northern Tablelands region (New South Wales and southern Queensland) was stable through the past decade but increased in 2010. While the proportional increase seems large, it is because the initial area was small. The apparent increase was as a result of previously used data showing that some plantations established in the past five years were recorded in update reports as being in the North Coast region when they are actually located in the Northern Tablelands region.

12 Northern Tablelands plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	shining gum	other eucalypts	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other pines	total conifers	fallow, trial, unknown	total
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.0	3.7
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.1	3.7	0.0	3.7
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5
1991–1995	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.3
1996–2000	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4
2001–2005	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.2
2006–2010	3.9	1.3	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.5
Fallow	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Total	5.3	1.6	6.9	16.3	0.7	17.0	0.5	24.4
Proportion of type (%)	76.7	23.3	100.0	95.9	4.1	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)			28.3			69.8	1.9	100.0



North Coast of New South Wales



The plantation area in the North Coast region of New South Wales increased substantially during the past decade but has now stabilised. Most of the increase was in the latter half of the decade. Of the total increase of about 44 000 hectares, 40 000 hectares are eucalypt plantations and the rest exotic pine plantations.

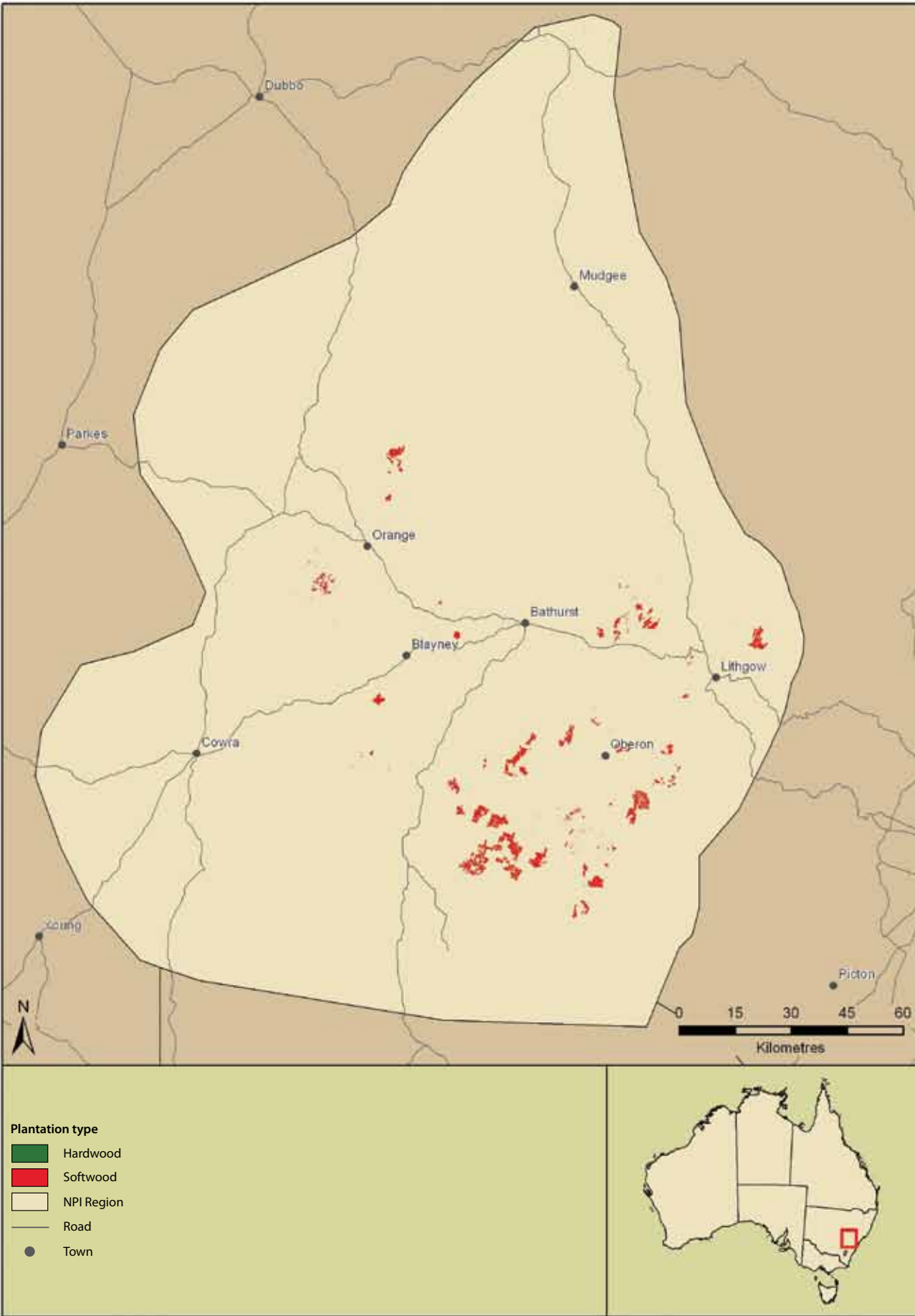
13 North Coast of New South Wales plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Dunn's white gum	blackbutt	flooded gum	Sydney blue gum	spotted gums	other broadleaved	total broadleaved
< 1966	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
1966–1970	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	3.4
1971–1975	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.2
1976–1980	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2
1981–1985	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1986–1990	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
1991–1995	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9
1996–2000	7.2	4.4	2.4	0.1	5.6	1.0	20.6
2001–2005	4.6	1.5	1.6	0.1	3.7	1.5	13.0
2006–2010	15.5	2.8	1.2	6.9	3.7	9.2	39.3
Total	27.4	13.7	8.5	7.4	13.2	12.9	83.1
Proportion of type (%)	33.0	16.5	10.2	9.0	15.9	15.5	100.0
Proportion of total (%)							82.2

Planting period	southern pine	slash pine	Caribbean pine	other conifers	total conifers	unknown, trial	total
< 1966	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.9
1966–1970	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.7
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.9
1976–1980	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.2
1981–1985	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.1	2.0
1986–1990	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.2	2.2
1991–1995	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.8
1996–2000	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.6	0.4	23.7
2001–2005	3.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	18.0
2006–2010	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	41.6
Total	8.5	1.8	1.4	3.7	15.4	2.6	101.0
Proportion of type (%)	55.0	12.0	9.3	23.7	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)					15.3	2.5	100.0

Central Tablelands of New South Wales



The plantation area in the Central Tablelands region of New South Wales has changed little in the past decade. Substantial areas of privately-owned pine plantations in this region have reached likely final harvest age and some might not be replanted after harvesting. Ownership changes have made it difficult to obtain up-to-date data on these plantations. The planted area might therefore be revised down in future inventory updates.

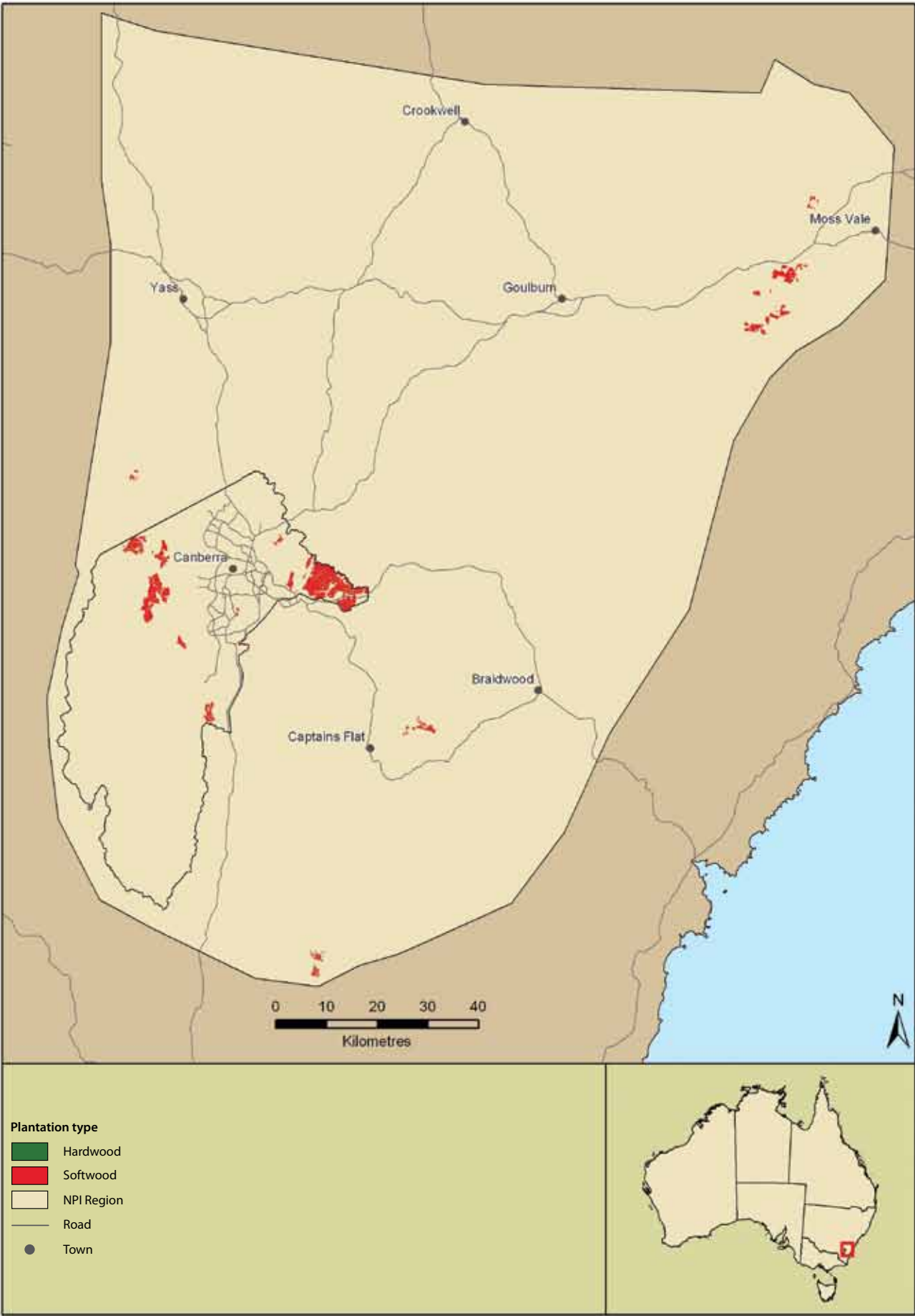
14 Central Tablelands of New South Wales plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	total
< 1966	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6
1966–1970	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.3	2.3
1971–1975	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
1976–1980	0.0	7.8	0.0	7.8	7.8
1981–1985	0.0	13.4	0.0	13.4	13.4
1986–1990	0.0	14.7	0.0	14.7	14.7
1991–1995	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6	7.6
1996–2000	0.2	9.9	0.0	9.9	10.1
2001–2005	0.1	9.9	0.0	9.9	10.0
2006–2010	0.0	11.9	0.0	11.9	11.9
Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	0.3	80.8	0.1	80.9	81.2
Proportion of type (%)	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	
Proportion of total (%)	0.4			99.6	100.0



Southern Tablelands of New South Wales



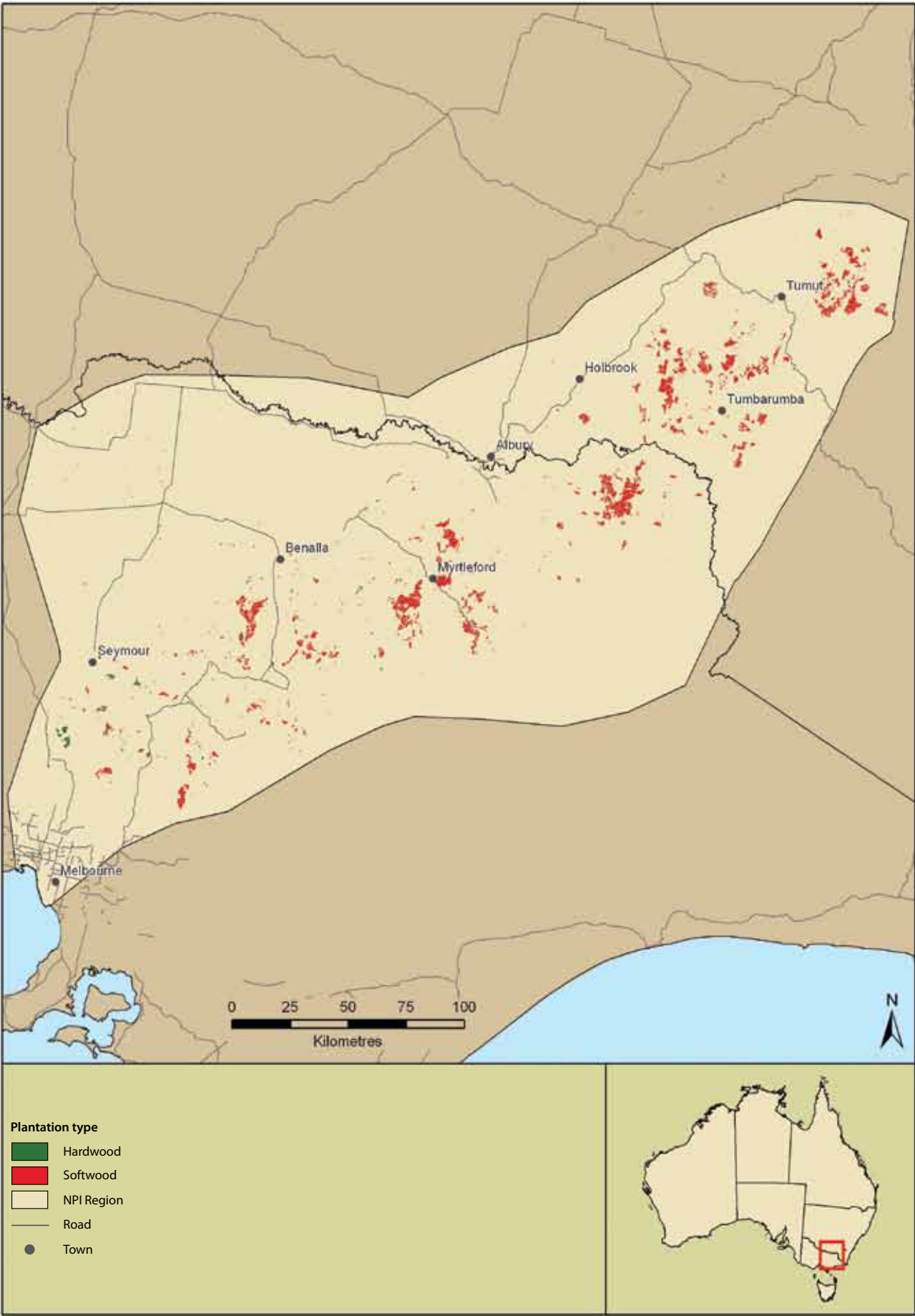
The Southern Tablelands region plantation area declined significantly in the past decade as pine plantations in the Australian Capital Territory were not replanted following wildfire in 2003 and some privately-owned pine plantations in the New South Wales part of the region have not been replanted after harvesting.

15 Southern Tablelands of New South Wales plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	total
Planting period					
< 1966	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
1966–1970	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7
1971–1975	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8
1976–1980	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8
1981–1985	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
1986–1990	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
1991–1995	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
1996–2000	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.9
2001–2005	0.3	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.5
2006–2010	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4
Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	0.4	21.6	0.0	21.6	22.1
Proportion of type (%)	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	
Proportion of total (%)	1.9			98.1	100.0





As for other regions within the Murray–Darling Basin, the plantation area in the Murray Valley region increased only marginally in the past decade and the rate of increase declined to negligible levels in the latter years of the decade. Of the total increase of about 17 000 hectares in the Murray Valley region, 13 400 hectares are radiata pine established to supply sawnwood and other products for building and construction and the rest are eucalypts, most of which are managed to produce pulpwood for the paper industry.

16 Murray Valley plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

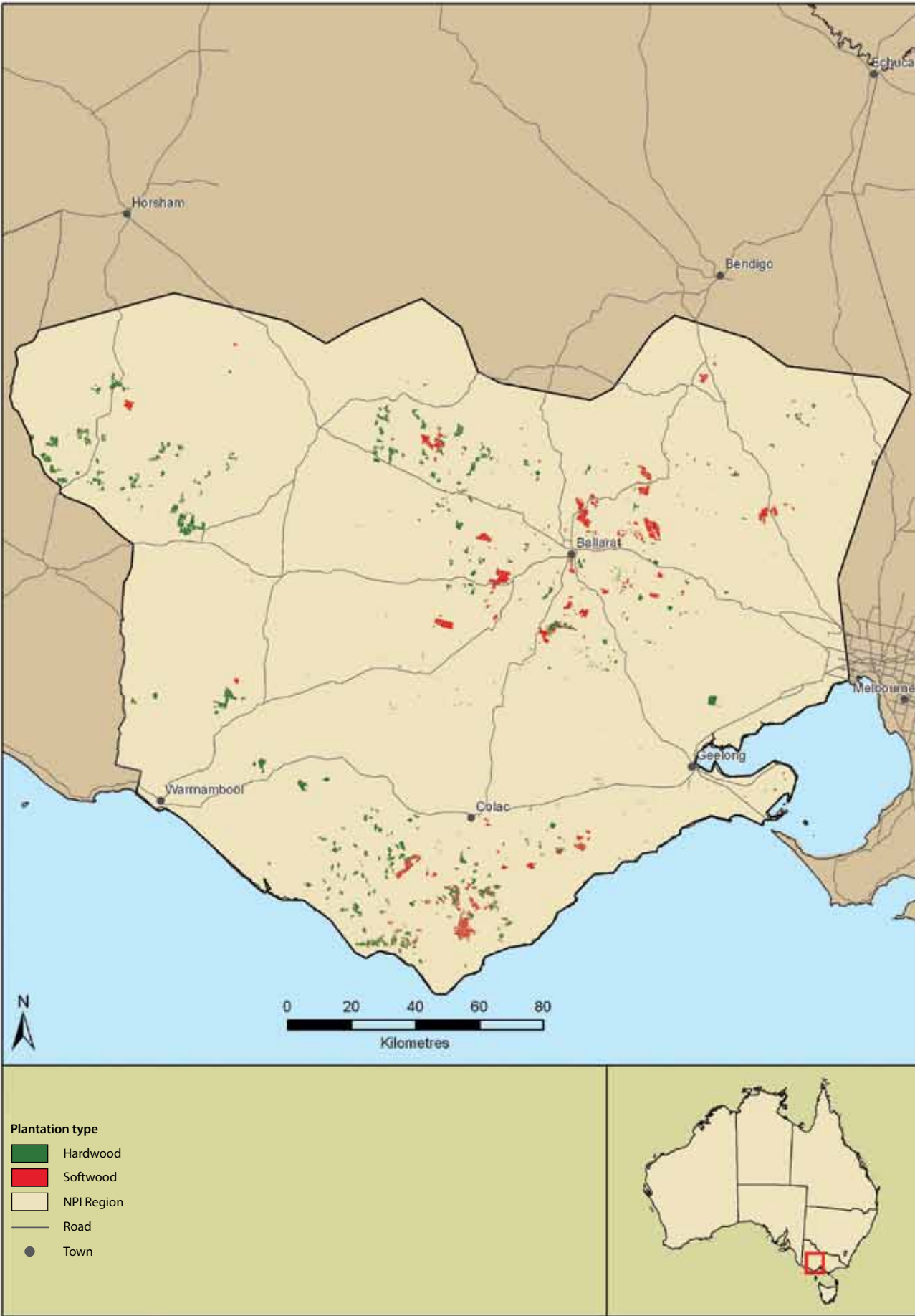
	Tasmanian blue gum	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other pines	other conifers	total conifers	mixed, unknown	total
Planting period									
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	1.3
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	2.8	0.0	2.8
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.0	4.0
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	15.5
1981–1985	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.0	0.1	0.0	25.1	0.0	25.1
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.1	28.9
1991–1995	0.0	0.1	0.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	17.1
1996–2000	2.3	0.7	3.1	20.9	0.1	0.0	21.1	0.0	24.2
2001–2005	0.9	0.2	1.1	29.5	0.1	0.0	29.6	0.0	30.7
2006–2010	2.3	0.0	2.3	37.9	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.0	40.3
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	5.5	0.0	5.5
Total	5.6	1.2	6.9	185.5	1.4	1.5	188.4	0.2	195.4
Proportion of type (%)	82.4	17.6	100.0	98.5	0.8	0.8	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)			3.5				96.4	0.1	100.0

17 Plantation area by state, Murray Valley region, 2010

	broadleaved	coniferous	mixed, fallow, unknown	total
State				
New South Wales	0.0	126.4	0.0	126.5
Victoria	6.8	62.0	0.2	69.0
Total	6.9	188.4	0.2	195.4



Central Victoria



The broadleaved plantation area in the Central Victoria region has doubled in the past decade while the coniferous plantation area has remained about the same. The increase in broadleaved plantations is nearly all blue gum planted to produce pulpwood for the paper industry.

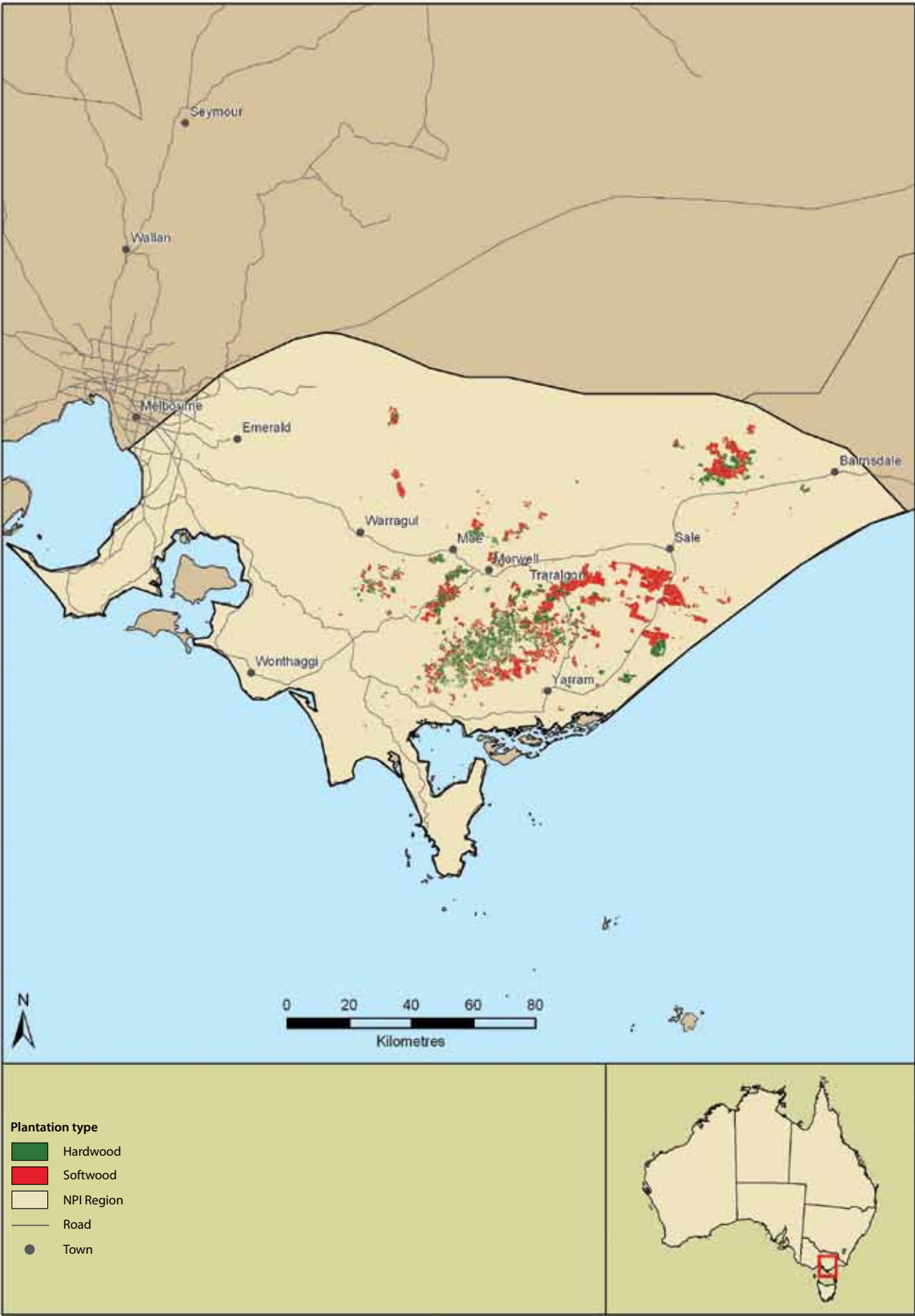
18 Central Victoria plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Tasmanian blue gum	shining gum	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	total
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.8
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.8	0.0	4.8	4.9
1991–1995	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.5
1996–2000	7.1	0.1	0.3	7.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	10.7
2001–2005	14.4	0.7	0.4	15.5	3.9	0.0	3.9	19.4
2006–2010	11.1	1.8	0.0	12.9	5.3	0.0	5.3	18.1
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.3
Total	32.8	2.5	1.8	37.2	31.3	0.3	31.7	68.8
Proportion of type (%)	88.3	6.8	4.8	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	
Proportion of total (%)				54.0			46.0	100.0



Central Gippsland



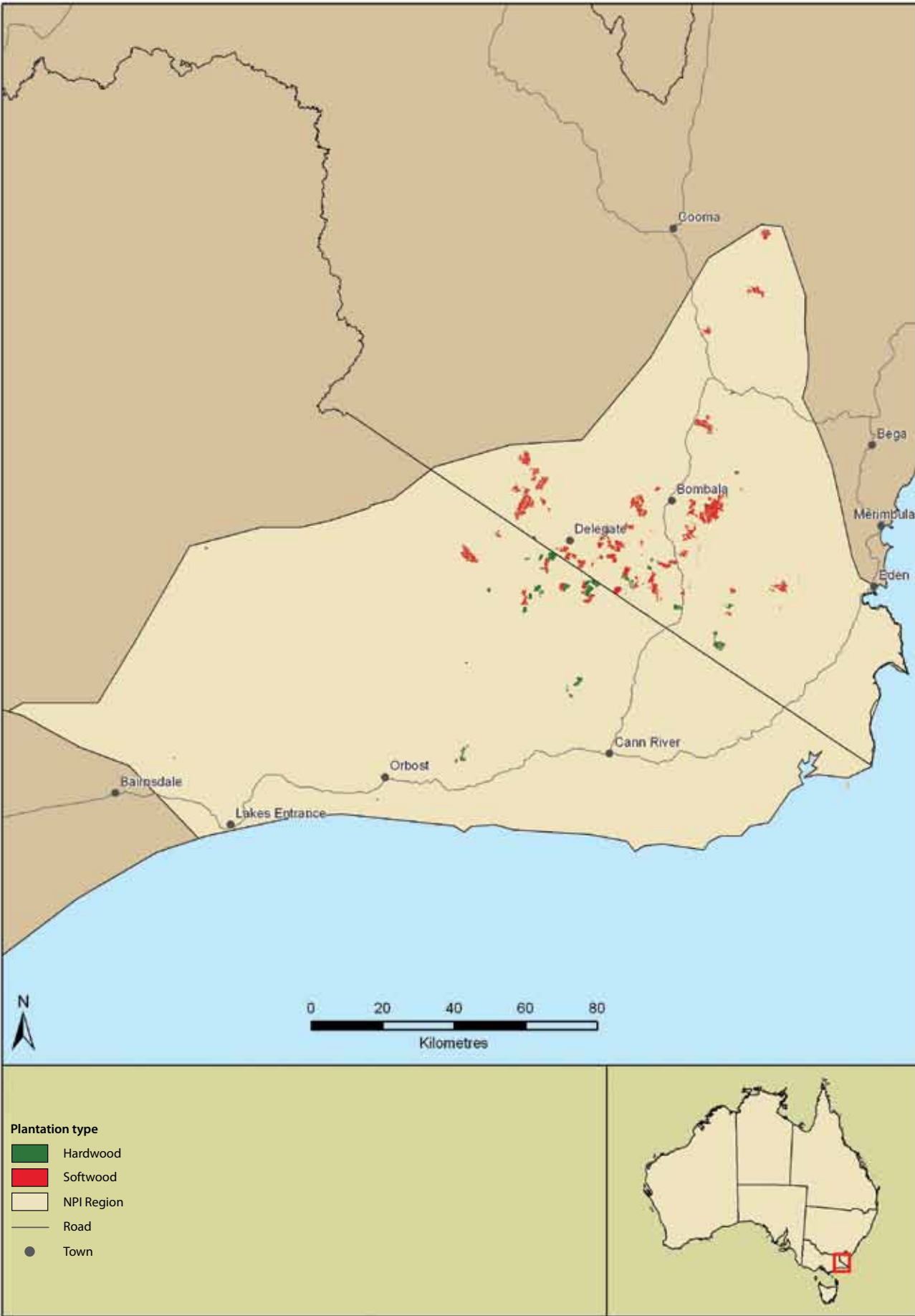
The Central Gippsland region plantation area increased between 2000 and 2009. The increase comprised nearly 5000 hectares of eucalypts which are managed to produce pulpwood for the paper industry and a few hundred hectares of radiata pine. A marginal decline in area reported in 2010 was caused by fire losses and corrections to previously reported areas.

19 Central Gippsland plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	Tasmanian blue gum	shining gum	mountain ash	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	fallow, mixed	total
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.5
1971–1975	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	2.2
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.5
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	6.2
1986–1990	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	2.6	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	11.8
1991–1995	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.2	6.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	10.7
1996–2000	5.5	1.1	0.2	0.0	6.8	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	15.7
2001–2005	2.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.1	17.9
2006–2010	2.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.2	0.0	9.2	0.0	15.5
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.6	10.5
Total	14.3	11.0	7.3	0.7	33.2	62.0	0.3	62.3	0.7	96.2
Proportion of type (%)	43.0	33.1	22.0	2.0	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)					34.5			64.7	0.8	100.0





The plantation area in the East Gippsland–Bombala region has increased by about 9000 hectares since 2000. Of that area, about 6000 hectares are radiata pine to supply sawnwood and other products for building and construction and the rest are eucalypts managed to produce pulpwood for the paper industry. These data should be considered provisional because updated data could not be obtained from one private plantation management company with plantations in this region.

20 East Gippsland–Bombala plantations, 2010

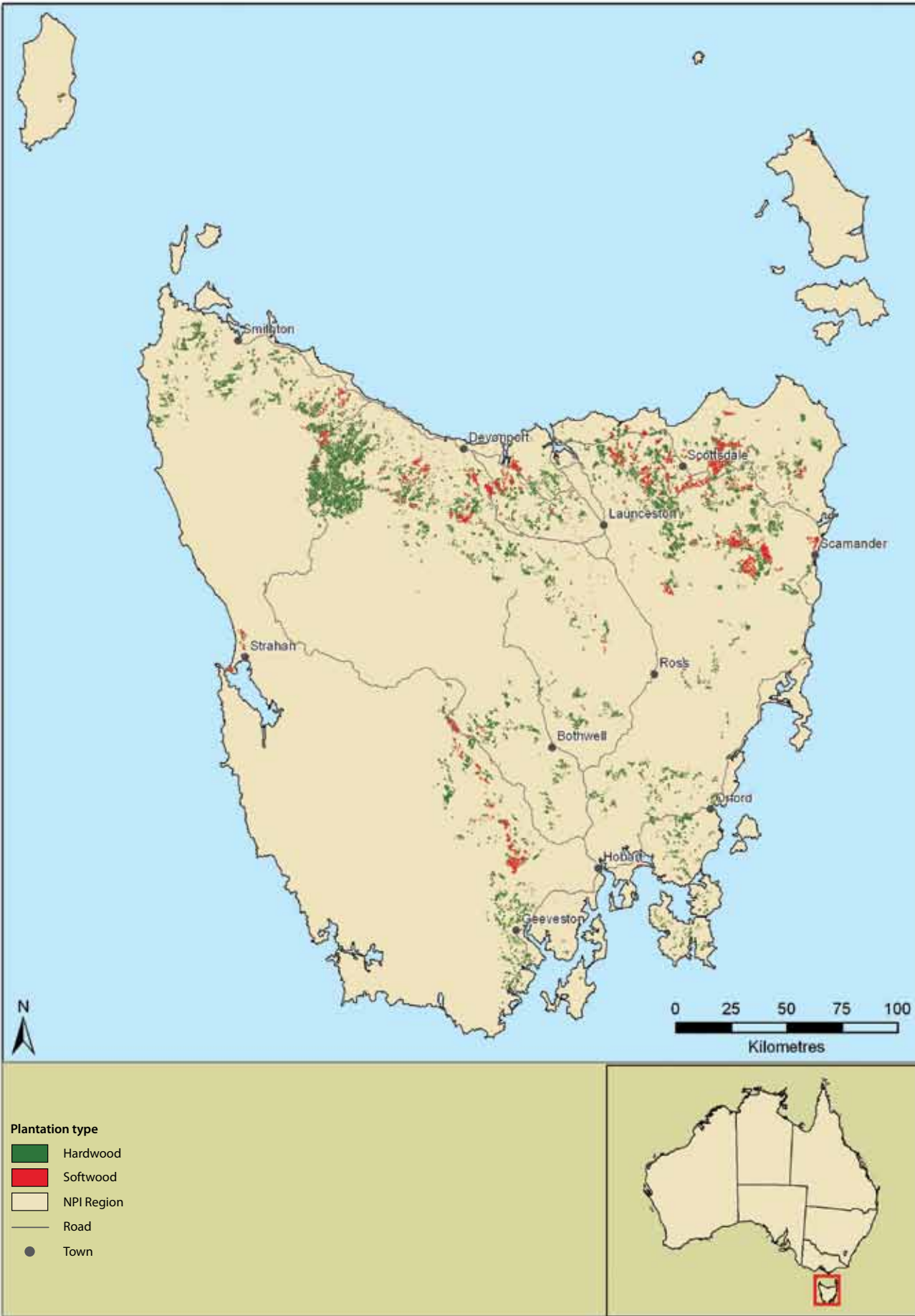
'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	shining gum	other eucalypts	total broadleaved	radiata pine ^a	other pines	total conifers	fallow, mixed, unknown	total
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
1976–1980	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6
1981–1985	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.0
1986–1990	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.3
1991–1995	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9
1996–2000	1.4	0.5	1.8	6.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	8.4
2001–2005	1.4	0.6	2.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	9.1
2006–2010	1.1	0.0	1.1	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	7.9
Fallow/ unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	4.3	1.2	5.4	46.0	0.0	46.1	0.2	51.7
Proportion of type (%)	78.8	21.2	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0		
Proportion of total (%)			10.5			89.1	0.4	100.0

^a Provisional data.



Tasmania



The plantation area in Tasmania increased steadily during the past decade but the rate of increase declined markedly in 2010. The entire increase is in broadleaved plantations, the area of which doubled in the decade, while the coniferous plantation area declined marginally. Of the broadleaved plantations, up to 15 per cent are managed by pruning and thinning to maximise sawlog production.

21 Tasmania plantations, 2010

'000 hectares established in planting period

Planting period	shining gum	Tasmanian blue gum	other broadleaved	total broadleaved	radiata pine	other conifers	total conifers	total
< 1966	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
1966–1970	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6
1971–1975	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.3
1976–1980	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.8
1981–1985	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.5	0.0	6.5	7.1
1986–1990	1.6	0.3	1.0	3.0	6.9	0.0	6.9	9.9
1991–1995	12.3	0.4	1.4	14.0	10.2	0.0	10.2	24.2
1996–2000	37.3	11.3	0.2	48.9	15.9	0.0	15.9	64.7
2001–2005	61.3	4.8	0.1	66.2	14.2	0.0	14.2	80.4
2006–2010	93.9	3.0	0.2	97.1	13.3	0.0	13.3	110.4
Unknown	0.7	0.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	0.0	3.6	7.3
Total	207.2	20.4	6.8	234.4	74.5	0.2	74.7	309.1
Proportion of type (%)	88.4	8.7	2.9	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	
Proportion of total (%)				75.8			24.2	100.0





Glossary

Acacia mangium

See below for 'mangium'

African mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*)

A tall broadleaved (hardwood) tree species from Africa that has shown promise for sawn timber production in northern Australia.

Araucaria

A genus of large coniferous softwood trees, two species of which *Araucaria cunninghamii* (hoop pine) and *A. bidwillii* (bunya pine) are native to Australia. *A. cunninghamii* is the only native conifer used extensively in plantations in Australia.

Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*)

A eucalypt abundant along the east coast of New South Wales from just north of the Victorian border and extending into coastal south-east Queensland.

Blue cypress pine (*Callitris intratropica*)

A coniferous (softwood) tree species native to tropical northern Australia.

Blue gum or Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus* subspecies *globulus*)

A eucalypt, native to Tasmania and parts of southern Victoria, one of the species preferred for production of wood fibre for paper manufacture in temperate climate regions.

Blue leaved stringybark (*Eucalyptus agglomerata*)

A eucalypt from the Central Tablelands of New South Wales and south and central coast from the Victorian border north to the Hunter River.

Caribbean pine

See 'southern pines'

Corymbias

A group of eucalypts classified into the genus *Corymbia*, rather than genus *Eucalyptus*.

Dunn's white gum or white gum (*Eucalyptus dunnii*)

A eucalypt native to north eastern New South Wales and southern Queensland.

Fallow

Land from which the crop has been harvested and where the next crop has not yet been planted.

Flooded or rose gum (*Eucalyptus grandis*)

A eucalypt, native to coastal New South Wales and Queensland and widely planted in subtropical regions for pulpwood and sawlog production.

Gympie messmate (*Eucalyptus cloeziana*)

A Queensland eucalypt native to a number of separate locations from near Gympie in the south to Cooktown in the north.

Hybrid southern pines

See 'southern pines'

Lemon scented gum (*Corymbia citriodora*)

A eucalypt native to central coastal Queensland and up to 400 km inland in a disjunct distribution.

Loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*)

A coniferous (softwood) tree species introduced from the south east of the United States of America.

Mangium (*Acacia mangium*)

A medium sized broadleaved (hardwood) tree species native to Queensland and Papua New Guinea grown in tropical regions, usually for pulpwood for paper making. The common name 'brown salwood' is sometimes used for this species.

Maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*)

A coniferous (softwood) tree species introduced to Australia from southern Europe and planted for sawlog production in lower rainfall, temperate climate areas not suitable for radiata pine.

Mountain ash (*Eucalyptus regnans*)

A eucalypt native to Victoria, used as a plantation species for reforestation in the Strzelecki Ranges, Gippsland, from the 1960s to the 1980s.

Pinus caribaea*; *P. elliottii

See 'Southern pines'

Plantation

Intensively managed stands of trees of native or introduced species established by the regular placement of seedlings or seeds usually to produce timber. Plantations established primarily to produce eucalyptus oil, sandalwood oil, bioenergy, carbon or other non-timber products are not currently recorded by the National Plantation Inventory.

Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*)

A coniferous (softwood) tree species introduced to Australia from California and found to be the most productive plantation species in medium to higher rainfall temperate climate regions of southern Australia.

Red mahogany (*Eucalyptus pellita*)

An Australian native broadleaved (hardwood) tree species that has shown promise for sawn timber production in northern Australia.

River red gum or red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)

Most widely distributed of eucalypts, found on floodplains and along watercourses throughout inland Australia west of the Great Dividing Range.

Shining gum (*Eucalyptus nitens*)

A eucalypt, native to eastern Victoria and New South Wales, one of the broadleaved species preferred for production of wood fibre for paper manufacture.

Silvertop stringybark (*Eucalyptus laevopinea*)

A native broadleaved (hardwood) tree species from the northern tablelands of New South Wales and adjacent areas in southern Queensland which has shown promise for sawn timber production in the subtropics.

Slash pine

Pinus elliottii, see 'Southern pines'.

Southern pines

Coniferous (softwood) species introduced from the southern United States and Caribbean regions. Species include Caribbean pine (*Pinus caribaea*) and slash pine (*P. elliottii*) and several varieties of those. A hybrid between southern pine varieties is now the preferred plantation conifer in subtropical to tropical regions of Australia.

Spotted gums

Corymbia maculata, *Corymbia variegata* and related species; eucalypts native to south-east Queensland and coastal New South Wales.

Teak (*Tectona grandis*)

A broadleaved (hardwood) tree originating from tropical areas of Asia and planted widely in Indonesia, India and other countries to produce cabinet and furniture timber.

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