 Plate 1 Bereme Community School.	This school was supposed to be constructed at Umoa Village, but the communities agreed to have it constructed at Bereme Village, as the population at Umoa has declined.
 Plate 2 Preparation of set-up inspection.	This desirable residual tree has not been marked for protection as the larger tree was marked first and the arrow pointed towards the smaller tree. This is not the correct interpretation of Key Standard 15 as per the PMC Procedures for Natural Forest Logging Under Timber Permit. The "desirable residual", which is a *Callophyllum spp* with good form and log length should have been marked for protection and the larger tree marked for felling in a direction that avoids the marked residual.
 Plate 3 Smallholder Oil Palm plantings along logging road.	This photo shows the expansion of smallholder oil palm plantings in logged over forest. The plantings are a long distance from the oil palm mills and once logging in the area has finished there will be the inevitable problem of transporting the fresh fruit bunches to the mill. The absence of reforestation levies (and current policy regarding use of the levies) prevents PNGFA assisting the villagers to reforest logged areas.
 Plate 4 VOP planting in PNGFA forestry plantation.	This photo shows how villagers have established smallholder oil palm plantings in a PNGFA owned forestry plantation, at Mosa. The PNGFA owned plantation of Eucalyptus deglupta suffered damage by fire in the "el nino" event of 1997/8 and villagers have planted oil palm in the gaps left by the fire. The Oil Palm Industry Corporation (OPIC), the organisation that assists Village Oil Palm development has a policy that VOP blocks should not be established unless the land tenure of a block is clarified and secure.

Plate 5 Log Clusters used for water crossing.

Plate 6 The log cluster has caused siltation in the stream.

Photos 5 and 6 were taken in a set-up (G45-03) that had recently been logged.

The photos illustrate that log clusters have been used to cross a Class 2 stream (breach of Key Standard No. 13).

There is excessive soil and debris in the streambed, which has caused the siltation above the crossing. The logs and debris must be removed before the set –up can be closed.

Plate 7 A transit camp in a stream buffer zone.

This photo shows the remains of a disused transit camp, which has been established within set-up G45 –03, within the buffer zone of a Class 2 stream (breach of Key Standard No.2). A bulldozer has been used to flatten the campsite and soil pushed into the streams.

Photos 5,6, and 7 illustrate the need for greater supervision of the logging contractor by the Permit Holder, PNGFA and DEC.

Plate 8 Twenty year old regeneration of O. sumatrana.

This tree is located in a research plot established in 1984 just prior to logging.

The area before logging, contained several trees of commercial size and there was much damage to the residual crop during the felling and extraction process.

The plot was tended to clear vines and non-commercial species for a few years after logging.

The tree shown regenerated after logging and has a diameter above buttress of over 80 cm.

Plate 9 Trees left standing after “clearfelling”.

Plate 10 Wastage in the form of logs and standing trees in a “clearfelled” SBLC Eucalyptus deglupta plantation.

The poor form of the trees left standing was the reason given by SBLC for the lack of market for these logs.

Trees left standing will be bulldozed and burned during the preparation of the area for replanting.

PNGFA has been steadily trying to improve the form of E. deglupta and SBLC has a policy of purchasing seed from the national seed centre at Bulolo since it became available. All new plantings are established using the improved seed source.

Plate 11 Trimming logs in a logged over plantation.

These logs are predominantly Octomeles sumatrana (erima).

The scaler trims to lengths of 6,8,10 and up to 16 metres, thus if a log due to be scaled is of uneven length, say 7.5 metres, there is considerable waste of sound timber.

Yields from these plantations are approximately 70% of estimates obtained by inventory, and considerably less than yields obtained from Open Bay plantations.

Plate 12 A “buffer” of E.deglupta left standing.

This photo illustrates an attempt by SBLC to deter the expansion of illegal establishment of oil palm on land leased to the company for reforestation.

The plantation behind the buffer has been logged and replanted, the buffer has also had trees felled.

If the buffer was not left, it is possible that illegal VOP establishment would have encroached into the SBLC plantation as has occurred on the opposite side of the road (not shown).