Plate 1
Octomeles sumatrana regeneration 22 years after logging

Plate 2
Eucalyptus deglupta regeneration

Plate 3
Anthocephalus cadamba regeneration

These three photos were taken in a set-up in the Molkolkol TRP that was logged in 1982.

These trees have reached commercial size and are marked for felling at age 22 years.

The rapid growth is partly due to the trees location at the edge of the old logging road.

Plate 4 Old stump from 1982 felling, with standing tree marked for felling in 2004.

Plate 5 This is the same tree as Plate 4, Euclayptus deglupta, showing the excellent form and log length.

The photo shows that this tree is a residual left after the 1982 logging operation when presumably it was considered too small for commercial purposes. The question remains now is it sound? A simple drill attachment to a chainsaw is apparently available to test such trees. If found unsound, the tree should be left as a seed source.

←← The old stump of a tree felled in 1982.

Plate 6 Representatives from six of the seven TRPs gathered at Open Bay to meet with the Review Team.

Plate 7 The women held a separate meeting with the female member of the Team and the Resource Economist.

Plate 8 Landowners garden under the replantings.

The practice of allowing landowners to garden under the replanted trees is welcomed by the people from Open Bay and contributes to the good working relationship between the people and Open Bay Timbers Ltd.

When used properly this is also a good silvicultural technique.

Plate 9 The site of the bridge over the Nesai River

A temporary log bridge was washed away and the permanent bridge construction is awaiting Department of Works approval.

In the meantime all vehicles, including jinkers, ford the river upstream from the bridge site where the river breaks into several smaller channels.

Plate 10 A clearfelled E. deglupta (kamarere) plantation.

This photo illustrates the excessive disturbance to the to topsoil caused during the extraction of the logs even though the company has purchased smaller dozers for this operation.

There are also an excessive number of log landings.

The PNGFA Project Supervisor has recently recommended that a Code of Logging Practice be introduced for plantation logging.

Plate 11 Loading a jinker from the plantations.

All felling and extraction in both natural forest logging and the forest plantations is carried by Papua New Guinea nationals.

Plate 12 A lake in a forest plantation

This lake is in a recently felled forest plantation. The photo shows there was no consideration for an adequate buffer to protect the lake when the plantation was first established.

The recent fellings should have also left a buffer.

This is further indication of the need for a Code of Logging Practice for forest plantations.

Plate 13 Drainage for the workshop.

Plate 14 A small drainage channel leading through the swamp towards the beach.

These photos show the need for considerable improvement in waste oil and fuel/spill management. The absence of a bund around the generator shed (photo not shown) adds to this contamination of ground water.