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QUEENSLAND.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

FOR THE

YEAR 1949-50.

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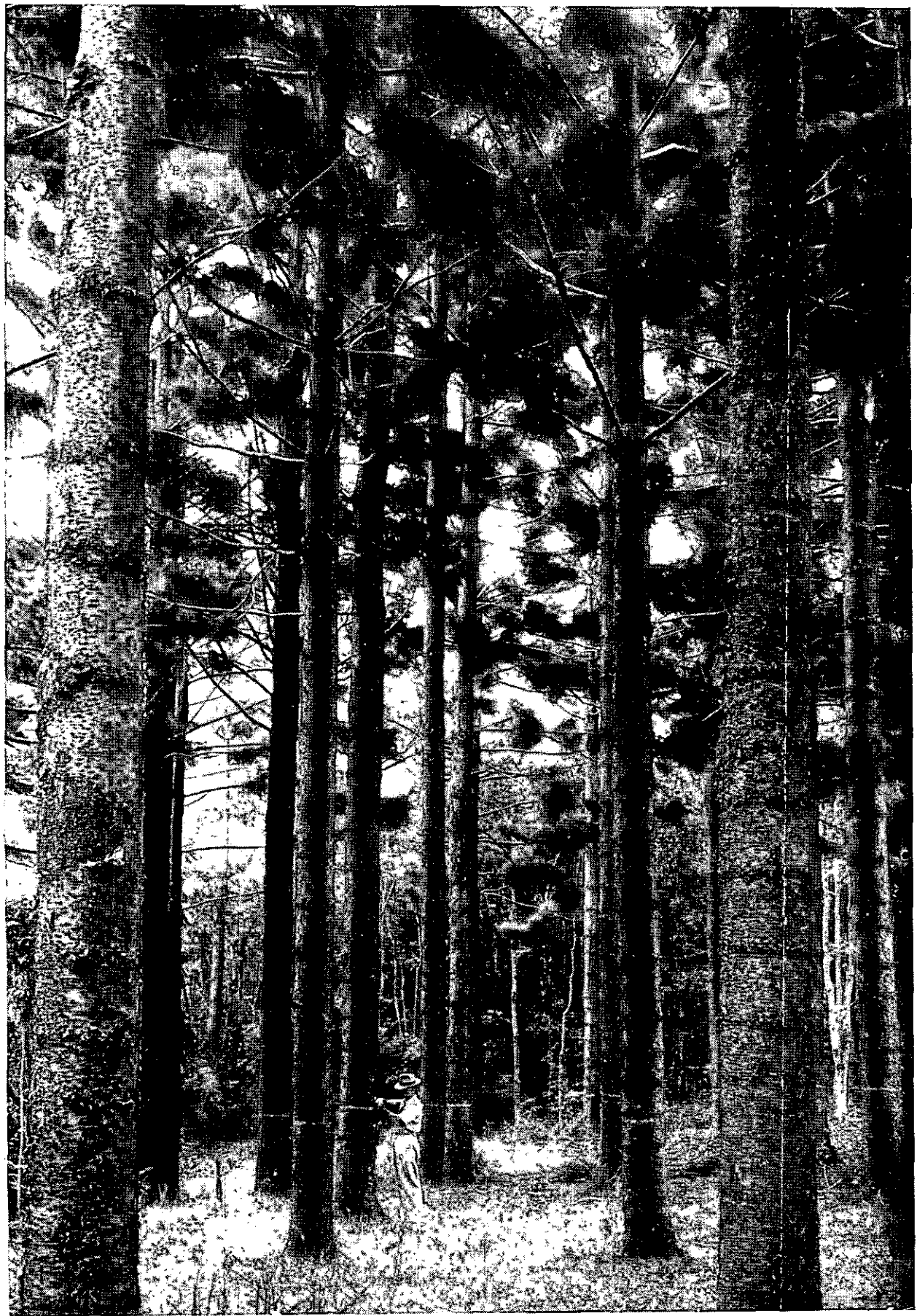
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TO-DAY'S PICTURE OF NORTH QUEENSLAND'S FIRST EXPERIMENTAL PLANTING.  
Hoop Pine, Wongabel, N.Q. Planted 1917.

# Report of the Director of Forests for the Year ended 30th June, 1950.

## INTRODUCTION.

For the past year forest operations have been seriously affected by an unduly heavy and prolonged wet season. In view of this and the fact that the output of Hoop and Bunya Pine has declined by a further  $11\frac{1}{2}$  million super. feet, the total cut of mill logs from Crown lands of 201,960,000 superficial ft. as compared with 207,600,000 superficial ft. for the previous year, was quite satisfactory.

In 1940-41 the production of Hoop and Bunya Pine from Crown forests reached a peak of 146,000,000 superficial feet and within a period of nine years it has progressively fallen to a cut of 55,200,000 superficial feet (see graph page 5). Whilst the latter figure has been somewhat depressed by adverse weather, the regular downward trend is inevitable because of the limited supplies now remaining.

This is a most significant figure in the State's timber position. The increasing scarcity of these species is enforcing a full realisation of their outstanding qualities. Queensland is now paying the price for past neglect in not initiating and maintaining an adequate softwood planting programme to maintain production to meet our softwood requirements.

The local plywood industry is now importing inferior quality peeler logs at approximately double the price of Hoop Pine logs while sawn softwood of much lower grade is being brought from other countries at a greatly increased price.

Hoop Pine is a fast growing softwood, possibly the fastest growing conifer indigenous to the Southern Hemisphere. Early experimental plots indicate that quality timber can be produced in a relatively short rotation.

Perhaps the most urgent task facing the Forest Service is the rebuilding of the State's softwood resources, the objective being an area of 200,000 acres as soon as possible. In this programme, provision must be made to plant hoop pine to the extent that we have suitable land, filling up with the most satisfactory exotic pines.

Hence a most pleasing feature of the year's work was the establishment of a record area of approximately 5,000 acres of softwood plantation, bringing the total to over 43,000 acres. This planting was 1,140 acres in excess of the previous best, realised 10 years ago.

However, the discontinuance of planting during the war period has resulted in a loss in establishment of some 25,000 acres which must be made good as quickly as possible (see graph page 5). A planting of 5,000 acres should be the absolute minimum annual target of the future, as even at this rate it will take over 30 years to achieve the objective.

Investigation of experimental plantings in North Queensland shows that Hoop Pine is growing rapidly and that Maple is showing such promise that a planting programme is being prepared for the establishment of both species.

The programme of protection and natural regeneration work in the hardwood and Cypress Pine areas was continued, an area of 38,756 acres being treated during the year, of which 19,576 acres were dealt with for the first time.

A very important development during the year was the passing of "The Timber Users' Protection Act," which prohibits the use of lyctus susceptible and unseasoned timber in buildings or furniture where its use would be detrimental.

Fears were expressed that this measure would lessen the supplies of timber for these purposes; but on the contrary it has encouraged the erection of immunisation plants and thereby increased the supply of satisfactory and suitable timber for home building and furnishing.

I would like also, in these introductory remarks, to point out the considerable progress that has been made in the improvement of forest workers' accommodation, 41 additional barracks, accommodating 250 men, having been completed during the year.

## REFORESTATION.

The outstanding feature of the year's operations was the record area of new plantations established. For the first time the annual planting programme has exceeded 5,000 acres.

The total of 5,225 acres, which includes 4,975 acres of Softwoods, is over 1,000 acres larger than the previous highest annual total and approximately 2,000 acres greater than the 1948-49 figure.

The total area of softwood plantations established at 30th June, 1950, was 43,137 acres, of which 13,679 acres have been planted since the end of the war.

Prior to the beginning of the last war an annual planting of 5,000 acres was an objective. The delays of the war and post-war periods have, however, forced the target upwards and satisfaction will not be felt until the nursery capacity of about 8,000 acres per annum can become effective in the field. The improving labour position and the overtaking of lost maintenance work of the war years contribute to the hope that the attaining of this new objective is only a few years ahead. This is the major reforestation task.

The contribution that the plantations are yielding, in thinnings, towards the softwood supply is becoming more appreciated each year. Last year the 8,648,000 superficial feet of thinning yield—the largest to date—represented over 10 per cent. of the total softwood cut. Further sales of thinnings made during the year, equal to a yield of over 2,000,000 superficial feet per annum, have brought the quantity under sale to a figure that should yield at least 1,000,000 superficial feet per month during 1950-51.

Planting was undertaken for the first time on the southern section of the Tin Can Bay country, an operation which it is hoped to maintain at a rate of 1,000 acres per annum.

Of the total softwood plantings for the year 2,625 acres were of the indigenous hoop pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and 2,350 acres of exotic pinus species (chiefly *Pinus caribaea* but also *Pinus taeda*, *Pinus patula*, *Pinus radiata*, *Pinus insularis* and *Pinus hondurensis* in that order).

This indicates a rise in the exotic proportion from 40 per cent. in 1948-49 to 48 per cent. A further rise is to be expected for, of the total plantation target in South Queensland, only approximately 50 per cent. can be met from land suitable for Hoop Pine. Further, with the urgent need to provide early softwood supplies, the simpler establishment of exotics and their earlier first thinning yields enable most effective use of labour.

Research into the North Queensland problems has now proceeded to a stage at which a decision regarding the silvicultural system for a number of areas can shortly be determined.

Much of the war period leeway of tendings and prunings was overtaken during the year and it is expected that normality will be reached within twelve months.

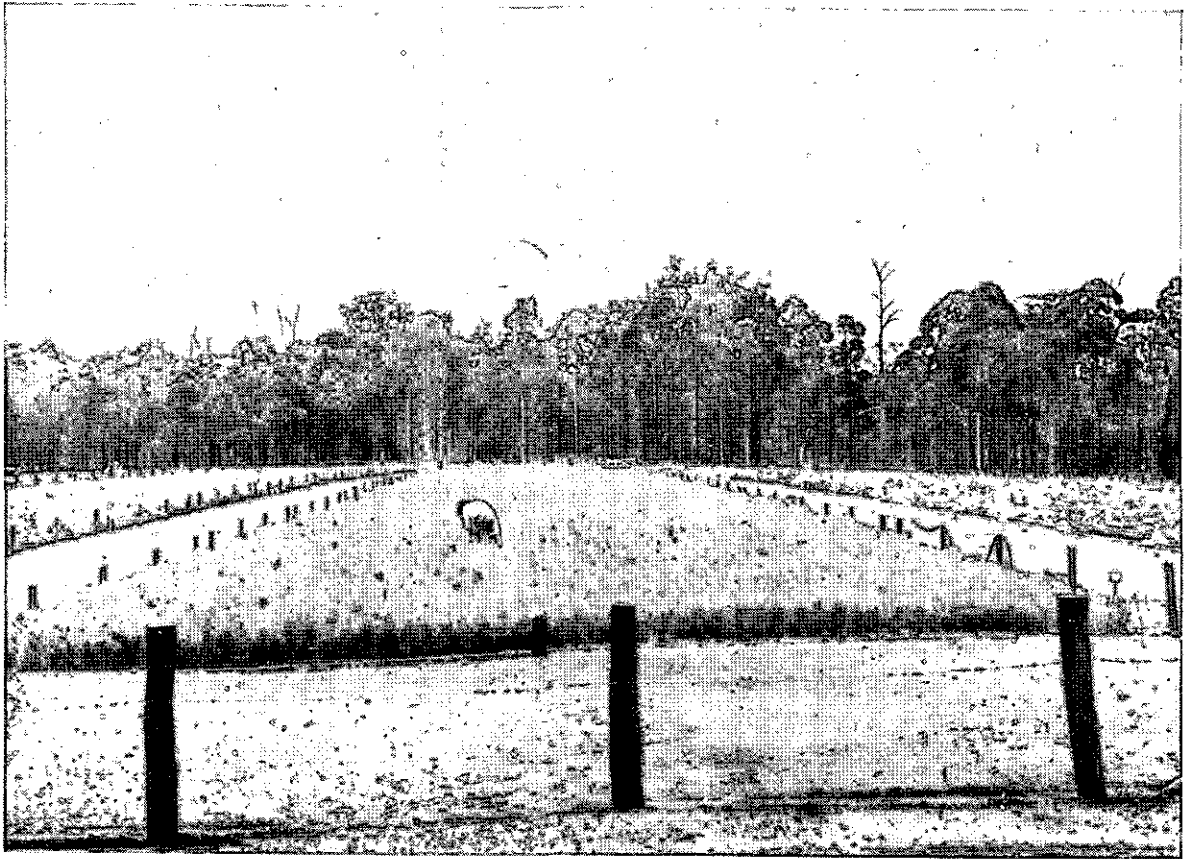
Concentration of labour on the softwood plantations allowed only little surplus for expansion of operations on the natural hardwoods and cypress pine forests. There was, however, an all-round improvement in work achieved on these areas. Regeneration treatment work of natural forest covered 38,756 acres, an increase of about 7,000 acres on the previous year's total. This rate is, however, far below what should be done since a large area remains untreated. For the first time a number of sales on hardwood areas during the year required removal of marked thinnings down to 48 in. g.b.h. Silvicultural advantage will accrue as this is further developed.

It is many years since such a favourable fire season as that of the past year was experienced. Apart from a brief period in December and early January hazard was well below normal and no fires of any magnitude were experienced, with, accordingly, little loss.

Permanent sample plot inventory work was continued during the year on the inland forests while, in addition, it was possible to extend the work to coastal hardwood areas, this latter being carried out on a 1 per cent. sample basis.

Continued wet weather has hampered the 2½ per cent. sample plantation yield plot establishment, but this work should be completed within six months, leaving only the areas planted since the end of the war uncovered.

The work of improved camping facilities was given a high priority in the capital improvements construction programme. The full achievements are given elsewhere but it is gratifying to report that during the year a further 41 barracks were completed and 10 partially completed. Eighty-five barracks, accommodating 500 employees, have now been erected.



**ANOTHER FOREST NURSERY STARTS PRODUCTION—THE FIRST SEEDLINGS, BEERBURRUM, MAY, 1950.**

The Department had 28 nurseries in production at 30-6-50. During the year they produced 3½ million plants; had 7½ million in stock at 30-6-50.



**LUSTY GROWTH OF PINUS CARIBAEA IN PLANTATION, BEERWAH.**

17 years ago these trees were like the nursery stock pictured above. To 30th June, 1950, 43,138 acres of softwood plantations have been established, including a record planting of 4,975 acres in the year 1949-50.

Details of reforestation operations were—

**Plantations.**—The total area of new plantations established during the year was 5,225 acres, comprising:—

	Acres.
Hoop Pine ( <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> ) .. .. .	2,623
Bunya Pine ( <i>Araucaria bidwilli</i> ) .. .. .	2
Exotics ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.) .. .. .	2,350
Hardwoods ( <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) .. .. .	250

At the 30th June, 1950, the totals of established plantations stood at:—

	Acres.
Softwoods .. .. .	43,138
Hardwoods .. .. .	2,886
Other Species .. .. .	436
Total .. .. .	46,460

Details appear in Appendix I.

Pruning work completed showed over 50 per cent. increase on the work done last year. The area covered—6,566 acres—comprised:—

	Acres.
First operation .. .. .	2,935
Second operation .. .. .	2,141
Third operation .. .. .	1,336
Fourth operation .. .. .	154

There is still a lag in this work but much of this should be overtaken during the 1950 winter months.

Weed tending operations were accorded to 22,967 acres.

As indicated above, the yield of merchantable plantation thinnings for the year was 8,648,000 superficial feet. All of this was from first thinning operations and is approximately 2½ million superficial feet in advance of last year. This quantity was obtained from 1,326 acres.

All areas requiring immediate thinning are now under sale, but a further 2 or 3 areas will enter the programme next year.

The total yield of thinnings to date is 24,507,000 superficial feet.

Required removals under all current sales total over 13,000,000 superficial feet per annum. Every effort is being made to have this obligation fulfilled for many of the sales include areas overdue for thinning. No second thinnings have yet commenced though, in the case of the older areas, standard prescription has been modified to allow heavier removals.

**Nurseries.**—No further nurseries were established during the year but two nurseries—at Beerburum and at Coondoo Creek—provided planting stock for the first time.

The 28 nurseries in production have a total annual output of stock capacity sufficient for 8,000 acres.

Output for the year totalled over 3½ million trees. Stock in hand at the close of the year was 7½ million trees.

**Regeneration Treatment of Natural Forests.**—The total area treated during the year was 38,756 acres.

Details are shown in Appendix J which, briefly summarised, shows:—

	First Treatment.	Other than First Treatment.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hardwood .. .. .	12,812	16,273	29,085
Cypress Pine .. .. .	6,716	2,874	9,590
Other Species .. .. .	48	33	81
Totals .. .. .	19,576	19,180	38,756

The total acreage now accorded at least one treatment is 521,605 acres.

Though the year's work is some 7,000 acres greater than last year, the figure is well below what is desirable, particularly in first treatment work which is the operation of greatest value.

With more stability in labour and, accordingly, the opportunity of training crews, improvement can be expected.

The work listed under "Other Species" is in the North Queensland rain forest types. The results of this, and the probable practices to be adopted, are dealt with under Research.

**Protection.**—The year was one of subnormal hazard, and fires were few.

First deliveries of new type radio were received and installed but have not yet had the opportunity of routine trials.

The work of firebreak (and fireroad) construction and maintenance continued at an increased rate. An improving position in the plant supply—particularly dozer-equipped tractors and power graders—should allow of further early increased operations under this heading.

A summary of the work carried out under firebreak headings for the year gives:—

1. *Cleared Breaks* (Western Forests)—

	Miles.
Firebreak construction—	
Cutting and grubbing .. .. .	33.7
Stacking and burning .. .. .	21.8
Cutting auxiliary roads .. .. .	8.2
Firebreak Improvement—	
Grubbing roads .. .. .	349.3
Grading .. .. .	214.3
Green strips .. .. .	243.3
Firebreak Maintenance—	
Suckering and burning .. .. .	533.9
Grading .. .. .	752.5
Rotary hoe .. .. .	26.2

2. *Green Breaks* (Coastal Hardwood Areas)—

Firebreak Construction—	
Felling Dangerous Trees .. .. .	113.8
Stacking and burning .. .. .	120.1
Firebreak improvement .. .. .	315.3
Firebreak Maintenance—	
Chipping and/or ploughing .. .. .	1,906.4
Burning .. .. .	758.1
Roads .. .. .	23.0
Grading .. .. .	105.1

3. *Cleared Breaks* (Plantations)—

Firebreak Construction—	
Temporary breaks for scrub burning .. .. .	78.3
Clearing .. .. .	76.7
Rotary hoe .. .. .	12.2
Grading .. .. .	14.3
Firebreak Maintenance—	
Chipping .. .. .	47.9
Ploughing .. .. .	—
Burning .. .. .	149.9
Rotary hoe .. .. .	130.5
Grading .. .. .	65.7

**Seed Collection.**—No seed fall of Hoop Pine occurred during the year and stocks of seed in cold storage are now sufficient for one year's sowing only—it is hoped to make a record collection of seed during 1950-51.

The increasing planting programme for exotic pine has naturally called for larger quantities of seed and during the year the following quantities of seed were collected:—

RESERVES 561-589.—

*Pinus caribaea*—629 lbs. 8 ozs. of which 90 lbs. were from select seed trees.

*Pinus taeda*—90 lbs. 10 ozs. all from select trees.

*Pinus palustris*—80 lbs.

*Pinus echinata*—6 lbs. 3 ozs.

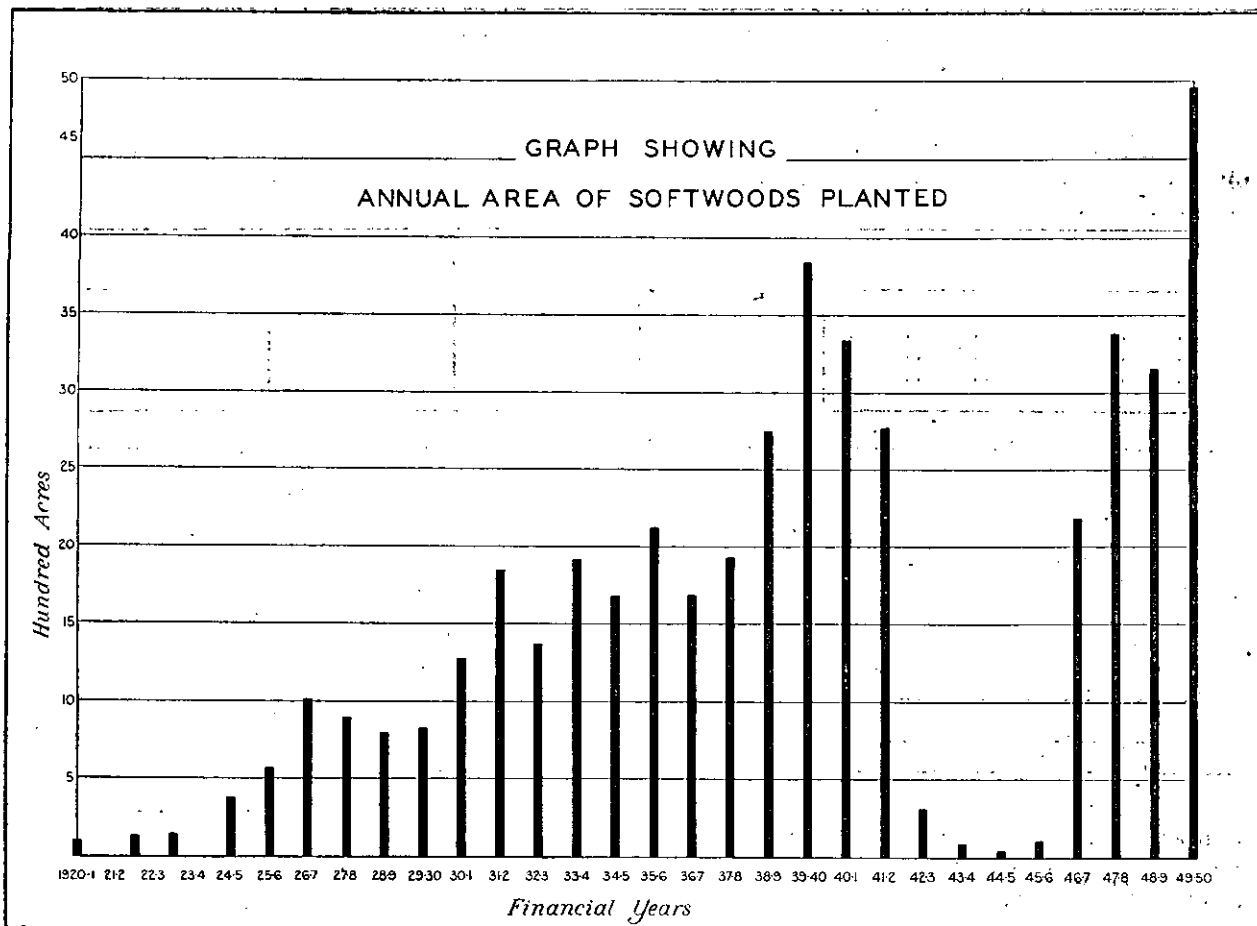
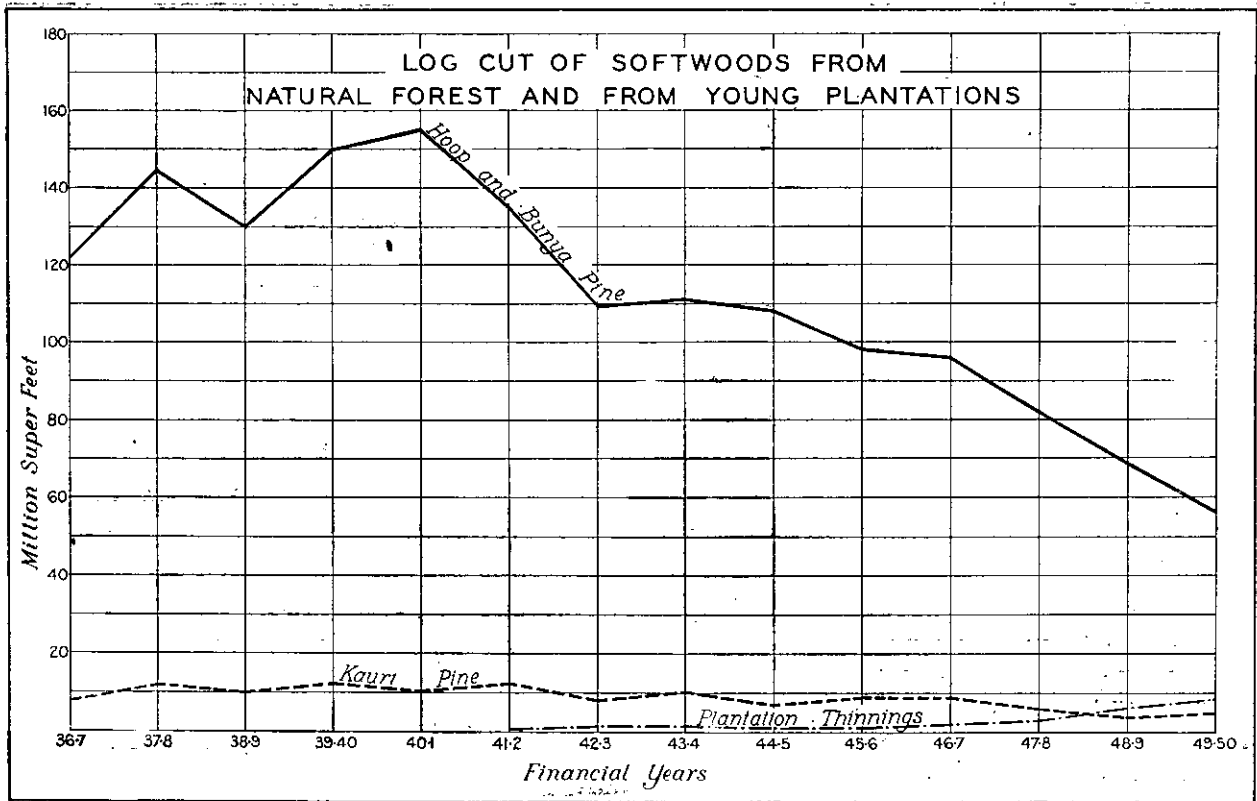
RESERVE 263.—*Pinus radiata*—20 lbs. 6 ozs. from select trees.

RESERVE 509.—*Pinus patula*—35 lbs. 12 ozs. of which 10 lbs. 4 ozs. were from select trees.

It is gratifying to record the increasing quantities of seed secured from select seed trees.

**Supply of Trees to Public.**—The public of Queensland is becoming increasingly tree conscious and the demand for trees has not only been maintained but has increased. Requests for advice on tree planting are received from all corners of the State and it is regretted that lack of acquaintance with the site prevents, in a number of cases, the giving of a thoroughly adequate answer.





A number of sawmillers have initiated planting schemes of their own and one miller established an area of 85 acres during the year. It is hoped that other millers will follow this example.

The number of plants supplied to School Plots increased by 70 per cent. and these plots yield valuable information as to the behaviour of various species under different conditions of soil and climate.

Details of numbers of trees supplied are as follows:—

To Farmers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198,000
School Plots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,366
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,634
									235,000

Over 900 trees of various species were supplied to "Save the Trees Campaign" for disposal to the general public at the 1949 Brisbane Exhibition.

**Research—North Queensland.**—From information available to this Department it appears that the climatic and soil conditions over a large area of coastal North Queensland are very similar to those that obtain where *Pinus hondurensis* grows naturally in British Honduras. During the year small trial plots of *Pinus hondurensis* were established on State Forests near Cardwell and Silkwood and in a number of school forest plots between Cairns and Ingham.

There is no doubt that most of the rain forests of North Queensland will, by reason of topography alone, be handled by some form of Natural Regeneration. There are areas which are readily accessible and of easy slopes which are possibilities for the establishment of plantations.

These areas, by virtue of their ease of access, have been, or can be, heavily cut over for the more valuable species.

To obtain some indication of the present stands on such areas some 5,000 acres were covered by half-acre plots mechanically located at 30-chain intervals in strips 30 chains apart. The figures from these plots showed—

- (1) That the primary or more valuable species are very poorly represented.
- (2) That of a total basal area of 190 square feet per acre only 40 square feet was in good trees of useful species.
- (3) That the prime cabinet woods, Maple (*F. brayleyana*), Walnut (*E. palmerstoni*), and Red Cedar (*C. australis*), are likely to be ousted by the more vigorous regeneration of Bollywood (*Blepharocarya involucrigera*) on the grey soils and by Red Tulip Oak (*Argyrodendron peralata*) on the rich red loams unless this can be corrected by treatment.

Yield plots in Maple (*F. brayleyana*) plantations show that this is quite a productive plantation tree. Growth is satisfactory, as is shown by the following table, and natural pruning is quite good.

Age.	Average G.B.H.	Average Pre. Ht.	B.A./Acre. Sq. Ft.	Volume to 4 inches D.U.B. (Cubic ft.)
10 .. .. .	ins. 18	feet. 47	feet. 70	1,100
15 .. .. .	23	60	100	1,900
20 .. .. .	27	70	130	3,000

Maple thinnings can be used in small sizes and its wood is not susceptible to Lyctus attack.

It is proposed to initiate work on the inheritance of figure with this species.

During the year a number of deaths occurred in a 35-year old plot of Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). Root rot is suspected as the cause and an unidentified fungus has been isolated from infected roots.

**Byfield—Exotics.**—Season of sowing experiments conducted with *Pinus caribaea* at Byfield nursery have indicated that August is the best month. Earlier sowings produce over-large stock and later sowings suffer severe losses from insolation.

Experience in the 1949 and 1950 planting has focussed attention on the question of Season of Planting and the associated problem of type of planting stock.

Winter rains are not reliable at Byfield, which is located just within the Tropics, and it appears likely that the present technique of raising open root stock for planting in the winter may have to be abandoned in favour of one involving the planting of tubed stock in the summer wet season.

Experiments covering these aspects have been initiated.

*Pinus hondurensis* established in 1949 has shown promising growth in its first year in the field.

*South Queensland—Beerwah—Exotics.*—The oldest plots of stock resulting from controlled pollination are now 7 years old—of particular interest is the progeny resulting from selfing. The trees resulting from any one selfing are uniform in development and in characteristics, and characters such as size and angle of branches and number of whorls per unit length of stem can be correlated with those of the parent tree.

These plots suggest the lines which work should follow in the establishment of stud plots.

Efforts at establishing cuttings of *Pinus caribaea* and *Pinus taeda* have been unsuccessful even with young trees and the percentage of success with grafting has been very low.

It is therefore proposed to examine critically the progeny of each of the parent trees to determine which have transmitted desirable form characteristics and to concentrate work on the selfing of these trees. The progeny from this selfing will be established in plots well away from established trees of the same species.

Observations made in the course of controlled pollination work indicate that there is likely to be a failure of seed crop for March, 1952. This is due to the consistent wet weather, which prevented the pollen from flying at the time when the female cones opened for pollination.

Thinning plots with *P. caribaea* indicate that at age 17-18 years there is a fairly wide range of stockings over which near maximum basal area increment and maximum merchantable volume per acre is given. They show very little variation between 270 to 500 per acre. Routine thinning prescriptions aim at hitting the lowest figure that will give close to maximum merchantable volume increment.

The younger series of Free Growth plots with *P. taeda* has reached its final stage with plots down to 50 per acre at age 9 years.

Though these experiments were handled on somewhat different lines from those outlined in the South African paper to the last Empire Conference "The Silviculture of Exotic Conifers in South Africa" it can be stated that the results are in complete harmony with those given in that paper.

Experiments conducted on the use of "Grodex" (Triphenyl tetrazolium bromide) for rapid determination of viability of *P. caribaea* and *P. taeda* seed gave no useful results with *P. taeda* but were more promising with *P. caribaea*. With *P. caribaea* it was found that a period of 72 hours was necessary for soaking to give deep colouring of the embryo. With *Pinus taeda* longer soaking was necessary.

These tests were conducted with seed one year after collection and showed that with seed of this age the simple cutting test gave a figure for sound seed which approximated very closely to the laboratory germination.

Repetition of the tests with fresh seed from the 1950 collection is proposed.

*Yarraman and Imbil—Hoop Pine—Pregermination Treatment of Hoop Pine Seed with "Ceresan."*—"Ceresan" is a proprietary compound in which the active agent is an organic mercury compound. Experiments over a number of years at Yarraman indicated that by dusting with this substance an increase of 25 per cent. in germination can be obtained with Hoop Pine seed. In the sowings of Hoop Pine seed made in Spring 1949 large-scale experiments were laid down in Yarraman and Imbil nurseries and a considerable proportion of the routine sowings were made with treated seed. In both experiments and routine treated seed was sown at  $\frac{3}{4}$  the rate of untreated seed. In the Mary Valley experiment the germination percentage was increased by 85 per cent. and the routine sowings with treated seed gave highly satisfactory results, indicating that the 25 per cent. reduction in rate of sowing was compensated by treatment. Treatment with ceresan at the rate of 1½ lbs. per 100 lbs. of seed is now routine with Hoop Pine, and further work is being done to find the most efficient treatment and if treatment, given when the seed is being binned for cold storage, is effective when the seed is sown up to 4 years later.

Once again the plantation seed crop was sparse throughout the whole State and was almost completely infertile. Preparatory to embarking on work of tree breeding with Hoop Pine, elite trees are being located and strangulation experiments have been commenced in an effort to stimulate the production of male amenta, which have not yet been produced in quantity in plantations up to 20 years in age.

Response to animal manures in the Brisbane Valley nurseries is marked and general in sharp contrast to earlier experiments. The most likely theory advanced to explain this is that the response is due to the combined influence of the routine treatment of arsenate of lead to control white grubs and the manure. An experiment laid down this year at Benarkin in an untreated bed does not discount the theory. Whilst the plots treated with manure alone are superior to the untreated control the best results were given in plots treated with arsenate of lead and manure.

An experiment on the life of tubes, which has been running for 13 years, has shown that lacquered tin was suitable for 10 years and that zinc anneal and galvanised iron were both still in very good condition. Zinc anneal tubes have not been used in routine but this experiment shows that they stand up to use well and observations show that they have no adverse effect on plants.

Work with hormones for the control of weeds in plantation indicates that it is unlikely that they will be used to any extent in normal plantation areas. Low volume spraying with "Weedone" promises to control Inkweed in its early stages but the cost of material and of application is high and the hormone has an adverse effect on Hoop Pine and *Pinus Patula*.

Based on the results of thinning experiments in the Mary Valley a prescription was laid down in 1947 for the first thinning of Hoop Pine plantations on a merchantable basis. The Schedule adopted was:—

Average Height Tallest Stems.	Thin to.	Equivalent Spacing.
45 ft. to 54 ft. .. .. .	350 per acre ..	11 ft. by 11 ft.
55 ft. to 64 ft. .. .. .	300 per acre ..	12 ft. by 12 ft.
65 ft. to 74 ft. .. .. .	250 per acre ..	13 ft. by 13 ft.
75 ft. to 84 ft. .. .. .	200 per acre ..	14 ft. by 14 ft.
85 ft. + .. .. .	160 per acre ..	16 ft. by 16 ft.

In routine it is desired that thinning should commence when the average height of dominants is about 50 feet.

Concurrent with the adoption of this schedule further experiments were laid down to check on its soundness.

One such experiment was No. 227 (Imbil) which involved six plots. Three plots are unthinned and two reduced to 330 per acre. The other plot was on a better site. The age of the stand was 13 years at commencement, average height of dominants was 50 feet and routine thinning was to 350 per acre. Results to June, 1949, are given in the following table:—

## WHOLE STAND.

Treatment.	Average Stand— Acre.	Basal Area/Acre—sq. ft.			Merch. Vol./ac. to 4 inches D.U.B (cubic feet.)			
		Standing 1949.	Increment.		Standing 1949.	Increment.		Volume Thinned.
			47-8.	48-9.		47-8.	48-9.	
Unthinned .. ..	560	126	11.2	7.9	1,940	340	320	..
Thinned .. ..	330	76	7.0	9.5	1,180	230	305	700

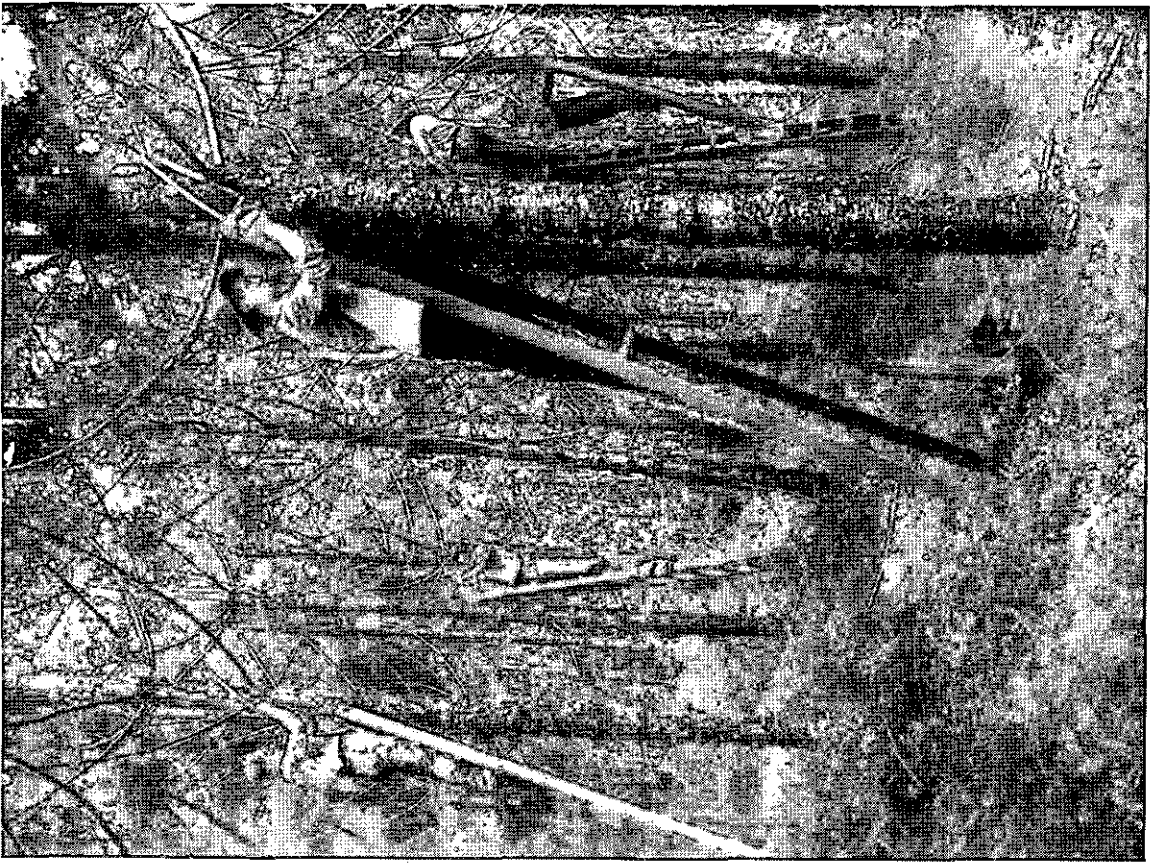
## SELECT STEMS (HIGH PRUNED)—160 PER ACRE.

Treatment.	Average Stand— Acre.	G.B.H. (B.A.)			Height (feet.)			Volume in Pruned Section —22 ft. butt log.		
		1949.	Increment.		1949.	Increment.		Standing 1949.	Increment.	
			47-8.	48-9.		47-8.	48-9.		47-8.	48-9.
Unthinned .. ..	560	ins.	ins.	ins.	51.7	ft.	ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
Thinned .. ..	330	21.3	1.0	0.7	50.5	5.0	2.0	583	70	50
		22.6	1.3	1.5		4.0	1.8	666	87	105

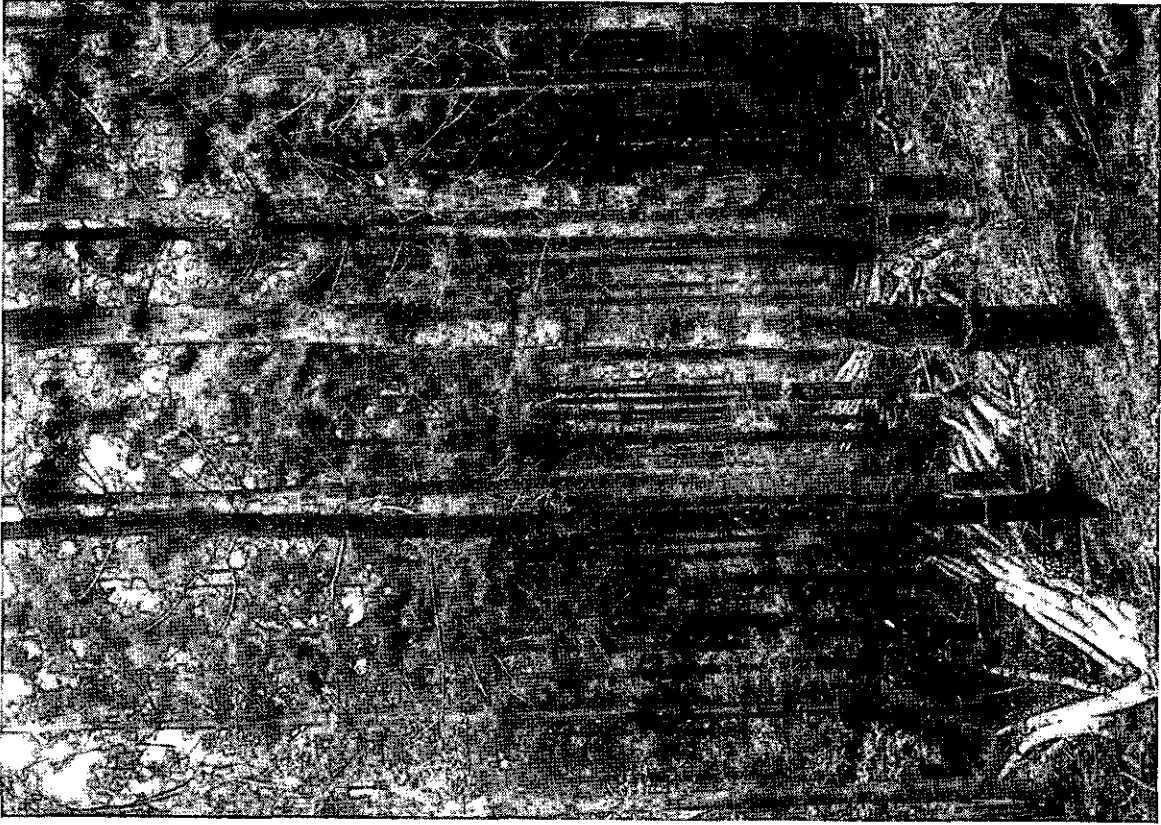
This shows the benefit to the select pruned stems from the 1947 thinning. Plots thinned put on, in 1948-49, more than double the amount of clean wood put on by the unthinned.

Whilst the later results from this experiment are awaited with interest those obtained to date indicate:—

1. That the routine prescription for commencing thinning at 50 feet height is not too early.
2. That the thinned plots will yield a higher financial return than the unthinned if these be left for long in that state.
3. That routine first thinning to 350 per acre at this stage will substantially increase the production of clean wood and have little effect on overall production of merchantable volume.



**PRODUCTION OF QUALITY WOOD IS THE OBJECTIVE OF PRUNING.**  
Removal of branches from selected trees ensures production of clear knot-free timber of high quality. In 1949-50 6,566 acres of plantation were pruned.



**PLANTATION THINNINGS STREAM OUT TO THE MILL.**

From this 26 year old plantation of Hoop Pine 17,500 super. ft. of thinnings per acre are being removed for milling. Remaining stand is 28,000 super. ft. per acre in 140 trees averaging 92 ft. high. In 1949-50 8,648,000 super. ft. of plantation thinnings were cut.

Staff shortages, accentuated by World War II, are now being partially relieved. It has been necessary, because of these shortages of personnel, to reduce experimental work in many directions to a minimum. During the year it was possible to engage two additional officers on full time research work—one on research on the exotic Pinus species, and one on general research. There is still much leeway to be overtaken.

**Capital Improvements.**—The major items of construction are listed below.

Apart from urgent essential administrative structures to keep pace with increasing programme, work has been devoted to improvement of accommodation of employees camped on the job.

Generally there has been increase over last year in all items, but the major improvement has been the completion of 41 barracks, while a further 10 were under construction. This brings the total barracks constructed in the past three years to 85—sufficient for the accommodation of 500 men.

In addition two ranches were completed, each capable of providing meal accommodation for from 80 to 100 men. Ranches are in the form of two barracks end to end with single middle kitchen. The Department is contributing the buildings, cooking equipment, and wages of one man. Ranch management is under the control of a committee of employees in each centre.

Approval has been given for further similar buildings to be erected next year.

Cottage construction comprised demolition of substandard structures and re-erection.

Main items of construction were—

Item.	Completed.	Partially Completed.
Cottages .. .. .	2	1
Barracks .. .. .	41	10
Bathrooms .. .. .	50	..
Galleys .. .. .	51	..
Lavatories .. .. .	41	2
Office—tool sheds .. .. .	9	1
Garage—storerooms .. .. .	5	..
Offices .. .. .	2	..
Lookout cabins .. .. .	1	..
Nurseries .. .. .	2	..
Phone lines .. .. .	18 miles	..
Sheds, tubing shelters, &c. .. .. .	20	..
Radio masts 75 ft. .. .. .	3	..
Water tower 45 ft. .. .. .	1	..
Married men's quarters .. .. .	67	..
Ranches .. .. .	2	..

**Expenditure and Labour.**—The expenditure on reforestation works totalled £869,574, equal to £177,080 greater than the previous highest expenditure in 1948-49.

Details are given in Appendix H, which, briefly summarised, shows the following:—

	£
Plantations .. .. .	173,873
Natural regeneration .. .. .	25,486
Nursery working expenses .. .. .	25,764
Protection (including fire fighting) .. .. .	158,522
Research .. .. .	5,132
Capital improvements .. .. .	69,006
Surveys .. .. .	8,408
Wet time, holidays, leave .. .. .	111,772
Tools, tents, cartage, supervision .. .. .	138,597
Workers' compensation .. .. .	11,822
Pay roll tax .. .. .	17,033
Cartage of rations .. .. .	7,481
Camping allowance .. .. .	38,465
Depot stock, &c. .. .. .	78,213
	£869,574

While inevitably there has been increase under almost all headings, the major increase has been on plantation work, which shows an increase of over 50 per cent.

The continued wet weather is reflected in the increase of over £30,000 under that heading over the more normal 1948-49.

Wages staffing on reforestation works at the close of the year was 1866—a net increase during the year of 275. The number of New Australians included in the total at 30th June, 1950, was 445, which is equal to the figure at the corresponding time last year. These men have contributed in no small way towards the increased planting acreage for the year, particularly in the more skilled work of scrubfalling in certain districts.

**ACQUISITION OF LAND.**

During the year 1949-50, an amount of £16,446 11s. 1d. was expended on the acquisition of areas for forestry purposes.

Fifteen properties, covering a total area of 20,374 acres, were purchased at a cost of £10,542 17s. 1d. In three instances resumption action was taken, the total area involved being 435 acres. Compensation paid during the year in respect of areas resumed amounted to £1,788 5s. 1d.

In several cases lessees of grazing tenures have consented to surrender of their areas for Forest Reservation and subsequent granting of Special Lease under Forestry conditions.

In December, 1949, Mr. W. V. Shelley, of Springbrook, donated for National Park purposes 2 roods 16 perches of his property, portion 82, parish of Numinbah. The Department acknowledges with appreciation this generous gesture.

Compensation amounting to £3,369 17s. 6d. was paid in respect of improvements on an Occupation License and Forest Grazing Lease resumed for Departmental reasons.

**FIRES.**

During 1949-50, 50 outbreaks of fire on or threatening forest reservations were reported and investigated.

These reports are summarised as follows:—

**Magnitude of Fires.—**

½ Acre or Less.	½ Acre to 10 Acres.	Over 10 Acres and under 100 Acres.	Over 100 Acres.	Figures not Known.
	15	19	6	10

**Causes.—**

Lightning.	Escape from Camp Fire.	Railways.	Burning off Grass.	Burning Logs.
2	1	9	2	2

Break-burning Process getting out of Control.	Deliberate.	Miscellaneous.	Unknown.
1	6	1	26

**Prosecution.**

One person was prosecuted and a fine of £2 imposed.

**FOREST SURVEYS.**

Fourteen fully equipped survey camps operated for the greater part of the year.

Total expenditure for survey work amounted to £25,740 3s. 1d., of which £17,331 12s. 2d. was chargeable against Harvesting and Marketing projects and the balance, £8,408 10s. 11d., against Reforestation projects.

As a result, 5,950 acres were dealt with by intensive contour and assessment survey (Class 3), 168,127 acres were assessed (Class 2), 27,775 acres were subjected to either fire-break, compartment, or soil survey, 97,220 acres covered by Forest Inventory Survey entailing the establishment of 868 new plots and the remeasurement of 156, whilst 96,304 acres were closely inspected (Class 1 Surveys).

Miscellaneous district surveys, mainly concerned with planting, were carried out as required.

Mileage completed was—

	Miles.	Chains.
Theodolite and chain .. .. .	14	36
Compass and chain .. .. .	606	67
Strip survey .. .. .	1,337	20
Old boundaries, elevations, &c. .. .. .	74	76
Access roads, pack tracks .. .. .	26	69
Cross sections .. .. .	10	76
Control lines .. .. .	61	74





**OFF TO A GOOD START—THREE-YEAR-OLD MAPLE, DANBULLA, N.Q.**

Research staff in North Queensland has been strengthened. Results of experiments will determine future silvicultural policy. Maple already shows promise for future planting.



**STANDARD BARRACKS—BEERBURRUM.**

Provision of barracks at permanent camps is being rapidly accomplished. At 30-6-50 85 barracks had been completed. Just outside the above picture is the new kitchen-dining hall, now nearly complete—one of a number being provided at large centres throughout the State.



Briefly the operations in each district were:—

**Atherton.**—Three camps operated—one only for the first six months on Class 1 Survey of Reserves 343 and 353 Meunga. The second completed the Rumula-Mount Lewis road investigation plus the balance of Mount Lewis-Mary River tableland before transferring to the Daintree areas in the New Year. The third camp assessed sections of the Tully and Palmerston areas together with War Service blocks in the parish of Glady, the latter work being carried out for the Lands Department.

**Dalby.**—For the greater part of report period, two camps continued forest inventory surveys on the Delger, Bembil, Durah, Yuleba, and Combabula Forests, whilst a third party assessed cypress areas on Redford and adjoining areas. A newly organised camp in January was engaged on compartment survey on State Forests 21 and 50, Goldsmith.

**Gympie.**—Three camps operated practically throughout the financial year, one on compartment surveys on R.393, Woondum, the second on Class 3 vacant Crown land, Conondale, and the third on soil and compartment surveys for exotic plantations at Coondoo.

**Maryborough.**—Soil and firebreak surveys for exotics on R915 Poona (Tuan) were continued throughout the year.

In September, a camp was organised to carry out forest inventory survey on coastal hardwoods, completing operations on R.435, Gundiah, in June.

In January, Class 2 Survey started on R.54 Bania (Mount Perry), while in May, Class 3 commenced at Granite Creek (R.67 Bulburin).

**Brisbane and Brisbane Valley.**—A two-party camp operated throughout the year, mainly on soil and related surveys on R.638 and 611, Beerwah.

Plantation sample plot establishment was carried out at Jimna and completed also in the Brisbane Valley district.

Miscellaneous surveys were continued throughout the year by local staff.

**Warwick.**—Survey work was confined to R.263, Pikedale, on which compartment boundaries, species, rock, swamp, &c., were traversed in addition to sample plot establishment.

#### NATIONAL PARKS.

Departmental policy in relation to National Parks continued to have as its keynote the protection and preservation of the animal and plant life and of the natural scenic value of the terrain. Only in this way can the Australian character of the areas be kept and if this should be lost much of the National Park idea is lost. National Parks are reserved not only for recreation, as areas where recuperation can be found from the stress and strain of everyday city life, but also for education, as living museums representative as nearly as possible of the original Australian bushland and its denizens.

The Department is often urged to exploit the natural resources of the parks—timber, it is alleged, is going to waste, &c., &c. The Department does not hold this view. It feels, on the contrary, that the virgin bushland serves the people amply in providing a haven of rest, recreation, interest, and education and will continue to do so. Timber removal operations cause irreparable damage. Falling trees open great scars, logging roads and snig tracks disfigure the scene, lantana and other foreign plants are introduced and the areas are rendered vulnerable to fire. Untouched bushland can and does uplift and re-create the jaded worker, but a scarred and marred countryside has only a depressing effect.

In the interests of national health alone, the preservation of National Parks is more than justified, apart altogether from educational and other values.

From the tourist viewpoint, it will surely be conceded that, to continue to attract visitors from other lands, our areas must be unique and must have character. If we remove our best trees and disfigure the landscape, we make our parks less than second-rate, and cannot hope to interest and delight visitors. These considerations make it more than ever desirable to preserve the essence of Australia represented in the parks. We can sell our "wasted trees" over and over again to visitors.

Hence the Department during the past year has devoted its energies largely to the construction and maintenance of walking tracks which, whilst making accessible spots of particular scenic charm, interfere to a minimum extent with the general character and scenery of the park.

Parks on which work was carried out in 1949-50 were:—

**North Queensland.**—Lake Barrine, Lake Eacham, The Crater (near Atherton), Millstream and Little Millstream Falls (near Ravenshoe), \*Palmerston Highway, and \*Dunk Island.

**Central Queensland.**—Eungella (Broken River and Clarke Range), \*Finch Hatton, South Molle Island and Long Island.

**South Queensland.**—Lamington, Tamborine Mountain, Springbrook, Cunningham's Gap, Bunya Mountains, Mounts Nebo and Glorious, Burleigh Heads, Noosa, \*Numinbah Valley, \*Killarnéy, and \*Montville.

On areas marked with an asterisk work was commenced during the year.

Altogether £34,685 was expended in National Parks works on which 82 men were employed at 30th June, 1950 (at which date 182 miles of graded track had been constructed). Estimates made by National Parks Rangers indicate that parks under development were visited by 200,000 persons during the year.

Recently the Victorian State Development Committee, consisting of Hon. C. E. McNally, M.L.C. (Chairman), Messrs. Dawnay-Mould, Barclay, Fraser, and Shepherd, Ms.L.A., and Mr. J. Gillies (Secretary), visited Queensland for the purpose of inquiring into the Queensland policy concerning National Parks. They were good enough to express approbation of the lines followed in this State.

Extracts from annual reports of National Parks Rangers, principally relating to new work undertaken, are appended:

*North Queensland.*—The year has been somewhat disappointing as regards work on National Parks in North Queensland. Very heavy and almost continuous rains, together with an acute labour shortage, have greatly retarded progress.

Graded track work was commenced from the "K" tree, on the Palmerston Highway, to Wallacha, and Tchupala Falls, continuing down into Henrietta gorge. The gorge below Tchupala Falls is very steep, broken, and rocky, and some difficulty was experienced in getting down.

Work was also started at Dunk Island on a graded track to the top of Koo-Tal-oo, 890 feet, the highest point on the island. Some very fine views of ocean, island, and mainland scenery are to be had from the track; many most favourable reports have been received from visitors to Dunk Island. A few seats constructed from small hardwood timbers will be provided at different spots for the benefit of elderly visitors.

Re the Tully Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme, it is thought that with the damming of the river, and diversion of much water through a tunnel above the falls to the power house at the foot of the range, Tully Falls, like the Barron Falls, will lose much of its scenic attraction, particularly during a dry spell, when water may cease to flow down the fall.

*Central Queensland.*—Development of one National Park (Finch Hatton Gorge) was commenced during the year under review.

Due to the extremely long wet season, track construction was somewhat curtailed, Eungella and Finch Hatton being the chief sufferers in this regard. 105.87 inches of rain, spread over 91 wet days, were recorded at Eungella from 1st January, 1950, to 30th June, 1950; the total rainfall for the financial year being 119.28 inches spread over 127 wet days. Finch Hatton also recorded 95 inches for the period 1st January, 1950, to 30th June, 1950. This long wet season has been responsible for considerable damage to constructed tracks, involving heavy maintenance costs.

At Finch Hatton Gorge the track winds through rain forest to the first falls in the gorge, thence across the gorge and along the left bank—affording visitors beautiful views of a series of small falls—to the main falls about 250 feet in height.

*South Queensland.*—During the year work was commenced at Boombana National Park (Mount Glorious), Numinbah Valley National Park, Queen Mary Falls (Killarney National Park), Montville National Park, and Ravensbourne National Park.

On Boombana National Park, a circuit track of about one mile adjoining the Jolly's Lookout Reserve has been built through high forest and across a pretty gully. A similar circuit is under construction two miles to the north, commencing near the main road and proceeding through dense rain forest.

The old track to the Numinbah Natural Arch has been regraded and a loop extension is under construction.

At Killarney a short loop track to the Lookout at the top of Queen Mary Falls is nearing completion.

Montville is a very popular tourist centre, and the few chains of track recently built, being part of a large circuit to embrace the upper and lower falls, have been greatly appreciated by the many visitors. Negotiations are in progress to acquire a small area near the Flaxton road to improve the present very poor access to the National Park.

Towards the end of the year a camp was established on the Ravensbourne National Park, and location was commenced of the main track route through the picturesque palm and tree-fern groves on the headwaters of Buaraba Creek.

Straying stock are a nuisance on some of our National Parks, but owing to lack of fencing wire we may have to endure the nuisance a little longer.

Maintenance of tracks entailed greater effort than ever this year, due to abnormal wet weather.

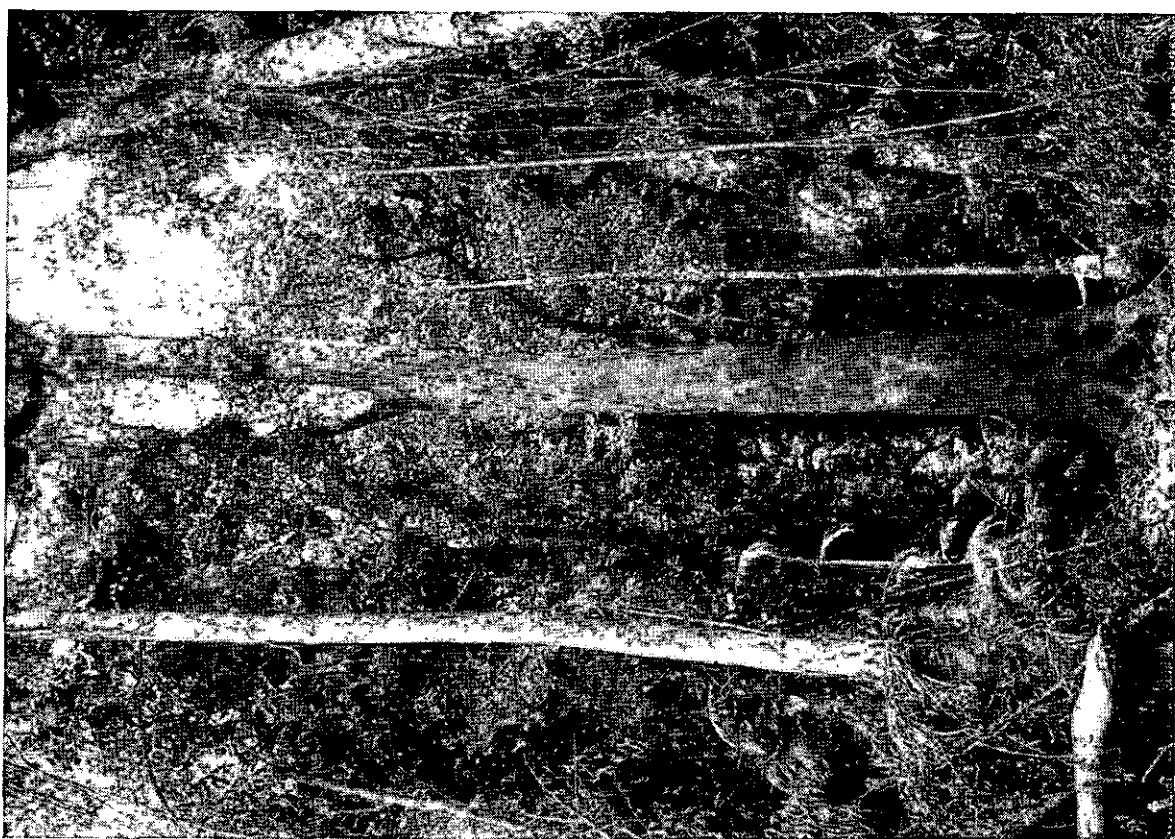
From my personal observation I would say that generally speaking people are now more National Park conscious. This is particularly noticeable at Mount Glorious and Springbrook, where the very many day visitors make the trip purposely to see and enjoy the natural beauty.

During the year two meetings of Honorary Rangers were held and a circular to Honorary Rangers was issued by the Department. I feel sure that from this beginning more effective co-operation with our Honorary Ranger Force will ensue.



**GOING AFTER THE TIMBER.**

This road in the Dambulla district is a highway in more senses than one. It reaches an elevation of 3,800 ft. above sea level. In 1949-50 a sum of £266,869 was expended in forestry roads.



**TREASURE IN THE WOODS.**

This fine Silkwood tree is a typical gem in the North Queensland treasure house of fine woods.

## HARVESTING AND MARKETING.

**General.**—This year torrential and persistent rains have drenched all forests within the State for longer periods than has been experienced in any year for more than half a century. In the jungle forests, snigging tracks have been transformed into rivers of slush and mud, lorry roads have been eroded and made untrafficable, and temporary bridges have been carried away by flood waters. The main arterial roads have also suffered from the abnormal wet and great difficulty has been experienced by the various authorities in maintaining these roads to a standard necessary for heavy timber traffic.

Flooding in the western Cypress pine forests has been general since the New Year. These level stretches of land have been so saturated by rain that transport of log timber by timber lorries has been difficult and in some instances impossible.

Due to the extreme wet weather the harvesting of timber from many forests within the State was at a standstill for prolonged periods. Logs cut during these periods have remained in the bush, with the result that borers and blue stain depreciated the quality of logs of many softwood species before marketing was possible.

To carry on financially, a number of logging contractors were forced to other avenues of employment where working conditions were more favourable. In North Queensland contractors diverted their machinery to the clearing of lands for tobacco and sugar-cane cultivation; others have undertaken work for the Main Roads Commission. In the south, contractors were attracted to the pastoral areas on dam sinking and clearing projects, and others undertook contract and piecemeal jobs on road construction. It is anticipated that some of these logging plants will be permanently lost to the timber industry.

The weather conditions have driven cutters and machinery operators from the timber industry to the more congenial work offering in the towns, and it is feared many of these men will not return to their old occupations when drier weather prevails.

The coal strike early in the financial year disorganised the transport of log timber by rail and caused congestion of logs on railway ramps, thereby slowing up log deliveries from the forests.

Increases for wages, plant equipment, oils and fuel added to the cost of log production. No action was taken to increase Key Market prices for logs to compensate for this additional logging expenditure, which has therefore been borne by the Department.

Notwithstanding the adverse working conditions encountered throughout the year, the volume of Crown logs marketed was approximately 202,000,000 superficial feet, a reduction on the previous year's figures of only 6,000,000 superficial feet. Considering all factors, this performance was most satisfactory, and credit is mainly due to those timber workers who persisted in their activities under such trying and abnormal circumstances.

The Hoop and Bunya pine log output showed a decline of 11,524,000 superficial feet in comparison with the previous year. An increase in softwood plantation thinnings and Kauri Pine log deliveries of 3,300,000 superficial feet compensated to a degree for the decrease in Hoop and Bunya pine logs.

Building hardwoods and scrubwoods showed a small increase over previous year's figures, but there was a decrease of 1,296,000 superficial feet in production of Cypress pine logs.

The indications are that the total mill cut of logs from Crown and private lands will approach last year's figures. Not all sawmill returns are to hand, but for the first nine months to 31st March, 1950, the utilisation of logs by mills showed an increase of 10,708,000 superficial feet in comparison with a similar period for the previous year. Against this, however, must be set the effect of the virtually continuous rains of the last quarter in reducing log supplies.

The requirements of the Railway Department and the Main Roads Commission for constructional timbers were given special attention during the year. A marked improvement in deliveries of sleepers, girders, piles, and girder logs has resulted. The production of sleepers has increased over the previous year's supply by 87,000 pieces, and the organisation established recently by the Forestry Department will continue to improve supplies to both Departments for all constructional timbers.

The demand for log timber throughout the year was keen. Blocks of standing timber offered by auction were readily sold and in some instances competition resulted in increases to upset rates.

Tenders called for cutting, hauling, and delivery of log timber met with poor response and little competition. Many contracts were arranged by negotiation after closure of tenders.

The gross revenue from timber sales for the year was £1,010,460 and the net revenue after meeting logging and other costs was £288,135.

**Mill Logs Cut—Crown and Private Lands.**—This table shows figures of quantity of logs cut by all mills in the State for a period of five years—

Year.	Queensland Grown.							Im-ported.	Total.
	Hoop and Bunya Pine.	Kauri Pine.	Plantation Thinnings.	Cypress Pine.	Hardwood.	Cabinet Woods.	Miscellaneous.		
	(1,000 superficial feet)								
1944-45 ..	107,672	7,252	..	12,653	119,219	14,868	26,084	..	287,748
1945-46 ..	98,690	9,265	..	13,919	131,054	19,283	26,749	46	299,006
1946-47 ..	95,874	8,706	..	22,270	158,227	25,038	33,515	180	348,810
1947-48 ..	82,336	6,072	2,739	28,711	186,444	23,371	45,903	2,432	378,008
1948-49 ..	69,104	4,406	6,626	33,524	211,553	23,117	55,564	5,964	409,858

Details of mill logs cut during the entire year 1949-50 are not available as not all mill returns are yet to hand. However, for the first nine months' operations the intake of logs again showed an increase, being 10,000,000 superficial feet over the figure for a similar period of 1948-49. This promise of another record year may not be fulfilled in view of the very adverse weather towards the end of the year.

Logs cut by all mills from 1st July to 31st March:—

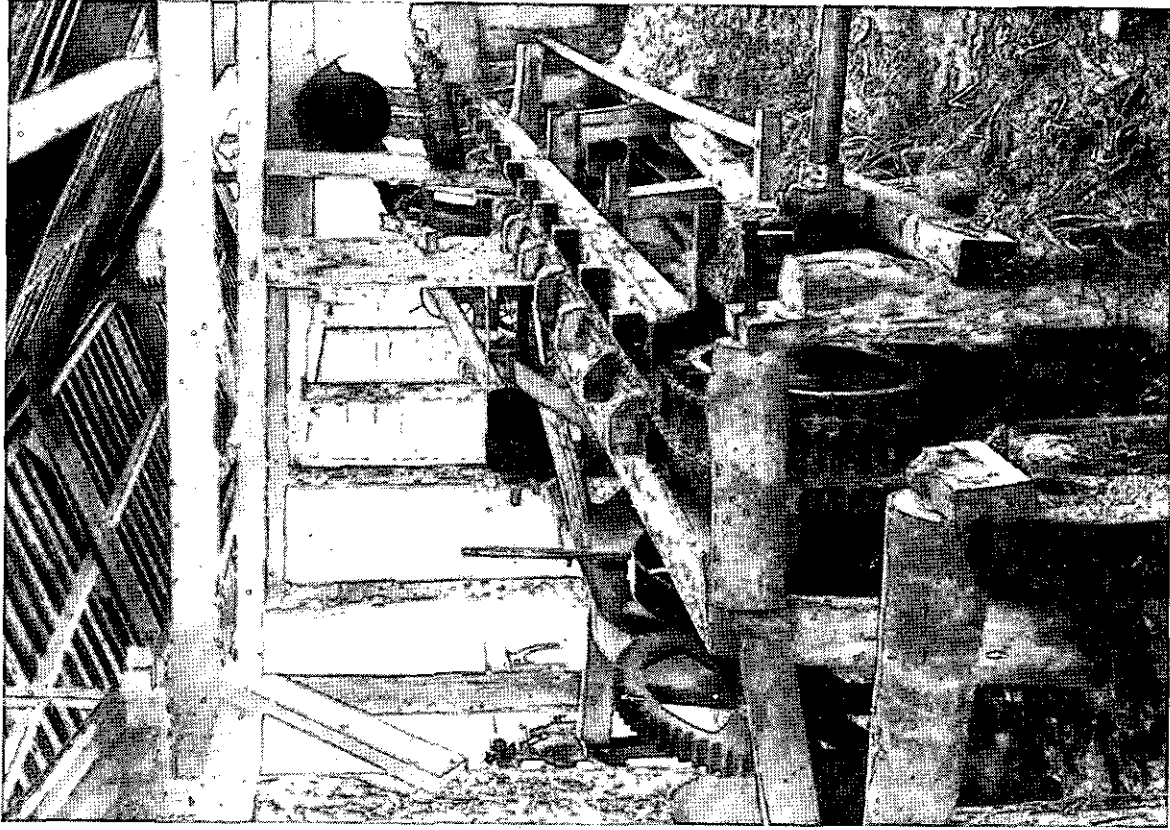
Year.	Hoop and Bunya Pine.	Kauri Pine.	Plantation Thinnings.	Cypress Pine.	Hardwoods.	Cabinet Woods.	Miscellaneous.	Im-ported.	Total.
	(1000 superficial feet)								
1948-49 ..	53,770	3,640	4,540	24,690	156,070	17,730	42,200	3,540	306,180
1949-50 ..	45,400	3,890	5,660	28,640	163,230	18,970	43,960	7,130	316,880
Movement +	..	250	1,120	3,950	7,160	1,240	1,760	3,590	10,700
-	8,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Mill Logs (Crown Lands).**—The following are the annual quantities delivered from Crown Lands as from 1939-40:—

	Super. feet.
1939-40 ..	212,000,000
1940-41 ..	228,000,000
1941-42 ..	232,000,000
1942-43 ..	199,000,000
1943-44 ..	202,000,000
1944-45 ..	193,000,000
1945-46 ..	190,000,000
1946-47 ..	220,000,000
1947-48 ..	204,000,000
1948-49 ..	208,000,000
1949-50 ..	202,000,000

A comparison of quantities of the various species of log timbers cut from Crown forests during the past five years is illustrated hereunder:—

Year.	Hoop and Bunya Pine.	Kauri Pine.	Cypress Pine.	Forest Hardwoods.	Scrub Hardwoods.	Cabinet Woods.	Miscellaneous.	Plantation Timbers.
	(1,000 superficial feet)							
1945-46 ..	93,703	7,798	7,532	42,393	5,643	16,315	15,258	907
1946-47 ..	94,119	8,957	12,375	51,029	8,228	22,927	20,618	2,005
1947-48 ..	78,811	5,418	14,851	52,148	9,145	15,956	24,735	3,021
1948-49 ..	66,739	3,986	19,612	58,727	10,006	15,376	26,889	6,268
1949-50 ..	55,215	4,906	18,317	59,272	11,417	16,452	27,735	8,648



**PLANTATION THINNINGS IN THE MILL.**

A simple type of breaking down bench for small logs is illustrated. Seven sawmills are now operating full time on plantation thinnings, which form auxiliary supplies for ten more mills.



**NATURAL REGENERATION OF SCOTTED CUM, BRAEMAL STATE FOREST, DALBY DISTRICT.**

Protection and improvement of the natural forests is an important task of the Department. By 30-6-36 521,605 acres of natural forest had been given regenerative treatment.

## The Timber Business, 1949-50.

### CROWN SALES.

(a) Mill Logs—	1948-49.	1949-50.
Hoop and Bunya Pine . . . .	66,739,000 super. feet	55,215,000 super. feet
Forest Hardwoods ..	58,727,000 super. feet	59,272,000 super. feet
Scrub Hardwoods ..	10,006,000 super. feet	11,417,000 super. feet
Cypress Pine .. ..	19,612,000 super. feet	18,316,000 super. feet
Kauri Pine .. ..	3,986,000 super. feet	4,906,000 super. feet
Cabinet Woods .. ..	15,376,000 super. feet	16,452,000 super. feet
Miscellaneous Species ..	26,889,000 super. feet	27,735,000 super. feet
Plantation Timbers ..	6,268,000 super. feet	8,648,000 super. feet
<b>Total Crown Mill Logs ..</b>	<b>207,603,000 super. feet</b>	<b>201,961,000 super. feet</b>
(b) Construction Timbers—		
Headstocks, Transoms, Crossings, Braces ..	362,000 super. feet	240,000 super. feet
Sleepers .. ..	439,000 pieces	526,000 pieces
Girders, Corbels, Piles, Sills, Girder Logs ..	125,000 lineal feet	151,000 lineal feet
Poles .. ..	390,000 lineal feet	371,000 lineal feet
House Blocks .. ..	265,000 lineal feet	195,000 lineal feet
Mining Timbers .. ..	522,000 lineal feet	367,000 lineal feet
Mining Timbers .. ..	102,000 pieces	88,000 pieces
<b>Gross Receipts from Timber Sales</b>	<b>£1,029,282</b>	<b>£1,010,460</b>
<b>Net Revenue .. ..</b>	<b>£402,872</b>	<b>£288,135</b>

**Logging.**—During 1949-50 the following quantities were hauled by and payments made to contractors to the Department:—

Class.	Quantity.	Expenditure.
	Super. feet.	£
<b>South Queensland—</b>		
Hoop and Bunya Pine .. ..	35,910,476	
Forest hardwoods .. ..	3,283,946	
Scrub hardwoods .. ..	351,815	
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,807,604	
Red Cedar .. ..	78,569	
	40,932,410	192,755
<b>North Queensland—</b>		
Kauri Pine .. ..	3,407,594	
Cabinet-woods .. ..	13,399,564	
Forest hardwoods .. ..	2,138,032	
Scrub hardwoods .. ..	5,887,074	
Miscellaneous .. ..	15,572,712	
Red Cedar .. ..	133,550	
	40,538,526	221,320
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	81,470,936	414,084



**Plantation Timbers.**—The quantities of plantation timbers cut since 1941-42 are shown hereunder; the 1949-50 figures show 38 per cent. increase over the year 1948-49:—

	Super. feet.
1941-42 .. .. .	188,000
1942-43 .. .. .	1,252,000
1943-44 .. .. .	1,261,000
1944-45 .. .. .	955,000
1945-46 .. .. .	907,000
1946-47 .. .. .	2,005,000
1947-48 .. .. .	3,021,000
1948-49 .. .. .	6,268,000
1949-50 .. .. .	8,648,000

**The Plywood Industry.**—Returns from plywood and veneer mills covering the quantities of logs treated during the year 1949-50 are not yet available. However, manufactured deliveries were as follows:—

Through the Southern Board—60,940,499 sq. ft. to a value of £1,005,518

Through the Northern Board—30,118,220 sq. ft. to a value of £406,596

91,058,719 sq. ft. £1,412,114

The distribution of the production was as follows:—

	Southern Board	Northern Board	Total
Queensland .. .. .	21,650,397	16,009,443	37,659,840
Interstate .. .. .	39,290,102	14,108,777	53,398,879
	60,940,499	30,118,220	91,058,719

**Timber Felling and Timber Getting Award—State.**—During the twelve months under review the basic wage under the above award was varied as follows:—

On 1st August, 1949—From £6 9s. to £6 12s.

On 31st October, 1949—From £6 12s. to £6 15s.

On 30th January, 1950—From £6 15s. to £6 17s.

On 1st May, 1950—From £6 17s. to £6 19s.

Piecework cutting rates were adjusted to conform with variations in the set-to-earn cutting rates and hauling and snagging allowances were adjusted to conform with variations in the owner-truckdriver rate and tractor driver-offsider rates as provided in this award and the Engine Drivers' Award. Stumpage prices to purchasers were reduced in proportion to the increases granted.

**Hewn Timber Prices.**—The abovementioned increases in award rates have affected the prices of hewn timber as follows:—

Class of Timber.	Prices at—			
	1-8-49.	1-11-49.	1-2-50.	1-5-50.
Sleepers—squared 7 feet per 100 pieces .. .. .	£ s. d. 39 4 0	£ s. d. 39 12 3	£ s. d. 39 19 9	£ s. d. 40 7 3
Sleepers—hogback 7 feet per 100 pieces .. .. .	31 16 11	32 5 9	32 11 8	32 17 7
Crossing timbers per 100 super feet .. .. .	2 0 10½	2 1 4½	2 1 9	2 2 1
Transoms per 100 super feet .. .. .	2 7 1½	2 7 8½	2 8 1	2 8 6
Headstocks 9 inches by 6 inches per 100 sup. ft.	2 3 9	2 4 4½	2 4 10	2 5 3
Headstocks 12 inches by 6 inches per 100 sup. ft.	2 4 11	2 5 6½	2 6 0	2 6 5

**Key Market Rises.**—There were no increases in Key Market prices during the year under review.

**Logging Roads.**—The employment of two forestry road engineers resulted in the expansion of forestry road constructional work in both North and South Queensland.

The policy laid down is that for road projects in excess of £5,000 the constructing authority is to be the Main Roads Commission, the Forestry Department to be responsible for location and working surveys. For projects under £5,000 the Forestry Department is to be responsible for both survey and construction.

For the year the Main Roads Commission undertook work on 60 road projects within the State for an expenditure of £165,398 on construction and £23,207 on maintenance. These roads are being built to a very high standard and will give service under all weather conditions.

The Forestry Department established 52 miles of new logging roads for the year and carried out location and working surveys for 93 miles.



Maintenance of existing Forestry roads was also given attention and Shire Councils were subsidised where heavy log transport created damage on Shire roads.

Expenditure from Forestry Votes was as follows:—

Construction .. .. .	£	49,182
Maintenance .. .. .		18,815
Subsidies to Shire Councils .. .. .		7,252
Investigation Surveys .. .. .		1,583
Workers' Compensation .. .. .		374
Pay Roll Tax .. .. .		1,058
		<u>£78,264</u>

**Constructional Timbers—Departmental Contracts.**—A comparison of supply of constructional timber from Crown lands with the two previous years is as follows:—

	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Sleepers .. .. .	294,663 pieces	285,067 pieces	341,898 pieces
Crossings .. .. .	129,280 super. feet	138,550 super. feet	97,621 super. feet
Transoms .. .. .	268,205 super. feet	151,039 super. feet	114,537 super. feet
Bridge timbers (round) .. .. .	91,531 lineal feet	61,963 lineal feet	83,372 lineal feet
Bridge timbers (squared) .. .. .	57,666 lineal feet	65,509 lineal feet	46,560 lineal feet

**Sandalwood and Rosewood.**—The following figures show the position regarding the supply and sale of Rosewood and Sandalwood during the year under review:—

	Tons. cwt. qr. lb.			
<i>Rosewood.</i> —				
In stock 1st July, 1949 .. .. .	122	4	0	0
Exported to China .. .. .	50	0	0	0
	<u>72</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
In stock 30th June, 1950 .. .. .	72	4	0	0
<i>Sandalwood.</i> —				
In stock 1st July, 1949 .. .. .	6	1	1	4
Exports .. .. .				Nil.
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
In stock 30th June, 1950 .. .. .	6	1	1	4

### SAWMILL LICENSES.

New sawmill licenses were issued during the year to—

- Applicants stating that they had supplies of private timber available for sawing; licenses in such cases were restricted to the sawing of private timber only (134 such licenses granted).
- Applicants who had purchased at auction Crown timber sales conditioned to the effect that a sawmill license would be granted to purchaser (there were 5 such cases).

The following table indicates the position at the beginning and the end of the year:—

Number of Licenses as at 30-6-49.	Sawmill Classification.	New Licenses Granted.	Number Ceasing to Operate.	Mills Re-licensed.	Restrictions Withdrawn.	Formerly Restricted now Unrestricted.	As at 30-6-50.
821	General mills .. .. .	102	41	..	..	5	887
60	Case mills .. .. .	10	8	..	2	..	60
25	Sleeper mills .. .. .	14	2	..	..	..	37
20	Other restricted .. .. .	4	2	..	3	..	19
53	Resaw and processing .. .. .	9	2	..	..	..	60
979		<u>139</u>	<u>55</u>	..	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	1,063

### OFFENCES.

During the year 1949-50 157 cases of offences against Acts and Regulations administered by the Department were reported.

These were dealt with as follows:—

Eighteen prosecutions (involving 27 people), with fines totalling £108 and proceeds from the sale of timber involved amounting to £214 12s. 2d;

Two cases of prosecution are pending;

In eighty-two cases the value of the timber was collected and warnings issued;

In seven cases insufficient evidence was available;

Fourteen minor offences occurred and no action was taken;

Thirty-four cases are receiving attention but action has not been completed.

The total value of timber recovered in all cases amounted to £1,437 9s. 2d.

Five instances of timber cut, without authority, on Main Roads were investigated by officers of the Department and referred to the Main Roads Commission for action.

### FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH.

**General.**—The annually reducing cut of Hoop pine has forced all sections of timber industry to search vigorously for the best available substitute woods.

The successful use of such timbers depends in a large measure on improved sawmill efficiency and factory practices, but also, in a substantial degree, to a judicious application of each timber to its appropriate uses. It is in this direction that Forest Products Research is endeavouring to contribute to the maintenance and further development of the timber and allied industries in this State.

The proclamation of the Timber Users' Protection Act in January, 1950, greatly increased public and trade inquiries covering all aspects of the preservation, seasoning and utilisation of our many miscellaneous timbers.

In the preparation of data and reports for the Timber Inquiry Commission officers contributed substantially, while they also assisted at field inspections of sawmills, timber yards and various timber-using industries.

**Utilisation.**—In the field of wood anatomy and identification of timber the principal work was in the identification of and reports upon 1,322 timber samples, representing 210 different species, for workers in the timber industry and sawmills and from the public.

Co-operation has been maintained with the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R.O., in fundamental growth studies of trees and of sapwood—truewood relationships. Reports on Silver Ash and Yellow Walnut from North Queensland indicate that within any one year there is a period of active growth and one of dormancy—the dormant period coinciding with periods of high rainfall and high temperatures. This is an unexpected result.

The botanical survey of Queensland trees has been maintained in collaboration with the Government Botanist, to whom the Department is greatly indebted for his identification of specimens submitted.

Personal inquiries by telephone and interviews totalling 1,052 occupied a considerable amount of our officers' time; this service to industry is one that is being widely accepted by the trade and the public and is one which, it is felt, should not be reduced.

Renewed efforts have been made to establish an adequate reference collection of exotic woods. Such a collection is necessary because of the increasing importation of plywood logs from the Pacific Islands and sawn timbers from Sweden and New Zealand.

Work on grading rules is now proceeding, through the Standards Queensland Joint Timber Committee on Timber, to smooth out some practical difficulties regarding the acceptance of a greater proportion of sapwood which is immune to, or has been immunised from, attacks of the Lyctus beetle. A number of grading classes were held in sawmillers' yards to instruct sawmillers and others interested in the application of Standards grades for hardwoods.

The co-operative project for the testing of a number of scrub timbers for use in veneered butter boxes was completed during the year. Commonwealth butter graders reported the presence of wood taint in the butter from most of the timbers after three months' cold storage, but some of the timbers in which wood taint was reported have been in general use for butter boxes for the past two years. In view of the increasing scarcity of plywood for joinery and furniture it is probable that the best solution to the butter-box problem lies in the general use of fibreboard for both sides and ends, with timber only in the supporting end cleats.

The rate of growth of our plantation timbers has raised the question whether timber is being deleteriously affected by fast growth. Observations made on Hoop pine ex Atherton indicate that density is not substantially different from that obtained from scrub-grown Hoop pine. Observations on nine *Pinus* species and on *Callitris cupressiformis* from Beerwah have now been completed and the results are being tabulated for report. Similar studies have been made on hardwoods from naturally regenerated areas in the Gympie district, and though final conclusions have not yet been arrived at there are indications that there is no significant difference between fast and slow-grown timbers with respect to density.

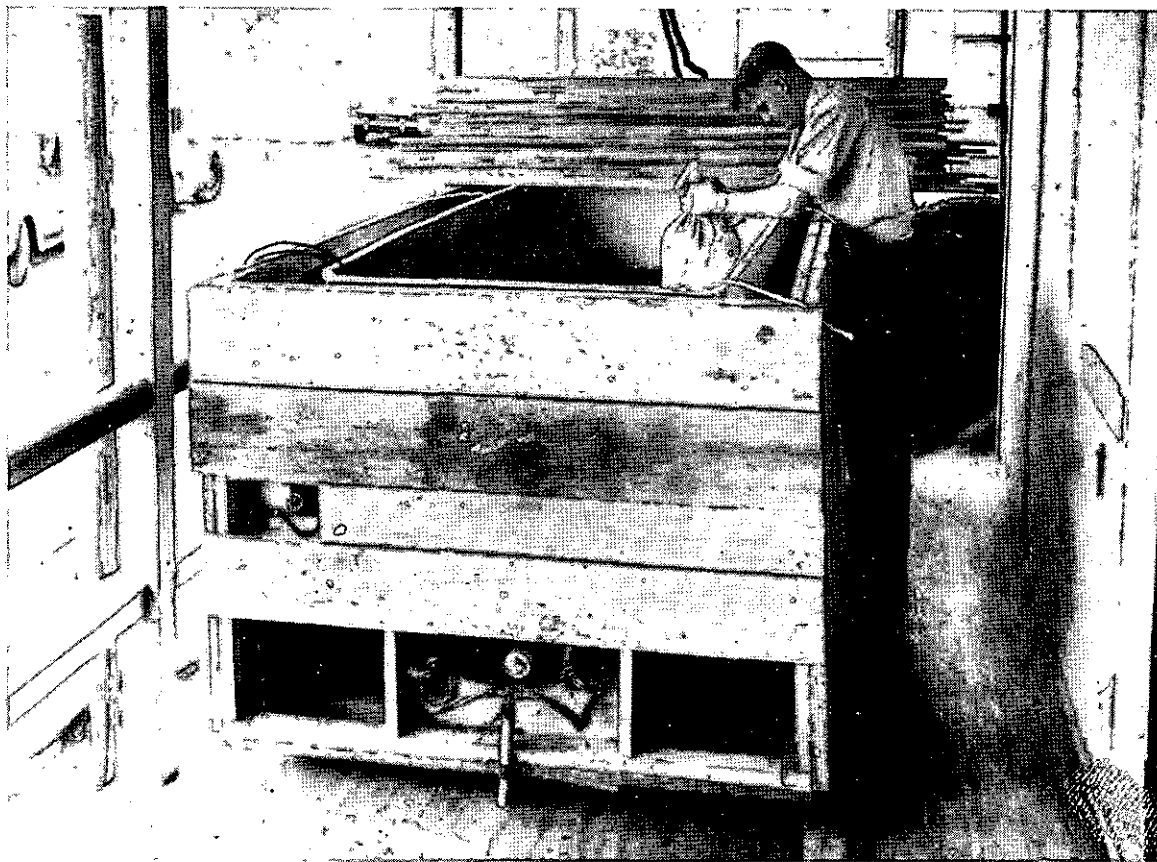
**Preservation.**—Assistance was given in the preservation field in connection with the general features of decay, timber borers, termites, and marine organisms.

Considerable amount of time has been spent in connection with the operation of the Timber Users' Protection Act, which came into operation in January, 1950. As at 30th June, 1950, twenty-seven firms had applied for registration and had been granted approval under the Act. Examination of the applications involves a review of the design of the plant and investigation of the ability of plant operators to control schedules and solution concentrations. Apart from the 27 plants already approved, information, advice and designs for plant have been supplied to a total of 80 firms in Queensland and it is expected that in the next twelve months the number of plants operating in this State will be substantially increased. The



**RAW MATERIAL FOR HIGH QUALITY FURNISHINGS. CABINETWOODS IN RAVENSHOE (N.Q.) RAILWAY YARD.**

The yield of cabinetwoods from North Queensland forests was well maintained in 1949-50. These fine woods will make handsome furniture for Australia-wide use.



**PROTECTION FOR THE HOMEBUILDER.**

Lycus susceptible timber can be immunised by chemical treatment. Pictured is a small simple plant with a 300 s.ft. capacity. At 30-6-50 28 preservation plants, with a total capacity of 11,000,000 s.ft. of sawn timber, had sought registration under "The Timber Users' Protection Act."

aggregate capacity of all plants installed in Queensland at the present moment is of the order of 11,000,000 super. feet of 1 inch sawn timber per year, in addition to which most of the plywood firms have installed momentary dip plants for the treatment of veneers.

The suitability of other processes and other preservatives has been under review during the year in collaboration with officers of the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R.O., particularly the processes which have been developed in South Africa and which are now being used extensively in that country. At the present moment, however, it is felt that the borax and boric acid treatment plants, as developed in Australia, have advantages over the processes which have been used and are being used in other countries.

A substantial volume of laboratory work has been carried out during the twelve months as indicated by the fact that 973 analyses for boric acid and/or borax were made. Lectures and addresses were given to several hundred trainees and instructors of the Post War Reconstruction Training School and to pupils and staff of the Central Technical College as well as to various groups of sawmillers. Such lectures do much to remove doubts and misunderstandings regarding preservative methods and the habits of the Lyctus beetle.

The use of an 0.5 per cent. solution of sodium pentachlorophenate as a control of blue stain in Pinus species has generally been successful, but some failures have been reported. It is believed that these failures were primarily due to adulteration of the solution below the recommended strength, but the possibility of the presence of a resistant type of blue stain fungus is being investigated.

The effect of anti-fungus preservative on the tainting of foodstuffs was subjected to a series of tests in collaboration with officers of the Department of Health and Home Affairs. Preservatives included in the test were Sodium Pentachlorophenate, DDM and Shirilan, all of which were found to be satisfactory in the concentrations officially recommended for the treatment schedule.

**Veneers and Gluing.**—The possibility of shortages of lactic casein glues for plywood has necessitated the search for suitable substitutes. The problem was investigated satisfactorily in the laboratory with the result that, during an acute shortage of lactic casein, hydrochloric acid casein was used by the trade generally and with satisfaction.

Tension tests on plywood submitted by the trade were continued during the year, a total of 250 such tests being made. Generally speaking, results were satisfactory, but on a number of occasions poor results were obtained due, primarily, to insufficient seasoning of the veneers or to the use of inferior quality material in the manufacture of glue, particularly lime, which from one manufacturer consistently contained an abnormally high percentage of ash.

Studies in the veneering and gluing of plantation grown Hoop pine and Pinus species were continued during the year in collaboration with local plymills. Previous results had indicated that, due to grain distortion around pruned knots in Hoop pine and to the occurrence of summerwood in Pinus species, these plantation timbers would not be satisfactory for plywood.

Some attention had already been given to the possibilities of the manufacture of veneer from Queensland Eucalypts by two firms, but the results of these tests had generally not been satisfactory, due to the low recovery obtained and also to fairly heavy degrade which occurred during drying of the veneers. The Department has now supplied to Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R.O., seven logs each of Blackbutt, Spotted Gum, and Rose Gum.

**Mill Studies.**—Mill studies in collaboration with the Queensland Timber Stabilisation Board were continued, studies being conducted this year on thinnings from pine plantations and from naturally regenerated hardwoods.

Hardwood studies were made over a period of six weeks on some 1,500 logs totalling 160,000 super. feet, the average of the tree being 229 super. feet hoppus. Species studied included Turpentine, Brush Box, Messmate, Red Mahogany, Spotted Gum, Grey Gum, and Ironbark, approximately 25 trees in each of four girth classes being taken, viz., 42 inches and less, 43 inches to 48 inches, 49 inches to 54 inches, and 55 inches to 60 inches. This study was undertaken to determine the value of hardwood thinnings as commercial mill logs. The product of the logs is being subject to a study on seasoning and also a study of the machine recovery from seasoned timbers.

Seasoning has been delayed on account of the unusually wet weather. Figures available with respect to recovery per cent. and grade recovery of green off-saw boards is shown in the table below:—

Species.	Average Volume of Tree. Super. Feet.	Overall Recovery. Per Cent.	Grade Recovery—Per Cent. of Total.			
			Select.	First.	Second.	Reject.
Turpentine .. .. .	174	52.7	23.4	52.8	22.0	1.8
Messmate .. .. .	318	61.1	3.8	44.5	51.2	0.5
Grey Gum .. .. .	206	58.5	8.0	42.3	47.3	2.4
Ironbark .. .. .	224	57.9	20.9	45.3	25.5	8.3
Spotted Gum .. .. .	266	60.9	7.8	26.4	10.4	..
				30.0*	25.4*	

The Division marked \* in the case of Spotted Gum indicates the grade percentages which would be classed as reject if untreated but as either first or second grade when treated.

Grading was carried out according to Standards specifications modified with respect to non-susceptible sapwood (see following table):—

Grade.	S.A.A. Specification.	Study Specification.
Select .. .. .	No sapwood allowed	No sapwood allowed
First .. .. .	Sapwood on back of quarter of board	Sapwood quarter on face, on back no limit
Second .. .. .	Sapwood on face of quarter of board	Sapwood on face or back no limit

Only a small sample of  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch stock has been studied after machining. Of approximately 6,000 super. feet machined 5 per cent. was graded as select, 52 per cent. as firsts, 36 per cent. as seconds and 7 per cent. reject.

The study on Pine plantation thinnings covered approximately 30,000 super. feet of logs of *Pinus taeda* and *Pinus caribaea*. The average percentage recovery was 56 per cent. (*taeda* 58 per cent., *caribaea* 52 per cent.) This study was carried out under a working plan design which necessitates a critical statistical analysis to determine the results. Such an analysis has not yet been possible.

A short study in Rose Mahogany was also conducted, some 12,366 s. ft. (log) being milled to give an average recovery of 63.7 per cent. This figure favourably agrees with the 60.5 per cent. apparently used as a basis of costs by the Timber Commission.

**Sawmill Engineering.**—Greater interest is being shown by the trade in improving engineering practices and many enquiries for advice in these matters were received during the year. The question of waste disposal in mills located on plantations has demanded a thorough examination of the design of incinerators for handling sawdust and edgings. The general practice, at present, is to burn such waste in open dumps which are a potential fire hazard in the dry season.

Compilation of pamphlets on several aspects of sawmill engineering is in hand. These pamphlets are to form the nucleus of a Manual of Sawmill Engineering.

Increasing interest is being shown in the efficient use of special alloy steels (e.g., tungsten carbide) in wood-machining operations. If production times of up to 8 hours between set-ups are to be achieved in abrasive timbers such as Brush Box and Turpentine, the use of special alloys becomes essential. Close contact between the manufacturer and trade has been maintained on these problems.

**Seasoning.**—The importance of kilns has been demonstrated by the unprecedented wet season for the whole of the first six months of 1950. It is a common practice in Queensland to air dry timber in the open, but for almost the whole of the last four months of 1950 it has not been possible generally to air dry such timber below 20 per cent. moisture content—some of our observations indicated a figure of 25 per cent.

Moisture content requests were received from 95 enquirers during the year and 272 moisture content determinations were made.

Studies of the drying rates, shrinkage, and general behaviour in air drying of nine *Pinus* species and *Callitris cupressiformis* were completed. Air seasoning observations on seven common Eucalypts indicated that there was no advantage obtained by leaving spaces between boards even in stacks as wide as 10 feet.

The kiln drying of 29 charges of timber in the experimental kilns was completed—a total of approximately 120,000 super. feet of timber in sizes from 1 inch to 3 inches being kiln dried. Species handled were Hoop pine, Kauri pine, Tallowwood, Crow's Ash, Blush Tulip Oak, Maple, Yellowwood, Red Silkwood, Miva Mahogany, and mixed hardwoods.

Statements on the cost of kiln and air drying Hoop pine, Silky Oak, and hardwoods were given to the Timber Inquiry Commission and reports on the seasoning of hardwoods and on the effect of quality of Brush Box logs on degrade in the dry product were issued.

**Fancywoods.**—The activities of the Fancywoods Section have been maintained at a reduced level, sales for the year totalling £676, comprised of 3,060 super. feet of sawn timber, 7,000 lineal feet of mouldings, 83 lb. of Black Palm, and 1,030 Saffron Heart rod pieces.

There is a steady demand for fishing-rod timbers, and during the year 3,000 s. ft. (log) of Saffron Heart and Brigalow were purchased. Brigalow proved very disappointing while Saffron Heart from North Queensland was also of poor quality.

**Miscellaneous.**—Collaboration with other research institutions has been continued during the year, the chief activities in this direction being indicated below.

A further 124 samples for termite and durability resistance have been supplied to the Division of Economic Entomology, C.S.I.R.O., the species represented being Forest Red Gum, Grey Ironbark, Narrow Leaved Ironbark, Scribbly Gum, Rose Gum and Turpentine, and four exotic conifers.

Following previous unsatisfactory tests on *Pinus* species for veneering and gluing, a further ten logs each of *Pinus caribaea* and *Pinus taeda* were forwarded to the Division of Forest Products, C.S.I.R.O., for exhaustive studies. Veneers in thicknesses of 1/16 inch and 1/8 inch are to be manufactured, dried, glued, and tested under laboratory conditions.

Samples of leaves, bark, seeds and/or wood from 34 species of Queensland trees, ranging in size from a few ounces to several hundredweight, were supplied to members of the chemical groups co-operating with C.S.I.R.O. in the Australian Phytochemical Survey. Substances of chemical interest yielded by certain of these species include new alkaloids, saponins, coumarins, chromenes, and terpenes. Several of the species contain principles which have powerful physiological activity and are promising from a therapeutic point of view. Some commercial timbers are being examined with a view to discovering the chemical basis of borer resistance and the substances in certain sawdust responsible for dermatitis and allergic disturbances. Assistance in this field has also been provided to C.S.I.R.O. collectors in several districts.

At the request of the Director of the Museum of Technology and Applied Science, leaves from fifty trees of *Eucalyptus citriodora*, selected in the Maryborough district, have been forwarded regularly to Sydney. Dr. Penfold is endeavouring to determine the reason for the variation in oil yield and in oil quality as between individual trees. Analyses of the oil obtained from these samples showed a variation in yield from 0.2 per cent. to 2 per cent. Examination of the essential oils showed that the majority are of normal high aldehyde type and of excellent commercial quality. A few trees showed a low aldehyde content and oil from these trees has practically no commercial value.

Further experiments are planned to determine the effect on oil yield and quality of cross breeding between parent trees of different oil yield and quality. This work is a long-time project but is one which it is hoped will lead to significant economic developments.

#### STAFF AND GENERAL.

**Staff.**—It is with regret that the death is recorded of Mr. W. H. Harding Wilson, Forester Division II., Atherton, who had given many years' valuable service to the Department.

There were no retirements during the year, but there were 42 resignations from the permanent staff and 3 transfers to other Departments.

The field staff was increased by 12 to a total of 96, bringing the total number of salaried employees to 293. Wages staff increased from 1,901 at 30th June, 1949, to 2,186 at 30th June, 1950.

**Award Amenities.**—A ranch mess system has been operating at the Tuan Creek Reserve for some time now and has proved very popular with the employees on that reserve, a big majority of them having joined it.

It was agreed in March, 1950, that where a gang of 20 men or more preferred the mess system the Department would allow the wage of one man, at the minimum rate, towards the expense of a cook and this agreement has been put into effect at Tuan.

Another ranch is almost ready to start operations at Beerburum, and here again a large percentage of the employees have signified their desire to take advantage of its amenities.

Approval has been given recently for the provision of ranches at Coondoo Creek, Reserve 220 Kilkivan, Reserve 154 Gallangowan, Reserve 257 Cooyar, and Stables Camp (Yarraman District) and it is anticipated these will be ready in the near future.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of all ranks, which has enabled me to present this record of achievement.

V. GRENNING,  
Director of Forests.

23rd August, 1950.

## Appendices.

## APPENDIX A.

## Return of Timber, &amp;c., removed from Crown Lands during the year ended 30th June, 1950.

Species.	Quantity.	
	Super. ft.	Super. ft.
<b>Milling Timber—</b>		
<b>Hoop and Bunya Pine—</b>		
Ply .. .. .	7,414,239	
Logs .. .. .	24,358,858	
Tops .. .. .	23,441,699	
		55,214,796
Kauri Pine .. .. .	4,905,864	
Cypress Pine .. .. .	18,316,572	
Forest Hardwoods .. .. .	59,272,131	
Scrub Hardwoods .. .. .	11,417,008	
Cabinet Woods .. .. .	16,451,603	
Miscellaneous Species .. .. .	27,735,243	
		138,098,421
<b>Plantation Thinnings—</b>		
Hoop Pine .. .. .	4,993,395	
Bunya Pine .. .. .	15,322	
Silky Oak .. .. .	86,840	
Maple .. .. .	97,138	
Pinus caribaea .. .. .	2,621,103	
Pinus radiata .. .. .	27,386	
Pinus taeda .. .. .	426,866	
Pinus patula .. .. .	318,449	
Cedrela mexicana .. .. .	37,088	
Cedrela odorata .. .. .	5,351	
Miscellaneous (aboreta) .. .. .	18,874	
		8,647,812
		201,961,029
<b>Other Classes—</b>		
Sleepers .. .. .	224,371 pieces	
Sleeper Blocks (as sleepers contained) .. .. .	301,868 pieces	
Headstocks, Transoms, Crossings, Braces .. .. .	239,697 superficial feet	
Girders, Corbels, Piles, Sills .. .. .	150,534 lineal foot	
Poles .. .. .	370,861 lineal feet	
House Blocks, Round Post, Tank Stand Posts .. .. .	195,304 lineal feet	
Round Timbers .. .. .	164,425 lineal feet	
Fencing Materials .. .. .	336,946 pieces	
Fencing Materials .. .. .	172,213 lineal feet	
Decking .. .. .	26,221 superficial feet	
Hewn and Bridge Timbers .. .. .	128,465 superficial feet	
Bridge Timbers .. .. .	7,455 lineal feet	
Keel Logs .. .. .	1,961 superficial feet	
Mining Timbers .. .. .	87,649 pieces	
Mining Timbers .. .. .	366,977 lineal feet	
Stakes .. .. .	15,475 pieces	
Fuel .. .. .	82,420 tons	
Charcoal .. .. .	63,308 bags	
Trees and Plants .. .. .	235,000 plants	
Sand, Gravel and Soil .. .. .	56,899 cubic yards	
Sandalwood .. .. .	169 tons	
Mulga Wood .. .. .	12 tons	
Kauri Gum .. .. .	5 tons 10 cwt.	
Lawyer Cane .. .. .	97 tons 10 cwt.	
Shell Grit .. .. .	195 tons	
Leaves .. .. .	700 lbs.	
Sawdust .. .. .	40 tons	
Offcuts, etc. .. .. .	2,000 superficial feet	

## APPENDIX B.

## Annual Cut—Pine—Financial Year ended 30th June, 1950.

Working Plan Area.	Ply.	Logs.	Tops.	Total.
	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.	Super. ft.
Atherton .. .. .	Nil	46,036	46,036	92,072
Bowen .. .. .	Nil	209,437	200,260	409,697
Brisbane .. .. .	940,384	4,101,228	3,901,819	8,943,431
Brisbane Valley .. .. .	1,570,138	6,842,207	7,088,556	15,500,901
Bundaberg .. .. .	81,966	391,777	345,757	819,500
Gympie .. .. .	16,072	610,781	425,229	1,052,082
Kilkivan .. .. .	1,979,817	4,649,731	4,510,077	11,139,625
Mackay .. .. .	Nil	285,205	163,019	448,224
Many Peaks .. .. .	2,219,243	4,219,884	4,415,026	10,854,153
Maryborough .. .. .	203,360	1,036,833	1,074,729	2,314,922
Mary Valley .. .. .	403,259	1,480,391	932,759	2,816,409
North Coast .. .. .	Nil	182	160	342
Townsville .. .. .	Nil	211,362	109,814	321,176
Warwick .. .. .	Nil	273,804	228,458	502,262
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,414,239</b>	<b>24,358,858</b>	<b>23,441,699</b>	<b>55,214,796</b>

## APPENDIX C.

## Receipts under the State Forests and Timber and Quarry Regulations for the Year ended 30th June, 1950.

Districts.	Totals.	
	£	s. d.
Group 1—South Queensland (Brisbane, Bundaberg, Gympie, Monto, Maryborough, Toowoomba, Warwick, Yarraman)	490,429	4 0
Group 2—Goondiwindi, Inglewood, St. George, Stanthorpe	13,638	14 9
Group 3—Dalby	24,516	5 1
Group 4—Charleville, Cunnamulla, Roma, Quilpie	602	7 6
Group 5—Barealdine, Blackall, Jundah, Longreach, Muttaborra, Stonehenge, Winton, Aramac, Isisford, Jericho	707	3 11
Group 6—Clermont, Emerald, Springsure	2,525	4 8
Group 7—Gayndah, Gladstone, Taroom, Theodore, Mundubbera	449	18 5
Group 8—Rockhampton	2,146	1 6
Group 9—Mackay	6,633	1 7
Group 10—Bowen	2,224	10 4
Group 11—Townsville	10,038	17 2
Group 12—Charters Towers, Ravenswood	162	4 3
Group 13—Hughenden	219	3 6
Group 14—Cloncurry, Boulia, Kynuna, Mackinlay	345	3 1
Group 15—North Queensland (Atherton, Herberton, Cooktown, Port Douglas, Cairns, Innisfail, Ingham)	333,316	13 5
Group 16—Burketown, Coen, Croydon, Georgetown, Normanton, Thursday Island	6	9 6
Receipts—Forestry and Lumbering	887,961	2 8
Sale of Plants, Material, &c.	112,971	1 11
Rents and Grazing Dues	7,586	6 1
	4,821	15 5
	1,013,340	6 1
Less Treasury Refunds	2,880	14 3
	£1,010,459	11 10

## COMPARISON WITH TOTALS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
£914,824	£988,910	£1,006,797	£1,029,282

## APPENDIX D.

## Proceeds of Sales of Timber, &amp;c., for the Period from 1st July, 1946, to 30th June, 1950.

Districts.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Group 1	547,344 16 7	555,735 18 3	542,739 14 3	490,429 4 0
Group 2	3,981 9 5	6,430 3 10	9,066 14 0	13,638 14 9
Group 3	10,373 18 0	13,007 14 2	21,697 19 3	24,516 5 1
Group 4	485 5 6	767 5 11	438 14 6	602 7 6
Group 5	784 14 3	639 0 8	743 5 1	707 3 11
Group 6	1,073 13 6	1,555 19 6	2,175 1 6	2,525 4 8
Group 7	250 3 0	292 12 11	389 9 2	449 18 5
Group 8	1,269 5 9	1,029 12 7	1,248 12 4	2,146 1 6
Group 9	2,345 13 1	5,032 17 1	4,253 17 6	6,633 1 7
Group 10	1,885 11 5	1,770 11 3	4,073 5 2	2,224 10 4
Group 11	1,768 9 2	3,895 15 7	6,796 9 1	10,038 17 2
Group 12	854 17 6	382 2 2	210 16 5	162 4 3
Group 13	385 3 9	273 15 8	320 6 3	219 3 6
Group 14	233 9 7	164 19 11	376 12 5	345 3 1
Group 15	333,244 19 9	314,343 16 1	337,624 6 4	333,316 13 5
Group 16	4 15 4	20 3 4	17 2 0	6 9 6
	906,286 5 7	905,342 8 11	932,172 5 9	887,961 2 8
Receipts—Forestry and Lumbering	74,673 12 4	93,890 15 10	89,083 19 11	112,971 1 11
Sale of Plants, Material, &c.	4,035 15 7	4,556 6 6	5,685 3 8	7,586 6 1
Rents and Grazing Dues	4,678 19 4	4,176 8 5	4,360 19 2	4,821 15 5
	989,674 12 10	1,007,965 19 8	1,031,302 8 6	1,013,340 6 1
Less Treasury Refunds	764 15 0	1,169 8 8	2,019 19 6	2,880 14 3
	£ 988,909 17 10	1,006,796 11 0	1,029,282 9 0	1,010,459 11 10



## APPENDIX E.

The following Schedule illustrates the market price of Logs during the Year, 1st July, 1949, to 30th June, 1950.

Species—Standard Trade Names. (Common Names and Botanical Names in Brackets.)	Log Class.	Delivery.	Prices per 100 super. feet (Hoppus measure).	
			1-7-1949 to 30-6-1950.	s. d.
Red Tulip Oak ( <i>Argyrodendron peralatum</i> syn. <i>Tarrietia peralata</i> )	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	22	1
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	23	1
Red Cedar ( <i>Cedrela toona</i> ) .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	46	1
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	47	1
		F.o.r. Netherdale .. ..	37	5
		F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	44	8
North Queensland Kauri Pine ( <i>Agathis palmerstoni</i> ) ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	24	6
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	25	6
Queensland Walnut ( <i>Endiandra palmerstoni</i> ) .. ..	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 ins.	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	33	10
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	34	10
Northern Silky Oak ( <i>Cardwellia sublimis</i> ) .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	25	8
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	26	8
Queensland Maple ( <i>Flindersia brayleyana</i> ) .. ..	8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 ins	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	33	7
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	34	7
Black Pine ( <i>Podocarpus amara</i> ) .. .. .	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	22	6
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	23	6
Silver Silkwood (Putts Pine) ( <i>Flindersia acuminata</i> ) ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	27	3
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	28	3
White Beech ( <i>Gmelina leichhardtii</i> ) ( <i>Gmelina fasciculiflora</i> )	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	27	8
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	28	8
		F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	32	2
Hickory Ash (Hickory) ( <i>Flindersia ifflaiana</i> ) .. ..	8 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	24	1
Northern Silver Ash (White Ash) ( <i>Flindersia pubescens</i> )	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	22	10
Queensland Silver Ash (Ash) ( <i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i> )		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	23	10
Bolly Silkwood (Tarzali Silkwood) ( <i>Cryptocarya oblata</i> )	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	22	1
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	23	1
Satin Sycamore ( <i>Ceratopetalum succirubrum</i> ) .. ..	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	21	10
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	22	10
Yellow Walnut ( <i>Beilschmiedia bancroftii</i> ) .. ..	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	20	0
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	21	0
Brown Pine (She Pine) ( <i>Podocarpus elata</i> ) .. ..	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	21	8
White Cedar ( <i>Melia dubia</i> ) .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	23	8
Yellowwood ( <i>Flindersia oxleyana</i> ) .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	24	2
Crows Ash ( <i>Flindersia australis</i> ) .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	24	2
Southern Silver Ash (Bumpy Ash) ( <i>Flindersia schottiana</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	22	8
Bennett's Ash ( <i>Flindersia bennettiana</i> ) .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	23	8
Leopard Ash (Leopard's Wood) ( <i>Flindersia collina</i> ) ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	23	8
Yellow Almond (Bonewood) ( <i>Emmenospermum alphi-tonioides</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	21	5
Bollywood (Brown Bollywood) (Bollygum) ( <i>Litsea reticulata</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	19	11
Brown Tulip Oak (Crows Foot Elm) ( <i>Argyrodendron trifoliatum</i> syn. <i>Tarrietia argyrodendron</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	18	5
Yellow Carabeen (Carrobean) ( <i>Sloanea woollsi</i> ), Brush Mahogany (Red Carrobean) ( <i>Geissois benthami</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	23	8
Ivorywood ( <i>Siphonodon australe</i> ) .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	28	5
Flame Kurrajong (Flame Tree) ( <i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	18	5
Pink Poplar (Blush Cudgerie) (Maiden's Blush) ( <i>Euroschinus falcatus</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	14	11 —
Red Silky Oak (Beefwood) ( <i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> ) ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	21	5
Rose Mahogany ( <i>Dysoxylum fraserianum</i> ) .. ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	22	5
Rose Maple (Rose Walnut) (Pigeonberry Ash) ( <i>Cryptocarya erythroxylon</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	21	11
Sassafras ( <i>Daphnandra micrantha</i> ) ( <i>Doryphora sassafras</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	19	11
Silver Quandong ( <i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> ) .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	21	11
Southern Silky Oak ( <i>Grevillea robusta</i> ) .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	25	11
Tulip Plum (Burdekin Plum) ( <i>Pleiogynium solandri</i> )	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	23	5
White Walnut (Pepperberry) ( <i>Cryptocarya obovata</i> ) ..	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	21	9
Yellow Boxwood ( <i>Planchonella Pohlmanniana</i> )	All sizes .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	38	8
Scrubwood Species not elsewhere included in Forestry				
Sub-Department Log Price Lists—				
Light Scrubwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	14	11
Heavy Scrubwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane .. ..	18	5
Scrubwoods and Hardwoods .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Cairns .. ..	22	1
		F.o.r. Townsville .. ..	23	1
Hardwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane, Warwick and Gladstone ..	18	4
Hardwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Maryborough, Bundaberg and Toowoomba ..	17	10
Hardwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Rockhampton ..	18	10
Hardwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Townsville ..	23	1
Hardwoods .. .. .	6 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Mackay ..	18	10
Hoop Pine Ply .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane ..	34	6
Hoop Pine "A" Quality Logs .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane ..	27	6
Bunya Pine Logs .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane ..	25	0
Hoop Pine Tops .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane ..	17	0
Bunya Pine Tops .. .. .	7 ft. plus .. ..	F.o.r. Brisbane ..	15	6

## APPENDIX F.

## Constructional Timbers supplied during Financial Year 1949-50 under Forestry and Lumbering Operations.

Class of Timber.	Quantity.	Sales Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Hewn Crossings .. .. .	94,813 superficial feet	2,047	7	4
Sawn Crossings .. .. .	2,808 superficial feet	57	10	2
Headstocks, Longitudinals, Braces	23,536 superficial feet	550	11	6
Hewn Transoms .. .. .	113,103 superficial feet	2,817	8	6
Sawn Transoms .. .. .	1,434 superficial feet	33	16	3
Sawn Timber—scantlings	6,472 superficial feet	245	2	6
Decking .. .. .	16,552 superficial feet	635	8	9
Keel Logs .. .. .	1,961 superficial feet	30	2	0
Girders and Girder Logs .. .. .	24,522 lineal feet	8,217	14	5
Piles .. .. .	57,945 lineal feet	10,133	4	9
Poles .. .. .	2,942 lineal feet	482	3	8
Round and End Posts .. .. .	8,697 lineal feet	765	10	11
Sills .. .. .	905 lineal feet	256	19	6
Kerbing .. .. .	255 lineal feet	57	17	10
Split Posts and Rails .. .. .	50,895 pieces	5,986	11	3
Hewn Sleepers .. .. .	106,425 pieces	38,786	3	7
Sawn Sleepers .. .. .	3,927 pieces	1,130	19	10
Sleeper Blocks (as sleepers)	231,546 pieces	57,488	12	8
Total .. .. .	..	£129,723	5	5

## APPENDIX G.

## Comparative Statement of Expenditure for Year 1948-49 and 1949-50.

	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£
Revenue—		
Salaries .. .. .	111,738	123,585
Travelling and Incidentals .. .. .	11,121	14,445
Extra Living Allowances .. .. .	1,419	1,277
National Parks .. .. .	179	34,685
Fares, Printing, Stores, &c. .. .. .	5,837	3,842
Cash Equivalent Extended Leave (B. S. Smith) .. .. .	286	..
Cash Equivalent Extended Leave (W. H. Harding-Wilson) .. .. .	..	190
Loan—		
Reforestation .. .. .	641,994	807,574
Access Roads .. .. .	50,988	52,623
Acquisition of Land for Forestry Purposes .. .. .	15,907	16,447
Purchase of Plant .. .. .	..	16,413
Trust—		
Hardwood Supplies to Railway Department and Others .. .. .	78,034	112,140
Harvesting and Marketing Timber .. .. .	548,375	610,186
Treasury—		
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund—		
Reforestation .. .. .	50,500	62,000
National Parks .. .. .	34,864	..
Access Roads .. .. .	17,613	25,641
	*£1,568,855	*£1,881,048

\* Excluding Expenditure Rural Fires Board.





APPENDIX H—continued.

Reserves.	Reforestation.			Surveys.	Protection, Firefighting, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	Overhead Expenses.				Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.		
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.						Forest Experiment.	Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wc. Tit, &c.	Carts of Rations.			Camping Allowance.	Total Overhead.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
R. 3	342 11 3	669 1 1	..	..	246 17 6	1,867 14 2	396 2 10	451 1 10	3,973 8 8	1,306 19 6	1,009 1 7	145 10 3	507 11 3	3,039 3 0	7,032 11 8	
Pay Roll Tax Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 8 5	1,068 7 8	..	..	168 7 8	108 7 8	
Experiments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 8 5	75 8 5	
Firefighting and Patrol	..	..	..	..	..	48 2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 10 6	
Depot Stock and Drum Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 2 1	
	342 11 3	669 1 1	..	90 10 6	246 17 6	1,867 14 2	396 2 10	451 1 10	4,112 1 3	1,909 3 3	1,207 9 3	145 10 3	507 11 3	3,820 14 5	7,941 15 8	
FRASER ISLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.																
Pomona	2,840 8 3	570 13 5	739 3 1	..	15 8 5	5,516 13 9	6 6 0	263 7 1	9,351 6 7	3,061 0 5	3,085 15 9	0 14 2	664 2 10	6,821 13 2	10,202 19 9	
Trawinton	1 4 0	243 7 7	..	..	11 2 9	2,577 19 7	65 13 7	123 19 5	3,550 12 9	781 14 5	1,203 14 1	..	89 0 0	2,134 8 6	5,485 1 3	
Coonoo Creek	4,477 14 0	..	2,052 4 5	..	7 18 5	1,370 13 7	88 14 10	70 16 11	1,751 11 4	445 3 2	2,499 5 1	8 14 11	..	963 3 2	2,734 14 6	
R. 74	..	..	..	..	723 4 4	4,048 16 10	203 5 11	1,062 9 8	12,567 15 2	3,722 4 9	3,175 6 5	104 3 1	1,199 3 4	8,200 17 7	20,768 12 9	
R. 82/242	7,045 12 0	..	603 1 1	..	8 17 11	1,188 12 8	6 19 7	5,244 18 3	14,111 0 12	2,020 2 4	2,283 2 9	42 19 0	603 8 0	4,949 12 1	19,069 12 3	
R. 124	6,515 4 8	..	752 17 2	..	5 15 10	1,860 9 9	132 17 9	1,406 19 3	9,784 4 11	1,905 9 1	2,946 3 2	129 17 7	682 4 8	5,663 14 6	15,397 19 5	
R. 234	4,444 4 9	48 8 0	600 17 0	..	9 1 6	3,621 3 1	334 10 11	522 2 2	7,234 14 5	443 8 11	2,229 3 1	132 12 3	95 3 4	767 15 4	2,418 18 6	
R. 392	286 4 0	..	..	..	587 1 7	3,627 10 9	181 15 0	570 2 0	5,233 2 4	3,628 13 9	3,648 4 11	135 17 6	480 19 5	8,056 6 9	15,301 1 2	
R. 451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,454 6 8	1,822 5 8	..	..	3,903 9 3	9,436 11 7	
R. 502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 10	806 5 11	3 4 8	76 1 8	0 2 10	2 10	
R. 627	..	..	..	..	40 16 1	3,904 7 4	..	284 8 1	3,588 15 5	1,101 5 6	661 4 2	16 16 0	117 10 0	1,986 17 9	5,575 13 2	
Pay Roll Tax Administration	..	..	..	..	..	2,556 1 8	..	338 17 6	2,935 15 3	312 8 1	2,772 0 10	..	..	1,107 18 3	4,043 13 6	
Experiments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266 19 5	..	..	..	2,772 0 10	2,772 0 10	
Firefighting and Patrol	..	..	..	..	..	2,017 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266 19 5	1,266 19 5	
Depot Stock and Drum Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139 10 11	
Construction of Workshop, &c.	25,610 11 8	862 9 0	4,748 2 9	139 10 11	1,523 18 5	29,068 18 7	990 3 7	10,894 6 9	73,958 1 8	38,038 5 9	23,202 11 10	574 19 2	4,664 9 1	66,480 5 10	140,438 7 6	
	25,610 11 8	862 9 0	4,748 2 9	139 10 11	1,523 18 5	29,068 18 7	990 3 7	10,894 6 9	73,958 1 8	38,038 5 9	23,202 11 10	574 19 2	4,664 9 1	66,480 5 10	140,438 7 6	
INGLEWOOD WORKING PLAN AREA.																
R. 48	..	70 8 1	..	..	..	63 12 6	..	..	140 0 7	18 16 3	41 16 8	34 8 4	13 3 4	108 4 7	248 5 2	
R. 79	..	1,139 11 7	..	..	..	886 14 11	20 13 4	20 0 6	2,052 19 10	503 12 0	470 16 0	147 3 8	194 3 4	1,315 15 0	3,368 14 10	
R. 81	..	1,137 17 1	..	..	..	583 5 6 6	27 17 8	15 1 0	1,769 0 9	660 10 5	600 0 11	186 18 1	248 10 9	1,696 7 2	3,465 7 11	
R. 101	..	537 4 7	..	..	..	198 19 6	16 5 7	..	1,767 10 8	184 13 0	190 8 6	76 2 5	50 16 8	502 0 7	1,269 11 3	
R. 117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 5 1	47 10 6	8 19 2	4 11 3	2 14 1	2 14 1	
R. 120	..	..	..	..	..	66 15 5	24 11 7	4 10 0	66 15 5	22 5 1	47 10 6	8 19 2	4 11 3	83 6 5	150 1 10	
R. 122	..	168 2 8	..	..	..	411 19 6	..	..	609 12 9	246 0 7	131 3 3	68 13 6	29 11 8	475 9 0	1,085 1 9	
R. 125	..	352 16 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	352 16 7	17 17 4	18 10 6	0 4 6	1 5 0	17 17 4	370 13 11	
R. 132	..	..	..	..	..	68 18 4	..	..	68 18 4	13 10 6	1 12 5	0 4 6	1 5 0	16 12 5	80 10 9	
R. 134	..	237 1 8	..	..	..	197 0 7	24 4 11	5 13 7	464 0 9	172 0 2	129 17 3	98 3 0	41 10 0	441 10 5	905 11 2	
Pay Roll Tax Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446 4 4	208 10 0	..	..	268 10 0	268 10 0	
Experiments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446 4 4	446 4 4	
Firefighting and Patrol	..	..	..	..	..	177 5 4	..	..	177 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	177 5 4	
Depot Stock Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 15 5	
	..	3,649 2 8	..	27 15 5	..	2,649 11 7	119 13 1	45 14 1	6,491 16 5	2,217 9 8	1,831 15 6	620 10 8	584 1 5	5,303 17 3	11,795 13 8	





APPENDIX H—continued.

Reserves.	Reforestation.				Surveys.	Protection, Firefighting, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improve-ments.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	Overhead Expenses.				Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.						
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores, Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Cartage of Rations.	Camping Allowance.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16							
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
1,250 6 7	134 11 4	480 13 4	364 0 5	1,000 2 8	0 16 11	789 4 8	210 1 1	1,000 2 8	57 2 0	185 18 8	1 13 3	5 10 0	250 3 11	1,250 6 7							
546 9 10	4 2 5	480 13 4	273 6 9	1,000 2 8	1 7 6	275 3 8	183 15 11	1,000 2 8	43 2 11	70 10 2	12 8 0	10 1 8	136 2 9	546 9 10							
229 15 7	48 19 5	480 13 4	441 12 4	1,000 2 8	...	74 0 10	17 1 1	1,000 2 8	18 3 5	638 5 2	10 15 9	70 8 4	18 3 5	229 15 7							
4,028 5 6	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	2,213 13 0	62 10 1	2,213 13 0	516 15 2	37 3 5	...	...	38 1 1	4,028 5 6							
283 19 4	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	3 4 8	184 8 9	...	2,213 13 0	0 17 3	...	...	...	...	283 19 4							
3 4 8	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	9 8 10	...	...	2,213 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 8							
9 8 10	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	5 10 2	708 18 9	189 1 0	859 8 10	56 16 6	116 6 5	27 14 11	39 6 8	240 4 6	9 8 10							
1,099 6 2	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	956 2 9	374 2 0	1,972 11 1	775 3 6	725 19 0	124 10 11	174 18 7	1,800 12 0	1,099 6 2							
3,773 6 1	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	855 17 7	29 6 6	1,972 11 1	733 3 6	263 19 0	25 6 5	77 9 8	500 0 6	3,773 6 1							
1,690 12 7	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	523 13 9	212 4 6	1,972 11 1	1,333 5 6	461 5 4	27 7 9	51 7 4	820 5 11	1,690 12 7							
2,053 8 1	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	598 13 1	291 16 11	1,972 11 1	280 5 6	461 5 4	27 7 9	51 7 4	820 5 11	2,053 8 1							
7,479 3 2	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	182 1 10	2,090 6 4	910 7 1	1,405 10 8	1,478 2 11	500 10 11	587 14 11	480 16 8	2,873 12 6	7,479 3 2							
9,686 3 1	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	79 5 8	2,090 6 4	910 7 1	1,405 10 8	1,478 2 11	500 10 11	587 14 11	480 16 8	2,873 12 6	9,686 3 1							
31,258 15 9	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	883 7 0	6,185 15 3	533 16 10	2,435 12 11	1,516 11 9	3,822 15 11	670 10 3	1,481 15 4	8,460 14 5	31,258 15 9							
1,802 11 1	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	880 16 0	428 13 10	194 0 3	1,133 8 9	172 6 6	1,644 16 5	23 19 4	...	1,644 16 5	1,802 11 1							
1,644 16 5	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	724 8 3	...	1,133 8 9	Cr. 0 3 5	...	...	...	Cr. 0 3 5	1,644 16 5							
724 8 3	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	...	...	1,133 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	724 8 3							
1,172 10 6	...	...	...	1,000 2 8	...	...	...	1,172 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,172 10 6							
76,369 7 11	18,161 11 0	2,077 14 2	1,980 19 8	1,172 10 6	2,045 18 7	16,557 8 11	4,418 5 4	51,424 17 6	8,889 10 2	10,825 2 1	1,529 13 6	3,700 4 8	24,944 10 5	76,369 7 11							
108 16 1	168 10 11	...	54 10 3	...	0 8 7	25 14 8	2 14 3	306 4 6	27 14 11	59 3 2	2 10 0	27 13 4	117 1 5	423 5 11							
229 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	25 12 1	23 19 8	383 17 7	113 8 17	122 5 2	1 1 7 6	25 3 4	262 14 7	596 12 2							
311 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	10 1 11	10 1 11	10 1 11	0 13 3	17 9 2	...	1 1 8	19 4 1	29 6 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...	47 14 6	13 0 4	427 13 8	58 3 9	158 10 3	1 4 0	30 3 4	248 1 4	675 15 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171 3 1	54 15 10	1,283 4 5	200 2 4	383 18 0	61 6 0	125 1 8	770 8 0	2,053 12 5							
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,063 10 9	46 6 7	1,170 9 5	186 6 8	352 7 11	62 17 4	...	601 11 11	1,772 1 4							
...	...	...	...	...	...	86 17 8	-1 11 6	86 17 8	3 11 6	...	...	...	3 11 6	1,772 1 4							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 17 8							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 11 5							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 11 5							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312 11 7							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312 11 7							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 11 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77 11 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758 6 5							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758 6 5							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cr. 9 10 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cr. 9 10 0							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,280 12 3							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,464 7 4							
1,992 16 10	...	...	657 9 9	...	...	1,401 14 8	11 11 3	4,463 0 8	827 18 11	986 19 11	65 19 10	420 15 9	2,301 14 5	6,764 15 1							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 6 3							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 6 3							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 8							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 8							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9 9							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9 9							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621 12 10							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,621 12 10							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,092 15 2							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,571 5 7							

NORTH COAST WORKING PLAN AREA.

NORTH QUEENSLAND WORKING PLAN AREA.

ROCKHAMPTON WORKING PLAN AREA.



APPENDIX H—continued.

Reserves.	Reforestation:				Surveys.	Protection, Firefighting, &c.	Maintenance of Capital Improvements.	New Construction of Nurseries, Buildings, &c.	Total of Columns 2-9.	Overhead Expenses.				Total Overhead.	Reserve Total.
	Plantations.	Natural Regeneration.	Nursery Working and Maintenance.	Forest Experiment.						Stores Fodder, Supervision, &c.	Holidays, Wet Time, &c.	Cartage of Rations.	Camping Allowance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
R. 41	2,608 17 2		429 7 11		137 1 2	1,730 11 2	529 19 5	379 10 3	5,815 7 1	0 1 0	795 9 3	25 1 8	499 9 4	0 1 0	0 1 0
R. 263									5,815 7 1	1,926 16 4				3,246 16 7	9,062 3 8
R. 399									5,147 7	0 7 0				0 7 0	0 7 0
R. 444						641 4 10	59 10 5	51 6 5	752 1 8	188 18 9	156 19 5	48 2 3	48 11 8	485 12 1	1,187 13 9
R. 458									0 1 9	0 1 9	64 16 9	13 2 4	31 0 0	221 16 10	0 1 9
R. 574		7 19 0				695 10 5	33 19 10		737 9 3	112 17 9	273 5 9			273 5 9	659 6 1
Pay Roll Tax										117 13 4				117 13 4	273 5 9
Administration															117 13 4
Firefighting and Patrol						57 10 10			57 10 10						117 13 4
Experiments				25 5 10					25 5 10						117 13 4
Depot Stock Account										2,478 11 3				2,478 11 3	2,478 11 3
	2,608 17 2	7 19 0	429 7 11	25 5 10	137 1 2	3,124 17 3	623 9 8	436 11 3	7,393 9 3	4,823 7 2	1,290 11 2	81 6 3	579 1 0	6,774 5 7	14,167 14 10
Pay Roll Tax											169 9 1			169 9 1	169 9 1
Head Office—Administration										656 7 5				656 7 5	656 7 5
Experiments—Plantations															24 16 5
Radio Trials				24 16 5					24 16 5						24 16 5
Fares and Freights						149 9 9			149 9 9						149 9 9
Cartage															6,023 6 8
Stores Suspense Account										685 14 1					685 14 1
Storeroom Expenses										20,282 0 7					20,282 0 7
Collection and Storage of Seed										348 1 5					348 1 5
Surveys—Prints, Maps, and Mountings										626 5 0					626 5 0
Wages, Store					363 4 11				363 4 11						363 4 11
Depot Stock Account—Salisbury										Cr. 268 2 7					Cr. 268 2 7
Drum Account—Ipswich Road										Cr. 61 0 0					Cr. 61 0 0
Workers' Compensation											11,822 8 2				11,822 8 2
				24 16 5	363 4 11	149 9 9			537 11 1	29,117 3 1	11,991 17 3			41,109 0 4	41,109 0 4
Grand Totals	173,872 14 11	25,486 0 1	25,763 15 6	5,131 10 7	8,408 10 11	158,522 0 1	16,253 0 1	52,752 5 0	496,180 17 2	218,809 12 10	140,627 13 5	7,480 15 9	38,465 9 3	403,383 16 3	569,573 13 5

WARWICK WORKING PLAN AREA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

## APPENDIX I.

## Areas of Plantations Established.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve No.	Eucalypts. (Acres.)		Softwoods. (Acres.)		Other Species. (Acres.)		All Species. (Acres.)	
		1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.	1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.	1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.	1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	283	..	222.0	236.0	3,867.4	..	..	236.0	4,089.4
	289	..	246.9	11.0	2,794.0	..	9.0	11.0	3,049.9
	120	..	75.0	172.0	1,339.8	..	..	172.0	1,414.8
	379	..	..	146.0	276.0	..	..	146.0	276.0
	257	..	104.5	118.0	1,710.1	..	..	118.0	1,814.6
	299	..	20.0	57.0	1,591.5	..	..	57.0	1,611.5
	151	..	..	42.0	349.0	..	..	42.0	349.0
	509	..	..	119.0	1,017.9	..	..	119.0	1,017.9
	258	..	..	162.0	418.0	..	..	162.0	418.0
	328	..	..	40.0	40.0	..	..	40.0	40.0
..	..	668.4	1,103.0	13,403.7	..	9.0	1,103.0	14,081.1	
Fraser Island	3	..	161.0	..	749.5	..	..	..	910.5
Kilcoy	893	..	142.5	..	1.5	..	..	..	144.0
	137	..	2.5	..	721.2	..	..	..	723.7
	207	..	13.0	195.0	798.0	..	..	195.0	811.0
..	..	158.0	195.0	1,520.7	..	..	195.0	1,678.7	
Gympie	392	..	..	88.0	893.5	..	..	88.0	893.5
	502	..	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	60.0
	393	17.0	350.0	..	..	..	..	17.0	350.0
	234	..	54.0	..	..	..	..	..	54.0
	124	..	..	89.0	1,201.2	..	..	89.0	1,201.2
	242	..	..	139.0	1,296.0	..	..	139.0	1,296.0
	Pomona	233.0	653.0	..	..	..	..	233.0	653.0
	* (1) Coon- doo Ck	..	..	261.0	261.0	..	..	261.0	261.0
	..	250.0	1,117.0	577.0	3,651.7	..	..	827.0	4,768.7
	Kilkivan	355	..	8.0	..	127.5	..	..	..
220		..	..	49.4	915.2	..	..	49.4	915.2
298		..	77.4	147.0	1,445.8	..	..	147.0	1,523.2
154		..	14.0	114.0	274.6	..	..	114.0	288.6
138		..	5.0	..	185.0	..	..	..	190.0
97-99		..	0.7	54.0	160.0	..	..	54.0	160.7
..		..	105.1	364.4	3,108.1	..	..	364.4	3,213.2
Mackay	12	..	..	..	30.5	..	..	..	30.5
Maryborough	* (2) 915	..	..	565.5	923.5	..	..	565.5	923.5
Bundaberg	837- 832	..	..	..	40.0	..	..	..	40.0
Many Peaks	95	..	..	131.2	1,284.2	..	..	131.2	1,284.2
	67	..	..	39.0	88.4	..	..	39.0	88.4
..	..	..	170.2	1,372.6	..	..	170.2	1,372.6	
Mary Valley	135	..	6.0	440.0	6,261.7	..	1.3	440.0	6,269.0
	435	..	2.0	238.0	3,046.7	..	..	238.0	3,048.7
	256	..	..	..	134.2	..	..	..	134.2
	274	..	..	82.0	411.8	..	..	82.0	411.8
..	..	8.0	760.0	9,854.4	..	1.3	760.0	9,863.7	
North Coast	561	..	..	..	1,187.0	..	..	..	1,187.0
	589	..	12.0	..	3,025.5	..	..	..	3,037.5
	611	..	377.8	..	..	..	..	..	377.8
	318	..	175.0	..	43.5	..	..	..	218.5
	583	..	48.0	..	..	..	..	..	48.0
	249	..	..	934.0	1,507.7	..	..	934.0	1,507.7
	* (3) 638	..	..	1.0	72.0	..	..	1.0	72.0
	Por Durundur	..	..	612.8	935.0	5,835.7	..	..	935.0
North Queensland..	185	..	..	..	76.2	..	16.1	..	92.3
	191	..	37.7	..	435.5	..	18.1	..	491.3
	194	..	..	..	29.0	..	..	..	29.0
	310	..	13.8	..	392.9	..	360.0	..	766.7
	418	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	4.0
..	..	51.5	..	933.6	..	398.2	..	1,333.3	
Rockhampton	20	..	..	131.4	138.4	..	..	131.4	138.4

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

## Areas of Plantations Established.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve No.	Eucalypts. (Acres.)		Softwoods. (Acres.)		Other Species. (Acres.)		All Species. (Acres.)	
		1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.	1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.	1949-50.	To 30th June 1950.	1949-50.	To 30th June, 1950.
Warwick .. ..	263	..	0.3	174.0	1,495.0	..	18.5	174.0	1,513.8
Experimental Areas									
Imbil .. ..	135	..	4.0	..	47.5	..	9.7	..	61.2
Maryborough ..	..	..	..	..	5.0	..	..	..	5.0
Fraser Island ..	3	..	..	..	8.0	..	..	..	8.0
Dalby .. ..	4	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	0.2
Dalby .. ..	93	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	1.0
Gympie .. ..	451	..	..	..	17.9	..	..	..	17.9
Bribie Island ..	603	..	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	0.7
	..	..	4.0	..	80.3	..	9.7	..	94.0
Grand Totals ..	..	250.0	2,886.1	4,975.5	43,137.7	..	436.7	5,225.5	46,460.5

\* Acreage planted (1) Coondoo Creek to 17-6-1950.  
(2) Tuan Creek to 25-5-1950.  
(3) Beerburum to 17-6-1950.

## APPENDIX J.

## Areas of Natural Forest Treated.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve No.	Eucalypts. (Acres.)			Softwoods. (Acres.)			Other Species. (Acres.)			All Species. (Acres.)
		Treated 1949-50.	First Treatment 1949-50.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.	Treated 1949-50.	First Treatment 1949-50.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.	Treated 1949-50.	First Treatment 1949-50.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.
Brisbane	69	285	..	1,548	..	..	..	..	..	1,548	
	1,376	359	50	1,616	..	..	..	..	..	1,616	
	215	175	..	925	..	..	..	..	..	925	
	702	350	350	2,822	..	..	..	..	..	2,822	
	494	209	..	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	1,040	
	446	..	..	980	..	..	..	..	..	980	
	667	63	..	914	..	..	..	..	..	914	
	309	..	..	2,444	..	..	..	..	..	2,444	
	1,355	..	..	1,625	..	..	..	..	..	1,625	
727	77	77	732	..	..	..	..	..	732		
Totals	..	1,518	477	14,646	..	..	..	..	..	14,646	
Brisbane Valley and Nanango	283	..	..	2,149	..	..	747	..	..	2,936	
	289	..	..	32	..	..	25	..	..	57	
	257	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	66	191	
	151	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	..	337	
	299	..	..	50	..	..	332	..	..	382	
	509	..	..	1,616	..	..	51	..	..	1,667	
	527	..	..	5,045	..	..	..	..	..	5,045	
	528	1,616	1,616	1,616	..	..	..	..	..	1,616	
	Totals	..	1,616	1,616	10,633	..	..	1,492	..	106	12,231
Bundaberg	169	..	..	..	..	..	9,902	..	..	9,902	
	80 etc.	48	..	9,060	..	..	..	..	..	9,060	
	191	3,509	2,010	12,589	..	..	..	..	..	12,589	
	864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	723	..	..	564	..	..	..	..	..	564	
	832	3,561	2,872	9,241	..	..	..	..	..	9,241	
Totals	..	7,118	4,882	31,454	..	..	9,902	..	..	41,356	
Clermont	117	899	..	10,820	..	..	..	..	..	10,820	
	127	1,403	..	18,370	..	..	..	..	..	18,370	
Totals	..	2,302	..	29,190	..	..	..	..	..	29,190	
Dalby	93	965	..	14,721	125	..	1,124	..	..	15,845	
	141	..	..	802	..	..	..	..	..	802	
	4	28	..	6,485	6	6	6	..	..	6,491	
	83	227	..	5,637	..	..	..	..	..	5,637	
	78	..	..	1,130	1,704	367	41,646	..	..	42,776	
	34	..	..	1,270	..	..	2,496	..	..	3,766	
	150	..	..	..	30	30	6,652	..	..	6,652	
	139	..	..	950	..	..	274	..	..	1,224	
	16M	..	..	5,229	1,618	1,588	23,063	..	..	28,292	
	127	..	..	..	..	..	765	..	..	765	
	126	..	..	..	300	150	3,600	..	..	3,600	
	154	..	..	..	2,155	2,155	28,517	..	..	28,517	
	58	..	..	..	..	..	1,865	..	..	1,865	
	60	..	..	..	..	..	2,265	..	..	2,265	
	328	..	..	..	..	..	305	..	..	305	
	155	..	..	..	80	80	1,537	..	..	1,537	
	16B	325	325	544	..	..	..	..	..	544	
106	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	38		
Totals	..	1,545	325	36,806	6,018	4,376	114,115	..	..	150,921	
Fraser Island	3	287	195	15,936	700	370	3,956	..	..	19,892	
Inglewood	79	..	..	..	1,503	1,503	30,470	..	..	30,470	
	122	..	..	..	323	..	19,145	..	..	19,145	
	117	..	..	9,661	..	..	..	..	..	9,661	
	101	..	..	10,024	384	..	540	..	..	10,564	
	134	..	..	..	553	358	15,060	..	..	15,060	
	81	1,597	705	3,511	..	..	..	..	..	3,511	
	76	..	..	2,440	..	..	..	..	..	2,440	
	48	..	..	..	109	109	4,068	..	..	4,068	
	136	..	..	..	..	..	1,528	..	..	1,528	
	132	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	207	
	120	..	..	298	..	..	515	..	..	813	
Totals	..	1,597	705	26,141	2,872	1,970	71,326	..	..	97,467	
Kilcoy	370	787	500	3,182	..	..	..	..	..	3,182	
	893	370	..	2,557	..	..	..	..	..	2,557	
	637	..	..	1,168	..	..	..	..	..	1,168	
Totals	..	1,157	500	6,907	..	..	..	..	..	6,907	

## APPENDIX J.—continued.

## Areas of Natural Forest Treated—continued.

Working Plan Area.	Reserve No.	Eucalypts. (Acres.)			Softwoods. (Acres.)			Other Species. (Acres.)			All Species. (Acres.)
		Treated 1949-50.	First Treatment 1949-50.	Total as at 30th June 1950.	Treated 1949-50.	First Treatment 1949-50.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.	Treated 1949-50.	First Treatment 1949-50.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.	Total as at 30th June, 1950.
Kilkivan .. ..	221	420	..	1,730	..	..	560	..	..	..	2,290
	220	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	155
	355	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	40
	26	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	150
	494	..	..	1,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,350
	24/12	702	702	19,935	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,935
	424/7	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Totals .. ..	..	1,122	702	23,095	..	..	905	..	..	..	24,000
Many Peaks .. ..	28	..	..	6,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,711
	150	..	..	1,811	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,811
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	8,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,522
Maryborough .. ..	287	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	240
	435	2,418	759	16,158	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,158
	59	..	..	1,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147
	62	1,992	675	5,992	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,992
	12	1,196	..	5,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,130
	390	2,836	596	17,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,660
	8	714	..	13,521	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,521
	27	..	..	7,736	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,736
1	..	..	1,639	..	..	272	..	..	..	1,911	
Totals .. ..	..	9,156	2,030	68,983	..	..	512	..	..	..	69,495
Mary Valley .. ..	135	..	..	159	..	..	277	..	..	..	436
	435	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	55	125
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	159	..	..	347	..	..	55	561
North Coast .. ..	318	480	480	4,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,310
	313	..	..	1,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824
	583	..	..	1,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,455
	445	160	160	3,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,772
	249	..	..	1,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,299
	60	..	..	1,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,410
	611	..	..	2,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,223
	589	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	108	..	..	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750
	173	342	138	2,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,907
	531	..	..	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
Totals .. ..	..	982	778	21,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,298
Gympie .. ..	393	..	..	3,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,020
	234	30	..	1,730	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,730
	502	..	..	1,568	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,568
	627	50	..	2,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,355
	700	..	..	3,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,672
	124	..	..	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	770
	959	312	312	793	..	..	..	..	..	..	793
950/1	280	280	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	
Totals .. ..	..	672	592	14,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,588
North Queensland .. ..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53
	194	..	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	128
	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	43
	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
	245	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	339
	243	..	..	1,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,457
	185	..	..	..	81	48	169	..	..	55	224
	438	..	10	1,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170
	343	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Totals .. ..	..	..	10	3,341	81	48	169	..	..	299	3,809
Warwick .. ..	444	..	..	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,700
	574	13	..	4,022	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,022
Totals .. ..	..	13	..	6,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,722
Grand Totals .. ..	..	29,085	12,812	318,421	9,671	6,764	202,724	..	..	460	521,605

## APPENDIX K.

## Summary of Forest Survey Work—Year ended 30th June, 1950.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Class 1—INSPECTIONS OF VACANT CROWN LAND AND TIMBER RESERVES.		
343, 353 .. .. .	Meunga .. .. .	3,724
915 .. .. .	Poona .. .. .	90,000
Pors. 30, 34 .. .. .	Combabula .. .. .	2,285
Por. 209 .. .. .	Bribie .. .. .	19
Pors. 442, 451 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	95
Pors. 719, 686 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	141
Por. 418 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	40
	Total .. .. .	96,304
Class 2—ASSESSMENT SURVEYS.		
6 .. .. .	Riflemead .. .. .	3,120
Vacant Lands .. .. .	Alcock, Ongera .. .. .	5,894
Vacant Lands .. .. .	Palmerston .. .. .	2,441
311 .. .. .	Durundur .. .. .	1,367
54 .. .. .	Bania (proceeding) .. .. .	4,639
Redford Holding (part) .. .. .	Redford, Sunnyside .. .. .	62,140
Hillside Holding (part) .. .. .	Hillside, Copland .. .. .	12,700
Pors. 2, 4 (parts) .. .. .	Karil .. .. .	6,755
Pors. 21, 22 .. .. .	Tinowon .. .. .	33,225
Pors. 2, 3, 5, 6 .. .. .	Jarra .. .. .	14,719
Pors. 26, 816, 178v, etc. .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	170
Pors. 275 to 277 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	77
Por. 70v .. .. .	Canning .. .. .	73
Pors. 435, 4, 13 .. .. .	Toorbul .. .. .	12
Por. 71v .. .. .	Durundur .. .. .	110
Shinglehut Holding .. .. .	Pelham, Quandong .. .. .	17,895
Por. 57 .. .. .	Garioch .. .. .	194
Pors. 156v, 161v, 163v, 161 .. .. .	Noosa .. .. .	347
Pors. 137v, 438 .. .. .	Tuchekoi .. .. .	319
Pors. 15v, 16v, 19v .. .. .	Glady .. .. .	388
Pors. 44v, 46v, 50v, 60v, 69v, 76v, 77v .. .. .	Glady .. .. .	760
Por. 263 (part) .. .. .	Bellenden Ker .. .. .	457
Por. 363 (part) .. .. .	Bellenden Ker .. .. .	325
	Total .. .. .	168,127
Class 3—INTENSIVE CONTOUR AND ASSESSMENT SURVEY.		
67 .. .. .	Bulburin (proceeding) .. .. .	..
Vacant Land .. .. .	Conondale .. .. .	5,950
	Total .. .. .	5,950

## COMPARTMENT, FIREBREAK OR SOIL SURVEYS.

Reserve.	Parish.	Type.	Area in Acres.
915 .. .. .	Poona .. .. .	Compartment and soil ..	2,256
Vacant Land .. .. .	Goomborian .. .. .	Compartment and soil ..	6,840
393 .. .. .	Woondum .. .. .	Compartment .. .. .	10,015
638 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	Soil .. .. .	3,315
611 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	Soil .. .. .	3,323
589 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	Compartment and soil ..	800
484 .. .. .	Beerwah .. .. .	Compartment and soil ..	100
278 .. .. .	Hercules .. .. .	Amendment .. .. .	..
951 .. .. .	Traveston .. .. .	Compartment .. .. .	1,126
		Total .. .. .	27,775

## APPENDIX K—continued.

## Summary of Forest Survey Work—Year ended 30th June, 1950.

## FOREST INVENTORY SURVEY.

Reserve.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
385 .. .. .	Amoolee .. .. .	1,600
328 .. .. .	Tinowon, Amoolee (balance) .. .. .	7,425
368 .. .. .	Combabula .. .. .	9,442
57 .. .. .	Delger .. .. .	4,974
46 (part) .. .. .	Delger .. .. .	14,250
46 (part) .. .. .	Bembil .. .. .	22,393
54 .. .. .	Bembil .. .. .	6,880
56 .. .. .	Ballon .. .. .	12,000
302, 61 .. .. .	Nudley, Ballon (proceeding) .. .. .	..
435, 958 .. .. .	Gundiah .. .. .	18,256
57 .. .. .	St. Mary (proceeding) .. .. .	..
257 .. .. .	Cooyar .. .. .	..
299 .. .. .	Avoca .. .. .	..
509 .. .. .	Crows Nest .. .. .	..
263 .. .. .	Pikedale .. .. .	..
137 .. .. .	Yabba .. .. .	..
207 .. .. .	Monsildale .. .. .	..
	Total .. .. .	97,220

## MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

Reserve No. and Parish.	Compartment No.	Logging Area.	Type.
220 Kilkivan .. .. .	19, 20 .. .. .	Gap .. .. .	Falling
256 Imbil .. .. .	1 .. .. .	Dwyer .. .. .	Planting, roads
435 Kandanga .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Road centre line
951 Traveston .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Fire tower
959 Tewantin .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Fire tower
951 Poona .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Theodolite control
135 Cambroon .. .. .	5, 6 .. .. .	Allan .. .. .	.. .. .
135 Brooloo .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	"M" road traverse
67 Bulburin .. .. .	3 .. .. .	Archibald .. .. .	Falling
95 New Cannindah .. .. .	5, 6, 7 .. .. .	McNae .. .. .	Falling
638 Beerwah .. .. .	1 to 9 .. .. .	Burrum .. .. .	Extraction routes
137 Yabba .. .. .	.. .. .	Eastern, Occupation .. .. .	Firebreak
137 Yabba .. .. .	.. .. .	Winch .. .. .	Falling
298 Gallangowan .. .. .	.. .. .	Porter, Pungun .. .. .	Firebreak
120 Neumgna .. .. .	.. .. .	Pocket, Neumgna .. .. .	Firebreak and road
120 Tarong .. .. .	.. .. .	Dean .. .. .	Compartment and breaks
151 Tureen .. .. .	.. .. .	West Barker .. .. .	Scrub-falling
289 Cooyar .. .. .	.. .. .	Yarraman .. .. .	Scrub-falling
299 Avoca .. .. .	.. .. .	Nanango, Avoca, Tom Tom .. .. .	Firebreaks
316 Cooyar .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Firebreaks
328-9 Avoca .. .. .	.. .. .	Bunya .. .. .	Falling
379 Cooyar .. .. .	.. .. .	Grimstone .. .. .	Falling and breaks
283 Colinton .. .. .	4-8, 10B, 12 to 14 .. .. .	Wallaby .. .. .	Falling, etc.
283 Colinton .. .. .	20 .. .. .	Muddy South .. .. .	Falling, etc.
283 Colinton .. .. .	.. .. .	Penning, Back Creek .. .. .	Scrub edge firebreak
283 Colinton .. .. .	.. .. .	Opossum, Emu Creek .. .. .	Firebreak, etc.
257 Cooyar .. .. .	4, 13 to 16 .. .. .	Googa .. .. .	Roads, falling, etc.
258 Cooyar .. .. .	4, 5 .. .. .	Binga .. .. .	Firelines, falling
453 Gundiah .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Boundaries

## APPENDIX L.

## State Forests, Timber Reserves, and National Parks at 30th June, 1950.

L.A.D.	State Forests.			Timber Reserves.			National Parks.		
	No.	Area.		No.	Area.		No.	Area.	
		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.		A.	R. P.
Atherton .. .. .	12	49,054	1 30	8	60,509	2 26	5	3,552	2 0
Bowen .. .. .	..	..	..	8	99,300	0 0	35	114,467	0 0
Brisbane .. .. .	65	212,979	3 23	43	68,874	3 1	37	76,975	3 35
Bundaberg .. .. .	26	127,264	2 0	35	138,343	3 19	..	..	..
Cairns .. .. .	7	108,985	0 36	14	488,873	2 0	20	92,300	3 24
Charleville .. .. .	..	..	..	2	20,037	0 0	..	..	..
Charters Towers .. .. .	..	..	..	2	125,550	0 0	..	..	..
Clermont .. .. .	2	126,500	0 0	4	49,065	2 35	..	..	..
Cloneuray .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4,290	0 0	..	..	..
Cooktown .. .. .	..	..	..	8	623,510	0 0	7	10,691	0 0
Dalby .. .. .	32	860,618	2 2	11	68,033	1 25	1	13,100	0 0
Gayndah .. .. .	1	4,790	0 0	14	52,562	0 19	..	..	..
Gladstone .. .. .	5	35,490	0 0	25	86,653	3 14	4	230	0 0
Goondiwindi .. .. .	4	131,870	1 0	1	3,170	0 0	..	..	..
Gympie .. .. .	44	291,936	1 30	23	72,643	1 9	5	922	2 7
Herberton .. .. .	9	73,959	3 29	9	70,477	0 24	5	3,361	3 28
Ingham .. .. .	1	43,620	0 0	3	68,890	0 0	3	1,835	0 0
Inglewood .. .. .	14	185,393	3 35	4	8,407	1 8	..	..	..
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	12	404,903	2 18	20	105,987	1 31
Ipswich .. .. .	30	160,997	1 24	23	66,337	3 0	3	5,044	0 0
Jundah .. .. .	..	..	..	1	25,600	0 0	..	..	..
Mackay .. .. .	1	18,450	0 0	19	148,995	0 0	55	147,516	0 29
Maryborough .. .. .	68	682,643	3 21	29	32,958	3 33	4	8,185	0 0
Monto .. .. .	9	196,130	3 20	12	75,133	2 32	..	..	..
Nanango .. .. .	46	219,733	2 34	12	8,157	0 19	1	9,605	2 18
Rockhampton .. .. .	7	172,418	1 0	14	101,103	2 22	16	2,813	2 0
Roma .. .. .	10	89,434	3 22	1	8,600	0 0	..	..	..
Springsure .. .. .	..	..	..	3	49,276	0 0	1	65,000	0 0
Stanthorpe .. .. .	1	6,780	0 0	..	..	..	6	12,604	3 0
St. George .. .. .	..	..	..	1	3,072	0 0	..	..	..
Taroom .. .. .	3	22,186	0 0	5	48,864	2 0	..	..	..
Toowoomba .. .. .	22	256,986	1 18	16	28,079	1 19	5	3,214	3 0
Townsville .. .. .	1	23,123	0 0	2	17,199	1 31	2	62,360	0 0
	420	4,101,347	2 4	365	3,127,472	2 34	235	739,768	0 12

At 30th June, 1950—

Total area reserved for—

State Forests .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.	R. P.
Timber Reserves .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,127,472	2 34
National Parks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739,768	0 12
Total Reservations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,968,588	1 10





## APPENDIX N.

## Expenditure, Surveys, year ended 30th June, 1950.

## PARTICULARS OF SURVEY—

## Harvesting and Marketing Project—

	£.	s.	d.
Survey-Prints, Maps, and Mountings—Miscellaneous .. .. .	363	4	11
Forest Inventory Survey, Brisbane .. .. .	6	11	7
Forest Inventory Survey, Brisbane Valley .. .. .	770	13	3
Class 2 Surveys Reserve 54, Bania, Bundaberg .. .. .	462	18	9
Forest Inventory Surveys, Dalby .. .. .	5,348	4	6
Class 2 Surveys, Redford Holding, Dalby .. .. .	938	19	8
Class 1 Surveys, Fraser Island .. .. .	3	3	10
Compartment Surveys, Reserve 393, Gympie .. .. .	4	0	6
Forest Inventory Survey, Gympie .. .. .	0	18	0
Forest Inventory Survey, Kileoy .. .. .	457	4	10
Forest Inventory Survey, Reserve 435, Gundiah, Maryborough .. .. .	272	9	0
Forest Inventory Survey, Mary Valley .. .. .	13	3	5
Class 3 Surveys, Conondale, Mary Valley .. .. .	1,970	18	5
Forest Inventory Survey, North Queensland .. .. .	86	4	9
Class 2 Surveys, Reserve 353, Ongeru .. .. .	2,202	17	3
Class 2 Surveys, Reserve 30, Riflemead .. .. .	2,758	14	11
Class 1 Surveys, Reserve 353, Meunga .. .. .	1,101	17	0
Cardwell Survey Camp .. .. .	0	12	6
Forest Inventory Survey, Warwick .. .. .	568	15	1
	<u>£17,331</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

## Reforestation Branch Projects—

As Detailed in Appendix H. .. .. . 8,408 10 11

Total Expenditure .. .. . £25,740 3 1

## APPENDIX O.

## Distribution of Personnel, 30th June, 1950.

Salaried Officers .. .. .	293
Other Employees .. .. .	2,186
	<u>2,479</u>