



An Australian Government Initiative



Guide to using the Farm Forestry & Agroforestry Reference Library database

**A report for the RIRDC/Land & Water Australia/FWPRDC/MDBC
Joint Venture Agroforestry Program
by Jacki Schirmer and Rosemary Lott**

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Foreword

This publication provides a guide to using the *Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library* (FFARL) database. The contents of the database (a brief overview), database user instructions and the keywords used in the database are outlined. The FFARL database is available on CD, and can also be downloaded from both the RIRDC website (www.rirdc.gov.au/reports) and the Farm Forest Line website (www.farmforestline.com.au/). The CD contains the FFARL database, this User Guide, and a list of useful databases and online indexes of publications, Australian websites and international websites which provide research and research related information on agroforestry and farm forestry. (The latter is available separately as RIRDC Publication No 04/061.) Together these resources provide farm forestry practitioners, extension officers and researchers with a good starting point for locating information relevant to agroforestry and farm forestry, and identifying what research has been done.

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This report, a new addition to RIRDC's diverse range of over 1000 research publications, forms part of our Agroforestry and Farm Forestry R&D program, which aims to integrate sustainable and productive agroforestry within Australian farming systems.

Most of our publications are available for viewing, downloading or purchasing online through our website:

- downloads at www.rirdc.gov.au/fullreports/index.html
- purchases at www.rirdc.gov.au/eshop

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- Australian Forest Growers, for contribution of a significant amount of data for the project
- the producers of *Agroforestry News*, for contribution of publications for inclusion in the database
- all the individual practitioners, extension officers and researchers who were willing to give time to the project by sending information on their publications, projects and on their opinions about current needs and directions in agroforestry/farm forestry research in Australia.

Terminology

Throughout this report, the terms 'agroforestry' and 'farm forestry' are used interchangeably. Both are defined as meaning 'commercial non-industrial tree growing'.

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1. Contents of the Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library database

The *Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library* is a database that contains references to publications, non-published reports and research projects on farm forestry and agroforestry in Australia. It provides reference details (citation), the location to obtain a copy of the publication, keywords, and sometimes the text of abstracts or summaries of publications.

Farm forestry and agroforestry are defined as any of various forms of 'commercial non-industrial tree planting'. This is a definition which sits relatively in the middle of the continuum of types of tree planting that are undertaken in Australia. The database does not in general give references relating to non-commercial tree planting or industrial-scale plantations, or farm forestry and agroforestry outside Australia.

A wide range of farm forestry and agroforestry topics is covered, including social, economic, environmental, silvicultural and other research¹.

The *Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library* references various types of publications, and research projects, including:

- academic and non-academic books on agroforestry and farm forestry in Australia
- articles published in refereed academic journals
- articles published in non-refereed journals
- conference proceedings containing papers on agroforestry and farm forestry in Australia
- papers presented at conferences, workshops and meetings
- unpublished reports produced by various research, government and industry sector organisations
- videos, CD-ROMs and other non-written forms of research and information
- research projects on agroforestry and farm forestry not already included in the Infoscan databases (accessible at www.infoscan.com.au).

¹ For a detailed description of the development of the database, including the methods used to find citations for inclusion in the database, please see the report 'Information availability and needs in agroforestry: Report of the *Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library* project'. The report is available from RIRDC on Ph 02 6272 4819, email rirdc@rirdc.gov.au or go to the website www.rirdc.gov.au

The Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library is not a comprehensive list of research articles or extension material but does include a wide range of publications. It has focused on conference papers and unpublished reports, as these are less commonly found in other databases. It includes all articles from *Australian Forest Grower* and *Agroforestry News*, to 2003.

The database also provides, where possible, the actual location of the publication – for example, the URL of a publication that is available on the web, or the name of a library or libraries which hold copies of the publication.

The following are ways of following up a reference that has been identified in the database:

- if the reference is a journal, try searching nearby libraries to see if they hold that journal. Many journals also maintain websites from which it is possible to download journal articles for a fee. Try finding the journal website to see if you can access the journal article from there if it is not available in a nearby library
- a separate 'List of Authors' is included, accessible from the front page (Main Menu) of the Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library database. This provides contact details for many of the authors of references included in the Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library
- if the reference is a conference paper or proceedings, it may be difficult to obtain the proceedings. Try contacting the organisation which produced the conference proceedings or hosted the conference to obtain a copy, or contact the author of the paper you are trying to find to see if they can help you obtain a copy.

Where can I go to look for information not in the database?

There are many existing databases and websites which provide information on research and research related information not included in the Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library database.

A list of useful farm forestry and agroforestry related websites in Australia and internationally is included on the CD containing the Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library database, and is also available for download from the RIRDC website (publication number 04/061).

2. Using the database

How to install the FFARL database

This database requires Microsoft Access 2000 or a more recent version to run. Whether the database is obtained by download from the RIRDC web site and by purchasing the CD, the version will provide a self-extracting zip file called **FFARLsetup.exe**. When you activate this file, it will install both the FFARL database and the FFARL User Guide in the directory c:/FFARL. You can now open the database. Make sure that the User Guide and FFARL database remain stored in the same directory at all times, as they refer to each other during operation of the database.

Installation:

1. double-click on the file FFARLsetup.exe. A WinZip Self-Extractor dialog box will appear
2. click on the *Unzip* button. A message will appear to tell you that the files have been unzipped successfully
3. click on *OK* to close the message
4. click on the *Close* button to close the WinZip Self-Extractor dialog box.

To create a shortcut to the database on your desktop:

1. minimise all open programs so that you can see the desktop
2. right-click on an empty space on your desktop and select *New > Shortcut*
3. enter the location as C:\FFARL\FFARL.mde and click on the *Next* button
4. enter the name as FFARL Database and click on the *Finish* button.

Database user instructions

Open the database from within Microsoft Access, or by double-clicking on the FFARL.mde file name in your Document listing. The main menu of the FFARL database will appear.

On the Main Menu of the database are five buttons:

1. *Search publications* – this is the main function of the database. The button takes you to the Search form. Instructions are given below
2. *View authors* – takes you to a form which lists the names and contact details for authors who have agreed to be contacted about farm forestry. You can scroll through the names in the Listbox on the left hand side of the Authors form, and then click on the author whose details you wish to view. Please only contact them if a publication cannot be obtained from another source, or if you require further information regarding the article you have just read

3. *User Guide* – takes you to the FFARL User Guide which you are currently reading
4. *Developer Information* – takes you to a form showing who developed the different stages of the database
5. *Exit database* – this button exits both the FFARL database, and Microsoft Access.

When you close or exit each of the secondary forms listed above, you will be returned to the FFARL Main Menu (except for the *Exit database* button).

To search for publications (citations):

After clicking on *Search publications* on the Main Menu, you will be taken to the Search form.

1. At the top of the Search form (screen), is the box *Search terms*: type in the word/s or phrase that you want to search in the database. *Search terms* is not case sensitive. The use of keywords is outlined in the next section of this report
2. Make sure you select one of the buttons *All words* (default), *Any word* or *Exact phrase*. The search will then look for publications which have, respectively, all words in the text but not necessarily beside each other; one or more of the words you chose within the text; or only the exact phrase in the text searched. If you choose the *All words* or *Any word* option, the search will not search for “stopwords” such as ‘And’, ‘Or’, ‘Also’, ‘These’.
3. *Search in*: Select which part of the citation and associated information you would like to search. The options are:
 - title (default)
 - author/s
 - year of publication
 - type of publication (journal, conference proceedings, book, report, newsletter article, magazine)
 - rest of reference (i.e. the details given for publisher and name of conference proceedings)
 - keywords (almost all citations have keywords allocated to them)
 - location/s (name of a library, or URL)
 - abstract/description (about half of the citations have an abstract or summary description associated with them).

An example of a search is given below. The citations given are theoretical, to demonstrate the different results achieved:

- *Search terms*: thinning and pruning
- *Search in*: Abstract/description and title

If you choose:

- *All words* – both ‘thinning’ and ‘pruning’ will occur in the abstract/description or title, but not necessarily beside each other, e.g. the citation “The effect of pruning on canopy leaf area and need for thinning” would be retrieved
- *Any word* – one or more of the words occurs in the abstract or title – either thinning or pruning, e.g. both citations “Pruning blackwood” and “Thinning *Eucalyptus grandis*” would be retrieved
- *Exact phrase* – only text which has “thinning and pruning” as consecutive words, e.g. “Thinning and pruning to produce high quality clearwood” would be retrieved.

Other buttons on the search form:

- *Search* – click on this button to start the search. The search results will appear in the grey box in the lower half of the screen
- *Reset* – clear the current search, ready to start a new search.

Once you have a search on-screen:

- *Record*: Below the search results, at the bottom left hand side of the Search form, is a scroll bar where you can see the total number of citations found, and where you are in the list. You can also scroll through the citations by clicking on the large scroll bar along the right hand edge of the Search form

Only the citation details (title, author, year, rest of reference and publication type) are shown in the Search screen. If you wish to read the location, keywords or abstract/description for each individual citation, you need to use either of the *View* or *Print* buttons on the right hand side of each citation (see below):

- *View*: click on this button to see the individual citation details including keywords, location and abstract/description in an easy-to-read form. The data is read-only, but if you wish, you can select and copy text from any of the boxes for use in another application. To close this screen, click on the *Close* button
- *Print*: for the individual reference chosen, view the full citation, location, keywords and abstract/description as it will be printed. This is in print preview format. (You can also use the zoom command to read the abstract or summary description on-screen.) If you want to print this individual citation, go to the Microsoft Access menu bar at the top of the computer screen. Select *File*, then *Print*. Alternatively, to close the Print preview, click on the small cross at the top right hand side of the print form.

You can select a subset of the search for printing, or retain a selection of citations for viewing at a later date, by marking the required citations. Your selections are then recorded in the FFARL database. If you no longer want these selections marked in the database, you must unmark the individual citations, or use *Clear marked* to clear

the whole accumulated set of selections. Instructions are given below:

- *Tick box to left of each citation* – You can use the *Mark all* button (see below) to retain all the references found in the search. However if you only want some of them, it is necessary to individually mark the citations you want to print or store for later use. This can be done either by manually clicking within the tick box, or by clicking on the title of each citation. If you click a second time on the title or left-hand box, it will unselect that choice
- *Mark all* – click on this button to mark all the citations in the current search. If you click on this button a second time, it will unmark the entire selection
- *Show marked* – show the citations which you have marked in this search, plus those from previous searches (your selections are recorded in the database at the end of each search). If you press the *Reset* button to clear the current search, this will still retain the citations shown as marked in this session
- *Clear marked* – click on this button to unmark all citations in the database, including those that appear on the search screen.

Either full details about each reference (including location, keywords and abstract/description) or just the citation details can be printed. The print commands below apply to all references shown on screen, so if you want to limit the selection, you must first mark the required citations, and then use the *Show marked* button to refresh the screen to show just the marked citations. Instructions are given below:

- *Print citations* – print citation details for the references shown on screen (title, authors, year, rest of reference, type of publication, keywords and location). If you only want to print the marked citations, you must first click on the *Show marked* button, because the *Print citations* command applies to all citations shown on screen. Clicking on the *Print citations* button will bring up a report in print preview format. If the report to be printed is a long one, a warning box will tell you how many pages it is. If it's too long for your liking, consider cancelling the print command! If you want to print this report, go to the Microsoft Access menu bar at the top of the computer screen. Select *File*, then *Print*. Alternatively, to close the Print preview, click on the small cross at the top right hand side of the print form.
- *Print full details* – print citation details, plus abstract/description, for the references shown on screen. Note that even if the citation does not have an abstract or summary description, it will be printed. If you only want to print the marked citations, you must first click on the *Show marked* button, because the *Print citations* command applies to all citations shown on screen. Clicking on the *Print full details* button will bring up a report in print preview format. If the report to be printed is a long one, a warning box will tell you how many pages it is. If it's too long for your liking, consider cancelling the print command! If you want to print this report, go to the Microsoft Access menu bar at the top of the computer screen. Select *File*, then *Print*. Alternatively, to close the Print preview, click on the small cross at the top right hand side of the print form.

Keywords used in the database

The database has a 'keywords' entry for each citation. There is some inconsistency in the use of keywords in the database. This is due to the variety of sources of citations used for the database – entries were provided by researchers and organisations, as well as from existing databases. For this first version of the *Library*, there were insufficient resources to develop and implement a fully consistent keyword classification. However, the following section of this report shows the major keywords used by the two main sources of citations, from which a number of similar keywords can be chosen to implement searches.

The most common keywords are given below for general citations (Table 1), and for Australian Forest Grower (AFG) publications (Table 2)². The list below gives several alternatives for many words; when searching it is useful to search using alternative spellings and phrasings for particular concepts in order to find all the relevant citations.

Species names

Where provided by the researcher or publication, both the Latin and common names of species are included in the keywords section. Some researchers/publications only listed common names or Latin names, not both, and no attempt was made to cross-reference both terms for this first version of the database. If you enter a species name in Latin and have no results, try searching for the common name of the species. Note that some previous *Eucalyptus* species are now in the genus *Corymbia*. There may be other instances where a change in genus name has occurred, or where the same common name has been used to refer to two different species. A similar system is used for insect, fauna, pathogen and other relevant names; sometimes family and order names are also included.

Geographic locations

The majority of citations are for papers discussing aspects of agroforestry and farm forestry in Australia. For these publications, the State/Territory and specific region of Australia examined is usually included in the keywords section (if it was specified in the publication or project). For example, 'South-west Slopes' would be included in the keywords section for a citation discussing farm forestry in the South-west Slopes region of New South Wales.

The naming of regions is based on the way in which regions were described in different publications, rather than from a systematic regional coverage of Australia. Therefore, if trying to find publications on a particular region, it may be necessary to search for all variations on regional names (for example, in northern NSW you might search for both 'North Coast' and 'Sub-tropical' as these terms are both used to describe a similar region).

² The AFG publications were converted from an existing database which used a different keyword system to that developed for the *Library* database. Resources did not permit these to be converted to become consistent with the rest of the database, and so different lists of keywords are given for the AFG entries in the database.

Note: Murray Darling Basin is included as a region, but may be alternatively named 'Murray-Darling Basin' or 'Murray Darling Basin'.

Occasionally citations refer to the experience of other countries. Where this is the case, the different countries referred to are included in the keywords section.

Table 1: Keywords commonly used in the Farm Forestry and Agroforestry Reference Library database³

<i>Breeding and tree improvement</i>		
artificial selection	clonal forestry	clones
genetic improvement	genetic resources	genetic variation
genetics	hybrid, hybrids	in vitro culture
in vitro propagation	micropropagation, micro propagation	progeny testing
propagation, propogation	provenance trials	provenance, provenances
species trials	tissue culture	tree breeding
tree improvement	vegetative propagation	
<i>Communities and social impacts</i>		
Aboriginal people, Aboriginal peoples	adoption	community
community groups	community involvement	community perceptions
conflict	consultation	criticism
decision making	farmer, farmers	history
impediments	indigenous people, indigenous peoples	institutions
landholder, landholders	networks	participation
participatory	perceptions	public opinion
regional communities	rural areas	rural communities
social	sociology	stakeholder, stakeholders
<i>Economics, markets and marketing</i>		
accounting	benefit cost analysis	budgeting
carbon trading	cash flow	certification
competition	contingent valuation	cooperatives, co-operatives
costs	demand	discounted cash flow
economic, economics	economic analysis	economic evaluation
economic issues	economic valuation	economic value
employment	export, exports	externalities
finance, finances	financial analysis	financial mechanisms
gross margins	incentives	income, farm income
industry assistance	insurance	internal rate of return
investment	investors	joint venture, joint ventures
labour	land values	lease, leases, leasing
loans	market, markets, marketing	net discounted value
prices	profit, profits	prospectus
returns	revenue	risk
sensitivity analysis	sharefarming	stumpage
supply	tax, taxes, taxation	value added, value adding
<i>Environmental impacts and characteristics</i>		
acid, acidity, acidification	alkalinity	biodiversity
bulk density	canopy	catchment
climate	compaction	conservation
degradation	dieback, die back	discharge zone, discharge site
drainage	drought	dry matter accumulation
dryland salinity	environmental impact	erosion
evapotranspiration	flow	groundwater
heat stress	hydraulic conductivity	hydrology

³ For citations other than Australian Forest Grower publications

land degradation	land reclamation	leakage
litter	nature conservation	nodulation
nutrient cycling	nutrient deficiency, nutrient deficiencies	nutrients
paddock trees	permeability	phosphorus
plant morphology	plant nutrition	plant succession
plant water relations, plant-water relations	porosity	preferential flow
rain	rainfall	recharge, recharge zone, recharge site
remnant vegetation	root systems	roots
saline	saline reclamation	salinity
salinity management	salinization	salt land
sandy soils	sap flow, sap-flow	seasonal variation
soil	soil chemical properties	soil chemistry
soil conservation	soil fauna	soil organic matter
soil properties	soil structure	soil type, soil types
soil water, soil water movement	soil water regime, soil water regimes	species succession
surface water flow	sustainability	transpiration
tree decline	tree water relations, tree-water relations	tree water use
understorey	vegetation decline	waste water disposal
water	water balance	water quality
water stress	water table	water uptake
water use	wildlife conservation	wildlife habitat
wind		
Extension, education, and information provision		
computer, computers	decision support systems	demonstration
education	extension	information dissemination
information needs	information provision	information sources
internet	software	support organisations
training	website	
Forms of agroforestry and farm forestry		
agroforestry systems	agrosilvicultural systems	alley cropping
alley farming	break-of-slope planting, break-of-slope plantings	coppice
effluent irrigation	fast grown eucalypts, fast growing eucalypts	integrated systems
intercropping	irrigated	irrigation
mixed species plantation	monoculture	multipurpose trees, multi purpose trees
private forestry	private native forestry	regeneration
revegetation	sewage	shelterbelts, shelter belts
silvopastoral systems	timberbelts	tree belts
urban forestry	whole farm, whole-farm	wide spaced, wide-spaced
windbreaks, windbreak	woodlot, woodlots	
Government, legislation and planning		
assistance schemes	Code of Practice, Codes of Practice	government
grants	incentive schemes	Kyoto Protocol

legislation	local government	planning
policy, policies	regulation	RPCs, Regional Plantation Committees
strategy, strategies		
Harvesting and processing		
bandsaws	cabinet makers	chainsaw, chainsaws
circular saws	furniture making	harvesting
joinery	kiln drying	kilns
Kraft pulp	log grading	log preparation
logging	Lucas mills	milling
mobile mills	moulding	on-farm milling
on-farm use	on-site milling; on site milling	on-site processing, on site processing
portable milling	portable sawmills	processing, processors
production, production possibilities	sawing	sawmill, sawmills, sawmilling
saws	wood moisture, wood moisture content	wood preservation
wood quality	wood stress	
Integrating trees and agriculture		
Agricultural, agriculture	beef cattle	biomass production
browse, browsing	browsing damage	browsing repellent
carrying capacity	cattle	continuous cropping
crop, cropping systems, crops	deep rooted perennials	digestibility
fodder	forage	grazing
land use	legumes	livestock
liveweight gain	mixed cropping	nutrient, nutrients
nutritive value	pasture	shade, shading
sheep	shelter	stocking rate
tree-crop interactions	tree-pasture interactions	wool
yield, yields		
Measurement and research methods		
aerial photography, aerial mapping	basal area	case studies, case study
computer program	definition, definitions	diameter
feasibility study	GIS, Geographical Information Systems	growth
height	increment	mathematical
measurement	mensuration	methodology
models, modelling	monitoring	qualitative survey, qualitative surveys
quantitative survey, quantitative surveys	remote sensing	research
satellite imagery, satellite mapping	simulation	software
stakeholder analysis	survey, surveys	trial, trials
Seed and seedlings		
bare rooted stock	containers	direct seeding
grow tubes	nursery practices	nursery, nurseries
root pruning	seed	seed collection
seed orchards	seed sources	transplanting

tubestock	water absorbing gels	
Silviculture (establishment and management)		
biological control (pest)	buffer strips	chemical use
choice of species	diseases	entomology
establishment	fences, fence, fencing	fertiliser, fertilizer, fertilisers, fertilizers
fire	herbicide, herbicides	insect pests
insecticide, insecticides	insects	integrated pest management
pest control	pest management	pesticide, pesticides
pests	productivity	protection
pruning	rotation, rotations, rotation length	silviculture
site preparation	site selection	spacing
species selection	species trials	stand density
thinning	tree guards	tree health
tree planting	tree protection	weed control
weeds	wind damage	
Site/species types and characteristics		
cabinet timbers	climate	drought resistance
frost resistance	grasslands	hardwood, hardwoods
land availability	land capability	legumes
nitrogen, nitrogen-fixing	pest resistance	rainforest species
rangelands	riparian, riparian zones	salinity tolerance
softwood, softwoods	wood density	wood properties
Type of citation		
bibliography, bibliographies	CD Rom	database
directory, directories	news item (refers to citations not containing information directly relevant to researching or practicing farm forestry)	review, reviews (refers to citations which are for a publication reviewing literature on a particular topic)
Wood and non-wood products		
biomass, biomass production	bush food, bush foods	bush medicine
cabinet timbers	carbon	carbon credits
carbon sequestration	carbon sinks	charcoal
clearwood	environmental credits	environmental services
essential oil, essential oils	ethanol	eucalyptus oil
fruits	fuelwood	furniture
gums	industry	medium density fibreboard
nuts	oil production	plywood
poles	posts	product, products
pulp, pulping, pulp/pulping quality	resins	sawlog
sawn timber, sawntimber	sawnwood	timber
veneer	wood	
Other		
aesthetic, aesthetics	amenity, amenity values	benefits
design	development	landscape
large-scale	management	occupational health and safety
recreation	scenic quality	small-scale
strategies, strategy	transport	

Table 2: Keywords used in Australian Forest Grower citations

<i>Australian Forest Grower's Reports</i>		
AFG Life membership	AFG-organisation	AFG's Web site
Australian civil honours	Branches and field days	Commonwealth forestry association's Queen's Award / fellowships
Conferences / seminars	Foresters' Grove, Albury	Forestry organisations - description
Goals and objectives / membership	Junior tree lovers' award	Lift-out supplements
Marketing reports	National Council; Chapter appointments	National Policy Director / Executive Director
President	Profiles	Secretary / Treasurer / Executive officer / Editor / AFG Journal
Tree Farm Awards		
<i>DAMAGE CONTROL</i>		
Fire / salvage	Fungi	Hail
Insects	Nematodes	Wind
<i>Damage Prevention</i>		
Browsing animals	Dieback	Fire
Frost	Fungi	Hail
Insects	Wind / snow	
<i>Economics</i>		
Accounting conventions for forestry	Australia's balance of trade in forest products	Economic analyses - equipment in forestry
Economic analyses - general	Economic analyses - integrating with farming	Economic analyses - risk
Economic analyses - woodlots	Economic benchmarking / competitiveness	Financing forest investments
Foreign and general investment in forestry	Investment companies / managed investment schemes	Prices - Export woodchips
Prices - pulpwood	Prices - sawlogs	Prices Imports - Sawn wood
<i>Farm Forestry</i>		
Consultants	Farm forestry - diversification - pulpwood for export	Farm forestry - diversification - saw logs
Farm forestry - DPIE's Farm Forestry Program	Farm forestry - erosion control	Farm forestry - forest rights legislation
Farm forestry - general	Farm forestry - integrating with agriculture	Farm forestry - joint ventures / assistance schemes
Farm forestry - salinity control/hydrology	Farm forestry - shelter	Farm forestry - waste water disposal / "Fertigation"
Suppliers	Urban forestry	
<i>Forest Measurement</i>		
Flora and fauna measurement	Log measurements and specifications	Mapping
Resource measurement	Stand field measurement	Tree field measurement
Valuation	Wood flow projections	

Forest Policy Issues		
Australia's forest product's supply	Codes of practice	Community forests
Decade of landcare	Ecologically sustainable land management / Australian Forestry standard / Forest Stewardship Council	Export controls
Forest policies from political parties	Forest statements - States / Federal	Greenhouse gas issue
Herbicide use	History - Private Forestry	History of Forestry / description of forests
Land use regulations / rating issues / land values	Montreal process	National Heritage Trust
Native forests on private land	Native vegetation regulation	Pests and diseases -national co-ordination
Plantation expansion - future and 2020 program	Regional forest agreements /regional development / regional plantation committees	Removing impediments to private forestry / Representation of private forestry
Revegetation - non-commercial	State Government restructuring - corporatisation / privatisation	State government assistance to private forestry
Taxation - capital gains / probate	Taxation - forest rights	Taxation - general
Taxation - income tax	Taxation - investment companies	Taxation - sales tax, goods and services tax, excise
Wood and Paper Industry forum		
Harvesting		
Chainsaws	Chipping in the forest	Contractors and equipment
Crosscutting	Falling	Harvesting codes of practice / injury prevention
Joint venture harvesting/ farm forestry harvesting	Loading	Native vegetation regulations
Portable kilns for farm use	Portable sawmills for farm use	Preservation plant for farm use
Salvage logging	Scaling	Snigging
Transport		
Insurance		
Fire	Hail	Wind
Markets		
Bark	Carbon trading	Christmas trees
Conflicts with state monopolies	Co-operatives	Edible nuts / seed production
Ethanol	Export markets	Firewood / energy biomass
Foliage / eucalyptus oil / chemicals	Preservation material / logs for construction	Pulpwood -paper and panel products
Saw logs / furniture timbers / veneers		

Research and Development and Training		
Forestry education	Personnel selection	Research and development
Safety issues	Training / extension	Value-adding from waste materials
Value-adding from waste materials		
Silviculture		
Arboretum	Biotechnology	Certification of pruning
Clearwood pruning - high	Clearwood pruning - low	Evaluation of success
Fertilisers / Tissue and soil analysis	Form pruning	General - plantations / what species?
Ground preparation	Ground preparation / soils / "Pasture effect"	Interaction of silviculture on wood properties
Managing coppice in later rotations	Natural regeneration / Direct seeding	Nursery
Plantations as wild life habitat	Planting / Early protection	Seeding techniques
Thinning - mechanical	Thinning - selection	Treatment of regrowth
Tree breeding / Seed production	Weed control	