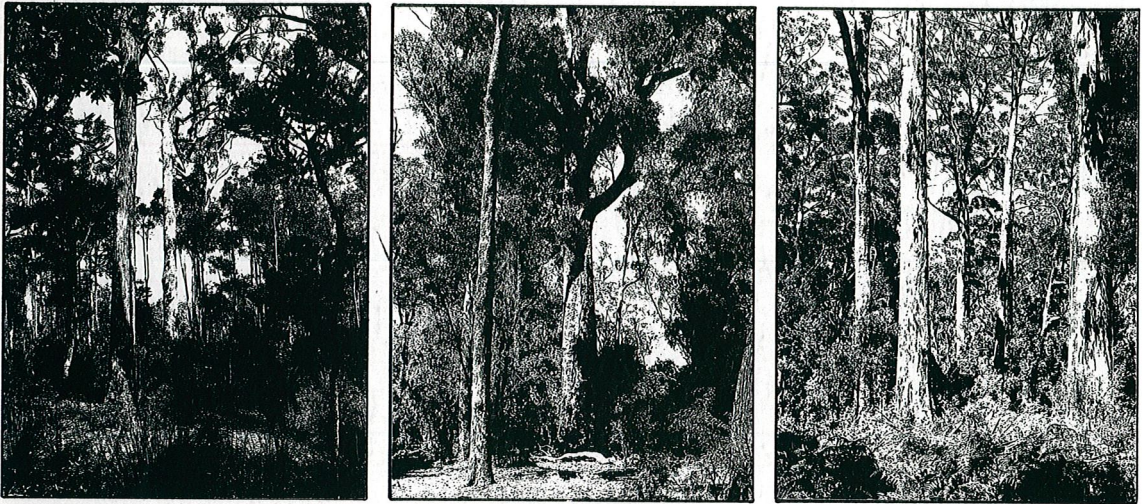
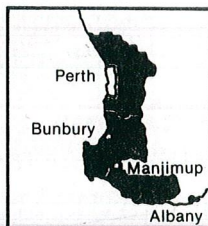


NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN FOREST REGIONS



Draft Management Plans Supporting Papers



April 1987



Department of Conservation and Land Management, W.A.

SUPPORTING PAPERS DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLANS

FOR

THE NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FOREST REGIONS

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PREFACE

Regional plans are to be prepared for each of the 11 regions administered by CALM. The first of these are the three plans for the forest regions in the south-west. These replace General Working Plan No 87 (Forests Department 1982) which dealt with State forests, and, in addition, covered land and water in the areas vested under the CALM Act together with wildlife responsibilities included in the Wildlife Conservation Act.

This booklet contains supporting papers for the three regional plans. These papers provide essential background information on the Department: its resources and the policies which direct plan implementation.

I THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS PLANNING PROCESSES

ORIGIN OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE CONTROLLING BODIES

The Conservation and Land Management Act, 1984, was proclaimed on 22 March 1985 and as a result the Forests Department, National Parks Authority and the Wildlife Section of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife were amalgamated to form the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). The Act also established two controlling bodies: the Lands and Forest Commission (LFC) in which State forest and timber reserves are vested; and the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (NPNCA) in which national parks, nature reserves, marine parks and marine nature reserves are vested. It also established a Forest Production Council to advise the Minister on matters pertaining to production from State forest and timber reserves.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Executive Director

The Department is headed by an Executive Director who is also a member of the Lands and Forest Commission, an ex-officio member of the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and Chairman of the Forest Production Council.

Policy Directorate and Operations Directorate

The Policy Directorate is headed by the Executive Director and comprises the General Manager, and Policy Directors who are responsible for forests, national parks and recreation, and nature conservation. Its major task is to devise policy and liaise with the Operations Directorate about policy implementation. The Operations Directorate comprises the General Manager and five divisional managers (research, administration and finance, services, forest resources, and operations) who are responsible for the Departmental branches and regions.

C.A.L.M. REGIONS

KEY

State Forests



National Parks



Nature Reserves over 2 000 ha



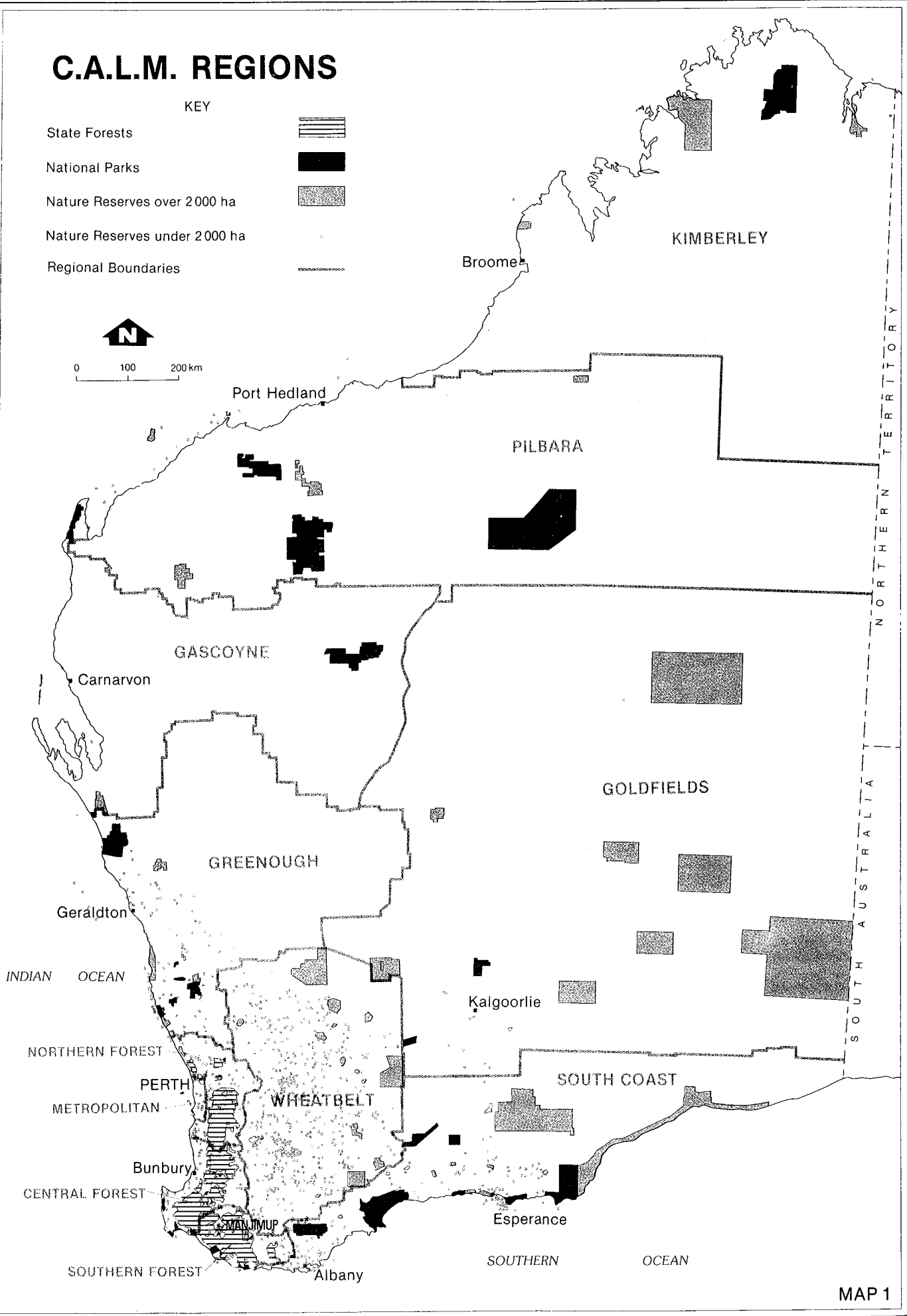
Nature Reserves under 2 000 ha



Regional Boundaries



0 100 200 km



MAP 1

Regions

The State is divided into 11 CALM regions, each with a high degree of autonomy. They are Kimberley, Pilbara, Gascoyne, Goldfields, Greenough, Wheatbelt, South Coast, Southern Forest, Central Forest, Northern Forest and Metropolitan Regions, as shown in Map 1.

OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT (THE CORPORATE PLAN)

The first section of the corporate plan of the Department of Conservation and Land Management states:

Western Australia has a beautiful and diverse natural environment which provides material, aesthetic and spiritual benefits. The natural environment is an essential component of the quality of life for West Australians. The statement of mission for the Department of Conservation and Land Management as stated in the Departmental corporate plan is:

To provide for the use of the natural environment without detracting from possible future use.

The scope of the Department's responsibilities is represented by its charter which is:

To conserve Western Australia's wildlife and manage public lands and waters entrusted to the Department for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Department's primary objectives are:

Management:

To protect, restore and enhance the value of resources entrusted to the Department so as to meet, as far as possible, the diverse expectations of the community.

Conservation:

To conserve the indigenous plant and animal species and environmental processes in natural habitats throughout the State.

Production:

To provide and regulate the supply of renewable resources on a sustained yield basis for the satisfaction of long term social and economic needs, and in a manner that minimises impact on other values.

Recreation:

To facilitate the public enjoyment of the natural attributes of public lands and reserved waters in a manner that does not compromise conservation and other management objectives.

Knowledge:

To seek a better understanding of the natural environment and to promote awareness and appreciation of its values.

LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The CALM Act (Section 33) requires the Department to manage land covered by the Act in accordance with a 'management plan'.

Management plans are the responsibility of the NPNCA and LFC, but are prepared through the agency of the Department.

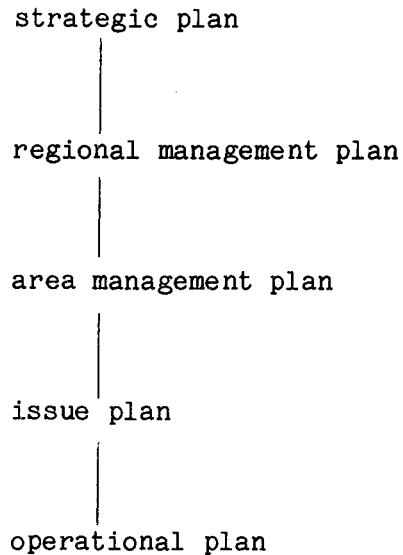
Sections 55-58 of the CALM Act specify that management plans must:

- contain a statement of policies or guidelines to be followed;
- provide a summary of proposed operations;
- not exceed a ten-year term;
- be open for public comment for a minimum of two months before submission to Government;
- promote the achievement of the purpose for which the land was vested;
- pursue particular objectives for each category of land.

The style and order of development of management plans is a matter determined by Departmental policy. CALM Policy Statement No. 1 (Planning) states that management plans will contain clear statements on:

- the purpose and background of the plan;
- the resource information on which the plan is based;
- management problems, and discussion of options where appropriate;
- Management proposals, including sections on implementation and monitoring;

CALM has developed five main types of plans for management of its land. Their hierarchical relationship is shown as follows:



The Department's strategic plan (the first part of the corporate plan) establishes the link to land management plans.

It consists of broad policy statements (see IV and V) for all major aspects of land use for all land and water vested in NPNCA, LFC and the Executive Director of CALM in Western Australia.

Regional management plans deal with land management planning at a regional level. They will be prepared for each Departmental administrative region. Map 1 shows the CALM regional boundaries.

When a regional management plan is approved, it will conform with Section 55 of the CALM Act and provide sufficient information for all NPNCA, LFC and Executive Director land in the region to be adequately managed until more detailed area management plans are available.

Area management plans cover a specific area or set of areas, often of common purpose (vesting) such as one or more national parks, marine parks, nature reserves, marine nature reserves, State forest, or other reserves. These are the most detailed management plans prepared by CALM. Area management plans will be prepared where there are management details specific to an area that cannot be adequately covered by a regional management plan.

Regional and area management plans are subject to public review in the draft form.

In addition, the Department prepares issue plans, operational plans, manuals and prescriptions. These are used to implement regional and area management plans and are discussed in VI. Many of these documents are available for public reference in regional or district offices on request.

II VESTING, TENURE AND PURPOSE OF LAND MANAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

This section describes the system of vesting, reservation and classification which applies to lands managed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management. It also proposes changes which will improve the security of the purposes for which different lands are managed, and sets out specific changes proposed in the 1987 regional plans for forest regions.

The Controlling Bodies and the Department

The proclamation of the Conservation and Land Management Act in 1985 established two controlling bodies (the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and the Lands and Forest Commission) in which land is vested, and the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

The membership of the controlling bodies is representative of the many community interests associated with the lands vested in them.

Categories of Land vested in the controlling bodies and managed by the Department

The Act lists seven categories of land to which the legislation applies. These are:

- State forest
- timber reserves
- national parks
- nature reserves
- marine parks

marine nature reserves

any other land vested in the Commission or the Authority

In addition, the Department also manages land held freehold in the name of the Executive Director.

Vesting

State forests and timber reserves are vested in the Lands and Forest Commission. Other categories are vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority. Miscellaneous categories may be vested in either body.

The Department is responsible for management of lands vested in the Authority and the Commission. Management is carried out according to Government policies, and as specified in management plans submitted by the controlling bodies and approved by the Minister for Conservation and Land Management.

Tenure

'Land tenure' is the term used to describe the form of right, or title to land. The two broad classes of land tenure are private land and Crown land. Private land is land which has been alienated by the Crown. Crown lands managed by the Department fall into two broad categories: reserves and State forests.

Crown lands managed by the Department are either vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority or the Lands and Forest Commission.

Security of Tenure

The security of tenure of Crown land reserves varies, depending upon whether the reserve is Class A, B or C.

A Class reserve - tenure can be changed only by agreement of both Houses of the W.A. Parliament.

B Class reserve - tenure can be changed by the Governor, however, the reasons for such action must be reported to Parliament by the Minister for Lands.

C Class reserve - tenure can be changed by the Governor, and then announced in the Government Gazette.

The security of tenure determines how difficult it is to remove public land from community ownership.

Most national parks and many nature reserves are A Class reserves.

The security of tenure of State forest is similar to that of an A Class reserve.

Purpose and Security of Purpose

Just as there are varying degrees of security of tenure for reserves, it is possible to vary the purpose for which land is used.

There is a variety of purposes for which lands vested in the Authority or the Commission are managed. Different categories of land have a different purpose, for example, conservation, production or recreation.

Under existing legislation, secure purpose is provided (at varying levels, similar to those for tenure) for lands managed for conservation and recreation. On the other hand, in State forest, which in the past has been zoned for a variety of purposes, there has been no legislative mechanism to make these purposes secure.

Therefore, although State forest has security similar to A Class tenure, the purpose for which it is managed may be decreed at the level of a management plan prepared within the Department and approved by the Minister, but without approval of Parliament.

Changes Proposed

The current requirements for reservation and classification, and security of purpose, for land managed by CALM has many serious disadvantages.

For example:

marine reservation is not adequately catered for;

there is confusion where areas of different tenure are managed for the same purpose;

some areas (especially small conservation and recreation reserves) are inappropriately classified;

in some instances, the purpose does not have adequate security.

A new system is proposed. In this proposal, there will be seven categories of land managed by CALM:

nature reserve

national park

State park

forest park/reserve or marine park

State forest

timber reserve

miscellaneous reserves

Under the new system, forests will be given A Class security of tenure and purpose. This will mean that forest areas will not be able to be removed from community ownership or the purpose for which they have been reserved - conservation, recreation, timber production or water catchment protection - will not be able to be changed without the permission of both Houses of State Parliament.

The new categories will be defined in terms of vesting, tenure and purpose as follows:

Nature reserve

Vesting : National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority

Tenure : Class A, B or C Reserves

Purpose : Wildlife (flora and fauna) conservation, and the study of indigenous flora and fauna.

Comment : Nature Reserves may be terrestrial or marine. These are areas in which wildlife values may not be commercially exploited and where forms of recreation which damage natural ecosystems are not permitted.

National park

Vesting : National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority

Tenure : Normally A Class

Purpose : Wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study, preservation of features of archaeological, historic or scientific interest, together with recreational enjoyment by the public.

Comment : National parks may be terrestrial or marine. In general, commercial exploitation of flora and fauna is not permitted and only those recreational pursuits which do not adversely effect ecosystems and landscapes are permitted.

The classification of national park is generally to be given to areas of national or international significance for scenic, cultural or biological values.

State park

Vesting : National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority

Tenure : Normally A Class

Purpose : Identical to national park

Comment : State parks differ from national parks only in their size or condition. They are areas managed like national parks, but which do not have major national or international significance, either because of their small size or the effects of past use on the landscape or biota.

The classification State parks is new. It is proposed to convert a small number of the smaller areas now inappropriately designated as national park to State park.

Forest parks/reserves, marine parks

Vesting : May be either the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority or the Lands and Forest Commission, or may be jointly vested, as appropriate.

Tenure : Normally A Class

Purpose : Wildlife and landscape conservation and recreation, with areas zoned for the production of renewable resources on a sustained yield basis.

Comment : This classification is generally in accord with the internationally accepted concept of a managed resource area. It allows for management for conservation and recreation, plus controlled exploitation where appropriate. Thus, in sections of a marine park; controlled commercial fishing may be permitted; in parts of a forest park/reserve managed timber production may occur.

The category may be extended in future to encompass other ecosystems in W.A., so that there might be a desert park, woodland park or spinifex park.

State forests

Vesting : Lands and Forest Commission

Tenure : Similar to A Class

Purpose : Primarily the production of water and timber and the protection of water catchments in the south-west of the State.

Comment : Although the primary use of State forest is for water and timber production, it will continue to be managed to provide for wildlife conservation, recreation, and public utilities and mineral production, where appropriate.

Timber reserves

Vesting : Lands and Forest Commission

Tenure : Normally B or C Class

Purpose : Timber production

Comment : In general, timber reserve is regarded as a transitional classification. As timber reserves are evaluated, they may be reclassified as State forest or nature reserve, as appropriate.

Miscellaneous reserves

Vesting : Lands and Forest Commission or National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority

Tenure : Normally B or C Class

Purpose : Wide variety

Changes to specific areas of land, proposed in the Regional Management Plans

In accordance with the changes to the system of land vesting, tenure and purpose described above, a number of changes to areas of land managed by CALM in the three south-west forest regions are proposed. These are summarised in Appendix 1. Proposed conservation areas and production zones are shown on Map 2 (See Regional Plans for details).

Most of the proposed reserves or extensions of existing reserves were designated for conservation or recreation in the System 6 report and the Forests Department Working Plan 87. The System 6 report recognised, for example, that the Conservation Management Priority Areas in State forest had no security of purpose. (The proposals in the new Regional Plans overcome this by revesting them with a secure purpose which excludes activities which are incompatible with conservation).

Although the majority of the areas which are proposed for reservation already have been designated in one form or another as conservation or recreation reserves, some are subject to existing mineral leases and others may have mineral resources. It is proposed that these mineral claims be progressively evaluated by an appropriately constituted committee. In fact, there has already been a progressive review of the reserves in Alcoa's mineral lease. This has resulted in agreement between industry, community groups and State Government representatives to the formation of reserves in the Northern Jarrah Forest.

The new system of classification proposed in the Regional Plans will assist this review process. For example, forest parks or reserves permit areas to be zoned for potential commercial activity. But conversely, zones with A Class security can be created within these types of reserves which preclude any uses which conflict with conservation. For example, the Lane-Poole Reserve was created with the proviso that the small recreation zone could be subject to mining and timber production in the future. Under the new system the bulk of the reserve can be immediately given A Class security for conservation purposes by zoning.

CALM responsibilities for other land

CALM is responsible for the conservation and protection of native flora and fauna on all land and waters within the State boundaries, under Section 6 of the Wildlife Conservation Act.

Vacant Crown land and unvested reserves are nominally controlled by the Department of Land Administration. However, forest produce on vacant Crown land is controlled by CALM under Section 88 of the CALM Act. Forest produce includes trees, timber, firewood, honey, seed, rocks, stone and soil, but excludes minerals under the Mining Act 1978. The Bush Fires Board is responsible for fire prevention measures on vacant Crown land and unvested reserves under Section 10 of the Bush Fires Act. Under Section 45 of the Bush Fires Act, CALM may take responsibility for the suppression of bush fires threatening State forest. Under an agreement with the Department of Land Administration, the Agriculture Protection Board has responsibility for the control of vermin and declared plants on vacant Crown land and unvested reserves.

Under Section 139 of the CALM Act the forest produce on road reserves through State forest and timber reserves is controlled by CALM. This also applies to all roads within Manjimup Shire. Shires, however, have the right to trees felled in bona fide road clearing or widening.

Management of vested reserves is the responsibility of the authorities or individuals that the reserves are vested in. Under Sections 137 and 138 of the CALM Act, CALM may control the timber on particular reserves or gazetted catchments if the Governor so directs. Timber royalties derived from such reserves is usually apportioned between CALM and the vested authority.

Under previous arrangements, ratified by Section 151 of the CALM Act, CALM controls forest produce on Land Act timber reserves and timber for settlers reserves. The Department of Land Administration controls the land.

Acquisition of private land

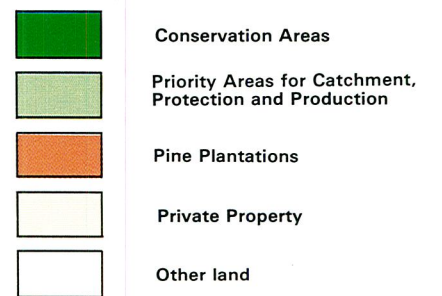
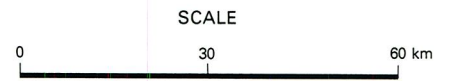
The Softwood Sharefarming Scheme is likely to be a prime method of using private land for pine planting during the period of this plan.

In addition, suitable private land offered for sale may be purchased subject to the availability of funds and the prevailing Departmental priorities for land purchase.

Exchange of land is considered when the Department's assets will benefit from the transaction e.g. when land can be obtained for addition to a national park, for forest production or for other benefits.

NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FOREST REGIONS

Department of Conservation and Land Management

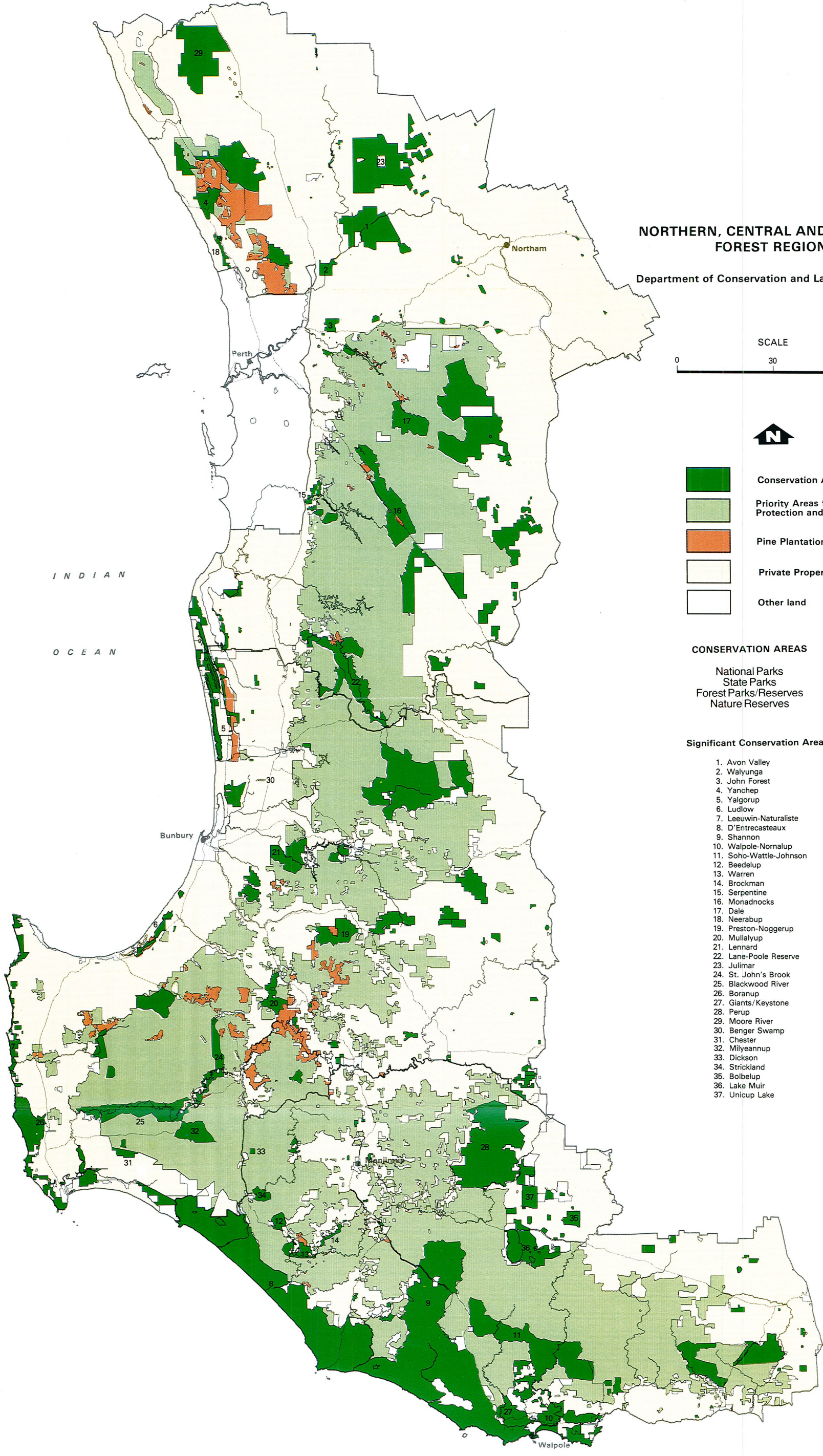


CONSERVATION AREAS

National Parks
State Parks
Forest Parks/Reserves
Nature Reserves

Significant Conservation Areas

1. Avon Valley
2. Walyunga
3. John Forest
4. Yanchep
5. Yalgorup
6. Ludlow
7. Leeuwin-Naturaliste
8. D'Entrecasteaux
9. Shannon
10. Walpole-Nornalup
11. Soho-Wattle-Johnson
12. Beedelup
13. Warren
14. Brockman
15. Serpentine
16. Monadnocks
17. Dale
18. Neerabup
19. Preston-Noggerup
20. Mullalyup
21. Lennard
22. Lane-Poole Reserve
23. Julimar
24. St. John's Brook
25. Blackwood River
26. Boranup
27. Giants/Keystone
28. Perup
29. Moore River
30. Benger Swamp
31. Chester
32. Milyeannup
33. Dickson
34. Strickland
35. Bolbelup
36. Lake Muir
37. Unicup Lake



III MULTIPLE LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT IN CALM

Sustained Yield and Multiple Use

A major value of the land and reserve system managed by CALM is that it can provide indefinitely for a wide range of demands, or land uses.

This is due to two fundamental philosophies - Sustained Yield, and Multiple Use - and their integration in a systematic approach to land use planning and practical management.

The concept of sustained yield applies when native plants or animals are harvested for particular products valued by the community, for example, trees for timber, kangaroos for meat or fur, and wildflowers for blooms. For natural resources such as these to survive in the long term, the rate of harvest must not exceed the rate of regeneration and regrowth. There is both a statutory and a moral obligation on CALM to practise sustained yield management whenever natural resources are harvested.

The concept of multiple use is applied where it is necessary to manage land to provide for many different purposes. This is a relatively simple thing to do where the purposes are compatible. For example, water catchment protection is compatible with sustained yield timber production. It becomes complex when demands are in conflict and cannot be practised simultaneously on the same area of land. When this happens decisions must be made on priorities, or on timing of operations.

As a general principle, CALM attempts to provide for as many land uses as possible, so long as they are consistent with the primary purpose of the vesting of the land. Most areas of land can be used simultaneously for many different purposes, without conflict or land degradation. Where this cannot be done, systematic land use planning is necessary, involving:

identification of demands;
decisions on priority use;
allocation of priority uses to areas;
the preparation of a detailed land use plan.

A land use plan has two important functions: it provides the public with information about, and the opportunity to comment on and seek changes to, land use decisions; and it provides a basis for day-to-day management by CALM staff.

Aspects of Multiple Use Planning

Identification of demands

Six principle resource values are demanded from CALM lands. These are:

wildlife (flora and fauna) conservation
landscape (scenic beauty and amenity)
water
timber
recreation
minor resources (eg, honey, gravel, wildflowers)

In addition, planning must provide for 'imposed' activities, such as community services and public utilities (roads, reservoirs, power lines), and for minerals, where mining has been approved under the Mining Act or Special Agreement Acts.

Finally, lands managed by CALM are an important 'resource' for research, scientific study and education.

Management Priority Areas or Priority Zones

Every area managed by CALM is allocated a priority use. This is the value which is most favoured by:

the specific attributes of the ecosystem;
the location, or accessibility of the area;
public demand for various uses;
the purpose for which the area is vested.

An area will often be suited to a number of uses. Uses which can be carried out in addition to, and without conflicting with, the priority use are called compatible uses.

Uses that can be compatible with the priority use if practised under certain constraints (ie, at certain periods or at very regulated levels) are referred to as conditional uses.

Uses which will always conflict with the priority use are referred to as incompatible uses.

There are two basic rules in the allocation of uses to an area:

any use allocated must be in accord with the tenure and purpose of the area; and

no use may be permitted which is detrimental to the priority use.

Within State forests, priority use areas are referred to as Management Priority Areas (MPAs). On other tenures, priority areas are called zones.

Land Use Priorities and Compatibility

Six land use priorities (or zones) are recognised in the preparation of a land use plan for CALM lands:

Nature conservation (which can be zoned as either Wilderness, or as Sanctuary);

Recreation (which can be zoned for either passive or active recreation);

Protection of water catchments;

Production (zoned for water, timber or other products);

Mining (where this is 'imposed');

Public utility.

In Table 1 compatibility of the major use zones is set out. Table 2 shows the relationship between land uses and reserve categories.

TABLE 1

Compatibility of Land Uses

PRIORITY USE ZONE	ALTERNATIVE USES			
	CONSERVATION	PROTECTION	RECREATION	PRODUCTION
NATURE CONSERVATION		Compatible	Conditional	Not Compatible
PROTECTION	Compatible		Conditional	Conditional
RECREATION	Conditional	Conditional		Conditional
PRODUCTION	Conditional	Conditional	Conditional	

TABLE 2
 Compatibility between Land Uses and Reserve Categories

LAND USE	RESERVE CATEGORY						
	NATIONAL PARK	STATE PARK	NATURE RESERVE	FOREST PARK/RESERVE OR MARINE PARK	STATE FOREST	TIMBER RESERVE	
NATURE CONSERVATION	Flora and fauna Conservation	/	/	/	/	0	0
	Sanctuary	/	/	/	/	N/A	N/A
	Wilderness	/	0	/	/	N/A	N/A
RECREATION	Passive	/	/	0	/	/	/
	Active	0	0	X	0	0	0
PROTECTION	Catchment Protection	/	/	/	/	/	/
PRODUCTION	Forest Production	X	X	X	0	/	/
	Water Production	0	0	X	/	/	/
	General Production	X	X	X	/	/	/
PUBLIC UTILITY		0	0	X	0	0	0
MINING (See Text)		0	0	0	0	0	0

KEY / Compatible with objectives for reservation
 0 Conditional to specific time, area or use constraints
 X Not compatible with objectives for reservation

Other Special Zones

In conjunction with the land use categories and zones already described, two other classes occur: 'Influence Zones' which can be located across a wide range of land use priority areas, and 'road, river and stream reserves' designated in the Southern Forest Region.

Influence Zones

A number of natural and artificial features and some land uses exert an influence on the management of surrounding areas. The area so affected has been named an influence zone. It provides a transition between the feature and the surrounding area. Examples include:

natural features, such as rock outcrops, swamps, streams, or areas with special historical or geological significance;

artificial features such as power lines, conveyor belts, roads, some recreation sites;

land uses such as townships, farms, reservoirs, mining operations.

Influence zones are often too small in scale to be shown on regional land use plans. Details are provided on larger scale operational plans employed for prescriptive management by CALM district staff.

Similarly, uses which are a point source or narrow lines normally cannot be located effectively on scales used to depict land use zones. The influence zones adjoining mines, picnic spots, power lines, research plots, roads are defined on appropriate large scale operational plans, as required.

Road, River and Stream Reserves

A system of reserves along major roads, rivers and streams was developed and put into practice in the mid-1970s for the Southern Forest Region.

The system was designed to provide amenity, wildlife habitat and watercourse protection in areas generally designated for timber production.

During the period of the management plan for the Southern Forest Region it is proposed that an intensive review of the system of road, river and stream reserves be undertaken, with a view to improving their efficiency in providing amenity, wildlife habitat and stream protection. No changes will be made to the present system without the sanction of the Environmental Protection Authority, and it will be proposed that no clearfelling of any road, river or stream reserve take place.

Other Proposed Changes

During the period of this plan it is proposed that the CALM Act be amended to provide security of purpose to areas of State forest designated for timber production. This will ensure the security of purpose of these areas, since it will not be possible to rezone them without the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

It is also proposed to amend the Act to permit the gazettal of zones in parks or reserves so that once gazetted they can not be changed without the agreement of both Houses of Parliament.

The zones proposed include:

- Nature conservation
- Recreation
- Protection
- Production

For example, a forest park/reserve may have a significant proportion zoned for a purpose that excludes production.

IV DEPARTMENTAL POLICY STATEMENTS

CALM inherited policies from the three agencies amalgamated to form the Department, and is currently developing new policies covering the complete range of Departmental management responsibilities.

Policies are published and distributed throughout the Department as Policy Statements. They can be made available to any member of the public who wishes to read them.

Policy statements issued or in final stages of drafting are as follows:

No.	Title	Date of issue or amendment
1	Planning	Jan 1986
2	Basic Raw Materials	Nov 1985
3	Dieback and Logging	Nov 1985
4	Departmental Advisory Committees	Dec 1985
5	Research and Technical Publications	Jan 1986
6	Staff Training & Career Development	Jan 1986
7	Recreation in Nature Reserves	Jan 1986
8	Financial Management	May 1986
9	Conservation of Rare Flora in the Wild	-
10	Rehabilitation of Disturbed Land	Nov 1986
11	Protection of Aboriginal Sites	-
12	Arbor Day	Aug 1986
13	Taking of Protected Flora in the Kimberley Region	Aug 1986
14	Weeds on CALM land	Nov 1986
15	Public Participation	-
16	Computer Purchase and Use	Dec 1986
-	Reporting, Monitoring and Re-evaluation of Ecosystems	-
-	Fire Management	-
-	Management of Conservation lands	-

Policies are being developed for a further 20 issues relevant to CALM activities and responsibilities.

Until the full range of policies is available, Departmental management guidelines (see V) are used as a basis for operations. These provide managers with day-to-day guidelines for planning and management. They are based upon: new CALM policies, or policies inherited by CALM from the former agencies.

THE TIMBER STRATEGY FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA

At the same time as the draft management plans for the Northern, Central and Southern Forest Regions are published, a comprehensive statement on the timber strategy for W.A. will be released i.e.: Timber production in Western Australia (Draft) A strategy to take W.A.'s forests into the 21st century CALM (1987).

The timber strategy is a component of the land management plans, and is consequently a statutory document.

The timber strategy covers:

- the demand for wood;
- W.A.'s forest resources;
- the forest-based industries in W.A.;
- forest management;
- setting the allowable cut;
- allocation of the cut;
- log pricing;
- timber utilisation;
- timber marketing.

Like the land management plans for the regions, the timber strategy will be made available for public review and comment before being put to Government for approval.

V DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Note:

Management guidelines are continually under review and may change during the period of this plan, particularly as new CALM policies are developed.

Each Management guideline comprises:

A broad objective - a broad statement of what the Department expects to achieve.

Specific objectives - the courses of action to be taken to achieve the broad objective.

Strategy - which explains how the objectives are intended to be achieved.

DEDICATION OF LAND

Objective

To reserve natural ecosystems and other significant land areas of the State within appropriate definition of purpose and security of tenure to meet conservation needs and public demands for use.

Specifically the aim is to:

assess the potential of land within the State to meet the requirements of the Conservation and Land Management Act;

advise Government on the value of vacant Crown land for forestry, national parks and nature reserves;

pursue dedication of vacant Crown land suitable for Departmental management;

purchase suitable areas of private property as they become available and ensure suitable vesting, or make agreements for joint management, as appropriate;

oppose alienation of State forests, national parks, nature reserves and marine reserves;

consolidate existing reserves by negotiation to ensure that boundaries are manageable with respect to adjacent land uses.

Strategies

- (i) Continue survey of all non-dedicated land (and waters) which could be of value to the public estate.
- (ii) Exchange land where the Department's assets will benefit from the transaction.
- (iii) Issue leases for activities not opposed to the purpose of the land, where this will assist management objectives.
- (iv) Continue biogeographical studies and research to identify further areas or ecosystems for inclusion in the reserve system.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Objectives

To manage forest, parks and reserves for conservation of native wildlife (flora and fauna); to ensure long-term maintenance of species' diversity and genetic resources; and provide for the persistence of those habitats, species and ecological processes which comprise natural ecosystems.

To protect and manage wildlife populations throughout the State, and provide special protection for species declared to be rare and endangered.

Specifically, the Department will aim to:

Develop a Reserve system

Establish and manage a system of parks and reserves (national parks, nature reserves, timber reserves, flora and fauna MPAs) dedicated to a primary purpose of wildlife conservation which:

is broadly representative of the Region's natural habitats and contains viable populations of plants and animals representative of the indigenous flora and fauna; and is sufficiently and appropriately spaced to provide refuge for migratory and nomadic species as well as habitat for sedentary species.

Manage parks and reserves whose primary function is wildlife conservation to:

maximise diversity and species-richness, or provide habitat for particular species or communities.

Manage those State forests and other reserves whose primary function is not wildlife conservation to meet wildlife conservation objectives to the maximum extent possible without compromising the area's primary purposes.

Maintain habitat for those species of indigenous plants and animals which are rare or endangered.

Undertake ecological research and monitor change in reserve environments and species populations to develop a knowledge-base appropriate to reserve management objectives.

Protect Wildlife

Ensure that wildlife protection regulations are adhered to throughout the State.

Ensure that protected flora and fauna are taken for private or commercial purposes only in accordance with regulations and permits, and that the numbers taken do not endanger the long-term sustainability of populations in the wild.

Ensure that any native species taken for private or commercial purposes are treated as humanely as possible.

Provide assistance to other land-holders for protection of populations of rare and endangered species, where appropriate.

Maintain an information system pertaining to the location, condition and management needs of populations of rare and endangered plants and animals.

Maintain an effective enforcement unit and inspectoral programs.

Monitor the status of wild populations, habitat and seasonal conditions and ensure that permits to take are consistent with the long-term maintenance of population numbers.

Monitor the take of wildlife subject to permit and ensure that conditions are adhered to.

Establish a representative reserve system

Assess and characterise the qualities of existing conservation reserves to determine conservation values and particular management problems in each one.

Evaluate the extent to which conservation reserves act as a system, both internally and in the extent to which they need to be integrated with other land whose primary function is not wildlife conservation.

Assess the extent to which the existing conservation reserves are representative of the biota of Western Australia and develop a strategy for acquisition of additional land for reservation where the existing reserve system is shown to be deficient.

Develop a set of priorities for each region for the allocation of resources to research, planning, and management of conservation reserves.

Management of conservation reserves

Develop and maintain an inventory of conservation reserves containing information on vesting and management history, location, size and shape, landscape, biotic diversity, environmental condition, and the presence of species in need of special protection.

Prepare management plans for individual conservation reserves or groups of similar reserves with clearly defined objectives for protection and, where necessary, restoration of identified conservation values, and with special emphasis as appropriate on:

maintenance of species-richness and continuance of natural ecological processes;

protection of rare or endangered species;

protection of unique habitats or communities;

maintenance of habitat for migratory species.

Exclude from conservation reserves, as far as possible, species of plant and animal not native to the area. Where exotic organisms have been introduced, take measures to eradicate them from the reserve or, where that is not possible, to control their populations to levels where they do not damage the conservation values of the reserves.

Provide facilities to service those recreational or educational activities in the reserve which are prescribed in an approved management plan.

LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

Objective

To ensure that all land uses and activities on CALM land are planned and carried out in ways that complement the inherent visual qualities of the natural environment.

Specifically, the aim is to:

employ staff trained in landscape architecture and related design disciplines to promote sound landscape management practices within CALM planning and operations;

develop a landscape classification system which will assist in the identification, evaluation and amelioration of visual impacts, and which is applicable to and compatible with both broad scale and detailed project planning;

prepare a comprehensive manual and set of landscape management guidelines covering all operations that have an effect on the landscape;

conduct training courses covering visual resource and landscape management and planning concepts for Departmental staff and other interested groups who work on CALM lands.

Strategies

- (i) Harvest State forest areas designated for timber production in ways that are sympathetic to existing landscape patterns and within the limits imposed by sound silvicultural and management techniques.
- (ii) Establish pine forests in accordance with accepted landscape design principles so that possible intrusive effects on the landscape are minimised.
- (iii) Plan and design facilities for recreation that are in harmony with the natural environment.
- (iv) Locate and design roads and utility corridors to minimise both environmental and social impacts on the areas they traverse.
- (v) Ensure that major disturbances imposed on CALM lands (dams, mines) are planned and implemented to minimise the impact on existing landscape values.
- (vi) Locate and design all new buildings and structures using materials and colours compatible with the surrounding landscape.
- (vii) Develop and implement a standard system of signs to cater for the various sign requirements of the Department.

- (viii) Evaluate land use proposals on adjacent lands in terms of their potential impact on landscape and recommend how these can be mitigated.

CULTURAL AREAS

Objective

To ensure the preservation and enhancement of significant cultural areas (modified landscape, historic sites, Aboriginal sites, caves) on land controlled by the Department.

Specifically the aim is to:

locate and record the presence of significant sites;

liaise with the Museum, Universities, Historic Societies, National Trust and other relevant bodies to ensure suitable classification, registration, protection and management of sites;

manage the sites as appropriate; encourage further research where required;

liaise with industry, local government and public utilities to ensure the protection of these sites.

Strategies

- (i) Where necessary, ensure protection by suitable tenure and provision within management plans for the area or region concerned.
- (ii) Employ regional committees to assist in site location and evaluation.
- (iii) Facilitate site location and classification by concentrating on areas in which potentially damaging operations are to be carried out.

- (iv) Maintain the necessary degree of confidentiality where required to protect values.
- (v) Record as required in Departmental information systems to prevent inadvertent damage by Departmental operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Objective

To protect CALM lands from environmental degradation caused by natural agencies (eg. insects, fungi, dieback), exotic agencies (eg. weeds, feral animals) and human activities (eg. mining, pollution, litter, roading).

Specifically, the aim is to:

manage land, wherever possible, to avoid disturbance that degrades natural ecosystems;

develop appropriate environmental controls for all CALM activities;

monitor the extent and severity of physical disturbances and infestations on CALM lands;

classify CALM land on the basis of sensitivity to disturbances and pollution;

develop appropriate environmental and legal controls to minimise environmental damage by other agencies and private individuals;

encourage research into harmful natural and exotic agencies.

Strategies

- (i) Include environmental guidelines and controls in all management proposals and prescriptions.
- (ii) Ensure that landscape management and rehabilitation procedures are considered in planning all disturbing operations.

- (iii) Ensure that all staff are adequately informed and trained in aspects of environmental management.
- (iv) Disseminate information about environmental factors to other agencies and members of the public.
- (v) Allocate appropriate resources (staff, money, training) to ensure that the policies can be implemented.

FIRE

Objectives

To protect community and environmental values on lands managed by the Department from damage or destruction by wildfire.

To use fire as a management tool to achieve land management objectives, in accordance with designated land use priorities.

Specifically, the aim is:

Fire Suppression

The Department will:

Respond to fires occurring on or near CALM land to a degree that is appropriate to the values at risk.

Assess its response to a fire in the light of potential damage to the following values in order of priority:

- (i) Human life
- (ii) Community assets, property and environmental values
- (iii) Cost of suppression in relation to values threatened

Where values dictate:

- (a) provide a detection system which will give timely warning of the presence of a fire threatening community or environmental values;
- (b) provide a well-trained and equipped suppression organisation capable of containing several simultaneous unplanned fires under extreme weather conditions in conjunction with other fire-fighting organisations.

Use of Fire

The Department will:

Use planned fire only where this use is in accordance with an approved management plan, or, where such a plan does not exist, to protect and maintain the designated priority land use.

Prepare written prescriptions in advance, for approval by senior designated officers, before any planned fires are undertaken.

Use fire conservatively in areas where information about the impacts of fire is limited, and in areas where the primary land use is conservation of flora and fauna.

In such areas, the use of fire will be restricted to:

protection of neighbouring community assets; and

providing a diversity of fuel and vegetation ages, but ensuring as much as possible of each major vegetation association is maintained in the mature condition.

Use prescribed fire or other methods to reduce fuels on CALM lands, where it can be demonstrated that this is the most effective means of wildfire control, and where undesirable ecological effects do not result.

The frequency of fuel reduction measures will be governed by the rate of build-up of fuels, the value of the assets to be protected, and the resources available to carry out the work.

Liaison

The Department will:

Ensure effective liaison with neighbours, bush fire brigades, shires, Bush Fires Board and other fire control organisations.

Support the concept of shire district fire plans and promote mutual aid interagency agreements for fire control of lands of mixed tenure with common fire problems.

Public Awareness

The Department will provide for public education in relation to the prevention of fire, and the role and use of fire in ecosystem management, and hazard and risk reduction.

Research

The Department will undertake research into fire prevention and control, and fire effects and fire behaviour on CALM lands to improve the scientific basis for, and effectiveness of fire management programs.

DISEASES

Objective

To minimise the damage caused by plant and animal diseases on Departmental lands.

Specifically, the aim is to:

maintain a record of all plant and animal diseases of significance to management of CALM lands;

classify land and populations according to disease presence, susceptibility of habitats and resistance to disease;

investigate the cause and effect of diseases and prescribe effective control measures, where warranted;

ensure that all management practices for an area are in accord with effective disease control;

inform the public of the nature and significance of disease on CALM land and request their co-operation in prevention and control;

rehabilitate infected areas or populations where appropriate.

Strategies

- (i) Maintain effective expertise on pathogens within the Department.
- (ii) Ensure that disease effects are considered in all ecological studies.
- (iii) Use quarantine and hygiene methods for control, as necessary.
- (iv) Provide for staff training in disease detection and control.

WEEDS AND PESTS

Objective

To achieve a safe and systematic management of weeds and pests of ecological significance, on CALM lands.

Specifically, the aim is to:

direct management to eradication, control or containment depending on land management objectives, and the nature of the weed or pest;

monitor the extent or severity of infestations on Departmental lands;

control declared weeds and animal pests on Departmental land where it is economically feasible to do so;

ensure conservation values are not prejudiced in control work;

carry out research to determine the most effective method of control to meet priority use objectives;

liaise with other departments, authorities, shires, industry and neighbours involved in weed and pest control and related matters.

Strategies

- (i) Ensure that all artificial control programs are carried out with safety of the operator and public a priority.
- (ii) All chemical controls must conform with prescribed techniques and have the approval of the District or Regional Manager.
- (iii) Wherever possible expert control teams will be employed for hazardous control procedures.
- (iv) Biological control of exotic weeds or pests must be approved by the Director of Nature Conservation.

REHABILITATION

Objective

To regenerate degraded land with self-regulating ecosystems consistent with the purpose of the land and, where possible, to restore indigenous biological communities.

Specifically, the aim is to:

rehabilitate land managed by the Department which has been degraded by disturbance so that it will best meet the needs of the designated land use for the area;

apply restoration techniques which favour natural values, wherever possible;

ensure that the cost of rehabilitation is borne by the agency responsible for site degradation, wherever possible;

ensure that rehabilitation provides for as many secondary land uses as possible;

monitor regeneration programs and encourage research to ensure that the aims are being achieved and that techniques are continually being improved;

Liaise with other Government departments, miners, industry and other land users to continue the exchange of ideas, techniques and standards for rehabilitation.

Strategies

- (i) Ensure that agreements and planning for disturbances on CALM land make provision for rehabilitation.
- (ii) Employ species and genotypes native to the original site in restoration, whenever possible.
- (iii) Encourage natural regeneration of indigenous vegetation.
- (iv) In the absence of natural regeneration, planting or seeding procedures should be planned to stimulate the original vegetation with respect to species diversity, composition and spacing.
- (v) For areas where nature conservation is not the priority use, if naturalness cannot be achieved, rehabilitation should enhance priority uses or maintain them at an acceptable level as determined by landscape architects.

RECREATION

Objective

To cater for the widest range of recreational activities giving the most satisfying experience for users, through the planning and managing of activities and facilities on land controlled by the Department. This is to be done having regard to the preservation of natural land values, consistency of recreational activity with purpose of vesting, equity, and the capacity of the Department to manage the proposed activity.

Specifically, the aim is to:

Provide and allow for the widest range of recreational opportunities consistent with:

the purpose of vesting of the land;

the ability of the natural system to sustain the activity without impairment;

the ability of the Department to supervise the activity where land values may be impaired.

Provide facilities and information to enhance use and enjoyment of recreation sites.

Plan facilities to involve users (both individuals and groups) to the fullest possible extent.

Where appropriate, obtain assistance in the provision of services from non-public sources. This may be by way of commercial concessions or voluntary help.

Recoup costs through charges to users where recreational opportunities create a management cost, and where it is practical to do so.

Ensure safety, through planning, maintenance, information and signs.

Strategies

- (i) Identify opportunities for recreation when regional and area management plans are being prepared.
- (ii) Monitor existing activities and facilities and collect data on use to ensure that the quality of opportunities is maintained; the current use is appropriate to the primary objectives of land reservation; and resources are allocated based on need.
- (iii) Consult with individuals and organisations about management of recreational opportunities and further requirements.

- (iv) Plan the most appropriate recreational use of areas, based on preservation of natural values and anticipated recreation demands. Anticipate the need to minimise maintenance and management costs and reduce conflicts between users.
- (v) Regularly review fees to ensure that they are equitable, and reflect management costs incurred.
- (vi) Continually and effectively inform the public of:
 - recreational opportunities available to them and the positive efforts made by the Department to provide them;
 - the reasons for management decisions regarding restrictions on use;
 - behaviours which maximise the retention of natural values;
 - requirements for safety of all users.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Objective

To promote community awareness and understanding of the natural environment and encourage public attitudes and behaviour compatible with, and supportive of, conservation of flora and fauna and the management of forests, parks and reserves.

Specifically, the aim is to:

encourage people to learn about State forests, parks, reserves and wildlife;

foster the desire in people to experience the natural environment and its management;

interpret the environment in forests, parks and reserves for visitors;

co-ordinate and assist public participation in management planning and implementation through advisory committees and 'friends' groups;

research and evaluate methods and techniques available for achieving effective community education and interpretation;

liaise with associated agencies, organisations and interest groups to integrate education and interpretation programs.

Strategies

- (i) Provide an education/interpretation section within the Information Branch.
- (ii) Provide facilities such as self-guided walk trails, visitor centres, displays and brochures.
- (iii) Train regional and district staff in interpretation and effective communication with the public.
- (iv) Provide the Education Department and private school system with appropriate advice and assistance in curriculum development, and assist with in-service training of teachers, teacher-trainers and relevant community group leaders.
- (v) Produce and market appropriate educational films, videos, slides, sound tapes, pamphlets, brochures and other audio visual material and publications.
- (vi) Promote the use of planned tours, seminars, workshops, field days and lectures to explain conservation and land management, at the regional level.
- (vii) Ensure public inquiry into CALM's activities is satisfied.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Objective

To assist in achieving the goals of resource management under the responsibility of CALM in an effective manner.

Specifically, the aim is to:

provide information, advice, trained personnel and equipment necessary to achieve resource management objectives;

acquire knowledge and skills so that management decisions are based on the most up-to-date information and expertise;

review management techniques, information, staff finance and equipment needs at regular intervals;

promote public understanding of natural ecosystems, conservation and CALM policy.

Strategies

- (i) Maintain sufficient support staff to provide information, advice and equipment to allow resource management goals to be achieved.
- (ii) Ensure management systems and controls are effective.
- (iii) Maintain training and recruiting programs to ensure that the expertise necessary to achieve resource management goals is always available.
- (iv) Prepare statements indicating the technical value of projects in a way that allows a financial priority to be allocated.
- (v) Provide information on conservation matters for the public, using appropriate means such as publications, talks and field visits.

- (vi) Maintain contact with Government Departments and other organisations with interest in areas managed by CALM.

CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT

Objective

To manage catchments needed for water supply so as to maintain or enhance water quantity and quality in accordance with the requirements of the Water Authority of Western Australia (WAWA).

Specifically, the aim is to:

protect existing healthy vegetation from agents that might lead to deterioration of water quality;

rehabilitate degraded areas to ensure water quality is maintained or restored;

regulate other uses of gazetted catchments when they compete with water supply objectives;

monitor the quality of streams where changes in land uses are involved;

investigate techniques of land management with the aim of maximising water supply without detrimentally affecting quality;

liaise with water supply authorities (WAWA) concerning all aspects of water supply and any new management practices proposed;

ensure that CALM plans allow for new dams and major supply facilities proposed by WAWA.

Strategies

- (i) Direct management of salt-sensitive areas to establish and maintain a deep-rooted perennial crop, and restore vegetation cover as quickly as possible where it is removed.
- (ii) Design harvesting and silvicultural practices to increase water quantity while protecting water quality.

- (iii) Protect and maintain stream reserves.
- (iv) Keep road construction and maintenance to a standard necessary for catchment protection.
- (v) Minimise the spread of dieback disease, particularly in salt-sensitive areas.
- (vi) Continue prescribed burning on catchments in such a way as to minimise turbidity, and ash pollution and to regulate run-off.
- (vii) Manage existing land uses on catchments to minimise the risks of siltation, turbidity, salinity and biological pollution.
- (viii) Avoid land use changes where they prejudice water values or potential storage sites.
- (ix) Plan recreational activities on catchments according to guidelines prepared by the Western Australian Water Resources Council.

WOOD PRODUCTION

Objective

To produce the maximum range and type of wood products, so as to provide long term economic and social benefits to the people and to sustain the forests of W.A.

Specifically, the aim is to:

adjust the cut from the native forest progressively to a level consistent with the growth of the forest, having due regard for associated regional economic stability;

ensure wood production areas are dedicated and protected, to permit long term forecasting and effective silvicultural management;

ensure that the wood products from the forest are used conservatively in conversion and in marketing to favour the highest value product;

provide softwood plantations to supplement the hardwood cut, to meet demand, wherever it is economically and socially desirable to do so, and in accord with effective land use management;

continue research to ensure the best possible inventory, protection, silvicultural, utilisation and harvesting techniques are employed in management;

expand the hardwood sawlog resource base by encouraging use of lower quality logs, smaller logs and residues;

monitor wood production operations to ensure they are environmentally sound and favour multiple use management of the forest;

liaise with local government and the timber industry concerning environmental protection, future availability of the resource, and utilisation standards.

Strategies

- (i) Regulate log sale agreements and royalties to favour conservative use of timber and stability of the timber industry.
- (ii) Integrate harvesting operations to favour the best extraction and use of all log and round wood materials.
- (iii) Provide direction to industry through research into the use and marketing of timber resources.
- (iv) Control and direct wood use from the forest through regional management and operational plans.
- (v) Encourage private involvement in hardwood and softwood production.

MINING

Objective

To ensure that approved exploration and mining operations proceed according to conditions specified to minimise environmental damage and to rehabilitate in conformance with the purpose of vesting.

Specifically, the aim is to:

abide by the Mining Act which allows for proposals to be rejected or approved subject to conditions by the Hon Minister for Conservation and Land Management on national parks, State forest and A class reserves;

ensure that when any proposal for exploration or mining is submitted involving land and waters under CALM management that the land values affected by the proposal are fully considered;

where conditions applying to exploration and mining are being considered by Government, ensure the development of the most appropriate conditions to preserve the values for which the land was reserved;

liaise with Mines Department, the Department of Resources Development and the Environmental Protection Authority to ensure that the most appropriate conditions for exploration and/or mining on parks, reserves and forests, are developed;

ensure that conditions applied to exploration and mining are complied with;

continue research into techniques aimed at minimising environmental damage and land use conflict;

liaise with exploration companies to ensure they are aware of the effects of mining on the environment and other land uses, and of rehabilitation techniques;

liaise with authorities responsible for administering mining agreements and with other organisations authorised to study mining effects and rehabilitation techniques;

rehabilitate areas affected by mining to suit the designated land use, and in accordance with conditions imposed by State Government under the various special agreement Acts and Mining Act.

Strategies

- (i) Seek the inclusion of appropriate conditions governing environmental protection into the mineral leases issued under the Mining Act.
- (ii) Ensure that exploration on CALM land is conducted in strict adherence to conditions stipulated by the relevant departments.
- (iii) Seek to direct mining operations into areas where there will be least conflict with other land uses.
- (iv) Where possible obtain realistic compensation from companies mining on CALM land to cover loss of conservation values, land purchase and the continuing cost of rehabilitation and management of areas affected by mining.

BASIC RAW MATERIALS

Objective

To minimise the effect of the extraction of gravel, stone and sand on conservation values on Departmental land.

Specifically, the aim is to:

lease sites to Government and semi-government bodies for gravel, stone and sand for use on roads on or within 5 km of land controlled by this Department, where economic sources are unavailable outside CALM land;

prohibit gravel, stone and sand extraction by the Department or its authorised agents from Departmental land over which a mining tenement (for gravel) has been granted;

control supplies for other purposes (for commercial use, for other Departments) under the Mining Act on approved Mining Act tenements/or extractive industry licences under the Local Government Act;

ensure appropriate environmental measures are taken with all operations.

Strategies

- (i) Locate borrow pits, wherever possible, outside stream and road reserves, and where they are not in view from the public roads.
- (ii) Rehabilitate borrow pits according to the designated land use.
- (iii) Minimise pits in national parks and nature reserves.
- (iv) Review extractive industry plans prepared by local authorities where these affect CALM land.

WILDFLOWER PICKING

Objective

To control the commercial harvesting of flora on Crown land and private property within sustainable levels, to minimise detrimental effects on conservation values on Crown land, and to maintain a supply of seed from native flora.

Specifically, the aim is to:

permit picking and seed collection on State forest and Crown land other than nature reserves and national parks, subject to land use priorities and management conditions;

ensure royalties or collection fees are paid to re-imburse service charges and control collection, wherever it is practicable to collect them;

license picking on private property;

collect data on the range of occurrence of species in commercial demand and investigate their management requirements;

identify, protect and manage species of rare flora that occur on both Crown land and private land;

encourage commercial interests to meet the demand for blossom and plants from private nurseries and orchards;

provide suitable seedlings and seed from Departmental nurseries and seed stores for rural conservation projects where these materials are not satisfactorily available from private sources.

Strategies

- (i) Monitor distribution and management of protected flora and those species declared as rare flora.
- (ii) Ensure pickers are licensed in accordance with the provision of the Wildlife Conservation Act, and are familiar with the conditions and endorsements applicable to their licences.
- (iii) Establish and maintain seed orchards for species that are of limited supply or are difficult to collect.

APICULTURE

Objective

To facilitate beekeeping subject to the need to minimise conflict with other land use objectives.

Specifically, the aim is to:

ensure apiary sites are sited to optimise the use of available areas, consistent with the primary land use requirements;

control apiculture on the Department's land, other reserves and Crown land by the issuing of permits and allocation of apiary sites;

advise registered beekeepers of proposed CALM activity that could conflict with the location of their hives or honey production from a site;

investigate the allocation and use of apiary sites with respect to nectar and honey production.

Strategies

- (i) Locate apiary sites at acceptable intervals, taking account of constraints such as:

existence of suitable vehicular access to the apiary site;
need to avoid transference of disease, including dieback;
effects of European honey bees on high conservation value ecosystems and rare flora/fauna which are strongly dependent on nectare and pollen;
proximity of current or proposed activity by CALM and other authorised users;
risk of water pollution caused by beekeepers' activities;
requirements of other Authorities controlling Crown land or Government reserves;
location in relation to private property;
relevant Acts and Regulations.

- (ii) Notify the Government Apiculturist of the Department's prescribed burning program each year.
- (iii) Continue liaison with other authorities that control Crown land on which apiary sites are located.
- (iv) Gather data on resource use and honey production by a system of annual returns.
- (v) Support research into the affect of European bees on native flora and fauna.

FISHING

Objective

To provide for fishing, permitted under the Fisheries Act and Regulations, in locations where access is consistent with land management objectives.

The aim is to:

permit fishing in non-reserved tidal waters in inlets and off the coast as regulated by the Department of Fisheries;

permit recreational freshwater fishing on CALM land under conditions established through the Fisheries Act;

prohibit fishing on CALM land under any conditions where it can be shown that it could be a threat to sustenance of the species or populations concerned;

liaise with Local Government, special interest groups and the public to improve planning for fishing on CALM Act lands and waters;

encourage monitoring and research to determine acceptable limits to resource use on CALM lands.

Strategies

- (i) Control fishing operations through the operations of the Department of Fisheries and within the provisions of the Fisheries Act.
- (ii) Regulate use of favourable sites on CALM Act land through control of access.
- (iii) Plan for fishing within recreational programs, wherever applicable.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Objective

To limit development of public utilities that result in loss of reserve area and conservation values on CALM land to those considered essential by Government and for which there is no reasonable alternative location.

The aim is to:

retain as much as possible of the land managed by the Department free of public utilities;

guide the location of public utilities on CALM land into areas where land use conflict and environmental damage are minimised;

rehabilitate redundant sites to suit the designated land use;

liaise with, and advise, service authorities to ensure their operations are in sympathy with the environment and other land uses.

Strategies

- (i) Liaise with shires to avoid the use of CALM land for access to new subdivisions.
- (ii) Obtain compensation, where appropriate, to offset loss of departmental land and associated values.
- (iii) Guide public utilities into areas where risk of dieback disease spread, salinity, and aesthetic impact are minimised. Encourage the use of landscaping.
- (iv) Encourage the use of the same sites for more than one utility.
- (v) Ensure management practices do not endanger public utilities.

- (vi) Develop procedures for rehabilitation of redundant sites in conjunction with and, where appropriate, at the expense of, the agency responsible.

- (vii) Ensure that proposals for public utilities are provided for in management plans for CALM lands.

VI IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

The regional management plans provide a framework for more detailed area and operational plans and link these to the corporate, strategic and other plans. Regional plans do not present detailed management proposals on an area basis, but they provide a structure within which more detailed planning can take place.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In both the preparation and implementation of management plans, Departmental staff must comply with the various Acts and legislation which impinge on operations. These are:

Acts Administered by this Department:

Conservation and Land Management Act, 1984
Timber Industries Regulation Act, 1926
Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950
Sandalwood Act, 1929

Acts under which the Department has specific responsibilities are:

Alumina Refinery Agreement Act, 1961
Alumina Refinery (Pinjarra) Agreement Act, 1969
Alumina Refinery (Wagerup) Agreement and Acts Amendment Act, 1978
Alumina Refinery (Worsley) Agreement Act Amendment Act, 1978
Bush Fires Act, 1954
Land Tax Assessment Act, 1976
Mining Act 1978
Wesply (Dardanup) Agreement Authorization Act, 1975
Wood Chipping Industry Agreement Act, 1969
Wundowie Charcoal Iron Industry Sale Agreement Acts, 1974

Other Acts which affect the Department's land management responsibilities include:

Aboriginal Heritage Act, 1972
Aerial Spraying Control Act, 1966
Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act, 1976
Agriculture Protection Board Act, 1950
Beekeepers Act, 1963
Control of Vehicles (Offroad Areas) Act, 1978
Country Areas Water Supply Act, 1947
Environmental Protection Act, 1986
Fisheries Act, 1905
Land Act, 1933
Local Government Act, 1960
Main Roads Act, 1930
Mining Act, 1978
Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1909
Mineral Sands (Western Titanium) Agreement Act, 1975
Public Works Act, 1902
Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, 1914
Soil and Land Conservation Act, 1945
South West Development Authority Act, 1984
State Energy Commission Act, 1979
State Planning Commission Act, 1985
Water Authority Act, 1984

LIAISON REQUIRED

Effective liaison is required at appropriate levels between CALM and State and Commonwealth departments and authorities, local government, organisations and individuals affected by the Departmental operations, particularly the following:

Associated Statutory Authorities - Commonwealth Government include the following:

CSIRO
Department of Defence
Telecom Australia

Associated Statutory Authorities - State Government include the following:

Agriculture Protection Board
Bush Fires Board
Department of Agriculture
Department of Industrial Development
Department of Land Administration
Department of Marine and Harbours
Department of Sport and Recreation
Education Department
Environmental Protection Authority
Fisheries Department
Main Roads Department
Police Department
South West Development Authority
State Energy Commission
State Government Insurance Office
State Planning Commission
Valuer Generals Office
Waterways Commission
Water Authority of Western Australia
W.A. Tourism Commission
Westrail

Local Government

All cities and shires which contain CALM Act land.

SUBSEQUENT PLANNING

The regional plan will be implemented by a series of issue plans, operational plans, manuals and prescriptions prepared at district or branch level.

Issue plans

Issue plans are either a follow-up to an approved management plan, or are for necessary operations where there is not yet an approved management plan. Issue plans cover all relevant topics such as:

- bauxite rehabilitation
- dieback
- fire protection
- logging
- recreation
- research
- wildlife management

Many of these issue plans are prepared for a three to four year period, but revised annually.

Operational plans

The operational plan for a region is the sum of the annual works programs for the districts within the region. An operational plan shows where operations are to be carried out in a financial or calendar year. Intended works over a three-to-four year period may also be indicated. An operational plan has identifiable targets and criteria for measuring performance. It is prepared annually to incorporate any change in priorities.

The following works programs, covering the topics listed, will continue to be prepared during the period of this regional management plan:

fire control
hardwood regeneration
hardwood silviculture
hardwood logging
noxious weed eradication
prescribed burning
pine silviculture
pine planting
pine logging
regional and district recreation
road construction and maintenance

Wildlife Management Programs

These present historical and scientific data and details of strategies and management options for particular fauna or flora species. Examples include:

The Noisy Scrub Bird Management Program (Burbidge, Folley and Smith 1986).

Kangaroo management in Western Australia (McNamara and Prince 1986).

Wildlife management programs are prepared by specialist staff to guide management of specific species.

Departmental Manuals and Prescriptions

Manuals provide guidelines on how operations are to be carried out, whereas prescriptions are job specific. Prescriptions may include details such as a map of the work area, personnel required, cost estimate, safety rules, environmental protection specifications and liaison requirements.

Written job prescriptions are used for most jobs carried out by Departmental gangs and for some jobs carried out by staff and contractors.

The following manuals will continue to be used and others will be drawn up as necessary:

Foresters Manual (to be progressively incorporated into a CALM Operations Manual)
Pine management guide
Working arrangements
Code of hardwood logging practice
(Hardwood) industry control manual
(Hardwood) operations manual
Dieback hygiene manual (1986)
Rare flora register for forest regions (1986)
District managers guide (1986)
Code of softwood logging practice (1986)
Recreation operations manual
Signs manual
Chemicals manual

Guidelines for Necessary Operations

The CALM Act (Section 33) provides that certain operations can be carried out when there is no management plan. For national parks and nature reserves, these are defined as those actions necessary for the preservation or protection of persons, property, land, flora or fauna, or for the preparation of a management plan. For indigenous State forest they are defined as those actions that ensure multiple use and sustained yield of that resource for the satisfaction of long term social and economic needs.

Guidelines for 'necessary operations' are prepared by district and specialist staff for approval by the directors.

Regional, District, Branch Strategic Plans

Each year, or as required, Regional Managers draw up a strategic plan detailing such matters as:

responsibilities;
objectives and key strategies;

Local Government

Town (shire) plans, proposals for major new developments.

Private Enterprise

Mining Companies: Proposals including ERMP for major new developments.

WORKS PROGRAMS AND FINANCE

The Departmental objective for financial management is to prepare budgets which reflect Departmental goals and priorities and to manage works programs according to approved budgets.

PERSONNEL

Increase in personnel numbers is justified in a number of areas. In the current economic situation, however, personnel numbers are likely to decrease in line with Government policy.

CALM aims to develop and maintain a system of management that will give full scope to individual capacity and ability, and encourage teamwork. High priority is given to the safety of CALM personnel and other people who recreate or work on land managed by CALM.

Training

In accordance with the Departmental training policy (See Policy Statement No. 6 'Staff Training and Career Development') training needs for staff and employees will be evaluated each year, included in annual works programs and budget submissions, and implemented on a priority basis as resources permit.

RESEARCH, INVENTORY AND MONITORING

Research, inventory and monitoring requirements are continually reviewed by Regional and Research staff, Inventory Branch and other Departmental Branches. Depending on factors such as urgency, likely cost and priority the required work is either carried out, programmed or deferred, depending on existing resources and workloads.

REPORTS AND RECORDS REQUIRED

Management records will continue to be kept in the manual Hardwood Operations Control System (HOCS) and Pine Operations Control System (POCS) and the computerised Conservation and Land Management Information System (CALMIS). Specified area and volume data will be provided for inclusion in the Departmental annual report and continuously for management requirements.

Standard reports will be produced by the computerised Hardwood and Pine logging systems and financial reports by the General Ledger System.

Comments on progress in implementing the regional management plans will be incorporated in the Departmental Annual Report as appropriate.

priorities for the period, including reference to work deferred because of insufficient resources;

liaison requirements;

administrative structure and arrangements;

update of resources (personnel, etc);

targets and/or performance indicators and control systems to measure success or failure;

reports required, such as annual reports by Districts.

Planning by other Departments, Authorities and Organisations

Many other departments, authorities and organisations produce management plans. It is the intention of this Department to conform with the appropriate Acts, Regulations, By-laws and plans of other organisations providing that these do not conflict with our Acts, Regulations and responsibilities. This Department also intends that other Departments should conform with our Acts and Regulations.

Our plans are discussed with organisations and individuals likely to be affected by them and we seek input into other organisations plans that are likely to affect us.

Examples of the types of plans which may affect this Department are:

Commonwealth Government

Telecom: microwave link proposals, telephone cable developments.

State Government

Environmental Protection Authority: Coastal management plans, conservation reserve proposals for Systems.

Main Roads Department: Proposals for major roadworks etc.

State Energy Commission: Proposals for new electricity or gas lines.

State Planning Commission: Regional or area plans.

Water Authority: Proposals for major new developments. Catchment recreation plans.

Waterways Commission: Inlet/estuary management programs.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF MAJOR CHANGES TO LAND TENURE, VESTING OR PURPOSE PROPOSED IN THE 1987 REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS (for details see the individual regional management plans).

Note:

1. In the Northern Forest Region, all Forest parks/reserves with the exception of the Lane-Poole Reserve will be zoned to preclude timber production.
2. In the Central and Southern Forest Regions, proposed Forest parks/reserves marked with a double asterisk will be zoned to preclude timber production.

NORTHERN FOREST REGION

AREA NAME	CURRENT CLASSIFICATION	PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS
Toodyay	timber reserve	national park	RMP
Moondyne	vacant Crown land	" "	"
Yalgorup	SEC land	" "	"
Ridges	State forest	" "	"
Moore River	national park	nature reserve	"
Caraban	State forest	" "	"
Wabbling	" "	" "	"
Melaleuca Park	" "	" "	"
Yanchep	" "	" "	"
Moore River	vacant Crown land	" "	"
Yeal Swamp	" " "	" "	"
Gingin Brook	" " "	" "	"
various	nature reserve (unvested)	" "	vest in NPNC
various	other reserves	" "	vest in NPNC
Wandering	other reserves	Forest park reserve	RMP
Boonerring	State forest & other	" "	"
Duncan	" "	" "	"
Wells	" "	" "	"
Gyngoorada	State forest	" "	"
Araluen-Canning	other reserve NPNC	State park	"
Lupton	other reserve	Forest park/ reserve	"
Monadnocks	other reserve NPNC	" "	"
Serpentine	" "	State park	"
Dale	" "	Forest park/ reserve	"
Boyagarring	vacant Crown land	" "	"
Mundaring	other reserves	" "	"
Serpentine	national park	State park	"
Kalamunda	" "	" "	"
Lesmurdie Falls	" "	" "	"
Greeremount	" "	" "	"
Gooseberry Hill	" "	" "	"
Buckingshaw Hill	" "	" "	"
Neerabup	" "	" "	"
Gunapin	State forest	Forest park/ reserve	"
Sullivan	" "	" "	"
Russell	" "	" "	"
Lane-Poole	other reserve NPNC	forest park/ reserve	"
Marradong	State forest	" "	"
Karnet	" "	State forest	"
Julimar	" "	" "	"
L. Leschenaultia	" "	" "	"
Moore River	vacant Crown land	State forest	"

SOUTHERN FOREST REGION

AREA NAME	CURRENT CLASSIFICATION	PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS
Shannon	State forest	national park	CTRC
D'Entrecasteaux	State forest & other	" "	EPA
Brockman	State forest	" "	RMP
Hawke	" "	" "	"
Treen	" "	" "	"
Denmark area	various	" "	"
Sheepwash	State forest	" "	"
Mt Frankland	" "	" "	"
Wattle-Soho	State forest & other	" "	"
Dickson	State forest	nature reserve	"
Strickland	" "	" "	"
Bolbelup	timber reserve	" "	"
various	nature reserve (unvested)	" "	vest in NPNC
Denmark area	State forest & other	State park	RMP
One Tree Bridge	" "	forest park/reserve	"
Perup	" "	" "	"
Muirillup	State forest	" **	"
Boorara	" "	" **	"
Big Brook	" "	" "	"
Swarbrick	" "	" "	"
Keystone	" "	" "	"
Giants	" "	" "	"
various	various	State forest	
Sir James Mitchell	national park	" "	and Shannon national park

CENTRAL FOREST REGION

AREA NAME	CURRENT CLASSIFICATION	PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS
Ludlow	State forest	national park	Tuart
McLarty	" "	" "	add to Yalgorup
Clifton	" "	" "	" " "
Myalup	" "	" "	" " "
Whicher	" "	nature reserve	
Chester	" "	" "	Karri
Paget	" "	" "	
Milyeannup	" "	" "	
Dalgarup	" "	" "	
various	nature reserve unvested	" "	vest in NPNCA
Mowen	" "	forest park/ reserve **	
Muja	State forest & other	forest park/ reserve	
Goonac	State forest & other	" "	
Westralia	" "	" "	
Lennard	State forest	" "	
Dardanup	" "	" "	
Bennelaking	State forest & other	" "	
Mullalyup	State forest	forest park/ reserve **	
Greenbushes	" "	" "	
Preston-Noggerup	" "	forest park/ reserve	
Nollajup	" "	forest park/ reserve	
Rapids	State forest	forest park/ reserve**	
Blackwood	State forest & other	forest park/ reserve	
Boranup	State forest	" "	
Stene	" "	forest park/ reserve **	
St John Brook	" "	" "	
Camballan	various	State forest	
Chowerup	" "	" "	
Muja	vacant Crown land	" "	
Witchcliffe	" "	" "	