

INSECT PESTS & WEEDS MANAGEMENT

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1999-1996

CALM Annual Report 1998/1999. 1999

CALM Annual Report 1997/1998. 1998

CALM Annual Report 1996/1997. 1997

CALM Annual Report 1995/1996. 1996

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER ANNUAL REPORT 1992/1993 – SIMILAR WORDING

TIMBER HARVESTING ... 1996 ED. – 1996

Timber Harvesting in Western Australia ... 1996 Ed. 1996

PART 1 : CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Noxious Weeds

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1987 EDITION, *CODE OF HARDWOOD LOGGING PRACTICE* (SIMILAR WORDING)

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1995-1994

CALM Annual Report 1994/95. 1995

CALM Annual Report 1993/94. 1994

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER ANNUAL REPORT 1992/93 – SIMILAR WORDING

MANAGEMENT PLAN - 1994

Forest Management Plan 1994-2003. 1994

1. Forest Policy Statement

Management Objective

“To protect and enhance identified forest values and to employ the best practices in managing forest ecosystems.

To achieve this objective CALM will: ” (p. 2)

- *“Take adequate measures to prevent the accidental introduction of weeds on CALM-managed lands, and where funds are available and priorities dictate, attempt the control of declared and non-declared weeds.” (p. 3)*

2.The Strategies for the Sustainable Management of Native Forests

Weed Control

“A weed is defined as any plant which is disadvantageous from the viewpoint of effective management for the land use concerned.

[...]

The objective is to prevent the accidental introduction of weeds, control declared weeds and control non-declared ‘environmental’ weeds on land managed by CALM.

The strategy to attain this objective is set out in a detailed CALM policy which requires each district to survey and record the location and extent of weed infestations annually. A weed control plan is then developed in liaison with the Agricultural Protection Board (APB) and implemented within the constraints of funds available. The method of control varies depending on the weed, its location and the impact of the control method on surrounding land use values. Physical removal, treatment with herbicides and the use of biological control agents are employed.

It is not possible to treat all known weed infestations. The priorities for forest weed control are:

- PRIORITY 1:** - Areas of highest value from a conservation, recreation, production or protection aspect.
- Infestations adjacent to private property.
- PRIORITY 2:** - Small new infestations, particularly in headwaters of streams.
- Infestations adjacent to private property.
- PRIORITY 3:** - Large infestations adjacent to private property and likely to affect it.
- PRIORITY 4:** - Remainder of CALM-managed land.” (p. 31)

STRATEGIC PLAN - 1994

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. 1994

4.0 Vision

“The Southern Forest Region is a place of EXTENSIVE VALUES where our PEOPLE ARE MOTIVATED, our UNIQUE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINED, our RESOURCES are WELL MANAGED and our CUSTOMERS NEEDS are MET.” (p. 2)

7.1 Objectives

“Commencing immediately we plan to have achieved the following by the year 2000. (See 7.2 Action Plans for a description of how we intend achieving each of these objectives).” (p. 4)

Environment and Operational Area

“OBJECTIVE 2 – FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

We have successfully implemented the 1994 Forest Management Plan and 1987 Regional Management Plan.” (p. 5)

“OBJECTIVE 4 – IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS:

We have effectively implemented the priority works defined in the:

- Shannon D’Entrecasteaux Management Plan
- Walpole/Nornalup Management Plan
- Various Interim Management Guidelines” (p.5)

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1993

CALM Annual Report 1992/93. 1993

“CALM’s mission :

We conserve and manage Western Australia’s wildlife and the lands, waters and resources entrusted to the Department for the benefit of present and future generations.” (p. i)

TIMBER HARVESTING ... 1993 ED. – 1993

Timber Harvesting in Western Australia ... 1993 Ed. 1993

PART 1 : CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Noxious Weeds

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1987 EDITION, *CODE OF HARDWOOD LOGGING PRACTICE* (SIMILAR WORDING)

OPERATIONS MANUAL – 1993

Fire Operations Manual : Volume 2 : Forest Planning Instructions. 1993

NOTE INCLUDES UPDATES: ISSUED 20/01/99

Appendix 1 PLANNING STEPS

“The following are Planning Steps that need to be considered and appropriately acted upon to properly implement the Prescribed Burning Planning Process.” (Fire Protection Instruction 1 : p. 11) Issued 21/09/93

“PLANNING STEP

EP1

Year Relative to Burn: -5

Issue: Feral Fauna Programme

Action: Ensure integrity of feral fauna programmes.

Information: Planned bating or ongoing programmes that burning may affect.

Custodian: Regional Fauna Officer (or officer responsible).

Input By: Regional Fauna Officer (or officer responsible)

Received By: District and Regional Fire Protection Officers.

Critical: Yes, change to timing or burning may affect feral animal program.

Other Options: Yes, information may be input later, however, this lessons ability to make changes.” (Fire Protection Instruction 1 : p. 13) Issued 21/09/93

MANAGEMENT PLAN - 1992

Walpole-Nornalup National Park Management Plan 1992-2002. 1992

7.0 Flora and Vegetation

Objective

“Protect and maintain existing plant communities, emphasising priority and key species.” (p. 22)

Actions

“2. Minimise the introduction and spread of weeds by minimising:

- the length of the Park boundary (see 1.0 Land Tenure)
- the number of management tracks (see 19.0 Access), and
- fires within the Park, particularly near sources of weed invasion (for example, adjacent private property).” (p. 22)

Management for Conservation – Protection

Fire

Objectives

[...]

- *Minimise the spread of disease and weeds by fire management operations.*
[...] (p. 33)

Actions

Fire Prevention

“2. *Give priority to strategically placed fuel reduced blocks rather than narrow buffers along private property boundaries to minimise the introduction and spread of weeds.*” (p. 35)

Weeds

Objectives

- *“Control or, if possible, eradicate weeds that have the potential to cause major environmental problems.*
- *Minimise any detrimental side effects that control measures may have on the Park.”* (p. 38)

Actions

“1. *Map the incidence of weeds, monitor their location, extent, effectiveness of control programs and, where possible, ecological effects.*

2. *Conduct control programs in areas of:*

- *greatest conservation value*
- *greatest perceived environmental threat*
- *small new infestations.”* (p. 38)

“7. *Avoid unnecessary disturbance associated with management actions, such as road maintenance and frequent burning, particularly adjacent to sources of weeds.*

8. *Ensure that all earth-moving machinery is thoroughly cleaned before entering the Park.”* (p. 39)

TIMBER HARVESTING ... 1992 ED. – 1992

Timber Harvesting in Western Australia ... 1992 Ed. 1992

PART 1 : CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Noxious Weeds

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1987 EDITION, CODE OF HARDWOOD LOGGING PRACTICE (SIMILAR WORDING)

LEGISLATION - 1991

Conservation and Land Management Amendment Act No. 20 of 1991

“AN ACT to amend the Conservation and Land Management Act 1984, and to consequently amend certain other Acts.

[Assented to 25 June 1991.]” (p. 1)

Section 33 Amended

“21. *Section 33 of the principal Act is amended –*
(a) in subsection (1) –
[...]

(dc) to promote the conservation of water, as to both quantity and quality, on land referred to in paragraph (a);

(ii) in paragraph (e) by deleting subparagraphs (i) and (ii) and substituting the following subparagraphs -

‘ (i) the management of land to which this Act applies;’ (p. 12)

“(ii) the conservation and protection of flora and fauna; and

(iii) the taxonomy of flora and introduced plants;’

and

(iii) in paragraph (f) by inserting after ‘other person’ the following -

‘ , whether in the State or elsewhere’;

(b) in subsection (3), by deleting paragraph (b) and substituting the following paragraph –

(i) in the case of nature reserves and marine nature reserves, in such a manner that only necessary operations, within the meaning in section 33A (1) are undertaken;

(ii) in the case of national parks, conservation parks and marine parks, in such a manner that only compatible operations, within the meaning in section 33A(2), are undertaken; or

(iii) in any other case, in accordance with the provisions of section 56 applicable to the land.’

and

(c) by deleting subsection (4).’ (p. 13)

Section 33A Inserted

“22. After section 33 of the principal Act the following section is inserted-

Definition of ‘necessary operations’ etc.

‘ 33A. (1) In section 33 (3) (b) ‘necessary operations’ means those that are necessary for the preservation or protection of persons, property, land, flora or fauna, or for the preparation of a management plan.’ (p. 13)

Section 55 Amended

“27. Section 55 of the principal Act is amended by inserting after subsection (1) the following subsection (1) the following subsection-

‘ (1a) A management plan for an indigenous State forest or timber reserve shall specify the purpose, or combination of purposes, for which it is reserved being one or more of the following purposes-

(a) conservation;

(b) recreation;

(c) timber production on a sustained yield basis;

(d) water catchment protection; or

(e) other purpose being a purpose prescribed by the regulations.’ (p. 17)

Division 2 of Part V Repealed and a Division Substituted

“32. Part V of the principal Act is amended by repealing Division 2 and substituting the following Division-

‘ Division 2 – Classification of Land

Land may be classified

[...]

62(2) A classification of land or waters as a temporary control area under subsection (1)(d) shall only be made for the purposes of public safety or the protection of flora or fauna, or both flora and fauna, and a notice of classification –

(a) shall not have effect for a period exceeding 90 days;

but

(b) may be made more than once for the same purpose and for the same area.” (p. 19)

“(3) A classification, or amendment of classification, of any land or waters shall not be made under this section –

(a) unless it is in conformity with the provision of section 56 which is relevant to, or any management plan for, that land or those waters; and

(b) in the case of land to which section 16 applies, unless the owner, and any person occupying the land with the consent of the owner, has given approval in writing to the classification or the amended classification.

(4) In this section ‘controlling body’ means the Commission or the Authority.’. “ (p. 20)

POLICY STATEMENT –1991

Policy Statement No. 40 : Road Management. 1991

Performance Indicators

“Successful implementation of this policy will be assessed on the basis of the extent to which:

[...]

9. The spread of weeds by road construction or maintenance is minimised.” (p. 4)

POLICY STATEMENT –1991

Policy Statement No. 18 : Recreation, Tourism and Visitor Services. 1991

2.8 Equestrian Activities

Policy

“2.8.9 Where it is necessary to hand feed stock, riders will be required to use processed, pelletized feed (free of weeds) on CALM managed lands.” (p. 65)

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1991

CALM Annual Report 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991. 1991

NOTE: THE STRATEGIC PLAN 1989-1993 IS REPRINTED WITH AN ADDITIONAL CLAUSE (THE FINAL ONE UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADING) –

“To achieve the primary objectives the Department will:” (p. 11)

“Prepare and implement management plans for lands and waters entrusted to the Department.

This will involve:

- Establishing priorities for management plan preparation according to set criteria.

- *Preparing and implementing management plans according to agreed priorities.*
- *Developing and implementing ‘Interim Guidelines for Operations’, according to an approved procedure and format, where there is a need for protection of people, property, land, flora and where there is no approved management plan.” (p. 14)*

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1990

Lane Poole Reserve Management Plan 1990-2000. 1990

Resources and Land Use

Protection

“Protection of the ecosystem is fundamental if its values are to be maintained. Major values currently recognized in the northern jarrah forest are water, timber, recreation, scientific study, educational resources, flora, fauna, geological resources, landscape, and other forest products such as honey and wildflowers.

Appropriate management of the forest ecosystem will help conserve these important values. Management must minimise damage from wildfires, dieback disease and other pathogens, feral animals, weeds and uncontrolled recreation. Only by controlling these damaging agents will it be possible to manage the Reserve in a way that ensures conservation of its values.” (p. 33)

C5 Vegetation and Flora

“The 5 objectives are:

[...]

To control and, if possible, eradicate the spread of exotic plants and declared weeds providing other reserve values are not threatened.” (p. 80)

C7 Protection

C7.1 Fire

“The 10 objectives are:

[...]

To minimise the introduction or further spread of dieback disease and weeds by fire management operations.

[...]” (p. 85)

C7.4 Declared and Exotic Plants

“The objective is to control and, where possible, eradicate introduced plant species.” (p. 94)

Background

“Operations to control the introduction and spread of exotic plants will be carried out, as necessary, within the Reserve. Procedures will accord with the CALM Policy: ‘Weeds on CALM Land’ (1986).

[...] Statutory requirements for weed control will be observed.” (p. 94)

Prescriptions

“1. CALM in conjunction with the Agricultural Protection Board, will increase control measures to prevent the further spread of blackberry along the Murray River. [...]

“2. A detailed survey will be carried out to locate all weed infestations within the Reserve. The survey will determine the extent of the infestation and the species involved.” (p. 95)

C10.6 Domestic Animals

“The 2 objectives are:

To ensure user activities do not compromise other values of the Reserve.

[...]” (p. 109)

Background

Equestrian Activities

“Horsingriding within the Reserve is only acceptable if it is confined to pre-determined tracks, paths and staging points, and the issues of spread of weeds and erosion (with associated risk of dieback spread) are addressed.” (p. 109)

Prescriptions

“If a demand develops for equestrian activities, these will be limited to public access roads, and a small number of clearly defined trails and staging points in the Recreation Facility Area. The impact of these activities will be monitored. If environmental or social problems develop, horses will be prohibited.” (p. 109)

CODE OF LOGGING ... - 1990

Code of Logging Practice. 1990

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Noxious Weeds

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1987 EDITION, CODE OF HARDWOOD LOGGING PRACTICE (SIMILAR WORDING)

STRATEGIC PLAN (SOUTHERN REGION) – 1989

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. 1989

3. Regional Strategic Goals

“The goals listed below are broad statements largely drawn from goals set by the amalgamating agencies before CALM. These goals are not specific, quantifiable or measurable but provide the basis for formulating KEY RESULT OBJECTIVES which is the next stage of the Strategic Planning process.” (p. 7)

3.3 Protection

“Pests and Diseases

To obtain additional information about insect pests and diseases. To protect CALM lands from disease, insects and other harmful agencies, and to maintain the health and vigour of forested areas.

Exotic Plants and Animals

To control and if possible eradicate introduced species of plants and animals from all CALM lands except some facility areas or where it is clear that they perform a necessary function within a natural system which cannot be performed by a native species, in accordance with Land Use Plans.” (p. 9)

Key Result Objectives

Noxious Weeds

“Objective

1. *Control and contain noxious weed infestations in accord with CALM policy. Identify and map all noxious weed infestations.*

[...]

Priority

1. *Map infestations of blackberry, St. John’s Wort, Varigated Thistle by December.*
 2. *Use of chemicals to be in accord with Chemical User Manual and W.A.W.A. requirements on catchments.*
- [...]” (p. 49)

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1989-1993

Strategic Plan For the Period 1989-1993. 1988

General Principles/Philosophy

“The Department is committed to the principle that it is managing public land and natural resources, and conserving indigenous wildlife on behalf of the public of Western Australia. Consequently, particular importance is placed on informing the public of the Department’s activities and wherever possible involving the public.

The regional system of management as adopted by the Department ensures that its officers develop a detailed knowledge of the area of their operations, are available to interact with local communities and resolve problems associated with local conservation and land management operations. [...]” (p. 10)

5. Mission

“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 is therefore:-

TO CONSERVE WESTERN AUSTRALIA’S WILDLIFE AND MANAGE LANDS AND WATERS ENTRUSTED TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.” (p. 11)

6. Primary Objectives

“Five primary objectives have been established:-

- **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.” (p. 12)

7. Broad and Sub Strategies

“To achieve the Primary Objectives the Department will:-

- “7.2 *Establish and maintenance a system of secure reserves which protect viable representative samples of all the State’s natural ecosystems and species, both terrestrial and aquatic, as well as areas suitable for recreation and the production of renewable natural resources.*

This will involve:

[...]

7.2.4 *Protecting ecosystems, landscape and the cultural heritage on lands and waters entrusted to the Department from damage by fire, disease, chemicals, grazing, feral animals and people.*

7.2.5 *Developing prescriptions for control of disturbance and for rehabilitation of damaged forests, parks and reserves.” (p. 14)*

10. The Organisation

10.3 Planning

“Detailed planning of conservation and land management activities is a key function in the Department.

Under the Conservation and Land Management Act, there is a responsibility to prepare management plans for all land and water vested in either the Lands and Forest Commission or the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority. Such plans must be available to the public for comment for a period of at least two months. They apply for a maximum period of ten years.

Two levels of this planning are undertaken. These are regional and area management plans.

Regional management plans are to be prepared for each CALM administrative region. They will cover all categories of land and water entrusted to the Department. Each plan will describe the management objectives to be achieved over the life of the plan and the strategies for implementation which are to be adopted.

Area management plans will apply to specific areas such as a national park, marine park, nature reserve, marine nature reserve, State forest, or other reserve. These are more detailed than regional management plans. Area management plans will be prepared only where there are requirements that cannot be adequately considered by a regional management plan. Each area management plan will also describe management objectives and strategies for implementation.” (p. 31)

“Other major plans prepared by the Department are issue plans that are either a follow up to an approved management plan, or consist of interim guidelines for necessary operations where there is not yet an approved management plan. Issue plans cover all relevant topics, such as site plans, fire plans, dieback plans, recreation plans, resource allocation plans and wildlife management programs. Issue plans are generally prepared by district or regional staff in conjunction with research and other specialist branches within the Department. [...]” (p. 32)

In addition, the Department prepares operational guidelines, manuals and prescriptions. These draw on the results of research and experience and are used to implement the works and activity programmes derived from the planning process.” (p. 32)

10.4 Regionalisation

“The Department is extensively regionalised in a way which provides the benefits of small autonomous organisations in close proximity to their area of operations while providing access to services that are best provided by a larger integrated organisation. Regions are responsible for the management of all departmental lands and waters and for conservation of flora and fauna within their boundaries. According to the intensity of activity regions are subdivided into districts.” (p. 32)

“The general responsibilities allocated to regions are to:

- *“ensure the conservation of indigenous flora and fauna;*
- *supervise and regulate industry (e.g. wildflower pickers, apiarists, timber and mining operations) on departmental and some other land;*
- *preserve or restore the natural environment on departmental land and water;*

- *provide information and advice on land management and conservation to people in the region; promote conservation and good land and marine area management;”* (p. 33)

10.5 Specialist and Support Services

“Functions of the Branches within each of these Division are as follows:

[...]

- *Environmental Protection Branch – prepares guidelines and procedures for protection from dieback, weeds and vermin, evaluates mining proposals, and advises on implementation of guidelines and rehabilitation of CALM land.”* (p. 35)

CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES - 1988

CALM Annual Report 1st July 1987 to 30th June 1988. 1988

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1986/87 AND 1985/86, ENTRY IS SIMILAR EXCEPTING THAT THE MISSION STATEMENT HAS CHANGED (THE SCOPE HAS BECOME THE STATEMENT OF MISSION)

“TO CONSERVE WESTERN AUSTRALIA’S WILDLIFE AND MANAGE LANDS AND WATERS ENTRUSTED TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.” (p. 6)

STRATEGIC PLAN – N.D. - 1988?

Central Forest Region Strategic Plan. N.D. 1988?

Environmental Protection

Objective

“2. To achieve safe and systematic management of weeds and pests of ecological significance on CALM lands.” (p. 99)

Measure of Performance

“1. There is a reduction in the area affected by declared plants [...].

2. No new outbreaks are evident.” (p. 99)

Strategy

“v) Continue to prescribe an annual program to control exotic weeds, pests ... in conjunction with the Agriculture Protection Board.

vi) Monitor and review methods of control to maximise the effect and minimise the cost of the program.

vii) Control procedures will be designed to minimise adverse effects on native fauna and flora.

[...]

ix) Update weed register and set priorities on control every six months.

[...]” (p. 100)

ADMIN. INSTRUCTION – 1988

Administrative Instruction No. 39 : Fire break Construction. 1988

Levels For Approval For Necessary Operations In National Parks, Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks : November 1988

Activities	Person To Approve
“[...]”	
<i>Control of Noxious weeds:</i>	
<i>existing programmes</i>	DM
<i>new programmes</i>	RM
[...]” (p. 2)	

CODE OF LOGGING ... - 1988

Code of Logging Practice. 1988

Section 7 : Environmental Practice

Noxious Weeds

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1987 EDITION, *CODE OF HARDWOOD LOGGING PRACTICE* (SIMILAR WORDING)

GUIDELINES – N.D. - 1988?

Interim Guidelines for Necessary Operations : Big Brook Nature Reserve. 1988?

2.4 Environmental Protection Objectives

“[...]”

2.4.2 *Eliminate exotic plant intrusions.*

[...]” (p. 3)

1. Noxious Weeds/Feral Animals

1.2 Policies & Strategies

“5.2.1 *The Reserve will be surveyed annually for noxious weeds [...].*

5.2.2 *Any noxious weed ... populations will be controlled using an approved treatment.”* (p. 7)

CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES - 1987

CALM Annual Report 1st July 1986 to 30th June 1987. 1987

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1985/1986. ENTRY IS SIMILAR

MANAGEMENT PLANS - 1987

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Part 3 : Land Use Classification and Management

Weeds and Pests

“[...]The Department has responsibility to eradicate, control or contain declared weeds and animals on CALM lands in specified shires or areas, under Section 37 of the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act. [...]” (p. 37 of the Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Regional Strategies

“In addition to implementing Departmental policies and guidelines ... during the period of this plan CALM staff in the region will:

- (i) continue surveys to determine the occurrence of weeds and pests;*
- (ii) in conjunction with the Agriculture Protection Board, prescribe a program to control declared weeds and pests;*
- (iii) carry out control programs as resources permit;*
- (iv) educate the public on the problems with weeds and pests and use of safe control measures;*
- (v) assess the efficiency of control techniques and where necessary modify techniques to achieve greatest efficiency.” (p. 37)*

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Regional Strategies

“In addition to implementing Departmental policies and guidelines ... during the period of this plan CALM staff in the region will:

- (i) in conjunction with the Agriculture Protection Board, develop programs to control declared weeds and pests;*
- (ii) carry out monitoring and control programs, as resources allow;*
- (iii) assess the efficiency of control.” (p. 36)*

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Regional Strategies

“In addition to implementing Departmental policies and guidelines ... during the period of this plan CALM staff in the region will:

- (i) continue to prescribe an annual program to control exotic weeds and pests, in conjunction with the Agriculture Protection Board;*
- (ii) monitor and review methods of control to maximise the effect and minimise the cost of the program;*

- (iv) *control procedures will be designed to minimise adverse effects on native fauna and flora;*
- (v) *control efforts will be co-ordinated with neighbours.”* (p. 38)

Shannon Park and D’Entrecasteaux National Park Management Plan 1987-1999. 1987

1.0 Management Objectives For National Parks

“The following management objectives for national parks are derived from the Conservation and Land Management Act (1984) and departmental policies for management. The objectives are to:

Protect and conserve native plants and animals and their habitats.

[...]” (p. 47)

2.0 Management Objectives For the Shannon Park and D’Entrecasteaux National Park

“Management objectives specific to the two Parks were derived from: the above general objectives; the dual purpose of ‘national park and water’; and the information provided in B. Description of the Parks. The following background information is most relevant to the determination of specific objectives –

[...]” (p. 48)

“The specific management objectives for the Parks are to:

- 1. Protect the biological and physical environment and the cultural and scientific features of the Parks.*

[...]” (p. 48)

4.0 Flora

Prescriptions

“3. In all other areas, natural processes will be left alone, except for the management requirements of public use areas, visitor safety and the control of pests, weeds and disease. [...]" (p. 73)

6.3 Pests and Weeds

Objective

“1. To control or, if possible, eradicate introduced species of plants and animals.” (p. 83)

Background

“A number of introduced plant species occur in the Parks. These are listed in Table 6. Though many of the plants have only localised distribution, some of which are confined to the sites of introduction, other species have become widespread.

To restore and maintain the natural environment of the Parks it is essential that introduced plant species are controlled, if not eradicated.” (p. 83)

Prescriptions

“Declared and Introduced Plants

- 2. Table 6 lists the declared and introduced plant species known to occur in the Parks and requiring control, if not eradication.*
- 3. The size and extent of populations of introduced plant species will be recorded and mapped. Methods of treatment will also be recorded.*
- 4. Populations of introduced plant species will be monitored to ensure that numbers are being kept at low levels or that eradication has been successful.*
- 5. Where possible, native locally-occurring species will be used for rehabilitation and in facility areas.”*
(p. 84)

7.3 Access for Management

Prescriptions

“[...]

2. *Only roads designated for public access and those considered essential for management purposes, such as the strategic control of fire, disease and exotic species, will be maintained in a trafficable condition.*

[...]” (p. 92)

9.3 Horse-riding

Objectives

“1. *To provide opportunities for access by horse-back in the Parks, while ensuring that adverse impacts on the natural environment and other Park users are contained.*

2. *To monitor the impacts of horse-riding and review the provision of horse-riding opportunities in the Parks when this plan expires or beforehand if undue conflicts arise.”* (p. 101)

Prescriptions

“3. *Horse-riders from the general public will be required to notify the CALM ranger at Northcliffe or Pemberton prior to travelling to the Parks. This requirement is for (a) safety reasons and (b) to explain CALM’s code of conduct re horse-riding (including the importance of pasturing horses locally or feeding them treated seed and seed-free food seven days prior to riding in the Parks, and using seed-free feed in the Parks).”* (p. 102)

GUIDELINES - 1987

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Strategies for Conservation and Recreation on CALM Lands in Western Australia. 1987

Departmental Management Guidelines

Wildlife Conservation

Management of conservation reserves

“(xv) *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.”* (p. 79 of the Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)

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 ... on Departmental land where it is economically feasible to do so;

ensure conservation values are not prejudiced in control work;

[...]

liaise with other departments, authorities, shires, industry and neighbours involved in weed and pest control and related matters.” (p. 83-84 of the Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)

Strategies

- (i) *Ensure that all artificial control program 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.” (p. 82)*

CODE OF HARDWOOD ... - 1987

Code of Hardwood Logging Practice. 1987

7.28 Noxious Weeds

“An Operator will take any precautions nominated by a Forest Officer to prevent the introduction or spread of noxious weeds during his logging operation. [...]” (p. 25)

SILVICULTURE SPECIFICATION – 1987

Silviculture Specification 1/87 : Jarrah Thinning and Regeneration.

NOTE: REPLACES SPECIFICATION 1/86

B. Regeneration

“In areas subject to leaf miner attack resistant trees must be retained regardless of size, position or quality.” (p. 4)

ADMIN. INSTRUCTION - 1986

Administrative Instruction No. 23 : Interim Guidelines For Operations. 1986

Introduction

“For substantial areas of land under the control of the Department of Conservation and Land Management it will be many years before approved Management Plans will be developed. In the meantime the CALM Act provides in Section 33 (3) (b) that certain operations can be carried out when there is no management plan.” (p. 1)

“For indigenous State forest the operations are defined as those actions that ensure the multiple use and sustained yield of that resource for the satisfaction of long term social and economic needs.

In accordance with the Departmental Planning Policy (Policy 1, January 1986) the necessary operations must be carried out in a planned manner through the development and implementation of INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR OPERATIONS.

The Interim Guidelines will consist of:

- (1) a brief description and brief guidelines for major potential activities;
- (2) a map showing the locality and area of proposed management activities;
- (3) an indication of who must give approval before particular operations can be carried out.

This paper shows how the Interim Guidelines are intended to work.” (p. 1)

Aim

“The aims of the Interim Guidelines are:

- (i) *to provide an adequate safeguard against natural and operational calamities on lands administered by CALM in the absence of an approved Management Plan;*
- (ii) *to ensure that critical ‘necessary operations’ are identified and properly prescribed;*
- (iii) *to ensure that the impacts of necessary operations are fully considered and effectively incorporated within existing management and control systems;*
- (iv) *to provide a simple, efficient and attainable means of gaining approval for necessary operations.”*
(p. 2)

Identification

“The first step is to identify all the necessary operations within each of the areas concerned. Use can be made of a checklist showing all the possible necessary activities – see Appendix 1. Only those operations that are essential for safeguarding the area in question should be considered. These must be consistent with the objectives for the area concerned as described in the CALM Act.” (p. 2)

“The development of suitable strategies and prescriptions will necessitate consultation and collaboration between CALM Operations, Planning and Specialist groups. [...]” (p. 3)

Duration of Interim Guidelines

“[...] However, the works programme that emanates from these Interim Guidelines must be reviewed and updated annually.” (p. 4)

Approval

“A system of approval for the Interim Guidelines and the methods of implementing these is to be adopted which recognises and utilises the established hierarchy of authority and control, i.e. District Manager to Regional Manager to Divisional Manager (or Branch Manager) to Directorate (Director National Parks or Director Nature Reserves or both, or entire Policy Directorate depending on the range of necessary activities). It is expected that once the pattern of the development of these Interim Guidelines have been universally accepted, that the final approval will be delegated to Divisional or Regional Managers.” (p. 4)

POLICY STATEMENTS - 1986

Policy Statement No. 14 : Weeds on CALM Land. 1986

“For the purpose of this policy a weed is defined as any plant which is disadvantageous from the viewpoint of effective management for the land use concerned. The definition concerns native and exotic species and both herbaceous and woody plants. It embraces all land uses including ... forest production ...” (p. 1)

“Ecological considerations place constraints on weed control because, whilst control of weeds may be desirable, possible side effects such as those on native plants or habitat, or the pollution of water bodies, may rule out the use of corrective procedures in some situations.” (p. 1)

Operational Objectives

“To take preventative measures to avoid the introduction and to achieve the systematic and safe control of weeds on CALM lands.” (p. 2)

Policies

- 3.1 Adequate measures will be taken to prevent the accidental introduction of weeds on to CALM lands. Care is required in all operations including access by vehicle, fertiliser additions, burning, grading and thinning to prevent the increase of harmful weeds on CALM lands. (See policy on Rehabilitation re species choice). [...]*
- 3.2 The Department will continue to attempt a vigorous control of declared weeds on CALM land. [...]*
- 3.4 A high priority for weed control is recognised.*
- 3.5 All available methods of control must be considered (physical, chemical, biological). The final choice will depend on a comparison of the feasibility, cost, efficiency and environmental efficiency of the alternatives (see also Policy on the introduction of exotic species).” (p. 2)*

4. Strategies

- “4.1 Each District or Region shall survey weed infestations on CALM lands. The information will be recorded on an operation control system appropriate to both the CALM and the Agriculture Protection Board (APB).*

Each District or Region will prepare and maintain a weed control management plan. After consultation with an APB officer, the silviculturist or environmental protection officer, the plan will form the basis for works programmes.

By agreement with the Minister, the Department will convene a meeting with the APB in October and February each year to co-ordinate planning for effective weed control on CALM land.” (p. 2)

“Each District or Region will record details of weed treatment undertaken, the success of the treatment and follow-up required.

- 4.2 Priorities for control of weeds in CALM land will be as follows:*

Priority 1 - Areas of particular importance or value to the Department, from a conservation, recreation, protection or production aspect:-

1.1 adjacent to private property and likely to affect it,

1.2 not adjacent to private property.

Priority 2 - Small new infestations particularly those in headwaters of streams:-

2.1 adjacent to private property and likely to affect it,

2.2 not adjacent to private property.

Priority 3 - Large infestations adjacent to private property and likely to affect it.

Priority 4 - Remainder of CALM land.

- 4.3 Non-chemical control methods will be investigated and used wherever practicable.*

- 4.4 Biological control methods will be investigated and used wherever practicable.*

- 4.5 *Spraying will be undertaken by trained operators ... in accordance with the guidelines in the Chemical Users Manual.*
- 4.6 *Spraying of weeds must not have a harmful effect on rare plant or animal species. [...]*
- 4.7 *Only chemicals approved by the Department of Health and endorsed where appropriate by the Water Authority, will be used.*
- 4.8 *The Water Authority will be advised one month before any spraying is undertaken in a water supply catchment.” (p. 3)*

Policy Statement No. 10 : Rehabilitation of Disturbed Land. 1986

Policy

“4. Prevent or suppress the invasion by weeds of disturbed or rehabilitated areas.” (p. 3)

CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES - 1986

CALM Annual Report 1st July 1985 to 30th June 1986. 1986

Corporate Objectives

“Under a corporate plan formulated in 1985/86 the statement of mission for the Department of Conservation and Land Management 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.

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.

[...]” (p. 8)

“To achieve the primary objectives the Department will:

[...]” (p. 9)

“Establish and maintain a system of secure reserves which protect viable representative samples of all the State’s natural ecosystems and species, both terrestrial and aquatic, as well as areas suitable for recreation and the production of renewable natural resources.

This will involve:” (p. 10)

- *“Protecting ecosystems, landscape and the cultural heritage on lands and waters entrusted to the Department from damage by fire, disease, grazing, feral animals and people.*
- *Developing prescriptions for control of disturbance and for rehabilitation of damaged forests, parks and reserves.*

[...]” (p. 11)

MANAGEMENT PLAN - 1986

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. 1986

3.3 Protection

Pests and Diseases

“To control and if possible eradicate introduced species of plants and animals from all CALM lands except some facility areas or where it is clear that they perform a necessary function within a natural system which cannot be performed by a native species, in accordance with Land Use Plans.” (p. 6?)

Key Area : Noxious Weeds

Objective

“1. Control and contain noxious weed infestations in accord with CALM policy. Identify and map all noxious weed infestations.” (p. 16?)

Measure of Performance

- “1. Treat infestations in accord with policy priorities.*
- 2. Use of chemicals to be in accord with Chemical User Manual and W.A.W.A. requirements and catchments.*
- 3. On each treated area there is to be at least a 25% reduction per annum in noxious weed areal infestation.” (p. 16?)*

Key Area : Protection - Weeds and Feral Animals

Objective

“1. Carry out declared weed control ...” (p. 60?)

Measure of Performance

- “1. Prepare 87/88 weed ... control programme in consultation with the APB by January, 1987.*
- 2. Complete 86/87 control programme by 30th March, 1987.” (p. 60?)*

Key Area : Protection - Weeds

Objective

“1. Carry out Declared Weed Control as per Government and Departmental policy” (p. 69?)

Measure of Performance

- “4. Monitor treated areas and ensure that the programme is reducing the infestation.*
 - 5. Ensure follow up treatments are programmed.*
- [...]” (p. 70?)*

Key Result Objectives - Walpole District

Objective

“8. Control and contain noxious weed infestations in accord with CALM policy. Identify and map all noxious weed infestations.” (p. 85?)

Measure of Performance

- “1. Treat infestation in accord with policy priorities.*
- [...]” (p. 85?)*

POLICY - 1985

Forests Department Annual Report 1 July 1984 to 21 March 1985. 1985

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1982 EDITION, SIMILAR WORDING FOR ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1983, 1984, 1985

MANAGEMENT PLAN (NORTHERN) – 1985

Northern Forest Region : Working Arrangements and Management Program. 1985

5. Land Management

State Forest and Timber Reserves

“Within State forests, Timber Reserves and other Crown lands vested in the Conservator of Forests, to conserve the full range of forest values. This involves:

[...]

- *Forest Protection: To maintain and add to the area of permanently reserved forests; to protect these forests from fire, insects and other harmful agencies, and to maintain and improve the health and vigour of the forest area.”* (p. 23)

Protection from Weeds and Feral Animals (including W.P. & N.R.)

“An increasing problem with weeds and feral animals has been reported by Districts. [...].” (p. 29)

Objectives

- *“Provide more quantitative evaluation of Regions needs for expanded control programme (through surveys and research).”* (p. 29)

Strategies

- *“Liaise and assist A.P.B., Water Authorities, Police and others in control programmes.*
- *Implement specific programmes to meet urgent needs [...].*
- *Undertake surveys to identify total control program requirements for animal and weed control.*

[...]” (p. 29)

LEGISLATION - 1984

Conservation and Land Management. No. 126 of 1984

“AN ACT to make better provision for the use, protection and management of certain public lands and waters and the flora and fauna thereof, to establish authorities to be responsible therefor, and for incidental or connected purposes

[Assented to 8 January 1985]” (p. 1881)

Part V. – Management of Land

Division 1. – Management Plans

“54. (1) A controlling body shall be responsible-

- (a) for the preparation of proposed management plans; and*
 - (b) the review of expiring plans and preparation of further management plans,*
- for all land which is vested in it whether solely or jointly with an associated body.*

(2) This Part applies to the preparation of a plan under subsection (1) (b) in the same way as it applies to the preparation of an initial management plan.” (p. 1914)

“(3) Proposed management plans for any land shall be prepared-

- (a) *by the controlling body for that land through the agency of the Department; and*
- (b) *within such period after the commencement of this Act as is reasonably practicable having regard to the resources of the Department available for the purposes.”* (p. 1915)

“55. (1) *A management plan for any land shall contain –*

- (a) *a statement of the policies or guidelines proposed to be followed; and*
- (b) *a summary of the operations proposed to be undertaken,*

in respect of that land during a specified period which shall not exceed 10 years.

(2) A management plan shall state the date on which it will expire, unless it is sooner revoked, but notwithstanding anything in this section or in the plan, a plan which would otherwise expire shall, unless it is revoked, remain in force until a new plan is approved.” (p. 1915)

“56. (1) *A controlling body shall, in the preparation of proposed management plans for any land, have the objective of achieving or promoting the purpose for which the land is vested in it, and in particular management plans shall be designed –*

- (a) *in the case of indigenous State forest or timber reserves, to ensure the multiple use and sustained yield of that resource for the satisfaction of long-term social and economic needs;”* (p. 1916)

“(b) in the case of State forest or timber reserves planted with exotic species, to achieve the optimum yield in production consistent with the satisfaction of long-term social and economic needs;

[...]

(2) In subsection (1) (a) ‘multiple use’ means as many different uses as are possible and compatible among themselves.” (p. 1916)

“62(1) *Subject to this section, the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Authority and, where applicable, any associated body, by notice published in the Gazette, classify the whole or any part of land or waters to which this section applies as-*

- (a) *a prohibited area;*
- (b) *a restricted area;*
- (c) *a limited access area;*
- (d) *an unlimited access area;*
- (e) *a recreational area for specified activities;*
- (f) *in the case of a national park, a wilderness area; or*
- (g) *such other class of area as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Authority, thinks necessary to give effect to the objects of this Act,*

and may in like manner amend or cancel any such classification.

62(2) *A classification, or amendment of classification, of any land or waters shall not be made under this section-*

- (a) *unless it is in conformity with the provision of section 56 which is relevant to, or any management plan for, that land or those waters; and*

(b) *in the case of land to which section 16 applies, unless the owner, and any person occupying the land with the consent of the owner, has given approval in writing to the classification or the amended classification.*

(3) *This section applies to any national park, nature reserve, marine nature reserve or marine park.” (p. 1919)*

POLICY - 1984

Forests Department Annual Report 1984. 1984

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1982 EDITION, SIMILAR WORDING FOR ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1983, 1984, 1985

POLICY - 1983

Forests Department Annual Report 1983. 1983

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER 1982 EDITION, SIMILAR WORDING FOR ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1983, 1984, 1985

HANDBOOK – 1983

Bauxite Mining : Northern Jarrah Forest : Mining Operations Handbook 1. Ed. 2. 1983

Forest Management After Bauxite Mine Rehabilitation in the Western Jarrah : Prescription 82

3. Objective

“The objective of management after rehabilitation in the forests of the mining envelopes is: To sustain a site-adapted forest capable of resisting fire, disease and parasites, able to regenerate naturally and produce valued products.” (p. 1)

FORESTERS’ MANUAL – 1950

The Foresters’ Manual. Part I. General District Work (South-West). Sections 5. 6. 7. Administration and Land Inspection. 1950

“428. (a) The Government Entomologist is very desirous of obtaining information as to any serious insect attacks on vegetation of economic value in the South-West, and the co-operation of forest officers is most essential to the successful investigation of the various forest insect pests.” (p. 7)

FORESTERS’ MANUAL – 1926

The Foresters’ Manual. Part 1. General District Work (South-West). 1926

“295. The Government Entomologist is very desirous of obtaining information as to any serious insect attacks on vegetation of economic value in the South-West, and the co-operation of forest officers is almost essential to the successful investigation of the various forest insect pests.” (p. 72)