

APICULTURE

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1999-1994

CALM Annual Report 1998/1999. 1999

CALM Annual Report 1997/1998. 1998

CALM Annual Report 1996/1997. 1997

CALM Annual Report 1995/1996. 1996

CALM Annual Report 1994/1995. 1995

CALM Annual Report 1993/1994. 1994

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

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1994

Forest Management Plan 1994-2003. 1994

Vision Statement

“The Government requires that the State’s forests are managed so as to provide in perpetuity for biodiversity, fresh water, timber, recreation and tourism, heritage values and other products such as honey and wildflowers.” (p. i)

Chapter 3 : Managed Forest Values

Honey Production

“The structural goal for the jarrah and karri forests outlined at the commencement of this chapter will ensure that there will be a sufficient representation of immature, mature and senescent development stages (flowering stages) in the forest overstorey to sustain the honey industry at current or increased levels of production.” (p. 48)

LEGISLATION - 1993

Forest Management Regulations 1993

Part II – Permits for Apiary Sites

“83. The Executive Director shall not grant a permit to a person for an apiary site where there is within 3 kilometres of the proposed site another apiary site for which a permit has been granted to any other person.” (p. 1156)

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES - 1993

CALM Annual Report 1992/1993. 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.

[...]

In keeping with our mission, the Department of Conservation and Land Management has the following objectives.

[...]

Value and Use of Resources: To optimise the value and economic return to the community of wildlife, lands, waters and resources entrusted to the Department without compromising conservation and other management objectives.
[...]" (p. [1])

OPERATIONS MANUALS – 1993

Fire Operations Manual : Volume 1. 1993

NOTE: INCLUDES UPDATES ISSUED 14/1/97

7.5 Burn Notifications

Beekeepers

“In order that Beekeepers can plan their operations and protect apiary sites, the District Manager must ensure that individual Beekeepers affected by the burning program are adequately forewarned.

Written notifications on CLM 622 (including a plan) are to be sent to individual beekeepers before 31 August for spring burning and before 31 January for autumn burning.” (p. Chapt 7 – page 8) Issued 14/1/97

7.8 Aerial Burn Plans

“The plans will be used to provide:

(a) *Detail to the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of beekeepers ...*
[...]" (p. Chapt 7 – page 12) Issued 14/1/97

POLICY STATEMENT – 1992

Policy Statement No. 41 : Beekeeping on Public Land. 1992

Operational Objective

“To manage beekeeping on Crown Lands, including those managed by CALM, and to manage multiple-use lands to maximise products from managed hive bees to the extent compatible with other land-uses.” (p. 1)

Background

“Commercial beekeeping involves the short term introduction of managed populations of the introduced honeybee, Apis mellifera (hive bees), to areas of land to take advantage of the availability of nectar or pollen. Self-sustaining, wild populations of the same species (feral bees) are now established throughout most of the South-west land Division of WA and some other parts of the State.

Apiarists in WA have always relied heavily on large areas of native vegetation, and are increasingly dependent upon lands managed by CALM. This almost total reliance on native plants is unusual for beekeeping in the developed world, where the major sources of nectar and pollen are often exotic ‘crops’, such as alfalfa in the USA, and Salvation Jane in South Australia.” (p. 1)

“The beekeeping industry has potentially adverse factors to contend with in addition to the long term loss of the sources of nectar and pollen. These include large fluctuations in the price of honey, competition between full-time professional beekeepers, semi-professionals and hobbyists, and short and medium term loss of resources due to wildfires. To a lesser extent, land management practices including mining, control burning, clearfelling and dieback quarantine can also impinge on honey and pollen production.

Prior to the formation of CALM, there were different policies regarding beekeeping on State forest, National Parks and Nature Reserves.

(i) On State forest beekeeping was seen as compatible with most other land uses. A high level of management went into the allocation of sites, provision of access consistent with the control of dieback, and supervision to ensure satisfactory operation and maintenance.” (p. 1)

“Since amalgamation of the three agencies now comprising CALM, beekeeping has continued to be seen as fully compatible on CALM lands zoned for multiple use, eg: State forest. [...]” (p. 2)

“Continued access to floral resources is important to the beekeeping industry and to individual beekeepers.[...] CALM also recognises that the Department’s management practices, such as timing of control burning, have the potential to adversely effect an apiarist’s use of particular areas of vegetation at a particular time.

The Beekeepers’ Consultative Committee was established to provide two-way communication between the industry and CALM on many of these issues.

CALM will continue to assist the honey industry in so far as is consistent with the Department’s responsibilities in conservation and land management (although there are many factors affecting the industry for which CALM does not have responsibility).[...]” (p. 3)

Policy

“The Department will:

- 1. Support and administer apiculture as a legitimate and sustainable industry on appropriate CALM managed land and other Crown Land by the issuing of permits, allocation of apiary sites and the designation of access, field supervision (including dieback hygiene), and regular management review of sites;*
- 2. Ensure, in consultation with the industry, apiary sites are positioned to make the best use of areas available for beekeeping and are compatible with other designated land uses;*
- 3. Liaise with apiary site holders in relation to other activities and values on CALM managed lands that could conflict with the location of hives or honey production from a site;*
[...]
- 5. Investigate ways (including appropriate vesting) of improving the management of multiple-use lands to include beekeeping.*
[...]
- 7. The Department will utilize bees as appropriate to increase the seed set, for regeneration, or subsequent collection, in forests planned for harvesting.*
- 8. The Department will manage reserved land according to area management plans where they exist but will ensure that this policy applies to all future management plans developed during the life of the policy.” (p. 3)*

Strategies

- “1. Maintain existing apiary sites on all classes of land during a period in which CALM will endeavour to establish research into the interaction of European bees with conservation values - to be reviewed in 1995 based on and taking due regard to research results relevant to managed hives.*
- 2. Permit no additional apiary sites (ie: additional to the existing sites) on land reserved primarily for nature conservation purposes, during a period of research (as above) (unless there are exceptional circumstances), to be reviewed in 1995 based on and taking due regard to research results relevant to managed hives.*

3. *Locate/relocate apiary sites at acceptable intervals, taking account of constraints such as the following:*
 - 3.1 *That suitable vehicular access to the apiary site exists or can be constructed consistent with guidelines.*
 - 3.2 *The need to avoid transference of disease, including dieback, and diseases of honeybees.*
 - 3.3 *The occurrence of declared rare flora/fauna or of special species or assemblages of nectarivores and pollenivores*
 - 3.4 *Proximity of current or proposed activity to CALM or public facilities;*
 - 3.5 *Risk of water pollution or soil degradation caused by beekeepers' activities.*
 - 3.6 *Requirements of other Authorities controlling Crown land or Government reserves;*
 - 3.7 *Relevant Acts and Regulations.*
4. *Take steps to control the numbers of feral bees on land managed for the primary purpose of nature conservation.*
5. *Make available the Departments prescribed burning program each year to industry and copy to the Government Apiculturist.*
6. *Convene a Beekeepers' Consultative Committee to regularly provide two way communication between the industry and CALM on matters of mutual interest including site rental fees. Continue liaison with other authorities that control Crown land on which apiary sites are located.*
7. *Require occupiers of registered sites to fully comply with notice of hive ownership as required by the Beekeepers' Act Regulations.*
8. *Implement as appropriate on all CALM lands a system of permanent signposting showing apiary site number.*
9. *In consultation with industry develop a code of practice to cover behaviour and rules on various lands.*
10. *Encourage the development of additional nectar sources on private property.” (p. 4)*
- “11. *CALM will periodically use bees as a mechanism to achieve it's silvicultural objectives, for seed set, or seed collection. At this time, CALM will use the nearest site owner for this purpose, or, with the written permission of the site owner, use the Temporary Occupancy guidelines to enable another apiarist to be used.*
- [...]
12. *In the case of Beekeepers Reserve 24496 CALM will investigate ways of including beekeeping in the purpose and investigate appropriate vesting in consultation with other relevant authorities.” (p. 5)*

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-

(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)*

Section 56 Amended

“28. Section 56 of the principal Act is amended-

(a) in subsection (1)-

(i) by repealing paragraph (a) and substituting the following paragraph-

‘ (a) in the case of indigenous State forests or timber reserves, to achieve the purpose, or combination of purposes, provided for in the proposed management plan under section 55 (1a);’;

(ii) in paragraph (c) by inserting after ‘national parks’ the following-

‘ and conservation parks’;

and

(iii) in paragraph (d) by inserting after ‘and fauna’ the following-

‘ , and to preserve any feature of archaeological historic or scientific interest’;

and

(b) by repealing subsection (2).” (p. 17)

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)

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1990

Lane Poole Reserve Management Plan 1990-2000. 1990

Preamble

“Today the forest is still a vital resource, and supports many land uses including a timber industry, conservation, recreation and water catchment areas, bauxite mining, beekeeping and tourism.” (p. 3)

“The Murray Valley and its surrounding forest contain some of the best areas in the northern jarrah forest which can cater for conservation and recreation demands. The area contains a wide range of representative vegetation communities. Current recreation activities which focus on the river and forest include sightseeing, camping, bushwalking, canoeing, marroning, orienteering and trail bike riding.

The Government has recognized these conservation and recreation values by the creation of the Lane Poole Reserve which is the largest in the jarrah forest. It was also recognised that, under existing pressures, the conservation and recreation values could only be retained through well planned, responsible and effective management.

This management plan applies to the whole of the Lane Poole Reserve and contains suggestions for adjacent areas of State forest or private land that may have an effect on reserve management, use, or values. The plan presents management strategies which are designed to ensure that conservation values are retained and that compatible, forest based recreational activities are catered for. It is only through responsible planning, adequate funding, effective implementation of plans, and public involvement that it will be possible to achieve these objectives.” (p. 3)

A1.4 Previous Management and Studies

“Prior to the implementation of the Forests Department General Working Plan No 86 in 1977, the Lane Poole Reserve, being then State forest, was managed like other areas of State forest. Some of it was logged and regenerated and some of it was programmed for cyclical prescribed burning, and all of it was potentially available for recreational use. [...]” (p. 12)

“With the additional information, management of the MPAs established in 1977 was directed towards maintaining the full genetic and natural diversity of the plant and animal communities. The Forests Department began preparing plans for the various conservation and recreation MPAs, which ties in with the management of areas for other priorities.

In 1983, after the intention to establish the Lane Poole Reserve was announced, management was assisted by the formation of the Northern Jarrah Forest Reserve Advisory Committee (NJFRAC). This committee advised CALM on appropriate management actions, given the Reserve’s legal status and the recreation/conservation zoning. Both the Committee and CALM jointly developed a fire management plan for the Reserve, and an extensive program for upgrading recreational facilities was undertaken.” (p. 12)

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)

B. Resources and Land Use

B13.6 Apiary Sites

“If apiary sites situated within the Reserve are found to be unsuitably located, alternative sites outside the Reserve will be examined, but only after consultation with the apiarists concerned and representatives from the beekeeping industry.” (p. 66)

C13.6 Apiary Sites

“The objective is to minimise the effects of honeybees and feral bees in the Reserve.” (p. 125)

Prescriptions

“1. Existing apiary sites will remain in the Reserve. No new sites, however, will be permitted.

[...]” (p. 125)

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1990

Waroona Reservoir and Catchment Area Management Plan 1990-2000. 1990

8.4.6 Beekeeping

Objective

“To facilitate beekeeping subject to the need to minimise conflict with other land use objectives of the catchment area.” (p. 41)

Prescription

- *“Continue to manage beekeeping as outlined in CALM’s regional management plan for the northern forest region (CALM, 1987, a).”* (p. 41)

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1989-1993

Strategic Plan For the Period 1989-1993. 1988

Functions Under the Legislation

“The Conservation and Land Management Act specifies a series of functions for the three controlling bodies and the Department. In brief these function are:” (p. 4)

“The Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM)

- *manages State forests, timber reserves, national parks, nature reserves, marine parks, marine nature reserves and other designated lands and the associated forest produce, fauna and flora;*
- *assists the Commission, Authority and Council in their functions;*
[...]
- *conserves and protects flora and fauna, and administers the Wildlife Conservation Act;*
- *carries out research into land management, and conservation of flora and fauna;*
[...]
- *advises the Minister on land matters.”* (p. 6)

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.
- **PRODUCTION**
To provide and regulate the supply of those renewable resources that Government decides should be used, 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." (p. 12)

7. Broad and Sub Strategies

"To achieve the Primary Objectives the Department will:" (p. 13)

[...]

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

This will involve:

7.6.1 The establishment of priorities for management plan preparation according to set criteria." (p. 16)

"7.6.2 Restricting procedures to necessary operations to maintain public safety and the status quo of area management where no management plan exists." (p. 17)

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. [...]

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 general responsibilities allocated to regions are to:

[...]

- *“supervise and regulate industry (e.g. wildflower pickers, apiarists, timber and mining operations) on departmental and some other land;*

[...]” (p. 32-33)

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)

3.2 Commercial Resources

“Apiary

To sustain the present level of beekeeping in appropriate land use areas. Relocate sites to prevent disease spread or land use conflict, in consultation with apiarists.” (p. 8)

Key Result Objective

*“Honey Production
Objective*

1. To sustain the current level of beekeeping in appropriate land use areas. Relocate sites to prevent disease spread or land use conflict.

Measure of Performance

'Priority'

[...]

2. Every site proposal for transfer of ownership to be studied with a view to land use compatibility, access, fire and disease risk.

3. No negative feedback from Beekeepers in relation to Apiary activities.” (p. 49)

Key Result Objective : Environmental Controls

“Objectives

Habitat Zones

1. Ensure prescribed protection of special habitat zones is maintained. Rock outcrops, streamside vegetation, swamps and woodland areas.

Measure of Performance

'Priority'

1. Arrange inspection by Ecology Branch to identify possibility of rare flora or fauna values to be protected, prior to coupe demarcation.” (p. 59)

GUIDELINES – 1987

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan : 1987-1997. 1987

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

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

Appendix 2 : Departmental Management Guidelines

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.” (p. 91 of Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)

Strategies

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

[...]

effects of European honey bees on high conservation value ecosystems and rare flora/fauna which are strongly dependent on nectar and pollen;

proximity of current or proposed activity by CALM and other authorised users;

[...]

(ii) *Notify the Government Apiculturist of the Department's prescribed burning program each year.*

[...]" (p. 91 of *Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997*)

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1987

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

12.5 Beekeeping

Objective

"1. To minimise the impact of honey-bees on the natural environment of the Parks and on Park users." (p. 124)

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1986?

Central Forest Region Strategic Plan. 1986?

Industry Control & Regulation (Apiarists) (Function)

Objective

"To facilitate bee-keeping subject to minimising conflict with other land use objectives." (p. 57)

Measure of Performance

"1. Level of apiculture is maintained." (p. 57)

Strategy

"xi) Advise registered beekeepers of proposed CALM activity that could conflict with the location of their hives or honey production from a site." (p. 58)

"xv) Maintain the existing number of apiary sites by arranging relocation whenever existing sites are disturbed by e.g. mining, logging." (p. 59)

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1986

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. [1986]

3. Regional Strategic Objectives

3.2 Commercial Resources

"Apiary

To sustain the present level of beekeeping in appropriate land use-areas. Relocate sites to prevent disease spread or land use conflict, in consultation with apiarists." (p. 5?)

Key Area

Honey Production

Objective

"1. To sustain the current level of beekeeping in appropriate land use areas. Relocate sites to prevent disease spread or land use conflict." (p. 16?)

Measure of Performance

"1. Identify all sites incompatible with existing land use, and liaise with owners re relocation of site.

2. Every site proposal for transfer of ownership to be studied with a view to land use compatibility, access, fire and disease risk." (p. 16?)

Key Area : Honey Production

Objective

“1. To sustain the current level of beekeeping in appropriate land use areas. Relocate sites to prevent disease spread or land use conflict.” (p. 90?)

Measure of Performance

“1. Identify all sites incompatible with existing land use, and liaise with owners re relocation of site.

2. Every site proposal for transfer of ownership to be studied with a view to land use compatibility, access, fire and disease risk.” (p. 90?)

POLICY - 1985

Forests Department Annual Report 1984/1985. 1985

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER REPORT FOR 1984, SIMILAR WORDING

LEGISLATION - 1984

Conservation and Land Management Act 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 IV. - Department of Conservation and Land Management

Division 1. - Establishment of Department

“33.(1) The functions of the Department are, subject to the direction and control of the Minister-

(a) to manage land-

(i) to which this Act applies; or

(ii) which becomes subject to the management of the Department under subsection (2), and the associated forest produce, fauna and flora;

(b) to provide the Commission, the Authority and the Council with such assistance as they may reasonably require to perform their functions;” (p. 1905)

“(d) to be responsible for the conservation and protection of flora and fauna throughout the State, and in particular to be the instrument by which the administration of the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 is carried out by the Executive Director pursuant to section 7 of that Act;

(e) to carry out or cause to be carried out such study or research of or into-

(i) the management of land to which this Act applies; and

(ii) the conservation and protection of flora and fauna, as the Minister may approve;

(f) to provide advice to, or undertake work for or jointly with, and to supply services or facilities to, any department, public or private body or other person if that Minister is of the opinion that the provision of that advice or the undertaking of that work is in the public interest;
(g) upon request by the Minister to whom the administration of the Land Act 1933 is committed, to advise him on the reservation, alienation, and disposal of Crown land in rural areas under that Act.”
(p. 1906)

“33(3) The management of land referred to in subsection (1) (a) (i) and the associated forest produce, flora and fauna shall be carried out-

(a) where there is a management plan for the land, in accordance with that plan; or” (p. 1906)

“(b) where there is for the time being no such plan-

(i) in the case of national parks and nature reserves, in such a manner that only necessary operations are undertaken; or

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

(4) In subsection (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.

(5) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be read as limiting the functions of the Commission and the Authority under sections 19 and 22 respectively.

34. Subject to this Act and the Public Service Act 1978, the Executive Director has power to do all things that are necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of the functions of the Department.” (p. 1907)

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)

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

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

3. Objectives

“Forest policy involves the following management objectives.

[...]

Other Forest Produce: To manage State forest so that land use conflicts are minimised, and supplies of minor forest products, such as honey, sandalwood, and wildflower seed are sustained undiminished.

[...]" (p. 7)

POLICY – 1983

Forests Department Annual Report 1983. 1983

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER REPORT FOR 1982, SIMILAR WORDING

HANDBOOK – 1983

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

NOTE: REFER TO ENTRY UNDER EDITION 1981 AS IT CONTAINS SIMILAR DETAILS

POLICY – 1982

Forests Department Annual Report 1982. 1982

NOTE: SIMILAR WORDING IN ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983

3. Objectives

“The Government forest policy involves the following management objectives.

[...]

Other Forest Produce: Within the management guidelines for the forest, to ensure the future livelihood of those persons involved in ‘less important’ forest industries.

[...]” (p. 7)

HANDBOOK – 1981

Bauxite Mining Northern Jarrah Forest Mining Operations Handbook 1. Edition 1. 1981

‘Rehab 80’ : Prescription for Rehabilitation of Bauxite Mines in Western Jarrah Forest

7. Planting

“7.1 Criteria for selection of tree species to be used are :-

[...]

Useful nectar source.” (p. 41)

FORESTERS’ MANUAL – 1981

Fire Control : Foresters’ Manual. 1981[included in *Foresters’ Manual. 1979*]

Notification to Beekeepers

“9.023 In order that beekeepers can plan their operations and protect apiary sites, the area O.I.C. must ensure that individual beekeepers affected by the burning programme are adequately forewarned. Written notifications on FD 622 are to be forwarded before 31 August for spring burning and before 31 January for autumn burning.” (p. 12)

Updated 10/81

Annual Burning Plan and Notification

“The area O.I.C. shall draw up a current burning plan each year setting out the proposed programme. He should also ensure

*that environmental conditions can be met by
completing FD 713 for each job.*

All hardwood burning (hand and aerial) proposals are to be shown on a 1:50,000 plan with job numbers and areas. These plans will be used to provide :

(a) Detail to the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of beekeepers.” (p. 24)

Updated 10/81

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1980

Land Use Management Plan : Northern Jarrah Forest : Management Priority Areas. 1980

Resource values

“The major forest values currently recognised are those associated with water and timber production, recreation, flora fauna, scientific study, education and minor forest products (such as honey and wildflowers). The aim of management is the regulation of these resources to best meet demand while protecting the forest from damaging agencies.” (p. 3)

FORESTERS’ MANUAL – 1980

Foresters’ Manual : Fire Protection. Rev. 1980

Hazard Reduction

Annual Burning Plan

“58. The Area O.I.C. shall draw up a current burning plan each year setting out the proposed programme. [...] All hardwood burning (hand and aerial) proposals are to be shown on a 1:50,000 plan with job numbers and areas. These plans will be used to provide:

(a) *Detail to the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of beekeepers. [...]*” (p. 18)

“65. In order that beekeepers can plan their operations and protect apiary sites the area O.I.C. must ensure that individual beekeepers affected by the burning programme are adequately forewarned. Written notifications on F.D. 622 are to be forwarded before 31st August for spring burning and before 31st January for autumn burning.” (p. 20)

Issued 12/78.

PLANNING POLICY - 1977

A Perspective For Multiple Use Planning in the Northern Jarrah Forest. 1977

Introduction

“The Forests Department is required to provide a multiplicity of benefits from the northern jarrah forest according to the inherent capabilities of the environment, the existing statutory constraints and the recognised public demand. This objective is attainable because sufficient data are now available for a comprehensive and environmentally responsible regional plan.” (p. 4)

“This document sets the overall perspective for the development and subsequent implementation of detailed proposals. In doing this the region has been divided into six management zones based on geomorphology and climate. However, for detailed local planning it is envisaged that site vegetation zoning will be more appropriate and precise.

The management strategies proposed supplement the Forests Department policy on multiple land use.” (p. 4)

3. Current Management and Resource Use

Minor Forest Products

“Five hundred apiary sites are located in this zone. In addition, many beekeepers place hives on private property adjacent to, or within the forest belt. Sites are issued providing there is no conflict with existing land use, dieback hygiene requirements are satisfied, and the site is at least three km from an adjacent site.” (p. 21)

FORESTERS' MANUAL – 1972

Foresters' Manual : Control of Trade Operations. 1972

Apiary Site Permits

“87. *No person can be granted an apiary site permit on Crown land within two miles of an apiary site granted to any other person. Whilst there is no legal obligation to do so, the Department endeavours to give similar protection to apiaries known to be established on private property.*

[...]

89. *Officers in Charge of districts and divisions are advised by head office of all permits issued and are required to police the positions of hives to ensure that conditions of the permit are complied with and to afford fire protection during periods of controlled burning or fire fighting. The Department does not undertake responsibility for fire protection of hives but officers must ensure that departmental operations do not damage apiary site holdings.” (p. 13)*

FORESTERS' MANUAL – 1961

The Foresters' Manual : Control of Trade Operations. 1961

Apiary Site Permits

“100. *No person can be granted an apiary site permit on Crown land within two miles of an apiary site granted to any other person. Whilst there is no legal obligation to do so, the Department endeavours to give similar protection to apiaries known to be established on private property.” (p. 18)*

“102. *Officer in Charge of districts and divisions are advised by head office of all permits issued and are required to police the positions of hives to ensure that conditions of the permit are complied with and to afford fire protection during periods of controlled burning or fire fighting. The Department does not undertake responsibility for fire protection of hives but officers must ensure that departmental operations do not damage apiary site holdings.” (p. 18)*

REGULATIONS – 1957

Forest Regulations 1957

Apiary Site Permits

“72. *A permit for the purpose of bee farming may be granted in the Form No. 4 in the First Schedule to these regulations, with such modifications thereof and subject to such further conditions as the Conservator may think fit, and shall confer on the holder the right to occupy an area of land, not exceeding three acres, as an apiary site.*

73[...] (2)*No person shall hold more than four apiary site permits for every fifty hives of bees in his possession.*

74. *No person shall be granted an apiary site permit on Crown lands within two miles of an apiary site granted to any other person.” (p. 13)*

“77. *Any person who occupies or uses any Crown lands for the purpose of an apiary site, without first obtaining a permit from the Conservator is guilty of a forest offence.” (p. 14)*

FORESTERS' MANUAL – 1950

The Foresters' Manual, Part I. General District work (South-West). Section 2. The Timber Trade. 1950

Apiary Site Permits

- “152. No person can be granted an apiary site permit on Crown land within four miles of an apiary site granted to any other person. Whilst there is no legal obligation to do so, the Department endeavours to give similar protection to apiaries known to be established on private property.” (p. 19)
- “154. Officers in charge of districts and divisions are advised by head office of all permits issued and are required to police the positions of hives to ensure that conditions of the permit are complied with and to afford fire protection during periods of controlled burning or fire fighting. The Department does not undertake responsibility for fire protection of hives but officers must ensure that departmental operations do not damage apiary site holdings.” (p. 19)

REGULATIONS – 1935

Forest Regulations 1935

Apiary Site Permits

- “74. [...] No person shall hold more than four apiary site permits for every fifty hives of bees in his possession.
75. No person shall be granted an apiary permit on Crown lands within four miles of an apiary site granted to any other person.” (p. 1236)