

## **WILDFLOWER MANAGEMENT**

### **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)*

*“Implementation of the Plan will maintain this industry at least at current levels.[...]” (p. 49)*

*“The Forest Management Plan has also achieved a new level of sophistication in its approach to the conservation of biological diversity. A strategy that ensures the conservation of biological diversity, a component of which is genetic diversity, will assist the floriculture industry by protecting the genetic material which can be used in a cultivated environment and can produce the high-quality material demanded by the more lucrative export markets.[...]” (p. 49)*

### **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])*

### **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)*

## **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 described 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.

### **3.2 Commercial Resources**

[...]

#### *Wildflowers*

*To control wildflowers picking on appropriate land so that sustained utilization is achieved without disease spread and soil disturbance. [...]" (p. 8)*

## **STRATEGIC PLAN – N.D. - 1988?**

### **Central Forest Region Strategic Plan. N.D. - 1988?**

#### **Environmental Protection**

*"8. To control the commercial harvesting of flora on Crown Land, and to maintain a supply of seed from native flora." (p. 113)*

#### **Strategy**

*"i) Monitor distribution and management of protected flora and those species declared as rare flora.*

[...]

*iv) Develop and implement a monitoring system, and adjust management according to measured impacts on conservation values.*

[...]" (p. 113)

## **MANAGEMENT PLANS – 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**

#### **Part 3. Land Use Classification and Management**

##### **Production : Wildflowers**

*"All native flora is protected and a licence is required before any wildflowers can be picked on private property as well as Crown lands. Three forms of licence are issued by CALM, which controls wildflower picking under the Wildlife Conservation Act: [...]"*

*These licences allow the picking of all but gazetted rare flora.*

*Commercial wildflower picking under licence is permitted on State forest. [...] Commercial picking is not permitted on nature reserves, national parks or conservation parks." (p. 51 of Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)*

### **Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987**

#### **Wildflowers**

##### **Regional Strategies**

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

- (i) identify the wildflower resource in terms of land use, regeneration type and determine the appropriate level of harvest;*

- (ii) *develop and implement a monitoring system, and adjust management according to measured impacts on conservation values.” (p. 51)*

#### **Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987**

##### **Wildflowers**

##### **Regional Strategies**

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

- (i) *develop and implement a monitoring system, and adjust management according to measured impacts on conservation values;*
- (ii) *identify areas which are unavailable for wildflower production;*

*[ ...]” (p. 52)*

#### **Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987**

##### **Wildflowers**

##### **Regional Strategies**

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

- (i) *identify the commercial wildflower resource and determine appropriate levels of harvest;*
- (ii) *develop and implement management controls to prevent adverse effects;*

*[ ...]*

- (iv) *develop and implement a monitoring system and adjust management according to measured impacts on conservation values;*
- (iv) *relocate wildflower picking to appropriate areas if necessary.” (p. 49)*

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

##### **11.4 Wildflower Picking**

##### **Objective**

*“1. To prevent wildflower picking in the Parks.” (p. 123)*

##### **Prescriptions**

*“1. Wildflower picking will not be permitted in the Parks. Commercial wildflower pickers will be directed to alternative sites outside the Parks.” (p. 123)*

## **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**

#### **Wildflower Picking**

##### **Objective**

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

*Specifically, the aim is to:*

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

*[ ...]*

*identify, protect and manage species of rare flora that occur on both Crown land and private land;*  
*[ ...]” (p. 90 of Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)*

##### **Strategies**

*“(i) Monitor distribution and management of protected flora and those species declared as rare flora.*

*(ii) Ensure pickers are licensed in accordance with the provision of the Wildlife Conservation Act, and are familiar with the conditions and endorsements applicable to their licences.*

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

## **STRATEGIC PLAN – 1986**

### **Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. [1986]**

#### **3. Regional Strategic Objectives**

##### **3.2 Commercial Resources**

##### **Wildflowers**

*“To control wildflower picking on appropriate land so that sustained utilization is achieved without disease spread and soil disturbance.[...]” (p. 5?)*

##### **Key Area : Administration**

##### **Objective**

*“7. Manage wildflower picking and license issue” (p. 65?)*

##### **Measure of Performance**

*“1. Issue all licenses as per SOHQ directives.*

*2. Issue all license holders with a map showing clearly where picking is not permitted.*

*[...]” (p. 65?)*

##### **Key Area : Conservation**

##### **Objective**

*“1. Manage National Parks in line with Government and Departmental policies.” (p. 70?)*

**Measure of Performance**

- “1. *Comply with CALM Act and Regulations*
- 2. *Manage all Parks in line with Departmental policy and management plans.*
- 3. *Prepare interim management plans for all Park areas and have this approved.*
- [...]
- 5. *Refer new recreational developments or upgrading of existing sites in Parks, to the Parks and Reserves Officer to ensure that the planned public use does not interfere with preservation values.*
- [...]” (p. 70?)

**Objective**

- “1. *Manage Nature Reserves in line with Government & Departmental policies*” (p. 71?)

**Measure of Performance**

- “1. *Comply with CALM Act and Regulations*
- 2. *Prepare interim management plans for all nature reserves by December, 1986.*” (p. 71?)

**Objective**

- “3. *Manage MPA’s in line with Departmental policy*” (p. 71?)

**Measure of Performance**

- “6. *Report and record all sighting of rare and endangered Flora and Fauna*
- 7. *Ensure no operation knowingly adversely affects a gazetted rare species.*” (p. 71?)

**Key Result Objectives - Walpole District****Objective****Key Area : Wildflower Industry**

- “1. *Manage the activities of wildflower pickers in such a way that they do not conflict with established land use values.*” (p. 90?)

**Measure of Performance**

- “1. *Maintain accurate and up to date records.*
- [...]” (p. 90?)

**POLICY STATEMENT- 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**



## **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)*

## **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)*

## **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**

*“Licences are issued under the Forest Act for the commercial gathering of plant material on State Forest. [...]” (p. 22)*

#### **3. Current Management and Resource Use**

##### **Fire Protection**

*“A number of alterations to fire protection policy have resulted from decades of fire research and practice, which give greater emphasis to conservational, environmental and aesthetic values. These include:*

- a) *burning during the wildflower display period is discouraged along major roads for conservation and aesthetic reasons.” (p. 22)*