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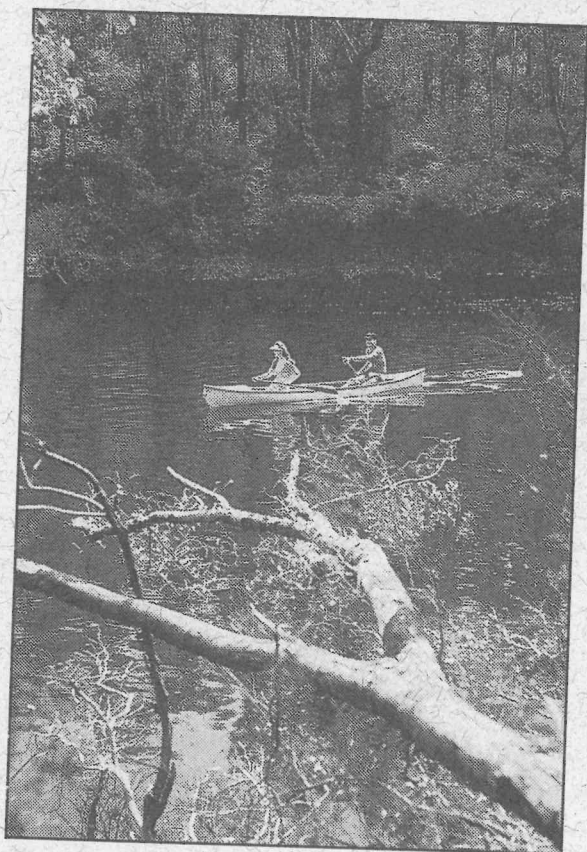
**Areas of land or water (ha) managed by CALM,
as at 1 January 1998**

nature reserves	10,771,592
national parks	4,874,282
State forest	1,725,034
marine parks	1,013,940
conservation parks	117,320
timber reserves	141,550
marine nature reserves	132,000
marine management areas	—
Section 5(g) reserves	230,446
miscellaneous reserves	13,014
pastoral leases	1,211,471
freehold	31,368
Total	20,262,017




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LANDS AND WATERS
MANAGED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND LAND MANAGEMENT



Department of Conservation and Land Management



With the responsibility for over 20 million hectares of lands and waters, the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) is a major land-management agency in Western Australia.

This brochure provides a brief overview of the categories of land or water managed by CALM, the role of CALM and how most of the areas are classified and reserved.


Reserves, and their administration and management

Under the new Land Administration Act, Crown land may be set aside ('reserved') for various purposes, such as 'parkland', 'recreation', 'gravel' or 'water', to mention just a few. A reserve is normally placed under the control ('care, control and management') of an appropriate body - such as the Water Corporation or the Water and Rivers Commission (for 'water' reserves), or the local government (for many 'recreation' or 'gravel' reserves).

Some reserves (irrespective of their purpose) are classified as Class A. This reflects the level of approval required to alter the reserve's area, purpose or classification.

Whereas amendments to reserves that are not Class A are authorized by the Minister for Lands, many amendments to reserves of Class A - including changes in purpose and most reductions in area - require the approval of the State Parliament.

Minor amendments to Class A reserves, however, do not need to be referred to Parliament, and can be authorized by the Minister for Lands. The same



applies to additions to and amalgamations of Class A reserves.

Reserves for the purpose 'national park' or 'conservation park', regardless of whether or not they are of Class A, need to be referred to Parliament for most changes.

The administrative work connected with setting aside, classifying or changing reserves dealt with under the Land Administration Act is undertaken by the Department of Land Administration.

State forest, marine parks, marine nature reserves, marine management areas and some timber reserves are created under the Conservation and Land Management Act, and the necessary administrative work is undertaken by CALM.

CALM's role in managing land or water

CALM is responsible for managing all lands and waters controlled by the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority, the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority, the Lands and Forest Commission or the Executive Director of CALM. The Department also manages some freehold and leasehold land held in the name of the Executive Director.

Management is undertaken according to government policies and relevant legislation, and as specified in any approved management plans for the particular area.

Management plans must be approved by the relevant body: the National Parks and Nature Conservation



Authority, for national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves and other reserves under its control; the Marine Parks and Reserves Authority, for marine parks, marine nature reserves and marine management areas; or the Lands and Forest Commission, for State forest and timber reserves.

The Department manages the categories of Crown land shown in the following table.

Category	Body Responsible for Control
nature reserve	National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority
national park	(as above)
conservation park	(as above)
Section 5 (g) reserves	National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority or Lands and Forest Commission
marine nature reserves	Marine Parks and Reserves Authority
marine parks	(as above)
marine management areas	(as above)
State forest	Lands and Forest Commission
timber reserves (CALM Act)	(as above)
miscellaneous reserves	Executive Director of CALM
pastoral leases	Executive Director of CALM



Nearly all national parks are Class A, as are most nature reserves, conservation parks, marine parks and marine nature reserves.

The security of tenure for State forest is equivalent to that of Class A reserves, needing Parliament's approval for cancellation or amendment. CALM Act timber reserves have less security.

Nature reserves and marine nature reserves

Nature reserves have high conservation value, either because they represent natural ecosystems or because they contain or provide habitat for particular species of plant or animal.

They have been set aside for the conservation of flora and fauna and they are managed so as to maintain and restore the natural environment, and to protect, care for and promote the study of indigenous flora and fauna.

The flora and fauna on a nature reserve may not be commercially exploited, and forms of recreation that damage natural ecosystems are not permitted.

National parks

National parks are areas that have national or international significance for scenic, cultural or biological values, and can accommodate recreation without detracting from these values.

They are managed to conserve wildlife and the landscape, for scientific study and to preserve features of archaeological, historical or scientific interest.



They are managed also to allow forms of recreation that do not adversely affect their ecosystems or landscapes.

Conservation parks

Conservation parks serve the same purposes as national parks but do not have as much national or international significance.

They have significant local or regional value for conservation and recreation. Those within forest areas will not be used for producing commercial timber.

Marine parks

Marine parks are marine areas managed for conservation and recreation.

Commercial fishing may be allowed. It is controlled so that the yields are sustainable. Commercial and recreational fishing in marine parks are regulated under the powers of the Fish Resources Management Act and managed by Fisheries Western Australia.

Marine parks meet the internationally accepted concept of a managed resource area: they allow for management for conservation and recreation, plus controlled commercial use where appropriate.

State forest

State forest containing indigenous vegetation is managed for recreation and nature conservation, to protect water-catchments, and to produce a sustainable harvest of timber. It also provides for activities such as beekeeping and picking wildflowers.



State forest containing exotic vegetation (such as planted pines) is managed for timber-production only.

CALM Act timber reserves

CALM Act timber reserves are set aside primarily to produce timber, but also serve other functions.

Timber reserves are progressively being evaluated for possible change into State forest or nature reserve.

Section 5(g) reserves

In addition to the above, there are other areas controlled by the Lands and Forest Commission or the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (e.g. part of Lane-Poole Reserve). These are known as 'Section 5(g)', or just '5(g)' reserves, because they are specified in Section 5(g) of the Conservation and Land Management Act. They are set aside for a purpose other than those previously listed.

Miscellaneous reserves, pastoral leases, freehold land

A few further reserves are controlled by the Executive Director, and CALM also manages some pastoral leases held by the Executive Director (e.g. Mt Hart). These leases are not to be kept as such, but are to be converted to a more appropriate land-tenure. Most of the freehold land is used for commercial softwood forestry.