

CALM  
INDICATIVE LOGGING PLANS  
2000–2001

**Consultation report** .....

prepared by Environmental Resources Management Australia

for the

**Department of Conservation and Land Management**

December 2000

299458

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## Chapter 1

# INTRODUCTION

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) have been commissioned by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) to co-ordinate community consultation on the CALM Indicative Logging Plans 2000-2001. This report provides an outline of the consultation process and a summary and analysis of the number and content of public submissions.

The Indicative Logging Plans 2000-2001 have been prepared by CALM, and show the indicative areas proposed for timber harvesting in the Jarrah and Karri forests. The areas were selected following community consultation on the CALM Indicative Logging Plans 2001-2003 in January 2000, which followed the signing of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) and the release of the Ministerial Advisory Group report (Ferguson report).

The Indicative Logging Plans 2000-2001 were released for public comment on the 18 August 2000, and submissions were received until 30 September 2000. During this period, 51 submissions were received from community members and groups. This report provides a summary of individual submissions and an overview of issues and concerns raised.

# CONSULTATION PROCESS

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief outline of the consultation activities undertaken by CALM for the indicative logging plans.

## 2.2 CONSULTATION PROCESS

CALM released the Indicative Logging Plans for public comment on 18 August 2000. The plans were advertised in publications throughout Western Australia and media were informed through a news release.

All individuals and groups who made submissions on the Indicative Logging Plans for 2001-2003 were sent a copy of the plans following their release.

Advertisements included the timeframe for the consultation period, an address to send submissions to ERM and the ERM Freecall 1800 number for people to obtain an information kit or to register their interest in receiving a briefing on the plans.

The information kit included the Indicative Logging Plan 2000-2001 maps for the Swan, Central and Southern Forest Regions, the Timber Harvesting Plans Public Information Paper, the CALM News Release regarding the plans and a copy of the CALM publication, WA Plantations.

ERM received 44 calls on the 1800 number. Sixteen (16) people registered interest in receiving a briefing (including group registrations). The other calls included requests for the information kit or other more detailed information about the logging plans.

Briefings were held between 18-26 September 2000. The briefings were provided and facilitated by CALM staff, and were held in the Swan, Central and Southern Forest regions. A total of approximately 54 people attended the briefing sessions.

# SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the submissions received during the consultation period, and a brief summary and analysis of the key issues and concerns identified by respondents.

The majority of the submissions primarily identified general issues relating to CALM policy and logging practices in all regions. An overview of these is provided in the 'general issues' section of this chapter. More specific issues are outlined according to the geographical or topic area to which they refer. A detailed summary of the issues raised by topic is provided at *Appendix A*, and an alphabetical list of respondents is provided at *Appendix B*.

## 3.2 SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS

Fifty one (51) submissions were received during the community consultation period. These included 29 submissions from individual community members and 22 from groups and other organisations, including community and industry groups.

Responses were predominately received from people and groups based in the southwest region of Western Australia. These included 19 from individuals and groups based in the Northcliffe and Quinninup areas, four from Bridgetown, and others from Collie, Pemberton, Donnybrook, Balingup and Margaret River. Twelve (12) responses were received from individuals and groups based in the Perth metropolitan area.

## 3.3 ISSUES RAISED IN SUBMISSIONS

The majority of submissions provided general comments regarding timber harvesting in Western Australia, and commented on the planning and community consultation process undertaken to prepare the indicative logging plans.

### *3.3.1 General Comments*

Eighty per cent (80%) of submissions stated opposition to all or part of the logging plans. Fifty three per cent (53%) of these specifically stated that they oppose all logging in old growth, two-tiered or high conservation value forests in Western Australia.

Respondents expressed concern that blocks in the plans, particularly in the Southern Forest Region include areas perceived to be high conservation value and old growth forest, some of which are either fully or partly listed by the Australian Heritage Commission.

Submissions stated that there is little old growth forest left in Western Australia, and that the remaining areas should be protected through the establishment of a comprehensive reserve system.

A perception was also expressed that the Government is 'looking after' forest workers, and that employment in the native timber industry is unsustainable if logging continues at its current level. The plantation industry was suggested as an alternative source of employment for timber workers.

#### *i. Water Catchment Areas*

The impact of logging in water catchment areas was identified as an issue of concern in the submissions. Key concerns relate to the impact that logging will have on water quality in sensitive areas, including Wellbucket, Sutton and Boorara. The impact of logging on salinity was identified as being of particular concern by respondents, particularly in regard to the Collie River Recovery Catchment.

#### *ii. Fire and Dieback Management*

It was suggested in submissions that CALM prepare and implement a thorough and detailed fire management plan to protect forest communities against wildfires. It was suggested that this include a comprehensive controlled burning strategy. A perception was also expressed that CALM's current logging and fire management practices can increase fire danger and result in excessive pollution levels.

Respondents also expressed concern about CALM's application and adherence to dieback hygiene protocols in forest areas.

*iii. Tourism*

The opportunity for economic growth in the region by encouraging development of the tourism and eco-tourism industries was discussed in a number of submissions. Submissions expressed the belief that forests are integral to the attraction of the southwest as a tourism destination, and should therefore be preserved. It was suggested that development of the tourism industry could offset potential unemployment caused by a reduction in logging.

### **3.3.2 Consultation and Planning Process**

Respondents expressed concern about the planning and consultation process for the preparation of the indicative logging plans. Key issues raised in relation to the community consultation process include:

- the scope for community participation in the logging plans;
- concern that there is little or no room for the plans to be altered in response to community concerns;
- inadequate advertising;
- poor timing of the consultation period (during the Olympics, with submissions due on the Saturday of a long weekend); and
- the short consultation time frame.

A perception was expressed that the consultation process did not follow the recommendations of the Ferguson Report (Recommendations 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 in relation to community consultation and participation) and that the process further highlights the need for improved consultation and for the Department to be more open and transparent.

There is also a perception that the outcomes of the consultation and planning process are predetermined and non-negotiable. It was commented that the plans would be far better received by the community if people had an opportunity to comment on which blocks will be logged and have some influence on the decision making process.

This concern appears to have been heightened by the statement in a number of submissions that, while the plans were released as being 'indicative', dieback assessments and roading has been undertaken and logging has already commenced in some blocks.

In view of this, some respondents expressed the opinion that there is an inherent problem in the planning process. It was suggested that these problems could be partially overcome by releasing indicative plans for consultation two to three years prior to the commencement of logging. Submissions stated that logging plans for 2000-2001 are interrelated with those for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. As such, respondents requested information on and the opportunity to participate in the preparation of indicative logging plans for 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 in conjunction with the plans for 2000-2001. Some submissions stated that it is not possible to make comment based on a portion of the logging plans for 2001-2003.

A number of submissions were critical of the level of information available to the public regarding the indicative logging plans. Respondents said that they require more detailed information regarding all blocks in the plans in order to provide meaningful comments. A significant number of these people requested in their submission that CALM provide detailed maps for each block in the proposed plans, as well as detailed information for individual blocks, such as biodiversity, Aboriginal heritage, threatened and dieback assessments.

### 3.3.3 *Contract Volumes*

A number of submissions questioned the Karri sawlog cut proposed in the Regional Timber Harvesting Plan, Southern Forest Region, which respondents quoted as stating that the Karri sawlog estimate for 2000-2001 is 173,000 cubic metres.

Submissions claimed that this amount is contrary to statements made by the Minister for the Environment in a media release dated 15 December 1999 that:

*"Negotiations to buy out will commence with the timber industry to reduce the level of Karri sawlog harvested to an average of 149,000 cubic metres per annum. The current contracted level is 168,000 cubic metres a year..."*

This issue has raised significant concern among a number of respondents who questioned why CALM's contractual commitments have increased.

Alternatively, concern was expressed that the Indicative Logging Plans will not produce the actual volumes of wood that are required to supply current contracts. Submissions claimed that this issue was of significance in the most recent logging plans and, with moves away from logging in high resource areas, the problem may intensify.

Submissions suggested that further research be undertaken to assess the actual volumes that will be extracted from 'indicative areas'. It was also suggested that



Karri log supply cover the contracted volume of 168,000 cubic metres, rather than the average target of 149,000 cubic metres.

### *3.3.4 Contingency and 'Carry-Over' Work*

There was a perception that the Indicative Logging Plans do not allow for sufficient 'contingency' to permit small scale variations that may result from unforeseen circumstances. Concern was expressed that logging in some blocks may be delayed or deferred due to protests or other unforeseen events and that the indicative plans do not sufficiently allow for such disturbances.

Calls were also made for the final Logging Plans to include allowances to quickly complete carry-over work that had not been finished in the previous logging year.

### *3.3.5 Indicative Logging Plans*

As previously stated, a key issue of concern regarding the Indicative Logging Plans 2000-2001 in all regions was the inclusion in the plans of blocks perceived to contain old growth and high conservation value forest. Submissions called for a moratorium on the logging of all old growth and high conservation value forests identified in the plans.

Alternatively, a number of submissions called for the implementation of the logging plans without further delay.

Approximately half of the submissions expressed interest in participating in the detailed coupe level planning process, or requested more information regarding individual blocks. Some submissions registered interest in all blocks identified in the plans.

#### *i. Swan Forest Region*

One submission was received relating specifically to logging in the Swan Forest Region. This submission primarily focused on proposed logging at Wellbucket. The respondent said that logging should not go ahead at Wellbucket because it is in a water catchment area, and logging will cause siltation, erosion, and a general disturbance to soil in the catchment. The submission also expressed concern that the proposed area includes sensitive wandoo forest, and that logging will have an unacceptable impact on native flora and fauna.

ii. *Central Forest Region*

A number of submissions were received regarding proposed logging in the Central Forest Region. One of the key concerns relating to logging in the region, particularly logging planned in Leach and Palmer blocks, was the impact it will have on the Collie River Catchment. Submissions called for the Government to immediately reconsider its position and undertake a full salinity risk assessment of the Collie catchment area.

Preston, Kerr and Lowden were identified as blocks that respondents believe should be removed from the plans and protected as conservation parks.

iii. *Southern Forest Region*

A number of submissions were received that specifically referred to logging in the Southern Forest Region. Submissions asked that blocks perceived as having high conservation value be removed from the Indicative Logging Plans, including:

- Corbal;
- Boorara;
- Sutton;
- Beavis;
- Murtin;
- Dombakup;
- Muirillup; and
- Burnside.

# CONCLUSION

## 4.1 CONCLUSION

A total of 51 submissions were received during the public consultation period on the Indicative Logging Plans 2000-2001. The majority of these were received from individuals and groups based in the Southwest of Western Australia.

Approximately 80% of all respondents expressed opposition to all or aspects of the Indicative Logging Plans.

Key issues of concern include:

- continued logging of high conservation value, old growth and two tiered forest;
- impact of logging on water catchment areas, such as water quality and salinity;
- fire and dieback management, for example, fire danger, pollution and the application and adherence to dieback hygiene protocols;
- contract volumes stated in the plans;
- inadequate community consultation on the plans;
- the need to better address contingency and carry over work in the plans; and
- logging of specific blocks in the Swan, Central and Southern forest regions.

# APPENDICES

Appendix A

# SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES BY TOPIC

Summary of Comments by Topic

<b>Indicative Logging Plans for 2000 - 2001</b>	
<b>Number</b>	<b>Summary of comment</b>
	<b>General comments</b>
1	Would like to see an end to all logging in all native old growth, 2 tiered and high conservation value forest.
2	Concerned that CALM's Indicative Logging Plans continue to demonstrate complete disregard for proper resource management. People of WA suffer huge losses in managing our forests - the Minister for the Environment has not denied this.
3	The report of the Standing Committee on Ecologically Sustainable Development (1999) concluded that the current level of jarrah sawlog cut is unsustainable in the long term - the resource is being mismanaged and log specifications have declined over time.
4	Logging of our forests is being carried out at unsustainable levels. Now there is less than 10% of our old growth forest remaining and there is no evidence that an old growth forest can be regrown.
5	Totally opposed to logging of old growth and other high conservation value forest.
6	All logging operations in old growth and two tiered forest (Ancient forest) cease. All current and future regeneration of cleared state forest must be done with a replacement of original species.
7	Potable water, clean air and fertile soils are the most valuable resources we can leave for future generations.
8	The south west forest is unique in that no other similar climatic zone in the world is forested. We have a responsibility to demonstrate to other countries that old growth and high conservation value forests can be protected.
9	It has not been scientifically demonstrated that any of the forest types can recover to its previous old growth state after clearfelling.
10	Need for more research - Interactions between forest ecology, tree species, climatic zone and soil type with insect and fungal attack have not been adequately studied. Don't believe that adequate research has been conducted into the role of woody debris in the ecology of the forest, or the biodiversity of organisms that depend on it. The effect of bee keeping on biodiversity has not been adequately researched.
11	The reserve system needs to be expanded to buffer against the effects of climatic change and disease.
12	Timber industry needs to change to be resource efficient and ecologically sustainable.
13	Totally opposed to continued logging in ancient and other high value forest ecosystems.
14	Opposed to continued logging of old growth and high conservation value forest.
15	Concerned that this government refuses to acknowledge the ever increasing public opinion that logging in Old Growth and Two Tier forests must stop immediately.
16	I believe that the WA public's rights and interests in the welfare of our forests has been corrupted by this government and the continued handling of forest matters must be in the hands of the people.
17	Concerned about the lack of contiguous reserve systems being put in place so that 'gene fixing' will not pose a serious problem for flora and fauna. All reserves should be made contiguous and where these reserves join, it must be no less than 800m so the reserves form a belt to assist with genetic diversity.
18	While CALM is not bound by the Wildlife Conservation Act it is surely not unreasonable to expect CALM to show respect for the State's laws and the preservation of species.
19	Other agencies have also recommended the protection of 'icon' forests, regardless of whether they meet the specific criteria of old growth in the RFA.

Summary of Comments by Topic

20	It is astounding that many government workers are losing their jobs across the board, but for some reason, the timber workers are being "looked after" by the government.
21	If CALM's plantations were being looked after properly and being used to their best advantage, there would be more jobs in this sector than there are now in the native forest industry.
22	Forest regeneration for what/for whom? It has not yet been proven that CALM's methods of logging return the forests to their original state, I fear that what will be left is plantation style forests like the replanted karri areas.
23	CALM and the government is ignoring the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the population in regards to forest issues.
24	Although the government is finally making in roads into establishing the agro forestry and plantation industry, it is obvious that this is not being done with any concern for the native forests.
25	People made redundant in the logging industry can be reemployed setting up agroforestry on farms. This arrangement would solve the unemployment problem, take a big step to solving salinity, increase our timber and woodchip production and protect our forests for ever.
26	The state government should have separate referendum on logging at the next election.
27	I call for all logging in old growth forest to stop immediately and that a program is implemented to ensure that there is a total transition from native forest logging to plantations within a year.
28	Please stop logging old growth forests. I know the main argument is that the old growth forests will grow back, but the South West could be showing off what it has to offer now and for many years in the future.
29	The government is not encouraging Eco Tourism development in the South West. The jobs that would be generated through tourism would more than enough make up for the redundant loggers.
30	There should be no more logging of old growth and other high conservation value forest.
31	I am well informed on the timber industry and see it's future demise if current logging practices continue. There is a need to develop alternative industries for towns to survive.
32	Tourism is crucial to the survival of businesses in our towns. I am aware of the old growth karri that will still be standing in the Northcliffe areas after 2003 and am horrified. I do not think we will have sufficient karri forest on which to develop and maintain the tourism industry. Importance is being given to the present with the future paying the price.
33	We are opposed to logging in high conservation value, interim heritage listed areas of old growth forest such as Boorara. The logging is going to be phased out by 2003 anyway, why not phase it out now, and retain as much of our forest as a valuable tourism asset as possible?
34	Timber harvesting - It is very depressing to witness the plunder that is occurring, particularly when it is realised that it will take 150 years to jarrah to grow to a millable size as compared to 30 years for other fast growing plantation species. This causes destruction of wildlife and habitat.
35	Appalled to find already dead saplings and dead non-habitat trees retained (white ring around) for future generations.
36	Call for: An immediate moratorium on forest harvesting. A Royal Commission. CALM policy change.
37	Ecovandalism perpetuated by the government is short sighted greed.
38	We reiterate the community of Western Australia's demand that all remaining Old Growth and Two -tiered forests immediately be excluded from logging and that the government. rescind all contracts committed to resource extraction in these forests, and that an A class reserve be established to protect all remaining Old Growth and Two tier forests, blocks listed as sensitive and regenerated blocks.

Summary of Comments by Topic

39	Regenerated state forest should no longer be squandered to enhance the profits of big business.
40	CALM kills animals while logging.
41	CALM destroys riparian zones.
42	CALM contributes heavily to greenhouse emissions.
43	Nothing short of a Royal Commission will fix any of the problems within CALM.
44	Opposed to logging old growth and other high conservation value forest.
45	Do not believe that the backflip RFA or Ferguson Report have resulted in any significant improvements in forest management.
46	Will not be satisfied until a Royal Commission or something similar has been held on forest issues.
47	The culture existing throughout organisations to 'manage' our forests is inappropriate and backward at best, corrupt and criminal at worst.
48	Call for the cessation of all logging in Old Growth forests in WA. Give old growth forests back to the people, so that they are preserved and removed from the debate.
49	What part of the logging process equates to conservation? Now only a minute proportion of Old Growth forest left and it is still being clearfelled.
50	CALM and timber communities will not accept their tenure over the forests to be challenged or questioned. Lives placed in danger due to behaviour in forests.
51	Timber communities and their families are being singled out as being worthy of support, while larger workforces lose their jobs through restructure.
52	Cultural bias in forest managers - biased attitude that forests exist only or mainly to produce timber.
53	CALM's current classification of Old Growth Forest (OGF) is different from the public concept. Hester -accepted as OGF in 1992 Forest Management Review - now regarded as regrowth. Believe that a broader definition of OGF should be applied.
54	Opposed to any further logging of our old growth or high conservation value forests shown in the Indicative Logging Plan maps and Timber Harvesting Plans 2000-2001
55	Devastation caused by logging of our old growth and other high conservation value forests for which CALM is responsible - includes the destruction of flora and fauna and broader environmental damage, which has a social and economic impact on our state, nation and planet.
56	Examples of CALM mismanagement are evident throughout the forest. There are other ways and means of obtaining and using timber.
57	Definition of residue - told at briefing that residue does not include crowns or branches (contradicts statement made in WA Forests Today) - does include the major portion of marri tree trunks.
58	Timber industry - need to change - if they don't stop logging old growth or high conservation value forest they will lose their jobs and their town will die. Towns have potential though tourism, eco-tourism and other industries.
59	The definition of old growth and high conservation value forest - while debate over definition rages, CALM will be cutting it down.
60	Concerned about several issues including dieback assessment, details of threatened species, Aboriginal heritage.
	<b>Fire management</b>
61	Burning after logging - goes against Australia's global greenhouse gas commitment. Residue is burnt when green - increases level of pollution.
62	Fire danger created by CALM.
63	A thorough and detailed fire management plan should be implemented to protect forest communities against wild fires - comprehensive, preventative controlled burning strategy.
64	We insist that the burning of Old Growth and Two Tiered forests cease.



Summary of Comments by Topic

	<b>Water catchment</b>
65	Particular concern that these blocks are extremely important parts of our water catchment system and clearfelling increases salinity and siltation of our waterways.
66	The utmost effort must be given to the preservation and restoration of forest areas in water catchments and waterways within forest areas.
67	Salinity - Plan by CALM to create greater run off to dilute the saline flow into Wellington Dam. Such a plan will result in far reaching detrimental effects.
68	CALM logs in catchment areas and destroys water quality.
69	Believe that logging in all areas in the Swan, Central and Southern forest regions should be allowed to continue.
70	Logging some blocks will result in increased salinity or siltation.
71	Believe logging should not go ahead in Wellbucket because it is in Water Corporation land for water catchment to Mundaring Weir. Logging will cause siltation, erosion and general disturbance to soil in the catchment and risk salinity.
72	Logging has occurred in stream reserves (Lowden and Wellbucket).
73	Concerned regarding the impact of logging on water quality in Boorara and Sutton.
74	Dams neighbouring Preston forest are experiencing saline, discolouring and sedimentation problems as a result of logging.
75	Kerr 3 holds a second order water catchment which will be in danger of salination if logging occurs.
	<b>Dieback</b>
76	Concerned that dieback hygiene and stream buffering/management is carried out with rigorous precision.
77	Dieback - The rules in relation to quarantine are not being and have not been applied effectively - Timber harvesting transporters do not wash their vehicles when exiting dieback areas. - Other intruders invading forest for whatever purpose, wander at will, unchallenged.
78	CALM do not clean down their own vehicles in dieback areas.
79	CALM do not pay any attention to their dieback surveys, they just log.
80	We have serious concerns about dieback hygiene protocols and also about occupational health and safety issues in terms of timber workers safety.
81	Dieback demarcation areas have been logged in Lowden forest.
	<b>Planning and community consultation process</b>
82	The recent briefing has diminished our faith in the community consultation process - were told that the current plans are set in concrete and people can only have input into coupe design. Problem with this position is that plans are the first to be released since stakeholders were invited to comment on the Ferguson Report. The community has not had the opportunity to see a draft plan on which to comment, negotiate and have input into. Recommendations 5.1.1 and 5.1.2, which have been endorsed by the government, provide opportunities for community participation.
83	Completely dissatisfied with the level of public participation in this process - process has left no room for public input. Another example of poor standard of public consultation offered by CALM. CALM and the state government need to institute a genuine process of public consultation regarding the management of our old growth and two tiered forest.
84	Instead of paying ERM as an independent body, CALM should be paying CSIRO to investigate alternative building methods for our future needs.
85	Told that there is no room for negotiation on which blocks will be logged.
86	There is demonstrably no intention of genuine community or stakeholder consultation. Confirmed by failure to provide adequate maps, short time frame for submissions, inadequate publication of calls for submissions and commencement of roading prior to receiving submissions.
87	Register opposition to this 'consultation' process which requires comment without providing information. In some of the 'indicative' areas, it appears that dieback assessments have already been done, roads are built and logging is already taking place. In order to make informed comment we need to know the location of proposed coupes for 2002 and 2003.

Summary of Comments by Topic

88	Despite Wally Cox's promise of a transparent and accountable CALM, WA public is still subject to obfuscation from this department. CALM continued refusal to provide adequate information was manifest during the public briefing session in Northcliffe.
89	Requests for information - Request all logging plans to the end of 2003.
90	We support community involvement in forest planning and management.
91	The time frame for consultation was very short, request made to extend the timeframe was refused. The briefings were arranged to suit CALM officers, not the community. Information posted out was minimal and did not even include a list of blocks and coupes to be logged next year.
92	The indicative logging plan maps for each region are on a scale of 1:350,000, and are very difficult to use at a local level. CALM officers attending briefings in Northcliffe did not have any information about logging in the Swan and Central regions, briefings should have covered these areas as well because they are of prime concern to West Australians.
93	Register opposition to the process of these logging plans - seems to be only lip service, some areas appear to have already been assessed for dieback and roaded, and logging work has already commenced in some areas.
94	The only opinion being heard by this government is that of shareholders (Wesfarmers) who directly gain from this destruction. The public are not being properly informed of the truth and continue to be fed lies, e.g., Promise by the government to commence buy out to reduce Karri sawlogs to an average of 149,000 cubic metres.
95	We have decided that to be able to have any input into the logging in 2000/2001, we need more information. We seek all roading plans, management plans, planned commencement dates, specifications of log types and volumes and any other details pertaining to the proposed coupes. Coupe maps, dieback surveys, endangered flora and fauna surveys and Aboriginal registered sites are also of interest. We also seek information on the proposed logging plans for 2001/2001, 2001/2002 and 2003/2004. CALM has clearly indicated in the past that these plans would be available for comment.
96	Concern regarding submissions - what is the point if CALM and the government pay not the slightest regard to the concerns raised?
97	Would like to lodge opposition to the terms of reference outlined in CALM's published Public Consultation Phase advertisement. It would appear that the coupes to be logged have already been decided on, in fact, roading and logging has already commenced in some. The process does not allow for the public to object to the logging of certain coupes which may have old growth or conservation value and/or value to the tourism industry.
98	Wish to see dieback assessment details of threatened species which may be found and Aboriginal Heritage assessment of all planned coupes.
99	Told that the blocks to be logged are 'locked in' and cannot be changed. I am devastated that we can have so little real input into the forestry that takes place around our town.
100	A more give and take attitude by CALM would have appeased our local community and may have diverted the harsh confrontations we have experienced in our forests in the last decade or so.
101	The map provided at a scale of 1:350,000 for the Swan, Central and Southern forest regions is completely inadequate, they do not provide detail, which is available on the CALM database.
102	Have requested maps on a useable scale from CALM, but have not received any response.
103	No indicative logging plans for the periods 2001-2002, or 2002-2003 have been provided, while it was stated at the briefing that the final logging plans for 2000-2001 would impact on those for 2001-2002 and 2002 -2003. With this acknowledged inter relationship, it was virtually impossible to offer sensible comment based on a portion only of the whole logging plans for 2001-2003, particularly in view of the Ferguson Report.
104	With the totally inadequate information and mapping provided to date, we are unable to further comment in a meaningful way on the partly released indicative logging plans of the Southern Forest Region for 2001-2003.

Summary of Comments by Topic

105	CALM gives the timber industry anything it wants. I had read in the press that CALM was making moves to be more consultative - but the impression from the briefing was just more of the same - there was no room for change - told the only possible public input is in the design of the coupes.
106	The process implemented by the government is no less than a public relations exercise to silence public dissent.
107	We remind the current government of its duty to assist the electorate by providing it with the information it requires to make decisions that will serve the common good now and in the future.
108	CALM are arrogant when asked for information about the logging plans.
109	Request for an explanation of why the plans are "indicative", I have been told that logging has already begun in certain coupes.
110	CALM utilising constant flow of propoganda to support their management plans and contracts.
111	If public consultation is being taken seriously, the opposition recorded in previous submissions should have been enough to produce radical changes in the plans.
112	Plans called 'indicative' however dieback assessment, roading and even logging in some places is going ahead before comment is sought.
113	Restrictions to meaningful consultation and involvement- Small scale maps without particulars of coupes - cannot make meaningful comment without knowing exactly where a coupe is and detailed info on the coupe.
114	CALM's three tiered planning process means that all significant decisions, timing, volumes and location of timber to be extracted are made long before the public have any real input at a local level.
115	CALM planning policy - does not attempt to differentiate between coupes on the basis of quality, per hectare, yield of timber and cost of extraction. Fail to realise that forest has many values apart from logging potential.
116	Planning bias - Employment in the native forest timber industry is being used as a planning criterion - CALM Act does not cite timber industry employment as a criterion in the development of logging plans.
117	Motives and agenda behind public consultation process are questionable. Consultation process and timeframe was inadequate and timing was questionable. Request for extension of the deadline was declined. Roading and other infrastructure is already in place. Statements made by CALM staff at the briefing only serve to further damage CALM's credibility.
	<b>Contractual commitments</b>
118	Availability of timber to meet contractual supply - having placed timber in so called sensitive blocks into conservation reserves, Forest products is being forced to go into all little pockets of forest left to meet its quota, putting enormous pressure on remaining forests and communities.
119	The government should be attempting to buy out more timber supply contracts to reduce the quota of timber cut. Forest around Quinninup has virtually all been clearfelled.
120	Contracted volumes agreed to in the RFA must be maintained as a minimum.
121	Quality and quantity of timber supply needs to be ensured so that timber mills remain viable and provide employment for the local community.
122	Why is there an increase of 5,000 cubic metres in the Karri sawlog cut rather than the promised reduction of 19,000 cubic metres, a total difference of 24,000 cubic metres.
123	Sawlog supply - concerned that the Indicative Logging Plans will not produce the actual volumes of wood that are required to supply current contracts. Issue with the most recent logging plan, and with moves away from high resource areas, the problem is likely to intensify. More research is needed on the ground to assess the exact volumes that will be extracted from 'indicative areas'. Suggest that karri sawlog supply covers the contracted volume of 168,000 cubic metres rather than the average target of 149,000 cubic metres.

Summary of Comments by Topic

124	<p>Senior CALM staff have informed us that 'no disturbing works' have occurred, although in some blocks dieback surveys and roading as already been carried out. Roothing is a disturbing process.</p> <p>Little media and no information was sent out to let people know about the consultation process. Requests for 2001/02 plans have been refused for various reasons, which means there will be no opportunity to consult in a meaningful way next year.</p>
125	If there is enough resource in plantations, why are contracts not being bought out?
126	Regardless of public opinion 86-92% of the electorate have indicated that they do not want logging in Old Growth logging has in fact increased from 168,000 cubic metres to 173,000 cubic metres per year. Please explain why there has been an increase in the Karri sawlogs harvested rather than a decrease as promised in Cheryl Edwardes' Media Statement on the 15th December 1999.
127	CALM giving new contracts - Blueleaf was given (at expense of taxpayers) the Whittakers Mill, this was a new contract.
128	<p>Concern and protest lies in the following areas:</p> <p>The government has stated that it will reduce karri logging from 168,000 cubic metre to 149,000 cubic metres, but has in fact increased it to 172,000 cubic metres. This means that sensitive old growth areas are proposed for logging - why can't regrowth be used?</p> <p>Why is the the government issuing new contracts (e.g., Blueleaf) while saying they intend to buy out other contracts to reduce the cut?</p>
129	Imperative that all these areas be assessed and logging quotas met as per the findings of the both the RFA and the Ferguson Report.
130	It is essential that Nannup Mill's promised supply of 20,000 cubic metres of 1st and 2nd grade logs be met and the proposed addition of whole bole logs to this sum be included in the plan.
131	The government is exploiting existing outdated practices by entering into inappropriate contracts with corporations.
132	Logging quotas should be reduced so the remaining old growth and high conservation value forest can be retained.
133	Amount, type and quality of charcoal logs being logged in Lowden forest are well outside the legally binding contract between CALM and Simcoa.
134	The government promised that the cut would fall to 149,000 cubic metres of first and second grade karri sawlogs, however, was informed at the briefing that the least they can cut under current contracts is 173,000 cubic metres. Why have new contracts been granted? Does the WA public approve, or know?
135	The government has dishonoured its commitment "to reduce the level of karri sawlogs harvested to an average 149,000 cubic metres per annum", and has instead increased the harvest to 173,000 cubic metres. The government's behaviour is morally reprehensible, subversion of democracy and a waste of public money.
	<b>Logging Plans</b>
136	Call for the government to implement the logging plans without further delay.
137	Carry over work- Final logging plans must include allowances to quickly complete carry-over work that had not been finished in the previous logging year
138	Some areas are quoted as jarrah coupes and actually contain wandoo, which, according to CALM sources, will be clearfelled.
139	The present indicative logging plan show a continuance of the intention to destroy a large amount of what little old growth forest remains.
140	First concern relates to the logging of high conservation value and old growth forests. In May last year Labor pledged to immediately protect all high conservation value old growth forest if elected. Labor is now worried that many forest areas that it has promised to protect will already by cleared by the time the election is held. Large areas of high conservation value old growth forests, including parts of Boorara, Gardner, Wye, Swarbrick and Court have already been razed - and more areas are set to follow.

Summary of Comments by Topic

141	Participated in the RFA and believe that all areas should be maintained in the plans as none were identified as being sensitive and needing protection.
142	We ask the government to implement the logging plan as stated as soon as possible without any delay or interruption. Logging plan is already a threadbare plan, it is evident that the level of cut quoted in the plan must not be reduced, imperative that levels are maintained.
143	The existing indicative logging plans should be trashed and redesigned to ensure that only the bare minimum of logging takes place in native forest (regrowth) over the next year.
	<b>Contingency</b>
144	Concerned that Indicative areas make little allowance for any interruption to logging and request further evaluation of areas available for timber harvesting to allow flexibility within the harvesting plan.
145	Contingency planning - The logging plans do not allow for sufficient 'contingency' to permit small scale variation that may result from unforeseen circumstances.
146	It is appropriate that other areas be looked at for harvesting should work be delayed in any of the above blocks due to unforeseen circumstances.
147	Believe extra areas should be made available in the event of interruptions to logging by protests.
	<b>Swan Forest Region</b>
148	With the totally inadequate information and mapping provided to date, we are unable to further comment in a meaningful way on the partly released indicative logging plans of the Southern Forest Region for 2001-2003.
149	Although CALM has adopted the Code of Practice for Timber Plantations, it doesn't seem to have followed it at the Wellbucket plantation. Clearfelling has occurred to the creekline, logs left across creek, debris and pine branches dropped into the creek -very sloppy operation. Traces of algal bloom, soil disturbance and erosion. CALM can do what it wants no matter how damaging their actions to the natural environment. CALM should not be allowed in Sawyers Valley to log such an important area as Wellbucket Wandoo forest.
	<b>Central Forest Region</b>
150	Labor registers concern regarding logging in the Central Forest Region, particularly logging in the Collie River Recovery Catchment. The plans indicate that approximately 1100 hectares of jarrah forest in Palmer block will be logged as well as a similar area in Leach block. The Collie River is already suffering major salinity problems yet CALM will commence logging without undertaking a salinity risk assessment of the catchment area. The catchment containing Palmer and Leach coupes has also been classified as zone A - the highest salinity risk rating possible - where clearing is usually banned. Salinity tests by local landholders indicate alarmingly high salinity levels. Opposition calls on the government to reconsider its position immediately and order a full salinity risk assessment of the Collie catchment area.
151	Remove Kerr forest from logging plans. There is at least one endangered species in the Kerr forest, the Chuditch. Kerr 3 holds a second order water catchment which will be in danger of salination if logging occurs. Many of the people of Balingup wish to retain Kerr as the nearest state forest of jarrah marri and yarri, and the local community has an attachment to the forest. Kerr 132 ha forest plays an important part in the series of sites the Balingup community has identified as significant in relation to their ecological, recreational, social, cultural and visual amenity values. It is hoped to eventually link these sites in a kind of "Green Belt" around the town for purposes including conservation and eco-tourism.
152	The Lowden community do not endorse or support any further logging of the Lowden forest, particularly coupes 1 and 2.

Summary of Comments by Topic

153	<p>The Lowden community do not support or endorse the current 2001 Indicative Logging Plans for Preston 1 and 5, as these areas, if logged, will destroy the conservation values and integrity of the core Proposed Preston Conservation pPark.</p> <p>Community in Lowden region are in disbelief and angry as to the loss of their Conservation Park, and EPA buffer zones at Preston forest, under the RFA (without consultation).</p> <p>Why do the Indicative Logging Plans include a section of a proposed conservation area? Area within proposed Preston Conservation park and EPA recommended buffer zone have been endorsed and recognised by government bodies as being 877 hectares in total.</p>
	<b>Southern Forest Region</b>
154	<p>We wish to register their complete opposition to the proposed logging of Corbal Block as shown on the Indicative Logging Plan Maps 2000 - 2001 Southern Forest Region.</p>
155	<p>Corbal is an area of national and international significance as habitat for many species classified as threatened, reserve, or conservation dependent.</p> <p>The area is on the national heritage register of Endangered Places by the National Trust of Australia, listed for its natural, scientific, aesthetic, historic and social values.</p> <p>The area is interim-listed on the register of the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Commission for its values as Habitat for Endangered Species and Biodiversity.</p> <p>The area, although selectively logged in the 60s and 70s, has retained its old-growth component of jarrah, marri and in places wandoo, all of high conservation value.</p> <p>Logging operations are likely to introduce dieback in an area of high biodiversity.</p> <p>This forest block has very little millable timber and its economic value is greater as an ecotourism and biodiversity reserve than for the extraction of mainly woodchips and jarrah for charcoal.</p> <p>The RFA map 3 'Significance for Sustained Timber Yield' (1999) ranks the area as 2nd lowest in a scale of 1-5 thus of low timber value.</p>
156	<p>There is very little reasonable, intact forest left around Northcliffe and Quinninup- local business depends on the environment to keep the town alive.</p>
157	<p>Taking a special interest in forest in my area, remaining unlogged areas of Sutton, Curtin, Murtin, Boorara and Gardner State Forest.</p> <p>Why have logging operations already commenced in Sutton, PSU22/23 and Curtin, PCT01?</p>
158	<p>Wish to register strong protest regarding the imminent logging in 2001 of the section of the Boorara Forest east of and adjacent to Lane Pool Falls on the Canterbury River.</p>
159	<p>The Canterbury River is one of our rare pristine rivers and has been considered for water catchment because of this. Area west of the river was originally made a conservation park because it contained so many streams. We would like to see the east side included in the conservation park for the same reason.</p>
160	<p>Even though Boorara was not included in the 16 icon blocks set aside, we believe this was an oversight and that its true value should be acknowledged and it should not be logged.</p>
161	<p>Clearfelling results in drying out of soil. 48 blocks listed in Southern Forest Region - CALM and timber industry would be responsible for clearing 1920 hectares in one year in the Southern Forest Region alone. It may take ten years to effect regeneration on these blocks, and while waiting for this the waste left by the industry is a fire hazard.</p>
162	<p>CALM's 2000-01 logging plans for the Southern Forest Region include high conservation value old growth Karri and jarrah forests in Boorara, Muirillup, Beavis, Murtin, Dombakup, Sutton and Corbal. These blocks are either fully or partly listed by the Australian Heritage Commission for their high conservation value.</p> <p>Labor's proposed Walpole Wilderness Area is also under threat with logging set to commence in Burnside block in 2000-01.</p>

Summary of Comments by Topic

163	Labor calls the government to place an immediate moratorium on the logging of the following blocks on CALM's indicative logging plans - Boorara, Muirillup, Beavis, Murtin, Dombakup, Sutton, Corbal and Burnside until the next state election to allow the community to have its say on the issue.
164	Wish to view the locations of proposed 2002 & 2003 coupes so that the order of logging may be swapped to avoid areas such as Boorara which is listed for 2001.

Appendix B

# LIST OF RESPONDENTS



List of respondents

Number	Name/Organisation
1	Ann-Louise Sargison
2	Balingup Friends of the Forest
3	Benjamin Ludlam
4	Bev de Rusett
5	Bridgetown Greenbushes Friends of the Forest and Blackwood Friends of the Forest
6	Conservation Council of Western Australia
7	David McIntyre Union Representative Timber Workers Whittakers Greenbushes Site
8	Dean Laslett
9	Diana Circosta
10	Donna Livingstone
11	Dr Judy Edwards MLA Member for Maylands
12	Forest Industries Federation WA
13	Gregory Kim Redman
14	H Nixon
15	Helen McLernon
16	HJ (Rob) Versluis South Coast Environment Group
17	HR Anderson
18	India Moon
19	John Daw
20	Justine Wilson
21	K Waterhouse
22	Kellie Doherty
23	Ken and Kay Gwynne
24	Leeuwin Conservation Group
25	Lowden Community Peter Murphy (spokesperson)
26	Mark Sheehan
27	Michael Norris
28	MJ Cassanet Friends of the Forest Blackwood Valley
29	Mr Jeff Nixon
30	Mr John Austin
31	Mr Mike A Oakley
32	Ms Deborah Ludlam
33	Ms L Kippert
34	Ms Liz Troup
35	Murray Grey
36	Nandi Chinna Conservation Coordinator Quinninup Community Association
37	Neil McWilliam Timber Communities Australia, Nannup Branch
38	P Sargison Northcliffe for Future Generations
39	Pat Halliday
40	Peter Lane
41	Sharon Keilor
42	The Friends of Greater Kingston Forest Contact: Jean-Paul Orsini

## List of respondents

43	The Wilderness Society
44	The Wilkes Family
45	Timber Communities Australia
46	Timber Communities Australia Pemberton Branch Ric Evans
47	Timber Communities Australia Warren Branch Contact: Peter Gunson
48	Timber Communities Australia Yarloop Branch Contact: Philip R Penny
49	Timber Communities Australia B de Rusett
50	Timber Communities Australia, Walpole Branch Contact: Owen and Anee Stokes-Hughes
51	Timothy Yuen