

FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1999-1996

CALM Annual Report 1998/1999. 1999

CALM Annual Report 1997/1998. 1998

CALM Annual Report 1996/1997. 1997

CALM Annual Report 1995/1996. 1996

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

TIMBER HARVESTING ... 1996 ED. – 1996

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

PART 1 : CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Noxious Weeds

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

Feral Animals

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

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1995-1994

CALM Annual Report 1994/95. 1995

CALM Annual Report 1993/94. 1994

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

MANAGEMENT PLAN - 1994

Forest Management Plan 1993-2004. 1994

2. The Strategies for the Sustainable Management of Native Forests

Feral Animal Control Strategies

“1. There will be a major expansion of the fox control program in forests. Because of the potential significance of the program and the importance of community involvement and support for it, the program is identified as Operation Foxglove.

2. Operation Foxglove will involve:

[...]

- *allocation of funds to increase the effectiveness of existing programs and, subject to continued positive results, extend the program to ensure that 20 percent of the forest estate has fox numbers reduced to a level where they have negligible effects on native fauna by 2003;*

- *preparation of-*

⇒ *a list or priority areas for an extended baiting program*

⇒ *a fox control manual*

⇒ procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of baiting programs;
[...]" (p. 32)

ADMIN. INSTRUCTION – 1994

Administrative Instruction No. 58 : Fox Baiting On CALM Managed Land and In Other CALM Programs. 1994

Introduction

"This Administrative Instruction summarises the procedures that must be followed by CALM personnel involved in 1080 fox baiting and must be read in conjunction with the CALM Fox Control Manual (September 1994).

The need to control feral animals, particularly the fox, is an essential component of ecosystem and native fauna management.

In Western Australia there are some outstanding wildlife conservation achievements which have resulted from the use monosodium fluoroacetate (1080). Examples include the numbat, woylie and black footed wallaby." (p. 1)

2. Baiting For Fauna Conservation

"Baiting operations to conserve native fauna involve the control of introduced, in particular the red fox and feral cats. Effective control techniques for feral cats are still in the developmental stage. Techniques for control of foxes have been developed and are set out in the Fox Control Manual." (p. 1)

Approvals Of New Programs

"All proposals for fox baiting programs are to be submitted to Environmental Protection Branch in the form prescribed in the Fox Control Manual (Section 2.4) for approval by the Director of Nature Conservation." (p. 2)

Maintenance Of Existing Programs

"Approved programs are to be reviewed annually as per the instruction set out in Section 2.6 of the Fox Control Manual." (p. 2)

"3. Control measures for pigs, goats, rabbits and cats will be continued according to the designated priorities." (p. 33)

STRATEGIC PLAN - 1994

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. 1994

4.0 Vision

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

7.1 Objectives

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

Environment and Operational Area

"OBJECTIVE 2 – FOREST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY:

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

“OBJECTIVE 4 – IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS:

We have effectively implemented the priority works defined in the:

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

“OBJECTIVE 5 – FERAL ANIMAL CONTROL:

We have an effective Feral Animal Control system in place in the Region which compliments the Nature Conservation Strategy and is integrated across all lands.” (p. 5)

MANUAL – 1994

Fox Control Manual. 1994

1.1 Purpose

“The Department of Conservation and Land Management has recognised the necessity for the use of Sodium monofluoroacetate (‘1080’) for control of foxes. Research has shown that fox control around remnant mammal populations can lead to increases in number and range of these populations (Kinnear et al. 1988; Kinnear 1989, Burbidge and Friend 1990; Friend 1990).

Control of foxes is now considered a pre-requisite for management of fauna species at risk from predation (Burbidge and Friend 1990).

With the exception of some research programs, predator control will be carried out by Regions and Districts. In recognition of this, the manual has been prepared to assist operational staff to:

- *recognise the need for baiting programs;*
- *plan, prepare, implement and review 1080 fox baiting programs;*
- *comply with the relevant provisions of the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act; and*
- *ensure all programs comply with the Pesticide Regulations of the Health Act.” (p. 1)*

1.2 Objectives and Goals for Fox Control

“The primary objective for fox control is to protect native fauna from fox predation and enable native fauna populations to increase in number and range.

Interim strategies for protection from predation are aimed at:

- *reducing fox numbers to levels that will allow native fauna populations to be maintained or increase; and*
- *achieving control through cost-effective baiting and monitoring programs.*

1.3 CALM’s Existing Baiting Programs

“In recognition of the benefits provided to native fauna populations, and the requirement for further research, several baiting programs are currently being undertaken on CALM managed estate and elsewhere. As part of each program, the requirement for continued baiting is reviewed annually. Appendix 1 lists areas that are currently baited, areas proposed for baiting and the purpose(s) of each baiting program.” (p. 2)

2.1 Summary of the Requirements for Preparing and Implementing a New 1080 Baiting Program

“Before implementation, all new 1080 fox control proposals will be reviewed by CALM’s Environmental Protection Branch and Science and Information Division and require approval from the Director, Nature

Conservation. Approval will only be given to proposals where there is a demonstrated long-term commitment of funding and staffing resources. This commitment applies to survey, monitoring and baiting aspects of proposals.

Proposals must be submitted to Environmental Protection Branch and must use the form supplied ('1080 Baiting Proposal Form' see appendix 2). Proposals must be submitted a minimum of 3 months prior to the proposed date for commencement of baiting. Proposals are assessed by Environmental Protection Branch and Science and Information Division and then forwarded to the Director, Nature Conservation for approval.

Each proposal must address points (i) to (xvi) below. This manual outlines the procedures that will enable these points to be addressed. Each proposal must:

[...]

- (ii) Demonstrate that, where required, pre-baiting fauna survey work has been conducted.*
- (iii) Identify the requirement for baiting and the purpose of the program; for example:*
 - the presence of threatened fauna species and a demonstrated predation impact; or*
 - baiting for areas identified as release sites for translocated fauna; or*
 - baiting to minimise a detrimental predation effect on neighbouring properties.*
- (iv) Identify other existing and proposed operations and activities within or abutting the baiting area that have the potential to influence the proposed baiting program, and/or conversely, have the potential to be influenced by the baiting program*
- (v) Identify the Regional priority of the proposal.*
- (vi) Identify the bait type to be used.*
- (vii) Specify the proposed baiting distribution intensity (i.e. the number of baits per km²), bait interval and the method of distribution (i.e. aerial or vehicle).*
- (viii) Specify the proposed frequency of baiting.*
- (ix) Specify if and where baits will be stored and demonstrate that all bait transport and storage requirements will be met.” (p. 1)*

“(xiii) Specify monitoring procedures proposed in terms of:

- the species to be monitored;*
- the type of monitoring to be conducted (i.e. survey techniques proposed);*
- frequency of monitoring; and*
- storage, collation and reporting of monitoring results*

(xiv) [...]

The duration of all new baiting programs, other than some new research programs, will be until biological control or alternative methods effectively reduce fox populations. Long-term commitment of District and Regional funds is therefore essential prior to approval of new baiting programs.

[...]” (p. 2)

2.2 Identifying the Requirement for Baiting

“The first step is to survey the fauna of the area in question. [...]

Once survey work has been undertaken, the requirement for fox control can be assessed. Priority will be determined from:

- results of surveys;*
- existing information on known declines in number and geographic range of individual and suites of species;*
- the protection likely to be provided by implementing baiting programs;*
- the co-operation with neighbours that is likely to be achieved;*
- the conservation, education and information value of allowing fauna to increase in number and become conspicuous to the public; and*

- *the research value of the proposal.*” (p. 2)

2.3.9 Monitoring

“1080 baiting programs require monitoring of fauna within the area baited. Exceptions to this are some baiting programs that have been implemented to reduce fox predation on neighbouring properties. The type and extent of monitoring required will be determined by the objectives of each program and the species, or suite of species, to be protected.” (p. 9)

“All new proposals are to identify monitoring components. A minimum of annual follow-up surveys/monitoring is required.” (p. 9)

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1993

CALM Annual Report 1992/93. 1993

“CALM’s mission :

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

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

Conservation: *To conserve indigenous plants, animals and ecological processes in natural habitats throughout the State.*

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.*

Tourism and Recreation: *To identify and provide opportunities and services to the community which allows them to enjoy the wildlife, lands, waters and resources entrusted to the Department without compromising conservation and other management objectives.*

Knowledge: *To seek and provide an up-to-date and sound scientific and information basis for the Department’s conservation and land management activities.*

[...]” (p. i)

TIMBER HARVESTING ... 1993 ED. – 1993

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

PART 1 : CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Feral Animals

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

MISSION AND OBJECTIVES – 1992

CALM Annual Report 1991/92. 1992

NOTE: REFER TO ANNUAL REPORT 1990/1991 – SIMILAR WORDING FOR MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

MANAGEMENT PLAN - 1992

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

8.0 Fauna Objectives

[...]

- “Control pests where this does not compromise other conservation objectives.” (p. 25)

Actions

- “2. Control introduced species that are damaging or could potentially damage native fauna provided that this does not compromise other conservation objectives (see Section 12.0 Feral Animals).” (p. 25)

Feral Animals Objectives

- “Reduce the deleterious effects of feral animals on the Park’s native flora and fauna.
- Minimise any detrimental effects control measures may have on the Park’s environment.” (p. 40)

Actions

- “2. Investigate less expensive, more effective means of feral animal control, including use of contractors and/or volunteers.
1. Continue and increase control programs for foxes, pigs and cats, as resources permit.
2. Instigate a rabbit control program, particularly in areas requiring rehabilitation, when resources permit.

[...]” (p. 40)

TIMBER HARVESTING ... 1992 ED. – 1992

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

PART 1 : CODE OF LOGGING PRACTICE

Section 7 : Environmental Protection

Feral Animals

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

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1991

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

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

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

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

This will involve:

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

LEGISLATION - 1991

Conservation and Land Management Amendment Act No. 20 of 1991

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

[Assented to 25 June 1991.]” (p. 1)

Section 33 Amended

“21. Section 33 of the principal Act is amended –

(a) in subsection (1) –

[...]

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

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

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

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

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

and

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

‘ , whether in the State or elsewhere’;

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

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

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

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

and

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

Section 33A Inserted

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

Definition of ‘necessary operations’ etc.

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

Section 55 Amended

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

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

- (a) conservation;
- (b) recreation;
- (c) timber production on a sustained yield basis;
- (d) water catchment protection; or
- (e) other purpose being a purpose prescribed by the regulations.’.” (p. 17)

Division 2 of Part V Repealed and a Division Substituted

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

‘ Division 2 – Classification of Land

Land may be classified

[...]

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

- (a) shall not have effect for a period exceeding 90 days;
- but
- (b) may be made more than once for the same purpose and for the same area.” (p. 19)

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

- (a) unless it is in conformity with the provision of section 56 which is relevant to, or any management plan for, that land or those waters; and
- (b) in the case of land to which section 16 applies, unless the owner, and any person occupying the land with the consent of the owner, has given approval in writing to the classification or the amended classification.

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

MANAGEMENT PLAN – 1990

Lane Poole Reserve Management Plan 1990-2000. 1990

Resources and Land Use

Protection

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

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

C7.3 Feral Animals

“The objective is to control and, where possible, eradicate introduced animal species.” (p. 92)

Background

“[...] The main managing authorities for forested areas of the south-west all recognize the need to control pig numbers. Fox numbers also need to be controlled. It is apparent, that for both species, research is urgently needed to accurately assess numbers, ecological impacts and control measures. In the meantime, control measures are required to reduce the environmental damage and discourage illegal pig hunting in the Special Protection Conservation Area.

Domestic stock may enter the Reserve from adjacent private properties. The presence of such species conflicts with the conservation and recreational values of the Reserve.” (p. 92)

Prescriptions

“1. A program to control the numbers of feral animals will be implemented. This program will have priority in budgeting and field organisation. The program will be environmentally acceptable and humane. It will be designed to have minimal effect on native fauna and be employed only in areas where there is no risk to the public.” (p. 92)

“3. In conjunction with the Agriculture Protection Board, CALM will canvass pig hunters to determine their desires and needs. This information will be used to develop a management and information program, aimed at reducing the problem of illegal pig hunting.

4. The impacts of other feral animals, ie. rabbits, mice, rats and grazing animals on native species, will be monitored.

5. Enclaves within or adjacent to the Reserve will be fenced to prevent stock straying into the Reserve. The onus of fence installation will remain with the owners, but must meet a standard mutually acceptable to CALM and the landholder.

6. The use of the Reserve for the grazing of the domestic stock will be prohibited.” (p. 94)

Background

Hunting/Gathering

“Hunting of pigs has been the predominant and most popular hunting activity in the Reserve. Hunting is inconsistent with the management of the Reserve, particularly in the Conservation Zone. Hunting is not considered to be a desirable alternative to a controlled feral animal eradication program.” (p. 110)

Prescriptions

"1. Hunting of feral animals or native fauna, and the collection and removal of rocks, soil, timber, flowers or other materials from the Reserve is prohibited and will be discourage through information and enforcement." (p. 111)

CODE OF LOGGING ... - 1990**Code of Logging Practice. 1990****Section 7 : Environmental Protection****Feral Animals**

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

STRATEGIC PLAN – 1989-1993**Strategic Plan For the Period 1989-1993. 1988****General Principles/Philosophy**

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

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

5. Mission

"Western Australia has a beautiful and diverse natural environment which provides material, aesthetic and spiritual benefits. The natural environment is an essential component of the quality of life for West Australians. The statement of mission for the Department of Conservation and Land Management is therefore:-

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

6. Primary Objectives

"Five primary objectives have been established:-

- **MANAGEMENT**
To protect, restore and enhance the value of resources entrusted to the Department so as to meet, as far as possible, the diverse expectations of the community.
- **CONSERVATION**
To conserve the indigenous plant and animal species and environmental processes in natural habitats throughout the State." (p. 12)

7. Broad and Sub Strategies

"To achieve the Primary Objectives the Department will:-

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

This will involve:

[...]

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

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

10. The Organisation

10.3 Planning

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

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

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

Regional management plans are to be prepared for each CALM administrative region. They will cover all categories of land and water entrusted to the Department. Each plan will 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. [...]” (p. 32)

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

10.4 Regionalisation

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

“The general responsibilities allocated to regions are to:

- “ensure the conservation of indigenous flora and fauna;
- supervise and regulate industry (e.g. wildflower pickers, apiarists, timber and mining operations) on departmental and some other land;
- preserve or restore the natural environment on departmental land and water;
- provide information and advice on land management and conservation to people in the region; promote conservation and good land and marine area management;” (p. 33)

10.5 Specialist and Support Services

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

[...]

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

STRATEGIC PLAN (SOUTHERN REGION) – 1989

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. 1989

3. Regional Strategic Goals

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

3.3 Protection

Exotic Animals

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

Key Result Objectives

Feral Animals

1. To control and eradicate if possible feral animals from all CALM lands except in some facility areas where it is clear they perform a necessary function not able to be performed by a native species.

Measure of Performance

Priority

- “1. Survey of feral pig occurrences on Public Land in the Region to be conducted by Districts and recorded on HOCS and FMIS by June.
2. Control Objective. Record on HOCS/FMIS. Review annually priorities for control.
3. Implement annual contact programmes in liaison with Env. Protection Bch.” (p. 48)

CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES - 1988

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

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

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

STRATEGIC PLAN – N.D. - 1988?

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

Environmental Protection

Objective

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

Measure of Performance

“1. There is a reduction in the area affected by declared plants and animals.

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

Strategy

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

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

vii) Control procedures will be designed to minimise adverse effects on native fauna and flora. [...]" (p. 100)

ADMIN. INSTRUCTION– 1988

Administrative Instruction No. 39 : Fire break Construction. 1988

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

Activities

“[...]

Person To Approve

Control of Feral Animals:

existing programmes

DM

new programmes

RM

[...]" (p. 2)

GUIDELINES – N.D. - 1988?

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

1. Noxious Weeds/Feral Animals

1.2 Policies & Strategies

“5.2.1 The Reserve will be surveyed annually for ... feral animals.

Any ... feral animal populations will be controlled using an approved treatment.” (p. 7)

CODE OF LOGGING ... - 1988

Code of Logging Practice. 1988

Section 7 : Environmental Practice

Feral Animals

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

CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES - 1987

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

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

MANAGEMENT PLANS – 1987

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Part 3 : Land Use Classification and Management

Weeds and Pests

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

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Regional Strategies

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

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

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Regional Strategies

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

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

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997. 1987

Regional Strategies

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

- (i) *continue to prescribe an annual program to control exotic ... pests, in conjunction with the Agriculture Protection Board;*
- (ii) *monitor and review methods of control to maximise the effect and minimise the cost of the program;*
- (iv) *control procedures will be designed to minimise adverse effects on native fauna and flora;*
- (v) *control efforts will be co-ordinated with neighbours.” (p. 38)*

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

1.0 Management Objectives For National Parks

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

1. *Protect and conserve native plants and animals and their habitats.*

[...]” (p. 47)

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

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

[...]” (p. 48)

“The specific management objectives for the Parks are to:

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

[...]” (p. 48)

4.0 Flora

Prescriptions

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

5.0 Fauna Objectives

“[...]

3. *To control and if possible eradicate introduced fauna (6.3 Pests and Weeds).” (p. 73)*

Background

“There are a number of introduced species in the Parks, the most obvious being mammals (eg. cats, dogs, foxes, pigs) birds (eg. kookaburras) and fish (eg. trout, redfin perch and mosquitofish).” (p. 74)

Prescriptions

“1. Native fauna will be protected.

2.If species of rare or endangered fauna with specific known habitats requirements are discovered in the Parks, active management will be used, if necessary, to preserve the communities that support them.

[...]” (p. 74)

6.3 Pests and Weeds

Objective

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

Background

“Most of the feral animals present in other parts of the State also occur in the Parks (Table 7). This includes feral dogs, cats and pigs, foxes, rabbits, trout and redfin perch.

In addition, as well as controlling declared plant and animal species within the Parks, there is also a need to prevent the spread of such species into adjacent properties.” (p. 84)

Prescriptions

“Declared and Introduced Animals

5. Continuous efforts will be made to control feral dogs, cats and pigs, and foxes. Control measures will include poisoning and trapping; ensuring that these measures will not effect native fauna such as dingoes (unless required; Prescription 8) and birds-of-prey.” (p. 84)

“6. If rabbit control within the Parks becomes necessary (as determined by CALM in consultation with the Agriculture Protection Board) control will be based on poisoning, and warren fumigation and destruction.

7. As necessary, control action will be undertaken to prevent the establishment of other declared species of feral animals within the Park (eg. deer). If such animals are introduced they will be eradicated, and if this is impossible population numbers will be kept at the lowest levels possible.

[...]” (p. 87)

7.3 Access for Management

Prescriptions

“[...]

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

[...]” (p. 92)

GUIDELINES - 1987

Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Central Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

Southern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997

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

Departmental Management Guidelines

Wildlife Conservation

Management of conservation reserves

“(xv) *Exclude from conservation reserves, as far as possible, species of ... animal not native to the area. Where exotic organisms have been introduced, take measures to eradicate them from the reserve or, where that is not possible, to control their populations to levels where they do not damage the conservation values of the reserves.*” (p. 79 of the Northern Forest Region Regional Management Plan 1987-1997)

Weeds and Pests

Objective

“To achieve a safe and systematic management of ... pests of ecological significance, on CALM lands.

Specifically, the aim is to:

direct management to eradication, control or containment depending on land management objectives, and the nature of the ... pest;

monitor the extent or severity of infestations on Departmental lands;

control declared ... animal pests on Departmental land where it is economically feasible to do so;

ensure conservation values are not prejudiced in control work;

[...]

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

Strategies

(i) *Ensure that all artificial control program are carried out with safety of the operator and public a priority.*

(ii) *All chemical controls must conform with prescribed techniques and have the approval of the district or regional manager.*

(iii) *Wherever possible expert control teams will be employed for hazardous control procedures.*

(iv) *Biological control of exotic ... pests must be approved by the Director of Nature Conservation.”*
(p. 82)

CODE OF HARDWOOD ... - 1987

Code of Hardwood Logging Practice. 1987

7. 29 Feral Animals

“An Operator shall not interfere with any activities taking place to control feral animals.” (p. 25)

ADMIN. INSTRUCTION - 1986

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

Introduction

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

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

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

The Interim Guidelines will consist of:

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

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

Aim

“The aims of the Interim Guidelines are:

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

Identification

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

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

Duration of Interim Guidelines

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

Approval

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

CORPORATE PLAN OBJECTIVES - 1986

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

Corporate Objectives

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

TO PROVIDE FOR THE USE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT DETRACTING FROM POSSIBLE FUTURE USE.

The scope of the Department’s responsibilities is represented by its charter which is:

TO CONSERVE WESTERN AUSTRALIA’S WILDLIFE AND MANAGE PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS ENTRUSTED TO THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Primary objectives are:

Management

To protect, restore and enhance the value of resources entrusted to the Department so as to meet, as far as possible, the diverse expectations of the community.

[...]” (p. 8)

“To achieve the primary objectives the Department will:

[...]

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

This will involve:

[...]

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

[...]” (p. 11)

STRATEGIC PLAN - 1986

Strategic Plan : Southern Forest Region. 1986

3.3 Protection

Exotic Plants and Animals

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

Key Area

Feral Animals

Objective

“1. To control and eradicate if possible feral animals from all CALM lands except in some facility areas where it is clear they perform a necessary function not able to be performed by a native species.” (p. 16?)

Measure of Performance

“1. Survey and control feral pig occurrences on Public Land in the Region.” (p. 16?)

Key Area : Protection - Weeds and Feral Animals

Objective

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

Measure of Performance

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

POLICY - 1985

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

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

MANAGEMENT PLAN (NORTHERN) – 1985

Northern Forest Region : Working Arrangements and Management Program. 1985

5. Land Management

State Forest and Timber Reserves

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

[...]

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

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

“An increasing problem with ... feral animals has been reported by Districts. Feral pigs now extend into Mundaring District and probably cause significant environmental damage through spread of dieback and feeding habits. [...]” (p. 29)

Objectives

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

Strategies

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

[...]” (p. 29)

LEGISLATION - 1984**Conservation and Land Management. No. 126 of 1984**

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

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

Part V. – Management of Land**Division 1. – Management Plans**

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

(a) for the preparation of proposed management plans; and

(b) the review of expiring plans and preparation of further management plans,

for all land which is vested in it whether solely or jointly with an associated body.

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

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

(a) by the controlling body for that land through the agency of the Department; and

(b) within such period after the commencement of this Act as is reasonably practicable having regard to the resources of the Department available for the purposes.” (p. 1915)

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

(a) a statement of the policies or guidelines proposed to be followed; and

(b) a summary of the operations proposed to be undertaken,

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

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

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

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

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

[...]

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) unless it is in conformity with the provision of section 56 which is relevant to, or any management plan for, that land or those waters; and*
- (b) in the case of land to which section 16 applies, unless the owner, and any person occupying the land with the consent of the owner, has given approval in writing to the classification or the amended classification.*

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

POLICY - 1984

Forests Department Annual Report 1984. 1984

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

POLICY - 1983

Forests Department Annual Report 1983. 1983

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

POLICY - 1982

Forests Department Annual Report 1982. 1982

NOTE: SIMILAR WORDING FOR ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1983, 1984, 1985

3. Objectives

“The Government forest policy involves the following management objectives.

[...]

Forest Protection: To maintain and add to the areas of permanently reserved forests; to protect these forests from fire, insects and other harmful agencies and to maintain and improve the health and vigour of the forest area.

[...]” (p. 7)

FOREST POLICY – 1975?

Forest Policy : Western Australia. [1975?]

2.4 Forest Protection

“As well as safeguarding the integrity of the forest estate, the principal avenues of the protection which must be afforded the dedicated State Forests are those of cutting control, fire protection and control of forest pests and diseases. Authority to undertake these protective functions is provided in the Forests Act.”
(p. 7)