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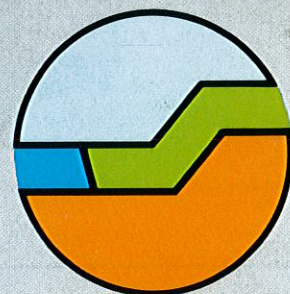
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# FORESTS FOR TOMORROW

*Your decisions*



A Summary of the Management Plans  
for the Northern, Central and Southern  
Forest Regions and the Timber,  
Recreation and Conservation Strategies.



# FORESTS FOR TOMORROW

## Management Plans

Nearly two and a half million hectares of the South-West of Western Australia is public land managed on your behalf by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM). Under its Act, CALM produces written plans for the land and water that it manages. These are called 'management plans'. The Government and the Department are committed to the principle that the forests of W.A. are managed on behalf of the community, according to approved management plans.

Three regional management plans, for the Northern, Southern and Central Forest Regions, and timber, conservation and recreation strategies for W.A. were approved in December 1987 following a three month period of public comment.

The draft plans were rewritten, incorporating pertinent suggestions from nearly 4 000 public submissions. The final plans were submitted to the Minister for Conservation and Land Management for approval.



## Your Decisions

The regional management plans, the timber strategy and the conservation and recreation strategy for our South-West forests are the product of one of Australia's most extensive public participation campaigns on land use and forest management.

Following widespread publicity, briefings to more than 90 community groups and extensive consultation with individuals, almost 4 000 submissions were made on the plans and strategies in the three-month comment period.

The opinions expressed were wide ranging but most of them were supportive of the general aims of the draft documents while giving helpful detailed suggestions for change. The Summary of Public Submissions document provides a detailed analysis of these comments, and is an excellent guide to public thinking on forest management.

Significant changes were made as a result of public submissions. In particular, the perception that the proposed 'forest park' was a technique for 'keeping options open' for future timber production in those areas, led to its removal and the creation of a new category: the conservation park which specifically excludes logging.

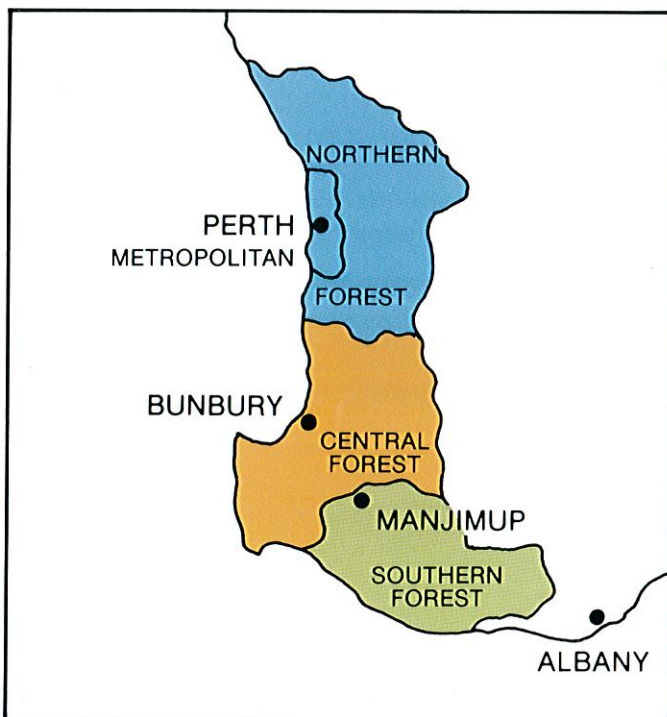
The production of the timber strategy, for the first time, to accompany the regional management plans, led to calls for a conservation and recreation strategy, which CALM has produced.

In the case of the timber strategy, modifications were made to the log allocation and contracting proposals. In general, proposals made in the strategy were clarified. There has been a positive response to this document from all levels in the timber industry, particularly from mill operators who see a more secure future in the industry.

CALM manages the public forests for the benefit of present and future generations of West Australians by adhering to approved management plans and consulting the public. The high level of public participation in preparing these plans and strategies will ensure balanced and sound forest management over the next decade.

*The forest for water (top). Trees help provide high quality water for the people of Perth.*

*The forest regions (below).*



## WHY A MANAGEMENT PLAN?

A regional management plan is the framework used by CALM staff for all operations in a region.

Each plan:

- describes the land and wildlife within a region;
- presents a land use plan based on the Department's system of land classification and the principles of multiple use;
- outlines policies and guidelines for the day-to-day management of land, wildlife and resources in the region;
- provides for public involvement in land use planning and management; and
- provides a basis for more detailed operational plans.

These plans will direct the management of our forests until 1998.

## Multiple Use

State Forest and timber reserves are managed to produce a variety of products.

Multiple use has been a part of W.A.'s forests for many years. Forests can be used for a variety of purposes indefinitely. The forests provide timber, protect water catchments, provide scenic landscapes and areas for recreation, and preserve flora and fauna.

This means that the areas of forest which have been reserved specifically for conservation and recreation are embedded in a forest which is managed sympathetically. In fact the forest areas designated for multiple use are as important for conservation and recreation as forest national parks and reserves.

A prime example of multiple use is the Boranup Forest near Margaret River, which was clearfelled at the turn of the century. Today, Boranup and other karri forests established after timber production are some of the most popular recreation areas in the State, and are destined to become national parks.



*Boranup State forest, clearfelled at the turn of the century, soon to become part of the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park.*

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# THE FOREST PLANS

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## Forests Forever

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The management plans contain a new system of classification for public lands, proposals for security of tenure and purpose of these lands and proposals for new national parks and reserves. The timber strategy sets out how much timber may be taken from the forests, how much will be grown, how and how it will be distributed and its price.

The regional plans will be supplemented by detailed management plans for specific areas in the South-West.

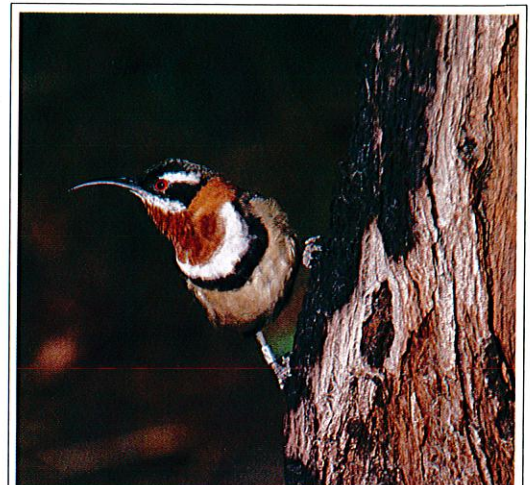
The forests of the South-West provide for recreation, conservation, water protection, timber production and other uses. The management plans and the timber, conservation and recreation strategies achieve a balance between these uses while at the same time ensuring that the forests are perpetuated so that future generations can choose how to use their forests.



About one quarter of the forests are to be permanently reserved with a nature conservation priority and almost half of the karri forest is to be managed with a high priority for conservation and recreation. The remaining State forest is to be managed on a multiple use basis so that all values—water and timber production, catchment protection, recreation and conservation—are catered for.

*The forest: for recreation, conservation, water and timber production, catchment protection, but most importantly, for the future (left).*

*The Western Spinebill (below).*

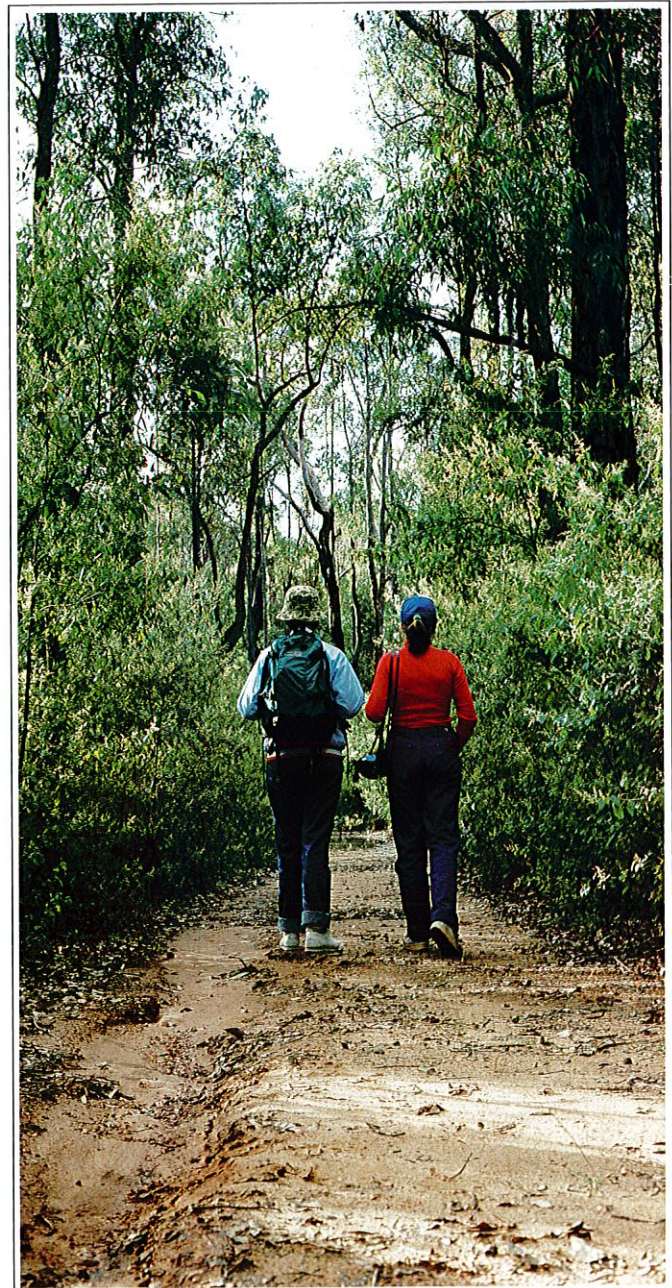


# SECURITY FOR OUR FORESTS

## The ABC's

One of the principal achievements of the management plans is to give the forests secure tenure and purpose. Tenure is the title or ownership under which the land is held. The security of tenure determines how difficult it is to remove public land from community ownership. Purpose is the use for which the land is designated.

In W.A., land reserves are classified as A, B or C. The highest level of security is A class, where any change of tenure requires the approval of both Houses of Parliament. B class requires Government approval, and C class requires a ministerial decision and gazettal. Under the management plans, forests will be given A class security of tenure and purpose, meaning that the forest areas will not be able to be removed from community ownership or the purpose for which they have been reserved — whether it's conservation, recreation, or multiple use — without the permission of both Houses of Parliament.



## A Major Breakthrough

This is a major breakthrough in land management. It means that parks and reserves that represent all the ecosystems of the South-West will have the highest security of tenure and purpose and for the first time, multiple use areas in State forest will have the same security.

In national parks, reserves and State forest, there are different zones for different uses. It is proposed that the CALM Act will be amended so that all categories of land can be zoned, and if necessary the zones can also be given A Class status.

*The forest is an important sanctuary for wildlife in agricultural areas (top).  
Bush is sanctuary too for people who want to escape the hustle of the city (bottom).*

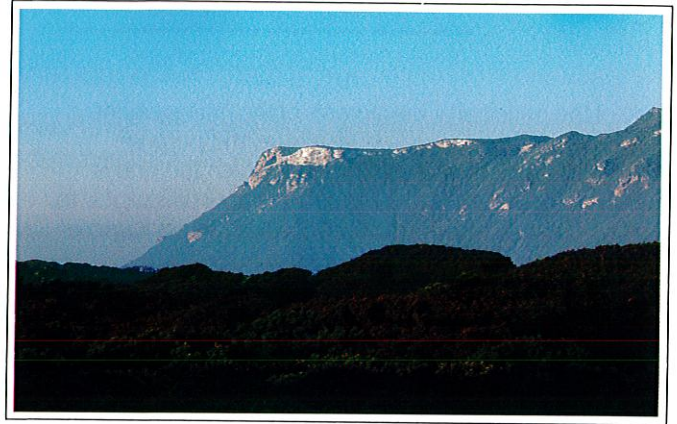
# MAJOR LAND CATEGORIES

## What's in a Name

The regional plans outline seven categories of land, which will be used to classify all land managed by CALM. The major ones are:

### National Park

Land or marine area of major national or international significance because of its scenic, biological or cultural values. Its purpose is wildlife and landscape conservation and recreation. Logging is prohibited. Tenure and purpose is normally A Class; vested in the NPNCA.



### Conservation Park

This is similar to a national park, differing only in its significance, size or condition. It is managed as if it were a national park, but does not have major national or international significance, is relatively small in size or has been affected by past land use. Logging is prohibited. Tenure and purpose is A Class; vested in NPNCA.

### Marine Park

Its purpose is marine conservation and recreation, with areas zoned for commercial fishing on a sustained yield basis. Tenure and purpose is A Class; vested in the NPNCA.

### Nature Reserve

Its purpose is primarily wildlife and landscape conservation. It may be terrestrial or marine and is protected from commercial exploitation or recreation which damages natural ecosystems. Tenure and purpose is normally A Class; vested in the NPNCA.

### State Forest

Its purpose is multiple use; its major uses will be for water supplies, recreation, sustainable timber production and for wildlife conservation. Tenure and purpose is A Class; vested in the LFC.

*Cliffy Head on the south coast; part of our wild coastal scenery that careful management will help conserve (top).*

*The places where animals such as this numbat live have been made more secure (bottom).*



## WHO'S WHO

**CALM:** The Department of Conservation and Land Management manages all the national parks and marine parks, State forests, nature reserves and marine nature reserves in W.A. It is also responsible for conserving flora and fauna on private and public land throughout the State.

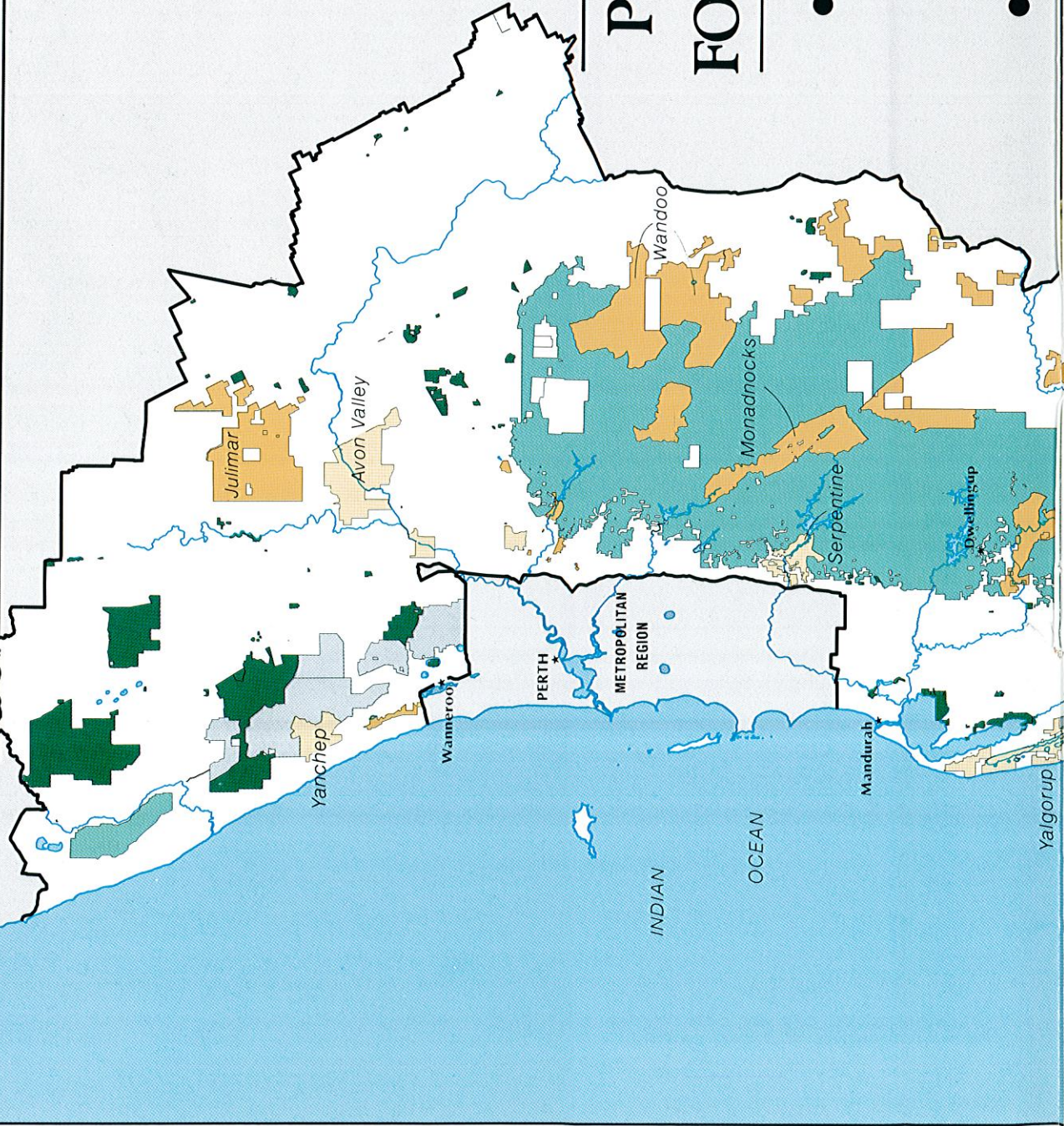
**NPNCA and LFC:** The National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and the Lands and Forest Commission are statutory bodies in which the lands and waters which CALM manages are vested. They submit management plans for approval to the Minister for Conservation and Land Management and provide policy advice to the Minister. The NPNCA and the LFC represent various community interests.



*Wetlands are important places for our waterbirds.*



# FORESTS FOR TOMORROW

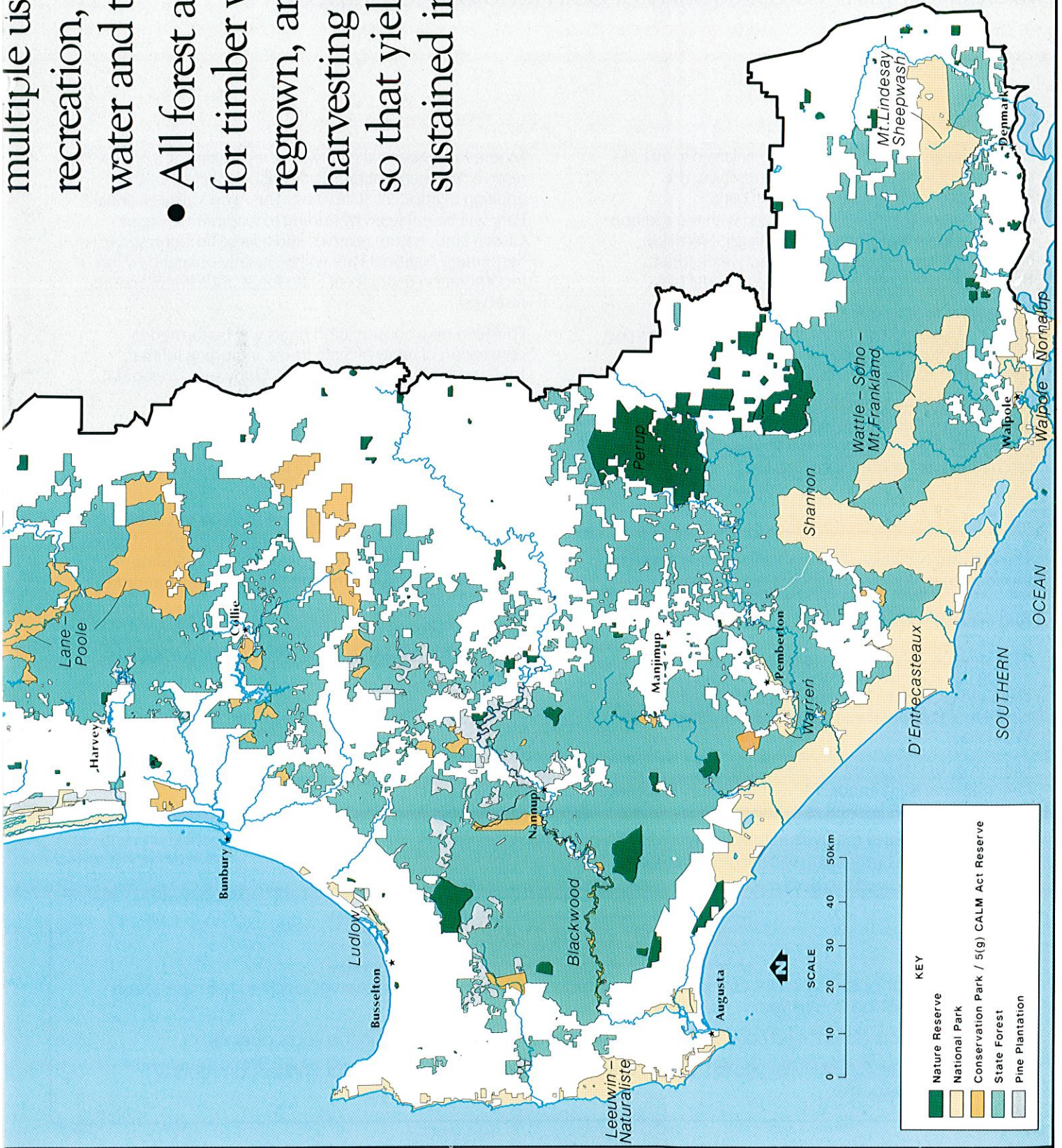


## PRINCIPLES OF W.A.'S FOREST MANAGEMENT

- All forest types are represented in secure conservation reserves.
- State forests have

multiple uses —  
recreation, conservation,  
water and timber.

- All forest areas cut  
for timber will be  
regrown, and timber  
harvesting regulated  
so that yields can be  
sustained indefinitely.



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# THE MANAGEMENT PLANS

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## More Parks and Reserves

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When these management plans are implemented there will be a 300 per cent increase in the area of parks and reserves in the South-West. About 542 000 ha are being added to parks and reserves for conservation and recreation with A Class security of both tenure and purpose.

### Southern Forest Region

D'Entrecasteaux National Park will be enlarged to include large areas of vacant Crown land and reserves. The Shannon Basin will become a national park.

Warren National Park will be enlarged with the addition of Hawke-Treen State forest, and Walpole-Nornalup National Park by the addition of Giants State forest. Brockman State forest will become a national park.

Three areas of State forest (Dickson, Perup and Strickland), a blackbutt forest in the Donnelly Valley, part of the Bolbelup timber reserve, and a reserve at Unicup will become nature reserves.

Four areas of State forest (Boorara, Dombakup, Muirillup and One Tree Bridge) will become conservation parks. A substantial area of vacant Crown land on the Kent River catchment will become State forest.

### Central Forest Region

The Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park will be enlarged by the addition of Boranup State forest, and Yalgorup National Park by the addition of adjacent State forest and land in private ownership.

Areas of State forest will become conservation parks; among these are Bennelaking, Blackwood, Dardanup, Ellis Creek, Goonac, Lennard, Muja, Mullalyup, Noggerup, Preston, Rapids, St John Brook, Stenes and Westralia.

Eight areas of State forest (Chester, Dalgarp, Greenbushes, Milyeannup, Mowen, Nollajup, Paget and Wicher) will be reclassified as nature reserves.

Vacant Crown land at Camballan, Chowerup, Witchcliffe and Wournebelup will become State forest.

### Northern Forest Region

Moore River National park will be reclassified as a nature reserve. Yanchep National Park will be enlarged by the addition of adjacent State forest. The Avon Valley National Park will be enlarged by adding to it adjoining vacant Crown land, nature reserves and a large timber reserve. Serpentine National Park will be greatly enlarged by the incorporation of adjacent State forest and miscellaneous reserves.

Fourteen new conservation parks will be formed by conversion of areas of State forest, including Julimar, Lake Leschenaultia, Boyagarring, Duncan, Gyngoorda, Lupton, Marradong and Wandering.

A 'Wandoo Conservation Park' will be formed by incorporating Gunapin, Russell and Sullivan State forests, the Dobaderry Nature Reserve and adjoining vacant Crown land.

The Dale, Monadnocks and Lane Poole Reserves will become conservation parks. Several small national parks will be reclassified as conservation parks, including Gooseberry Hill, Greenmount, Kalamunda, Lesmurdie Falls and Neerabup.

Two large areas of vacant Crown land, Yeal Swamp and Gingin—Boonanarring, are to become nature reserves.

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## THE PLANS, THE FORESTS AND YOU

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These management plans aim to provide a balanced system of parks, reserves and multiple use forests throughout the South-West.

But the work doesn't end here. These plans will be reviewed and revised in the years ahead.

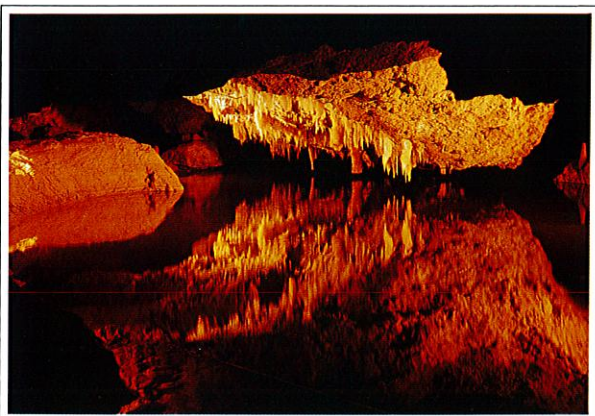
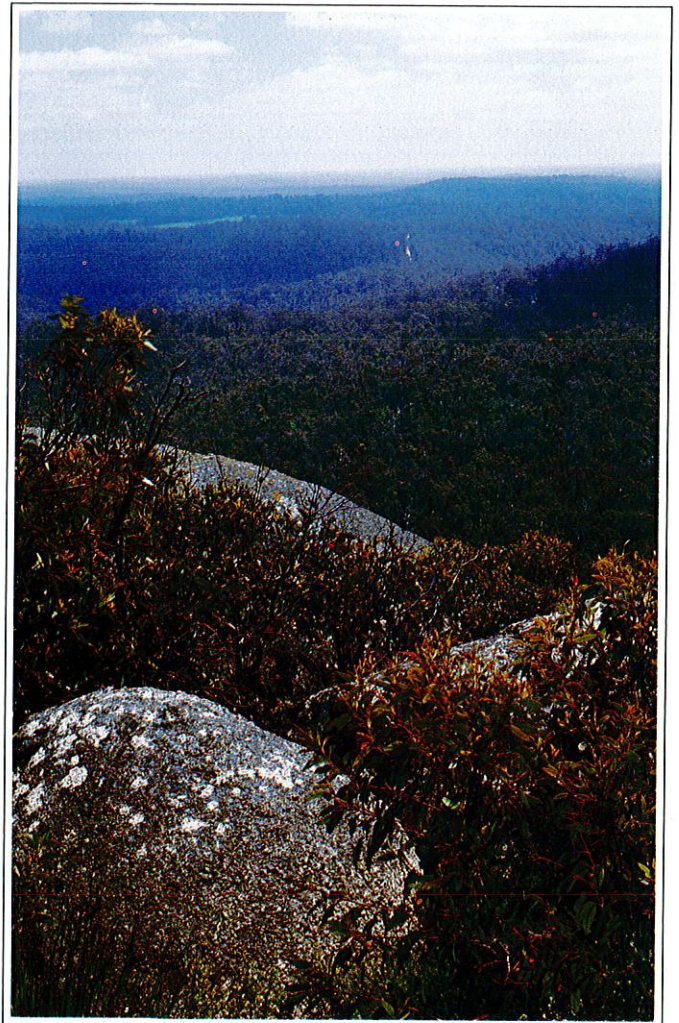
Meanwhile, CALM invites you to help us care for the forests of Western Australia. Further comment is always welcome.



*Destination: Cosy Corner. For visitors in search of brilliant blue waters and sun in the Leeuwin-Naturaliste National Park (top).*

*Like giants' marbles, granite outcrops lie scattered throughout the forest of the Southern Region, near Walpole (bottom right).*

*Mirror image from another world. A cave at Yanchep National Park (below).*



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# RECREATION

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## More Places for Enjoyment

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The forest of the South-West are a destination for thousands of people in search of nature; for swimming, fishing, bushwalking, picnicking and camping.

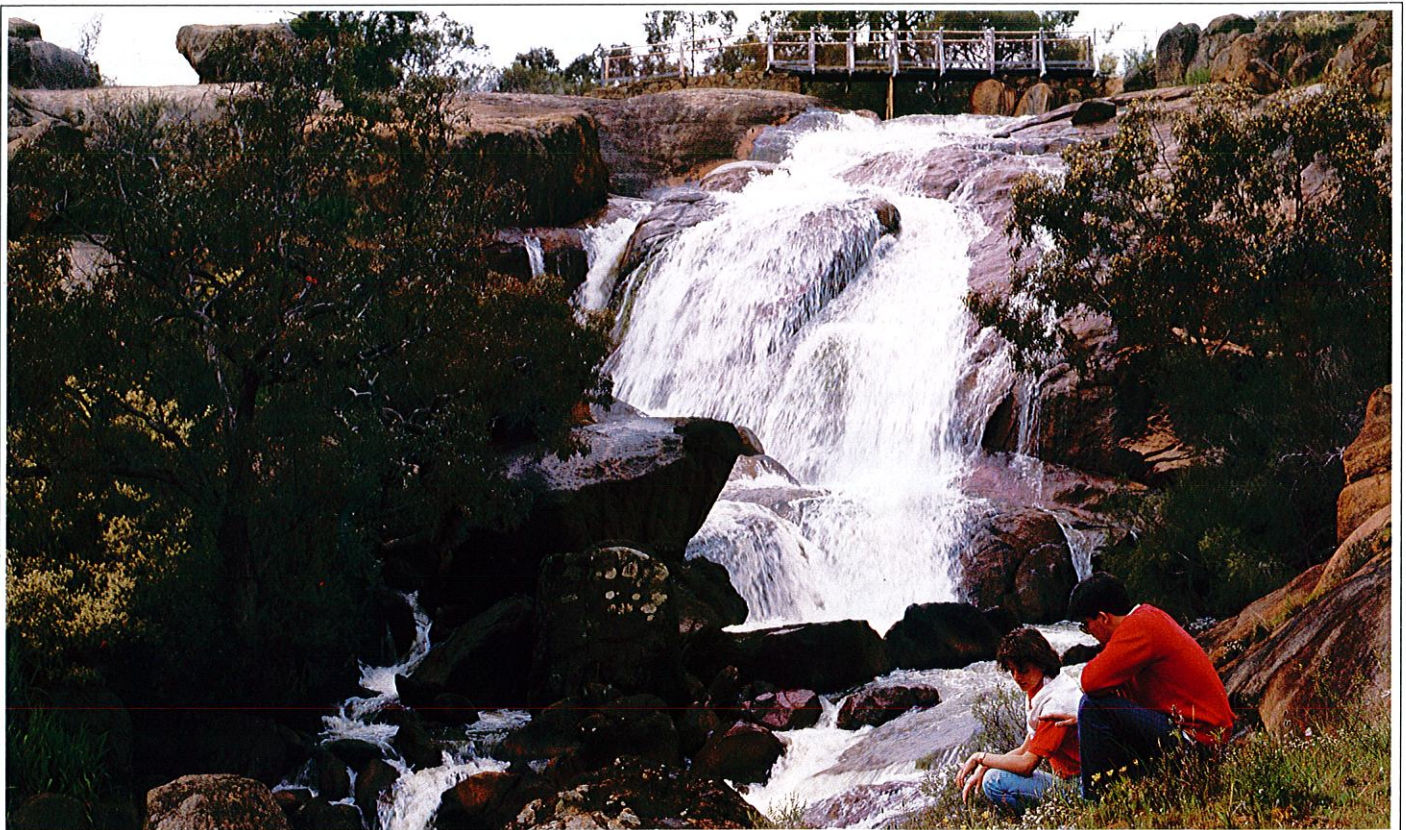
There are more than 350 developed recreation sites throughout our forests with basic facilities for public use. These facilities will be extended and upgraded.

Under the new plans, forest along the Blackwood River will be protected as a conservation park. Its new classification will ensure that the recreation value of this beautiful area is sustained. The area is popular with canoeists, bushwalkers and campers.

Perhaps the best known of our new conservation parks is the Lane Poole Reserve, near Dwellingup, which is a major recreation area for people living in Perth.

*A view of the forest not many people see (top).*

*'Recreation' can mean sitting still and listening to the roar of the falls at John Forrest National Park (bottom).*



# CONSERVATION

## Places for Plants and Animals

The two and a half million hectares of largely forested land managed by CALM in the South-West provides the largest continuous natural refuge for wildlife in Western Australia.

Conservation strategies for this land include:

- an adequate, representative reserve system specifically managed for wildlife conservation;
- providing for wildlife conservation in State forest and other reserves;
- special care for rare and endangered species; and
- ecological research and monitoring.

The only tuart forest in the world was given national park status recently in recognition of its importance. Tuart Forest National Park lies to the north of Busselton.

One of the most outstanding new national parks is in a special area between Manjimup and Walpole, with vegetation ranging from coastal heath to karri forest. This new park will incorporate the Wattle, Johnston-O'Donnell, Mitchell Crossing, Soho and Mt Frankland State forests, and include the most magnificent virgin karri forest in the State.

Julimar, 25 km north-west of Toodyay, will be an important conservation park. The rare Tammar, Brush Wallaby and three species of possum, as well as many birds that are becoming rare in the South-West, occur in the area.

Perup State forest north of Manjimup, which is a major fauna research area, will become a nature reserve. This reserve is home to some of our rarest marsupials — the Tammar, Woylie and Numbat.



*The rare and endangered Western Swamp Turtle (bottom left).  
Denizen of the dark: the western Pygmy Possum (top).  
King Spider Orchid, a royal and rare member of our native plant  
community. (bottom right).*



# WOOD FROM OUR FORESTS

'Timber Production in Western Australia — A strategy to take W.A.'s south-west forests into the 21st century' plans for an efficient, sustainable timber industry, ensures that water catchments are protected and conservation and recreation in State forests are enhanced.

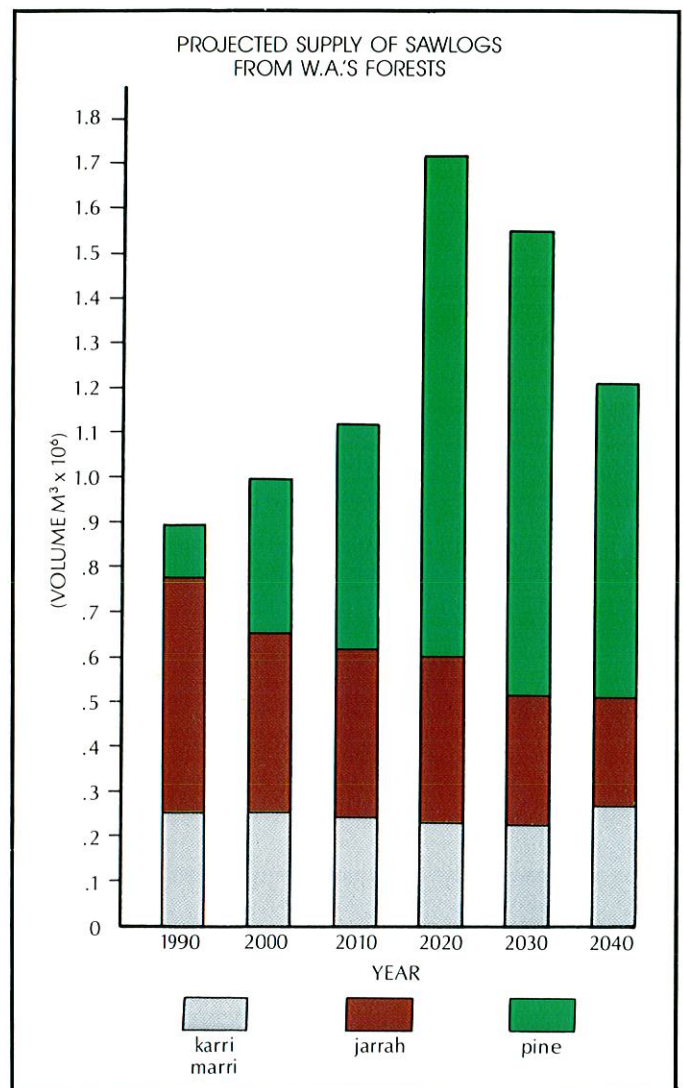
About half the karri forest and a quarter of the jarrah forest is set aside with a priority for conservation and recreation. The remainder is managed for a multiplicity of uses: water and timber production, catchment protection, recreation and wildlife conservation.

Within 30 to 50 years most of the forest which has not been set aside for conservation and recreation will have been harvested and regenerated. A restructuring of the timber industry before then will enable the shift from using original forests to using regrowth forests. Most sawmills in W.A. will be remodelled to use new technology, and new processing techniques will be developed. The investment needed for these changes is not available without a secure resource base for the industry, and the timber strategy provides for this security.

The timber strategy is based on seven major principles:

- Adequate forest areas representative of all major ecosystems will be set aside for conservation and recreation, from which logging is excluded.
- The remaining forest areas will be managed to maximise multiple use including water supplies, recreation, sustainable timber production and wildlife conservation.
- Every hectare of forest logged will be regrown.
- The cost of regrowing, establishing and managing native forests and exotic plantations will be paid for by the timber industry.
- The yield from timber production will be regulated so it can be sustained indefinitely.
- Logs will be processed to get the best value from each log, so that employment and economic benefits for Western Australians will be maximised.
- All forest management operations will be controlled by CALM.

The demand for wood in W.A. will increase. Australia currently imports \$1.7 billion worth of wood products annually, and if we don't produce our own wood, the import bill will grow. The timber strategy provides for the production of timber, by West Australians for Western Australia. The strategy also shows that we can earn significantly more export income by using more of our hardwoods for high-quality furniture and panel products.



Copies of the Northern, Central and Southern Regional Management Plans, the Timber Strategy, the Conservation and Recreation Strategy, and the summary of public submissions are available at a cost of \$5.00 per copy or \$10.00 per set from CALM, 50 Hayman Road, Como 6152, Telephone (09) 367 0333, or any of CALM's regional offices in the South-West.

Copies of the plans can be viewed at CALM offices and public libraries.

Further information on the plans is available from any CALM office.

## TIMBER — A RENEWABLE RESOURCE

Western Australian forests are managed to ensure that the timber resource can be sustained indefinitely. The management plans and the timber strategy aim to balance the amount of timber removed from the forest with the amount still growing. This is sustained yield.

Put simply, if the quantity of the timber removed is less than the annual growth of the forest, sustained yield is achieved. Each year in W.A.'s forest, far less timber is removed than is growing.

Maintaining a sustained yield of timber products also requires that there are sufficient trees of the right size to produce timber. To achieve this, the timber strategy proposes to reduce the quantity of old growth large trees being removed from the forest and to replace them with smaller regrowth and pine trees. Under this strategy the total quantity of sawn material being produced will remain the same and it can be sustained indefinitely.

The quantity of old growth karri and jarrah removed from the forests will be reduced with the implementation of the timber strategy. The actual quantity and value of timber available for sawn timber, however, will increase. More hardwood will be used for high-quality products, more timber will be extracted from logs using improved techniques, and more wood will be available from increasingly productive hardwood regrowth forests and the State's developing pine forests.

The strategy provides for the development of four major pine sawmilling centres in the Northern, Central, Southern and South Coast regions. This, together with making regrowth hardwood logs available and promoting value added hardwood products, will increase employment opportunities in the timber industry in the South-West.

CALM's softwood sharefarming scheme will be extended to include hardwood species. The scheme is a partnership between Government and farmers which saw 1 500 ha of pines planted on privately-owned farmland in 1987. Planting softwood and hardwood trees in catchment areas will not only generate new income and employment for farmers, provide timber for the W.A. and export markets, but also help to reduce salinity and phosphate pollution of estuaries and enhance nature conservation on farmlands.

The State-owned pine plantation programme will continue at the rate of 2 000 ha per year.

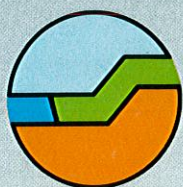
One of the principle factors inhibiting new investment in the timber industry has been uncertainty about its future. The plans and strategy have removed this uncertainty. Already more than \$150 million of new investment in the industry has been proposed since the plans and timber strategy were announced. The new plant and equipment that will result from this investment will secure the jobs of over 20,000 Western Australians, provide for all W.A.'s timber needs and generate significant export income.

*Wood for Western Australia. Pine logs are loaded on a truck for transport to the mill (top).*

*Trees of the forest give us timber for the house (bottom).*







*Published by the Department of Conservation and Land Management,  
50 Hayman Road, Como. 6152. Tel: 367 0333*