



The Karri forest management plan has been reviewed and updated since June 2018. This document details the main changes to assist stakeholders who have already reviewed the previous version.

This document does not include changes to grammar or editorial improvements. In addition, some minor edits are omitted from this summary. Table 1 lists all of the main changes.

Table 1 Summary of changes to the Karri forest management plan since June 2018

What	Details on change
Acknowledgement	<p>Page 2 added acknowledgement:</p> <p><i>'The Forest Products Commission (FPC) acknowledges the Noongar Nations that are the traditional owners of the Southwest Boojarah and the Wagyl Kaip and Southern Noongar karri forests and lands. We respect the Elders past, present and emerging.</i></p> <p><i>Further detail of the FPC's commitment to first Australians is available in the FPC's Reconciliation Action Plan; and Statements of Commitment: Engagement with Noongar Peoples in the South West of Western Australia (FPC, 2015b).'</i></p>
Policy and objectives	<p>Page 8 the FPC's strategic objective changed from '... and facilitating a transition in the native forests business to innovative products that will maximise the value of the resource in State forest.'</p> <p>Replaced with '<i>enable innovation in the industry to expand its product range and maximise the value of the resource.'</i></p>



<p>Legislative Framework</p>	<p>Page 10 added:</p> <p><i>'On 1 January 2019, the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 replaced the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 and the Wildlife Conservation Regulations 1970. This new legislation administered by the DBCA provides greater protection for biodiversity, particularly threatened species and threatened ecological communities.'</i></p> <p>Page 11 added updated information regarding native title:</p> <p><i>'The Native Title Act 1993 recognises the connection of Aboriginal people to the land and waters of Australia; and the traditional laws and customs of those people. The Native Title Act 1993 provides a mechanism to determine if native title exists and what the rights and interests that comprise this are. On Crown land locations that are State forest, native title is deemed to co-exist with other land use rights.</i></p> <p><i>In the south-west, the State Government and Noongar representatives have negotiated the South West Native Title Settlement (the Settlement) consisting of six Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) to provide long-term benefits and opportunities for Noongar people. These ILUAs oblige the FPC to comply with the Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement (NSHA) that prescribes a process for managing disturbance operations within the ILUA's. In the case of the FPC this relates to harvesting operations. Noongar Traditional Owners are currently represented by the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC) until such time as the ILUAs are conclusively registered.'</i></p>
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<p>Scope</p>	<p>Page 13 updated figures in following statements:</p> <p><i>'The karri FMU is 182 610 (was 182 600) hectares and of this 83 190 (previously stated 83 180) hectares is karri dominant forest, which is mapped in Figure 1. Of this, 60 410 hectares is available for timber harvesting and 22 310 (previously stated 22 300) hectares are within the reserve system. The remaining 470 hectares of karri dominant forest is within 'other public land' such as vacant or unallocated crown land.</i></p> <p><i>'Informal reserves and temporary protection areas on forested land (48 360 hectares).'</i>' This figure was 48 310 hectares.</p> <p>These amended figures are attributed to data refinements.</p> <p>Page 14 Table 1 figures updated.</p>
<p>Scope – Old-growth forest</p>	<p>Page 15 updated the following figures:</p> <p>There are 13 070 hectares (previously stated 13 130 hectares) of old-growth forest in informal reserves within the KFMU, of which 6 500 hectares (previously stated 6 550 hectares) is karri old-growth forest.</p> <p>The 50 hectare net reduction in karri old-growth forest is due to the refinement of the DBCA's tenure data and does not represent an actual decline in old-growth forest, the area is just on other land not vested in the Conservation and Parks Commission.</p> <p>The change in jarrah old-growth forest is partly due to new mapping of Phytophthora dieback in virgin forest which disqualifies the area as old-growth and partly due to the tenure refinements.</p> <p>Page 17 Figure 1 Karri forest management unit and the warren bioregion updated.</p>



<p>Ecosystem health and vitality</p>	<p>Page 23 added section titled ‘Rehabilitation of fire damaged karri forest’:</p> <p><i>‘The FPC is conscious of the potential for damage to karri regrowth forest from uncontrolled fire and potential impact on forest productivity. The FPC is currently engaged in rehabilitating a significant area of karri regrowth that was significantly damaged in a wildfire in 2015. The standard dead regrowth karri trees are being harvested and sold into an export market. To date the FPC has successfully harvested and rehabilitated approximately 220 hectares, with an additional 300 hectares planned to be regenerated in winter 2019.</i></p> <p>Page 24 the DBCA’s FEM019 Planning checklist for disturbance activities has been replaced with an online system called the ‘Disturbance Approval System (DAS)’. The FPC receives an electronic DAS approval letter to commence operations.</p>
<p>Productive capacity</p>	<p>Page 35 added section titled Development of new log product markets:</p> <p><i>‘The uniformity of karri logs and the strength of karri timber lends it to veneer production in addition to a conventional sawn timber product. In recent years, the FPC has been able to deliver some small karri logs into Wesbeam’s Neerabup Plant as Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL). Demand for this product is increasing, the FPC is actively encouraging further developments in this area.’</i></p> <p>Page 36 added statement:</p> <p><i>‘The Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 came into effect on 1 January 2019. New licensing arrangements apply to taking, supplying, processing and dealing native flora (including flowers, seeds, whole plants, timber and firewood).’</i></p> <p>Page 37 updated information under section titled ‘Honey production’.</p> <p>Page 37 added statement:</p> <p><i>‘Information on where to purchase firewood sourced from sustainably managed, approved forest harvest operations and approved local firewood suppliers is on the FPC’s website.’</i></p>
<p>Native title and natural and cultural heritage</p>	<p>Pages 47 to 48 updated the objectives and management activities.</p>



<p>Socio-economic impacts</p>	<p>Page 49 added socio-economic benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>providing a range of recreation and nature-based tourism opportunities and experiences.</i> <p>Page 51 - 52 added section titled 'Recreation and tourism':</p> <p><i>The FPC recognises that forests are an important resource for recreational activities, such as bikepacking and bush walking. The FPC is committed to engaging with stakeholders to further develop the social benefits of forestry, as documented on page 10 of our Strategic Plan 2017 – 2021 which states that a key objective is that 'Community and industry are engaged in planning forest activities and in developing opportunities'.</i></p> <p><i>The FPC is working with local and State wide recreational groups to ensure State-operated forestry practices can occur alongside other important users of WA's State forests.</i></p> <p><i>Prior to harvesting the FPC completes the online Disturbance Approval System form (DAS), which is submitted to the Parks and Wildlife Service for approval. This identifies whether any social values will be impacted, such as bush walking and bikepacking. Management actions are implemented to minimise the impact on recreational activities. For example, a 200 metre buffer zone is required around parts of the Munda Biddi Trail associated campsites.</i></p> <p><i>The Parks and Wildlife Service has a Park alerts system that includes information on conditions, updates and closures related to the Bibbulmun track, Cape to Cape track and Munda Biddi trail.'</i></p> <p>Page 52 The FPC's Community Consultation Officer (Manjimup based) has been replaced with a Community Engagement Leader (Bunbury based).</p>
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<p>Socio-economic impacts (continued)</p>	<p>Page 53 - 54 added the following text:</p> <p><i>'The FPC is committed to a whole-of-agency, coordinated approach to effective stakeholder engagement; building strong relationships and increasing the community's understanding of the benefits of forestry. The FPC sponsors community events and supports initiatives that provide lasting benefits to regional areas through our Community Support Program. We also engage with the community through the sponsorship of events such as the Pemby Trail Fest, Cape to Cape MTB, Mountain Bike Australia National XCP – Pemberton rounds and Karri Cup MTB Challenge.</i></p> <p><i>The FPC has partnered with the DBCA to develop a school education program for Year 11 and 12 students about the benefits of sustainable forest management.'</i></p> <p>Page 54 additional information has been added providing an overview of the FPC's complaints handling process.</p>
<p>Workers rights and equal treatment</p>	<p>Page 57 added:</p> <p><i>'The FPC's Code of Conduct is based on the Public Sector Commissioner's Instruction No. 7 – Code of Ethics which sets out the minimum standards of conduct and integrity to be complied with by all public sector bodies and employees. All FPC employees are required to undertake training to support public sector employees to make accountable and ethical decisions.</i></p> <p><i>FPC staff are employed under State Award and Agreements including the Government Officers' Salaries, Allowances and Conditions (GOSAC) Award 1989, the Public Service and Government Officers CSA General Agreement 2017 and the Australian Workers Unions (Western Australian Public Sector) General Agreement 2017 – note the state legalisation applies, namely the Australian Industrial Relations Act 1979 and Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993.'</i></p>



<p>References</p>	<p>Page 61:</p> <p>Added the FPC's Reconciliation action plan.</p> <p>Procedure 44 has been updated and titled changed from 'Identifying and protecting native title rights as well as Noongar and non-Aboriginal heritage sites in the South West forest region' to 'Observing native title rights and identifying and protecting Aboriginal heritage in the defined forest area and share-farms'.</p> <p>Procedure 46 has been updated. The key changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Addition of information regarding use of Bioacoustic song recorders.• The DBCA FEM019 Planning checklist for disturbance activities has changed to an online Disturbance Approval System (DAS) form.• Addition of Bilby, as this species has been translocated to within the Karri FMU.• Probability of occurrence of the numbat and Tammar Wallaby have increased from 3 to 1.
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