Rainforest Information Centre

P.O. BOX 368 LISMORE N.S.W. 2480 AUSTRALIA 6.3.86

Dear Pam

We have been working for some time now towards a campaign to slow the <u>consumption</u> of rainforest timbers in this country in line with simila campaigns in the UK, Europe and the United States.

We have now completed a pamphlet (photostat draft enclosed) and a 40 page report from which this pamphlet is condensed. We are printing 20,000 copies of the pamphlet and A.C.F. have agreed to donate \$500 towards our printing bill and to enclose the pamphlet in their next mailout to their members.

About 75% of the rainforest timbers consumed in this country are imported, mainly from Malaysia. As destructive as the logging operations are in Queensland (where most of the other 25% consumed is cut) they are much worse in Malaysia and the Pacific countries that we import from. The pamphlet encourages people to discriminate in the timbers they purchase, names the domestic and imported timbers to avoid and indicates that plantation grown alternatives exist for every end-use where rainforest timbers are presently specified.

I hope that you will wish to have copies of this pamphlet available at the Environment Centre. Please let me know how many copies you would like for this and we will send them to you.

As well as conservationists, we are circulating the pamphlet among architects, builders, Federal, State and local authorities etc. If you can help us with some of the postage costs, it would be most appreciated.

for the Earth John Seed

P.S. The Penan tribe of nomadic hunter-gatherers have initiated a blockade of logging operations taking place on their traditional lands in Sarawak. The secret police have moved in and the arrests have begun. The Australian botanist Petr Faigl was last week expelled from Malaysia for encouraging and supporting the Penan. For the Penan's courageous actions to have any hope of success (and for the sake of their safety) it is of the utmost importance that as many Australians as possible be made aware of the situation and sign the enclosed petition or

write to the Malaysian author ities. Could you please display photocopys of the petition and send them to us when complete? Rainforest Information Centre

P.O. BOX 368 LISMORE N.S.W. 2480 AUSTRALIA

ACTION BULLETIN

"We, the Penan people of the Tutoh and Limbang Rivers region, declare : -

Stop destroying the forest or we will be forced to protect it.

The forest is our livelihood. We have lived here before any of you outsiders came. We fished in clean rivers and hunted in the jungle. We made our sago meat and ate fruit of trees. Our life was not easy but we lived it in content. Now the logging companies turn rivers into muddy streams and the jungle into devastation. The fish cannot survive in dirty rivers and wild animals will not live in devastated forest.

You took advantage of our trusting nature and cheated us into unfair deals. By your doings you take away our livelihood and threaten our very lives. You make our people discontent. We want our ancestral land, the land we live on, back. We can use it in a wiser way. When you come to us come as guests, with respect.

We, the representatives of the Penan people, urge you : stop the destruction now. Stop all logging activities in the Tutoh and Limbang Rivers region. Give back to us what is properly ours. Save our lives, have respect for our culture.

If you decide not to heed our request, we will protect our livelihood. We are a peace-loving people, but when our very lives are in danger, we will fight back.

This is the message of the Penan of Long Adang, Baa Ballau, Long Bangan, Long Leng-Layun, Long Litim, Baa Magoh, Long Kewok, Long Napir, Baa Puwak, Long Sebayung, Baa Tepon. "

The communities that signed the above declaration have decided to carry out a total blockade of all logging activities on their traditional tribal lands, and are inviting the media to come and report on this event of vital importance to their survival. ".... the land is a living entity which is dear and precious and holds a very deep and spiritual meaning for them. In traditional society this reverence for the land also meant that it could not be brought and sold. Land was inalienable and no-one had the power to alienate it. This principle was couched in adat law which has legal, moral and religious aspects."

from "Natives of Sarawak", Evelyne Hong . This excellent publication provides a detailed background to the present blockade. Copies can be ordered direct from Institut Masyarakat, 87 Cantonment Rd., 10250 Penang, Malaysia, or from RIC Lismore for \$25.

from Petr Faigl, Poste Restante, Marudi, 98050 Baram, Sarawak, East Malaysia:

"The Penan people are an aboriginal group with a distinct language and culture, inhabiting the North-eastern part of Sarawak, Malaysia. Originally nomadic, some have already settled or are in the process of settling, chiefly as a result of government incentives and the pressure of massive logging activities in their traditional hunting grounds by a number of logging companies.

Three principal companies have been disturbing the jungle of the Sungai Tutoh and Sungai Limbang region, a region traditionally claimed by the Penan as their ancestral hunting and living grounds. The Wong Tung Kuang Company operates between the Limbang and the Tutoh Rivers, Samling Company operates in the Tutoh River region, and Limbang Trading Limbang operates in the Limbang River region. Roads are being constructed and timber being removed without the consent or even the knowledge of the majority of the Penan people and their representatives. Compensation for damages is non-existent or far from adequate while token handouts to influential individuals are intended to quell the possibility of any dissent.

All efforts of the Penan to have the Tutoh and Limbang Rivers region gazetted as a Communal Forest Reserve have failed. Petitions to the government were left unanswered, there were no or negative replies to letters addressed both to the logging companies concerned and relevant governmental bodies. Instead of trying to find a solution to the problem these official bodies used a patronising attitude, misinformation, and even threats to dissuade the Penan from demanding their rights. Bruno Manser, a Swiss researcher living with the nomadic Penan, has done much to publicise the unfortunate situation of the Penan people."

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6. THE NORTHERN STAR, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1987

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PETITION

To His Excellency Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Mahmud and His Excellency's Government of Malaysia:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth: -

That there is widespread international opposition to logging activities within the Ulu Limbang/ Ulu Tutoh region of Sarawak, the traditional homeland of the Penan, who are as a result being dispossessed.

Your petitioners most humbly pray that Your Excellency and the Sarawak government should: -

- 1. IMMEDIATELY STOP ALL LOGGING ACTIVITIES IN THE ULU LIMBANG/ULU TUTOH AREA, AND
- 2. GUARANTEE THE PENAN THEIR RIGHT TO FOLLOW THEIR TRADITIONAL WAYS.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

NAME ADDRESS AND COUNTRY 7 SIGNATURE

send originals to : RIC, P.O. Box 368, Lismore 2480 send photocopies and letters to:

The Malaysian High Commissioner, 7 Perth Ave, Yarralumla ACT 2600 Friends of the Earth Malaysia, 37 Lorong Birch, 10250 Pinang, Malaysia Harrison Ngau, P.O. Box 216 Marudi, Baram Sarawak, Malaysia 98050

THE ALTERNATIVES

Most rainforest timbers are used for internal purposes. All of these uses can be replaced by plantation softwoods and eucalypt timber where strength is necessary. Recent developments from the pine industry show great promise and expand the versatility of pine timber enormously. A chipped pine product called SCRIMBA can be moulded into almost any shape. A laminated product called LVL lends itself well to bending. Chemical treatment can make softwood timber resistant to insect damage and rot.

Within five years Australia's softwood plantations will supply more than enough wood to replace the rainforest timbers we presently use. In the mean time plantation timbers from New Zealand and Chile can fill any shortfall in supply. In Queensland plantations of hoop pine are ready for harvest but are left standing as present demand is low.

Note: Most of the softwoods imported from North America, i.e. Oregon and Western Red Cedar, are not from plantations. These old growth timbers should also be boycotted

LOOKING AHEAD

Plantations of eucalypt and rainforest species must be established to provide timber for structural and fine-timber purposes.

It is important for Australians to be more discriminating in the timbers we use. We must work toward becoming self-sufficient in plantation timber as soon as possible. There are no unsolved technical problems. There is no shortage of degraded farmland suitable for growing plantation timber on a sustainable basis and no lack of enthusiasts, paid or otherwise.

A massive reforestation programme would also help to reduce our burgeoning trade deficit: last year (1986) we imported \$ 1.3 billion worth of wood products. Furthermore, plantation timbers are cheaper to harvest, a well managed plantation can produce 20 times as 'much timber per hectare as native forest and some informed estimates are very much higher. New jobs would more than off-set recent job losses in the timber industry.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Familiarise yourself with what rainforest timbers look like and stop using them. Most timber merchants need to know that you are choosing not to use rainforest timber and why you prefer plantation timbers.

Contact architects and builders in your area and inform them of the real costs of using non-plantation rainforest timbers and the alternatives available.

Send for the 24 page report entitled 'International Rainforest Timbers Campaign', produced by the Rainforest Information Centre. The report contains material on such issues as sustainability, species loss, rainforest destruction and reforestation. ALF! Rainforest Information Centre BONCOTT

RAINFOREST

TIMBERS

This pamphlet outlines the full costs

of rainforest logging, lists rainforest

timbers and their alternatives and how

you can help end rainforest logging.

Write a letter to:

....The Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) -asking them to fund reforestation in the Third World to help make those countries self-sufficient in all forest products and to establish export plantations so that remaining natural forests are left intact.

....The Australian Timber Producers Body, asking that they distinguish between timbers from plantations and natural forests and promote the use of plantation timbers.

....The Department of Trade, asking that they impose a tariff on imported timbers coming from natural forests and that this money be used to promote sustainable plantation development in the Third World.

....The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations requesting that they fund a National Reforestation Scheme that would employ the jobless, revitilise the land and off-set the balance of payments deficit.

Make a donation to the Rainforest Timbers Campaign. All money received goes to funding education work such as this pamphlet. If you want your donation to be tax deductable send it to the ACF indicating a preference that the money be used for the Rainforest Timbers Campaign.

Encourage tree planting and reforestation where ever possible.

Produced by the Rainforest Timbers Campaign, the Rainforest Information Centre, P.O. Box 368 Lismore 2480

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE USE OF RAINFOREST TIMBERS

Each year the world consumes 130 million tormes of rainforest timber and destroys 11 million hectares of rainforest, much of this as a result of logging. In Australia we are presently logging out some of the last areas of tropical rainforest. Three-quarters of the rainforest timbers we use are imported, furthering the destruction of South-east Asia's rainforests.

All the rainforest timbers used in Australia today could be replaced with plantation timbers.

In the U.K. Friends of the Earth have published books and pamphlets outlining the costs of the tropical timber industry and advising consumers on the alternatives to rainforest timbers. Similar campaigns are underway Europe, Japan and the U.S.A.

RAINFOREST TIMBERS - THE HIDDEN COST

Rainforests are the womb of life, home to half the 10 million species of plants and animals on earth. The rainforests were the birthplace of flowering plants and . most of our food crops and medicines are derived from them.

The rainforests act as the planet's lungs, cleaning the air, maintaining the CO2/Oxygen balance and modifying the global water cycle.

Each year humans destroy an area of tropical forest the size of Victoria. Recent estimates claim that 48 species are becoming extinct each day, mainly due to tropical deforestation. If present rates of destruction continue the world's tropical rainforests will be virtually annihilated within a single human lifetime.

With regard to this wholesale destruction of the earth's genetic resources Dr Müstafa Tolba, Director General of the United Nations Environmental Programme, has warned that:

> "Unless nations change course, we face by the turn of the century an environmental catastrophe as complete, as irreversible as any nuclear holocaust."

THE EFFECTS OF LOGGING

There is no known example of a sustainable logging operation in tropical rainforest. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, (IUCN), Working Group on Moist Tropical Forests state that the only fully sustainable uses of these forests are:- carefully managed tourism, collection of seeds, scientific research and hunter-gathering. It goes on to emphasise;-

"Primary tropical moist forests subjected to them [commercial logging] can be written off as such for the future, because modification reduces them to simplified, moist forest-derived systems."

Logging not only destroys rainforests directly, but logging roads give access to other activities which destroy as much forest area as the logging itself. Fire, weeds, plant diseases and feral animals follow the loggers, further degrading the rainforest. In the Third World displaced and landless people move into the newly logged areas and slash and burn for a few years before the infertile soils bake and leach away.

MALAYSIA

About 80% of the rainforest timbers imported into Australia come from the Malaysian rainforests.

While Malaysia gets more than 20% of its gross foreign exchange from rainforest timbers, the net foreign exchange is half this amount. Most of this is used for the benefit of those already rich.

Peninsular Malaysia will run out of timber for export in 1990, and the pressure is shifting to Sarawak and Sabah. In Sarawak there has been considerable resistance to the intrusion of the logging companies by the indigenous peoples. Blockades of logging activities have occurred over the last decade and will be continuing until the logging is contained or all the tribal cultures are destroyed.

Along with the tribal cultures of Sarawak, the Two Horned Rhinoceros, the Proboscis Monkey, the Orang Utang and countless other animals and plants are threatened with extinction.

The Malaysian Government has recently established a National Forestry Act that provides guidelines for sustainable forestry and habitat protection. Stopping the importation of non-plantation rainforest timbers into Australia will add impetus to the establishment of sustainable plantation forestry in Malaysia.

WHAT ARE RAINFOREST TIMBERS

It is often hard to establish the species of a particular piece of timber; even the sawmillers or importers may not know precisely what species they have. The bulk of imported rainforest timbers are best described as that softish, light-tan or reddish wood used for internal finishing around windows and doors. It is easy to work, with no heavy grain evident and is about twice the price of pine.

DO NOT BUY THESE IMPORTED RAINFOREST TIMBERS

Meranti, Seraya or Pacific Maple	2				
(red, white and yellow)	(Sho				
Phillipine Mahogany, Luan or					
Tanquile	Par				
Ramin	(Gor				
Kapur	(Dry				
Keruing (Apitong)	(Dip				
Kalantas	(Too				
Narra (Various Rosewoods)	(Pte				
Agathis (Kauri)	(Aga				

Shorea spp.) Shorea and Parashorea spp.) Gonystylus spp.) Dryobalanops spp.) Dipterocarpus spp.) Foona Calantas) Pterocarpus Indicus) Agathis spp.)

Australian rainforest timbers vary considerably in appearance, uses and cost. A large proportion of the rainforest timbers cut in north Queensland are of low quality and are used for structural purposes within the region. In N.S.W., despite the common belief that the rainforests have been 'saved', rainforest logging is continuing for 'specialty purpose' timber.

DO NOT BUY THESE AUSTRALIAN RAINFOREST TIMBERS

Queensland Maple, Teak or Silver Ash (Cudgerie) Black Bean Silky Oak Tulip Oak (Booyong) Queensland Walnut Red Cedar Bunya Pine Brush Box White Beech

(Flindersia spp.) (Castanospermum australe) (Grevillea robusta) (Argyrodendron spp.) (Endiandra palmerstonii) (Toona australis) (Aruacaria biddvilli) (Tristania Confertus) (Ganelina leichhardtii)

I This letter avose from an NCEC Annual lang. Resolution, I think, + 50 John backill has been not fied of this regally. I'm I thought we shouldn't waske time on this rank of letter .

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Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Hands New South Wales

M'9 NOV 1986

Ms. J. Messer, Chairperson, Nature Conservation Council, Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue, SURRY HILLS, N.S.W. 2010 02

Dear Ms. Messer,

I refer to your letter relating to forestry management in areas affected generally by the 1982 rainforest decisions. This letter has recently been referred to me by my colleague, the Hon. Bob Carr, M.P., Minister for Planning and Environment.

Since assuming responsibility for the Forestry Commission within my portfolio I have had the opportunity to inspect a number of forest operations with particular emphasis on the Eden Region. I have been impressed by the care, planning and environmental safeguards involved in harvesting operations and the dedication and professionalism of Forestry Commission officers.

You will be aware that in the large number of forest management plans prepared and published since 1981, explicit strategies for reducing quotas and achieving sustained yields have been outlined and subsequently matched with action. The management plan and subsequent quota reductions in the Eden region provide an example. In the Casino and Grafton regions, all forests are now managed on a sustained yield basis.

I trust that this satisfactorily answers your query and thank you for your interest.

Yours sincerely,

J HALLAM, M.L.C, FOR AGRICULTURE, AND FORESTS.





11 December 1986

FUNDS TO PROTECT VICTORIAN RAINFOREST

Federal Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr Barry Cohen, and the Premier, Mr John Cain, today announced a plan to protect Victorian rainforests, expected to cost \$1.5 million over three years, under the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

Mr Cohen and Mr Cain said \$257,000 would be made available in 1986/87 for the Victorian program when they made the announcement in rainforest at Berm River Scenic Reserve near Orbost.

Mr Cohen and Mr Cain said Victorian rainforest projects would include tourism and interpretive facilities, research, mapping and survey, planning and management for parks and reserves, contribution to a tourism study for East Gippsland and acquisition of some private land.

Mr Cohen said the Federal Government had allocated \$7 million this financial year for the National Program from a total planned expenditure of \$22.25 million.

The agreement with Victoria was evidence of the effectiveness of a co-operative approach to rainforest conservation.

"The New South Wales program was launched on October 3 and details of programs for other States are currently being developed", Mr Cohen said.

Mr Cain said the Victorian Government has already taken steps to protect rainforests through wide-ranging initiatives.

"The Government has included important rainforest areas in conservation reserves and excluded logging from all rainforest areas.

"A State Rainforest Conservation Strategy is being developed and the Government has established a Rainforest Technical Committee to report on a definition of rainforest and it has recognised the importance of rainforests in the Timber Industry Strategy and, soon to be released, State Conservation Strategy", he said.

Mr Cain said the Victorian program will include major education and interpretive centres to be constructed at Orbost and Tarra-Bulga National Park.

"A Visitors' Centre in Orbost will be a major facility for education and tourist promotion of rainforest and other natural features of East Gippsland, while walking tracks will allow people to experience rainforests with a minimum disturbance to the area", he said. Victoria's rainforest occurs in small scattered stands bordering gullies, streams and rivers. It includes two types: cool temperate in the Otway Ranges, Central Highlands, Strzelecki Ranges, at Wilson's Promontory and on the Errinundra Plateau; and warm temperate in East Gippsland and at Wilson's Promontory.

NB: A schedule of projects to be undertaken in 1986/87 is attached.

Anna Ellis: Vic. Govt. Media Unit: (03) 651 5054/5050 Michael Kennedy: Private Secretary to Mr Cohen: (062) 72 6610

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NATIONAL RAINFOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM VICTORIA 1986/87

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Schedule of Projects 1986/87

Survey and Mapping	Estimated Expenditure (\$)
*1. Survey and mapping of rainforest throughout Victoria	$\frac{30,000}{30,000}$
Research	
 *2. Effects of timber harvesting *3. Recovery from fire 	$20,000 \\ \underline{9,000} \\ 29,000$
Planning and Management	
 Production of state- wide policy *5. Management plan, Tarra-Bulga National 	6,000
Park	$\frac{10,000}{16,000}$
Tourism	
*6. Tourism strategy for East Gippsland	<u>55,000</u> 55,000
Information and Interpretive Facilities	
*7. Orbost Visitors Centre *8. Tarra-Bulga National Park Interpretive	40,000
Centre	15,000
9. Poster and pamphlet concerning Victorian rainforest	<u>12,000</u> 67,000
Visitor Facilities	
10. Visitor facilities, Bemm River Scenic Reserve	<u>60,000</u> 60,000
Total	257,000
* Indicates project continuing beyond 1986	5/87

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National Rainforest Conservation Program ——————————Victoria ——————

Ministers' Message

Rainforest conservation is one of the most pressing conservation issues that we face today. Unlike many other countries, Australia is not forced to sacrifice rainforest for arable land and income generation. We are therefore in a position to make a major contribution to global rainforest conservation. This important task demands not only cooperation between governments, but also effort by all Australians. The National Rainforest Conservation Program provides the foundation on which to build a national effort.

The Victorian Government has recognised the ecological and recreational values of its rainforest estate and has taken action to protect it. Major forest areas containing rainforest have been included in national parks or similar reserves. Elsewhere, timber harvesting is excluded from rainforest. More reservations of rainforest are planned. A strategy is being developed to provide guidelines for the management of rainforest throughout the State.

Rainforest is a community resource, and the Victorian Government is encouraging appreciation of its aesthetic appeal and recreational use, consistent with protecting the rainforest. Promotion of tourism to boost regional economic development will be an important element of future rainforest conservation work in Victoria.

The work to be undertaken in Victoria under the National Rainforest Conservation Program will strengthen the Victorian Government's ongoing commitment to rainforest conservation and will help guarantee protection of the rainforest estate for the benefit of present and future generations.



Barry Cohen Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment.



Joan E. Kirner Victorian Minister for Conservation, Forests and Lands.

National Program Development

The Commonwealth Government announced in June 1985 the provision of \$22.25 million for a National Rainforest Conservation Program to be developed in accordance with appropriate agreements and implemented in cooperation with the States. The Program gives effect to the Commonwealth's responsibility to help protect the important national rainforest resource.

The Program arose out of the recognition by the Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr Cohen, that diminishing rainforest had been the cause of constant friction in recent years and, without an agreed strategy, confrontations were likely to continue. Mr Cohen convened a conference in Cairns in February 1984 to provide a forum for discussion of the wide range of views relevant to conservation of Australia's tropical and sub-tropical rainforests. The outcome of the conference clearly demonstrated it was possible to develop a cooperative approach to rainforest conservation. The conference recognised the need for rainforest conservation, acknowledged the need for a Commonwealth Policy and proposed that a Working Group be set up to develop a set of policy options for consideration by the Commonwealth Government.

The Working Group was established in August 1984. The Group comprised officers from most State and Commonwealth forestry and conservation authorities together with representatives from the timber industry, conservation movement, unions and research organisations. Aware of the conflicting demands on rainforest, the Group sought to provide advice on practical ways in which governments might move towards resolving these conflicts.

The Working Group presented its report to Mr Cohen in September 1985. He described it as a landmark in collaboration between groups holding very diverse opinions on a major environmental issue.

After the report had been released for public comment, the Commonwealth Government considered its recommendations and the comments received, and decided to fund the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

The establishment of the National Rainforest Conservation Program fulfills one of the aims of the National Conservation Strategy for Australia, which identifies a need to give high priority to the protection of rainforests and urgent consideration to those most threatened.

Victorian Program

Because of the ecological and botanical attributes of Victoria's rainforest and the vulnerability of individual stands, it is imperative that we guarantee rainforest conservation by research, reservation, careful management and education. Projects to be undertaken in Victoria as part of the National Rainforest Conservation Program address these needs.

The Victorian Program has four major objectives:

- to improve knowledge and understanding of the rainforest estate;
- to ensure careful management and protection of areas of rainforest;
- to encourage awareness and appreciation of rainforest values;
- to promote sensitive tourism development.

The Victorian Program will complement work already being carried out by the State and will be supported by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Projects will be undertaken or coordinated by the Victorian Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands.

Survey and Mapping

The floristic and structural composition of rainforest on both public and private lands will be assessed and described, using aerial photograph interpretation and follow-up field work. This program will identify sites of special significance and will help to decide the need for further reservation or special management of rainforest. Permanent sites for monitoring changes in floristics and structure within representative samples of rainforest communities will also be established. The preparation of maps suitable for management purposes will be accelerated under the program.

Research

Buffers in which timber harvesting is prohibited or restricted are the major means of protecting rainforest from the effects of harvesting operations in adjacent hardwood forest. The best techniques for defining buffers will be researched by comparing sites of past harvesting operations in the Otway Ranges with nearby undisturbed areas. In a second project, permanent sample plots which have been established in Jones Creek Reference Area, an area of rainforest burnt by wildfire, will enable systematic monitoring of the recovery of the vegetation.

The results of this research will lead directly to better field management.

Planning and Management

A State Rainforest Conservation Strategy to guide rainforest management in Victoria will be published. Assessment of public comment on a draft of the strategy will also be part of the program.

Management plans will be prepared for two important rainforest areas-the popular and recently expanded Tarra-Bulga National Park near Yarram and the proposed Errinundra National Park in East Gippsland, which includes the largest continuous area of cool temperate rainforest in Victoria.

Tourism

The development of a tourism strategy for East Gippsland will be supported. The strategy will promote the natural features of the region, including rainforest, and identify opportunities for growth in tourism, consistent with conservation objectives.

Information and Interpretative Facilities

Two major education and interpretative centres are planned. A visitors' centre in Orbost will provide a major facility for education and tourism promotion of rainforest and other natural features of East Gippsland. An interpretative centre at Tarra-Bulga National Park will help visitors to better understand the rainforest and associated forest vegetation of the Strzelecki Ranges, as well as the settlement history of that region.

In addition, educational material including displays, posters and pamphlets will be prepared.

Visitor Facilities

Walking tracks and other visitor facilities will be established or upgraded in several localities (including the Errinundra Plateau, Bemm River Scenic Reserve, Tarra-Bulga National Park and Otway National Park) to allow people to experience rainforest areas with the minimum of disturbance to the rainforest itself.

Acquisition

Funds will be made available for the purchase of land which contains rainforest of particularly high conservation significance or which will enable better management of rainforest parks and reserves.

Victoria's Rainforest

Victoria's rainforest occurs in small scattered stands, mostly less than 100 hectares and bordering gullies, streams and rivers. Although representing probably less than one per cent of Australia's rainforests, they are of considerable ecological and botanical significance. Their proximity to a large proportion of Australia's population makes them a valuable educational asset for rainforest conservation.

There are two distinct types of rainforest in Victoria: the cool temperate type which occurs in the Otway Ranges, the Central Highlands, the Strzelecki Ranges, at Wilsons Promontory and on the Errinundra Plateau in East Gippsland; and the warm temperate rainforests which occur in East Gippsland and at Wilsons Promontory.

The cool temperate rainforests of the Errinundra Plateau are different from those found elsewhere. Those in other parts of Victoria are related to the cool temperate rainforests which occur in Tasmania but possess some unique features.

The warm temperate rainforests are the most southerly in Australia and contain the southernmost occurrences of numerous plant species.

Victoria's rainforests are valuable for nature conservation, recreation, education, scientific study, their scenic qualities, and for their contribution to water catchment protection.

Rainforests are protected in Victoria, either in reserves such as national parks or by management prescriptions. Timber harvesting is excluded.



Warm temperate rainforest, Bemm River. Photograph by Etn Mainka. Cover photograph: Cool temperate rainforest, Errinundra Plateau by Ern Mainka.

For further information on the Victorian Rainforest Conservation Program, contact the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands 240 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne. 3002. Tel. (03) 651 4011.





APPEN

ASIA PACIFIC PEOPLE'S ENVIRONMENT NETWORK

c/o Sahabat Alam Malaysia, 37, Lorong Birch, 10250 Penang, West Malaysia. Tel: 376930 APPEN ACTION APPEN ALERT NOW

Our Ref : APPEN 2/86/1-TJ

Mr. John Sept 2 Editor

p/s - We would be very grateful if you can publish or announce our APPEN Action Alert on the Penen tribe in your magazine/periodical and send us a copy of it when it is published, We really hope you can help us as on our own we can only reach a limited number of people and publicity is very important to our campaign to help the Penan tribe. With your help, we can inform the overseas public and your reader too. Don't forget to send us a copy of your magazine when you have publish/announce our Action Alert. We thank you - DAVID HEAH

SAM AND APPEN BRIEF ON THE APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT ON THE PLIGHTS OF THE PENAN COMMUNITIES IN SARAWAK, EAST MALAYSIA.

1. Who are the Penans?

The Penans are one of the ethnic (native) tribes of Sarawak and Borneo as a whole, who for centuries now, have been roaming the rainforests leading a nomadic way of life. They hunt and forage for food and other basic needs in the forests and have always regarded the forests as their world, shelter and source of food. Only in the past few years have some started to settle permanently but nothing much has changed in them.

2. What is their Population?

According to the 1980 census, it was estimated that there were 5.004Penans in the State. But it is probable that there were more of them who were not counted, because of their inaccessibility.

3. What are their economic activities?

The Penans are basically hunters and gatherers of jungle produce. With their hand-made wooden blowpipe and poisonous darts, they can obtain wildgames for their meat and nourishment. The Penans also obtain Sago,

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their staple food, from the wildpalms. Other produce gathered are herbs for medicine, damar, gaharu, and dyeing materials. They are good weavers too. With the rattans they obtained from the forests, they produce beautifully-braided woven rattan baskets, bags, and mats. Some are made for their household implements and some are for sale income. Only some have started to turn to rice farming (shifting cultivation) and have learnt to plant their own crops such as tapicca and other side crops, but their tradition of hunting and gathering remains.

4. What are their Problems

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a. Logging

Massive destruction of forests and damages of land by logging have and are still unjustly and forcibly depriving the Penans virtually of all their basic needs; the animals, sago, fruits, fish resources, clean water and other vital resources, and inalianable rights of free access over and the usage of their customary land and surrounding forests areas. The Penans and the resources they depend on are not given protection at all against the destruction.

b. Discrimination

There is a general tendency among the people to look down on the penans and having the attitude that the Penans are dirty, stinky and primitive type of people and brand them as lazy and nonprogressive. Never do we make an attempt to learn to appreciate and respect their lifestyles and or way of life, their culture, values, and self-determination. Thus, many would just ignore and neglect them and also blame them for their sufferings or plights.

5. What have they done on their problems?

The Penans have made several verbal and written appeals to the Government, members of Parliament, State Assemblymen and the authorities concerned to stop the logging in their areas and to give them meaningful protection but todate without any success.

They have also come down several times to approach the local authorities to help solve their problems but without success.

Some have even resorted to blocking the logging roads in self-defence against further destruction to the land, forest and their livelihood but their plights remain unheeded.

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6. Why they need your support?

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The Penans have been struggling for elementary justice and recognition of their basic and customary rights to the forest and land resources, on their own but receive no desired response. So they need your support. Your support reflects your concern, understanding, anxiety and willingness to share their problems or plights.

They need your support greatly because all their vital forest resources are on the verge of absolute depletion, their farmlands, burial sites, crops and many others are damaged and or destroyed, without protection, assistance let alone compensation.

How you could support them?

- Write to the newspapers expressing your concern on the plights of the Penans and at the same time calling on the Government to seriously and immediately take serious and concrete actions to stop logging to stop the plights of the Penans.
- 3. Tell and ask your groups, friends and family to join you to write to your members of Parliament, State Assembly etc., to write letters, sign patitions expressing your support to the Penans and your concern on their plights to the Government. A single signature means a lot to save the lives of a neglected human community.
- 8. How your supporting their cause could also benefit yourself?

Almost all the Fonana' areas of settlements are situated at important catchment areas and near to watersheds. By supporting them in their struggle for meaningful protection and conservation of their surrounding forest areas, it will significantly help to prevent or reduce the:-

- -.1. Occurence of flash floods/massive floods,
- . 2. Occurence of droughts or long dry spell,
- 3. Pollution of water resources,
 - 4. Adverse changes in climatic or weather patterns,
 - 5. Depletion of Wildlife,
 - Depletion of fresh water fish resources,
 - 7. Depletion of vital plants and herbs which have a lot of potentials for scientific and medical research, and
 - Depletion and destruction of our valuable non-renewable resource base.

-3-

The impact of all these, if allowed to continue, will affect everyone, both locally, and globally, at a very high price.

So please act now by giving your support and signatures before it is too late.

9. What Sohabat Alam Malaysia has done?

We have written to the Government several times on the plights of the Penans specially appealling for:-

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- An immediate action to stop logging in and around all Penan settlements in Sarawak;
- 2. Stop issuing logging licences in such areas,
- 3. Investigation of Penans complaints of destruction done to their land, crops, burial sites, pollution of water supplies, etc., and to take appropriate action against logging companies that caused such destruction or damages and to ensure that the Penans get a fair, just and prompt compensation too.
- 4. Undertake or form a special Penan Commission to review present Federal/State Constitutions, Land Code, Forest Ordinance, Native Court Ordinance and other legislations and amend or formulate new provisions in order to ensure effective and specific protection of the Penans right to land, forest, development and so on. The Penans should have the right to choose members of this Commission and to sit as members of the Commission.

In carrying out this campaign, we do not mean that the Penans should be left out in any development' process or programme. Instead, we feel that they need priority and attention by the Government. They are citizens of . this earth and therefore they have every right as other Malaysians or human beings to development, protection and assistance.

- 10. If you are writing to the Government, make sure you send copies to the followings:
 - a. YAB Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohammed Prime Minister of Malaysia Prime Minister's Department <u>KU'LA LUMPUR</u>
 - b. YAB Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud Chiaf Minister of Sarawak, and Minister of Resource Planning Chief Minister's Office Petra Jaya Kuching SARAWAK

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- C. YB Dr. Lim Kheng Yaik Minister of Primary Industries Ministry of Primary Industries KUALA LUMPUR
- YB Datuk Amar Stephen Yong (1 Minister of Science, Technology and Environment
 Ministry of Sciences, Technology and Environment's Office, KUALA LUMPUR
- g. YB Datuk Joseph Balan Seling State Assemblymen for Telang Usan Baman, c/o District Office Marudi
- Baram, SARAWAK

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- YB Datuk Amar Bujang MM Noor State Secretary State Secretaryis Office Petra Jaya Kuching, SARAWAK
- k. District Officer District Office Marudi Båram SARAWAK

(d). YB Encik Ghafar Saba Minister of National and Rural Development, Ministry of National and Rural Development KUALA LUMPUR

- (f) YB Datuk Haji Noor Tahir Minister of Tourism and Environment of Sarawak
 Petra Jaya, Kuching SARAWAK
 - (N) YB Encik Luhat Wan Member of Parliament for Baram and Depury Minister of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture's Office KUALA LUMPUR
 - (j) Resident Resident Office Fourth Division Miri SARAWAK

And please send copy of your letter/petitions/appeals to :-

Thomas Jalong (Penans' Campaigner) Sahabat Alam Malaysia (Friends of the Earth) P.O. Box 216 Marudi 98050 Baram SARAWAK

Tel No: C85-55501

- 11. If you are writing to the newspaper, please make sure you send copies to the :-
 - .1. Sarawak Tribune P.O. Box 138 Kuching, <u>SARAWAK</u>
 - 3. Borneo Bulletin P.O.Box 69 Kuala Belait BRUNEI

- 2. Borneo Post P.O. Box 1133 Kuching SARAWAK
- People's Mirror P.O.Box 1191 Kuching, SARAWAK

5. The New Straits Times 31 Jalan Riong KUALA LUMPUR

1.

The Star
 13 Jalan 13/6
 Petaling Jaya
 SELANGOR --

12. As postage by air to all organisations in the world is too exorbitant, it is very important that you publish this ALERT in your bulletins and also circulate copies to all concerned groups in your country which can be anthrological groups, trade unions, religious groups, youth, women, consumer associations, environmental organisations, wildlife groups, student etc.

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 We thank you for your active support and look forward to hearing from you all on your responses. With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

D.RAJEANDRAN HONARARY SECRETARY SAHABAT ALAM MALAYSIA (SAM) COORDINATOR ASIA PACIFIC PEOPLES ENVIRONMENT NETWORK.

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NEWS RELEASE



Premier of New South Wales Australia

.../2

28th November, 1986.

STATE RAINFOREST ON WORLD HERITAGE LIST

The Premier, Mr. Barrie Unsworth, announced today that the cream of the New South Wales rainforest had been placed on the World Heritage List.

The Premier made the announcement when visiting the Werrikimbe National Park with the Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr. Bob Carr.

"My Government is absolutely delighted that U.N.E.S.C.O., has made the decision to recognise the New South Wales rainforest as Australia's sixth World Heritage Area," Mr. Unsworth said.

"The Government regards World Heritage Listing as a matter of enormous significance and something in which all Australians can take immense pride."

"Ever since this Government came to office we have been committed to saving our remaining rainforests."

"It has been our concern that we not only need to preserve those areas we have left, but to also ensure that an irresponsible future government could not ravage our rainforest through thoughtless environmental policies."

"The possibility of this has been highlighted by Opposition statements over the past two years. Clearly, their policy of allowing logging in our rainforest would be an environmental disaster."

"The World Heritage Listing will give the Federal Government authority to take action to protect our rainforest parks against such an abuse." "In essence, the decision means that fifteen rainforest parks and reserves on the Northern Tablelands and North coast of New South Wales, including Werrikimbe, have been accorded international recognition."

"These sites are located in six geographical groups and constitute a total of approximately 100,000 hectares of pure rainforest."

Mr. Carr pointed out that the World Heritage Listing was made after our rainforest nomination document, approved by the Federal Cabinet last year, and submitted to U.N.E.S.C.O. by Australia's Ambassador to U.N.E.S.C.O., Mr. Gough Whitlam.

The Minister said the list of New South Wales World Heritage rainforest sites would be known as the "Subtropical and Temperate Rainforest Parks of Eastern Australia" and comprised of the Border Ranges National Park, the Limpinwood Nature Reserve, the Numinbah Nature Reserve, the Mount Nothofagus Flora Reserve, the Mount Warning National Park, the Nightcap National Park, the Washpool National Park, the Gibraltar Range National Park, the Iluka Naure Reserve, the New England and Dorrigo National Parks, the Mount Hyland Nature Reserve, the Mount Seaview Nature Reserve, the Banda Banda Flora Reserve, the Barrington Tops National Park, and Werrikimbe.

The other five areas in Australia which are included in the World Heritage List are Kakadu National Park, (stage 1) Lord Howe Island, the Willandra Lakes Region which includes Mungo National Park, the Great Barrier Reef and Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks.

"The inclusion of our rainforest on the World Heritage List means these beautiful and significant Australian areas now join other magnificent locations including the Katmandu Valley of Nepal, Serengeti in Tanzania, and the Grand Canyon and Everglades National Parks in the United States," Mr. Carr said.

"The fact that three of the six areas in Australia to receive international recognition on the World Heritage List are in this State confirms New South Wales as the pacesetter on environmental issues underscoring the commitment of the Labor Government to conserving our natural and cultural heritage."

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AUSTRALIAN WORLD HERITAGE AREAS



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RAINFOREST WORLD HERITAGE LISTINGS MEDIA BRIEFING NOTES: FAUNA

The listed world heritage sites provide major strongholds for many different types of unusual Australian animals. Some of the more unusual include the Albert's Lyrebird, the Olive Whistler, Parma Wallaby and Sphagnum Frog. Of the many endangered species the following five are highlighted.

1. The Pouched Frog Assa darlingtoni:

The Pouched Frog is a small (approximately 30mm), inconspicuous inhabitant of the rainforest where it is found under rotting logs, rocks and leaf litter. While there are undoubtedly many frogs to be found in the rainforest, this one is just a little more unusual than the rest.

Whereas most frogs lay their eggs in the water and the tadpoles are free swimming, the male Pouched Frog, as it's name may imply, has a special pouch on each side of his body. In these pouches the young tadpoles grow up and eventually metamorphose into miniature replicas of their parent. It is a most unusual and highly specialised reproductive strategy and one which many modern mums would indeed be envious of.

The Pouched Frog has an extremely limited distribution in Australia and it is significant that major populations are conserved within the Border Ranges National Park. Smaller populations are in the Washpool and Dorrigo National Parks.

2.

The Hastings River Mouse Pseudomys oralis:

There are 19 species of Pseudomys in Australia, few of which have very extensive distributions. At least one species is already considered extinct and a further number are known to be quite rare. It is in this latter category that we find the Hastings River Mouse <u>Pseudomys oralis</u>. The presence of this species in one, or possibly two, national parks in New South Wales is a significant conservation feature of these areas and one which the National Parks and Wildlife Service is endeavouring to ¹ maintain. The Hastings River Mouse was originally described in 1921 from two skins in the collections of the British and Liverpool Museums in England. They were contained in a group of specimens pertaining to a description of the Desert Mouse, another similar rodent also from Australia. The two specimens had been collected in the 1840s, the locality for one was simply ' "Australia" while for the other it was the Hastings River, New South Wales, and hence the common name for the species. It was not until 1969, some 129 years later, that the first live specimens were captured at Warwick in South Eastern Queensland.

The Hastings River Mouse was considered extinct in New South Wales until 1981 when a party from the Australian Museum collected a living individual from the headwaters of the Forbes River in the now Werrikimbe National Park. Twelve months later a further two specimens were taken from the same locality. Since that time a number of other populations have come to be known from other isolated localities elsewhere in New South Wales. While this information is reassuring from a conservation point of view, the animal must still be regarded as rare and positive action must be taken to ensure it's continued survival.

From the fossil record and from skeletal material in cave deposits it has been established that the Hastings River Mouse was once widespread over much of Eastern Australia and has only recently suffered a drastic reduction in population numbers. The reasons for this decline are unclear at the present time but are possibly a combination of several factors. Firstly, climatic changes over the last few million years brought about significant changes in the composition of the Australian flora, resulting in the widespread occurrence of sclerophyll forest and woodland communities. Other considerations are the use of fire by Australian Aborigines and the coming of European man to the shores of Australia. Both of these events resulted in significant alterations to the

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existing environment, fire creating younger plant communities and European man clearing large areas of land for agriculture.

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Rufous Scrub Bird Atrichornis rufescens:

The Rufous Scrub Bird is a small, virtually flightless species which inhabits dense vegetation in close proximity to cool temperate rainforest. Small invertebrates, gleaned from the leaf litter and undergrowth, form a major part of the Scrub Bird's diet.

Rufous Scrub Birds are easier heard than seen, although their loud piercing calls are a feature of several national parks along the eastern escarpment of north eastern New South Wales. Highly territorial, the males •actively defend their areas against intrusion by other males. Because of their territoriality, the species is also vulnerable to disturbance by fire and the clearing of habitat.

A major stronghold for the Rufous Scrub Bird is Werrikimbe National Park, Other populations are in the Barrington Tops, Dorrigo, Washpool and Border Ranges National Parks.

4. Albert's Lyrebird Menura alberti:

Two species of lyrebird are found in Australia - the more common and widespread being the Superb Lyrebird of the coast and mountains of eastern Australia. The second species, the Albert's Lyrebird, is both rare and restricted to a small area in north-eastern New South Wales and the south-eastern corner of Queensland.

Like the Superb Lyrebird, the Albert's is a very accomplished mimic of other birds and animals. One of its calls has been likened to the howl of the dingo, a species which frequents the same rainforest habitat.

The Border Ranges group of parks and reserves in northeastern New South Wales provides a major refuge for this rare and distinctive bird. The Border Ranges group of parks and reserves have now been recognised as being part of the World Heritage of natural lands.

Parma Wallaby Macropus parma:

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The Parma Wallaby is a small member of the kangaroo family, weighing only 5kg.

Originally described from the wet forests of the Illawarra region of New South Wales, by the 1970's it was thought to be extinct in the wild. So much so that a number of animals were returned to Australia from a population which had bred up from animals released onto an island off New Zealand.

Fortunately, before captive bred animals were re-introduced to the wild, investigations revealed that the animal was still present in several areas of wet eucalypt and rainforest on the north coast of N.S.W..

The parma wallaby occurs in both rainforest and wet sclerophyll eucalypt forest but prefers the eucalypt forest with a dense shrubby understorey.

This beautiful little animal now appears assured of survival with populations being conserved in Werrikimbe and Washpool National Parks - both now recognised as World Heritage properties. **NEWS RELEASE**



Premier of New South Wales Australia

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09 DEC 1985

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"The Government regards World Heritage Listing as a matter of enormous significance and something in which all Australians can take immense pride."

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"These sites are located in six geographical groups and constitute a total of approximately 100,000 hectares of pure rainforest."

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STAR 6/12/88.

es not mean f protests' . . .

World Heritage listing for New South Wales rainforests does not signal the end to camapaigns to protect them, the vice-president of the North Coast Environment Council, Mr John Corkill, said this week.

"The people of the North Coast, who have long recognised the global significance of local rainforests, and who were driven to action to save them during the stormy days of the Terania Creek and Mt Nardi logging protests, now have won the most significant political victory in recent years," Mr Corkill said." "But World Heritage

listing is not the end of protection of New South a "The public must Wales rainforests."

pleased with the successful World Heritage nomination, there still important rainforests such management of the as lowland and gully types areas," he said. which needed permanent is, i He said that the reserve status.

are small remnant examples of discrete 'rainforest' types and are under a real threat of being lost," he said d

"The New South Wales Government has come a way towards long protecting rainforests, but it must now follow through and successfully complete this urgent task.

About the newly-listed World World Heritage rainforests, Mr Corkill said that the emphasis in these areas would now focus on their appropriate long-term management

He said that while the local rainforest parks environmentalists were as an issue and actively participate, with the National Parks and Wildlife Service, in the were substantial and preparation of plans of

a management of these "Most of these areas areas must reflect a wide range of values spiritual, w scientific, and educational recreational - and also must include management for non-human uses as well.

• "These rainforest systems have evolved over the past 100 million years and are survivors of dramatic global climatic changes in that time," Mr Corkill said.

lived on the North Coast at most for 150 years and finished clearing 75,000 hectares of the Big Scrub only 90 years ago. ... "How can we presume

that only our human uses are of value when managing these ancient forests?"

Mr Corkill said that the concept of managing for non-human uses was a basic component of the' proposal for a Wilderness-Act in New South Wales.

He said that the recognition of the recognition of international value of the local rainforest parks, by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources had important implications for sensitive land-uses on properties adjacent 10 park boundaries.

"The status conferred by this recognition means that we will need to Planning. re-think and change land-uses in some areas so as to ensure that these rainforests are not damaged by long-term accumulated effects or disastrous one-off events." Mr Corkill said.

He said that the concept of a risk-managed buffer zone covering

"White people have public and privately owned land surrounding the World Heritage Rainforest areas needs serious consideration by Local and State

Governments. "Factors such as fire, livestock access, weeds, chemical uses and feral and domestic animals would need to be considered in formulating a series of codes or management strategics for land holders in such a buffer zone," he said.

Mr Corkill said that because the global significance of the area was based on the survival of ancient remnants, great care should be taken in the preparation of Local and Regional Environmental Plans at present being drafted by the Lismore, Tweed and Kyogle Councils and the Department oſ and Environment

instruments "These would need to reflect the weighty global obligation and the clear moral responsibility to protect these rainforests for all time, by ensuring that these environmental plans were of an acceptable international standard, he said.



17 OCT 1986 R.M.L. 12227

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

SYDNEY,

1 4 OCT 1986

Ms. J. Messer, Chairperson, Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W., Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue, SURRY HILLS 2010 02

Dear Ms. Messer,

I refer to your representations of 7 May 1986, relating to the principle of sustained yield in the management of hardwood resources in the forestry management areas affected by the new rainforest parks and reserves.

Your comments relating to the improvements which are needed in the various areas of forestry management have been carefully noted. However, as you will appreciate the question of Forestry Commission management is one which comes within the administration of my colleague, the Hon. J. Hallam, M.L.C., Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Lands.

I have therefore taken the opportunity to foward a copy of your letter to Mr. Hallam for his consideration and reply to you direct.

Yours sincerely,

BOB CARR

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT



G.P.O. BOX 1252 CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2601. TELEPHONE 467211

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with compliments 23 0CT 1986



EMBARGOED 11 a.m.

3 October, 1986.

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTER FOR ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT AND THE NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT.

NATIONAL RAINFOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NEW SOUTH WALES

The Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr Barry Cohen, and the New South Wales Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr Bob Carr, announced today approximately \$2.6 million would be spent in 1986/87 on rainforest conservation in New South Wales as part of the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

The announcement was made today at the launch of the New South Wales component of the National Program at Minnamurra Reserve, a popular rainforest area near Kiama. The Commonwealth Government has allocated \$7 million this financial year to the National Program.

The Ministers said that the New South Wales Program integrated a wide range of projects to be supported jointly by both Governments. These include the acquisition of significant areas of privately owned rainforest for inclusion in national parks and reserves; planning and management for parks and reserves; provision of interpretive and visitor facilities; tourism studies; research and survey. The co-operative program will guarantee the conservation and management of the full range of rainforest types and values in the State.

A schedule of the projects to be undertaken and a map showing locations of projects are attached.

Mr Carr said that the program will enable New South Wales to consolidate its already impressive rainforest conservation achievements.

Mr Cohen said that the agreement between the two Governments was clear evidence that the co-operative approach to rainforest conservation can deliver substantial benefits. He looked forward to other States, particularly Queensland, sharing in the benefits of the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

NATIONAL RAINFOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM -NEW SOUTH WALES

Schedule of Projects 1986/87

Planning and management

Estimated Expenditure (86/87) <u>\$</u>

		<u> </u>
1	Management plan - Werrikimbe National Park	20,000
2.	Management plan - Big Scrub remnants	30,000
3.	Rehabilitation of Big Scrub remnants	20,000
4.	Rehabilitation of rainforest at Seal Rocks, north of Newcastle	20,000
5.	Rehabilitation of Brunswick Heads Nature Reserve, north east of Lismore	40,000
6.	Vine eradication, Coocumbac Island, Taree	10,000
		140,000
Visi	tor facilities	
7.	Bar Mountain walking track, Border Ranges.	60,000
8.	Coombadjha walking track, Washpool National Park	40,000
9.	Minnamurra Falls walking track	40,000
10.	Forbes River walking track, Werrikimbe National Park	10,000
11.	Resource survey and development, Strickland State Forest, near Gosford	25,000
12.	Interpretive and visitor facilities, various State Forests	40,000

13. Visitor facilities, Washpool National Park 20,000

235,000

Tourism study 10,000 New England/Dorrigo regional tourism study 14. 10,000 Research and survey 15. Conservation planning for rare plants of Tweed volcano region, near Lismore 10,000 10,000 Tweed volcano region flora and fauna survey 16. 20,000 Public information and interpretation 17. Rainforest Ecology Centre, Sea Acres Nature Reserve, Port Macquarie 250,000 18. Minnamurra Rainforest Centre 150,000 19. Rainforest Interpretive Centre, 50,000 Dorrigo National Park 20. Rainforest Interpretive Centre, Cappers Gully, Gosford 80,000 21. Outdoor interpretive panels, Victoria Park Nature Reserve, near Lismore, and Werrikimbe National Park 30,000 22. Littoral rainforest rehabilitation handbook 20,000 23. Identification guide to NSW rainforest trees 30,000 24. Publication of rainforest inventory for NSW 30,000 640,000 - -- - -

Land acquisition

25.	Acquisition inclusion			۴.	1,600,000
				-	<u>_</u>

Total Estimated Expenditure for 1986/87

\$2,645,000
Location of Projects for 1986/87



The New South Wales Government has the conservation of rainforests as one of its key principles. Since October, 1982 the area of rainforest managed by NPWS has increased by 200%. This commendable step ensures that almost all the remaining rainforests of N.S.W. will exist to be appreciated by future generations.

It is very difficult to be precise about what a rainforest is. Sometimes the explanations can become very technical. However, they are usually forests which grow in areas with high rainfall. They have closed canopies, which means that the leaves and branches of the tallest trees act like an umbrelia and block-out much light.

The leaves are usually large and there are many ferns and vines. There are also many different kinds of trees with different shapes of leaves and tree trunks. The soils on which they grow are usually rich in nutrients and hold the water very well stopping it from draining away.

TYPES OF RAINFORESTS

NEORES

There are four main types of rainforests found in New South Wales. Other types can be found in other parts of Australia and throughout the world.

Cool Temperate Rainforests

Cool temperate rainforests are found in the highest, coldest areas with a high rainfall. They are dominated by one type of tree, either Antarctic Beech or Pinkwood. They usually have lots of ferns, not many shrubs and almost no vines. The structure of the forest itself is quite simple with only one or two layers. Cool temperate rainforests are in Border Ranges, New England, Dorrigo, Werrikimbe and Barrington Tops National Parks, and in various small reserves on the southern coastal ranges.

Warm Temperate Rainforest

Warm temperate rainforests are found in mountain areas on poorer soils. Coachwood and Sassafras are the dominant trees. Other less common trees are Lillipilli, Corkwood and Prickly Ash. Warm temperate rainforests are mainly found in N.S.W. They contain many different shrubs, few vines and little buttressing of the trees. Warm temperate rainforests can be found in Nightcap, Washpool, New England, Dorrigo, Barrington Tops and Werrikimbe National Parks and the gullies of Blue Mountains and Royal National Parks.

Sub-tropical Rainforest

Sub-tropical rainforests have the most varied types of trees of any of the rainforests e.g. Figs, Cedar, Booyong, Teak, Palms. Sub-tropical rainforests are very complex in structure with many vines and trees with buttress roots. The leaves in these forests are generally large, the forest is lush and there are many kinds of plants which grow high up on other plants. Subtropical rainforest was once much more widespread than it is now. Good examples can be found in Border Ranges, Nightcap, Dorrigo, New England and Barrington Tops National Parks. The patches of sub-tropical rainforest that occur on the coast are known as littoral rainforests. There is some in Brunswick Heads Nature Reserve.

Dry Rainforest

These rainforests grow in the drier ranges. They often have 2 main layers with large trees poking through the canopy. These may be Hoop Pine or Brush Kurrajong. While most types of trees in rainforests are evergreen, dry rainforests have some types which lose their leaves. The leaves of all plants are generally smaller than in the other kinds of rainforests. Patches of dry rainforest can be found in Oxley Wild Rivers and Werrikimbe National Parks on the northern ranges and slopes.

WHAT ANIMALS CAN YOU SEE IN RAINFORESTS?

Rainforests have many different kinds of animals. Invertebrates such as butterflies, spiders, snails, leeches and beetles abound and the sharp-eyed observer will see them everywhere.

Different vertebrates can be seen by quiet watchers at different times of the day. Satin and Regent Bowerbirds, Lorikeets, King Parrots, the Wonga Pigeon, Green Catbird and Noisy Pitta are all most likely to be seen and heard during the day. Mammals are more likely to be seen at night if you have the opportunity to go spotlighting. You may see Brushtail and Ringtail Possums, Pademelons, the Mosaictailed Rat, the Long-nosed Bandicoot and the Southern Bush Rat. Some common reptiles are the Southern Forest Dragon, the Diamond Python, the Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko and the Eastern Water Dragon.

Wet, humid rainforests are most suitable areas for frogs like the Marsupial Frog and the Green Tree Frog.

WHY SHOULD WE SAVE RAINFORESTS?

Rainforests are the forests which have the greatest range of plants and animals in them. Many ancient types of plants live in rainforests and they give us clues to the plants which were around millions of years ago. If we destroy rainforests then we destroy so much more. We deny existence to hundreds of plants and animals which have a right to exist. We deny ourselves the chance to use this resource in the future should the need arise. We deny ourselves and our children the chance to enjoy the peace, coolness and majesty of some of the most inspiring places in the world.

Only about one quarter of our original rainforest areas are left in N.S.W. We should look after these ancient forests (some trees are as old as 1200 years). We should try to ensure their permanent protection so that others can appreciate them in the future.

WHAT CAN YOU DO IN A RAINFOREST?

Here are some interesting things you and your children can share in a rainforest that won't cause any damage to the forest and its inhabitants.

- Find a clearing away from the noise of other people, close your eyes and listen for as many different sounds as possible. What is making the sounds?
- Borrow a magnifying glass and look closely at the trunks of different trees. Does anything live there?
- How many different size, shape and colour leaves can you find? Try to make a rainbow of their colours.
- Stand in the forest and look up. Can you see the sky? Are the leaves moving? Can you see any plants growing on other plants? Can you see any birds? How high is the top of the forest?
- Crush a leaf of different plants with lots of leaves. Which ones would make a good perfume?
- Find an insect and follow it for 5 minutes. Where did it go? What does it do? How far did it travel? If you were an insect would this insect be a nice one to know?
- Write down 6 words that spring to mind when you stand in a rainforest.

RAINFORESTS IN NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES														TURE RESERVES
Park or Reserve	S EASY 1		Walking Tracks	Approved Fireplace	Leaflets on Parks	2 Bush Camping 3	Basic Camping 4	Camping Ground 5	Hotel/motel nearby	gub-tropical	Warm Temperate	L Cool Temperate	ad Dry	Where is it? 15.
1. Apsley Gorge NP 2. Barrington Tops NP		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	Off Oxley Highway 18km E of Walcha Turn off Gloucester Rd 10km S of Gloucester
3. Blue Mountains NP 4. Boonoo Boonoo NP	•	•	•	•		•	•	6	•		•		•	Contact district for details (047 878877, 392950) Turn E off Mt Lindesay Rd, 35km N of Tenterfield. 14km dirt rd to park.
5. Border Ranges NP 6. Boorganna NR	• 18		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	:	•	•	Tweed Ra Scenic Dr off Summerland Way, E of Kyogle 20km W Comboyne
7. Broken Head NR 8. Brunswick Heads NR	•		•	•	•			7 7	:	17 17				On coast 10km S of Byron Bay Just N of Brunswick Heads
9. Budawang NP 10. Bowraville NR		• 8				•			•	•	•	•		15km NE of Braidwood via Mongarłowe On Bellingen — Bowraville Rd
11. Cedar Brush NR 12. Coocumbac Is. NR		9 18							•	•	•			35km NW of Scone Manning River, Taree
13. Deua NP 14. Dorrigo NP	•	•	2	• •	• •	•	•		••	•	•	•	•	Via Braidwood — Kybeyan — Nimmitabel Rd 3km E of Dorrigo on Bellingen Rd or Dome Rd
15. Egan Peaks NR 16. Gibraltar Range NP	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•		E on Causeway Fire Trail from Burragate — Wyndham Rd V. steep walk S off Gwydir H'way 80km from Glen Innes/Grafton
17. Guy Fawkes River NP 18. Iluka NR	•	•	•						•	17			•	NW off Grafton-Armidale Rd at Hernani or Dundurrabin Turn R to Iluka 54km N of Grafton on Pacific H'way
19. Macquarie Pass NP 20. Mimosa Rocks NP	•	•	•			•	•		:	•	•			Clover Hill Rd off Illawarra H'way 9km W of Albion Pk Contact Narooma District (044) 762798 (office hrs)
21. Moonee Beach NR 22. Morton NP	•	•	•	•				14	•	17				10km N Coffs Harbour. Wade across Creek at Moonee or walk S from Emerald Beach From Nowra or Moss Vale to Fitzroy Falls or Bundanoon
23. Mt Kaputar NP 24. Mt Seaview NR		•				•	•		•	•			•	53km E of Narrabri. Steep dirt rd. 75km W of Port Macquarie on Oxley H'way
25. Mt Warning NP 26. Murramarang NP	•	•	•	•	٠			7 11	•	•	•			16km SW of Murwillumbah on Kyogle rd. 10km N of Batemans Bay
27. Myall Lakes NP 28. New England NP	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	17				E from Pacific H'way at Bulahdelah, or N from Tea Gardens, to Mungo Brush or Legges Camp
29. Nightcap NP 30. Robertson NR	•		•	•	•	•	• 12	•	•	•	•	•	:	67km E of Armidale on Ebor-Grafton rd 35km N of Lismore via the Channon or Nimbin ½ km S of Robertson
31. Royal NP	•		•	•	•	10	•	13	•	17	Ļ			36km S of Sydney. Lady Carrington Dr. For other areas. 02 521 5866
32. Victoria Park NR	•		2	•	•				•	•				16km SE of Lismore. Turn R at Rous Mill.
33. Wadbilliga NP		•				•	•		•		٠		•	Wadbilliga rd. From Cobargo in E or from Tuross in W
34. Washpool NP 35. Werrikimbe NP	•		2 2	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	N off Gwydir H'way 80km from Grafton/Glen Innes. Kangaroo Flat, Fenwicks & Forbes Ri Rds off Oxley H'way. Hastings Forest Way from Bellangry.
36. Woko NP	•		•	•		•	•		•				•	Take Walcha Rd to Currickabark turn off, 16km NW of Gloucester. Go 13km then R on rd. marked FLOOD FREE ACCESS. Park 1km on.
37. Wollemi NP 38. Yarrowitch Gorge NP		9 •				•			•		•		•	From Rylstone or Putty Rd N on Oaklands Rd off Oxley H'way 43km S of Walcha

NOTES





OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

29 SEP 1986

26 SEP 1986

Ms J. Messer Chairperson Nature Conservation Council of NSW Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue SURREY HILLS NSW 2010

Dear Ms Masser

The Minister has asked me to reply on his behalf to your letters of 27 June and 8 August 1986 regarding the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

The Commonwealth Government is currently negotiating the details of the Program with the States and has invited proposals from the States covering a wide range of activities including research and survey, tourism studies, land acquisition, development of interpretative facilities and reafforestation schemes. Funds will be made available as quickly as possible after formal proposals have been received.

The question of a review of the rainforest timber industry is among the matters currently under discussion with State Government officials. Your comments regarding the review and regarding Washpool National Park will be taken into account in the development of the Program.

The Minister is grateful for your continued interest in this important matter and has asked me to thank you for your support for the Program.

Yours #/incerely JONATHAN_WESI PRIVATE SECRETARY

8 August, 1986

The Hon. B. Cohen, M.P., Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Parliament House, CANBERRA ACT 2600

Dear Mr Cohen,

re: Rainforest Conservation

In our letter to you of 27th June 1986 the Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. expressed its pleasure at the federal government's adoption in principle of the Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy and Programme. We raised several matters with you, particularly in relation to the success of the Programme in Queensland.

With regard to New South Wales, Council's Executive at its most recent meeting resolved to recommend to you and the N.S.W. Minister for Planning and Environment, the Hon. Bob Carr, that some of the N.S.W. share of federal rainforest funds be allocated buying out the interests of logging companies on the north and north-eastern boundaries of Washpool National Park. Council will be providing more details of this area to the New South Wales Minister.

Yours sincerely

Judy Messer CHAIRPERSON



Jun 5 9 4 JUL 1986

Premier of New South Wales

Ms J. Messer, Chairperson, Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales, Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue, <u>SURRY HILLS</u>. 2010

Forwarded with the Compliments of

THE HON. B.J. UNSWORTH, M.L.C., .

PREMIER.

- 8 JUL 1936

Aden 1 ر باری



I refer to your representations by the Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. concerning rainforest logging, forwarded by the Acting Premier for my advice (85/1002).

The only general purpose rainforest logging that continues in State Forests to date is that necessary to supply, from areas outside those dedicated as National Parks, specific commitments to veneer industries at Grafton and Wauchope resulting from the Government's 1982 decision on rainforests.

This decision approved of the allocation of a specific total volume of rainforest timber to each of the two Wauchope industries, to be supplied over a number of years as required to encourage transition to non-rainforest species suitable for veneer production. Even at the muchreduced rates of supply now prevailing, it is expected that supply of the remainder of this specific volume to the one remaining Wauchope industry should be completed within two or three years.

Supply of rainforest timber to the Grafton industry was restricted to the volume available, through harvesting under approved prescriptions, from specific, defined and authorised areas. The Forestry Commission is making hardwood veneer logs available to the industry to assist it to make the transition from rainforest to non-rainforest timbers in accordance with the Government's decision. The Government's commitment to the Grafton industry is thus to supply the rainforest timber volume necessary to facilitate this transition, within the overall constraint of volume availability from the specifically approved area under the approved prescription. At the reduced rate of supply it is expected to be some years before this commitment is satisfied.

Yours sincerely, Aquilina



NEWS RELEASE

ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

T 7 JUN 1986

24 JUN 1986

RAINFOREST CONSERVATION

The Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr Barry Cohen announced today that the Government had agreed in principle to adopt a Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy and proposed early negotiations with the States on a National Rainforest Conservation Program. The Government had agreed to provide \$22.25 million for the Program over the next two financial years, following the conclusion of appropriate agreements with the States.

Mr Cohen said that rainforest conservation was one of the most pressing of all environmental issues facing Australia today. The Commonwealth Government had recognised its responsibility to play a role in protecting this important national resource.

"The Program will need to be implemented in co-operation with the States and the Northern Territory. Consultation has already begun and will be continued for the duration of the Program", the Minister said.

Mr Cohen said that the proposed Program, which was based on the recommendations of a Working Group on Rainforest Conservation and public comments made on the Working Group report, offered a realistic way for governments to respond to the need for rainforest protection, while recognising the existence of regionally important timber industries. The Program was expected to include:

- * a survey to identify rainforest areas of high conservation significance for reservation;
- * assistance to the States for acquisition of privately owned rainforest of high conservation significance for inclusion in national parks and reserves;
- assistance to the States for acquisition of leasing of land for plantation establishment;
- assistance to the States for planning and management of rainforest national parks and reserves;
- * a study of the tourism potential of rainforest and assistance for promotion of tourism;
- * funding for interpretative and visitor facilities in rainforest parks and reserves;
- research to support conservation of rainforest.

.../2

Page 2.

"Obviously the environmental, economic and social problems associated with the loss and degradation of Australia's rainforest cannot be solved overnight", Mr Cohen said. "While parts of the Program could commence at an early date, others will be taken up progressively over the next two years".

Mr Cohen said he had received many thousands of representations urging the Government to conserve Australia's remaining rainforest. The Government had responded to these calls, further strengthening the outstanding record of the Hawke Government in the environment and conservation fields.

Mr Cohen said that establishment of the National Rainforest Conservation Program would continue the co-operative approach he had taken to address this complex issue. He looked forward to the continuing support of all parties concerned with rainforest conservation so that the many important values of rainforest could be preserved for future generations.

For further information: Jonathan West - 062/726610

Statement No. 60 of 1986



With the Compliments of

NATIONAL MEDIA LIAISON SERVICE

13TH FLOOR COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT CENTRE CHIFLEY SQUARE SYDNEY N.S.W. 2000

TELEPHONE: (02) 233 3577 233 3451 FACSIMILE: 235 1571

17,06,86 12:37 P.02



Page 2.

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For further information: Jonathan West - 062/726610 Statement No. 60 of 1986

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27 June, 1986

The Hon. Barry Cohen,M.P., Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Parliament House, CANBERRA A.C.T. 2600

Dear Mr Cohen,

Re: Federal Government's Rainforest Decision

Following our congratulatory message to you on 18th June, the Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. would like to express its appreciation in more detail of the government's commitment of \$22.25 million to aspects of the National Rainforest Conservation Programme. This is indeed a very welcome demonstration of the government's willingness to commit funds towards the conservation of Australia's natural heritage. We welcome the government's adoption in principle of the Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy, for which this Council has already indicated its support.

We seek clarification of some aspects of the government's decision which we have so far been unable to achieve by telephone inquiries.

Firstly, will the funding for the programme be available immediately from 1st July 1986? In view of the imminent threats to virgin rainforest particularly in Queensland, Council sees the immediate commencement of the Program as vital for the protection of private and public rainforests currently under threat of logging.

Secondly, will the review of the rainforest timber industry proceed? This recommendation of the Working Group was not mentioned in your News Release, but is necessary if rainforest conservation is to proceed in a rational manner and areas with the most significant conservation values, including virgin rainforest, are to be protected. Council is concerned that the federal funding is not distributed in an ad hoc manner without solving the continuing threat which the logging industry, particularly in Queensland, poses to the presentation of significant areas of rainforest.

It is clear to conservationists that a major obstacle to the implementation of the government's Policy could prove to be achieving agreement with the Queensland government. Statements by representatives of that government indicate a continuing unwillingness to accept constraints on rainforest logging, and yet this is vitally necessary if areas of virgin rainforest in Queensland are to be preserved.

Thus, Council urges the federal government to remain firm in its commitment to all the elements of the Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy with negotiations with the Queensland government.

Council also welcomes the federal government's recognition of its responsibility to play a role in protecting Australia's rainforest as a resource which is part of our natural heritage. It is apparent, and regrettable, that the government's commendable decision will not lead to an inumediate cessation of rainforest logging in Queensland. In view of the debate about whether the federal government has sufficient legal powers, Council urges the government to take steps to change the laws which currently prevent the Commonwealth from fully discharging its obligations to protect elements of our natural heritage in line with Australia's participation in the World Heritage Convention.

Council trusts you will be able to pass on to your colleagues in Cabinet our warm appreciation of the decision to provide \$22.25 million for rainforest conservation. We look forward to the speedy and satisfactory solution of any legal and negotiating problems, so that all aspects of the Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy will be implemented without delay.

Yours sincerely

Judy Messer Judy Messer CHAIRPERSON

Will the rainforests survive?

Although Queenslanders and Tasmanians are taking a decidedly softer line on the preservation of rainforests, the chainsaws are still buzzing. GREGG BORSCH-MANN writes.

AN'a leopard change ils spots? The Federal Environment Minister, Barry Cohen, obviously thinks so. Briefing journalists last week on his rescue package for the rainforests, Mr Cohen indicated the previously intransigent Queenslanders had become, if not soft-hearted and a little misty-eyed about rainforests, then 'at least somewhat more sympathetic and responsible. 'Il think [recently] there has been a softening of their attitude to the environment," he said.

Behind closed doors in Brisbane, it was easy to imagine much back-slapping and even popping of champagne corks. With no strings attached, the State was getting set to grab the lion's share of Mr. Cohen's \$22.25, million rainforest purse. It must have seemed like a dream come true — business as usual in the tropical rainforests with the chainsaws howling and the added bonus of Federal assistance to plant the forests of the future.

Tolaccommodate the Queenslanders

Mr Cohen had dumped proposals for a moratorium on virgin rainforest logging, the setting up of a joint Federal-State inquiry into the rainforest timber industry and the creation of a Commonwealth rainforest research institute.

In essence, it has limited the proposed federal involvement to little more than the politically safe level of doling out the dollars. The States' forest bureaucracies remain firmly in the driver's seat.

The initiative – mooted by Mr Cohen as the first stage of a 10 to 20-year plan to identify and preserve important rainforests, carry out research, expand plantation programs and buy back rainforests on private land – was welcomed by Queensland (with 55 per cent of total Australian rainforests), Tasmania (32 per cent) and NSW (11 per cent).

After 2½ years of thrashing out the long-awaited opening bid and securing federal funding despite intense opposition from the costcutters in Cabinet, the announcement should have been a real triumph for Mr Cohen.

Instead, he was immediately accused of dodging the real issue – rainforest logging. Certainly the peace plan shows no immediate signs of buying or bribing peace, either in Queensland or Tasmania (in NSW the issue has been effectively resolved with the creation of major new rainforest reserves and the phasing out of the rainforest timber industry).

In Tasmania, confrontation seemed certain by 1988 when a State Government-imposed moratorium on rainforest logging expires. The timber industry — with the previous blessing

of the Forestry Department – has indicated it is keen to log and even clearfell these forests for plantations.

In Queensland, Dr Aila Keto, the president of the Rain Forest Conservation Society (RCSQ) claimed without reviewing the timber industry "the package is to no avail. The surveys, the studies and the research promised contain no guarantees they will be acted upon. It's sheer procrastination".

When asked why a major recommendation of the working party report he received last year – for an inquiry into the industry – had been dumped, Mr Cohen claimed the Queenslanders saw it "as being critical of their present and past performances". Mr Cohen argued his proposed package included a de facto inquiry anyway.

But the Queensland Forestry Minister, Bill Glasson, was at pains to greet Mr Cohen's money with a very clear warning: the State would not tolerate any tederal interference with its rainforest logging operations.

The hard line effectively commits the Commonwealth to tacit accommodation of an industry claimed to be not only destroying national and international heritage — which the Federal Government is obliged to protect — but on the brink of its own demise anyway.

Mr Glasson said the State's logging program had been recognised around the world as a success. But conservation groups and an increasing number of scientists argue the techniques have not been proved, and, far from being sustainable are a once-only "mining" operation of the forests. In an ideal world the conflicting claims would perhaps be resolved by an open, wide-ranging inquiry.

However, federal sources said an inquiry would have been "incredibly provocative" to the Oueensland Government and probably scuttled any chance of round-table discussions. Rather than committing itself to an inquiry which may well have recommended an expensive bailing out or restructuring of the ailing Queensland rainforest timber industry, the sources claimed the Commonwealth was effectively setting up a low cost "conservation review" of the industry's impact on key areas. "We will identify the areas of greatest conservation value and make financial arrangements with the State to see they will not be logged".

It means, however, the Commonwealth is preparing to sacrifice many remaining virgin areas which will be logged in the meantime. Mr Cohen surprisingly downgraded the importance of these virgin areas by indicating not all needed to be saved from logging.

This contradicts recent pleas from respective scientific bodies such as the Ecological Society of Australia, the ANZÃAS Festival of Science, the American Society of Mammalogists and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) for an end to the logging of all our virgin tropical rainforest. Even conservative scientists - such as the former head of the Australian Heritage Commission, Dr Joe Baker - have supported an immediate moratorium, describing logging as a short-sighted "wasteful exercise".

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18th June, 1986

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Dear Member Society.

re: Federal Government Rainforest Decision

We are writing to let you know that the federal government has agreed in principle to many of the recommendations of the federal Working Group on Rainforest Conservation, and to ask you to make sure the federal government learns that conservationists support its decision, and particularly the allocation of money for it.

Last year the federal Working Group on Rainforest Conservation recommended the adoption of a Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy, and federal government expenditure for its implementation (see item on page 4, N.C.C. Newsletter No.21, January 1986). The N.C.C. supported the Working Group's recommendations, and urged federal Cabinet to accept them.

Thus Mr Cohen's announcement on 17th June 1986, that the Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy had been accepted in principle by the federal government, which had agreed to support it with \$22.25 million over the next two financial years, is a major item of good news. It is very significant that federal Cabinet has agreed to this expenditure in the present climate of economic stringency.

The following extracts from Mr Cohen's press statement on 17.6.86 give details of the government's decision.

"The Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr Barry Cohen announced today that the Government had agreed in principle to adopt a Commonwealth Rainforest Conservation Policy and proposed early negotiations with the States on a National Rainforest Conservation Program. The Government had agreed to provide \$22.25 million for the Program over the next two financial years, following the conclusion of appropriate agreements with the States."

"The Program will need to be implemented in co-operation with the States and the Northern Territory. Consultation has already begun and will be continued for the duration of the Program," the Minister said.

"Mr Cohen said that the proposed Program, which was based on the recommendations of a Working Group on Rainforest Conservation and public comments made on the Working Group report, offered a realistic way for governments to respond to the need for rainforest protection, while recognising the existence of regionally important timber industries. The Program was expected to include:

- * a survey to identify rainforest areas of high conservation significance for reservation;
- * assistance to the States for acquisition of privately owned rainforest of high conservation significance for inclusion in national parks and reserves;
- * assistance to the States for acquisition of leasing of land for plantation establishment;
- * assistance to the States for planning and management of rainforest national parks and reserves;

- * a study of the tourism potential of rainforest and assistance for promotion of tourism;
- * funding for interpretative and visitor facilities in rainforest parks and reserves;
- * research to support conservation of rainforest.

"Mr Cohen said he had received many thousands of representations urging the Government to conserve Australia's remaining rainforest. The Commonwealth Government had recognised its responsibility to play a role in protecting this important national resource."

As is no doubt apparent, many of the federal government's actions indicate it has retreated somewhat from the position of preparedness to defend our natural heritage which it held when it gained office. It is therefore most important for nature conservation that the government be made aware of the strong public concern for conservation issues in Australia, by congratulating the government on its positive actions.

Although the federal government's decision is good news for New South Wales, the adoption of the Rainforest Working Group's recommendations will not necessarily lead to an immediate solution of problems in Queensland, where we understand logging of virgin rainforest is imminent or continuing. Agreement with the Queensland government must be achieved before any federal government proposals can be implemented there, and we have heard that the Queensland government wants to place conditions on its acceptance of federal money. Our information is that the Queensland Forestry Minister Glasson has said that constraints on rainforest logging are unacceptable to the Queensland government. Also, one of the original recommendations of the Rainforest Working Group, that there be a review of the rainforest timber industry, seems crucial to the solving of conflicts in Queensland, but has not been mentioned in Mr Cohen's announcement.

ACTIONS

1. Please write immediately to the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, the Hon. Barry Cohen (Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600) congratulating the federal government on its decision to adopt the National Rainforest Conservation Policy, and allocate \$22.25 million over two years for its implementation. Express the strong hope that the federal government will be able to achieve the speedy co-operation of the Queensland government in implementing the Policy. You may wish to express your concern that the federal government's decision will not necessarily stop logging of significant virgin rainforest areas in Queensland immediately.

(Points made in our January Newsletter item) may be useful in your] letters).

2. Please write also to the State government's Minister for Planning and Environment, the Hon. Bob Carr (Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney, 2000) expressing anticipation that the state government will be able to bring negotiations for New South Wales' share of the federal money to a speedy and successful conclusion, thereby saving some presently unprotected public and private rainforest from being logged.

Yours sincerely

udy Mener per gr. , Judy Messer

CHAIRPERSON

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18.6.86

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TELEX

The Hon. Barry Cohen Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment Parliament House CANBERRA ACT 2600

Telex No. 62313 MINHOM

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Dear Mr Cohen,

Congratulations on the outcome of the long haul. Long live the rainforests.

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Judy Messer Chairperson Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales

TELEX

The Hon. Barry Cohen Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment Parliament House CANBERRA ACT 2600

Telex No. 62313 MINHOM

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Congratulations on the outcome of the long haul. Long live the rainforests.

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Judy Messer Chairperson Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales

18.6.86

John WMill New South Wales Government

National Parks and Wildlife Service

N.B.



J. Howell Ma Project Officer Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. Level 1 55-57 Wentworth Avenue SURRY HILLS NSW 2010

189-193 Kent Street Sydney P.O. Box N189, Grosvenor Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 Telegrams: Napawi, Sydney Telex AA26034

90 JUN 1986

Your reference:

Our reference:

Telephone: 237 6500 Extension:

2-6-86

Dear Ms Howell,

Reference is made to your letter dated 18th March, 1986, concerning the availability of information supporting the N.S.W. Rainforests World Heritage Listing.

The Nature Conservation Council's support for the nomination of the New South Wales rainforests is certainly acknowledged and is very much appreciated.

As you are aware, much of the information compiled for the nomination will be published in due course. In the meantime, reports held by the Service are available for perusal in the offices of the Service but are not available for loan or copying.

Similarly, the rainforest video will not be made available until after the meeting of the World Heritage Committee to consider the nomination.

The Service is aware of the recent adverse publicity generated by pro-logging groups and has provided detailed information to the Minister for Planning and Environment refuting the claims of such groups.

Council's continued interest and support in this important conservation initiative is appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

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P.P. HITCHCOCK Chief Resources Officer for Director

18 March, 1986

Mr John Whitehouse Director National Parks & Wildlife Service of N.S.W PO Box N189 Grosvenor Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr Whitehouse

Re: <u>Availability of Information Supporting the</u> N.S.W. Rainforests World Heritage Listing Nomination

<u>AA</u> you are well aware, the Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. has been a strong supporter of the nomination of New South Wales rainforests for World Heritage Listing, Some members of Council have contributed input to the nomination, and Council is appreciative of the great amount of work expended by N.P. & W.S. personnel to finalise the nomination.

We know there is a large body of information contained within the nomination document which is supportive of rainforests and their preservation. Several N.C.C. member societies, particularly those on the N.S.W. north coast, feel that if this information were available publicly, conservationists would be able to put a much more effective case to the public for the conservation of rainforest. In recent weeks particularly, pro-logging interest appear to have achieved a great deal of publicity adverse to the conservationist case. Conservationists have felt hampered in their efforts to encourage both public support for the nomination, and public opposition to the reintroduction of rainforest logging in the face of industry pressure, by the lack of access to supporting information.

We understand the National Parks and Wildlife Service intends to publish much of the background information to the nomination ultimately, and appreciate that the nomination may be at a sensitive stage. However, could you advise us whether it is possible in themmeantime to make available to the public information contained in the Nomination document, the Summary Report, and/or the video. This would lead to a better public appreciation of the value of New South Wales'radenforests and the importance of the Nomination.

Yours sincerely

288 Nettonal Rainforest Conserveiton Program New South Wales



BARRY COHEN Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment



BOB CARR NSW Minister for Planning and Environment

Ministers' Message

It was not so long ago that Australians considered rainforest to be of little or no value and an impediment to progress. Fortunately we are now aware of the vital values of rainforest and their conservation needs. Rainforests are not only environments of great beauty, but they also hold an enormous wealth of genetic information assembled over millions of years.

Rainforest conservation is one of the most pressing conservation issues that we face today. Unlike many other countries, Australia is not forced to sacrifice rainforest for arable land and income generation. We are therefore in a position to make a major contribution to global rainforest conservation. This important task demands not only cooperation between governments, but effort by all Australians. The National Rainforest Conservation Program provides the foundation on which to build a national effort.

A few years ago the New South Wales Government tackled the complex issue of rainforest conservation. This resulted in a bold and, at the time, controversial decision to adopt a rainforest conservation policy. Action which flowed from the policy relieved pressure from many valuable rainforest areas in the State and led to the creation of an outstanding system of rainforest national parks.

The National Rainforest Conservation Program will enable New South Wales to consolidate this work and build on its already impressive record. The cooperative Program will guarantee the conservation and management of the full range of rainforest types and values in the State. It will enable rainforest areas to be displayed in a manner which will guarantee their protection while allowing the community to experience and appreciate the benefits they have to offer.

We are confident that the work to be undertaken in New South Wales under the National Rainforest Conservation Program will be an inspiration to those working in rainforest conservation throughout Australia and internationally.



Distribution of rainforest in N.S.W.

New South Wales Program

While logging and large scale clearing are no longer major constraints to rainforest conservation in New South Wales, there is an urgent need to rehabilitate disturbed rainforest, purchase significant areas of privately owned rainforest, improve management, undertake research and strengthen education and information programs. The New South Wales Rainforest Program to be undertaken as part of the National Program focuses on these problems. A strong emphasis will be placed on reservation and management, facilitating controlled public access to rainforest and increasing community knowledge of the rainforest ecosystem.

A wide range of integrated projects falling into the following categories will be supported jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. Individual projects will be undertaken by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Forestry Commission of New South Wales.

Acquisition

The area of reserved rainforest in New South Wales will be expanded through the acquisition of important parcels of land for rainforest conservation. More than thirty properties are under consideration, with a total area in excess of 8 000 hectares. Many of the areas of privately owned rainforest land proposed for acquisition will constitute important additions to existing parks and reserves, some of which form part of the New South Wales World Heritage nomination. Others, while small in area, contain very rare species or communities not yet represented in existing reserves.

Planning and Management -

Work on the preparation and implementation of management plans will be accelerated. Initially, management plans will be prepared for Werrikimbe National Park and the Big Scrub remnants and subsequently for Barrington Tops, New England-Dorrigo and Washpool National Parks.

New South Wales contains many small, fragile and important patches of rainforest which have become degraded and weed infested over the years. A number of these, including littoral rainforest remnants at (Kempsey, Myall Lakes, Royal National Park and Brunswick Heads, and several patches of the Big Scrub remnants will be rehabilitated. Rehabilitation work will include weeding and replanting and will be accompanied by protective fencing and interpretive signs.

Public Information and Interpretation

 Three major interpretive centres are planned, to be located at Port Macquarie (Sea Acres Nature Reserve), Minnamurra Falls (Budderoo National Park) and Dorrigo/ National Park. Design features under
 consideration include elevated walkways, canopy observation towers and hides for viewing wildlife. These centres and their associated facilities will provide enhanced, opportunities for visitors to understand rainforest and to experience it at close

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quarters.

Tourism

Two major studies, in the New England-Dorrigo region and the Tweed volcano region, will be undertaken to assess the contribution of rainforests to regional tourism and to identify opportunities for increased tourism consistent with conservation objectives. Information will be gathered from the tourism industry and visitor surveys during major holiday periods. Public comment will be invited and incorporated into the survey findings.

Visitor Facilities

Walking tracks and other visitor facilities will be provided, or existing facilities upgraded, in a range of localities, including the Border Ranges, Washpool, Barrington Tops and Nightcap National Parks. The provision of these facilities is intended to take pressure off fragile areas of rainforest subject to increasing visitor pressure and to provide the public with a means of experiencing and enjoying rainforest with the minimum of disturbance to the forest itself.

Research and Survey

Rainforest resource inventories are planned for important areas that have not yet been fully surveyed. The Tweed volcano region and the Woko National Park-Camels Hump Nature Reserve complex are two such areas. Particular emphasis will be placed on determining the conservation needs of rare plants.

Nursery propagation trials of endangered species will be undertaken under closely monitored conditions and, using habitat analysis and population modelling to predict suitable habitats, the seedlings will be introduced into rainforest communities. Another major research project will monitor the distribution, population levels and feeding habits of rainforest pigeons.

National Program Development 💬

The Commonwealth Government announced in June 1986 the provision of \$22.25 million for a National Rainforest Conservation Program to be developed in accordance with appropriate agreements and implemented in cooperation with the States. The Program gives effect to the Commonwealth's responsibility to assist in protecting the important national rainforest resource.

The Program arose out of the recognition by Mr Cohen that diminishing rainforest had been the cause of constant friction in recent years and, without an agreed strategy, confrontations were likely to continue. Mr Cohen convened a conference in Cairns in February 1984 to provide a forum for discussion of the wide range of views relevant to conservation of Australia's tropical and subtropical rainforests. The outcome of the conference clearly demonstrated it was possible to develop a cooperative approach to rainforest conservation. The conference recognised the need for rainforest conservation, acknowledged the need for a Commonwealth Policy and proposed that a Working Group be set up to develop a set of policy options for consideration by the -Commonwealth Government.

The Working Group was established in August 1984. The Group comprised officers from most State and Commonwealth forestry and conservation authorities, together with representatives from the timber industry, conservation movement, unions and research organisations. Aware of the conflicting demands on rainforest, the Group set out to provide advice on practical ways in which governments might move towards resolving these conflicts.

The Working Group provided its report in September 1985 to Mr Cohen, who described it as a landmark in collaboration amongst groups holding very diverse opinions on a major environmental issue.

Following release of the report for public comment, the Commonwealth Government considered the recommendations of the report together with comments received. As a result, the Government decided to fund the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

New South Wales

The State has approximately 250 000 hectares of rainforest. The major forms are sub-tropical, dry, warm temperate and cool temperate. Much of the flora is descended from vegetation types present in Australia over many millions of years. Rainforest occurs in patches primarily along the east coast, and eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, with smaller and more isolated patches inland. The area occupied declines from north to south.

At the time of European settlement there X were about one million hectares of rainforest on land which is now New South Wales. Much was subsequently cleared for agriculture.

In the early part of this century the potential value of rainforests for timber production was recognised and some formal protection for, rainforest was provided. However, throughout this period, these rainforests were regarded as impovenished forms of tropical rainforest, with few non-timber values.

By the 1970's these perceptions had \mathcal{O} changed and the importance of New South Wales rainforest was recognised in its own right. In an historic decision in October 1982 the New South Wales Government -under the leadership of Neville Wran — adopted a rainforest policy which expedited the phasing out of general purpose logging and permanently protected several major areas of rainforest of high conservation significance in national parks and equivalent reserves. In January 1984 large additional reservations of land were announced. The overall result was an increase of over 200 percent in the area of rainforest formally protected. Land is (] specifically reserved for conservation purposes as national parks and nature reserves under the National Parks and Wildlife Act and as flora reserves under the Forestry Act.

In November 1985, on the recommendation of the New South Wales Government, the Commonwealth Government nominated a group of seven major areas of rainforest to the World Heritage List.

> over Photograph: Brindle Creek, Border Rangea by E. Slater Courtesy N.S.W, NPWS.





MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

NAPAWI

NEWS RELEASE

October 3, 1986

GAZETTAL OF BUDDEROO NATIONAL PARK

The Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr. Bob Carr, today announced the gazettal of the Budderoo National Park near Kiama.

Mr. Carr also announced that there would be a joint contribution of over \$1/2 million by the Federal and State Governments for immediate commencement of works in the new park.

He said the money from the Federal Government had been made available through the Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr. Barry Cohen, as part of the National Rainforest Conservation Programme.

"The 5,700 hectare Budderoo National Park incorporates the popular rainforest section of Minnamurra Falls.

"The park extends from the Minnamurra Falls area in the north, to Carrington Falls in the west and down to the southern escarpment of the Budderoo Plateau, overlooking the Kangaroo Valley.

"The Minnamurra Falls area provides the public with easy access to viewing rainforest remnants including large stands

of the famous red cedar.

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> "Near Carrington Falls the rare 'Grevillea rivularis' is found. This is the only known site for Grevillea rivularis in the wild in the world.

"The park also provides sanctuary for the ground parrot and eastern bristlebird. These species are listed as rare and endangered under the National Parks and Wildlife Act."

Mr. Carr said Budderoo National Park encompassed 20 kilometres of the Illawara escarpment. "This escarpment supports remnant rainforest areas and a number of rainforest species reach their southern boundary here.

"Budderoo National Park, when added to other local National Parks and Wildlife Service areas, now protects about 40% of the Illawarra escarpment from Wollongong to Ulladulla."

Mr. Carr said the Budderoo plateau is covered mostly by open eucalypt forest and heathland. Wildlife in the area included swamp wallabies, wombats, long-nosed bandicoots, long-nosed potoroos, lyre-birds and eastern whipbirds.

"Until today Kiama Council administered and maintained the Minnamurra Falls area. I commend the Council for its trusteeship, commitment and far-sightedness in safeguarding

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this area for the enjoyment of future generations.

"Kiama Council always recognised that the Minnamurra rainforest is everyone's responsibility, not just the ratepayers of Kiama.

"That is why this Government agreed not only to assume responsibility for this area, but to provide the necessary funds and staff to maintain the rainforest."

At Minnamurra Falls today Mr. Carr announced that due to the importance of this area to the people of Australia the Federal Government from the National Rainforest Conservation Programme had given \$170,000 for a Minnamurra Rainforest Centre and the upgrading of facilities in the Minnamurra Falls section of the park.

"The National Parks and Wildlife Service also has committed \$400,000 for works in Budderoo National Park - with about \$100,000 being earmarked for facilities at Minnamurra Falls."

"This gives a grand total of over \$1/2 million, or about \$570,000, to be spent in Budderoo National Park this financial year on the Rainforest Centre with an interpretive display, rainforest regeneration, upgrading of existing walking tracks throughout the park, leaflets on the Minnamurra rainforest and on the park generally."

Media enquiries: Berkeley Wiles (02) 237 6925



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Budderoo National Park

National Parks & Wildlife Service

Information Sheet No. 1

Access and Facilities

Budderoo National Park is readily accessible from either the coast (Kiama) or from the tablelands (Robertson - Moss Vale). As the park includes several long established public use areas, facilities are available in those sections. Additional facilities will be installed as management planning for the park progresses.

Minnamurra Falls

<u>Facilities</u>: Rainforest walks, with waterfall, picnic facilities, kiosk.

<u>Access</u>: From Kiama, take the Jamberoo Road and then follow signposting to Minnamurra Falls. Distance is about 13 kilometres from Kiama. An entrance fee is charged.

Jamberoo - Robertson Road

The Jamberoo - Robertson road traverses Budderoo National Park for a distance of some 5 kilometres. Motorists using this road will see the extensive treeless sedgelands and heathlands which characterise much of the plateau surface of Budderoo National Park and the adjoining Barren Grounds Nature Reserve.

As the road approaches the eastern (Kiama) edge of the Budderoo Plateau, there are glimpses of the coastal plain and foothills hundreds of metres below.

A small parking area 50 metres off the eastern side of the road provides access to an excellent lookout on the cliff -top.

Carrington Falls

Facilities: Prior to incorporation into the Budderoo National Park, Carrington Falls was managed by a trust of local residents. With limited funds and much voluntary work the trust has provided walking tracks, extensive safety rails, lookouts, toilets and picnic areas.

> Several lookouts provide excellent views of the spectacular 50 metre high Carrington Falls on the Kangaroo River.

Budderoo National Park

National Parks & Wildlife Service

Access:

For access, turn-off the Jamberoo - Robertson Road about 8 kilometres east of Robertson where the access road is signposted. Follow the unsealed road to a Y section. The right fork takes you to one of the picnic areas. If you take the left fork, follow it until it crosses the river and take the right turn to another picnic area (Thomas's Place) with connecting walking trails to a series of lookouts.

Gerringong Falls

No facilities.

Due to irresponsible use of off road vehicles, the track to Gerringong Falls is badly damaged and is not accessible to conventional vehicles. The off-road use of vehicles in Budderoo National Park is illegal.

Barren Grounds Bird Observatory

Although just outside the park, the Bird Observatory in Barren Grounds Nature Reserve is accessible of the Jamberoo -Robertson road adjacent to Budderoo National Park. From Jamberoo, turn left at the signpost at the top of Jamberoo Pass.

Fire Management

In the past Budderoo Plateau has experienced a high incidence of fires which have mainly come from neighbouring properties. The Service's policy will be to reduce the number of wild fires. To achieve this the Service will liaise with property owners and bush fire control authorities to develop a co-operative prescribed burning and track maintenance programme which will create buffer strips between developed (high risk) aras and the Park.

Enquiries:

Any enquiries regarding the park should be directed to:

National Parks & Wildlife Service Superintendent Nowra District 1st Floor Housing Commission Building 24 Berry Street P.O. Box 707 NOWRA 2540

PHONE: (044) 219969

Budderoo National Park

National Parks & Wildlife Service

Information Sheet No. 2

Land Purchase and Reservation

1. <u>Initial Reservation</u>

The initial reservation of Budderoo National Park comprises:

- available vacant Crown land
- reserved Crown land (the greater part of Carrington Falls Reserve and Minnamurra Falls Reserve)
- freehold land purchased by negotiation by National Parks & Wildlife Service. (Pacific City lands on plateau)

2. <u>Permissive Occupancies</u>

Reservation as national park will not immediately affect the continuation of any Permissive Occupancies. The policy of the National Parks & Wildlife Service is to eliminate the grazing of domestic stock on national parks. Any Permissive Occupancies for grazing in existence at the date of reservation of the national park will be permitted to continue in co-operation with the holder until arrangements can be made to remove stock.

3. Policy on In-holdings

The initial reservation of Budderoo National Park will surround several small freehold properties.

In the case of the undeveloped freehold inholding below Carrington Falls (portion 156 Parish Wallaya) the Service would propose to acquire the property by negotiation. The owners are in contact with the Service.

In the case of the two developed in-holdings on the Budderoo Track, there are no current proposals by the Service to acquire these lands. These properties will continue to enjoy access rights along the Budderoo Track.

Budderoo National Park

National Parks

4. <u>Possible future land purchases</u>

Whilst there are no current proposals for acquisition of freehold lands on the escarpment, the Service would be interested in considering any offers of sale for undeveloped land on the immediate eastern or southern escarpment of the Budderoo. Purchase of any freehold land for inclusion in the park will be by way of negotiation based on current market value as assessed by a qualified valuer.

Enquiries:

Any enquiries regarding the park should be directed to:

National Parks & Wildlife Service Nowra District National Parks & Wildlife SErvice 1st Floor Housing Commission Building 24 Berry Street PO Box 707 NOWRA 2540

Phone (044) 219969 -





NEWS RELEASE MINISTER FOR ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

3 OCTOBER, 1986

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTER FOR ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT AND THE NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT.

NATIONAL RAINFOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NEW SOUTH WALES

The Commonwealth Minister for Arts, Heritage and Environment, Mr Barry Cohen, and the New South Wales Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr. Bob Carr, announced today approximately \$2.6 million would be spent in 1986/87 on rainforest conservation in New South Wales as part of the National Rainforest Conservation Program.

The announcement was made today at the launch of the New South Wales component of the National Program at Minnamurra Reserve, a popular rainforest area near Kiama. The Commonwealth Government has allocated \$7 million this financial year to the National Program.

The Ministers said that the New South Wales Program integrated a wide range of projects to be supported jointly by both Governments. These include the acquisition of significant areas of privately owned rainforest for inclusion in national parks and reserves; planning and management for parks and reserves; provision of interpretive and visitor facilities; tourism studies; research and survey. The co-operative program will guarantee the conservation and management of the full range of rainforest types and values in the State.

A schedule of the projects to be undertaken and a map showing locations of projects are attached.

Mr. Carr said that the program will enable New South Wales to consolidate its already impressive rainforest conservation achievements.

Mr. Cohen said that the agreement between the two Governments was clear evidence that the co-operative approach to rainforest conservation can deliver substantial benefits. He looked forward to other States, particularly Queensland, sharing in the benefits of the National Rainforest Conservation Program.
NATIONAL RAINPOREST CONSERVATION PROGRAM - NEW SOUTH WALES

Schedule of Projects 1986/87

Planning and management

Estimated Expenditure
(86/87)

140,000

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1.	Management plan - Werrikimbe National Park	20,000
2.	Management plan - Big Scrub remnants	30,000
3.	Rehabilitation of Big Scrub remnants	20,000
4.	Rehabilitation of rainforest at Seal Rocks, north of Newcastle	20,000
5.	Rehabilitation of Brunswick Heads Nature Reserve, north east of Lismore	40,000
6.	Vine eradication, Coocumbac Island, Taree	10,000

Visitor facilities

7.	Bar Mountain walking track, Border Ranges.	60,000
8.	Coombadjha walking track, Washpool National Park	40,000
9.	Minnamurra Falls walking track	40,000
10.	Forbes River walking track, Werrikimbe National Park	10,000
11.	Resource survey and development, Strickland State Forest, near Gosford	25,000
12.	Interpretive and visitor facilities, various State Forests	40,000
13.	Visitor facilities, Washpool National Park	. 20,000
		235,000

4.	New England/Dorrigo regional tourism study	10,000
		10,000
Rese	arch and survey	
15.	Conservation planning for rare plants of Tweed volcano region, near Lismore	10,000
16.	Tweed volcano region flora and fauna survey	10,000
		20,000
Publ	ic information and interpretation	
17.	Rainforest Ecology Centre, Sea Acres Nature Reserve, Port Macquarie	250,000
18.	Minnamurra Rainforest Centre	150,000
19.	Rainforest Interpretive Centre, Dorrigo National Park	50,000
20.	Rainforest Interpretive Centre, Cappers Gully, Gosford	80,000
21.	Outdoor interprotivo panels, Victoria Park Nature Reserve, near Lismore, and Werrikimbe National Park	30,000
22.	Littoral rainforest rehabilitation handbook	20,000
23.	Identification guide to NSW rainforest trees	30,000
24.	Publication of rainforest inventory for NSW	30,000
		640,000

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Land acquisition

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25.	Acquisition	of	private rainforested land for	
	inclusion	in	national parks and reserves	1,600,000

Total Estimated Expenditure for 1986/87

\$2,645,000

Location of Projects for 1986/87

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23 MAY 1986



85/1002

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

NEW SOUTH WALES

TELEPHONE: (02) 2 0576 TELEX: AA121269 TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: MANIPRETE STATE OFFICE BLOCK MACQUARIE STREET SYDNEY, N.S.W. 2000

2 1 MAY 1986

Dear Ms. Messer,

The Acting Premier has asked me to let you know that he has received your letter of 7th May on behalf of the Nature Conservation Council concerning rainforest logging.

Mr. Mulock has taken the matter up with the Minister for Natural Resources and you will be further advised as early as practicable.

Yours faithfully,

Ms. J. Messer, Chairperson, Nature Conservation Council of New South Wales, Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue, SURRY HILLS. 2010 02 7th May, 1986

The Hon. N.K. Wran, Q.C.,M.P., Premier of New South Wales, State Office Block, Phillip Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr Wran,

Re: Continued Rainforest Logging

Your government's historic 1982 decision to conserve large areas of the state's remaining rainforests was applauded by conservationists everywhere, and rightly hailed as a landmark for nature conservation in Australia.

Press reports at the time (e.g. Northern Star, 27.10.82) indicated that the New South Wales Cabinet decision to end rainforest logging would be undertaken by an 'almost immediate' cessation of substantial rainforest logging, and by a phasing out 'as quickly as possible' of continued rainforest logging.

Three and a half years later, rainforest logging is still proceeding, as for example, in the Ewinger State Forest, where we understand rainforest trees are being cut for use in the new federal Parliament House.

We are writing now to request information as to when all rainforest logging inherent in the government's 1982 decision will have ceased. We would like an indication of how much longer the phasing out 'as quickly as possible'will will continue.

The Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. consideres a reaffirmation, in terms of specific timing, of the government's decision to phase out rainforest logging is very appropriate in the wake of recent timber industry and political pressure to resume such logging on the New South Wales' north coast.

Yours sincerely

Judy Messer CHAIRPERSON



NEW SOUTH WALES

MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

23-33 BRIDGE STREET SYDNEY 2000

F.784 2 6 MAY 1985

Ms. Judy Messer, Chairperson, The Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W., Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue, SURRY HILLS. N.S.W. 2010. 02.

29 MAY 1986

Dear Ms. Messer,

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter requesting a review of classification of Forest types.

I shall be in touch with you again in regard to this matter as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

ohn Aquilina

8th May, 1986

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The Hon. J Aquilina, M.P., Minister for Natural Resources, Department of Lands, Bridge Street, SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr Aquilina,

Re: Classification of Forest Types

The Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. requests you to implement a substantive review of classification of Forest types.

In the past, forest vegetation has been classified in a simplistic way by Forestry Commission officers accooding to its commercial timber content, whereas what is needed is a botanically correct description of plant communities.

Our concer for correct forest type classification arises because of the possibility of rainforest logging proceeding because of inappropriate classifications. The government's historic 1982 decision for rainforest conservation, which included the rainforests of the Ternia Creek Basin, has been hailed in Australia and internationally as a landmark for nature conservation. The Terania Creek Basin rainforests are now included in the World Heritage List Nomination, yet they were classified by the Forestry Commission as: Type 36 Moist Black_butt and Type 53 Inland Brush Box, and as such were proposed for logging. In those forest types the hardwoods appear as emergent trees distributed irregularly among a well develoed rainforest understorey.

Dr. L.J. Webb, in association with C.S.I.R.O. researchers Dr. J.G. Tracey and Dr. W.T. Williams, has done considerable work on the classification of Australia's rainforests, according to both structure and floristics (species composition). We submit that such botanically correct classifications should be adopted in relation to management of the state's forests, and particularly its rainforests.

We would be very pleased to have your advice as to the current scheme of forest type classification being used in the Forestry Commission's management of the state's forests, and the prospects for change, if necessary, to a botanically correct classification scheme of plant communities.

Yours sincerely,

Judy Messer CHAIRPERSON



27 MAY 1986

NEW SOUTH WALES MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT AND MINISTER FOR CONSUMER AFFAIRS

2 2 MAY 1986

Ms. J. Messner, Chairperson, Nature Conservation Council of NSW, Level 1, 55-57 Wentworth Avenue, SURRY HILLS NSW 2010 02

Dear Ms. Messper,

The Minister has asked me to reply to your recent correspondence concerning forestry management.

The matters you have raised are presently under consideration and he will write to you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

CRIPPS

Executive Assistant

7th May, 1986

The Hon. R.J. Carr, M.P., Minister for Planning and Environment, 1 Oxford Street, DARLINGHURST NSW 2010

Dear Mr Carr,

Re: Forestry Management for Sustained Yield

As Minister for Planning and Environment you have been justifiably proud of the New South Wales government's historic 1982 decision for rainforest conservation.

In announcing its Policy on Rainforests in October 1982, the government reaffirmed the principle of sustained yield in the management of hardwood resources in the Forestry management areas affected by the new rainforest parks and reserves. Alternative strategies for timber supply were detailed in the Department of Environment and Planning's 1982 and 1984 publications on the N.S.W. Government Rainforest Policy.

In 1981 conservationists felt vindicated in their alarm over Forestry Commission mismanagement of the state's timber resource when comments by Forestry Commissioner Dr. W Gentle indicated that over-cutting of forests and breaches of erosion nutigation conditions were definitely occurring in the Casino, Grafton and Eden regions. A copy of Commissioner Gentle's statements as reported in the Northern Star of 15.9.81 is attached.

We are writing to you at this time to ask you, as Minister for Planning and Environment, to ascertain what improvements there have been in Forestry Commission management, since 1981 in the Casino, Grafton and Eden regions. Based on Commissioner Gentle's remarks, improvements were sorely needed in the areas of:

- logging practices as they affect soil conservation and stream protection;
- 2) quotas and cutting which had led to overcutting on a massive scale relative to the sustained yield level.

We believe you will be vitally interested in the continuing management of the State's rainforests which are still being logged, and in hardwood forests which are being cut to provide alternative timber sources as part of the government's Rainforest Policy. Your recent action in halting rainforest logging on private land, which we commended, has certainly demonstrated your concern. We trust that you will be able to investigate whether environmental safeguards are being observed and effectively policed in timber cutting practices in the State's forests, and provide us with the results of your investigations.

Yours sincerely,

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Judy Messer CHAIRPERSON

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Encl. Press dipping, Nanthern Star, 15/9/81.



The document is a transcript of an address to senior officers of the senior officers of the sydney by the newly-appointed Forestry Com-missioner. Jor. W. Gentle speech relaxed to The refers to over-cutting of forests, breaches of trais by filing of trees best forests, breaches of trais refers to over-cutting of forests, breaches of trais refers to over-cutting of forests, breaches of trais refers to over-cutting to the extrast of the Systems, and says that the Commission has been Referring to the Casino, Grafton and Eden referson. Dr. Gentle said: "I am only mentioning these three regions because they are three where I can gigtt. "So a very big im-provement overall by every one has to be made because those are the grounds on which (and the grounds on which) we can be pulled into the Lands and Environment Court: The grounds are that we are breaching the law, which we are doing." "Conditions breached" "He said that during an inspection of one area there had been 'no doubt in anyone's mind but that the standard erosion mi-bing breached, and ser-iously, almost all the they say, Conservationists confirms same other n ide -IF Clain. At Grafton the 6. day, we pulled up on top or a little bridge over a ter -om: About four metres / About four metres / in stream you coul/ the heads of for 'ng in the Dr. Genile said there had been 'a hardening line towards over-cuting, par-ticularly in the past year'. "We have had too many of our big management areas where the data and statistics that come out of the management planning division indicate without a doub that they are being over-cut." he said. He - said the statistics might not be completely the n lying in "byiously p SIS. "If you in t "That creek I inspected about t carlier and fo missed by the M charge of the So vation Service fr He said the statistics might not be completely accurate, adding. They within plus or minus 10 per cent — but when you minus 100 per cent, at our tevel here, there is absolu-the fact that something has got to be pulled back closer to where 'in-line' is. we take out ing what those moditions are," ment now was being r of the smaller trees in North Coast eucalypt understand that were Hardening 5 2 cam you co i heads of for ng in the way no any way in any way standard Gentle and fortunately by the Minister in of the Soil Conser-Service from which c our line in decid-c our line in decid-those miligation nat those miligation 5 r metres down-of four trees all the water, fairly the water, fairly the tin conformi-way with what and conditions the field d that the regarded line Ľ. Lismore in Part ad been wo weeks rtunately inister in Consering made ing in the alypt ford log i other 1 top of 1 creek. ; are

> Forestry chief's stand 'welcomed'

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"He accused them of disregarding habitually their own standards and guidelines in management of the forest."

'Approach welcomed' Environmental activists made it clear that their criticism was not directed at Dr. Gentle, whose approach to ensuring that the Commission's actions matched its words, was welcomed.

But they regarded the document as strong sup-port for statements they had made in the past that the Commission was not. in fact, properly policing its stated policies.

its stated policies. They sold that distribu-tion of the document would have political im-plications for the Commis-sion and members of Par-liament who had relied on its public statements. Mr. Huxley said: "Not only does it expose inef-ficiency and dishonesty in the Forestry Commission, it makes nonsense of the uneritical support of the Commission by some poli-ticians.

Commission of some part ticians. "Mr. Don Day and Mr. Bruce Duncan continually are reassuring us that our forests are in good hands, and that the Commission is doing a fine job of

management," Mr. Hux-leysaid. Dr. Gentle was contact-ed by The Northern Star late last week when the extracts of the speech became available.

He said he had not been aware that the document had gone beyond senior officers of the commission, or that extracts were about to be circulated. Personal opinion

"It was an entirely in-house meeting to give senior officers my views, and to tell them that a new era was beginning." he --id

era was beginning." ne said. "It is not an efficial document; it is personal opinion." He said it had been an off-the-cuff speech in which he had indicated to senior officers the line they should be following. Dr. Cocale immediately

Dr. Gentle immediately offered to make available to The Northern Star a complete transcript of his speech. The document was

delivered late yesterday,

An examination showed that the extracts distribut-ed by the conservation groups had been accurate, although the connects on them and the context in which they had been which they had been placed was disputed by commission officers.

Dr. Gentle was involved yesterday with duties con-nected with a visit to Sydney of the head of the United States Forest Service.

Officials of the commission said he would reply later this week to the comments of environmen-tal groups.

Officials said they were concerned about the 'under-hand manner in which the document had been leaked and selectively quoted'.

quoted". They said some of Mr. Hualey's assertions had no basis in fact. In other cases they attempted to make it appear that Dr. Gentle was talking about rainfor-est logging when he was talking about the commis-sion's operations in gener-al.

sion's operations in gener-al. Officials said one of the purposes of his speech had been to explain the effects of the new Environmental Planning and Assessment Act which came into operation in September, last year.

This had affected all other organisations in-volved in development, as well as the commission.

The Northern Star will publish a fuller report of Dr. Gentle's speech and his reply to comments on it later this week. By = STAFF REPORTER the stuff that is marginal right now, because it is too small, is going to be the Rolls-Royce in 10 years time, you have also missed the point. the r

A spokesman for the Rainforest Information Centre, Mr. I. Huxtey, yesterday claimed that the contents would 'have far-reaching effects on the functions of the Forestry Commission.

confidential

Forestry

Commission

document which

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"The conservation movement has been vin-didated in its action to protect our last remaining rainforest stands," Mr. Huxley said. Commission "The

"Dr. G officers of agement printed ov forests by 851. Continued

r. Gentle accused his rts of setting man-tent plans which per-d over-cutting of the ts by up to 100 per PS.

'dishonesty marginal logs 10 years ago now are Rolts-Royces in the chain going into the sawmill, you have missed the whole point." he said "Similarly, if you don't project your thinking 10 years ahead and say that distributing and ng extracts from mismanagement' S a top-level

Mr. Carr our forests have been systematically abused since white man arrived; even up to 1981 proof exists of overcutting, mal practice and improper management. Will you act to ensure the Commission and the logging companies never again steal our childrens natural heritage?

Note: The Forestry Commission proposed logging in the Rainforests of the now World Heritage Nominated Térania Creek Basin as forest types Moist Blackbutt and Inland Brush Box!

For the land 111.1 J.R. CORKILL SECRETARY

 Attached: *Extract from N.C.C.C. Submission to Terania Creek Inquiry.
 *Extract from The Northern Star, 15-9-81

C.C. Mr. Wran,

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Mr. Aquilina,

Extrat from the North Coast Conservation Councils' Submission to the Inquiry into Proposed Logging of Terania Creek <u>March 1980</u> prepared by Dr. P. den Exter.

3.1 Description of Forest Type

It is an extreme simplification on the part of the Forestry Commission to describe the proposed logging areas as containing "hardwood stands" when in reality the hardwoods (i.e. brush box) occur as emergent trees distributed irregularly among a well developed rainforest understorey.

Floyd has described the brush box in this situation as comprising the third stage in an ecological succession toward rainforest. The rainforest understorey represents an advanced fourth stage of succession.⁴.

Similar evaluations of this forest type have been made by J. Williams, Senior Lecturer in Botany at the University of New England in a submission to this Inquiry and by Dr. L.J. Webb⁵, a leading world authority on rainforest ecology.

Floyd in his description of the Rainforest of Terania Creek Basin describes the Brush box as occurring in the Coachwood and Brush box rainforest types, not in a hardwood forest type. Of the Brush box type, he says "However, much of the Brush box type (mauve) consists of very large trees with a well developed coachwood rainforest beneath" (emphasis added). It is Floyd's opinion, supported by Webb, that this forest type is in an advanced stage of succession toward a climax coachwood rainforest. Disturbance of the forest, either naturally or by man, could delay the ultimate succession to rainforest. Floyd estimates that, without disturbance, it may take 300 years for coachwood to reach maturity. Experience elsewhere on the North Coast has shown that coachwood forests are largely intolerant of disturbance and suffer from crown dieback following canopy opening resulting from all but the lightest logging.

<u>Terania Creek Logging - Background</u>, P. 4 & 5.
 Floyd, A.G. 1977 "Regeneration" in <u>Parks & Wildlife</u>, Vol.2, No.1, P.51
 Webb, L.J. 1959 <u>Journal of Ecology</u>, Vol.47



THE BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE

88A Keen Street, Lismore 2480. Phone (066) 21 3278

7-2-86

The Editor, The Sydney Morning Herald, Jones Street, ULTIMO. N.S.W. 2000

Dear Sir,

The nomination of our now internationally famous rainforests for World Heritage Listing, vindicates those envisioned people who fought for the Terania Creek and Mt. Nardi rainforests. Now, at last, the 'radical' views of those dedicated protesters have been accepted globally and are acknowledged as valid and accurate by the international community. Put simply, we were right!

There remains however, many questions which went unanswered in the hysteria of the fight to save these NSW rainforests, and some which have since arisen. Please allow me to pose those questions through your papers columns, and request a response to what endures as a matter of public concern.

What, apart from Parliament House construction, are the rainforest timbers used for? What timbers and what volumes are required for these uses? Which, if any, of these uses might be deemed indulgent, wasteful or essential? What rainforest timbers which were once harvested are now commercially (botanically?) extinct?

Given the botanical evidence that suggests that disturbed rainforest does not naturally regenerate, but simplifies to moist eucalypt/hardwood forest, how many hectares of logged rainforest have been re-planted and are managed to ensure the regeneration of the species which were harvested? How many seedlings is it necessary to replant to ensure the survival and eventual maturation of one tree, to say, 100 years? 250 years? Of the reforestation exercises that have occurred, what area has been replanted with native species?, in a single species crop? in a mixed species crop? What are the comparative values of these two techniques? Following the disclosure in 1981 by Dr. Wal Gentle of the NSW Forestry Commission, that the Commission was 'breaching the law' and that 'a very big improvement overall by every-one has to be made' the community has a right to know;

What disciplinary action has been forthcoming to those logging operations and Commission employes responsible for the breaching of the law? What staff changes, inservice courses, or policy amendments have been effected since this disclosure in 1981? Have the employees of The Commission and the staff of the logging companies been thoroughly educated as to the correct and legally accepted logging practice? How?

In view of the claims that Rainforest Preservation will cause job losses, who will fairly substantiate these claims? Who will deny that in the last 25 years the take-overs and absorptions of small, local economic mills, operating in and around the forests, has lead to big Companies with bigger mills, small total staff and diseconomics of scale!?

Who can explain the numbers of logging 'contractors' touting for work as distinct from labourers securely employed by one mill to meet its needs? Further, who will explain the impact on timber industry jobs of new technologies such as automated mills with power-fed benches, multiple saw systems, chain saws, caterpillar tractors, new improved articulated timber jinkers and hydraulic log-loaders?

Penultimately, how do North Coast mill owners justify their continued clamours for more rainforest timbers, given the history of forest abuse through continued overcutting and when an inspection of their timber yards reveals they are jammed full of millions of cubic metres of unsawn logs and huge stacks of sawn timber?

Finally, has the whole community benefitted from the wise and judicious use of our limited natural resources, or has the whole North Coast logging industry been a 'get-in-quick' operation for a few pushy entrepeneurs?

Until and unless these questions and any subsequent questions have been fully and openly answered to the satisfaction of the community, the greedy demands of the logging industry must be regarded with real suspicion.

Lets stop the distortions and histrionics, unencumbered facts and straight forward answers are needed before the 'industry' and its lackeys can command the credible and elevated status they so obviously covet.

J.R. CORKILL Conkill.

SECRETARY BIG SCRUB ENVIRONMENT CENTRE.



Forest Research CSIRO

With **Compliments**

02 APR 1986

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CSIRO

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Division of Forest Research

Banks Street, Yarratumla, Canberra, A.C.T. Australia

In reply please quote:

A Division of the Institute of Biological Resources

P.O. Box 4008, Queen Victoria Terrace, A.C.T. 2600 Australia Telephone (062) 81 8211 Telex 62751

OB 103

CSIRO Forest Research Think Tank:

The Management of Rainforests and their Margins

Cairns University Centre 20/21 March, 1985

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The DFR Think Tank series aims to set up discussions between CSIRO researchers and those who use (or could use) their research results.

The first Think Tank will involve discussions between CSIRO and those who manage rainforests or who have to make decisions affecting the management of rainforests.

We would like to hear about the type of decisions made, the reasons for them, and how they are made. We will provide information on the research we have done and are doing at CSIRO Atherton, and the discussions should lead to clear indications of the kind of research required and how the information arising from it should be transmitted. It may be that participants do not think research is needed at all. This point of view ought to be explored. We would like to see all points of view about rainforest management presented without argument or acrimony. Major points emerging from the discussions will be listed, developed and an agreed document produced.

The meeting will be chaired by Dr Joe Landsberg, Chief of the Division of Forest Research.

Program : (Times are approximate)

Day 1

- 9.15 10.30: Invited participants to outline the decisions they make, procedures used, information used and needed, how the information is obtained. Short discussion will follow each presentation, mainly confined to clarification and expansion of points made.
- 10.30 11.am: Coffee/tea

11 – 12.30: Continue presentations and discussions.

12.30 - 13.30: Lunch

13.30 - 15.00: Continue presentations and discussions; CSIRO personnel from Atherton to outline their research and opinions.

- 15.00 15.30: Coffee/tea
- 15.30 17.00: Return to points made earlier in light of CSIRO presentations. Discuss research and information needs.

Evening: Participants' dinner. DFR Communications group to draft document summarizing the day's discussions.

Day 2

Work through draft document, amend, expand.

For the remainder of the day, for those interested, a visit to CSIRO Tropical Forest Research Centre at Atherton can be arranged.

The agreed document will be tidied up at DFR and circulated for comment during the week. Final version will be distributed to participants. Copies of the report of the 'Think Tank' on bushfire research held at CSIRO on 23-25 May 1984 are attached as an example of format.

22 February 1985

Guidelines

We will try to develop areas for discussion using these questions:

What kinds of decisions are made at

- . local level
- state level
- . federal level

on

- rainforest management
- . rainforest conservation.

What kinds of information are used/needed by decision makers?

Are research developments and results taken into account in these? How?

Could research developments and results be made more accessible to decision makers?

How? (e.g. should scientific results be "translated"? If so, by whom?)

Are there new research directions needed? What are they? Why would they be important to the decision-making process?

NCC NO



MINISTER FOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT

NEWS RELEASE

15th January, 1986

UNESCO ADVISER TO VISIT NEW SOUTH WALES RAINFORESTS

The Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr Bob Carr, today announced that an adviser to UNESCO will visit New South Wales rainforests next week to assess their nomination by the New South Wales Government for World Heritage Listing.

The UNESCO adviser is Dr James Thorsell, Executive Officer, Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Mr Carr said this was another step in the process of obtaining World Heritage Listing for the 90,000 hectares of the New South Wales rainforest that the Wran Government resolved to conserve in 1982.

"That decision increased the area of rainforest managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service by almost 200% and created a string of new national parks.

"The Premier, who has since said this decision will be remembered in a hundred years time, moved in May 1984 to have the rainforests nominated for the World Heritage Listing established under the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage."

Mr Carr said two other New South Wales sites were already listed: Lord Howe Island and the Willandra Lakes Region. Three other Australian sites are listed: Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu National Park and the Western Tasmanian Wilderness National Parks. The World Heritage List also includes the Grand Canyon in the USA, great national parks such as Yellowstone (USA), Durmitor (Yugoslavia), Serengeti (Tanzania) and Sagarmatha (Nepal); the early hominid sites of Olduvai (Tanzania) and Omo and Awash (Ethiopia), the Pyramid fields of Egypt, the Roman amphitheatre of El Jem (Tunisia), Chartres Cathedral (France) and the Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci.

Mr Carr said the nomination was undertaken, by the Department of Environment and Planning. It comprised a 375 page illustrated report and 19 minute video. It was forwarded by the Commonwealth Government to UNESCO as the Federal Government is, the signatory to the Convention and only it can nominate areas. Federal Cabinet supported the nomination in June 1985.

Mr Carr said he already had preliminary discussions with Dr Thorsell and was a fident of the success of the nomination.

During his 12 day visit Dr Thorsell will accompany Mr Carr on a tour of a number of national parks with scientists of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Mr Carr said the seven nominated sites of inclusion on the list of New South Wales rainforest were the following:

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* Tweed Volcano Group of Border Range's National Park, Numinbah Nature Reserve, Limpinwood Nature Reserve, Mount Warning National Park, Nightcap National Park and Mount Nothofagus Flora Reserve.

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- Washpool/Gibraltar Range Group of Washpool National
 Park and Gibraltar Range National Park.
- * Coastal Group of Iluka Nature Reserve.
- New England Group of New England National Park,
 Dorrigo National Park and Mount Hyland Nature Reserve.
- * Hastings Group of Werrikimbe National Park, Mount
 Seaview Nature Reserve and Banda Banda Flora Reserve.
- -* Barrington Group of Barrington Tops National Park.
- * Southern Group of Mount Dromedary Flora Reserve.

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Enguiries:

Berkeley Wiles (02) 237 6925.

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Forestry - Rainforests

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GPO BOX 1252, CANBERRA, ACT 2601, TELEPHONE 467211, TELEX AA62960

18 FEB 1986

Ms Judy Messer Chairperson Nature Conservation Council of NSW 57 Wentworth Avenue SURRY HILLS NSW 2010

Dear Judy

The Minister has asked me to thank you for your telex concerning Commonwealth funding of rainforest conservation, and to reply on his behalf.

The Government will soon be considering Mr Cohen's proposals for rainforest conservation. As soon as the Government announces its decision on the matter, appropriate consultations will be held with the States.

Yours sincerely

Alizan McCusken

Alison McCusker Assistant Secretary Conservation Branch

15 February 1986

Forestry - Rainforest

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS, HERITAGE AND ENVIRONMENT



GPO BOX 1252, CANBERRA, ACT 2601, TELEPHONE 467211, TELEX AA62960

06 JAN 1986

Judy Messer Chairperson Nature Conservation Council of NSW 57 Wentworth Avenue SURRY HILLS NSW

Dear Ms Messer

The Minister has asked me to thank you for your comments on the report "Rainforest Conservation in Australia".

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Alison McCusker Assistant Secretary Conservation Branch

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20 December 1985