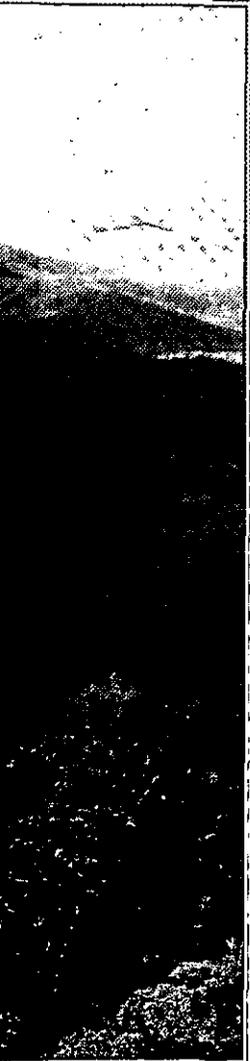


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t h e D P I

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accounting to the people

This Yearbook provides an account to the people of Queensland of the activities of the Department of Primary Industries Forest Service. The Yearbook includes a comprehensive summary of all major forestry activities. The Department of Primary Industries also produces a full Departmental Annual Report for Parliament with audited financial statements.

acts administered by DPI forest service

forestry act (1959)

An Act to provide for forest reservations, the management, silvicultural treatment and protection of State Forests and the sale and disposal of forest products and quarry material, the property of the Crown on State Forest, Timber Reserves and on other lands.

forestry regulation (1987).

sawmills licensing act (1936)

An Act to make provision for the stabilisation of the timber industry by the licensing of sawmills and veneer and plywood mills.

the sawmills licensing regulation (1965).

timber utilisation and marketing act (1987)

An Act to regulate:

- the sale and use of timber susceptible to lyctid borers;
- standards of seasoning for the sale and use of timber;
- standards of preservation and branding for preservative-treated timber.

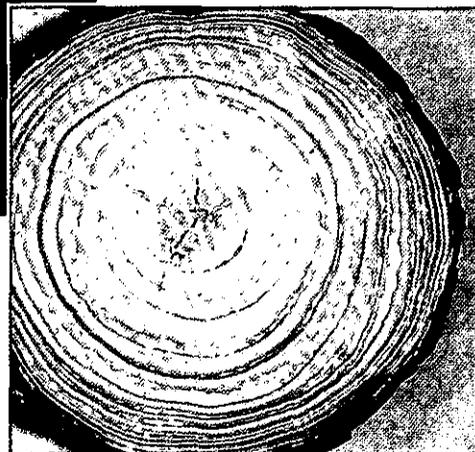
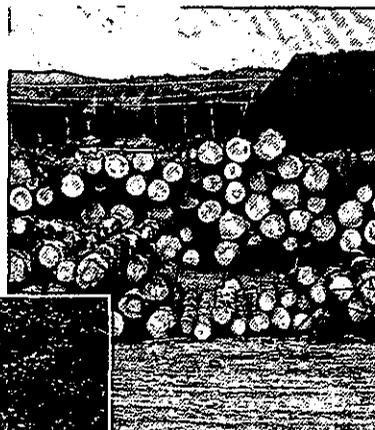
timber utilisation and marketing regulation (1987).

diseases in timber act (1975)

An Act to provide for the taking of measures for the extermination or the prevention or control of the dissemination of any disease in timber.

diseases in timber regulation (1979)





comparative highlights

	1991-92	1992-93
plantation wood sales	878 000 m ³	1 024 m ³
plantation revenue	\$33.9m	\$42.3m
native forest revenue/expenditure ratio	.86	.96
new areas of plantation established	2 885 ha	3 610 ha
quarry removals	2.2 m ³	2.8 m ³
state loan borrowing	\$8m	\$1.9m
accident frequency rate (lost time per million wk hrs)	61	51



executive director
norm clough
BSc (For) Dip. For.



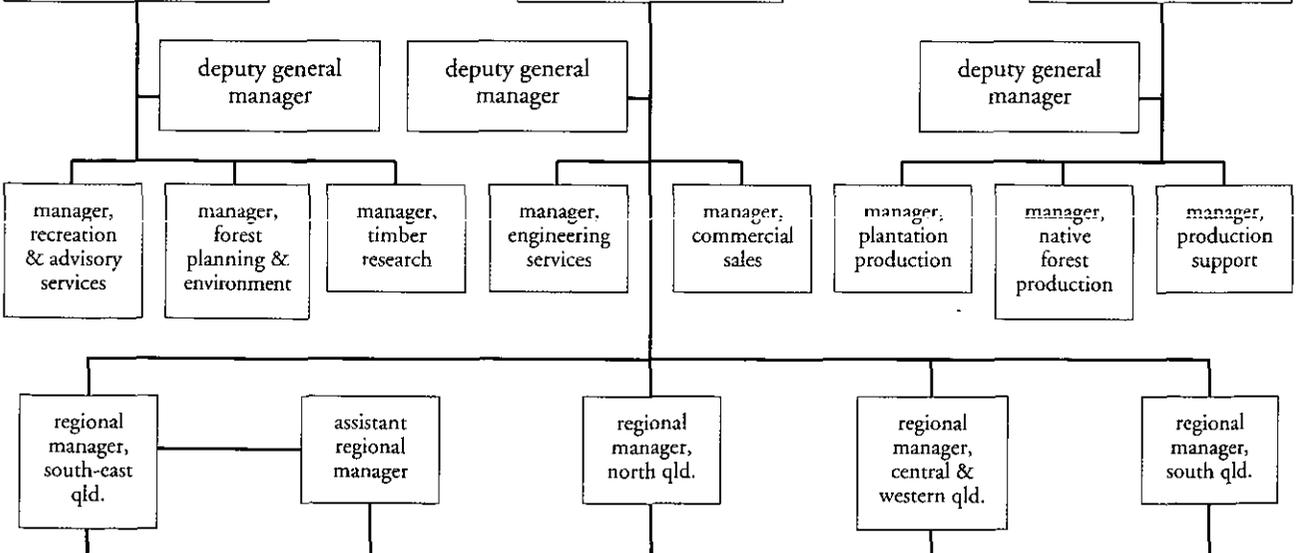
general manager, forest services
geoff johnson
BSc (For) Dip. For.



general manager, operations
john duus
BSc (For) Dip. For.



general manager, commercial production
tom just
BSc (For) Dip. For.



forest research institute
beerburrum district
imbil district
gympie district
maryborough district

brisbane district
maryborough district
yarraman district

atherton district
ingham district

rockhampton district

dalby district
roma district

e x e c u t i v e

d i r e c t o r ' s

m e s s a g e

The DPI Forest Service manages Queensland's State Forests, not only to provide for the community's current needs for timber, conservation, recreation and education, but also to provide for the needs of future generations.

It's a finely-tuned balancing act that must be constantly refined as the community's needs and attitudes change.

With over four million hectares of State Forests and Timber Reserves to care for, and with activities as diverse as timber production, tree-breeding research, forest recreation and road construction, the Forest Service is engaged in the complex, difficult but vitally important role of ensuring the optimum use and protection of one of this State's most valuable natural assets.

We accept the challenge, and strive always to fulfil our responsibility as custodian of Queensland's State Forests.

With eyes fixed firmly on a future which brings corporatisation of certain forestry functions, a massive increase in the availability of our softwood timber resource, exciting advancements in our international research reputation and continuing high demand, here and overseas, for our extension services and expertise, the DPI Forest Service proudly invites you to examine our achievements in 1992-93.



Norm Clough
Executive Director

r e g i o n s

South Region Districts -

Dalby (4) and Roma (12).

Central & West Region Districts -

Rockhampton (11).

North Region Districts -

Atherton (1) and Ingham (7).

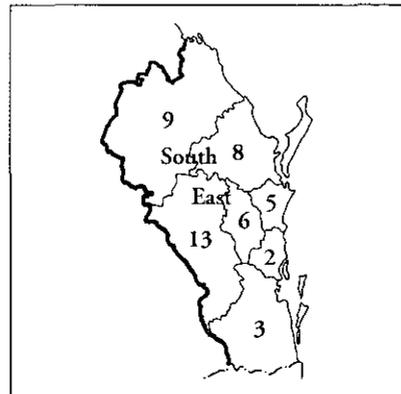
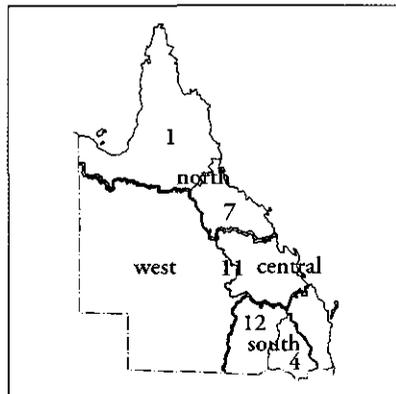
South-East Region Districts -

Beerburrum (2),

Brisbane (3), Gympie(5),

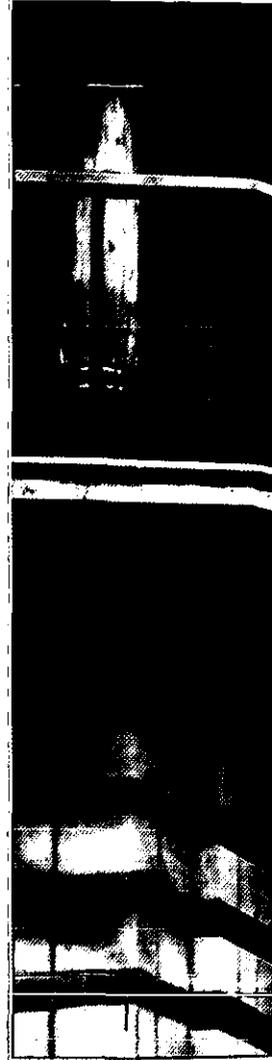
Imbil (6), Maryborough (8),

Monto (9) and Yarraman (13).

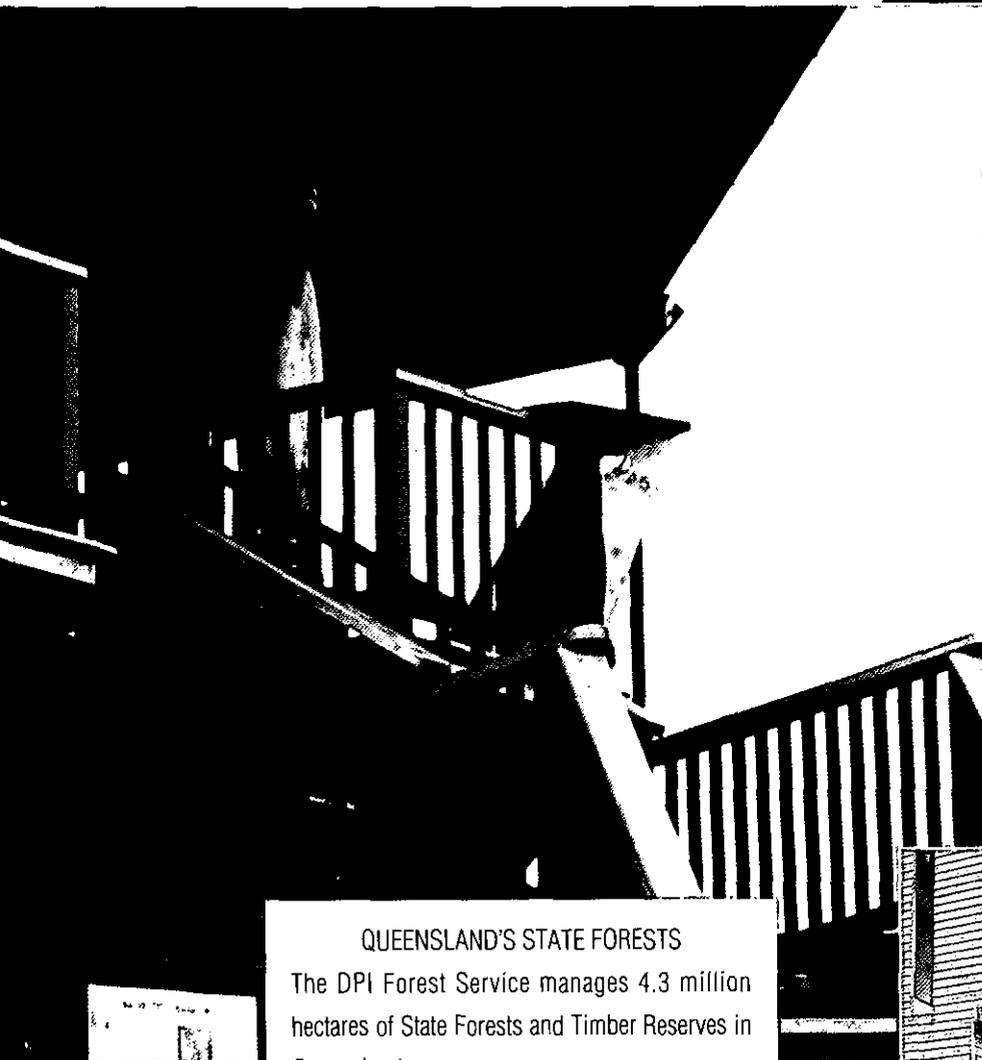
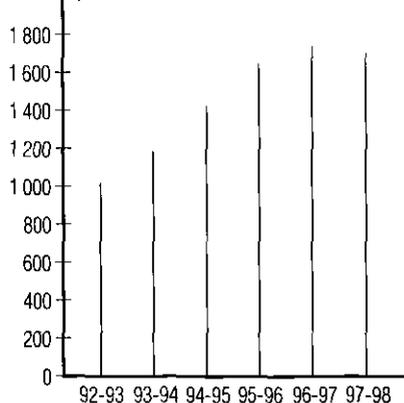


h i g h l i g h t s o f t h e y e a r

- In 1992-93 revenue from plantation operations exceeded expenditure for the first time, a landmark for the Forest Production Program. This result reflects both improved efficiency and enhanced revenue flow from the maturing plantation estate on Crown land. In line with this improvement in financial performance, DPI Forest Service State loan borrowings have decreased from \$25.7m in 1987-88 to \$1.9m in 1992-93.
- Evaluation of the Forest Production Program showed that Crown softwood plantations have successfully attracted efficient processing industries to the State's regional areas and have created substantial investment and employment opportunities. Industry investment in recent years was \$400m, with an annual turnover of \$500m and employment of 4 000 people. Further investments are foreshadowed as final crop harvesting expands.
- A 10 year marketing plan for Crown softwoods is being developed to take full advantage of the expanding market opportunities. A review of the Department's Softwood Plantation Strategy has provided key data for the marketing plan.
- Consultation with the timber industry, environment groups and relevant government agencies was undertaken to develop a policy for the sustainable management of Crown native forests. The resulting Greater Planning Certainty policy will provide a basis for effective land use planning, ecologically sustainable practices and secure agreements for the supply of wood to industry.
- During the year independent experts verified the scientific validity of Forest Service databases underpinning the environmental sustainability of native forest logging. While recommending some further enhancements, the consultants found that existing systems have been carefully and realistically designed to provide the information necessary for the sustainable management of Crown native forest wood production.
- The Conondale Range Strategic Plan was completed in conjunction with the Department of Environment and Heritage, the timber industry and conservation groups. The Plan evolved from the workings and recommendations of the Conondale Range Consultative Committee and provides strategic directions for the proper management of the natural resources of the Conondale Range area.
- More than 170 000 trees were planted on 267 hectares under the Community Rainforest Reforestation Program in a project that also provided employment for 50 young people through the Landcare and Environment Action Program. This joint initiative between the Department, north Queensland Local Councils and the Commonwealth Government has both commercial (valuable tropical timber resource) and environmental goals (improved water quality and reduced land degradation).
- Landholders planted more than 500 000 trees supplied through the Tree Assistance Scheme during the year, bringing the total planted since the scheme began in 1990-91 to 1.24 million. More than 4 000 rural landholders are now actively involved in tree planting programs to conserve natural resources, to provide windbreaks, shade and shelter for stock, and to rehabilitate degraded land.
- Two new interpretive facilities illustrating sound forest management were opened to the public. A boardwalk at Westridge Outlook (north-west of Brisbane) demonstrates principles of environmentally sustainable forest management. A lookout tower, which is also used as a forest fire-spotting tower and telecommunications base station, at Wildhorse Mountain (near Beerburum), demonstrates forest and wetlands management. This brings to four the number of purpose-built interpretive facilities for forest management developed by the DPI Forest Service.
- More than 1 000 people attended World Forestry Day celebrations at Bunyaville State Forest (north-west of Brisbane). They participated in forest management demonstrations which included fire control, nursery operations, flora and fauna identification and wood turning.
- Using a revolutionary new technique developed by Departmental staff, pine sawmills can now dry structural timber in about two hours compared with 7 to 12 hours using the current practice. The new drying schedule uses more efficient kilns, higher temperatures (up to 200°C) and increased air circulation (up to 10 m/second) and was developed in co-operation with a Maryborough timber company.



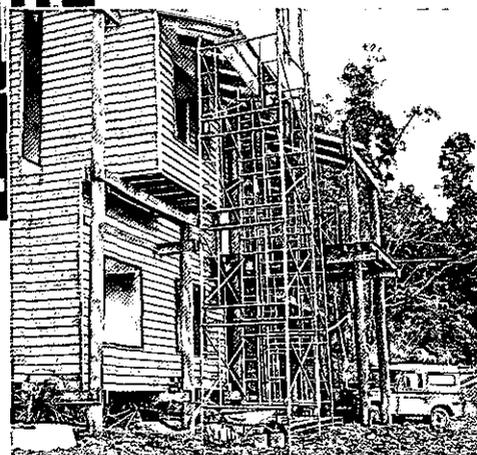
plantation timber removal forecasts

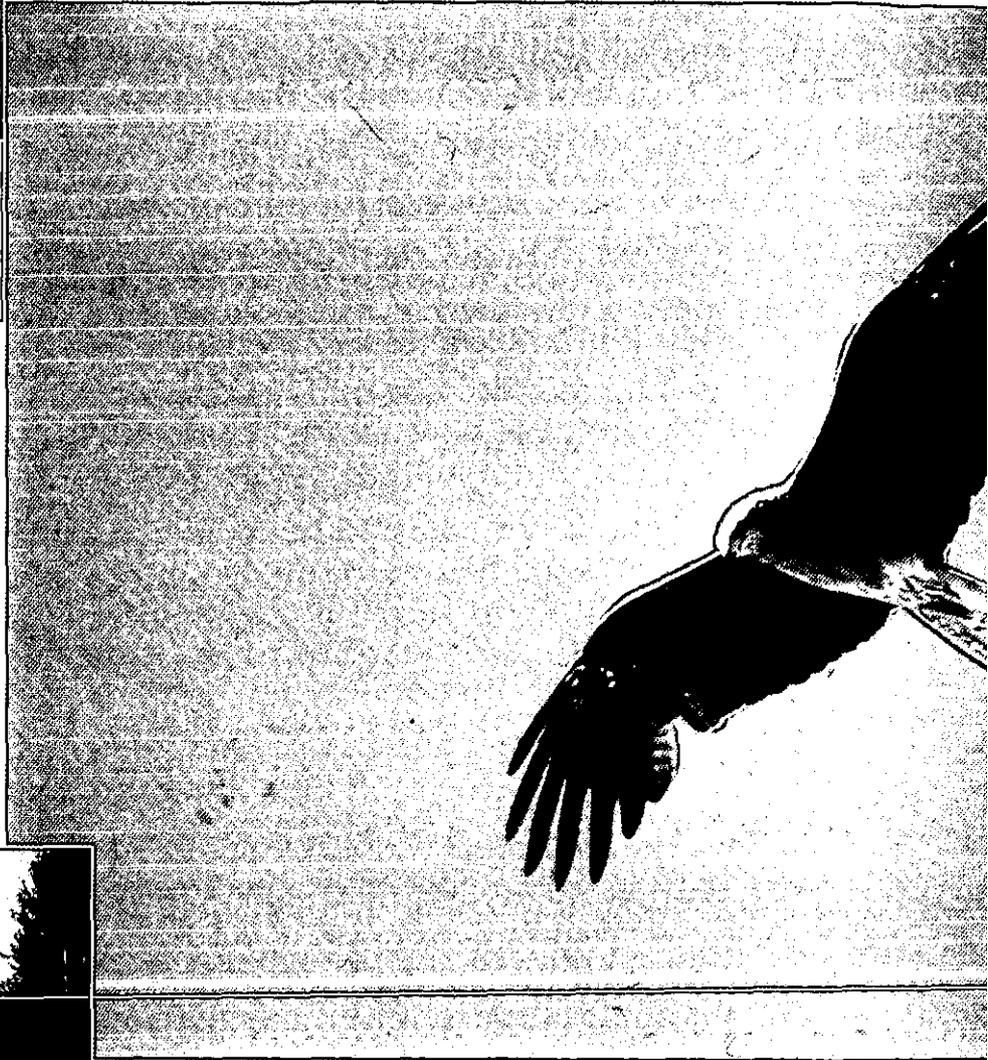
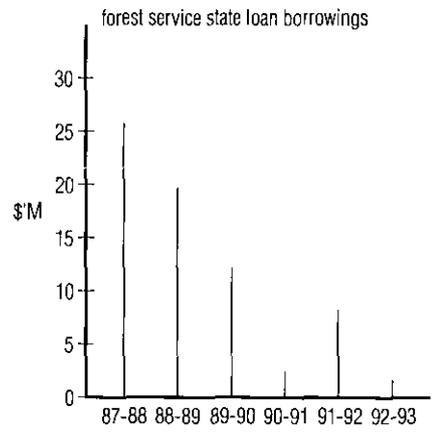


QUEENSLAND'S STATE FORESTS

The DPI Forest Service manages 4.3 million hectares of State Forests and Timber Reserves in Queensland.

Sustainable wood production is carried out on 1.8 million hectares or 42% of State Forests and Timber Reserves (including plantations which account for 4%). Another 12% is available for producing minor forest products. Of the remaining 2 million hectares, 1.4 million (or 32%) are World Heritage reservations, Special Management Areas, or managed as protection forest on sensitive catchments.





h i g h l i g h t s

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research highlights

The Queensland Forest Research Institute specialises in research in tropical and subtropical indigenous forests as well as the establishment and management of native and exotic plantation forests.

Staff are available for consultancies and conduct contract research for Departmental programs and subprograms.

- In 1992-93 research staff undertook extensive testing into the commercial viability of clonal forestry, laying the foundations for commercial planting of superior tested clones.
- Mass production of cuttings got underway in 1992-93, with over one million slash x caribbean exotic pine hybrid cuttings produced. This propagation builds on the successes of 10 years of propagation research.

- The National Rainforest Conservation Program awarded contracts to the Fauna Conservation and Ecology Section of the QFRI for work on Yellow-bellied Gliders, Black-breasted Button-quail and Marbled Frogmouth. These species live in State Forests and are sensitive to forest management practices; the Marbled Frogmouth is one of Australia's rarest birds but has a significant population in the Conondale Range region.
- Early in 1993, the Hedges Prize for Australian Forestry was awarded to Institute staff Bruce Hogg and Marks Nester for their paper on the effect of stocking rate on predominant height of young caribbean pine plantations in coastal Queensland.
- The QFRI studied the feasibility of applying biosolids from the Brisbane sewerage treatment works to exotic pine forests. The multi-disciplinary study was funded by the Brisbane City Council and assessed the effects on both seedlings and established plantations.

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who we are

The DPI Forest Service is a business group within the Queensland Department of Primary Industries responsible for managing Queensland's State Forests and Timber Reserves on a sustainable basis. Our expertise in forest management contributes to a Departmental focus on responsible natural resource management and sustainable economic development of Queensland's water, vegetation and land-based production systems.

what we do

The role of the Forest Service includes both commercial and community service obligations.

We manage reserved native forests for the sustainable production of a range of forest products and protection of natural values.

We grow and market forest products from plantations.

We market forest products and quarry materials from a variety of Crown lands throughout the State.

We ensure consumer protection by monitoring the quality of treated timber products sold in Queensland.

We protect and rehabilitate forests.

We assist in integrated catchment management.

We undertake forest and timber research and provide advisory services.

We also provide a range of forest related services, including recreation opportunities, to the people of Queensland.

who we do it for

The Forest Service provides products and services to a wide range of government, industry and community clients:

- Wood processing industry
- Apiarists
- Graziers and pastoralists
- Tourist industry
- General public
- Quarrying industry
- Other research organisations
- Afforestation companies
- Community interest groups

how we do it

The DPI Forest Service is one of six business groups within the Department of Primary Industries. The Executive Director (Forest Service) is accountable to the Director-General of the Department.

We provide our services through a network of regionally-based offices throughout the State and from the central office in Brisbane. Over 70% of our staff are based in regional areas.

DPI Forest Service Regional Managers are based at Nambour, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Townsville. They report directly to the Department's Regional Directors and oversee effective operational management by District Foresters within their Regions.

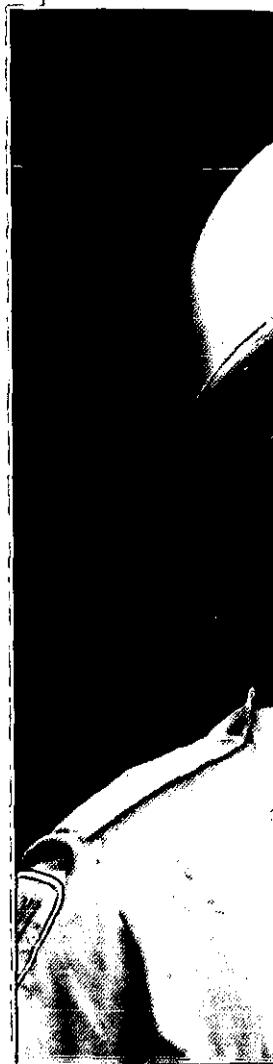
Forest Rangers-in-Charge are based in many regional cities, towns and localities in each of the 12 Forest Service Districts throughout the State. They supervise operations and service delivery to clients at a local level and report to their respective District Foresters.

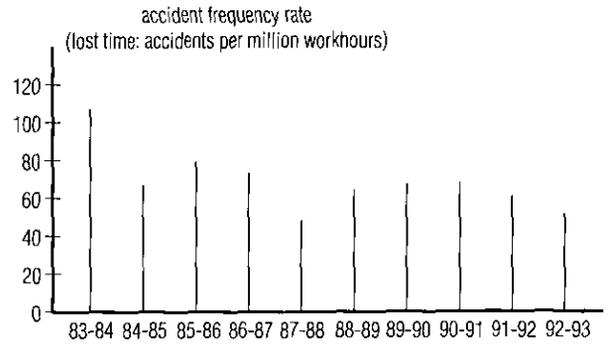
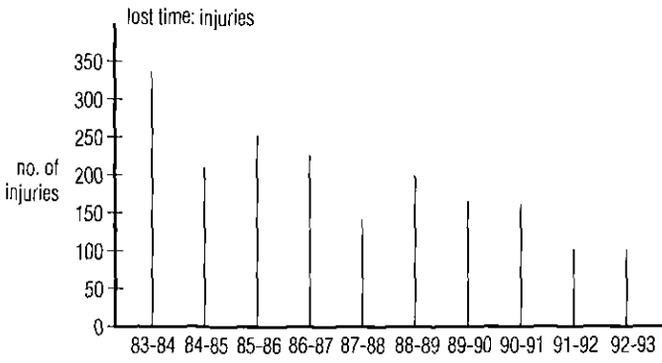
The Queensland Forest Research Institute has its headquarters at Gympie and its Director reports to the Regional Manager (South-East).

Statewide planning and policy responsibilities are performed in three Brisbane based divisions:

- Division of Commercial Production
 - responsible for planning and performance in commercial programs
- Division of Forest Services
 - responsible for planning and performance in non-commercial programs
- Division of Operations
 - responsible for commercial sales and operational activities requiring coordination at a central level.

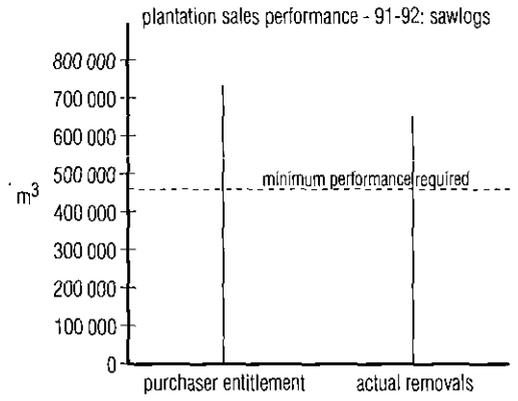
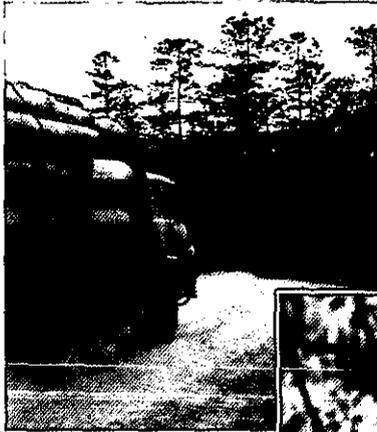
The Department's Corporate Services business group provides financial, human resource management, information management and other support services to the DPI Forest Service and other business groups.



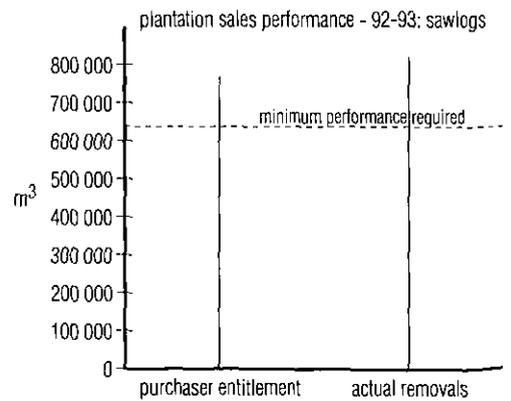


Our performance is guided by the Department of Primary Industries Corporate Plan and we have responsibilities under the following Departmental programs:

program	subprogram	forest service responsibility for subprogram
forest production	plantation production	full
	native forest production	full
	other resource sales	full
community services	education information and advice	shared with other business groups
	natural resource recreation	shared with other business groups
natural resource management	integrated catchment management	shared with other business groups
	forest protection and rehabilitation	full
industry services	forestry and timber	full
product development and marketing	product quality and market assurance	shared with other business groups



performance statistics - plantation production			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
revenue (\$ 1992-93)	24 226 559	33 855 840	42 293 949
expenditure (\$ 1992-93)	38 459 346	41 715 960	37 271 861
plantation timber removals (m³)	720 438	877 619	1 023 857



plantation production subprogram**description**

The management of State Forest plantations for commercial timber production is conducted through the Plantation Production subprogram. The forest plantation estate now covers 178 000 hectares, mostly in south-east Queensland. Of this, 45 000 hectares are native hoop pine, about 2 000 hectares are hardwoods while the remaining 131 000 hectares are exotic pine. The estate is currently supplying 1 024 million m³ of log timber annually to the Queensland-based wood processing industry. By 2020 these plantations will produce 2.2 million m³ per year.

goals

To contribute to the development and long-term viability of efficient wood-based industries in Queensland by establishing and managing forest plantations, and adopting appropriate sales, pricing and long-term supply policies.

To ensure that plantations on State Forests are established and managed in an environmentally responsible manner.

To optimise the return to the State from funds invested in plantations while ensuring a minimum return on investment of 3% real.

achievements**financial performance**

During 1992-93, revenue from plantation operations exceeded expenditure for the first time. This result reflects both effective cost control measures and increased revenue from the maturing plantation estate. Cash surpluses are forecast to increase in future years.

program evaluation issues for the subprogram

A Forest Production Program evaluation, undertaken during 1992-93 in accordance with the Public Finance Standards, sought an objective and up-to-date review and assessment of the Program's design, goals and results. Key recommendations specific to the Plantation Production subprogram were:

- no further clearing of Crown native forests for plantation establishment to be undertaken except for incidental clearing of land specifically purchased for plantation development;
- no further (net) increase in the overall Crown plantation estate be undertaken; the private sector to be encouraged to play a larger role in commercial forest plantations in the future;
- the DPI Forest Service to develop a more market led culture and vision and reorientate its systems and practices to capitalise on local, national and international marketplaces;
- the DPI Forest Service to pursue the considerable potential for enhancement of subprogram financial performance through both silvicultural initiatives (including the opportunities associated with plantation genetics) and further management efficiencies, particularly in the area of administrative overheads.

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marketing and sales

Over the three year period 1990-91 to 1992-93, plantation milling timber removals increased by 44.5%, from 566 000 m³ to 818 000 m³ approximately. This increase in sales was accompanied by an increase in timber removals as a proportion of purchaser entitlements from 61% in 1990-91 to 83% in 1992-93.

Over the same period, real revenue from plantation sales (in 1992-93 dollars) increased by nearly 75%, from \$24m to \$42m approximately. Plantation sales revenues are forecast to rise to around \$60m (in 1992-93 dollars) by the year 2000. Overall plantation sales exceeded one million m³. By 2000 this is expected to increase to 1.5 million m³, and by 2020, forecasts are for annual volumes of 2.2 million m³.

During 1993, the DPI Forest Service commissioned New Zealand consultants Chandler Fraser Keating to prepare a marketing strategy for the Queensland softwood plantation resource. The consultant's report provided invaluable insight into market opportunities for Crown plantations, especially overseas. It also made some useful suggestions for changes to management, sales and marketing practices including the adoption of a market driven focus, subsequently reinforced by the Forest Production Program Evaluation. On the basis of the consultancy reports, a comprehensive marketing plan is being prepared which will further facilitate this customer service approach to client relations.

industry investment

One of the Department's key strategies under the Forest Production Program is to attract new and expanded investment in wood processing, based on the plantation resource.

During the year, a private consortium was formed to process and export woodchips from the plantations in the Gympie/Maryborough region. The project, which is expected to be fully operating in 1994, will have a total economic impact on the Queensland economy of \$124m and generate an average of 270 direct and indirect jobs a year for 11 years.

A firm began operations at Gladstone to manufacture icecream sticks from timber from the Crown hoop pine plantations at Monto. Full production will be reached in four years, when the operation is expected to be generating timber royalties of \$1.5m.

minimising environmental impacts

The DPI Forest Service has responded positively to changing public and client attitudes to environmental issues. Clearing of native forest areas for plantation establishment has ceased and the Department has expanded its environmental monitoring and research activity.

An evaluation of the Forest Production Program conducted during the year concluded that the DPI Forest Service's environmental management record in plantations compares favourably with practices in other states, contemporary community standards and other agricultural land uses. This sound environmental management record has been achieved by applying environmental prescriptions and guidelines for plantation management that are supported by an applied research program.

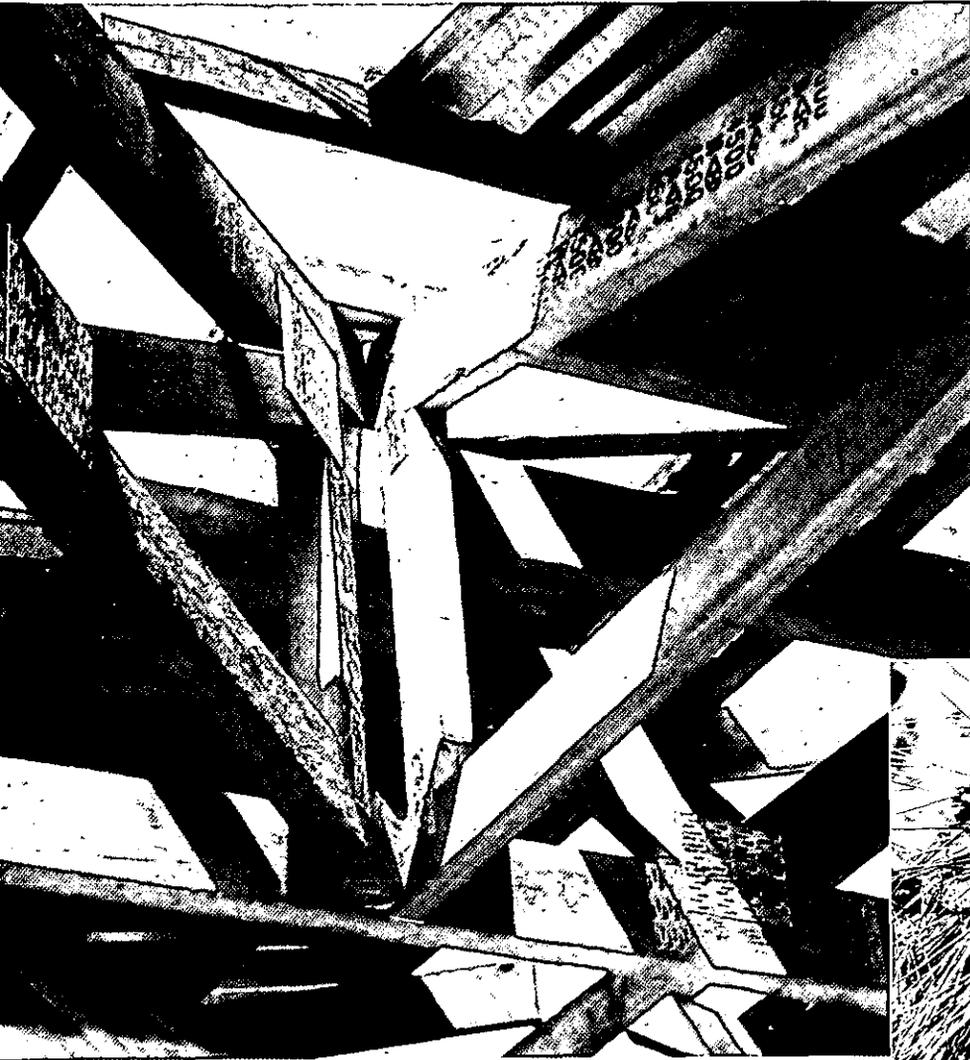
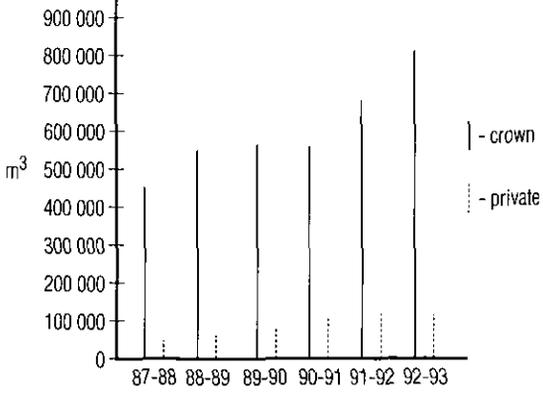
Several areas were identified for further enhancement of the DPI Forest Service's environmental performance in plantations including:

- greater emphasis on identifying and recording non wood values - e.g. habitat, scenic, catchment protection values;
- developing a greater understanding of ecological processes and how these are influenced by plantation management operations;
- improved systems for monitoring the ecological influences of plantation operations;
- clearly defining the legislative environmental protection requirements to which plantation management must conform.

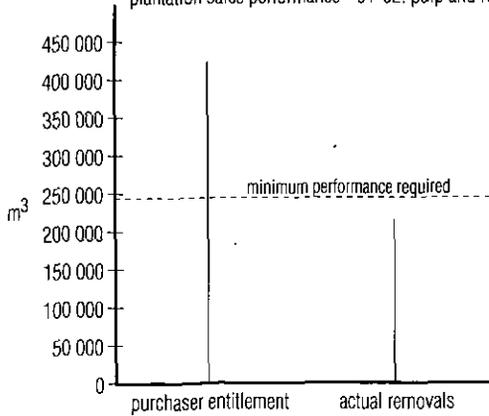
Work has commenced to implement changes in these areas.



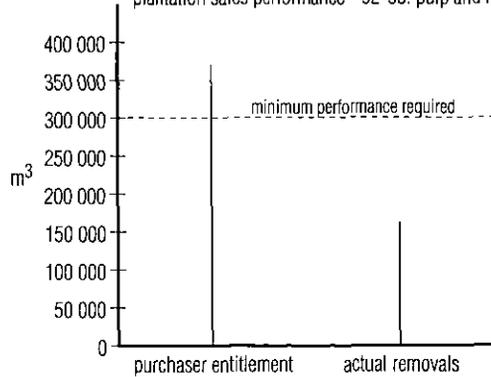
plantation milling timber removals

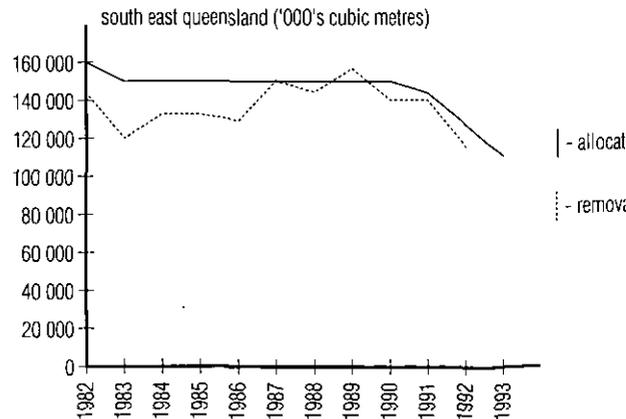
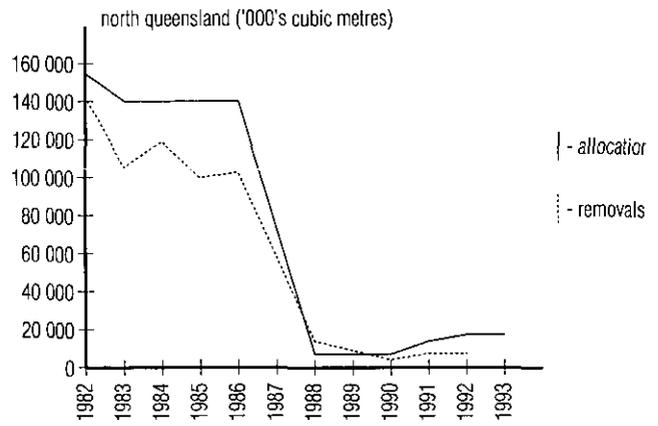
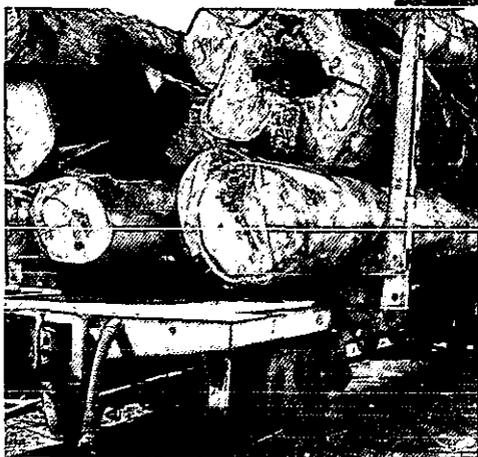


plantation sales performance - 91-92: pulp and roundwood



plantation sales performance - 92-93: pulp and roundwood





performance statistics - native forest production			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
revenue (\$ 1992-93)	9 301 000	9 405 000	9 952 000
expenditure (\$ 1992-93)	11 232 000	10 890 000	10 336 000
revenue/expenditure ratio	.83	.86	.96
expenditure/ha of state forest (\$1992-93)	2.55	2.52	2.40

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native forest production subprogram

description

Productive areas of native forest located on State Forest and Timber Reserves are managed under the Native Forest Production subprogram for commercial timber production within the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Native forests yield a wide variety of commercial timber products including sawlogs, power poles, girders, sleepers, landscaping and fencing materials. While timber production is the primary aim, the forest is managed for multiple uses including provision of clean water, honey-bee sites, grazing, fauna habitat maintenance and conservation and protection of special features of historical, cultural, scientific, aesthetic and landscape importance.

goals

To efficiently and effectively manage reserved native forest for sustainable timber production, while ensuring that the broader State requirements for protection of water catchments and maintenance of other forest values and benefits are met.

To ensure that annual net revenues are optimised and that revenue is at least equivalent to costs.

To contribute to the development and long-term viability of efficient native forest-based processing industries in Queensland.

achievements

financial performance

Revenue and expenditure for native forest production was approximately \$10m and \$10.3m respectively. The resulting revenue/expenditure ratio of 0.96 continues the improving trend of recent years.

competitive pricing of native forest timbers

As a result of the Government's commitment to introducing more competitive pricing for native timbers, the Department released a discussion paper in June 1993 outlining options for pricing sawlogs and allocations for timber removed from native forests on Crown lands. This is a starting point for consultation with industry and the community on these issues.

Another position paper, describing a proposed new sales policy for hardwood poles from State Forests and other Crown lands, was released for industry comment in April 1993. Further consultation with industry representatives will be undertaken before the new policy is implemented in 1993-94.



f o r e s t

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consultative mechanisms for land use planning

Steps were taken to develop a Greater Planning Certainty policy on forest land use, which incorporated planning for land use, ecologically sustainable practices and secure agreements for the supply of wood to industry.

This policy document is consistent with the direction of the National Forest Policy Statement and forms the centrepiece of future sustainable production practices in native forests.

Developing the Greater Planning Certainty policy involved:

- consultation with the timber industry, environment groups and relevant government agencies to obtain agreement in principle to develop a policy (June 1992 to April 1993);
- circulation of a draft discussion paper to the above groups (June 1993); and
- presentation of a revised policy proposal to Government.

maintaining the productive capacity of native forests

During the year, independent experts verified the scientific validity of DPI Forest Service databases underpinning wood production from Crown native forests. While recommending certain improvements, the consultants found existing systems and databases to be carefully and realistically designed to provide information for sustainable management of logging activities in native forests. The DPI Forest Service is committed to implementing the consultants' key recommendations.

minimising environmental impacts

An evaluation of the Forest Production Program conducted during the year concluded that the environmental prescriptions and guidelines applied to State Forests for native forest production activities generally exceed the environmental protection measures applied to other agricultural production activities. In addition, the DPI Forest Service's sustained yield timber harvesting system was found to be soundly based, a conclusion also supported in a review by independent consultants.

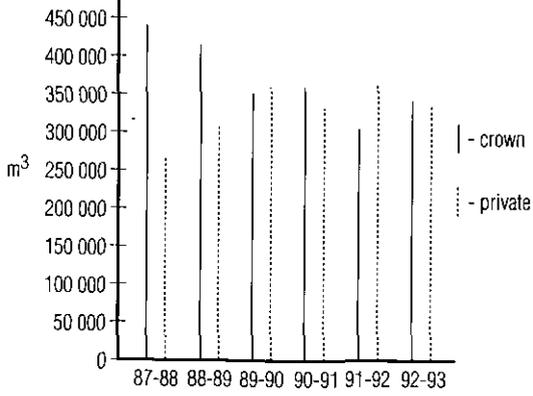
The evaluation highlighted a need for enhanced environmental monitoring and research to address the imperatives of Ecologically Sustainable Development and current legislative requirements.

To enhance native forest environmental management the DPI Forest Service:

- increased inventory information on a more complete range of forest values;
- further researched the impact of forest management on native forest ecosystems;
- implemented environmental performance monitoring systems;
- developed evaluative forest use planning mechanisms; and
- increased community education and participation in decision making.



native forest milling timber removals



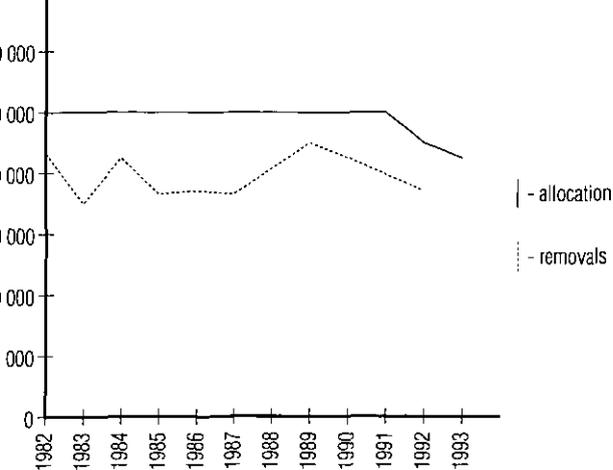
timber removals *

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
sawlog removals (m³)	361 000	308 000	344 000
pulpwood removals (m³)	9 934	4 343	1 309

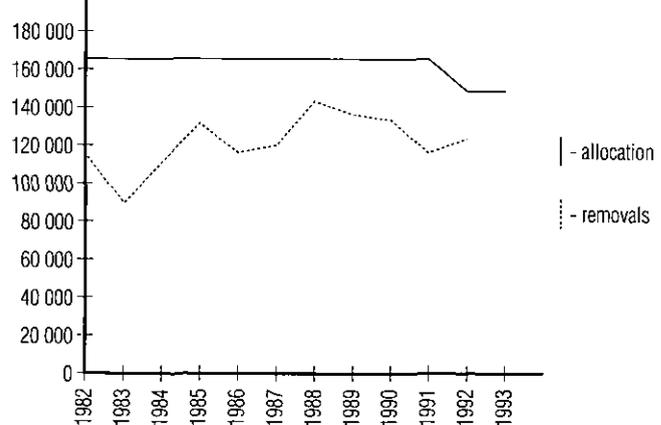
* includes removals from both state forests and other crown lands

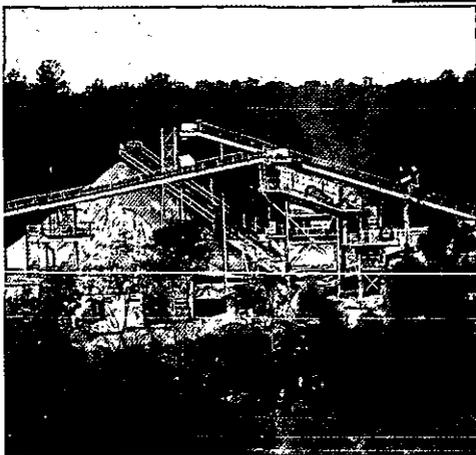
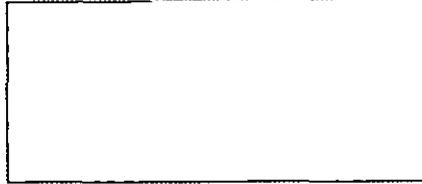
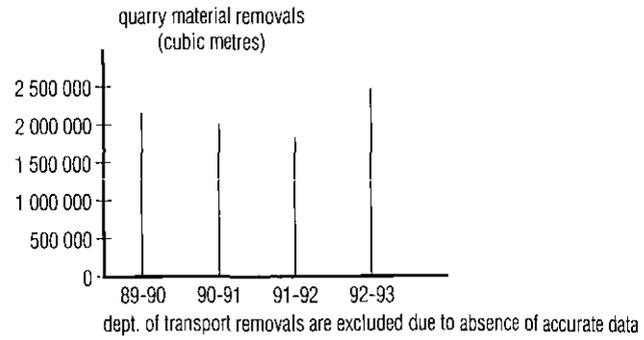
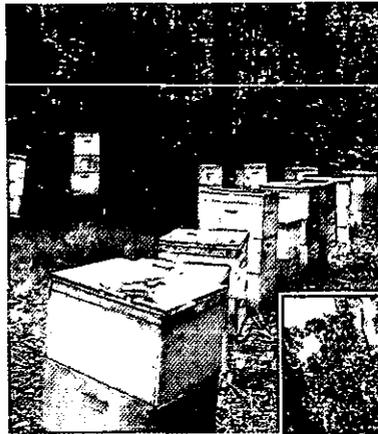


central queensland ('000's cubic metres)



western queensland ('000's cubic metres)





<i>performance statistics - other resource sales</i>			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
overall subprogram			
revenue (\$1992-93)	4 225 000	4 618 000	5 401 000
expenditure (\$1992-93)	2 399 000	2 130 000	2 736 000
revenue/expenditure ratio	1.76	2.16	1.98
quarries			
average royalty per m ³ (\$1992-93)	.93	.96	.98
composition of removals (m ³)			
a. nil royalty (dept. of transport)	300 000	405 166	293 828
b. concessional royalty	389 597	329 830	322 610
c. full royalty	1 640 772	1 481 066	2 151 797
total quarry removals (m ³)	2 330 369	2 216 062	2 768 235

other resource sales subprogram

description

The Other Resource Sales subprogram covers the supervision and sale of forest products harvested on Crown lands other than State Forests and the management of gravel and quarry material extraction from all Crown land.

Under this subprogram forest products are harvested mainly from Crown land held under private leases for pastoral production. This contributes considerably to the availability of native forest resources in Queensland. The DPI Forest Service also supplies a significant quantity of quarry material and gravel to industry and other government agencies. All extraction operations take place under approved environmental standards.

goals

To harvest products from specified Crown lands in accordance with the long-term needs of the community, while taking into consideration the requirements of the agencies in which the land is vested.

To ensure forest harvesting operations are efficient, effective and environmentally responsible.

To supplement the resource needs of Queensland-based forest product processing industries by promoting the retention of forest areas and the maintenance of forest productivity.

To ensure that all quarrying operations controlled by the DPI Forest Service are conducted in accordance with approved environmental standards.

To ensure that, as far as possible, adequate supplies of suitable quarry material are available from Crown land to assist in the long-term regional development of the State.

To ensure that annual net revenues are optimised and that revenues are at least equal to costs.

achievements

financial performance

Net revenue of \$2.7m was recorded for the Other Resource Sales subprogram in 1992-93. This is an increase of \$0.2m over the previous year and is due largely to increases in sales of quarry materials.

consultative planning for quarry resources

To enhance coordination and planning for the State's extractive resources, the Department actively contributed to the following whole-of-Government initiatives:

- the SEQ 2001 Project, a long-term planning initiative for south-east Queensland;
- the Integrated Development Approval System, coordinated by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning, which aims to streamline the development approval process and, where possible, transfer responsibilities to local authorities; and
- the Extractive Industries Study, managed by the Standing Committee of Cabinet on Planning and Infrastructure Coordination, which aims to improve the planning and administration of the State's extractive resources.

Negotiations are under way to upgrade the consistency of Departmental approval processes for removal of quarry materials, in accordance with the principles of the Integrated Development Approval System.

investigating the potential of sandalwood timber

Research proposals were developed to enhance knowledge of sandalwood ecology, growth and yield as a basis for sustainable sandalwood management and harvesting in western and north-western Queensland. These proposals will form the basis of a Departmental research program to be initiated in 1993-94.

Major policy issues associated with the sustainable management, harvesting and sale of the Crown sandalwood resource from north Queensland were identified so that options for resource management and sales can be considered by the State Government.

forest protection and rehabilitation subprogram

description

Under the Forest Protection and Rehabilitation subprogram, the DPI Forest Service aims to achieve the protection and ecologically sustainable use of Queensland's public and private forest resources as well as the rehabilitation of degraded rural lands by appropriate tree plantings. In doing this, a high level of community involvement is encouraged both in the resolution of land use management issues and in grass roots tree planting and maintenance activities. To provide a sound base for these initiatives, the DPI Forest Service places a heavy emphasis on the development and provision of high quality scientific and geographic information concerning the State's forest resources.

goals

To improve the quality and availability of information on the State's forest resources to facilitate planning, management and protection.

To increase the social, economic and conservation benefits to the State by the development of improved planning processes and policies for the equitable allocation of the State's forest resources.

To increase community acceptance of the sustainability of forest practices by improving our understanding of forest ecosystem processes and management systems.

To improve the environmental integrity of the State's public and private forests and degraded lands for future generations by the implementation of ecologically sustainable management and rehabilitation policies.

achievements

information for natural resource management

A report, *Status and Change of Native Vegetation in South-East Queensland 1974-1989*, was produced in collaboration with Griffith University for the nature conservation component of SEQ 2001, a regional planning project. The SEQ Regional Planning and Advisory Group used the report as supporting evidence for policies on environmental constraints on urban and agricultural development. This study, one of the first of its kind to quantify details of the clearing of

vegetation over a regional area, provided an objective basis for policy formulation, previously based on anecdotal information. Demand for the report came from local authorities and town planners.

Work continued on the gathering of information on forest cover, vegetation, geology and topography for a database on natural resources associated with forests in south-east Queensland. This data will be available from 1993-94 onwards to assist the strategic planning activities of industry, Landcare, conservation groups and local authorities. Consideration is being given to establishing similar databases elsewhere in Queensland, particularly the Murray-Darling Basin.

Phase one of a digital mapping project for forestry reservations was completed. It involved digitising the boundaries of State Forests and Timber Reserves. The project will eliminate labour-intensive manual techniques in producing regional management maps. Digital mapping has the advantages of:

- rapid production of small-scale maps for instant reference;
- replacement of existing map sheets (six for Queensland) with one base map; and
- high volume output of maps at a variety of scales.

A computer-based Harvesting Planning Geographic Information System for the Gympie/Maryborough exotic pine plantations was also completed. This provides 'quick response' graphic output of harvesting schedules and haulage routes and will help DPI Forest Service field managers to plan and manage plantation harvesting operations more efficiently and effectively.

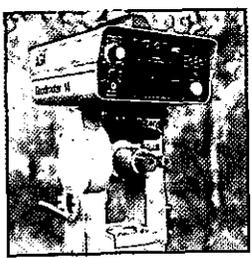
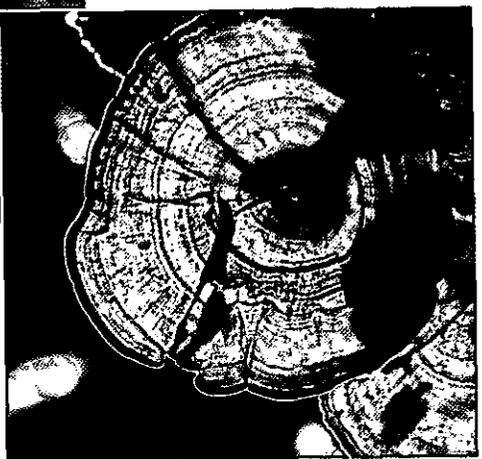
rainforest treeplanting

More than 170 000 trees were planted on 267 hectares, under the Community Rainforest Reforestation Program. The project provided employment for 50 young people through the Landcare and Environment Action Program. This joint initiative between the Department, north Queensland Local Councils and the Commonwealth Government has both commercial (valuable tropical timber resource) and environmental goals (improved water quality and reduced land degradation).





A database on natural resources will be available from 1993-94 onwards to assist the strategic planning activities of industry, Landcare, conservation groups and local authorities.





Codes of practice will provide publicly documented information and standards against which the forest management performance of the DPI Forest Service can be judged.



land use planning

The Conondale Range Strategic Plan was completed in conjunction with the Department of Environment and Heritage, the timber industry and conservation groups. The Plan evolved from the workings and recommendations of the Conondale Range Consultative Committee. It provides strategic directions for the proper management of the natural resources of the Conondale Range area.

ecologically sustainable forest use

Both the National Forest Policy Statement and the Department's Corporate Plan require the development of Codes of Practice for all major forest uses. The DPI Forest Service commenced the development of Codes of Forest Practice, aiming to produce two draft Codes by December 1994 covering native forest and plantation production operations. The Codes will be systematic statements of principles which reflect best available forest management practices for attaining ecologically sustainable forest use. The Codes will provide publicly documented information and standards against which the forest management performance of the DPI Forest Service can be judged.

Preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Environment and Heritage regarding requirements of the new Nature Conservation Act was at an advanced stage. It relates to all State Forests and Timber Reserves in Queensland, and will establish the administrative relationships and operating procedures between the two Departments in relation to the Act.

The DPI Forest Service undertook further scientific research into important issues concerning forest wildlife, critical habitats and rehabilitation of degraded lands during the year. Fourteen reports were finalised or being prepared including documentation on the Mahogany Glider (Ingham District), the Yellow-bellied Glider and fauna of Warrill View. The results will be used by the DPI Forest Service to further the knowledge of forest fauna and provide base data for their sustainable management.



integrated catchment management subprogram

description

This subprogram covers Department-wide activities aimed at achieving the sustainable and balanced use of land, water and related biological resources in Queensland. Activities under the subprogram are guided by an integrated catchment management strategy which recognises that natural resources are interrelated and that river catchments are natural units for managing them. The DPI Forest Service's Treecare initiative makes a significant contribution to Departmental and community-based efforts under the subprogram.

goals

To improve community understanding of the relationships and interactions between natural resources and the need to manage these resources in an integrated way to achieve their sustainable and balanced use.

To increase cooperation and coordination between Government agencies, community groups and individual resource users in the integrated planning and management of natural resources for sustainable use.

To increase community responsibility for planning the integrated management of land, water and related biological resources for their sustainable and balanced use.

To increase community ownership and responsibility for implementing sustainable land and water use and management policies and practices.

achievements

treecare extension

Treecare extension officers continued to provide information and support to many of the State's 140 or more Landcare groups as well as individual landowners during the year. This assistance included technical advice (species selection, site preparation, tree maintenance); help with planning and undertaking treeplanting projects; attendance at Landcare meetings; and the provision of free or concessional trees.

In the 18 months to March 1993, Treecare extension officers assisted over 70 Landcare groups, made over 3 000 farm visits and handled

over 8 000 phone enquiries. They presented 260 talks to Landcare groups and more than 160 to other community groups on Treecare over the same period. Forty-five field days on a variety of tree related subjects were also held at various locations throughout the State. Demonstration sites (48 locations) on private farms, council lands, Crown lands, coal mines and road reserves were used as focuses for field days to show how trees can be used for maximum benefit.

Schools were assisted in developing and implementing school revegetation plans or environmental study areas. Extension officers worked in close cooperation with Greening Australia officers and school teachers and presented around 420 school talks in the 18 months to March 1993.

A school ground environment self help planning kit was being developed in conjunction with Greening Australia, the Education Department, schoolground staff, Parents and Citizen groups and other Departmental staff.

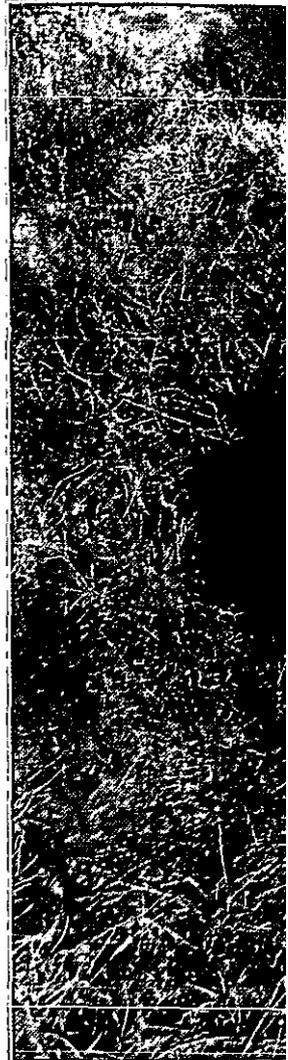
tree assistance scheme

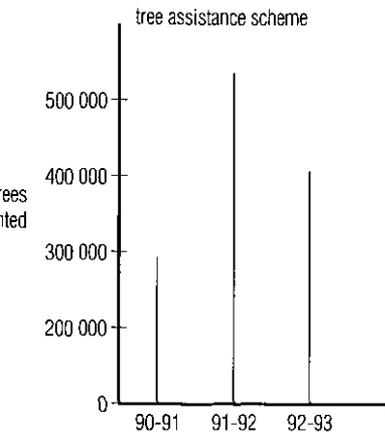
Landholders planted more than 500 000 trees supplied through the Tree Assistance Scheme during the year, bringing the total planted since the program began in 1990-91 to 1.24 million. More than 4 000 rural landholders are now actively involved in tree planting programs to conserve natural resources, to provide windbreaks, shade and shelter for stock, and to rehabilitate degraded land.

Several surveys of Tree Assistance Scheme clients were conducted to assess the level of client satisfaction with the scheme. Results of the surveys show that the scheme encourages landholders to maintain an ongoing commitment to tree planting projects once the initial assistance finishes.

treecare research

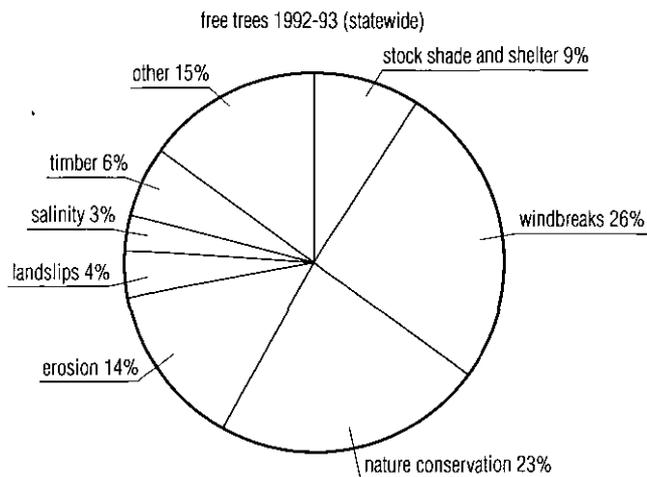
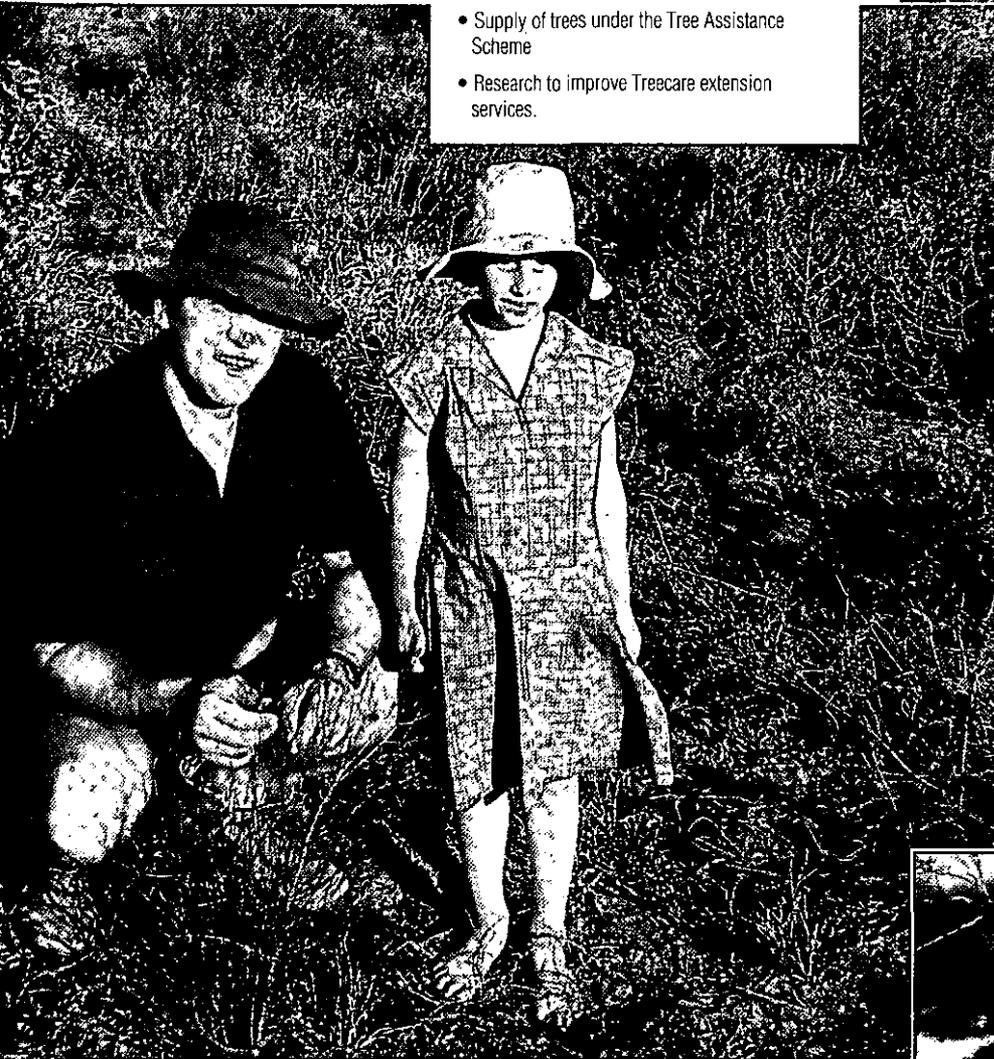
A wide range of Treecare experiments, ranging from 3 to 15 years duration, have been established to research important aspects of tree establishment and maintenance, rehabilitation of saline soils, genetic evaluation, management systems and Treecare nurseries. Early results have already been produced and put into use in the Treecare extension program. Much of this work has been recognised as being a significant contribution to Australian and international understanding in the use of trees in sustainable land management.

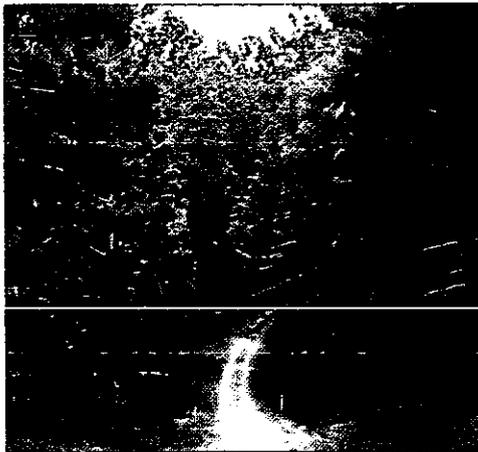
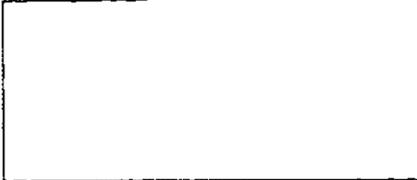




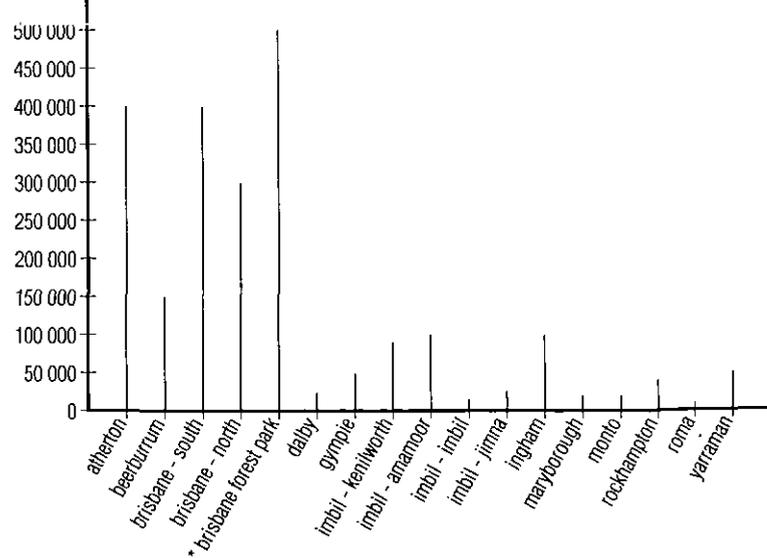
The key components of Treecare are:-

- Provision of Treecare extension services
- support for Landcare groups
- Treecare information services
- Treecare field days
- demonstration sites
- Treecare education in schools
- Supply of trees under the Tree Assistance Scheme
- Research to improve Treecare extension services.





1992 visitation estimates for DPI forest service districts



* refers to state forest areas only. brisbane forest park total - 2 million

natural resource recreation subprogram

description

Under the Natural Resource Recreation subprogram, the DPI Forest Service draws on the existing infrastructure and multiple use management principles to provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities.

Recreational use of State Forests has increased rapidly since the early 1970s. In 1992 approximately 2.5 million people visited State Forests. Camping and picnicking were the most popular recreational use, but activities included commercial horse riding tours, wilderness rafting in north Queensland and school/community based education in Brisbane Forest Park.

Recreation must be carefully managed to protect the environment, provide for visitor safety, maintain the quality of recreational experiences and ensure compatibility with other State Forest values and uses.

goal

To ensure recreational opportunities provided are safe, sustainable and attuned to community needs.

achievements

visitor safety

The current thrust in safety management lies in encouraging the implementation of a risk management process, which has the following phases:

- identify the hazard;
- assess the risk;
- implement control measures;
- monitor effectiveness.

Particular hazards (waterfalls, slippery rock areas, trees in camping grounds and picnic areas and swimming areas) have been targeted for hazard removal (e.g. tree lopping), barricading (e.g. safety fencing) or warnings (e.g. signage) as appropriate. Patrolling has been encouraged both as a means of ensuring that hazards are identified (so corrective action can be initiated) and that assistance to victims is available.

meeting community needs

Total visitation to State Forest recreation areas is estimated at around 2.5 million, and this use is increasing. Camping statistics indicate a steady increase in demand with over 100 000 visitor nights of camping provided in 1992.

User satisfaction was assessed via a survey which indicated:

- a high degree of user satisfaction with recreation services provided by the DPI Forest Service (over 80% satisfied or very satisfied);
- relative dissatisfaction with the access to, and availability of, recreation information;
- no regional differences in service satisfaction;
- strong community support for continued DPI Forest Service involvement in the provision and management of recreation services.

As a means of ensuring that the services the DPI Forest Service provides are appropriate, the subprogram was involved in considerable community consultation in 1992-93. Consultation was undertaken with respect to:

- the redesign of Water Park Forest Park;
- trail bike riding at Gheerulla;
- abseiling at Brooyar State Forest;
- the Country Music Muster at Amamoor Creek;
- drag car racing at Maryborough;
- car rallies at Pechey and Beerburum.

Other groups consulted included horse riders, four wheel drive clubs, hang gliders, mountain bike riders, school groups, commercial operators and orienteers. Discussions were also held with local aboriginal groups in Beerburum, Ingham and Atherton regarding recreation activities and developments.



c o m m u n i t y

s e r v i c e s

p r o g r a m

The DPI Forest Service continued its ongoing membership of the Brisbane Forest Park Advisory Planning Board which serves as a forum to allow community input into park and recreation management. The DPI Forest Service and Brisbane Forest Park have been closely involved with the SEQ 2001 open space planning initiative to gauge community demands for outdoor recreation.

Major developments in 1992-93 aimed at meeting identifiable community needs comprised the construction of:

- Wildhorse Mountain lookout;
- ranger accommodation at Kenilworth;
- day use facilities at Lacey Creek;
- rafting access ramps at Tully Gorge;
- day use facilities and walking tracks at Mt Mee;
- toilets at Charlie Moreland and Water Park day use areas;
- Westridge Outlook forest management interpretive boardwalk at Brisbane Forest Park.

Major maintenance and redevelopment projects included Murray Falls, Broadwater, Water Park, Amama, Charlie Moreland, Daisy Hill, Cedar Grove and Booloumba Creek No 3. In addition the camping area at Kalpowar, Bellbird Habitat at Kenilworth, and Bellbird Grove at Brisbane Forest Park were upgraded.

Continued support was given to the youth employment initiative, the Youth Conservation Corps, through walking track and recreation facility development projects at Daisy Hill, Mt Mee, Kenilworth and Byfield State Forests and at Brisbane Forest Park

Site specific recreation plans were completed for Abergowie, Amamoor, Goldsborough, Mt Mee, Nerang, Parklands and Wildhorse Mountain.

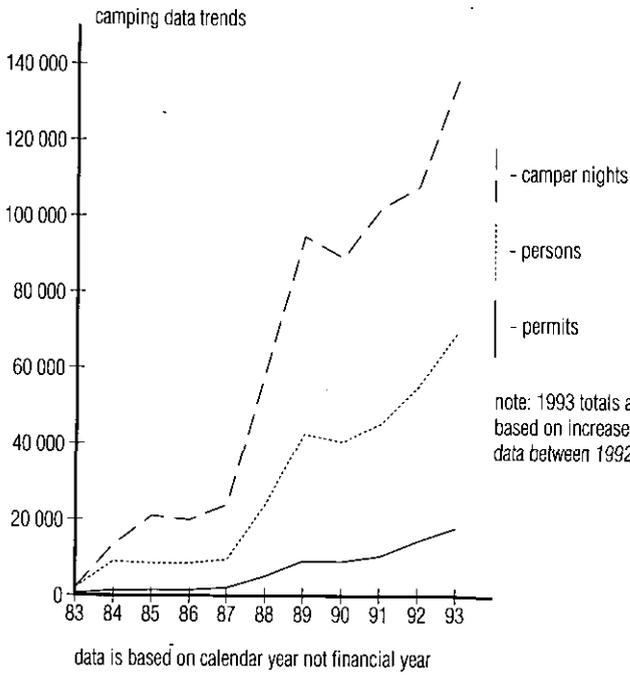
In an attempt to address user dissatisfaction with information availability, the spectrum of informative and educational materials available for, and accessible to, visitors was expanded. Increased attention has also been paid to orientation and interpretive signage.

Draft Recreation Policy Manual and Water Storage Planning Guidelines have been produced for DPI Forest Service and Departmental use.

sustainable recreation services

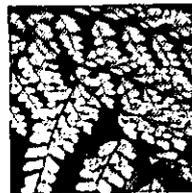
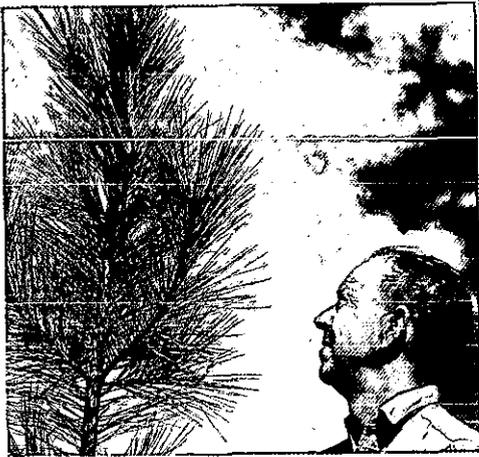
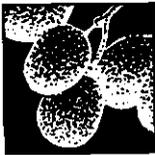
Recreation sustainability is measured by how well the setting and site are protected. The DPI Forest Service has high standards in regard to setting and resource protection and these are reflected in the policies, manuals and sound practice indicators which apply. The following demonstrate a strong and continuing commitment to sustainability:

- continued budgetary support for planning, standards and patrolling;
- the establishment of two regional recreation planning positions (one in the North Region, one in the South-East Region);
- the requirement that plans be produced for all major recreation developments and that plans consider the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum and carrying capacity as major design elements;
- the development of Recreation Impact and Sound Practice Indicator monitoring systems;
- the production of information and interpretive material aimed at encouraging appropriate visitor behaviour;
- the prosecution of vandals;
- the use of a full time liaison officer to monitor recreation standards and encourage better performance.





- information and assistance to encourage the effective use of trees on farms;
- an urban-based advisory service for pest and disease control on trees and shrubs;
- a range of educational materials for use by teachers in school curriculum development; and
- information to increase the general public's awareness of the benefits of well managed forests.



education information and advice subprogram

description

A number of business groups deliver services and information to the community under this subprogram. The DPI Forest Service contributes by providing:

- information and assistance to encourage the effective use of trees on farms;
- an urban-based advisory service for pest and disease control on trees and shrubs;
- a range of educational materials for use by teachers in school curriculum development; and
- information to increase the public's awareness of the benefits of well managed forests.

goals

To provide relevant and timely advice to the public and to educational institutions in connection with agriculture, forestry, fishing and water sectors.

To apply the 'user pays' principle where the direct beneficiary of the service is identifiable and fee collection is cost-effective.

achievements

increasing community awareness of forests

Between the Leaves, a Departmental journal on forestry topics, increased its readership by 30% and now distributes 15 000 copies Statewide, using DPI Forest Service offices, public libraries and schools as outlets. Reader surveys in 1992-93 demonstrated increased awareness of forest management issues and demand for more in-depth information.

Arbor Day was celebrated in central Queensland with a travelling educational program developed cooperatively by the DPI Forest Service, Greening Australia and the Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers. In four weeks, 30 schools were visited. Students learnt about the benefits of trees and forests to the community and more than 400 trees were planted.

More than 1 000 people attended celebrations for World Forestry Day at Bunyaville State Forest (north-west of Brisbane). They participated in forest management demonstrations which included fire control, nursery operations, flora and fauna identification and wood turning. The event

received extensive media coverage, and one television channel screened a series of environmental segments on State Forests. A participant survey indicated the day was an effective tool for explaining forest management practices to the public.

timber information

Demand for information about the identification and properties of timber species continued to increase. The number of timber species described in Departmental information sheets on timber properties, uses and wood identification increased from 40 to 80 and the number of timber identifications performed for community and Government clients increased from 1 151 in 1991-92 to 1 463 in 1992-93.

new nursery management system

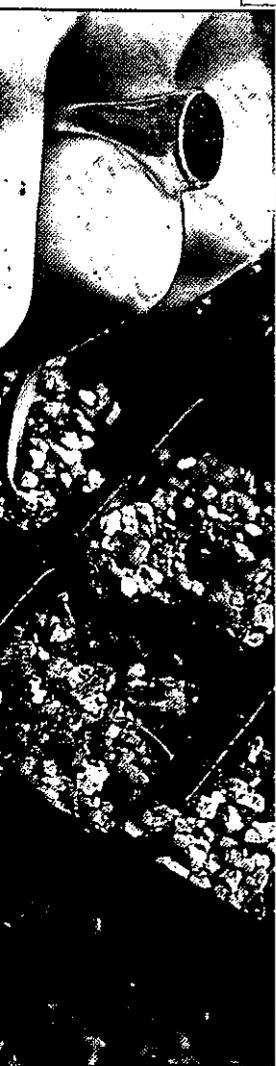
A nursery management system to streamline tree ordering and supply was implemented at Toolara (near Gympie), and trials were to be completed at other nurseries by July 1993. The new system will improve the efficiency of nursery services by managing and monitoring demand for species and by checking tree-survival rates and wastage.

forest education

In 1992-93, the Forestry Training Centre, Gympie, provided vocational training in forest management in association with Gatton College, University of Queensland. Nineteen students finished the forestry course in November 1992 and 15 of them had obtained employment in land management work; 21 new students started in February 1993.

The Centre designed the curriculum and directed the training of 50 unemployed youths in planting high-quality cabinetwoods on private land in north Queensland. The youths were participants in the Community Rainforest Reforestation Scheme, an initiative of the Landcare and Environment Action Program, and more than 50% of the first intake were expected to achieve full time employment.

Geography, science, manual arts and social science teachers who had used the forest education resource, ForEd, were asked about their experiences in using it and for their opinions on how it could be improved. Feedback indicated ForEd is used regularly for class and individual research, but teachers would like the package to be updated. Some 90% of schools used ForEd regularly, with 15% indicating usage of up to, or more than, 20 times each year.



consumer protection subprogram

description

The Consumer Protection subprogram focuses on two main issues:

- Administration of the Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act to ensure that timber sold in the State meets established standards for seasoning, preservative treatment and resistance to lyctid borer attack; and
- Administration of the Disease in Timber Act to detect, control and, if possible, eradicate infestations of introduced pests of forests and timber, currently the exotic pine bark beetle and the West Indian drywood termite.

Regulatory action and advice to timber users on defective timber and pests affecting timber are the principal areas of activity under this subprogram.

The Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act is administered actively throughout all regions in Queensland by officers located at Brisbane, Ingham and Maryborough. Infestations of the pine bark beetle and the West Indian drywood termite are currently confined to restricted areas of the South-East Region.

goal

To protect the interests of consumers of wood and wood products through regulatory action or advice.

achievements

maintaining timber standards

All eight complaints received under the Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act were successfully resolved without litigation. For the past two years, complaints from consumers under this Act have remained steady at eight, a considerable drop from 20 and 19 in 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively, indicating the success of extension and enforcement in this area.

In response to increases in the amount of timber imported, sampling of imported treated timber for compliance with Australian treatment specifications, increased from 250 samples in 1991-92 to 996 in 1992-93. This higher output was achieved with the same workforce by adopting more efficient practices. The results of this sampling indicated a generally satisfactory situation and where analytical failures occurred, the matter was taken up with the suppliers and their industry associations.

controlling diseases in timber

Work to control the spread of the West Indian drywood termite continued at levels similar to last year's, with seven new foci identified compared with six in 1991-92. Buildings in these foci were fumigated using methyl bromide. Ongoing surveillance is essential because the pest is capable of establishing itself over a large area of Queensland. (In Florida, losses are estimated at more than \$100m annually.)

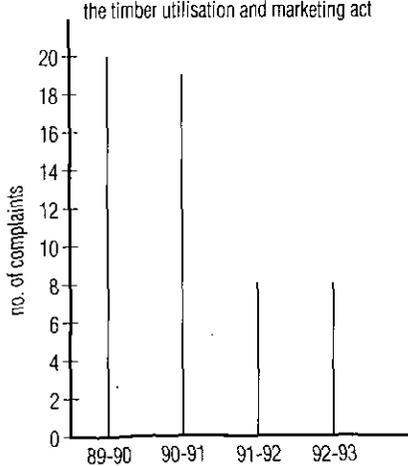


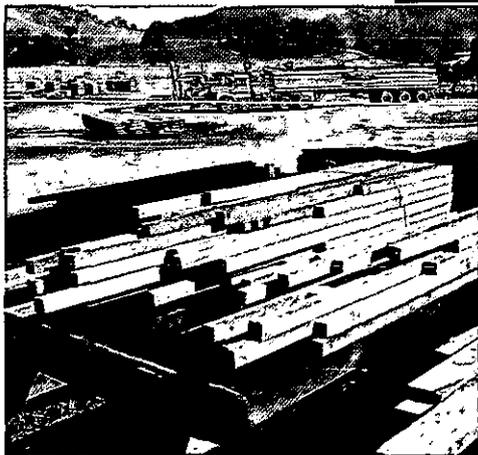
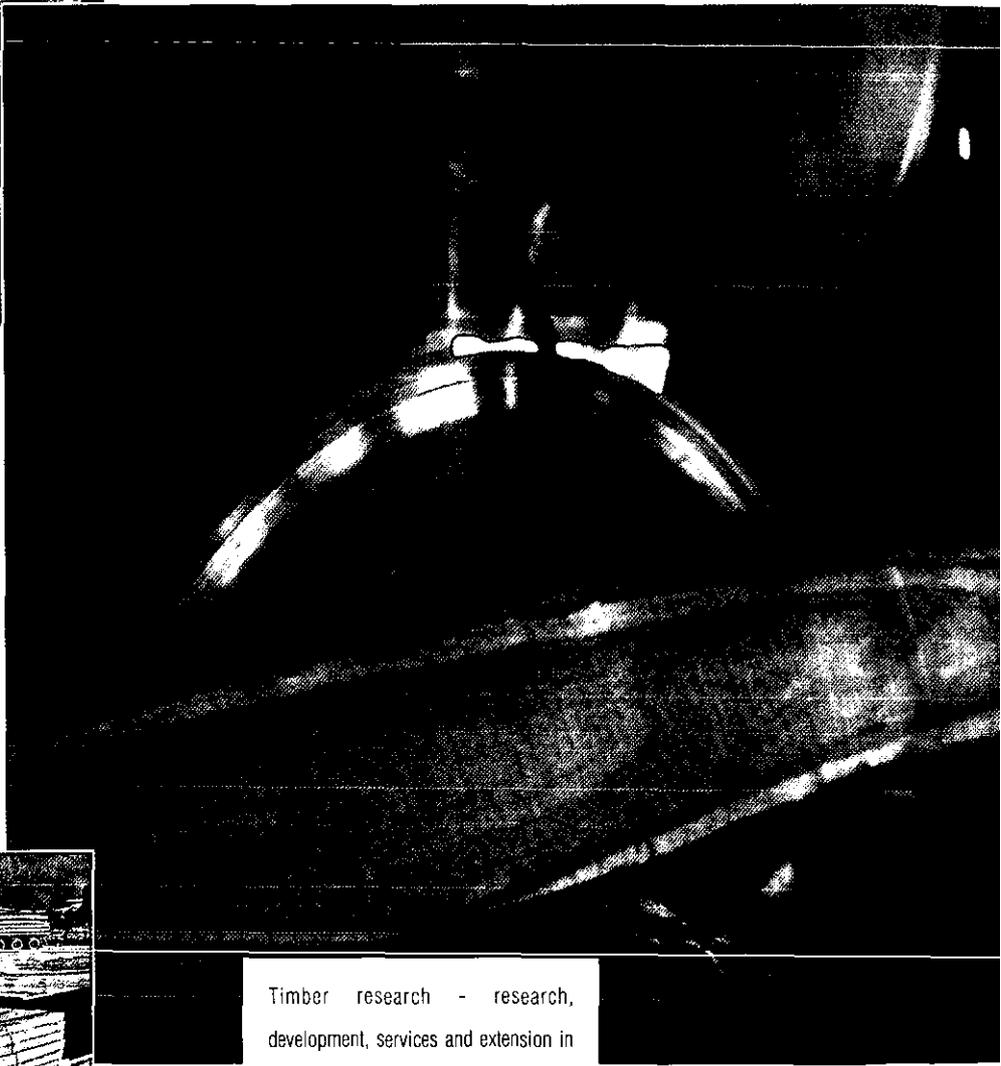
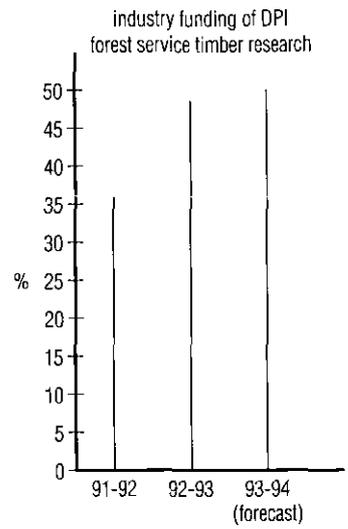
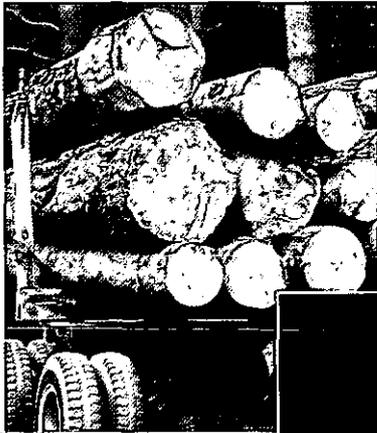


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consumer complaints under the timber utilisation and marketing act





Timber research - research, development, services and extension in timber properties and utilisation, wood processing, timber seasoning, chemical-preservation and biodeterioration for the timber industry, timber preservation industry, utilities and government agencies. Achievement of at least 50% industry funding is targeted.



forestry and timber subprogram

description

Under this subprogram, the DPI Forest Service undertakes research, development and transfer of new technology for the forestry and timber based industries to encourage, facilitate and enhance the economic viability of the Queensland forest products sector. Component activities include:

private forestry - research, development and advice in tree species selection, management, and project viability for private commercial forestry, both plantations and native forest operations; and

the Sawmills Licensing Act - issue of sawmill licenses and administration of the Act for the stabilisation of the timber industry.

goals

To provide an effective timber research and advisory service based on the requirements of the timber processing industries.

To encourage the development of private commercial forestry resources throughout the State.

To apply the 'user pays' principle where the direct beneficiary of the service is identifiable and fee collection is cost effective.

achievements

cooperation with industry

The DPI Forest Service aims to achieve at least 50% industry funding of its timber research work in line with 1991 recommendations of the Public Sector Review Commission. During 1992-93 external funding reached 48.5%, a significant advance over the level of 36% in the previous year. This reflected strong industry demand and the establishment of a Government/Industry Consultative Committee to help develop a more commercial focus for Timber Research.

timber research

Improvements in timber drying technology were developed in two areas:

- pine sawmills can now dry structural timber in about two hours compared with 7 to 12 hours using current practice. The new drying schedule uses more efficient kilns, higher temperatures

(up to 200oC) and increased air circulation (up to 10 m/second). Developed in cooperation with a Maryborough timber company, this process saves time, energy and capital expenditure and is likely to revolutionise softwood drying in Australia.

- new drying schedules were developed to improve the quality of hoop pine, where its aesthetic qualities are important. Productivity and high-grade timber have increased greatly since industry adopted these schedules.

The Western Wood Products Association of the United States of America commissioned the Department to run trials on new timber preservatives. The Department was chosen because of its expertise in this area, and the availability of secure test sites with extreme termite and fungal presence. The trials will test various timber preservatives over five years. Queensland will also benefit from first-hand experience with these new products.

The Australian Standard of Termite Control in Buildings was finished after seven years of collaboration between the DPI Forest Service's Timber Research group and the CSIRO. Publication of this standard will result in improved and more appropriate measures being taken to protect houses against termites.

Research work defined the boron levels required to treat softwood timber in the frame of a house, as an alternative to organochlorins. Treatment with boron was found to be both safer and cheaper. Organochlorins were used to prevent the entry of termites, while boron treatment prevents direct attack.

private forestry

DPI Forest Service staff have been actively involved in the Management Committee formed for the Mary Catchment/North Coast Farm Forestry project and in the appointment of a Project Coordinator. Public meetings and field days have been scheduled and interest in farm forestry is gathering momentum in this region.

A Tree Planting Task Group was established late in 1992-93 to examine policy options for tree planting on private land and other Crown leases. Its report, due by the end of April 1994, will have a direct impact on the development of a private forestry industry in Queensland.

f i n a n c i a l

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financial appendix 1: description of funds

forestry fund:

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution Act 1867 and the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1977, financial transactions of the DPI Forest Service are recorded in the Forestry Fund. This fund incorporates functions of the DPI Forest Service, including management and development of State Forests, purchase and construction of assets and plant, revenue from the sale of forest products and expenditure in connection with the marketing of such products, interest and redemption on loans, maintenance of plant and all other Service expenditures and receipts. The Fund includes contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

brisbane forest park fund:

This fund is established under the provisions of the Brisbane Forest Park Act 1977 to record transactions in connection with the planning, development and maintenance of the Brisbane Forest Park area for outdoor recreation compatible with the preservation of the Park's natural values. The Fund is financed by the provision of monies from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and self generated funds, to cover salaries, operating costs and for development works of a capital nature.

financial appendix 2: accounting principles and policies

basis of accounts

Receipts and payments are brought to account on a cash basis, that is receipts and payments are recorded on a basis of cash received and payments made in the financial year. Cash accounting is on a gross basis, and receipts and payments are not offset.

The DPI Forest Service is committed to the introduction of the accrual method of accounting.

program management

All transactions are recorded on a program basis.

capital expenditure

Under the cash basis of financial reporting, capital expenditure is treated as a charge in the year of payment.

materiality

Explanatory notes are given on matters which, in the opinion of the Executive Director (Forest Service), are of significance in the context of accountability, adequate disclosure and meaningful reporting.

financial statements

Financial Statements are prepared in terms of prescribed legislative requirements and are in accordance with Government accounting principles and practices.

financial appendix 3: program receipts & expenditure

receipts			expenditure		
actual 1990-91 \$'000	actual 1991-92 \$'000	actual 1992-93 \$'000	actual 1990-91 \$'000	actual 1991-92 \$'000	actual 1992-93 \$'000
13 791	6 326	12 891	balance 1 july		
financing transactions					
			consolidated revenue fund		
30 664	30 531	29 921	recurrent		
3 258	8 570	547	capital		
33 922	39 101	30 468	total financing transactions		
other transfers					
426	458		recreation areas management		
	179		rainforest conservation program		
	688	1 114	world heritage grants		
		450	community rainforest reforestation program		
426	1 325	1 564	total other transfers		
other					
			timber research and development		
852	919	1 069	advisory council of queensland		
852	919	1 069	total TRADAC		
programs					
natural resource management					
	7	30		2 416	3 840
		8		171	2 405
			program services		
0	7	38	2 643	3 087	6 245
industry services					
198	401	634		842	1 269
				482	114
				1 044	
198	401	634	total industry services		
1 531	2 638	1 383			
product development & marketing					
1256	1 069			1 055	66
				178	
1 256	1 069		1 492	1 233	66
community services					
1 192	499	507		4 123	6 594
530	1 703	1 807		4 230	4 099
	10	15		380	542
				1 031	
1 722	2 212	2 329	10 518	9 764	11 235
forest production					
33 785	42 945	49 561		54 152	66 219
8 942	9 222	8 213		8 845	9 389
3 880	4 529	5 401		1 722	2 537
				13 993	
46 607	56 696	63 175	total forest production		
67 497	78 712	78 145			
corporate services					
			8 767	1	0
98 744	108 056	112 168	92 448	95 165	97 074
balance 30 june					
			6 326	12 891	15 094

brisbane forest park fund: statement of receipts and expenditure

receipts			expenditure		
actual 1990-91 \$'000	actual 1991-92 \$'000	actual 1992-93 \$'000	actual 1990-91 \$'000	actual 1991-92 \$'000	actual 1992-93 \$'000
224	164	552	balance 1 July		
financing transactions					
consolidated revenue fund					
857	930	930	recurrent		
685	646	646	capital		
1 542	1 576	1 576	total financing transactions		
community services					
276	409	319	1 878	1 597	2 033
276	409	309	1 878	1 597	2 033
2 042	2 149	2 447	1 878	1 597	2 033
			164	552	414
			balance 30 June		

1. The funds of the Brisbane Forest Park were transferred from the Department of Environment and Heritage to the Department of Primary Industries by Order in Council dated 7 December 1989. The administration of the Brisbane Forest Park was transferred to the DPI Forest Service from 1 January 1990.

The Balance at 1 July 1989 has been adjusted here to reflect the balance of the Brisbane Forest Park Fund transferred to the DPI Forest Service.

2. Additional stumpage in respect of forest products is paid into the Forestry Fund. These monies are subsequently paid out of the Fund to the Timber Research and Development Advisory Council of Queensland.

3. A "notional" interest and redemption payment (1992-93 \$15.632m) is effected via a Special Allocation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund which is promptly credited back to the same fund.

4. The Balance at 30 June 1993 comprised:

Forestry Fund - Reserve Account	\$14.601M
Unspent Advances	\$0.495M
Brisbane Forest Park	\$0.414M
total	\$15.510M

financial appendix 4: statement of loan indebtedness as at 30.6.92

Source of Finance and Servicing Fund	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Government (Loan Fund)					
Forestry Fund	375 100	373 118	365 095	362 737	350 611
State Government (Treasury Special Projects Fund)					
Forestry Fund	29 643	29 930	30 183	30 406	30 603
Brisbane Forest Park Fund		188	154	186	
Commonwealth Government Softwood Loans					
Forestry Fund	26 375	24 941	23 734	22 726	21 896
total	431 118	428 177	419 166	416 055	403 110

note:

Debt service charges on Commonwealth and Special Projects Fund advances have been met in full as they became due. However, debt service charges on Loan Fund advances have not been met in full since 1960-61. Unpaid interest on Loan Fund Advances amounting to \$262.3m has not been capitalised. The \$1.2m increase in Commonwealth Softwoods Loans represents interest accruing on monies advanced under the Softwood Forestry Agreements Act 1978. The Act provides for the payment of interest to be deferred and capitalised for the first 15 years.

statistical appendix 1: reservation figures for the year ended 30 June 1993

state forests	no. of reservations	area (ha)
Figures as at 1 July 1992	487	3 817 998
Crown land declared State Forest	+ 2	1 314
Crown Land declared State Forest and added to existing State Forest		12 358
Timber Reserves declared State Forest	+ 1	389
Timber Reserves declared State Forest and added to existing State Forest		4 252
State Forests revoked	- 4	- 7 759
State Forests partially revoked		- 710
Areas excluded for road and railway purposes		- 19
Recomputation of Boundary		60
Amalgamation of Existing State Forests	- 1	
total as at 30 June 1993	485	3 827 883

timber reserves	no. of reservations	area (ha)
Figures as at 1 July 1992	77	496 460
Timber Reserves declared State Forest	- 1	- 389
Timber Reserves declared State Forest and added to existing State Forest	- 4	- 4 252
Timber Reserves revoked	- 8	- 6 520
Timber Reserves partially revoked		- 221
total as at 30 June 1993	64	485 078

statistical appendix 2: net area of softwood plantation established 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993 (hectares)

district	native conifers			exotic conifers			total 1992-93	total 1991-92
	first rotation	second rotation	total native conifers	first rotation	second rotation	total exotic conifers		
Atherton	-	13	13	80	-	80	93	106
Beerburrum	-	-	0	84	515	599	599	433
Brisbane	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
Dalby	-	-	0	-	16	16	16	60
Gympie	-	-	0	6	658	664	664	479
Imbil *	-	239	239	-	-	0	239	205
Ingham	-	-	0	326	-	326	326	411
Maryborough	-	-	0	715	680	1 395	1 395	701
Monto	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0
Rockhampton	-	-	0	122	-	122	122	244
Yarraman	-	156	156	-	-	0	156	246
total 1992-93	0	408	408	1 333	1 869	3 202	3 610	2 885

* Murgon District plantations were amalgamated with Imbil District in 1992-93. Imbil's total plantation area for 1991-92 has been adjusted to aid comparisons.

statistical appendix 3: net area of softwood plantation as at 30 June 1993 (hectares)

district	native conifers			exotic conifers				total 1992-93	total 1991-92	
	hoop pine	other native conifers	total native conifers	slash pine	caribbean pine	pinus hybrids	other exotic conifers			total exotic conifers
Atherton	1 011	108	1 119	2	2 262	0	40	2 304	3 423	3 359
Beerburrum	11	2	13	11 698	3 494	1 846	827	17 865	17 878	17 802
Brisbane	1 596	7	1 603	185	4	0	0	189	1 792	1 607
Dalby	14	1	15	235	0	1	2 120	2 356	2 371	2 392
Gympie	321	25	346	22 278	10 880	3 445	141	36 744	37 090	37 532
Imbil *	20 943	327	21 270	15	102	0	283	400	21 670	21 834
Ingham	266	2	268	4	9 958	53	108	10 123	10 391	10 058
Maryborough	590	0	590	24 415	21 620	4 475	37	50 547	51 137	50 865
Monto	4 077	4	4 081	14	3	0	9	26	4 107	4 108
Rockhampton	5	1	6	701	5 689	177	41	6 608	6 614	6 550
Yarraman	15 582	118	15 700	479	399	0	1 501	2 379	18 079	18 092
total 1992-93	44 416	595	45 011	60 026	54 411	9 997	5 107	129 541	174 552	
total 1991-92	44 558	606	45 164	62 092	54 077	7 516	5 350	129 035		174 199

* Murgon District plantations were amalgamated with Imbil District in 1992-93. Imbil's total plantation area for 1991-92 has been adjusted to aid comparisons.

statistical appendix 4: net area of broadleaf plantation as at 30 June 1993 (hectares)

district	hardwood species *	miscellaneous species **	total 1992-93	total 1991-92
Atherton	190	8	198	198
Beerburrum	239	37	276	276
Brisbane	104	0	104	104
Dalby	3	2	5	5
Gympie	753	38	791	791
Imbil ~	72	6	78	94
Ingham	16	30	46	45
Maryborough	2	67	69	65
Monto	1	0	1	1
Rockhampton	1	5	6	6
Yarraman	86	30	116	124
total 1992-93	1 467	223	1 690	
total 1991-92	1 490	219		1 709

* Mostly eucalypt and native rainforest species.

** Mostly small trial research plantings.

~ Murgon District plantations were amalgamated with Imbil District in 1992-93. Imbil's total plantation area for 1991-92 has been adjusted to aid comparisons.

statistical appendix 5: operational statistics 1992-93

operation	total 1992-93	total 1991-92
Softwood Plantation Establishment/Re-establishment -		
Native	415	435
Exotic	3 165	2 450
Weed Control -		
Native Pine Plantation (hectares)	9 079	2 644
Exotic Pine Plantation (hectares)	15 310	14 898
Fertilizing -		
Established (hectares)	2 554	2 118
Maintenance (hectares)	525	2
Pruning -		
Low (hectares)	2 005	2 101
High (hectares)	3 181	2 462
Wildfires on State Forests -		
Native Forests (hectares burnt)	45 131	36 890
Plantations (hectares burnt)	3 649	1 035
Native Forest Treated -		
Eucalypt Forest (hectares)	128	117
Cypress Pine (hectares)	559	524
Prescribed Burning -		
Native Forest - Eucalypt (hectares)	48 247	n.a.
Native Forest - Cypress (hectares)	42 425	n.a.
Plantation - Exotic (hectares)	11 984	n.a.

statistical appendix 6: milling timber removals from native forests 1992-93 (gross measure m³)

crown native forests

district	hardwoods and scrubwoods	cypress pine	other conifers	total 1992-93	total 1991-92
Atherton	10 272	-	-	10 272	9 898
Beerburrum	28 292	-	-	28 292	16 040
Brisbane	4 449	-	123	4 572	5 747
Dalby	12 341	46 730	-	59 070	55 064
Gympie	2 275	-	-	2 275	7 464
Imbil	37 080	-	638	37 718	29 679
Ingham	14 306	-	-	14 306	12 058
Maryborough	15 280	-	-	15 280	21 936
Monto	30 717	-	-	30 717	32 677
Murgon *	-	-	-	-	-
Rockhampton	46 065	1 077	-	47 142	36 334
Roma	13 688	68 749	-	82 437	72 390
Yarraman	11 704	-	28	11 732	8 596
total 1992-93	226 469	116 556	789	343 814	
total 1991-92	194 160	112 760	962		307 883

* Murgon District native forests were amalgamated with Imbil and Yarraman Districts in 1992-93. Imbil's and Yarraman's total native forest areas for 1991-92 have been adjusted to aid comparisons.

private native forests

district	hardwoods and scrubwoods	cypress pine	other conifers	total 1992-93	total 1991-92*
Atherton	11 897	105	444	12 446	8 765
Beerburrum	12 768	-	3 185	15 953	17 386
Brisbane	26 658	7	185	26 850	28 905
Dalby	21 885	26 152	553	48 590	60 643
Gympie	20 621	-	573	21 194	19 240
Imbil	6 904	-	-	6 904	13 718
Ingham	32 586	-	1 294	33 880	39 339
Maryborough	41 025	1	10	41 036	45 293
Monto	46 768	47	46	46 861	49 932
Murgon ~	-	-	-	-	-
Rockhampton	24 009	13	180	24 202	25 208
Roma	1 532	20 173	-	21 705	23 576
Yarraman	37 713	129	748	38 590	35 632
total 1992-93	284 366	46 627	7 218	338 211	
total 1991-92*	308 429	51 620	7 588		367 637

* Corrected figures

~ Murgon District native forests were amalgamated with Imbil and Yarraman Districts in 1992-93. Imbil's and Yarraman's total native forest areas for 1991-92 have been adjusted to aid comparisons.

statistical appendix 7: milling timber removals from plantations 1992-93 (gross measure m³)

crown plantation timbers

district	native conifers	exotic conifers	non-conifers	total 1992-93	total 1991-92
Atherton	11 988	-	-	11 988	3 685
Beerburrum	-	193 013	-	193 013	153 743
Brisbane	2 967	-	-	2 967	0
Dalby	-	18 396	-	18 396	15 652
Gympie	-	106 607	4 973	111 580	107 637
Imbil	188 823	1 433	3	190 259	160 707
Ingham	354	1 864	-	2 218	2 679
Maryborough	-	160 510	-	160 510	103 608
Monto	762	-	-	762	10 659
Murgon *	-	-	-	-	-
Rockhampton	-	281	-	281	8 644
Yarraman	122 713	2 936	-	125 649	119 421
total 1992-93	327 607	485 040	4 976	817 623	
total 1991-92	298 910	382 118	5 405		686 435

* Murgon District plantations were amalgamated with Imbil District in 1992-93. Imbil's total plantation area for 1991-92 has been adjusted to aid comparisons.

private plantation timbers

district	native conifers	exotic conifers	total 1992-93	total 1991-92*
Atherton	-	-	0	9
Beerburrum	-	83 354	83 354	79 136
Brisbane	1 202	18 500	19 702	23 580
Dalby	-	10 594	10 594	6 100
Gympie	-	-	0	-
Imbil	-	432	432	881
Ingham	-	-	0	5
Maryborough	301	69	370	11
Monto	59	4	63	74
Murgon ~	-	-	-	-
Yarraman	6	-	6	18 756
total 1992-93	1 568	112 953	114 521	
total 1991-92*	442	128 110		128 552

* Corrected figures

~ Murgon District plantations were amalgamated with Imbil District in 1992-93. Imbil's total plantation area for 1991-92 has been adjusted to aid comparisons.

N.B. Values shown in the above tables have been estimated due to incomplete statistics being available at time of compilation.

statistical appendix 8: pulpwood removals 1992-93 (gross measure m³)

crown pulpwood removals

district	plantations	native forests	total 1992-93	total 1991-92
Beerburrum	507	-	507	88
Gympie	105 207	-	105 207	80 991
Maryborough	30 839	-	30 839	56 212
Yarraman	-	1 309	1 309	4 343
total 1992-93	136 553	1 309	137 862	
total 1991-92	137 290	4 343		141 634

statistical appendix 9: miscellaneous removals from crown lands 1992-93

product group	approx. log volume (m³)	value (\$)
Railway sleepers & like timber	15 315	341 000
Landscaping and fencing timbers	10 866	197 183
Mining timbers	3 640	8 458
"Girders, corbels, piles and sills"	19 720	235 381
Plantation roundwood	68 086	861 770
Plantation poles	1 595	25 475
Hardwood poles	5 405	517 751
Hardwood round timber	47 483	246 137
Sandalwood	579	781 310
total	180 257	3 214 465
Quarry material	2 507 169	\$2 768 462
Minor Forest Products		\$ 79 505