

**THE PURPOSE OF THE QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE IS THE**

**SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

**WITHIN A BALANCED CONSERVATION PROGRAM, WHICH INCLUDES THE**

**MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT OF STATE FOREST LANDS IN ACCORDANCE**

**WITH THE LONG TERM BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.**



30

QUEENSLAND FOREST SERVICE  
IMBIL DISTRICT OFFICE



## THE YEAR REVIEWED



**The year 1990-91 will go down as a year of change & preparation for further change.**

While the previous year was historically significant for forest management in Queensland, with the then Department of Forestry becoming the Queensland Forest Service within an expanded Department of Primary Industries, the year 1990-91 will go down as a year of change and preparation for further change.

It had been a goal of the Forest Service for some years to improve efficiency and effectiveness and to adopt a commercial approach to the production side of the Service's operations. This thrust has been reinforced by three factors.

In the first place constraints on funding have given a sharper edge to the drive for efficiency. Fortunately the Forest Service has a well structured program management system supported by performance indicators. The system is well understood by operational staff in the field and there is constant striving for improved performance.

Secondly the Government's decision to rationalise the Corporate Services functions of the expanded Department of Primary Industries has led to a centralisation of corporate services activities which is expected to lead to economies in due course.

Finally the Forest Service was subjected to a review by the Public Sector Management Commission as part of its overall review of the Department of Primary Industries. It emphasised amongst other things the need to maintain a clear financial separation of the social and commercial elements of the Service's operations, and proposed ways to improve the returns to Government from the marketing of forest products.

Collectively these factors should lead to an enhancement of the commercial performance of the Queensland Forest Service.

In administering any commercial organisation there are obvious advantages in maintaining direct administrative control over all the cost and profit elements which impact on the

performance of the operation. However under the new administrative and integration arrangements, fleet management and corporate services functions no longer come within the administrative control of the Forest Service. It is important that the potential benefits of the integration process in the area of overhead cost reduction are achieved in practice. Such costs are a significant component of the overall commercial performance equation and careful ongoing monitoring will be necessary to ensure that higher rather than lower costs are not incurred.

It is also essential that the centralised corporate services functions continue to provide an efficient, timely and appropriately comprehensive service to the disparate client areas scattered throughout this large State.

This year saw the completion by Mr Tony Fitzgerald QC of his inquiry into the future use of Fraser Island, and support in principle by the Queensland Government for the phasing out of logging on Fraser Island. Forest Service staff expect in due course to leave the Island and will do so with regret - but with the knowledge that their management over some eighty years has been very responsible and that the State Forests on the Island are being left in very good shape indeed.

To all those Forest Service staff who put effort beyond the call of duty in managing this difficult environment during the past year I extend my thanks.

(Tom Ryan)

*Conservator of Forests*



## QFS PROFILE

The QFS has substantially reduced its dependence on external funding since 1987-88.

### WHO WE ARE

We are a Business Group within the Queensland Department of Primary Industries responsible for the sustainable management of 4 million hectares of State Forest in Queensland.

### WHAT WE DO

The role of the Service includes:

- ▷ managing reserved native forests for the sustainable production of a range of forest products.
- ▷ producing and marketing forest products from plantations;
- ▷ marketing of forest products and quarry materials from a variety of Crown lands throughout the State;
- ▷ providing the basic resources required to promote the development of an efficient forest industries sector in Queensland; and
- ▷ providing a range of forest related services, including recreation opportunities, to the people of Queensland.

### HOW WE DO IT

Through an organisational structure comprised of 2 metropolitan and 13 major regional centres, the Queensland Forest Service supplies all or part of the raw material needs of around 275 large and small sawmills throughout the State. Wood production management is conducted within a conservation program which ensures the availability of forest goods and services for future generations. The Service also provides recreational opportunities and important environmental goods and services for the people of Queensland.

### WHO WE DO IT FOR

QFS's major clients include:

- ▷ Wood processors
- ▷ State and local government departments and agencies
- ▷ Forest recreationists
- ▷ Conservation organisations
- ▷ Timber industry organisations
- ▷ State and Commonwealth forest agencies
- ▷ National and international forestry authorities and companies
- ▷ Apiarists
- ▷ Graziers/pastoralists
- ▷ Educational institutions
- ▷ General public

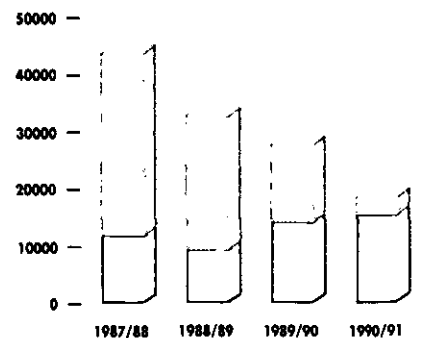
### HOW WELL WE DO IT

#### EXTERNAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Excluding interest and redemption transfers, the QFS has reduced its dependence on external funding by around 57 percent since 1987-88. This has been achieved by a combination of expenditure savings attributable to program management efficiencies and also through revenue increases resulting from final crop plantation sales and price increases for native forest timbers.

#### External Funding Requirements (\$1990/91 x 1000)

Excluding interest and redemption transfers



▷ Loan Funds

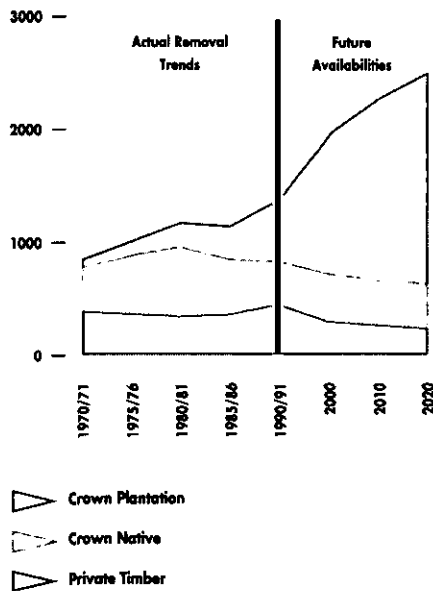
▷ Consolidated Revenue

**The total volume of plantation softwood available from State Forests will increase by around 55 percent over the next decade.**

**MILL LOG REMOVAL TRENDS**

The increasing importance of the Crown plantation resource in providing raw material to Queensland's wood processing sector is illustrated in the accompanying chart. In the face of static Crown native forest yields and declining availability from private lands, plantations will provide rapidly increasing timber yields over the next 30 years.

**Mill Log Removals Trends**  
(cubic metres x 1000)



The total volume of plantation softwood presently available from State Forests in Queensland is around 1 100 000 cubic metres per annum. This will increase to around 1 700 000 cubic metres by the year 2000 and stabilise at around 2 300 000 cubic metres around the year 2020.

These expanded wood volumes will provide the foundation for substantial additional industry developments over the next 10 years and beyond, including new and expanded sawmilling capacity plus the local processing of wood residues in either a small pulpmill or a reconstituted panel plant.



**Approximately 13% of Queensland's total forested area is dedicated to sustainable wood production.**

These new investments will create substantial economic benefits for Queenslanders and will also alleviate wood production pressures on native forests, particularly private native forest.

**WOOD PRODUCTION FORESTS IN QUEENSLAND**

Of the approximate 12 million hectares of Queensland covered by forests, around 28 percent or 3.4 million hectares is on State Forests and Timber Reserves. Of this 3.4 million hectares only around 1.6 million

hectares (or 13 percent of Queensland's total forested area) is available for sustainable wood production. The remainder is reserved for special management uses, buffer strips, World Heritage reservations etc.

**WOOD PRODUCTS MARKETING**

In 1990-91 the QFS sold forest products (excluding quarry materials) from Crown plantation and native forests to the value of approximately \$35 million. It is estimated that an additional \$10 million might have been earned if all wood purchasers had operated to 100 percent of their annual removals entitlement. The average operating level in plantations is presently around 65 percent of annual entitlement. In native forests the figure is around 90 percent.

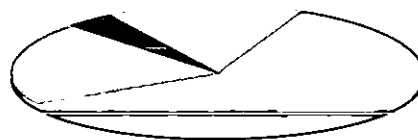
These operating levels are indicative of the difficult trading conditions being experienced by the industry during the present economic recession.

**Queensland Forest Areas**  
By tenure type



- ▷ Other Crown Lands **54%**
- ▷ State Forest & Timber Reserves **28%**
- ▷ National Parks **6%**
- ▷ Private Forests **12%**

**Areas of State Forest and Timber Reserves available for wood production**



- ▷ Sustainable Wood Production **33%**
- ▷ Non-forested Areas **23%**
- ▷ Special Management Areas (wood production excluded) **22%**
- ▷ Plantations **4%**
- ▷ Buffers & Inaccessible Areas (wood production excluded) **18%**



**Legislation passed  
by State Parlia-  
ment in 1906  
provided for the  
reservation of State  
Forests and  
National Parks.**

## CONSTITUTION

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The management of forests on Crown land in Queensland has evolved since the early 1900s, increasing in scope and complexity as it responds to changing demands on the forests and an evolving community recognition of the many commercial and social values that forests can supply.

Responsibility for management of Queensland's State Forests was vested in the Queensland Forest Service until 1957, when the Government of the day established the Department of Forestry. In 1959 the newly-passed Forestry Act provided a comprehensive framework for the management of State Forests and National Parks.

The responsibility for managing National Parks in Queensland remained with the Department of Forestry until 1975, when control was passed to the State's newly-formed National Parks and Wildlife Service.

An Order in Council on 7 December 1989 placed administrative control of the former Department of Forestry within the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. The Queensland Forest Service has since evolved as a business group within the Department of Primary Industries.

The Forest Service is accountable to the Minister for Primary Industries through the Director-General of the Department. The Service is responsible for providing professional, objective advice on forest management to the Minister and other members of Government and providing a range of services to the people of Queensland.

Over the past 90 years, Crown land reserved for forestry in Queensland has grown from nothing to a forest estate of about 4 million hectares - or about two hectares for every resident of the State.

## ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE QFS

► *Forestry Act* - 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 Forests, Timber Reserves and on other lands.

► *Forestry Regulations 1987.*

► *Sawmills Licensing Act* - 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 Regulations 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 Regulations 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 Regulations 1979.*

The following are jointly administered with the Department of Environment and Heritage:

► *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988* - An Act to provide for the setting apart of land and waters throughout Queensland as, and for management of recreational activities in Recreation Areas, and for related purposes.

► *Recreation Areas Management Regulations 1989.*

### CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

Amendments to legislation administered by the Forest Service in the 1990-1991 period have been by way of the Sawmills Licensing Act 1936, the Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 and the Forestry Act 1959.

In regard to the Sawmills Licensing Act, administrative procedures relating to the licensing of sawmills were streamlined by transferring the powers and responsibilities of the Minister under the Act to the Conservator of Forests.

New Bylaws were passed under the Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 to apply to the Fraser Island Recreation Area. This Act is jointly administered by the Forest Service and the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Parliament also passed amendments to the Forestry Act 1959 relating to the management of State Forests. These amendments provide for a streamlined process for authorising camping, the issue of infringement notices by forest officers and wider use of signs to regulate visitor use.

### PROGRAM STRUCTURE

Forest Service programs are the focus of all organisational endeavours and all financial inputs and outputs are accounted against them.

The programs and their component subprograms are outcome-oriented and derive their respective charters from the organisational mission relating to the production of forest products and the provision of forest-based services.

For the reporting year 1990-91, the program structure had four major components and several subcomponents.

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>SUBPROGRAM</b>
<b>Native Forest Production</b>	
<b>Plantation Production</b>	
<b>Other Resource Sales:</b>	<i>Other Crown Forests</i>
	<i>Quarry Materials Sales</i>
	<i>Consultancies</i>
<b>Forest Services:</b>	<i>Recreation</i>
	<i>Timber Utilisation</i>
	<i>Extension</i>
	<i>Forest Extension</i>

The Native Forest Production Program, Plantation Production Program and Other Resource Sales Program are commercial programs with the accent on financial performance and profitability. The Forest Services Program contains the bulk of the Service's social or community service functions and is essentially non-commercial in nature.

The need to provide a clear separation between the commercial and social goals is recognised by the Service's strategic planning process.

This process provides for the periodic review of programs and subprograms, including program and subprogram goals.

The personnel needs of organisational work units servicing the various programs are monitored and reviewed by a Management Audit and Review Team located within QFS's organisational structure.



# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



**CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS**  
*Tom Ryan*  
*BSc (For) (Hons) Dip. For.*



**DEPUTY CONSERVATOR  
 PRODUCTION**  
*Peter Cranny*  
*BSc (For) Dip. For.*

- Engineering Services Branch
- Fire Protection Branch
- Forest Development Branch
- Marketing and Yield Regulation Branch



**ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR  
 STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
*Terry Johnston*  
*BSc (For) Dip. For.*

- Economics Branch
- Management Audit and Review Branch
- Program Management Branch



**ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR  
 TECHNICAL SERVICES**  
*Norm Clough*  
*BSc (For) Dip. For.*

- Consultancies Branch
- Forest Advisory Branch
- Forest Research Branch
- Information Technology Branch
- Land Use and Information Branch
- Survey & Mapping Branch
- Timber Research and Extension Branch



**ASSISTANT CONSERVATOR  
 CORPORATE SERVICES**  
*Neil Flynn*  
*B. Com. AAUQ. CPA.*

- Administrative Services Branch
- Estates and Legislation Branch
- Financial Investigations Branch
- Financial Management Branch
- Personnel Services Branch

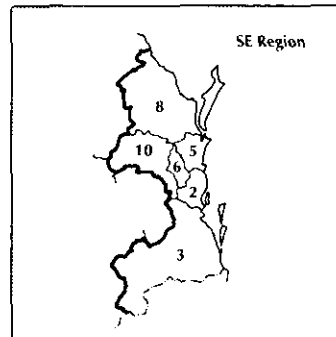
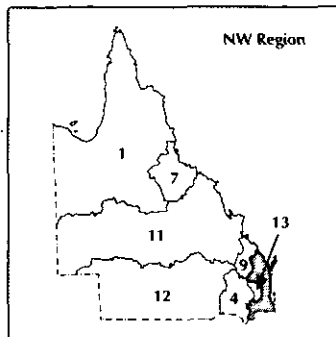
## Regions

### NW Region Districts

- Atherton (1)
- Dalby (4)
- Ingham (7)
- Monto (9)
- Rockhampton (11)
- Roma (12)
- Yarraman (13)

### SE Region Districts

- Beerburrum (2)
- Brisbane (3)
- Gympie (5)
- Imbil (6)
- Maryborough (8)
- Murgon (10)





## STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND RELATIONS



The year 1990-91 proved to be a difficult period for QFS staff as a result of integration actions and downsizing of overall personnel numbers.

### GOAL

The Queensland Forest Service has a commitment to manage its human resources in a manner that contributes to both Forest Service goals and the professional and personal development of its employees.

### PERFORMANCE

#### SAFETY

Each District work unit now monitors its own safety performance statistics. The QFS has 22 accredited safety officers located at all major forestry centres throughout the State. While there is no legislative requirement to have accredited safety officers, the Service views them as an important part of the safety program.

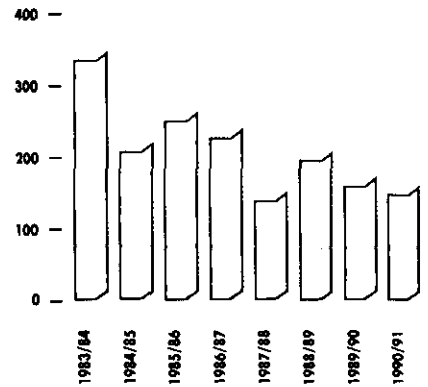
#### STAFF QUALITY AND MORALE

The year 1990-91 proved to be a difficult period for staff. The process of streamlining operations in all areas was continued, including the downsizing of staff numbers where positions were deemed surplus to present and future requirements. In addition, the integration of Corporate Service staff into an overall Departmental Corporate Services function was initiated.

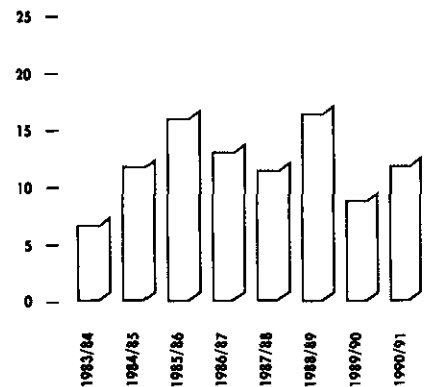
The unsettling effects of these staff dislocations has been acknowledged, and Senior Management has moved to restore morale as quickly as possible.

A total of 14 wages and salaried staff took advantage of voluntary retrenchment provisions during the year in accordance with Government guidelines.

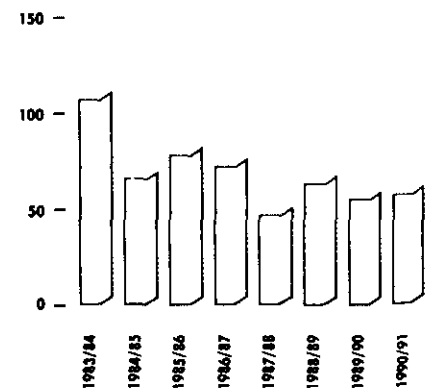
**Lost Time Injuries**  
Number of Injuries



**Lost Time Duration Rate**  
Average days lost due to injury

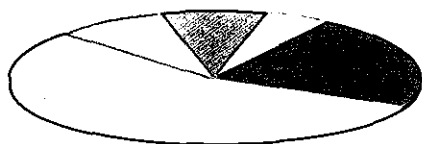


**Accident Frequency Rate**  
Lost time accidents per million workhours



A series of Training Accreditation Workshops was conducted during the year. As a result 48 trainees are now qualified.

### Trainee Estimates



- ▷ Computing **32%**
- ▷ Technical & Paraprofessional **14%**
- ▷ Management & Professional **11%**
- ▷ Health & Safety **12%**
- ▷ Induction **7%**
- ▷ Supervisory **24%**

### Staff Distribution



- ▷ Regions **78%**
- ▷ Operational Support (Bris) **11%**
- ▷ Research (Bris) **4%**
- ▷ Corporate Support (Bris) **7%**

### 3. STAFF TRAINING

During 1990-91 the Training Guarantee Act was introduced, requiring employers to invest the equivalent of 1 percent of payroll on structured training. In addition, a series of Training Accreditation Workshops was designed and conducted to meet the need for qualified trainers as identified under the Act. As a result 48 trainees are now qualified.

STAFF DISTRIBUTION						
Programs	Brisbane			Regions		Total
	Corporate Support	Research	Operational Support	District	Research	
Native Forest Production	22	5	38	162	8	235
Plantation Production	47	28	63	674	37	849
Other Resource Sales	8	0	12	33	0	53
Forest Services	22	20	38	183	6	269
Total (1990-91)	99	53	151	1 052	51	1406

Full time equivalents as at June 1991



## FOREST SERVICES PROGRAM



**Visitor facilities were constructed or enhanced at Lake Euramoo, Tinaroo Dam, Tully and Cardwell in North Queensland and Jimna, Kenilworth, Fraser Island, Noosa and Beerburrum in South Queensland.**

### RECREATION SUBPROGRAM

#### GOALS

- ▷ To satisfy community demand for quality nature-based recreation opportunities on State Forests, having regard for the other management objectives for these forests.
- ▷ To enhance public awareness of the natural and cultural values of State Forests and the community benefits which accrue from the multiple use management of these forests.
- ▷ To apply the 'user pays' principle where the direct beneficiary of the service is identifiable and fee collection is cost-effective.

#### PERFORMANCE

##### *Provision of Nature Based Recreation Facilities.*

- ▷ The Northbrook Parkway connecting Mt Glorious to Wivenhoe Dam was completed and construction of day use facilities is nearing completion along this busy route.

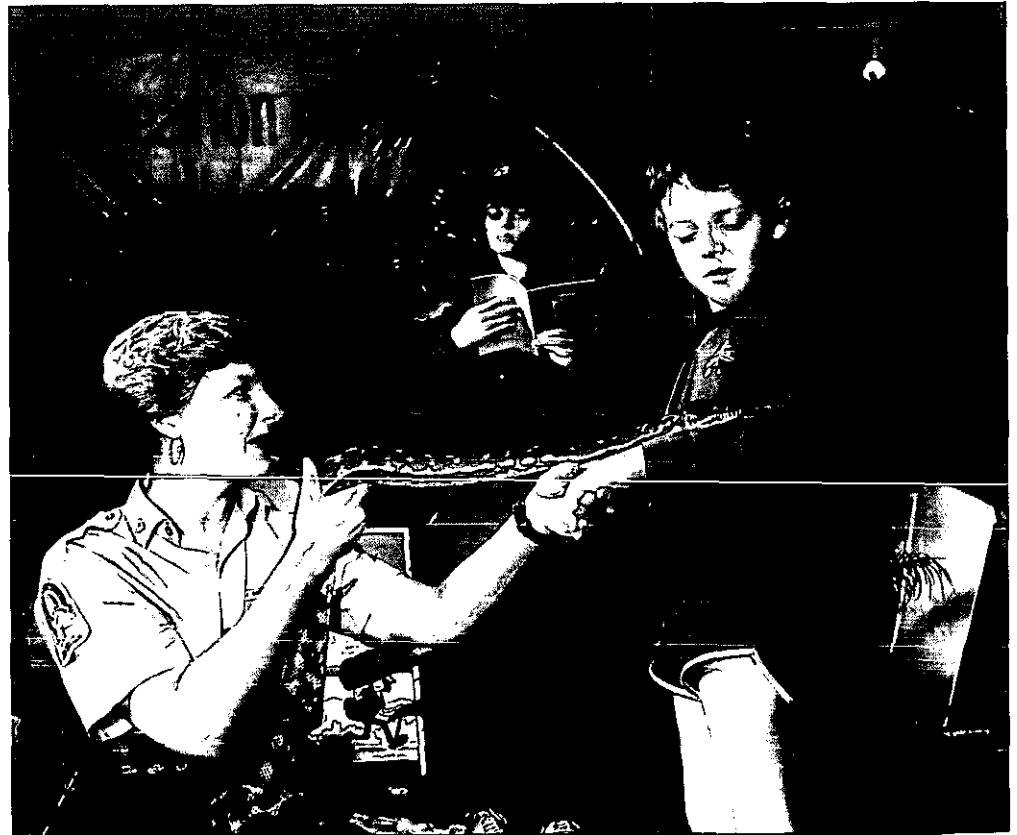
▷ Visitor facilities were constructed or redeveloped at several locations in North Queensland including Lake Euramoo, Tinaroo Dam, Tully and Cardwell. In Southern Queensland facilities were provided at Booloumba Creek (Kenilworth), Central Station (Fraser Island), Mt Tinbeerwah (Noosa) and at Beerburrum.

▷ Planning for future recreation management and facilities was also undertaken for Daisy Hill and Mt Mee (Brisbane), Wild Horse Mountain (Beerburrum), Byfield (Rockhampton), and Goldsborough Valley (Cairns).

##### *Public Awareness of State Forests Uses.*

▷ During the year a survey was conducted of visitors to Daisy Hill State Forest Park to determine whether QFS was effectively targeting its recreation goals. Issues canvassed included:

- awareness of QFS's management role and responsibilities,



*"Ranger Di" Maclean and her segment on television program "Footprints".*



The accent in recreation is on facilities that support the natural values of the forests.

- attitude to the 'user pays' principle for park use,
- awareness of selective logging practices,
- the importance of various facility types.

The survey registered people's high level of satisfaction with the standard and nature of the services provided. Park maintenance standards were favourably acknowledged by 79% of visitors, while the QFS's accent on facilities that support the natural values of forests was also highly endorsed.

However, results suggest that the QFS has much work to do to enhance the public's awareness of it's efforts to provide multiple-use forest management benefits. A low 29% of people correctly identified QFS as the park management agency while only 38% were aware that the park had been periodically and selectively logged. Actions are being initiated to redress this situation.

#### 'User Pays' Implementation.

- ▷ Client fees for tour operations on State Forests were introduced following a number of previous deferrals necessitated by the weak financial position of the tourism industry.
- ▷ The Service's camping permit system was reviewed during the year. Legislation and administrative procedures were revised, particularly, in relation to self registration camping. As a result the camping system will be significantly more efficient and easier for visitors to use.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Registered camper nights	59 064	72 962	49 204
User pays revenue collections	n.a.	n.a.	5687 920
Revenue (\$1990-91)	95 897	1 670 246	2 029 934
Expenditure (\$1990-91)	3 227 627	4 734 925	7 467 158

## TIMBER UTILISATION EXTENSION SUBPROGRAM

### GOALS

- ▷ To effectively contribute to the protection of timber users in Queensland.
- ▷ To provide effective timber research and advisory services based on the requirements of the timber processing industries.
- ▷ To provide an effective advisory service to the public on aspects of timber utilisation which fall outside the charter of TRADAC (Timber Research and Development Advisory Council).
- ▷ To apply the 'user pays' principle where the direct beneficiary of the service is identifiable and fee collection is cost effective.

### PERFORMANCE

#### Protection of Timber Users

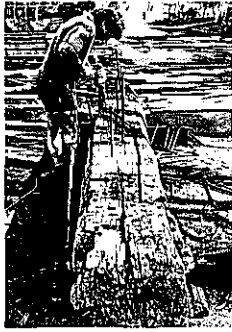
- ▷ Approximately 25 percent of sub program expenditure is involved in administration of the Diseases in Timber Act (DITA) and the Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act (TUMA).

After 24 years the West Indian Drywood Termite, a potentially serious exotic pest appears to have been contained through efforts under DITA. Total eradication is most unlikely and continuation of the program is necessary to keep the termites' activity at a low and manageable level.

- ▷ TUMA aims to ensure that timber sold in the State meets established standards for seasoning, preservative treatment and immunity to lyctid borer attack. The number of complaints received was much the same as for 1989-90. Most concerned imported timber from Tasmania, which suffered lyctid attack as a result of sapwood not being preservatively treated before use.

#### Industry Related Timber Research

- ▷ A diverse range of projects was undertaken on behalf of industry during 1990-91 including:
  - evaluation of timber preservatives for chemical companies.



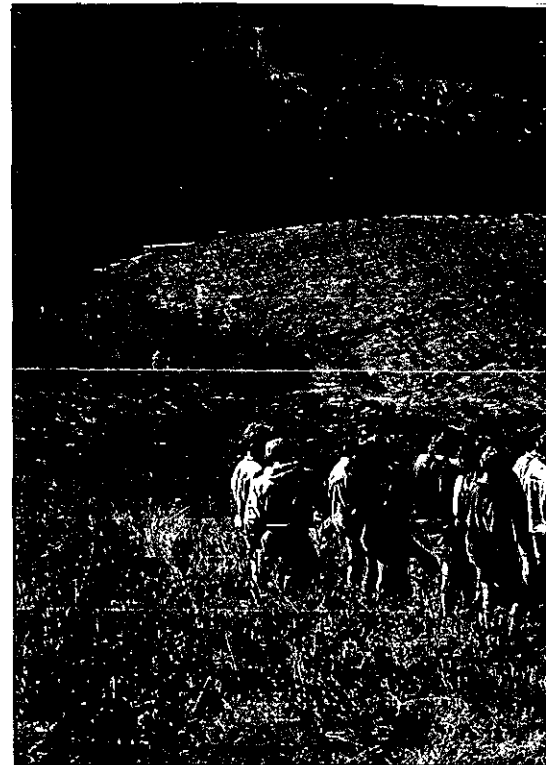
**Timber Extension revenues for the year were significantly higher than in 1989-90 due mainly to fees received from industry for commissioned research.**

- optimising high temperature seasoning procedures for pine sawmillers.
  - market research in building material use.
  - protecting timber structures against termites.
- In conjunction with the Department of Business, Industry and Regional Development, the Service organised a seminar aimed at promoting the use of some forest hardwood timbers in the manufacture of solid timber furniture. Research findings on the machining, gluing and finishing of species which are normally only used for general construction was presented.

Furniture crafted by local producers from these same timbers was also displayed. The strategy which underlies research and development in this area is to obtain maximum value from the native forest resource through value added processing. Further work is planned to develop a network of timber suppliers and furniture manufacturers using these timbers.

*Public Advisory Services*

Use of extension enquiry services increased over the previous year with more than 7 700 timber users, specifiers and processors accessing advisory services in such areas as timber seasoning, timber preservation, species properties, timber performance in service, termite and fungal decay problems.

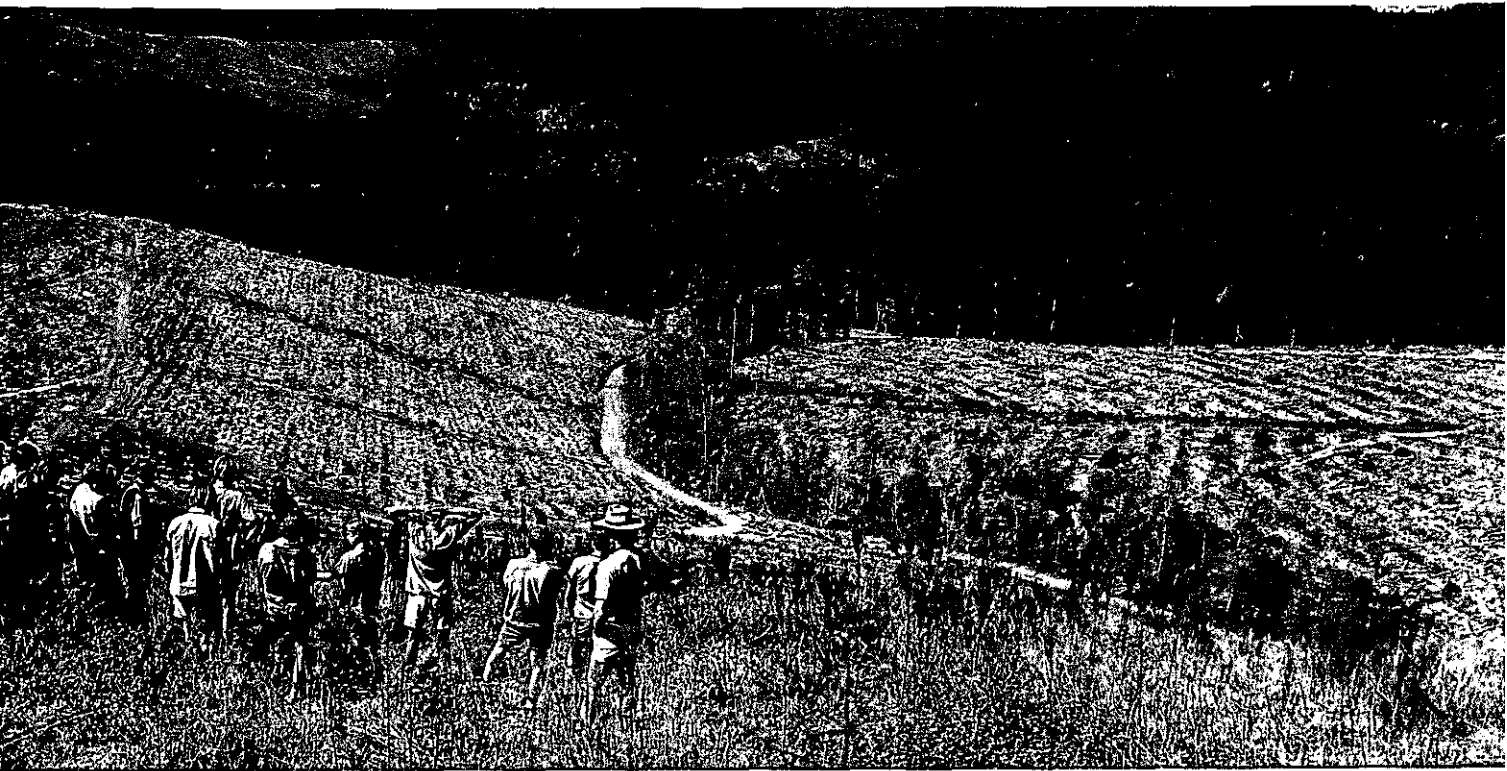


*Forest management field day.*

*'User Pays' Implementation*

Revenue for the year increased significantly, due mainly to fees received from industry for commissioned research. In real terms revenues increase by 159 percent over the previous 12 months and the subprogram revenue/expenditure ratio increased from 0.05 to 0.15.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Revenue (\$1990-91)	95 897	76 663	198 289
Subprogram expenditure (1990-91)	924 128	1 692 572	1 316 807
Revenue/expenditure ratio	0.10	0.05	0.15
Extension enquiries	6 050	6 000	7 720
Complaints received under TUMA	28	20	19



**Under a Tree Care program initiated in 1990-91, more than 1300 landholders sought tree assistance and almost 300 000 trees were planted.**

#### **FOREST EXTENSION SUBPROGRAM**

Under a Tree Care program initiated in 1990-91, more than 1 300 landholders sought tree assistance and almost 300 000 trees were planted.

- ▶ To maintain and improve the quality of the rural environment by encouraging and facilitating the planting, care and retention of trees and the rehabilitation of degraded land, and by promoting the role of trees and forests in sustainable land management.
- ▶ To encourage the development of private commercial forestry resources throughout the State to supplement timber supplies from state forests and other Crown lands.
- ▶ To apply the 'user pays' principle where the direct beneficiary of the service is identifiable and fee collection is cost-effective.

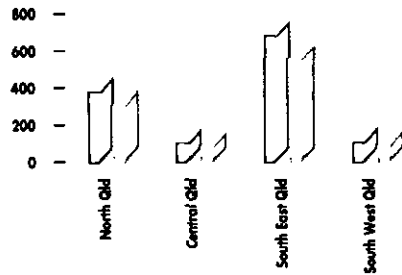
#### **PERFORMANCE**

##### *Tree Care Initiatives*

- ▶ In August 1990, Queensland Forest Service launched a scheme to give farmers access to free trees and advice to help them to enhance the production of their farms or to repair degraded areas. Following only modest promotion, the scheme attracted an enormous response. Further promotion should ensure strong and continuing support. Responding to the needs of the 1 318 applications received to 31 May 1991 has stretched resources to the limit, with almost 300 000 trees being planted in this first summer season.
- ▶ The establishment of a user-friendly computer-based databank (TREDAT) for use in tree selection was completed in March 1991. Through this databank QFS regional officers have access to a complete set of information on tree performance in all areas of Queensland.
- ▶ A major project during 1990-91 was the establishment of a tree buffer around the town of Emerald. The purpose of this buffer is to act

**Across Queensland**  
**48 places have**  
**been selected as**  
**sites for demon-**  
**strating the**  
**usefulness of trees.**

**Tree Assistance Applications and Approvals**



▽ Applications  
 ▾ Approvals

Applications and Approvals are from the commencement of the Caring for the Countryside Scheme in September 1990 to 31 May 1991.

**Tree Assistance Applications**  
 Divided into areas of intended use



▽ Stock Shelter **7%**  
 ▽ Timber **6%**  
 ▽ Salinity **4%**  
 ▽ Other **8%**  
 ▽ - Windbreaks **34%**  
 ▽ Wildlife **20%**  
 ▽ Erosion **14%**  
 ▽ Landslips **7%**

as a trap and filter for any chemical-spray drift occurring as a result of cotton-growing activities on the surrounding farms. In all, 25 000 trees have been planted and the entire community has hailed this project as a huge success. With several other towns showing interest in similar projects, a video highlighting the community involvement is presently being produced.

▹ Across Queensland, 48 places have been selected as sites for demonstrating the usefulness of trees. They include private farms, coal mines, council rubbish dumps and sewage farms, roads and Crown lands.

The selection and establishment of these demonstration sites have been co-operative ventures with landholders and others, including Land Care and Greening Australia groups, soil conservation officers, the CSIRO, Queensland University staff, mine rehabilitation officers, and people from volunteer organisations. Extensive use has been made of volunteer planters and their work has proved most satisfactory.

The details of these plantings will form a database for future catchment committees to use when judgements are required on species selection and techniques.

**Agroforestry Initiative**

During 1990-91 a Queensland Forest Service officer prepared a detailed position paper on Agroforestry in Australia. This followed visits to many areas, where consultations were conducted with experts in the field. Recommendations include proceeding with several agroforestry trials where the complexities of the interaction of trees and pastures can be tested. These experiments will include collecting data on animal production under these systems.

**Nursery Financial Goals**

During the year a review of the goals of QFS's 7 amenity nurseries was undertaken with a view to implementing more commercial pricing and costing practices. The following strategies were identified for implementation:

▹ All nurseries should operate as individual cost and revenue centres.

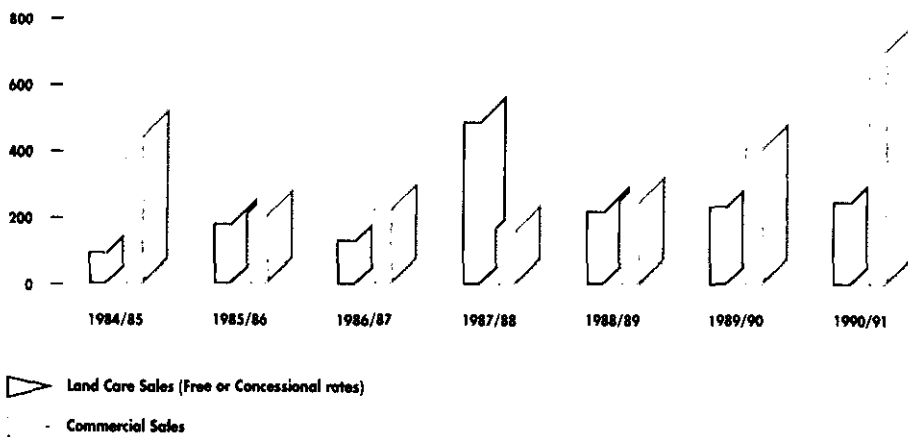
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Revenue (\$1990-91)	798 273	1 177 721	1 484 221
Expenditure (\$1990-91)	4 072 456	4 488 551	6 885 680
Revenue/ expenditure ratio	0.20	0.26	0.22



Severe erosion in a holding paddock at Gubberamunda, near Roma, prompted the QFS and the Maranoa Land Care Group to establish a trial planting of eucalypt species to assess their performance on badly degraded sites. Roma district Forester Ray Robinson (left) and Overseer Gary Brown check the progress of the recent plantings.



Plant Sales from Amenity Nurseries (000's)



- ▷ normal commercial pricing and costing practices should be applied in amenity nurseries as far as possible including discount pricing of surplus stock.
- ▷ The community service component of amenity nursery operations needs to be clearly identified and separate funding sought to allow the achievement of amenity nursery financial goals.



## NATIVE FOREST PRODUCTION PROGRAM



**A total of 24 Management Plans covering an area of 1.75 million hectares of State Forest have now been published or are at the edit stage.**

### 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 maximised 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.

### PERFORMANCE

#### SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

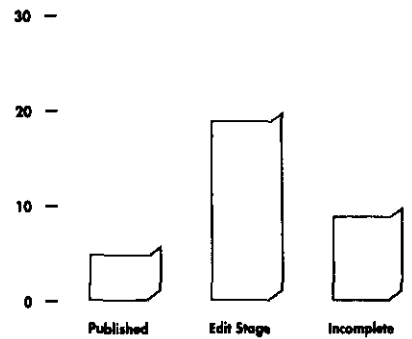
- ▶ Sustainable forest management is a concept which operationally requires a detailed planning and inventory strategy to ensure the continued viability of biological communities, the maintenance of essential forest values and the preservation of genetic diversity.

A total of 24 Management Plans covering an area of 1.75 million hectares of State Forest have now been published or are at the edit stage. A further 9 plans covering 1.6 million hectares are still to be completed.

These plans provide a detailed description of the physical environment and identify all significant forest values and uses. They also describe the principles used to implement the

concept of multiple use management as well as the outcomes in terms of specific management zones for the area in question.

**Management Plan Production (Number of Plans)**



- ▶ The Commission of Inquiry into the Conservation, Management and Use of Fraser Island and the Great Sandy Region handed down its report in May 1991. Among its 76 recommendations the Commission recommended the phasing out of all logging on the Island and its nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List.

Recognition of the World Heritage significance of Fraser Island after almost a century of controlled logging is prima facie evidence that the Forest Service's logging systems are compatible with the silvicultural and ecological characteristics of the forest.

- ▶ The Queensland Forest Service and the National Parks and Wildlife Service are co-operating to protect the habitat of a rare native Australian bird, the Eastern Bristlebird, found

**EXPANSION OF SPECIALISED MANAGEMENT AREAS (GAZETTED HECTARES)**

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	Totals
Feature protection areas	5 523	-	16	-	2	-	5 541
Forest drives	na	-	-	-	19	40	59
Scientific areas	12 981	4	1 409	2 160	2 751	350	19 655
State forest parks	-	435	-	81	47	104	667
Total	18 504	439	1 425	2 241	2 819	494	25 922

**The financial performance of the Native Forest Production Program has improved dramatically over the last two years. Revenues are up 22 percent in real terms while expenditure is down 16 percent.**

mainly in eastern Victoria and southern New South Wales. In 1984, a QFS zoologist discovered a small population in the Conondale Ranges, nearly 150 kilometres north of where the species had previously been recorded. The Conondale Range population is found on one mountain top, where the birds live in dense thickets of native grasses. Co-operative management of the area will include a controlled burning program aimed both at conserving a mosaic of suitable habitats and protection of the area from wildfires.

**MARKETING PERFORMANCE**

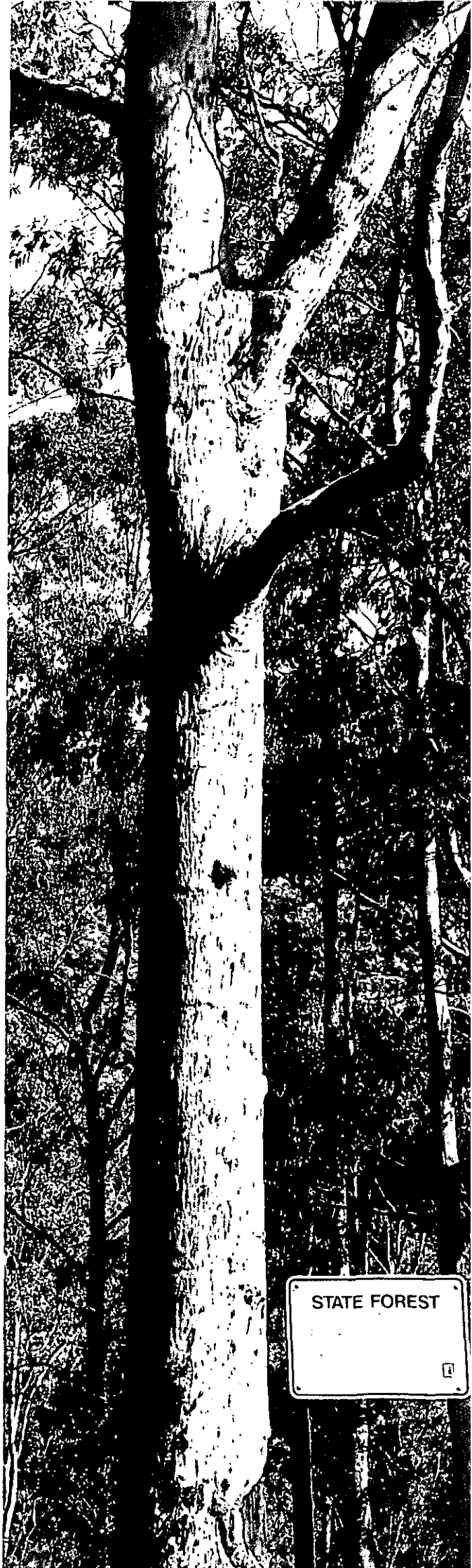
Sales of hardwood mill logs stayed firm throughout 1990-91 despite the recession. Removals as a percentage of entitlements have remained above 90 percent. However cypress markets were not as buoyant particularly in N.S.W. where a substantial portion of local production is sold. Removals as a percentage of entitlements for the year were around 75 percent.

**FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

The setting of strict financial goals has been directly responsible for the Forest Service successfully negotiating with industry for real increases in native forest timber royalties. In 1990-91 the remaining \$4 of an \$8 per cubic metre real increase in royalties was levied.

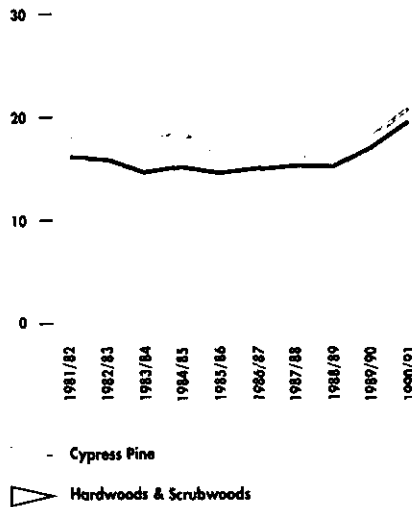
Significant increases have also been negotiated for sleeper sales. A phased real increase of 170 percent in the sawn equivalent of royalty for railway sleepers is presently being implemented.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Revenue (\$1990-91)	7 328 242	8 468 400	8 942 329
Expenditure (\$1990-91)	12 815 880	11 976 168	10 798 964
Revenue/ expenditure ratio	0.57	0.71	0.83
Expenditure per m <sup>3</sup> of wood sold (\$1990-91)	30.17	32.82	29.07
Expenditure per ha of State Forest (\$1990-91)	3.22	3.02	2.78



The QFS has also moved to introduce stricter purchaser performance conditions to reduce the volumes of unoperated wood.

**Movements in Native Forest Stumpages**  
(\$1990/91 per cubic metre)



A number of marketing initiatives implemented during the year are also providing efficiency pay-offs including:

- ▶ revised field measurement systems for hardwood mill log timbers. This initiative is expected to result in an estimated saving in field marketing cost of 50 to 70 percent.
- ▶ Simplification of administrative procedures via the introduction of area pricing procedures.

#### INDUSTRY RELATED INITIATIVES

The ramifications of native forest royalty increase are two-fold. Firstly they acknowledge the increasing pressures being placed on native forests to supply a range of benefits. Secondly, such increases encourage the native forest milling industry to become more efficient and direct greater attention to higher value added products.

The Service has also moved to introduce stricter purchaser performance conditions to reduce the volumes of unoperated wood (and increase revenues). Financial penalties and sales to other purchasers of unoperated wood are foreshadowed in a move to introduce a more market oriented system of native forest timber sales.



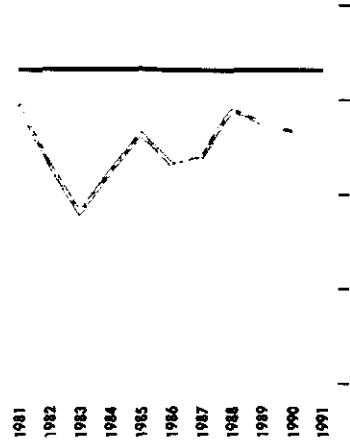
*(Left) Multiple use management of State Forests.*



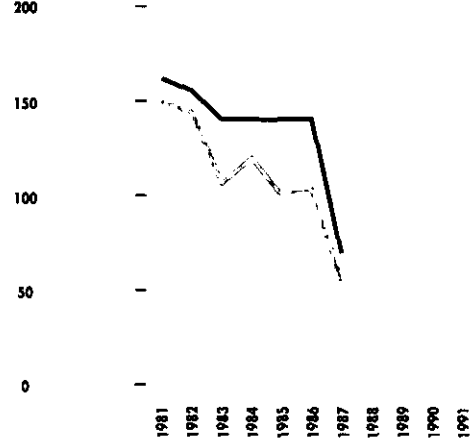
Sales of hardwood mill logs stayed firm throughout 1990-91, although cypress pine markets were not as buoyant.

### Native Sales Performance

Western Queensland ('000's cubic metres)

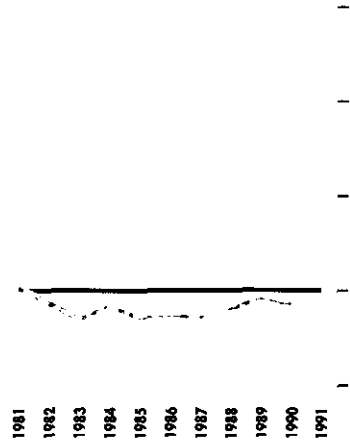


North Queensland ('000's cubic metres)

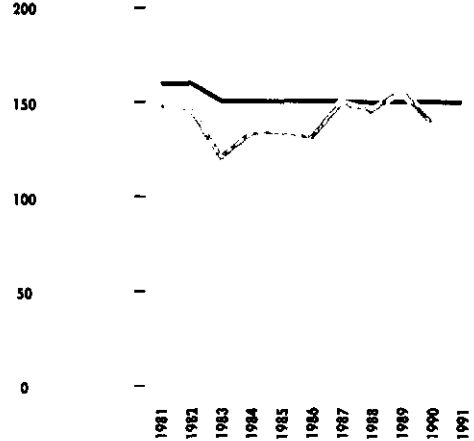


Allocation  
Removals

Central Queensland ('000's cubic metres)



South east Queensland ('000's cubic metres)



Allocation  
Removals

Notes:  
1. Native forest performance data includes both State Forest and Other Crown Forests. (Other Crown Forests are most significant in Central and Western Queensland.)  
2. North Queensland allocations ceased with the declaration of World Heritage listing in 1988.



## PLANTATION PRODUCTION PROGRAM

### 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 maximise the return to the State from funds invested in plantations while ensuring a minimum return on investment of three percent real.

### PERFORMANCE

#### INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Plantation based industries in Queensland are currently processing around 700 000 cubic metres of Crown softwoods per annum. However by the year 2000 QFS will be seeking to annually market approximately twice this volume of sawlog, pulpwood and roundwood.

Major opportunities are therefore being created over the next decade and beyond for both the expansion of existing enterprises and the establishment of entirely new ventures.

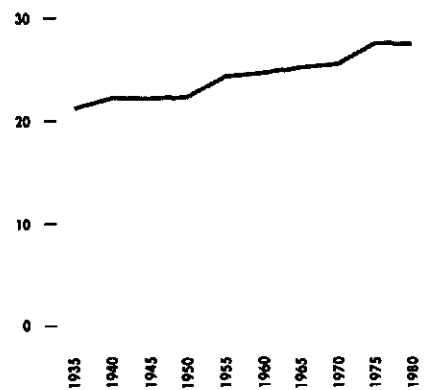
The potential economic benefits to Queensland from these rapidly maturing plantations will be substantial. Plantation based industry sales which are currently estimated at more than \$200 million annually can be expected to double. Employment opportunities within both the harvesting and processing industries will also expand considerably from their present level of around 14 000 persons. Many of these economic benefits will flow into regional communities adjacent to the major pine plantations, enhancing rural development and furthering the Government's decentralisation objectives.

### PLANTATION PRODUCTIVITY GAINS

The intense effort that has been devoted to plantation research and development over the years is resulting in substantial payoffs in terms of both wood yield and wood quality.

This has been brought about by a combination of intensive tree breeding efforts and better cultural techniques. Compared with earlier plantings, wood volumes per hectare have increased by an average of between 20 and 30 percent. In addition industry has been provided with a more uniform and higher quality product.

Plantation Productivity Gains\*



\* Productivity gains are measured by estimated tree height at age 25. Data is for exotic pines at Beerburrum.

### PLANTATION MARKETING

In spite of the economic recession faced by industry generally in 1990-91, overall plantation sales were similar to the previous year at around 720 000 cubic metres. However removals as a percentage of entitlements dropped below 70 percent as a result of the greater volumes of wood covered by entitlements in 1990-91.

It appears that the overall impact of the economic downturn on revenues has been far less than experienced by forest growers elsewhere in Australia.



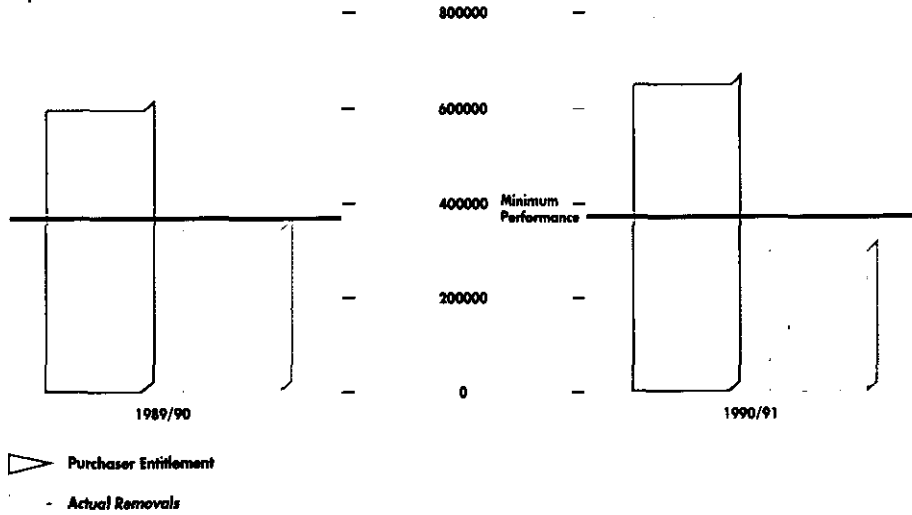
**Substantial increases in the volume of wood becoming available from Crown plantations in the next 10 years will create major investment opportunities.**



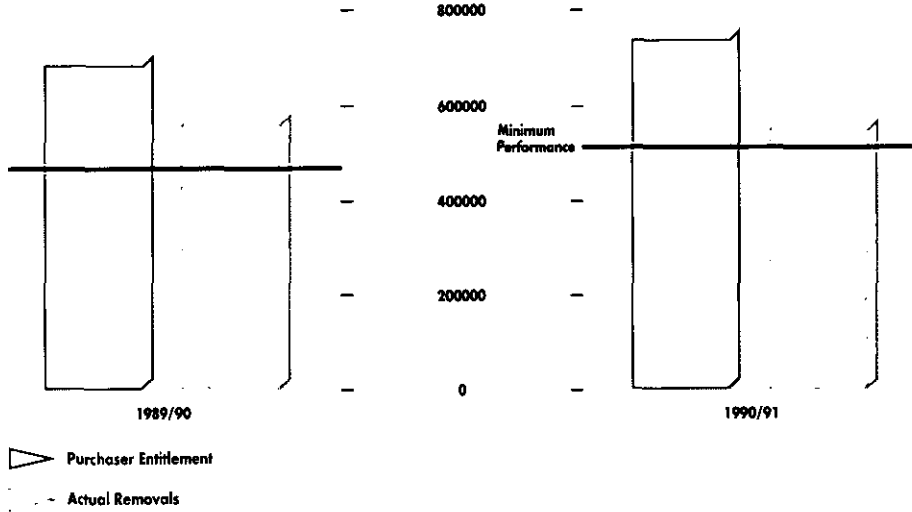
Pulpwood & roundwood entitlements and performance targets set in the past have proved unrealistically high.

### Plantation Sales Performance (cubic metres)

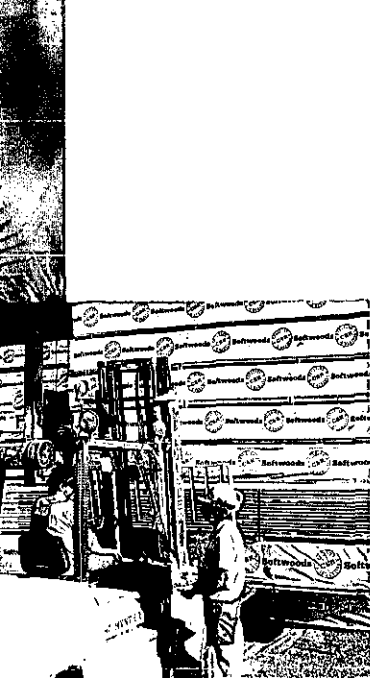
Pulpwood and Roundwood



Sawlogs



Delays in establishing new, high technology processing facilities resulted in some initial entitlements and performance targets which subsequently proved to be unrealistically high.



Moves were initiated to sell short term surplus of exotic pine pulpwood associated with the Gympie/Maryborough plantation estate.

During the year moves were initiated to market a short term exotic pine pulpwood surplus that needs to be disposed of in order to enhance the volume and value of final crop material. This surplus is in the form of small size slash pine trees and is located primarily in the Gympie/Maryborough Region.

Surveys have been undertaken of potential domestic and export markets for the material and the prices that are presently prevailing.

#### PLANTATION ECONOMICS

QFS is continually reviewing the economics associated with existing management prescriptions in order to enhance financial performance. During the year a review of spacing and thinning regimes was undertaken to determine future management techniques. Result of this study supported previous investigations which revealed that lower stockings per hectare and fewer thinnings provide a more favourable economic outcome.

A review of the economics of pruning exotic pine was also initiated in view of the high costs attached to this activity.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

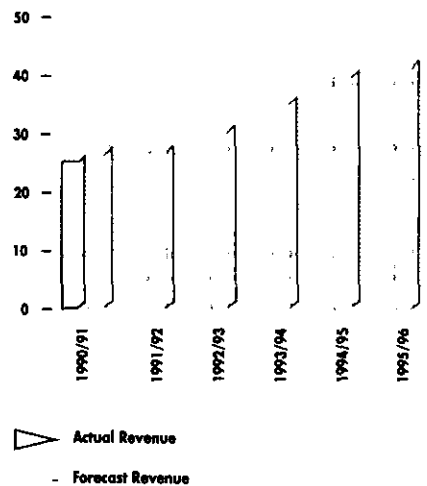
The Forest Service's commitment under the Forestry Act to protection of catchments on State Forests is supported by continuing hydrology research in plantations. During 1990-91 an experiment to monitor rainfall, surface runoff, and sediment load was established on a second rotation hoop pine plantation near Imbil.

The object of the study is to evaluate present erosion mitigation practices and test existing hydrological predictions of soil loss under different management practices.

#### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Along with most other Queensland Government Departments and agencies the Service has traditionally recorded all transactions on a cash basis. However the cash basis of accounting contains no formal recognition of assets or liabilities and hence provides no guide to the

**Plantation Revenue Forecasts**  
(\$ million 1990-91)



financial performance of commercial enterprises. The QFS has long recognised this problem and is moving rapidly to implement accrual accounting for its commercial operations for the 1991-92 financial year.

With long term assets such as plantations which change in physical volume over time the appropriate 'economic income' definition includes recognition of the change in asset valuation over the accounting period. ie. Economic Income = revenue minus expenditure plus change in asset valuation.

Based on provisional estimates of plantation asset values using an expectation methodology the plantation program in 1990-91 earned a notional income of \$11, 316, 958.



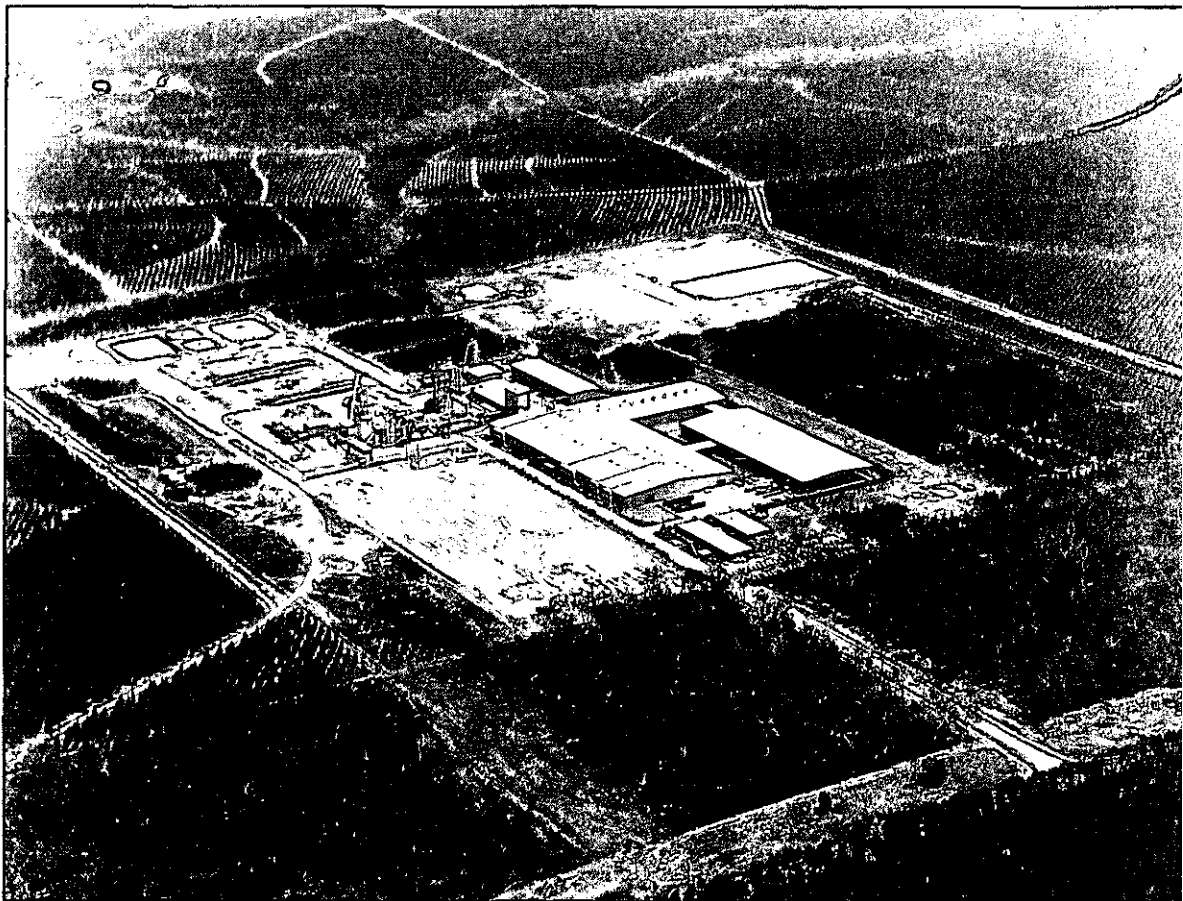
The standing value  
of QFS plantations  
is provisionally  
estimated at  
slightly more than  
\$1 000 million.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Gross revenue (\$1990-91)	25 631 043	26 476 75	23 290 818
Expenditure (\$1990-91)*	42 868 298	40 726 504	36 973 870
Plantation valuation (\$1990-91)**	992 000 000	1 014 000 000	1 039 000 000
Notional economic income (1990-91)***	n.a.	7 750 255	11 316 948
Notional income per employee (\$ 1990-91)	n.a.	9 604	13 869
Plantation removals (m <sup>2</sup> )	695 623	762 638	720 438
Plantation area established (ha)	6 125	4 846	3 434

\* Excluding interest and redemption payments.

\*\* Provisional valuation based on an expectation approach and 4% real discount rate.

\*\*\* Notional economic income = revenue - expenditure + change in plantation valuation.



\$ 78 million medium density fibreboard factory on Toolara State Forest near Gympie.



## OTHER RESOURCE SALES PROGRAM

### OTHER CROWN FORESTS SUBPROGRAM

#### GOALS

- To harvest forest 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 annual net revenues are maximised and that revenues are at least equal to costs.

#### PERFORMANCE

**Removals** The majority of Crown lands are used primarily for pastoral production and privately managed under lease from the Department of Lands. While QFS has only limited control over operations conducted on such lands, it does control the harvest of forest products. In 1990-91 removals from Other Crown forests comprised an estimated 14 percent of overall Crown native forest removals.

**Forest Retention** The Forest Service attempts to acquire areas of Crown lands for reservation as State Forest where such lands contain significant areas of productive forest. In 1990-91 the major tenure change involved the revocation of around 100 000 hectares of (former) State forest for inclusion in the north Queensland World Heritage Area. These forest lands were identified as core areas within the World Heritage boundaries which have high conservation value.

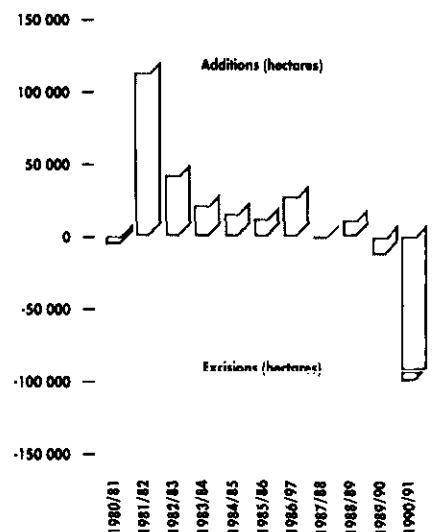
**Financial Performance** Although Other Crown forest removals were down in 1990-91, revenue were maintained at approximately 1989-90 levels as a result of the stumpage increases which were negotiated with industry for both hardwoods and cypress pine.

Under these negotiations stumpages were progressively increased by \$8.00 per cubic metre during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Revenue (\$1990-91)	3 411 110	2 247 678	2 203 888
Expenditure (\$1990-91)	2 150 740	1 960 546	1 870 013
Revenue/expenditure ratio	1.59	1.15	1.18
Removals (m <sup>3</sup> )	n.a.	87 742	69 935
Removals from other Crown forests as a percentage of total Crown native forest removals	n.a.	17.7	13.8

The volume of compulsory logs removed from Other Crown Forests during the year was 69 935 cubic metres, a 20 percent reduction on 1989-90 levels.

Areas of other Crown Forest converted to State Forest





Quarry materials sales have exhibited an upward trend in recent years with recorded removals in 1990-91 being more than 70 percent higher than 5 years ago.

## QUARRY MATERIALS SALES SUBPROGRAM

### GOALS

- ▷ To ensure that all quarrying operations controlled by the 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 maximise net revenue from quarry sales without impeding the State's economic development.

### PERFORMANCE

**Environmental Controls** Forest Service guidelines for quarrying operations provide for environmental impact assessment procedures under certain circumstances and the preparation of working plans covering the conduct of operations and rehabilitation of quarry sites. QFS was recently involved in the rehabilitation of a large gravel pit on Crown land outside Cardwell which had reached the end of its economic life. Under direction, the quarry operator agreed to level and contour the area, which QFS subsequently replanted with a range of eucalypts as a demonstration site.

**Quarry Material Supplies** The areas of the State where demand is expected to continue to be buoyant include the coastal strips from Port Douglas to Ingham, Whitsunday to Mackay and Noosa to Coolangatta. Gladstone and the Bowen/Callide basins are also expected to be areas of rapidly growing demand.

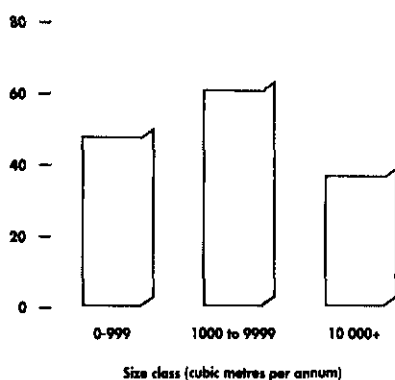
**Financial Performance** With the exception of material taken by the Department of Transport, quarry materials royalties are adjusted annually in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. (Material taken by the Department of Transport for road building

purposes is provided at nil royalty in accordance with legislation).

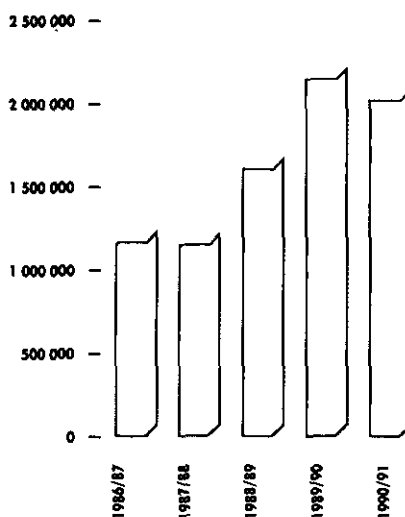
It is estimated that the revenue foregone by providing material to State and local authorities at nil or concessional rates in 1990/91 was of the order of \$500 000.

- ▷ Action was initiated during the year to implement a substantial rise in hardrock quarry

**Number of Operating Quarries by Size Class (cubic metres)**



**Quarry Materials Removals (cubic metres)**



Department of Transport removals are excluded due to absence of accurate data



During the year, two QFS consultants were commissioned to design a tropical rainforest management training project to service Australia and South East Asian nations.

material royalties based on the findings of a consultant's report on various aspects of the Queensland quarrying situation.

Royalties charged by the Department of Transport, the QFS and the Water Resources Commission are well below those charged in New South Wales. Real price increases are under investigation.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91
Average royalty (per m <sup>3</sup> ) (\$1990-91)	0.79	0.82	0.91
Composition of removals (per m <sup>3</sup> )*			
A. Nil royalty (Dept. of Transport)	n.a.	n.a.	300 000
B. Concessional royalty	n.a.	33 018	389 597
C. Full royalty	n.a.	2 124 145	1 640 772
Total removals	n.a.	n.a.	2 330 369
Apparent revenue loss due to royalty subsidy* (\$1990-91)	n.a.	n.a.	544 550
Revenue (\$1990-91)	1 271 546	1 769 499	1 675 676
Expenditure (\$1990-91)	409 868	474 825	436 593
Revenue/expenditure ratio	3.10	3.73	3.84

\* Removals (and revenue loss figures) for the Department of Transport are broad estimates only.

## CONSULTANCIES SUBPROGRAM

### GOALS

- ▷ To be recognised as a major source of technical, professional and educational expertise in topical and sub-tropical forest management.
- ▷ To enhance the expertise and qualifications of Forest Service staff through participation in consultancies.
- ▷ To ensure revenues exceed costs by at least 10 percent on an individual project basis, except when significant benefits are generated for the Forest Service.

### PERFORMANCE

#### *Tropical Forest Management Expertise*

- ▷ Two separate consultancies were undertaken during the year at a joint Indonesian-Finland Nursery and Plantation Project in South Kalimantan for the Finnish Company Enso Forest Development Oy Ltd. The project is involved in reforesting grassland largely with eucalypts and acacias. Advice was provided by staff on species selection, tree improvement procedures and fire control.
- ▷ Two consultants were provided to Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) to undertake the design for a Tropical Rainforest Management Training project to service ASEAN. The project concept arose from an undertaking made by the Australian Prime Minister. The project as designed entailed core subject modules relating to land use planning and scientific topics, with elective modules in sustained timber production and conservation management.
- ▷ QFS provided a soils and nutrition expert to the Interim Mekong Committee to investigate a project proposed for the establishment of production forests in the Mekong Delta area of southern Vietnam. Many problems exist because of the inundating acid sulphate soils from which the original vegetation was removed

**The overall revenue/expenditure ratio for the consultancies subprogram improved slightly in 1990-91.**

by warfare activities. A three year project was designed requiring specialist input in the fields of silviculture, ecology, economics and sociology.

▷ The Service is also managing an AIDAB funded forest survey project in Vanuatu in association with CSIRO. The past year saw the successful completion of the pilot study phase and substantial progress in other survey tasks. The project will result in the production of a comprehensive computerised land resources data base for the whole of Vanuatu.

*Staffing*

▷ During the year some difficulty was experienced in obtaining access to sufficient skilled staff to service consultancies opportunities. A total of 43 person weeks of non QFS labour were contracted to assist with short term consultancies.

▷ A brochure outlining the scope of expertise available for consultancies was produced. This brochure was widely circulated and has been well received.

*Financial Performance* During the year a decision was taken to remove certain timber use consultancies from the Consultancies Subprogram to the Timber Utilisation Extension Subprogram. As a result consultancies revenue and expenditure levels are down on

previous years. However the overall revenue/expenditure ratio of 1.07 was above the 1989-90 ratio of 1.02.

*Gympie Training Centre* The accommodation and conference facilities located within the Forestry complex on the northern approach to Gympie continue to attract increasing patronage from other Government departments and agencies, as well as private organisations and clubs. The accommodation occupancy rate has increased to around 52 percent (on a 365 day year basis), while revenues have also increased by 2 percent in real terms.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
<b>Consultancies undertaken (no.)</b>			
Short term	9	12	5
Long term	6	8	13
<b>Staff involved in consultancies (person months)</b>	180	169	137
<b>Revenue (\$1990-91)</b>	2 438 292	2 155 388	1 785 793
<b>Expenditure (\$1990-91)</b>	2 127 255	2 113 947	1 669 235
<b>Revenue/expenditure ratio</b>	1.15	1.02	1.07
<b>Gympie Training Centre accommodation (person nights)</b>	7 653	8 542	9 162
<b>Conference hire (\$1990-91)</b>	25 196	29 901	33 940



*Forest management training in Vanuatu.*

## STATISTICAL APPENDICES

QUEENSLAND'S WOOD AND PAPER MARKET - 34

STATE FOREST AND TIMBER RESERVE RESERVATIONS - 35

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TOTAL AREA OF BROADLEAF PLANTATION - 38

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MILLING TIMBER REMOVALS FROM NATIVE FORESTS - 40

MILLING TIMBER REMOVALS FROM PLANTATIONS - 41

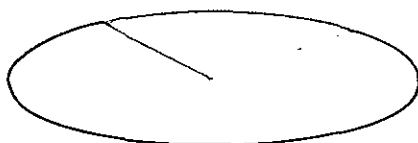
PULPWOOD REMOVALS - 42

MISCELLANEOUS REMOVALS - 43



**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 1:  
Queensland's Wood and Paper Market**

**Sawntimber**



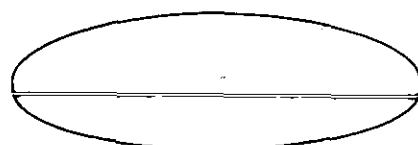
- ▷ Local production **48%**
- ▷ Interstate imports **30%**
- ▷ Overseas imports **22%**

**Paper & Paper Products**



- ▷ Imports from overseas and interstate **88%**
- ▷ Local production **12%**

**Wood Based Panels**



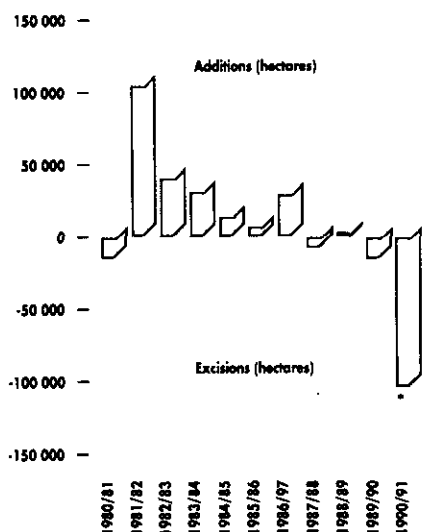
- ▷ Local production **72%**
- ▷ Imports from overseas and interstate **28%**

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 2: Reservation figures for the year ended 30 June 1991**

State Forests	No. of Reservations	Area (ha)
Figures as at 1 July 1990	488	3 978 321.5562
Crown Land declared State Forest and added to existing State Forest		+ 3 888.9797
Timber Reserves declared State Forest	+ 1	+ 226.8000
State Forests revoked	- 6	- 103 299.3460
Areas excluded for road and railway purposes		- 143.0116
Recomputation of Boundary		- 77.3936
<b>Total as at 30 June 1991</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>3 878 917.5847</b>

Timber Reserves	No. of Reservations	Area (ha)
Figures as at 1 July 1990	91	520 266.5769
Timber Reserves revoked	- 5	- 2 713.0000
Timber Reserves partially revoked		- 1 612.3870
Recomputation of Boundary		+ 3.2870
<b>Total as at 30 June 1991</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>515 944.4769</b>

**Change in the Forest Estate  
State Forests and Timber Reserves**



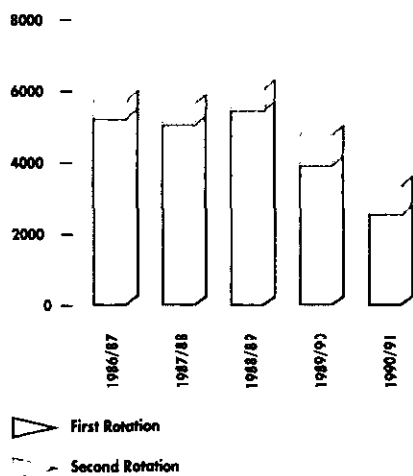
\* Mainly for National Park purposes



**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 3: Net Area of Softwood Plantation established 1 April 1990 to 31 March 1991 (hectares)**

District	Hoop Pine			Carribean Pine		Other Exotic Conifers			Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
	First Rotation	Second Rotation	Total Native Conifers	First Rotation	Second Rotation	First Rotation	Second Rotation	Total Exotic Conifers		
Atherton	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	95	95	145
Beerburum	-	-	-	-	261	109	144	514	514	386
Brisbane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Dalby	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	68	68	-
Gympie	-	-	-	208	-	314	-	522	522	1 675
Imbil	-	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	109
Ingham	-	-	-	243	47	-	-	290	290	333
Maryborough	-	-	-	838	-	386	-	1 224	1 224	1 549
Monto	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	14
Murgon	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	34	168
Rockhampton	-	-	-	35	65	-	-	100	100	119
Yarraman	350	-	350	-	-	-	61	61	411	293
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>2 874</b>	<b>3 433</b>	
Total 1989-90	247	347	594	2 713	228	1 001	310	4 252		4 846

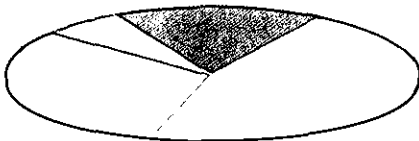
**Annual Plantation Establishment  
First and Second Rotation**



**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 4: Net Area of Softwood Plantation as at 31 March 1991 (hectares)**

District	Native Conifers			Exotic Conifers			Total Exotic Conifers	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
	Hoop Pine	Other Native Conifers	Total Native Conifers	Slash Pine	Caribbean Pine	Other Exotic Conifers			
Atherton	1 016	108	1 124	3	2 083	55	2 141	<b>3 265</b>	3 170
Beerburum	11	2	13	12 416	3 348	2 204	17 968	<b>17 981</b>	17 702
Brisbane	1 596	7	1 603	-	4	-	4	<b>1 607</b>	3 995
Dalby	10	2	12	261	-	2 163	2 424	<b>2 436</b>	-
Gympie	321	25	346	24 080	10 867	2 100	37 047	<b>37 393</b>	37 107
Imbil	11 991	220	12 211	23	102	264	389	<b>12 600</b>	12 623
Ingham	256	1	257	4	9 163	154	9 321	<b>9 578</b>	8 506
Maryborough	641	29	670	24 964	16 789	2 734	44 487	<b>45 157</b>	50 333
Monto	4 077	4	4 081	1 023	4 288	47	5 358	<b>9 439</b>	3 262
Murgon	9 206	133	9 339	-	-	22	22	<b>9 361</b>	9 351
Rockhampton	9	1	10	761	5 565	77	6 403	<b>6 413</b>	7 183
Yarraman	15 643	118	15 761	499	399	1 502	2 400	<b>18 161</b>	17 991
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>44 777</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>45 427</b>	<b>64 034</b>	<b>52 608</b>	<b>11 322</b>	<b>127 964</b>	<b>173 391</b>	
Total 1989-91	44 573	658	45 231	64 702	48 560	12 730	125 992		171 223

**Composition of Plantation Estate**



- ▽ Slash Pine **37%**
- ▽ Caribbean Pine **30%**
- ▽ Other Exotic **7%**
- ▽ Native Conifers **26%**

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 5: Net Area of Broadleaf Plantation  
as at 31 March 1991 (hectares)**

District	Hardwood Species *	Miscellaneous Species **	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
Atherton	184	8	192	187
Beerburnum	239	37	276	279
Brisbane	104	-	104	108
Dalby	3	2	5	-
Gympie	762	37	799	798
Imbil	72	6	78	86
Ingham	9	30	39	27
Maryborough	50	63	113	113
Monto	1	-	1	-
Murgon	27	-	27	27
Rockhampton	1	5	6	8
Yamaman	105	30	135	143
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>1 775</b>	
Total 1989-90	1 561	215		1 776

\* Mostly eucalypt and native rainforest species.

\*\* Mostly small trial research plantings.

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 6: Operational Statistics 1990-91**

Operation	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
Total Seedling Production	4 621 748	5 828 415
Public Seedling Sales -		
Number	709 158	655 879
Value (\$)	379 061	378 097
Land Care Seedlings -		
Number	255 190	-
Value (\$)	196 622	-
Seed Sales (\$)	178 315	253 152
Weed Control -		
Native Pine Plantation (hectares)	6 027	3 123
Exotic Pine Plantation (hectares)	16 311	6 680
Fertilizing -		
Establishment (hectares)	3 338	2 728
Maintenance (hectares)	2 209	9 080
Pruning -		
Low (hectares)	3 303	2 126
High (hectares)	3 282	2 307
Wildfires on State Forests -		
Native Forests (hectares burnt)	28 839	73 818
Plantations (hectares burnt)	106	112
Native Forest Treated -		
Eucalypt Forest	428	239
Cypress Pine	1 671	2 628
Publications -		
Maps	23	12
Booklets, Periodicals, Posters etc	16	10
Training Videos	5	-
Research Notes/Technical Papers	29	8

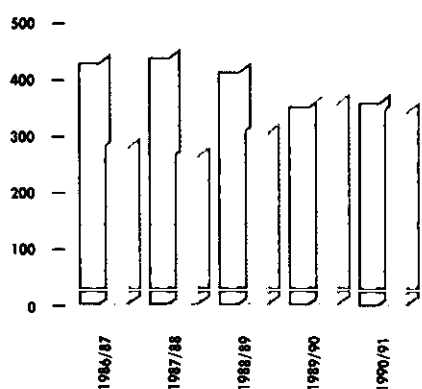
**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 7: Milling Timber Removals from Native Forests 1990-91 (gross measure m<sup>3</sup>)**

**CROWN NATIVE FORESTS**

District	Hardwoods and Scrubwoods	Cypress Pine	Other Conifers	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
Atherton	2 915	-	-	2 915	4 125
Beerburrum	15 169	12	2	15 183	20 082
Brisbane	5 385	200	5	5 590	7 683
Dalby	11 671	53 865	-	65 536	68 203
Gympie	9 048	-	-	9 048	15 943
Imbil	18 386	30	23	18 439	11 291
Ingham	11 284	-	167	11 451	241
Maryborough	37 656	103	-	37 759	48 140
Monto	35 391	-	-	35 391	33 082
Murgon	34 741	-	85	34 826	31 283
Rockhampton	44 710	1 150	-	45 860	39 732
Roma	3 802	67 305	-	71 107	68 207
Yarraman	8 291	-	124	8 415	5 715
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>238 449</b>	<b>122 665</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>361 520</b>	
<b>Total 1989-90</b>	<b>227 415</b>	<b>120 377</b>	<b>5 935</b>		<b>353 727</b>

**PRIVATE NATIVE FORESTS**

**Native Forest Milling Timber Removals**  
(000's cubic metres)



△ Crown  
□ Private \*

\* Private land data are estimates only based on volumes processed.

District	Hardwoods and Scrubwoods	Cypress Pine	Other Conifers	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90*
Atherton	15 215	57	544	15 816	22 256
Beerburrum	15 363	-	7	15 370	18 062
Brisbane	65 088	506	371	65 965	71 950
Dalby	21 089	24 784	672	46 545	43 579
Gympie	16 299	-	458	16 757	16 702
Imbil	3 021	-	17	3 038	4 227
Ingham	26 343	-	-	26 343	12 270
Maryborough	38 483	15	21	38 519	54 001
Monto	47 395	-	-	47 395	33 003
Murgon	14 704	-	-	14 704	13 294
Rockhampton	20 178	-	90	20 268	36 694
Roma	20	17 399	21	17 440	17 379
Yarraman	18 461	168	689	19 318	17 050
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>301 659</b>	<b>42 929</b>	<b>2 890</b>	<b>347 478</b>	
<b>Total 1989-90*</b>	<b>307 253</b>	<b>50 895</b>	<b>2 319</b>		<b>360 467</b>

\* Corrected figures

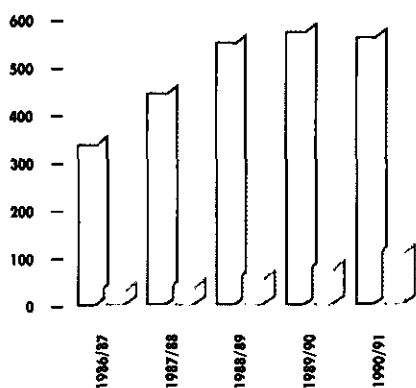
## STATISTICAL APPENDIX 8: Milling Timber Removals from Plantations 1990-91 (gross measure m<sup>3</sup>)



### CROWN PLANTATION TIMBERS

District	Native Conifers	Exotic Conifers	Non-Conifers	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
Atherton	6 988	787	-	7 775	5 062
Beerburrum	44	119 917	-	119 961	133 002
Brisbane	-	2 357	-	2 357	24 921
Dalby	-	11 010	-	11 010	-
Gympie	733	52 367	6 751	59 851	60 948
Imbil	111 798	574	101	112 473	96 538
Ingham	-	811	-	811	1 395
Maryborough	10 426	97 726	5	108 157	88 902
Monto	8 773	-	440	9 213	15 016
Murgon	21 613	23	-	21 636	18 628
Rockhampton	-	15 492	-	15 492	21 157
Yarraman	96 537	394	38	96 969	113 464
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>256 912</b>	<b>301 458</b>	<b>7 335</b>	<b>565 705</b>	
<b>Total 1989-90</b>	<b>247 785</b>	<b>326 615</b>	<b>4 633</b>		<b>579 033</b>

### PRIVATE PLANTATION TIMBERS

**Plantation Milling Timber Removals**  
(000's cubic metres)



 Crown  
 Private \*

\* Private land data are estimates only based on volumes processed.

District	Native Conifers	Exotic Conifers	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90*
Atherton	-	2	2	5
Beerburrum	6 225	77 007	83 232	26 940
Brisbane	-	25 545	25 545	52 290
Dalby	-	714	714	-
Gympie	-	2 640	2 640	-
Ingham	-	906	906	51
Maryborough	-	29	29	62
Murgon	-	632	632	678
Rockhampton	72	972	1 044	1 799
Yarraman	-	-	-	42
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>6 297</b>	<b>108 447</b>	<b>114 744</b>	
<b>Total 1989-90*</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>81 124</b>		<b>81 867</b>

\* Corrected figures

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 9: Pulpwood Removals 1990-91 (gross measure m<sup>3</sup>)**

**CROWN PULPWOOD REMOVALS**

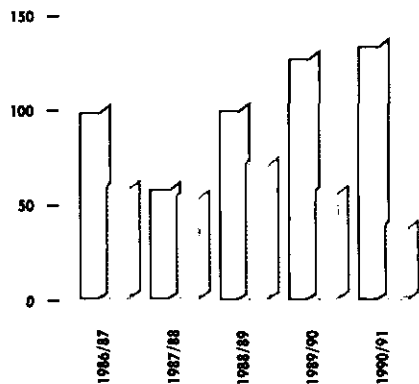
District	Plantations	Native Forests	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90
Beerburum	4 043	-	4 043	17 926
Brisbane	-	385	385	1 750
Gympie	75 785	-	75 785	30 644
Imbil	20	-	20	-
Maryborough	44 344	-	44 344	68 259
Monto	180	-	180	-
Rockhampton	-	-	0	1
Yarraman	-	9 549	9 549	9 212
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>124 372</b>	<b>9 934</b>	<b>134 306</b>	
<b>Total 1989-90</b>	<b>116 650</b>	<b>11 142</b>		<b>127 792</b>

**PRIVATE PULPWOOD REMOVALS**

District	Plantations	Native Forests	Total 1990-91	Total 1989-90*
Brisbane	6 606	32 647	39 253	57 420
<b>Total 1990-91</b>	<b>6 606</b>	<b>32 647</b>	<b>39 253</b>	
<b>Total 1989-90*</b>	<b>25 017</b>	<b>32 403</b>		<b>57 420</b>

\* Corrected figures

**Pulpwood Removals**  
(000's cubic metres)



△ Crown  
▨ Private \*

\* Private land data are estimates only based on volumes processed.

**STATISTICAL APPENDIX 10: Miscellaneous removals from Crown Lands 1990-91**

Product Group	Approx. Log Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Value (\$)
Railway sleepers & like timber	28 204	500 746
Landscaping and fencing timbers	12 251	164 236
Mining timbers	9 790	46 635
Girders, corbels, piles and sills	21 757	262 576
Plantation roundwood	30 216	472 971
Plantation poles	1 46	3 962
Hardwood poles	10 963	831 366
Hardwood round timber	53 051	218 946
Sandalwood	247	217 836
<b>Total</b>	<b>166 625</b>	<b>2 719 274</b>
Quarry material	2 030 370 m <sup>3</sup>	\$ 1 857 087
Minor Forest Products	-	\$ 115 908



## **FINANCIAL APPENDICES**

**DESCRIPTION OF FUNDS - 46**

**ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES - 46**

**ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS - 47**

**PROGRAM RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE - 48**

**LOAN INDEBTEDNESS - 50**



**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 Queensland Forest Service are recorded in the Forestry Fund. This fund incorporates functions of the Queensland 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 Queensland Forest Service is committed to the introduction of the accrual method of accounting. The Service will prepare general purpose financial statements which will be in accordance with Public Finance Standard 502.

It is anticipated that the necessary methodology will be implemented during the 1991-92 financial year and the general purpose financial statements will be prepared as at 30 June 1992.

**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**

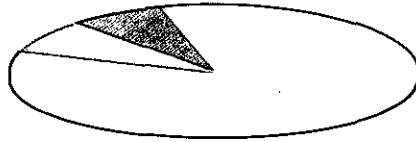
Explanatory notes are given on matters which, in the opinion of the Conservator of Forests, are of significance in the context of accountability, adequate disclosure and meaningful reporting.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

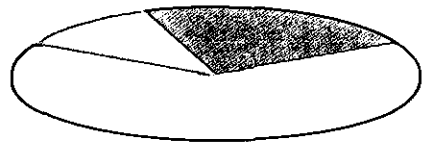
**FINANCIAL APPENDIX 3: Analysis of receipts and payments 1990-91**

**Total Receipts 1990/91**



- ▷ Consolidated Revenue Fund  
**\$35.5 M (41%)**
- ▷ Forest Product Sales  
**\$35.8 M (41%)**
- ▷ Plant Hire Receipts  
**\$6.8 M (8%)**
- ▷ Other **\$8.7 M (10%)**

**Total Payments 1990/91**



- ▷ Labour Related **\$47.8 M (51%)**
- ▷ Plant Hire **\$6.8 M (7%)**
- ▷ Debt Servicing **\$15.7 M (17%)**
- ▷ Other **\$24 M (25%)**

**FINANCIAL APPENDIX 4: Program Receipts and Expenditure**

<i>RECEIPTS</i>			<i>EXPENDITURE</i>		
1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>8 660</b>	<b>13 806</b>	<b>14 015</b>	<b>BALANCE 1 July (Note 1)</b>		
<b>FINANCING TRANSACTIONS</b>					
<b>Consolidated Revenue Fund</b>					
29 091	29 794	31 521	Recurrent		
20 734	13 759	3 946	Capital		
		426	<b>Other Transfers</b>		
			Recreation Areas Management Board Trust Fund		
<b>49 825</b>	<b>43 553</b>	<b>35 893</b>	<b>TOTAL FINANCING TRANSACTIONS</b>		
<b>OTHER</b>					
			Timber Research and Development		
574	750	852	Advisory Council of Queensland (Note 2)		
<b>574</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>852</b>
<b>TOTAL OTHER</b>					
<b>PROGRAMS</b>					
<b>NATIVE FOREST PRODUCTION</b>					
<b>6 558</b>	<b>8 071</b>	<b>8 942</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>11 415</b>	<b>10 799</b>
<b>PLANTATION PRODUCTION</b>					
			Interest & Redemption (Note 3)		
22 726	25 236	23 291	20 710	15 632	15 632
10 585	9 666	8 874	38 009	38 819	36 974
			9 164	11 951	10 085
<b>33 311</b>	<b>34 902</b>	<b>32 165</b>	<b>67 883</b>	<b>66 402</b>	<b>62 691</b>
<b>OTHER RESOURCE SALES</b>					
3 025	2 142	2 204	1 907	1 868	1 870
1 127	1 687	1 676	363	453	437
2 162	2 054	1 256	1 886	2 015	1 203
<b>6 314</b>	<b>5 883</b>	<b>5 136</b>	<b>4 156</b>	<b>4 336</b>	<b>3 510</b>
<b>FOREST SERVICES</b>					
85	420	1 601	3 567	5 458	7 467
708	1 124	2 014	3 846	4 593	7,690
83	73	198	819	1,613	1,317
<b>876</b>	<b>1 617</b>	<b>3 813</b>	<b>8 232</b>	<b>11 664</b>	<b>16 474</b>
<b>97 458</b>	<b>94 776</b>	<b>86 801</b>	<b>92 252</b>	<b>94 567</b>	<b>94 326</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE</b>			<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE</b>		
			<b>92 252</b>	<b>94 567</b>	<b>94 326</b>
<b>BALANCE 30 June (Note 4)</b>			<b>13 866</b>	<b>14 015</b>	<b>6 490</b>

## Notes

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 Queensland 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 Queensland 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 (1990-91 \$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 1991 comprised -

- Forestry Fund - Reserve Account	\$5.496 M
- Unspent Advances	\$0.830 M
Brisbane Forest Park Fund	\$0.164 M
<hr/>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6.490 M</b>

**FINANCIAL APPENDIX 5: Statement of loan indebtedness as at 30.6.91**

Source of Finance and Servicing Fund	1991 \$'000	1990 \$'000	1989 \$'000	1988 \$'000
State Government (Loan Fund) Forestry Fund	365 095	362 737	350 611	330 805
State Government (Treasury Special Projects Fund) Forestry Fund	30 183	30 406	30 603	30 777
Brisbane Forest Park Fund	154	186		
Commonwealth Government Softwood Loans Forestry Fund	23 734	22 726	21 896	21 221
<b>Total</b>	<b>419 166</b>	<b>416 055</b>	<b>403 110</b>	<b>382 803</b>

**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 \$235.1M has not been capitalised. The \$1.0M 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 fifteen years.

**Loan Indebtedness  
as at 30 June (\$ million)**

