

SWAN COASTAL PLAIN SOUTH—MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014. GAZETAL DATE: XX/XX/20XX				
Key Values	Natural			
	1	The planning area is renowned as one of 34 of the world's richest and most threatened reservoirs of plant and animal life, and is the only one in Australia recognised by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and lies within an internationally recognised 'biodiversity hotspot'.		
	2	Internationally and nationally significant wetlands, including portions of the 'Peel-Yalgourup system' and 'Vasse-Wonnerup system' Ramsar sites, which provide habitat, migration stopovers, moulting grounds and breeding and drought refuges for thousands of waterbirds.		
	3	Conservation category wetlands, which exist in about 80 per cent of reserves in the planning area.		
	4	A rich mosaic of river, wetland and upland ecosystems which include plant species of conservation significance, critically threatened ecological communities, populations of threatened fauna, and species either endemic to the Swan Coastal Plain or poorly represented in the conservation reserve system.		
	5	Remnant stands of tuart woodland, highly valued for protecting ecosystem functions, and enhancing landscape, cultural and social values.		
	Cultural			
	1	Aboriginal sites and landscapes of mythological, ceremonial and spiritual significance, including ethnographic, anthropological and archaeological sites.		
	2	Opportunities for joint management arrangements with local Aboriginal people.		
	3	Links to early European exploration, settlement, establishment of agriculture and industry and wartime activities.		
Key Threats	Recreation and social			
	1	A collection of reserves that provide a variety of opportunities for education, recreation and interpretation relating to the natural and cultural values of the planning area.		
	2	Opportunities for scientific research on aspects of the area's natural values including biodiversity and Ramsar wetlands.		
	Key Threats			
	1	Altered hydrological regimes including inundation and changes to flow regimes of rivers, due to vegetation clearing, acid groundwater storage and groundwater extraction.		
	2	Nutrient run-off into wetlands and waterways from surrounding land use.		
	3	Invasive and problem plants and animals.		
	4	The continued spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.		
	5	Land clearing, development and intensification of land use, resulting in habitat loss, fragmentation and modification.		
	6	Inappropriate fire regimes, particularly unplanned fire in small fragmentation reserves, with a frequency and intensity that may result in local extinction of plant populations and/or which does not allow sufficient recovery of plan regeneration and specialised fauna habitat.		
7	Unlawful use by unauthorised vehicles, illegal cutting of vegetation, firewood collections and rubbish dumping.			
LEGISLATION AND POLICY				
YEAR 1 (20XX)				
Notes				
Desired Outcome				
That this management plan is consistent with relevant legislation, including national and international obligations.				
Management Actions				
1 Implement this management plan in accordance with relevant legislation and policy				
2 Consider strategies in the Peel-Yalgourup system Ramsar site management plan (Peel Harvey Catchment Council 2009) and the Busseton Wetlands conservation strategy (WAPC 2005b)				
MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS WITH ABORIGINAL PEOPLE				
Desired Outcome				
Involvement of Aboriginal people in the management of the planning area.				
Management Actions				
1 Where and when appropriate, enter into joint management arrangements under the South West Native title settlement agreement.				
2 Develop local area arrangements as appropriate with the relevant Aboriginal groups to manage and facilitate Customary Activities.				
3 Encourage training, employment and economic development through cooperative management arrangements.				
TENURE AND LAND ARRANGEMENTS				
Desired Outcome				
The reserves of the planning area are protected by applying the most appropriate tenure, class and purpose.				
Objective				
Expansion of the conservation estate for a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system in the Swan Coastal Plain IBRA region				
Management Actions				
1 Manage the areas vested in the Conservation Commission and proposed for inclusion in national park in a manner consistent with their proposed land category and purpose, and with relevant department policies, until they are formally created.				
2 Cooperate with relevant agencies to establish a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system, through Bush Forever and other relevant programs.				
3 Continue to promote and encourage integrated management of parks and reserves with adjoining landowners and other key stakeholders.				
4 Continue to promote and encourage integrated management of the Canning River Regional Park with relevant government agencies and private landowners, and develop subsidiary management documents, in accordance with this plan.				
5 Subject to the public consultation phase and appropriate government processes, consider ratifying reserve names for provisionally named reserves, and given consideration to the naming process of other un-named reserves.				
6 In consultation with the Shire of Murray, investigate whether Boodalan Nature Reserve is persistently above the low water mark, and if so, leave as is but remove 'recreation' from the purpose and if not, delist/abolish the nature reserve.				
7 Progress and implement longstanding recommendations for additions to the conservation reserve system described in the text above.				
8 Identify adjacent areas of regionally significant bushland that will also strengthen ecological linkages for acquisition and reservation under the CALM Act.				
Key Performance Indicator				
Performance Measure		Target		Reporting Requirements
The area of conservation estate in the planning area		Increase the area of conservation estate in the planning area		Every five years
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Desired Outcome				
Geomorphological and hydrological values are protected and conserved.				
Management Actions				
1 Keep informed of current knowledge and contemporary management approaches in relation to climate change and its possible effects on native ecosystems.				
2 Identify and protect geological features and soil types vulnerable to environmental damage (such as coastal dunes and/or riparian areas), and assess the potential effects on these from land uses, proposed developments and other activities.				
3 Work with key stakeholders to maintain or improve the ecological character of Ramsar sites in lands managed by the department, and the condition and key values of conservation category wetlands (and/or wetlands in directory of important wetlands).				
4 Work closely with the Department of Water, Swan River Trust and other government agencies to monitor hydrological regimes of surface and groundwater through the measurement of water parameters taken at bores, gauging stations, weirs and other water sampling points; use this information to increase understanding of potential hydrological impacts and requirements to protect key conservation values.				
5 Engage with relevant authorities in relation to water quality and quantity to promote good relations and to provide advice and direction for policy and development as necessary to protect conservation values. For example: (a) Department of Water (b) Swan River Trust (c) Water Corporation (d) Harvey Water (e) NRM groups and neighbouring landholders.				
6 Develop and implement programs to monitor the condition of conservation category wetlands.				
BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT				
Native Plants and Plant Communities				
Desired Outcome				
Native plants and plant communities are identified, protected and conserved.				
Objectives				
1 Maintain or improve the population size of threatened flora species.				
2 Establish baseline monitoring on departmental managed reserves, and continue monitoring on a regular basis.				
3 Consolidate existing information and maintain a spatial inventory of plant species and communities that may require special protection (for example <i>Natuna/koja</i>).				
4 Undertake a strategic threat analysis (ie weeds, disease, native and introduced species, grazing, inappropriate fire regimes, recreation) on threatened flora as a basis to prioritising and implementing urgent management actions to mitigate threatening processes.				
5 Develop, review and/or implement actions from recovery plans (for example translocation) for species of conservation significance.				
6 Monitor populations of threatened flora; identify viable populations and record natural variations in populations numbers.				

Management Actions	5	Review the conservation status of priority species.			
	6	Design native vegetation monitoring programs (or systematic flora surveys), including a network of monitoring sites, to evaluate native vegetation condition in the smaller, fragmented reserves, in conjunction with fauna monitoring.			
	7	Reduce the impacts of recreational use on key flora by controlling accesses and monitoring flora values.			
	8	Continue to provide advice to land use planning processes including statutory planning, environmental impact assessments and applications for clearing permits to ensure that biodiversity values are maintained, and monitor conditions following approval.			
	9	Encourage vegetation and landscape rehabilitation of: disturbed areas, particularly those associated with wetland and riparian areas, and using local provenance material where possible; degraded tuart stands; banksia woodlands; small remnants.			
	10	Periodically monitor and evaluate vegetation condition to assess rehabilitation efforts.			
Key Performance Indicator	11	Protect mature tuart trees by limiting threats that reduce resilience of tuart ecosystems, and monitor tuart health and adapt management over the life of the plan in light of new research.			
		Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements	
		The persistence and status of populations of threatened (ie rare) flora	Subject to natural variation and/or taxonomic changes, there is a recovery and/or maintenance of viable populations of threatened flora	Every five years, or as per recovery plan	
	Obtain baseline ecosystem information in reserves for which there is little or no information	Establish baseline ecosystem monitoring and reporting in one reserve per year	Every five years		
Native Animals and Habitats					
Desired Outcome Native animals and habitats of the planning area are protected.					
Objective Maintain or improve the conservation status of threatened and priority listed fauna species.					
Management Actions	1	Consolidate existing information and maintain a spatial inventory of fauna species that may require special protection (for example NatureTag).			
	2	Reduce the impacts of recreational use on fauna by controlling access and by monitoring (for example, the effects of four-wheel driving on waterbird breeding habitats).			
	3	Develop, or revise where necessary, and implement, recovery plans for specially protected species.			
	4	Identify gaps in knowledge of fauna composition, abundance and distribution, and undertake, support or encourage systematic fauna surveys.			
	5	Expand and protect existing habitats and rehabilitate degraded areas to a standard suitable for fauna habitat, on a priority basis.			
	6	Undertake a strategic threat analysis (ie weeds, disease, native and introduced species, grazing, inappropriate fire regimes) of threatened fauna as a basis to prioritising management actions to mitigate threatening processes.			
Key Performance Indicator		Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements	
		The persistence and conservation status of populations of threatened (ie rare and priority 1 and 2) fauna species in the planning area.	a) No local extinction of threatened fauna in the planning area b) Translocated fauna species are successfully established as viable breeding populations	Every five years, or as per recovery plans	
		Changes in species diversity of migratory wading birds	Subject to natural, no sustained decrease from known levels in the diversity of migratory wading birds	Every five years	
Ecological Communities					
Desired Outcome Ecological communities of conservation significance are identified, protected and conserved.					
Objective Maintain the extent and improve or maintain the integrity (condition class, extent) and ranking of threatened ecological communities.					
Management Actions	1	Seek to identify and protect threatened and priority ecological communities.			
	2	Resolve the critical habitat parameters and requirements (eg groundwater and surface water) for threatened ecological communities, giving priority to those of highest rank. This process should include undertaking and assessment of the risks associated with hydrological change for water-dependent threatened ecological communities.			
	3	Implement all recovery plans for threatened ecological communities and develop plans for those communities for which plans do not currently exist, with priorities determined by threat rank.			
	4	Undertake a strategic threat analysis (ie hydrological change, weeds, disease, introduced species, grazing, inappropriate fire regimes, management operations and proposed developments) for threatened ecological communities as a basis for prioritising management actions to mitigate threatening processes.			
Key Performance Indicator		Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements	
		Extent and condition class of threatened ecological communities	No decline in extent or overall condition class (Bush Forever scales) of threatened ecological communities	Every five years	
PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
Altered Hydrological Regimes					
Desired Outcome The impacts of altered hydrological regimes in key values are minimised.					
Management Actions	1	Identify wetlands that may need water supplementation over the life of the plan to maintain conservation values, considering issues such as the impacts to water source, delivery of water to the appropriate zone, possible effects of salinity. Undertake			
	2	Develop a priority list of wetlands requiring management actions or interim management guidelines, with priorities based on wetlands at highest risk (probability and consequence) from threatening processes including water quality, weeds, inappropriate fire regimes, bushfire and groundwater decline.			
	3	When planning and carrying out operations, consider the possibility of encountering acid sulfate soils (for example. During fire operations, or when considering on- and off-site development proposals) and avoid disturbing, compacting, dewatering or displacing saturated soils at risk.			
	4	Appropriately rehabilitate disturbed areas and fringing wetland vegetation, and monitor such rehabilitation so that restoration progresses to a stable condition resembling as close as possible the natural ecosystem function.			
	5	Prioritise sites where improved knowledge is needed to understand the hydrology of critical habitat and develop appropriate hydrological regimes for the benefit of key values, especially migratory birds.			
	6	Maintain surveillance and recording systems for weeds that are known to have a significant impact on ecosystem health and vitality.			
Management	1	Limit the opportunity for weeds to be introduced and established by: a) applying appropriate hygiene practices to machinery b) minimising disturbance of soil during management activities c) only importing soil from sources with strict soil quarantine.			
	2	Finalise the invasive plant prioritisation process to combine a species led approach with an asset based approach to prioritise biodiversity benefit of weed control.			
	3	Liaise with neighbouring landholders, and implement measures to prevent weeds from adjacent areas either establishing within the planning area, or escaping from it.			
	4				

Actions	5	Work collaboratively with other agencies, land managers and the community, as appropriate, to identify priority weeds and pests				
	6	Where reasonable and practicable, implement control programs for priority weeds and pests, and encourage the coordinated involvement of government, industry, the community and other land managers in managing these weed and pest species.				
	7	Continue introduced predator control, and investigate, monitor and review its effectiveness through: a) adequate documentation and timely delivery of the fox control program b) cooperation and coordination between DPAW and other landholders and parties undertaking predator control in and around the planning area c) monitoring introduced species to verify that the conservation goals of fauna recovery plans are being successfully achieved and sustained.				
	8	Continue to manage small parks and reserves through the use of fencing and by minimising inappropriate access and impacts of invasive fauna species.				
Key Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements			
	The extent of environmental weed species rates as 'very high - high', local priority or impacting high priority locations	Decrease in the extent of weed species rated as 'very high - high', local priority or impacting on high priority locations.	Every five years			
Disease						
Desired Outcome	The impacts of diseases on key values are minimised.					
Management Actions	1	Work collaboratively with other agencies and land managers, as appropriate, to identify priority forest diseases and syndromes using risk-based procedures for determining their relative importance.				
	2	Use planning procedures and operational controls to identify the relative importance of areas for protection, and to minimise the risk of spread and impacts from priority diseases already present.				
	3	Implement appropriate hygiene measures, including hygiene management plans, to minimise the spread of diseases during management operations and proposed development works.				
	4	Where reasonable and practicable, implement control programs for priority diseases, and encourage the coordinated involvement of government, industry, the community and other land managers in managing these.				
	5	Document and respond to outbreaks of diseases that become apparent during the life of the plan.				
Fire						
Desired Outcome	Protection of life, property and community assets, and conservation of biodiversity.					
Objectives	Fire management that results in:					
	1	protection of human life, high value community assets and places of cultural significance				
Management Actions	2	protection of known populations of threatened species or threatened ecological communities and no loss attributable to the application of fire management strategies.				
	1	Undertake an annual prescribed burning program that: a) seeks to address the risk of bushfire on the natural, cultural, recreation and economic values of lands managed by the department, and the risk presented by bushfire that emanates from DPAW-managed land; b) protects and conserves fire-sensitive, geographically and temporally restricted and conservation significant species, habitats and communities and rehabilitation and translocation sites; c) facilitates a diversity of habitats by maintaining or increasing the diversity of vegetation structure and composition; d) creates and utilises knowledge in an adaptive management framework; e) is assessed against stated objectives for the program and stated objectives and success criteria for individual burns.				
	2	Undertake bushfire suppression and recovery operations in a manner that gives regard to fire operations guidelines that are periodically revised				
	3	Further research the spatial and temporal arrangement of habitat required to facilitate the persistence of flora, fauna and communities, as resources permit.				
	4	Identify the highest conservation value reserves and establish and maintain post-fire monitoring sites to measure impact of bushfires and prescribed fires, and develop an understanding of fire ecology requirements, post-fire weed control and pest animal control.				
	5	Build and maintain management access for fire suppression where appropriate.				
	6	Appropriately rehabilitate disturbances resulting from fireline construction during bushfire suppression.				
	7	Identify fire regimes, if appropriate, in small, fragmented reserves.				
	8	Identify and protect community assets including recreation assets, neighbouring properties, utilities and valued resources through appropriate bushfire fuel management techniques.				
	9	Consult with stakeholders and interested community members about the planning and implementation of prescribed burning and other fire management programs to: a) develop community understanding of, support for and collaboration in, fire management; b) enable constructive discussions and deliberations on fire management approaches.				
Key Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements			
	The impact of fire on human life or community assets	No loss of human life and minimal loss of community assets attributable to the department's fire management	Annually			
Key Performance Indicator	The persistence of threatened species and threatened ecological communities	No loss of known populations of threatened species or threatened ecological communities attributable to the application of fire management strategies	Every five years			
ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Desired Outcome	Aboriginal culture and heritage are protected and conserved.					
Management Actions	1	Consult with the registered native title claimant groups and other Aboriginal people as appropriate to ascertain the value of the planning area to Aboriginal people, and ensure that such values inform and guide management actions.				
	2	Enter into arrangements and protocols agreed to in the South West native title settlement agreement or where to appropriate to both (i) protect Aboriginal sites; and (ii) to ascertain the value of the land to the culture and heritage of Aboriginal people.				
	3	Work with registered native title claimant groups and traditional owners who speak for country, to protect heritage sites within the planning area.				
	4	Ensure management and visitor activities, and threatening processes, such as inappropriate fire regimes, introduced plants and animals and altered hydrological regimes, do not adversely affect Aboriginal culture and heritage.				
	5	Liaise with the registered native title claimant groups, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, local government, other appropriate Aboriginal people, the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council, other relevant organisations and the local community about the appropriate protection and management of cultural heritage.				
OTHER CULTURAL HERITAGE						
Desired Outcome	Cultural heritage is protected and conserved.					
Management Actions	1	Protect and conserve cultural heritage to ensure threatening processes do not have an adverse impact.				
	2	Continue to collect and collate information on historic sites and provide interpretive material if appropriate.				
	3	Liaise with the Heritage Council of Western Australia, local government, other relevant organisations and the local community about the identification and appropriate protection and management of cultural heritage.				
Key Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements			
	Protection of know Aboriginal and other cultural heritage sites	No adverse impact on know Aboriginal or other cultural sites as a result of management activities	Every five years			
VISITOR OPPORTUNITIES AND PLANNING						
Desired Outcome	Community enjoyment of the facilities and services, and the natural environment of the planning area.					

Objective	Maintain or increase visitor satisfaction in reserves that have dedicated facilities and services.						
Management Actions	Provide and maintain a range of safe nature-based visitor facilities and services consistent with the department's <i>Policy No. 18 - Recreation, tourism and visitor services</i> (DEC 2006) in appropriate reserves to: a) provide adequate protection and maintenance of the key values of the planning area; b) ensure site capability and safety standards are maintained; c) maintain the rights and enjoyment of other visitors.						
	Undertake visitor surveys and use the data to determine requirements for better meeting visitor needs while minimising adverse effects on key values of the planning area.						
	Undertake visitor risk assessments of all recreation sites and facilities as part of a visitor risk management program, in addition to those which occur on a day-to-day basis, and implement appropriate action as necessary.						
	Encourage sympathetic and integrated management of departmental strategies with neighbouring land managers and owners for consistent and strategic visitor planning for the greater area.						
	Ensure that any site planning, including master plans and site development plans, takes into account all key values of the reserve.						
Key Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements				
	Visitor satisfaction with nature-based facilities and services in the planning area	Maintain or increase visitor satisfaction with nature-based facilities and services	Every five years				
VISITOR ACCESS							
Desired Outcome	Access that minimises the impact on key values is provided and maintained.						
Management Actions	Only allow non-management and emergency response vehicles to drive on dedicated roads and DPaW managed roads and tracks, or outside designated areas, with approval from the District Manager						
	Temporarily, permanently or seasonally close management roads or tracks to the public, subject to approval by the District Manager, and signpost management access only accordingly.						
	Ensure that road reserves are located to best protect the natural and landscape values and meet public access needs, and negotiate with appropriate authorities to cancel unnecessary or unutilised road reserves, adding them to the planning area.						
	Undertake design, construction and maintenance operations for unsealed roads and progressively rehabilitate redundant roads.						
	Where appropriate, improve access to services, information and facilities for people with disabilities and emergency services.						
	Assess horse-riding, boating and four-wheel drive activities, taking into account the presence of sensitive sites, other rail users and surrounding access, and discuss proposals with local users. Use this information to either close, relocate, rehabilitate, or upgrade trails and/or designate them to departmental requirements.						
VISITOR ACTIVITIES							
Desired Outcome	A variety of high quality sites, facilities and trails that meet visitor needs and are compatible with key values.						
Management Actions	Upgrade, maintain or develop recreational facilities including day use, camping, trails and car parks in accordance with this management plan and departmental policy. Rehabilitation and any necessary erosion control works should be considered an integral part of any such developments.						
	Monitor the impacts of, and demand for, recreational activities, and control such activities in consultation with users where the impacts become significant or unacceptable, by using appropriate visitor management techniques.						
	Investigate the current use, safety and conservation implications of the gazetted water ski area in Lake Preston, and, through the Department of Transport, consider revoking the gazettal.						
	Develop and/or implement existing recreation master plans for Yalgrop National Park, Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park and Canning River Regional Park, in consultation with local users and other key stakeholders, highlighting sensitive areas and appropriate recreation use and considering the surrounding area. Review or develop other site plans before any on-ground implementation to manage specific visitor use issues.						
	Where appropriate, improve access to services, information and facilities for people with disabilities and emergency services.						
	Work with key stakeholders to provide other compatible recreation opportunities on areas adjoining or near to the reserves.						
VISITOR INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION							
Desired Outcome	Provide a range of interpretive sites and mediums with up to date information on natural and cultural values.						
Management Actions	Provide, through partnerships and sponsorships where appropriate, quality information, interpretation and educational opportunities for visitors to increase their understanding and appreciation of: a) the key values of the area, b) management issues, such as appropriate visitor activities, behaviour, access and visitor safety; c)uart woodlands; d) internationally important wetland ecosystems; e) Noongar cultural values; f) other heritage of the planning area.						
	Involve Noongar people in the development of visitor information and education opportunities.						
	Develop interpretation and communication plans for key sites.						
	Continue to maintain and upgrade interpretation facilities and directional signage, ensuring an accurate reflection of information and in conjunction with key stakeholders.						
Key Performance Indicator	Performance Measure	Target	Reporting Requirements				
	Provision of up to date interpretive information	A range of interpretive sites and mediums are provided	Every five years				
TOURISM AND COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS							
Desired Outcome	Commercial tourism activities are compatible with management objectives and the range of services and experiences available are extended by the involvement of private enterprise.						
Management Actions	Evaluate proposals for licences and commercial tourism leases according to departmental policy (DEC 2006).						
	Ensure that all commercial operations operate under a lease, licence or permit agreement with appropriate conditions, including the provision of information, to enable an assessment to be made the activity, and monitor compliance with general conditions.						
	Investigate opportunities for partnerships with commercial operators to provide built accommodation and camping within the planning area, as deemed necessary and appropriate.						
MANAGING RESOURCE USE							
Desired Outcome	Impacts of resource use on key values are minimised.						
Management Actions	Make submissions in relation to development proposals (including proposals for infrastructure development, extraction of minerals and petroleum resources, development of geothermal energy and the geological storage of greenhouse gases) that have been forwarded to DPaW for comment or advice, with a view to: a) minimising the permanent loss of native vegetation and/or damage to its integrity as a result of development; b) seeking the replacement of native ecosystems permanently lost to development, in line with the <i>WA Environmental offsets policy</i> (Government of WA 2011); c) promoting the construction of infrastructure such as roads, pipelines and other utilities at common locations, such as infrastructure corridors, while minimising construction in sensitive areas.						
	Liaise with the Department of Mines and Petroleum and the Department of State Development to assess the effects of proposed resource use on important areas such as habitats for threatened species and key recreation sites, referring proposals to the EPA where necessary or appropriate.						
	Monitor compliance with conditions and management plans to ensure that any impacts from resource use are within predicted and approved limits, and seek appropriate offsets to fully address any loss of biodiversity values.						
	The Department of Parks and Wildlife will seek to ensure that all basic raw materials from lands vested in the Conservation Commission: a) comply with relevant legislation, policies and guidelines, which will be reviewed; b) contribute to the ongoing implementation of the <i>State gravel supply strategy</i> (Main Roads WA 1998).						

	Encourage resource users to be responsible for managing environmental problems, particularly the introduction and spread of weeds and disease.				
	Recognise the continued need for access by agencies and utility managers to DPaW-managed lands for the maintenance of existing assets, whilst encouraging future placement of utilities to off department land.				
	Permit the removal of forest produce only where it is consistent with the CALM Act and where a licence is granted by the Director General (i) for therapeutic, scientific or horticultural purposes, (ii) because of essential works or (iii) because of the removal of exotic trees.				
	Ensure that procedures for necessary and compatible operations on DPaW managed lands reflect best practice.				
	Liaise with the Department of Water and adjacent land managers about the management of water resources to ensure that sufficient environmental flows are maintained for rivers and wetlands in the planning area, and to ensure that adverse environmental effects are minimised.				
	Control feral bees within the planning area where practicable.				
INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY					
Desired Outcome	Community involvement and support benefits planning and management of the planning area.				
Management Actions	1 Create opportunities for Aboriginal people to be involved in the management of the planning area.				
	Liaise with neighbours, local authorities, relevant agencies and other stakeholders to facilitate off-reserve conservation and the effective, coordinated management of cross-boundary issues.				
	Continue to provide and promote opportunities for volunteer and community involvement in management of the planning area, including community members who have a particular interest in Ramsar wetlands and/or may be affected by the management of the wetlands.				
	4 Continue to administer the Canning River Regional Park Community Advisory Committee.				
	5 Continue to contribute towards DPaW's volunteer database.				
	6 Consider seeking corporate sponsorship and other innovative funding arrangements for the planning area.				
RESEARCH AND MONITORING					
Desired Outcome	Knowledge and understanding of the values and threats to the planning area is increased in order to inform management and allow assessment of the key performance indicators in this management plan.				
Management Actions	1 Develop and implement an integrated program of survey, research and monitoring aimed at: a) collecting evidence to allow				
	2 incorporate research and monitoring findings into interpretive and educational material where appropriate.				
	Encourage and support volunteers, education institutions and other organisations where their research contributes directly to relevant strategies or the implementation and assessment of this management plan.				
	4 Adapt management according to research outcomes, including the assessment of ecosystem rehabilitation and experimental trials.				