



The Karri forest management plan (the Plan) has been reviewed and a number of changes have been made. This document details the main changes to assist stakeholders who have already reviewed the previous version.

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

It is the Forest Products Commission's (the Commission's) aim to ultimately achieve certification to the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) Standard for responsible Forest Management in Australia. As such this June 2016 version of the plan has incorporated some additional detail.

Table1. Summary of changes to the Karri forest management plan since May 2015

What	Details on change
Title	The title of the Plan was previously FPC's management plan for the karri forest. The new title is more succinct.
Executive summary	This entire section has been added.
Reference to Conservation Commission	Throughout the document FPC now refers to the Conservation and Parks Commission (formally the Conservation Commission).
Legislative framework section	In reference to native title rights the following paragraph was added: <i>'When the South West Native Title Settlement comes into full effect it will relinquish native title rights under the NTA [Native Title Act] 1993 for the regions that the settlement applies. More information about the South West Native Title Settlement is provided in the section 'Native title and cultural heritage'.</i>
Scope	An additional paragraph was added to the end of the scope stating that the karri Forest Management Unit (FMU) is situated within one of 35 global biodiversity hotspots. An explanation of what a biodiversity hotspot is, has been provided.
Figures	All the Figures (maps) in the Plan have been updated to reflect the most current size of the karri Forest Management Unit (FMU). Figures in the Plan have been updated based on the removal of private lease areas from the karri FMU and also due to data refinements. The karri FMU was previously 245 500 hectares, but it is now 245 410 hectares. In addition, Figure 1 of the Plan now also shows the extent of karri dominant forest with the karri FMU within and outside reserves. Note there is karri dominant forest that is outside the karri FMU, but this is not available for harvest by Commission.
Biological diversity section	Additional information about the Comprehensive Adequate and Representative (CAR) joint assessment process is provided. A connection between the CAR reserve system and Representative Sample Areas (RSAs) is made.



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Productive capacity section	An additional paragraph was added to outline silvicultural systems and harvest methods in karri forest management.
Native title and natural and cultural heritage	The section was expanded to provide more information about the South West Native Title Settlement. It states that <i>'The Commission in the process of negotiating the details of required NSHAs [Noongar Standard Heritage Agreements] with the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council (SWALSC).'</i>
Socio-economic benefits section	An additional paragraph is made to state that FPC will undertake stakeholder consultation on the Plan at least once per year to solicit feedback from a range of stakeholders. It explains the importance of this and also that engagement outside consultation periods is welcome.
Workers' rights, equal treatment, and health and safety	This entire section has been added.
High Conservation Value (HCV) 1 section	In the outcomes section an additional two paragraphs have been added to explain that the karri FMU falls within one of 35 global biodiversity hotspots.
HCV 1 section	<p>Table 5 has been updated in January 2016 following the release of the threatened fauna notice in November 2015. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Carpet Python is no longer a priority species and has been removed from the list. • The nomenclature of Baudin's Cockatoo, Carnaby's Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo has been corrected. • The Muirs Corella conservation status is now 'Conservation Dependent'. • The Numbat was previously listed as 'Vulnerable', but its conservation status is now 'Endangered'. In addition, a link to the recovery plan for Numbat is now provided. • The Tingle Trapdoor Spider's scientific name of <i>Moggridgea tingle</i> has now been split into several species of which <i>Bertmainius opimus</i> is the species present in the karri FMU.
HCV 1 section	Clarification has been added that ground truthing is undertaken where necessary to ensure any priority ecological communities, within proximity to disturbance operations, are protected.
HCV 1 section	A new section d) has been added within HCV 1 to provide information on Western Australia's global biodiversity hotspot (of which the karri FMU is a part of), and what the main threats to this hotspot are. In addition a map of Western Australia's biodiversity hotspot is provided. This map shows the location of the karri FMU in relation to the hotspot.



What	Details on change
HCV 1 section	<p>Under the section ‘measures to ensure HCV 1 is not threatened by management activities within the FMU’, the following has been added:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A link to the Department of Parks and Wildlife’s publically available ‘<i>Reference material for karri forest silviculture</i>’. • It is now explicitly stated that ‘<i>in two-tiered stands and where forest is within 100m of a reserve, if a habitat tree is identified as being utilised by hollow nesting fauna it will be retained.</i>’
HCV 1 section	<p>In relation to the Commission’s karri fauna monitoring reference has been made to the availability of further information on the Commission’s website. Note that the following materials are currently available on the Commission’s website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sheet – Management of threatened and priority species in the karri forest • Information sheet – Fauna and cockatoo surveys in the karri forest • Procedure 46 – Targeted fauna surveys within pure and mixed karri forest • March 2016 – Report on fauna monitoring objectives, targets and performance measures – FPC fauna monitoring program in karri forest (new). • Fauna monitoring in the karri forests of Western Australia – Fauna monitoring training manual (new).
HCV 2 section	<p>This section now refers to the entire karri FMU being comprised of HCV 2. Previously FPC had referred to the informal and formal reserve system has comprising of HCV 2. Some additional clarification is added explaining how HCV 2 is protected. In particular FPC now states:</p> <p><i>‘In areas where disturbance activity occurs, HCV 2 is protected by ensuring landscape connectivity through the informal reserve system, limiting the size of harvest areas, and through other measures described below such as ensuring harvesting is within sustainable levels.’</i></p> <p>This section also makes reference to the karri FMU being part of a global biodiversity hotspot.</p>
HCV 3 section	<p>This section makes reference to the karri FMU being part of a global biodiversity hotspot.</p>
HCV 3 section	<p>A link to FPC’s ‘<i>procedure 47 – Identification, assessment, and demarcation of Type 2 old-growth karri forest</i>’ has been made. This is available on the Commission’s website. The procedure provides an overview of how ‘significant late successional/old-growth structure and functions’ has been considered.</p>



What	Details on change
HCV 6 section	An additional sentence has been added to the 'Measures to ensure HCV 6 is not threatened by management activities within the karri FMU' section, which states: <i>'Where a survey for Noongar heritage is undertaken, ensure that a NSHA in place with SWALSC or the Regional Cooperation/s when they are formed.'</i>
References	The reference list has been updated. Note there are some more recent references that are now provided.
Appendix 1 – shortened forms	The appendix has been updated.