

**Meat Research Corporation
(MRC)**

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**Current & Future Resource
Management Legislation & Policies
affecting Northern Australian
Rangelands**

December 1995

Prepared by

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1. INTRODUCTION

This study is the result of a request from the Meat Research Corporation to provide a summary of major resource management policies and legislation as they relate, or could, relate to the management of natural resources in the northern pastoral zone (or the rangelands) of Australia. For the purpose of this study, the review of legislation and policies is confined to the states of Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

The study also provides a brief analysis of potential areas for industry action in relation to these policies and legislation.

1.1 Background

There are an increasing number of strategies and pieces of legislation which impact on the operation of rangelands in Australia. Legislation is almost entirely controlled by the State/Territory with the Commonwealth generally confined to influencing policy through national strategies. Treaties are largely covered under Commonwealth policies, and generally have not been legislated. World Heritage and Native Title are, however exceptions that have been legislated by the Commonwealth. While Local Government Legislation is changing and this level of government does have powers concerning environmental actions, they were considered beyond the scope of this study in relation to rangeland matters. International treaties have not been considered in this report as their intent is considered to be covered by Commonwealth strategies and policies.

1.2 Outline of this report

Part A of the report provides a brief overview of the issues and policies as they relate to rangeland legislation in the relevant State/Territory/Commonwealth legislation. Part B provides a summary of the key components of legislation. The summary has been provided in tabular form to assist readability. Core topics are:

- acquisitions
- animal pests
- fire management
- habitat area
- Landcare
- land degradation
- native title
- plant pests
- residue traceback
- stocking rate
- vegetation clearing
- water access
- world heritage

Additionally, topics such as rural adjustment, and the Rural Partnership Program could be said to impact on rangeland management.

For each topic the relevant State/Territory legislation and appropriate Commonwealth strategy has been collated with issue, community attitude/impact and relevant Acts and Regulations cited. Given the constraints imposed on this study, those pieces of legislation identified by State/Territory industry representative groups as being most relevant to their needs were selected for detailed review.

1.3 Disclaimer

RCS Hassall Pty Ltd expressly disclaims any and all liability to any person in respect of anything done or omitted to be done in reliance upon the whole or any part of this document. No reader should act only on the basis of anything contained in this document.

This document has been prepared for the benefit of the Meat Research Corporation and for the purpose of helping primary producers in rangeland areas, and others become acquainted with the laws affecting the operation of primary industries businesses in rangeland areas. This document is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice about a particular problem.

2. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

2.1 Commonwealth

The Commonwealth has a range of strategies which directly impact on rangelands. The major strategies are:

- National Strategy for Rangeland Management
- National Drought Strategy
- National Strategy for the Conservation of Australian Species and Ecological Communities Threatened with Extinction
- National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity
- National Greenhouse Response Strategy
- National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
- National Weed Strategy
- National Water Quality Management Strategy

In addition to these core strategies, there are the following major programs initiated by the Commonwealth:

- Commonwealth, State and Territories Decade of Landcare Plan
- Australian Collaborative Land Evaluation Program
- National Reserves System

Two Commonwealth programs are considered important for current and future direction within Australian rangelands. The first is the National Strategy for Rangelands Management. While this strategy is still under preparation, it is intended to be the overarching strategy for guiding Commonwealth policy in rangelands. The national Landcare Program (NLP), through the Landcare program itself and the Integrated Catchment Management programs, are targeting community members to increase awareness of natural resource management issues and to involve stakeholders directly in decision making.

2.2 State/Territory Agencies and Acts

The major State/Territory agencies which have direct impact on rangelands and the relevant Acts are summarised in Table 1.

These agencies administer the portfolios with varying degrees of adherence to the Acts.

Table 1: Summary of lead agencies and relevant acts

State-Department/Agency	Prime Role	Relevant Acts	Summary in Pt II
Northern Territory Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory (CCNT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> property management plans and land assessment (some PMPs on cost recovery basis of \$0.39/km²) lead agency for Landcare activities feral animal control maintenance of biodiversity 	Territory Parks and Wildlife Act () Environmental Assessment Act (NT, 1982) Heritage Conservation Act (NT, 1982) Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act (NT, 1992) Bushfires Act (NT,)	Y N N Y N
Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries (DPIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lead agency for PMP weed and disease control resource management 	Noxious Weeds Act (NT, 1980) Stock Diseases Act (NT, 1986)	Y Y
Power and Water Authority (PAWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface and groundwater management 	Water Act (NT, 1992)	N
Department of Lands, Housing and Local Government (DOLH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> administration of leases resource monitoring 	Pastoral Lands Act (NT, 1994) Crown Lands Act (NT, 1992) Planning Act	Y Y N
Northern Territory Land Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> administration of Aboriginal land 	Aboriginal Land Rights (NT) Act (Comm, 1976) Native Title Act (Comm, 1993)	N Y
Queensland Department of Primary Industries (QDPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lead agency for PMP, Landcare and ICM productivity improvement water use tree clearing 	Soil Conservation Act (Qld, 1986) Water Resources Act (Qld, 1989) Forestry Act (Qld, 1959) River Improvement Trust Act (Qld, 1940) Recreational Areas Management Act (Qld, 1988) <i>Natural Resource Management Bill (in preparation)</i>	Y Y Y N N
Department of Environment and Heritage (DEH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tree clearing nature conservation zones contaminated lands 	Nature Conservation Act (Qld, 1992) Environmental Protection Act (Qld, 1994) Contaminated Lands Act (Qld, 1991)	Y Y Y
Department of Lands (DOL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pest management land build-up scheme tree clearing 	Land Act (Qld, 1962) Rural Lands Protection Act (Qld, 1985)	Y N

Table 1: Summary of lead agencies and relevant acts			
State-Department/Agency	Prime Role	Relevant Acts	Summary in Pt II
Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning (DHLGP)		Local Government (Planning and Environment) Act (Qld, 1990) Local Government Act (Qld, 1993) <i>Planning Environment and Development Bill (in preparation)</i>	N N
South Australia Department of Primary Industries South Australia (PISA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lead agency for PMP, Landcare and ICM • productivity improvement 	Soil Conservation and Landcare Act (SA, 1989)	Y
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lead agency for pastoral lease monitoring • feral animal monitoring 	Water Resources Act (SA, 1990) Native Vegetation Act (SA, 1991) Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and other Purposes) Act (SA, 1986)	Y Y Y
Department of Mines and Energy (DME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsibility for groundwater • vegetation retention 	Water Resources Act (SA, 1990)	N
Western Australia Agriculture Western Australia (AWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lead agency for Landcare • feral animal and pest control 	Soil and Land Conservation Act (WA,	Y
Western Australian Water Authority (WAWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management of surface and groundwater 	Water Authority Act (WA, 1984) Country Areas Water Supply Act	N
Waterways Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICM and waterways (includes coastal) management 	Waterways Commission Act	N
Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management of native flora and fauna • timber harvesting guidelines 		
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance of environmental standards 		
Commonwealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • influence policy through national strategies • maintenance of Aboriginal lands • maintenance of World Heritage areas 	Native Title Act (1993) World Heritage Properties Conservation Act (1983)	Y Y

3. SUMMARY OF KEY REVIEWS

Rangeland management can be influenced and directed from two perspective's. The first is the "stick" or legislative framework which, if drafted clearly, reflects the boundaries that society places on the use of the land. The second is the "carrot" where governments and community are working together to build sustainable management practices, most commonly through Landcare and, more recently, Integrated (or Total) Catchment Management. The former may be regarded as a "top-down" approach while the latter is attempting to be a "bottoms-up" approach. Community pressure is driving governments in all States/Territory to review rangeland legislation to ensure sustainability practices are embedded in all legislation.

Comprehensive reviews of legislation and/or policies which are recent and relevant are limited. Two relatively recent reviews are summarised. The first is a review of rangeland related legislation while the second is a review of government policies relating to Catchment Management planning. They are considered to provide a comprehensive summary of the key issues relating to the approaches adopted by governments to guide land management.

3.1 A Review of Land Management Legislation Relevant to Australian Rangelands

Reviews of legislation relating to rangelands are scarce with the most recent by Ledger (1994). Readers are referred to that document for full details, however the key issues raised by Ledger are summarised here. Ledger has reviewed the effectiveness of rangeland legislation against 10 criteria which he suggests are the foundation stones for rangeland management from a community conservation perspective. Table 2 collates his comments.

Table 2: An assessment of rangeland legislation effectiveness		
Issue	General Comments (within document)	Ledgar's Comparison of State/Territory Legislation
1. A firm commitment to tenure as the primary management tool for rangelands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • covenants must be binding • to-date tenure in most states/territories has not been used effectively. Forfeiture has been the only penalty for breach rather than a sliding scale of sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA only state whose legislation attempts to meet this condition. • NT attempts in part while QLD and WA do not
2. Crown responsibility for preventing and averting land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • past history indicates a lack of commitment in all states/territories • there is wide non-rural support for environmentally sensitive policies • the push for Landcare and community-led solutions is seen by many as governments abdicating their role • community-led solutions have not worked in the past (US) and adoption of practices too slow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Act most supportive of governments' role in assessing condition of properties - results of assessment are not subject to appeal • NT & WA give qualified support. In the NT the Minister has the final say, while in WA the provisions of the Act are not carried out

Table 2: An assessment of rangeland legislation effectiveness

Issue	General Comments (within document)	Ledgar's Comparison of State/Territory Legislation
3. Expert assessment, monitoring and management using best, practicable technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a highly topical issue in all landuse discussions • there is strong support for the concept that effective monitoring is best undertaken by the land manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA legislation undertakes expert assessment and follow-up most satisfactorily. • NT relies on photo documentation at 2 year periods • Qld and WA have no provisions
4. A commitment to the concept of sustainable management of rangelands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relating the principles of the national strategy for ESD to practical, on-ground action is difficult due to high cost and industry pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Act good provisions but budgetary constraints • NT Act - remedial actions are not binding on the Minister and landholders can appeal • Qld and WA have no such provisions in their legislation
5. A firm commitment to the government remaining in control of land use regulation and options for use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leasehold tenure provides a structured way for governments to maintain control over this large portion of Australia for future use options • better access to finance frequently given as a rationale for increased security of tenure • governments have the ability to acquire perpetual land but the costs maybe higher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all state/territory legislation allows for resumption of land • Qld and WA legislation allow for resumption • SA and NT are qualified by Ledgar as having provisions to put land holders on notice - claims the legislation is not properly administrated
6. Resource inventories and land capability assessment used as the basis for the development of lease conditions and renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a major failing of current use of rangelands is the lack of detailed assessment of capability • assessment review by the Minister and Board should be mandatory • remedial programs should be mandatory for land holders • principles of who, how and under what terms and conditions assessments are made needs to be included in the legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA and WA have limited provisions. SA has good provisions for management plans • NT and Qld have no provisions. NT management plans subject to appeal
7. Retention and re-establishment of native vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rangeland legislation needs to establish clear guidelines with respect to clearing • currently there are no requirements for EIS in any state/territory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA - clearing banned • NT guidelines are weak • Qld and WA weak
8. Access to land for traditional Aboriginal people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for Aboriginal people is important for maintenance of cultural traditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qld legislation has no provision for Aboriginal access

9. Improved definition of public-user rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pastoral areas provide a good opportunity for the public to utilise features as an alternative to national parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA good provisions, NT some restrictions • Qld and WA not specifically dealt with
10. The right for third party appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as the majority of rangeland is held by the crown, legislation should enable third party appeal against decisions made by Minister or Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no right of third party appeal in any state/territory legislation
Source: Ledger (1994), <i>A review of land management legislation relevant to Australian rangelands</i> . In: Morton, S.R. and Price, P.C. (eds), <i>R&D for sustainable use and management of Australia's rangelands</i> . Land and Water Resources Research and Development Corporation, Canberra.		

We should point out that there is considerable disagreement with Ledger's a) assessment of the State/Territory capacities to enact the legislation to the letter of the law, and b) his highly regulated "stick" approach. A number of State/Territory agencies assert that the process of change is being enacted and Ledger's review does not take this into account. Also, there have been changes in legislation since this document was prepared which have strengthened State/Territory capacity to respond, eg. the Queensland Land Act re tree clearing.

3.2 Enhancing the Effectiveness of Catchment Management Planning

A recent review of policies and programs impacting on the effectiveness of catchment management planning was undertaken by AACM International and the Centre for Water Policy Research.

Landcare generally has been heralded as raising the profile of the conservation ethic within rural Australia. Some critics suggest however that the on-the-ground results are too slow to reverse the damage of land degradation in rangelands. Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) is a more regionally focused program which attempts to ensure resource management includes consideration of impacts beyond the farm gate.

AACM International suggest that Landcare and ICM require three core dimensions if they are to be effective. These are:

- the *philosophy* which refers to the belief that interactions between natural resources and with natural resources should be viewed within a holistic framework;
- the *process* refers to the flexible, adaptive, ongoing and dynamic mechanism, which coordinates the activity of many people, both in government and across the wide community;
- the *product* is often misconceived as a catchment plan (a shelf document). Rather the product of integrated resource management should be improved quality of natural resources and sustainable economic development and production based on best management practices.

AACM International (1995,3)

AACM International found that while the *philosophy* of ICM is generally recognised, there were few examples of truly integrated management of catchment resources in Australia. They contend the core reason is that the *process* - the linking of philosophy and product - is generally missing in catchment management planning activities.

The key policy issues identified are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: Policy Issues - Resource Management

Issue	Topic	Discussion
1. Integrated resource management (IRM)	Regional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lack of integration with economic development confusion as to what IRM really is
	Ecologically sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no linkage between ESD and economic development no linkage between commonwealth/state ESD initiatives and IRM current NLP programs do not link with other commonwealth/state nature conservation and environmental programs no mechanisms to demonstrate how ESD can be linked to IRM and shown to be profitable
2. Establishing accountability	Partnership agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future allocation of NLP funds be based on regional natural resource management plan
	Establishing reporting frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> clear assessment of community costs and private benefits of NLP funds contractually based reporting
	Annual reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> annual reports of regional boards, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessment of condition of natural resources - results of monitoring key indicators
	Setting state priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> better coordination between agencies in establishing priorities required an effective natural resources coordinating council be established to integrate state and regional priorities. The council should report to the Minister or cabinet to be effective. Such an approach has been adopted under the SA <i>Soil Conservation and Landcare Act (SA, 1989)</i>
3. Finance	Assessment of project costs and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessment should be linked to regional development needs
	Ongoing financial arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a lack of confidence that ongoing commitment to a project will continue
	Direct funding of regional plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the need to establish a process for direct allocation of funds to completed regional plans to ensure implementation
4. Institutional structures and integration	Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> far greater attention needs to be given to the procedural processes in IRM
	Integrated resource management and Landcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcare is seen as the implementation process of ICM/TCM
	Interagency cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at present there is little evidence of integration between agencies at both the policy and planning level
	Trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are not yet existent at the regional/catchment level
	Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> perceptions vary within stakeholder groups - those with legislative backup were supportive while those without feared its use the Victorian <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act (Vic, 1994)</i> is a legislative model which skilfully integrates regional interests, community participation, resource management, priority setting and investment strategies

Table 3: Policy Issues - Resource Management

Issue	Topic	Discussion
5. Process	Linkages for implementing ICM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the building of links between governments and community has created some problems and it has yet to proven what environmental benefits these linkages have produced While agencies favour the use of grass roots driven approaches to win support of community groups, landholders were generally unwilling to consider ICM management planning mechanisms
	Perceptions of the ICM process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> important to get the process of strategy setting correct the link between farmer practices and observable outcomes needs substantial tightening concern at the community level about political indecision or interference
	Linkage between ecological and economic processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> little attention given to the incremental ecological and economic gains from the adoption of integrated resource management the use of market mechanisms in integrated resource management processes has not been realised
Source: AACM International (1995), <i>Enhancing the effectiveness of catchment management planning</i> . Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra.		

4. ISSUES FOR FUTURE INDUSTRY ACTION

In collating legislation likely to impact on rangelands, a number of factors became evident. Most State/Territory industry bodies had a good understanding of the pieces of legislation that were topical, but were generally less likely to have a good grasp of the detailed aspects of the legislation. Nationally, no organisation, public or industry, could readily provide details on policies or legislation as it related to rangeland management in Australia. There was minimal "easy-to-read" legislation and layman's summaries. Queensland has the most comprehensive lay summary while Western Australia has a summary of which Acts impact on rangelands but this summary lacks any interpretation. The NT has guidelines for the Pastoral Land Act, however they tend to refer everything back to the Pastoral Lands Board for ultimate interpretation.

The extent to which legislation is supported by appropriate policies and delivery programs was beyond the scope of this study. However preliminary observations, and reinforced by the two reviews in the previous chapter, would indicate that rangeland legislation is not consistent in dealing with sustainability across the States/Territory and the delivery programs show little evidence of integration at both the policy and planning level.

It is probably fair to say that range management has progressed through the development phase to a mature phase and the management policies that guide use of such land are changing accordingly. If this logic is accepted then it will follow that legislation and policies will increasingly move from a narrow production focus¹ to a more broad-based sustainability focus which increasingly will need to meet the needs of stakeholders previously considered external to the pastoral industry.

Concomitant with this trend the impacts of a broader social focus on rangeland users and their immediate stakeholders need clarification. For example, the demand from ~~society~~ for greater attention to preservation of biodiversity would appear to be poorly covered ~~by~~ legislation in most State/Territory and specific mechanisms for dealing with "poor" practices ~~on~~ this issues are unclear at best.

Similarly, the relationship between policy and legislation where regional impacts are/can be greater than the sum of impacts on an individual property need better integration. For example, clearing of 70% of an individual property may be acceptable but within a catchment, aggregated clearing to this level could have severe negative impacts on catchment hydrology and biodiversity.

Ledgar argues strongly for tenure as one of the key management tools, asserting that community "bottoms-up" approaches are too slow and do not, in many cases, address the fundamental issue of whether or not the land in question can in fact support range activities at all, let alone in their present format. The move for legislation to reflect the broader community concerns raised by Ledgar has been slow but in some States, notably South Australia, the legislation has the potential to enforce societal needs with greater clarity than that of most other legislation. While not part of this review, the Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Act has adopted an approach whereby regional catchment plans have the opportunity to gain far greater enforcement powers than is

¹ evidenced by minimum stocking rates, expected progress in fencing range, etc.

currently the case in the rest of Australia. The Victorian model gives regional community interests a far greater say in setting the environmental resource standards than any other State/Territory².

However, devolution of change processes are occurring - largely to ICM/Landcare and other community groups. The extent to which this process may impact on national rangeland activities has yet to be fully addressed on a region by region basis.

Property Management Plans have the potential to guide virtually all actions at the ground level, however the extent to which they have become effective guides has yet to be seen. It is too early to gauge the effectiveness of these same plans in providing legislators with a tool to measure the impact of legislation and policy makers/delivers with a measure of the extent and rate of adoption of sustainable land management practices. However, PMPs have the potential to be very effective tools if properly prepared and monitored.

Monitoring and evaluation of ecological change over time can be subjective, given seasonal and other impacts, however it is clear that both the legislators and policy implementors are attempting to come to grips with this issue.

Some points for consideration include:

1. While the legislation summarised in Part B is presented in a format which should facilitate ease of use, the enduser at this stage is unclear and the degree of detail or interpretation needed for each potential enduser group could not be assessed.
 - accordingly the benefits to industry of having clear easy to read legislation and policy need clarification
 - summary documents, in plain English, assist industry, especially producers, in understanding the likely implications of legislation
2. The AACM International policy review indicated a lack of integration between ESD and on-the-ground delivery.
 - in order to co-ordinate sustainable research, the MRC should encourage both Commonwealth and state/territory administrators to develop demonstrable and practical linkages between ecologically sustainable development, integrated resource management and on-property operations.
3. Monitoring methods for assessing range condition varies considerably between States/Territory. If monitoring range condition is accepted as a key indicator tool for sustainability then "best practice" in range monitoring is required, regardless of State/Territory.
 - the MRC should ensure that mechanisms for evaluating range condition are as uniform as possible between the states/territory.

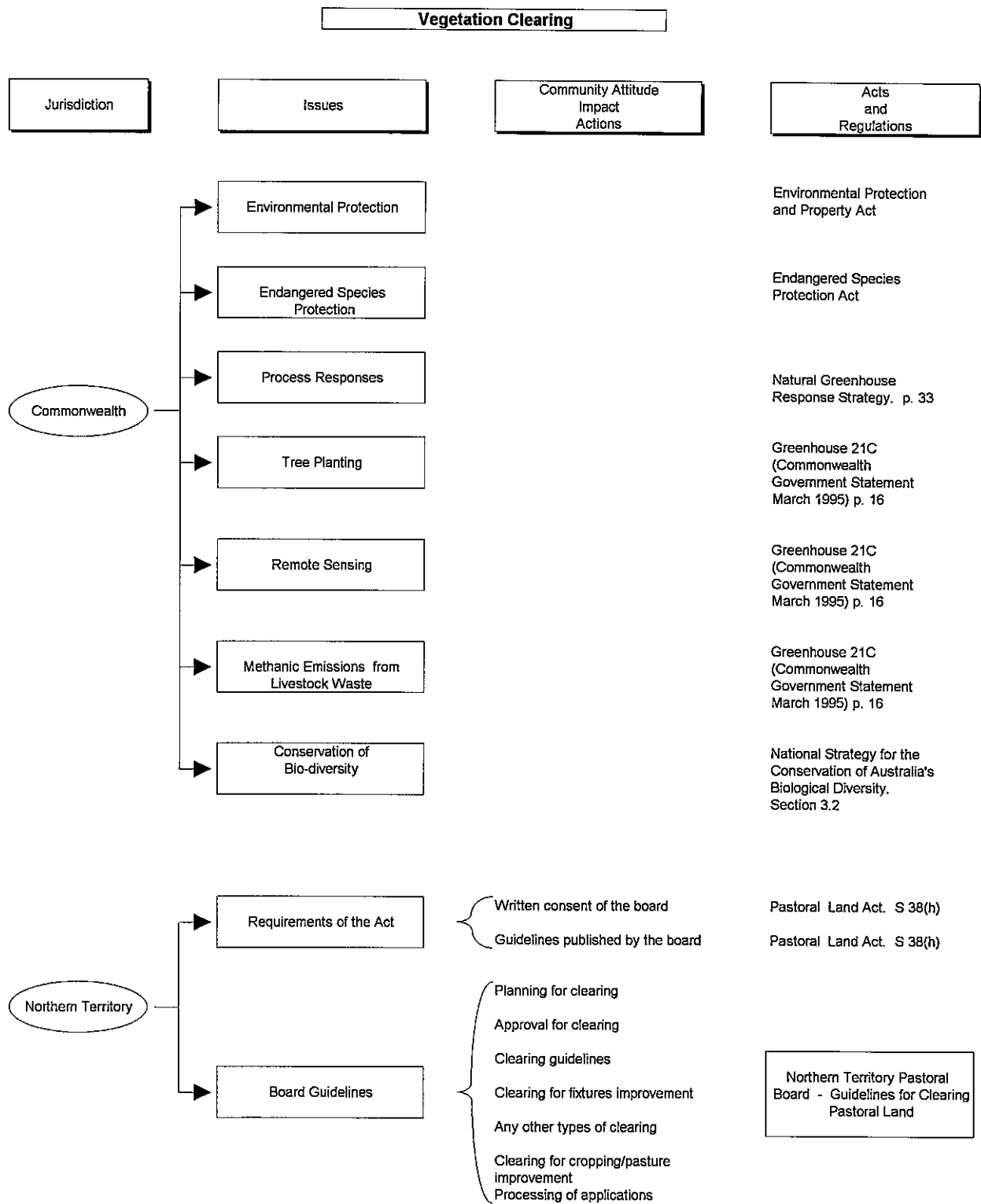
² it could be argued that the NT Pastoral Land Act gives landholders a greater say than most other State/Territory bodies in decision making however to the exclusion of environmental and other interests.

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4. The regional impacts of changed management practices are unclear to both landholder and the wider community.
 - there needs to be clear and consistent guidelines that ensure that community and landholder costs and benefits are assessed both prior to project commencement and during the life of the project.
 - traditional tools such as cost-benefit analysis are frequently inadequate.
 5. There is a need to evaluate alternative mechanisms for ensuring the adoption of sustainable land management practices. Current mechanisms rely heavily on research and extension with regulation generally considered a mechanism of last resort, while scales of penalties or incentives are virtually non-existent. In particular, more effort at both the policy and legislative levels should be directed to:
 - innovative tax incentives/concessions for sustainable practices.
 - improved tenure arrangements which minimise damage due to speculation in land.
 6. The potential impacts (positive and negative) of PMPs in developing a consistent approach to improving adoption of sustainable range use is worthy of further investigation. In particular, the investigations should consider:
 - the extent to which landholders are using PMPs;
 - potential impacts from PMPs having a status similar to building or other development plans;
 - the degree to which practical monitoring and evaluation guidelines can be built into PMPs in a cost-effective manner.
 7. Increasing areas of land in public ownership is of increasing concern with regard to issues such as:
 - management of native animals (increased grazing pressure) on adjacent pastoral leases.
 - fire management (considered one of the most cost-effective rangeland management tools)

Overall management of public lands needs to ensure the interests of local landholders with respect to plant and animal “pests” are treated in an equitable way.

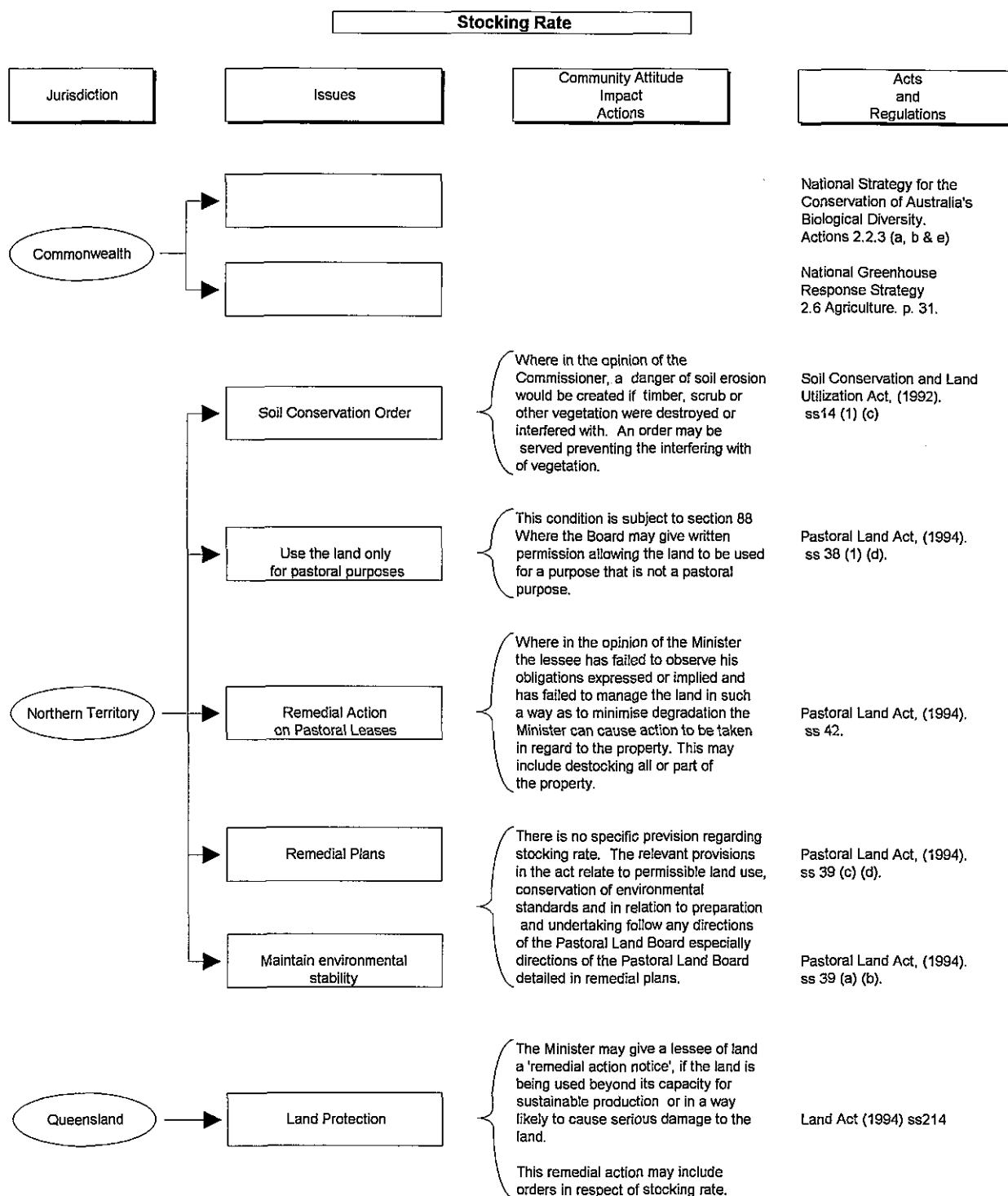
PART B

Summary of Major Acts

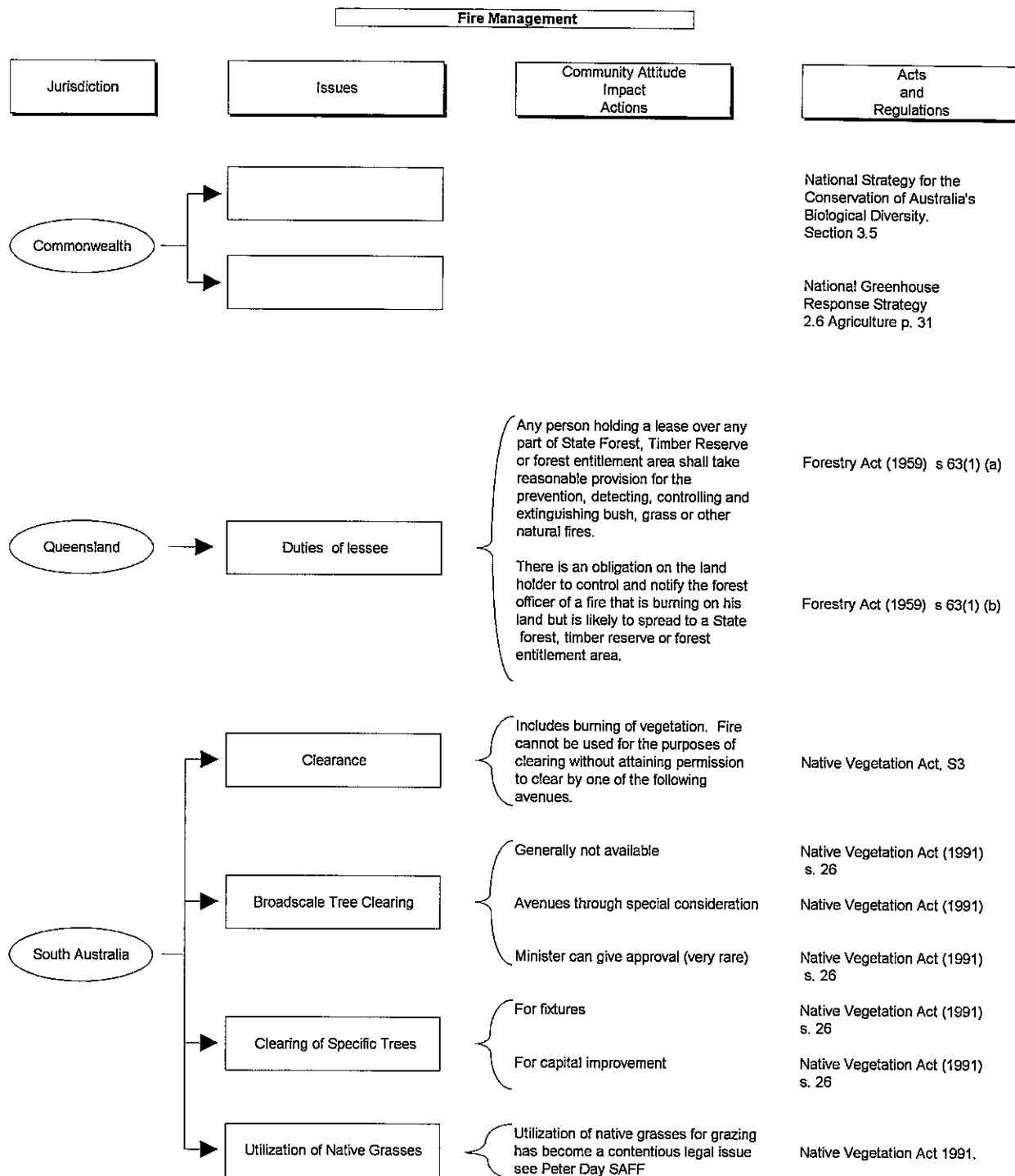


Vegetation Clearing

Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Queensland	Tree Clearing Permit	Tree clearing permit is needed	Land Act 1994. S256.
		Recovery of rehabilitation costs	Land Act 1994. S256.
		Tree clearing permit not needed	Land Act 1994. S257.
		How to apply for a tree clearing permit	Land Act 1994. S260.
		Tree management plan is needed	Land Act 1994. S261.
		Terms of tree clearing permits	Land Act 1994. S264.
Queensland	Routine Management	Cancellation of tree clearing permit	Land Act 1994. S266.
		Routine management	Land Act 1994. S269.
		Routine rural management	Land Act 1994. S269.
		Approval of broadscale tree clearing policy	Land Act 1994. S271 - 273.
		Local guidelines for broadscale tree clearing to be adhered to	Land Act 1994. S268 - 270.
South Australia	Offence of clearing native vegetation	A person must not clear native vegetation unless authorised. If authorisation has been given a person must not fail to comply with any accompanying condition.	Native Vegetation Act (1991). s 26.
	Application for consent	An application for consent to clear native vegetation must be in a form approved by the council, accompanied by a native vegetation management plan, any information the council requires and the prescribed fee.	Native Vegetation Act (1991). s 28.
	Native vegetation means	A plant of a species indigenous to South Australia, including plants growing under water or under seas.	Native Vegetation Act 1991. s 3.
Western Australia	Clearing of State Forest or Timber Reserve	Permission of minister 90 days notice to be given	Forestry Act 1918 Soil and Land Conservation Act (1997)
	Clearing of Pastoral Land	Authority to clear extinguishes after 2 years	

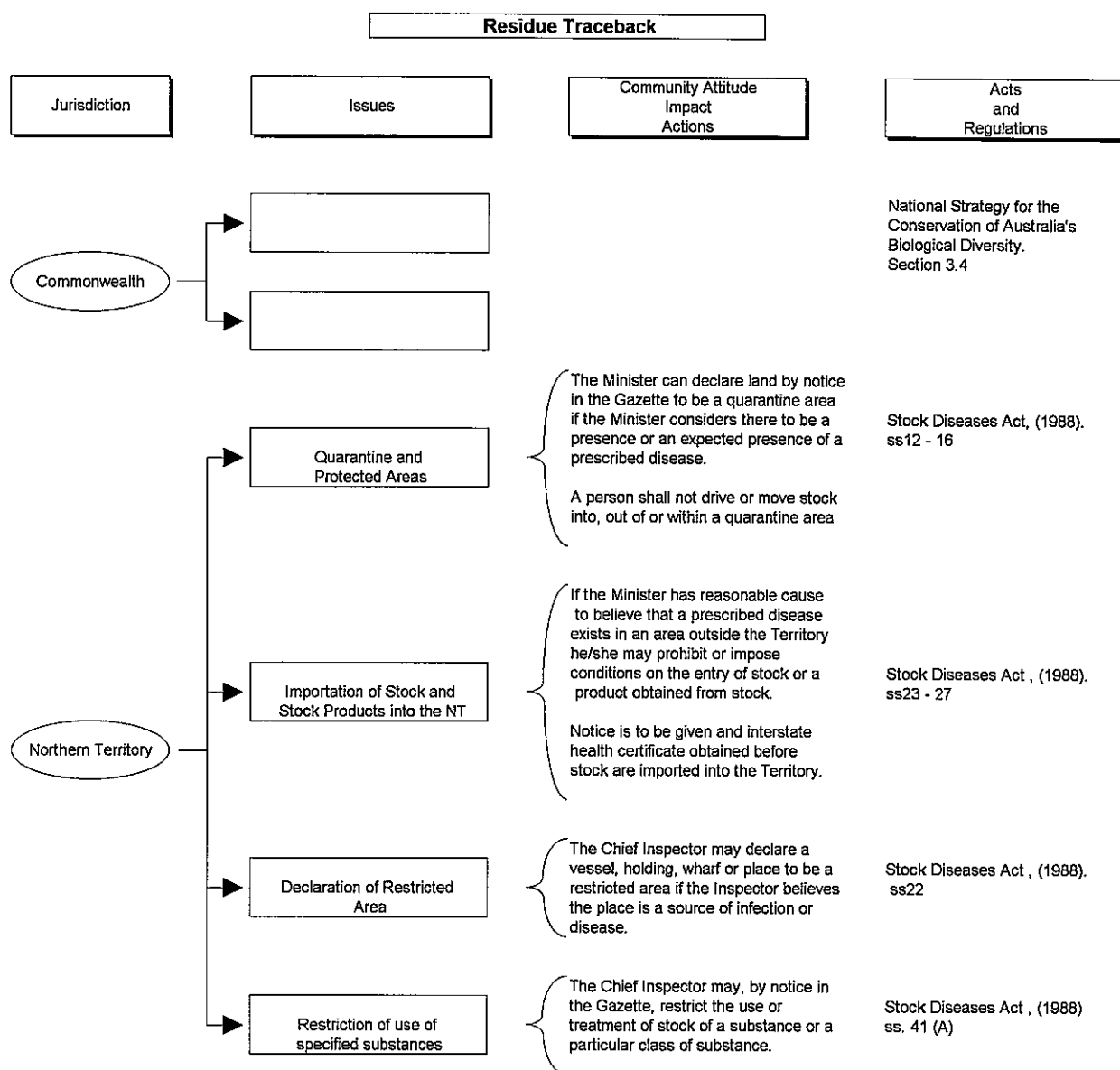


Stocking Rate			
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
South Australia	Land Management and Protection	Property Plans Verification of Stocking Levels Notice to destock or take other action	Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act (1989). ss 41, 42, 43
	Conditions of pastoral Leases	Not to pasture any species of animal other than specified under the lease. Duty to ensure stock numbers on the land or any part of the land do not exceed maximum levels. Obligation to maintain fences in stockproof condition and watering points in proper working order.	Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act (1989). s 22.
	Soil Conservation Order	The board may instruct that a specified number of stock be removed from the land or to keep the number of stock at a particular level.	Soil Conservation and Land Conservation Act (1989) ss 34, 38, 40.
	Compulsory Property Plans	A soil conservation order may instruct a landowner to submit a property plan. The board may then reject the plan, endorse the plan or refer it back to the landowner for modification.	Soil Conservation and Land Conservation Act, (1989) s39.
	Enforcement of Orders	Board may demand that such work, as referred to in the order, to be carried out on the land. Costs incurred by the board in exercising this power may be recovered as a debt from the landholder or as a charge on the land.	Soil Conservation and Land Conservation Act (1989). s 42.
Western Australia	Non-stocking	Pastoral leases must be stocked with such a number of sheep and/or cattle that in the Board's opinion is a fair and reasonable assessment of the capacity of the land. Regard is given to climatic circumstances. Failure to comply with the above will result in forfeiture of the lease. No lease shall be forfeited until the Minister gives notice.	Land Act, (1933), s103 (3) (a)
	Over-stocking	Where the number of sheep and or cattle upon the land subject to the pastoral lease exceeds the number the board considers reasonable, the Minister may by notice in writing- (i) prohibit the lessee from increasing the number of stock. (ii) require the lessee to reduce the number of stock. Stock number and kind may be specified as well as a time for compliance. (iii) require the lessee to improve fencing for the prevention or control of grazing on an area.	Land Act, (1933), s103 (3) (b)
	Annual Stock Return	A lessee must provide the board with an annual stock return declaring the number of stock that have been carried.	Land Act, (1933), s103 (4) (a)
	Agistment of Stock	A lessee is not able to agist stock on the leased land without first obtaining the written consent of the Minister.	Land Act, (1933), s103 (4) (b)



Fire Management

Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Western Australia	Prohibited Burning Times	<p>The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare times within the year during which it is unlawful to set fire to the bush. This may be varied or revoked by the Minister.</p> <p>If the Board considers burning should be carried out on any land it may suspend the operation of the above.</p> <p>The board may authorise the times when and conditions under which the fire may be lit.</p> <p>Any person who sets fire to bush during a prohibited burning time is guilty of an offence that carries a penalty of a \$2,000 fine or 6 months imprisonment.</p>	Bush Fires Act, (1954) s17
	Restricted Burning Times	<p>The Board may, by notice in the Gazette, declare the times of the year during which it is unlawful to set fire to the bush within the zone mentioned. These can be in addition to the times specified by the Minister.</p> <p>A permit can be obtained authorising the burning of bush in the declared time. The permit has to be in writing and from an authorised person.</p> <p>This permit may authorise the owner of land to burn the bush on the road or reserve adjoining that land</p>	<p>Bush Fires Act, (1954) s18 (2)</p> <p>Bush Fires Act, (1954) s18 (6)</p> <p>Bush Fires Act, (1954) s18 (9)</p>
	Obligation to Extinguish	<p>Where a bush fire is burning on any land at any time during the restricted burning time or the prohibited burning time the occupier shall, at his own expense, take all possible measures to extinguish the fire. This applies whether he has lit the fire or not.</p>	Bush Fires Act, (1954) s28
	Damage to Dividing Fence	<p>There is an obligation of an owner or occupier to clear bush and other inflammable material to a distance of at least 3 metres from a dividing fence. If you have not maintained a 3 metre buffer and fire destroys or damages the dividing fence and your neighbour has carried out this obligation you are liable to repair.</p> <p>If in default you are obliged to repair or re-erect the damaged fence within one month at your own cost.</p>	Bush Fires Act, (1954) s48



Residue Traceback

Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Queensland	Contaminated Land - a definition	Land, a building or structure on land, or matter in or on land, that in the opinion of the director is affected by a hazardous substance so that it is, or causes other land, water or air to be, a hazard to human health or the environment.	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 4
	Hazardous substance	Means a substance that because of its quality, concentration, acute or chronic toxic effects, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, corrosiveness, flammability or chemical, physical or infectious characteristics, may pose a hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, disposed of or otherwise managed.	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 4
	Prohibition of land contamination	A person must not cause land to become contaminated land.	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 13
	Sites for disposal of dangerous substances	A person must not dispose of contaminated soil or a hazardous substance other than at a place approved by a director	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 14 (c)
	Notification of contamination	<p>An owner or occupier of land who causes or permits land contamination, or causes or permits likely land contamination must notify the director within 30 days of becoming aware of it.</p> <p>An owner or occupier of land who becomes aware that the land is, or is likely to be, contaminated must notify the Director within 30 days.</p>	<p>Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 17 (2)</p> <p>Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 17 (3)</p>
	Notice to remediate contaminated land	Director may by written notice direct persons to take remediation measures as specified in the notice.	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 20
	Classification of sites	The Director may classify land as a possible site, a probable site, a confirmed site, a restricted site, a former site or a released site and the prescribed particulars in relation to the land shall be recorded in the Contaminated Land Registrar.	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 23
	Contaminated sites register	A contaminated Site Registrar is to be maintained in the department.	Contaminated Land Act (1991) s 24

Residue Traceback

Jurisdiction

Issues

Community Attitude
Impact
Actions

Acts
and
Regulations

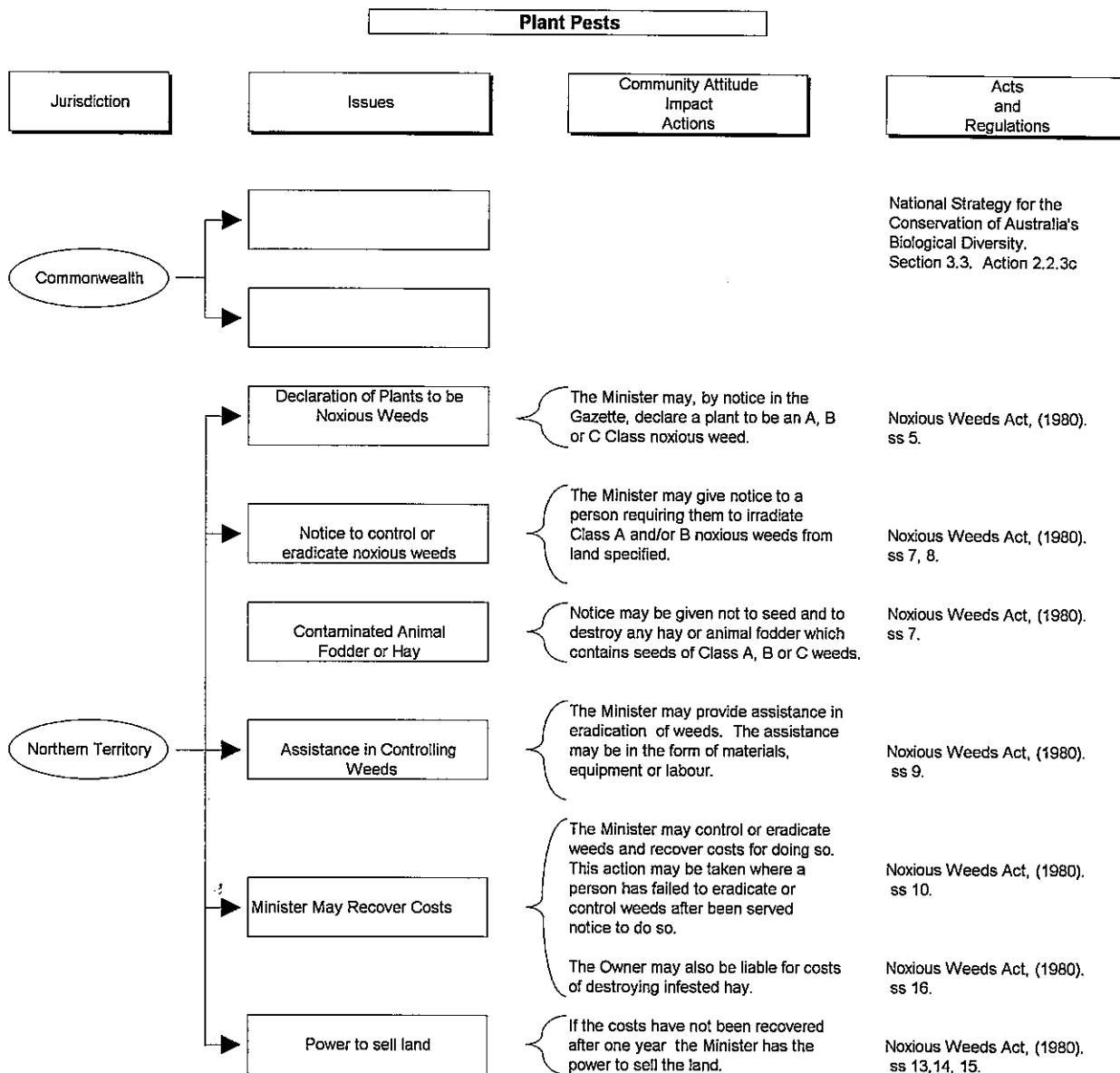
South Australia

Western Australia

Quarantine Notice

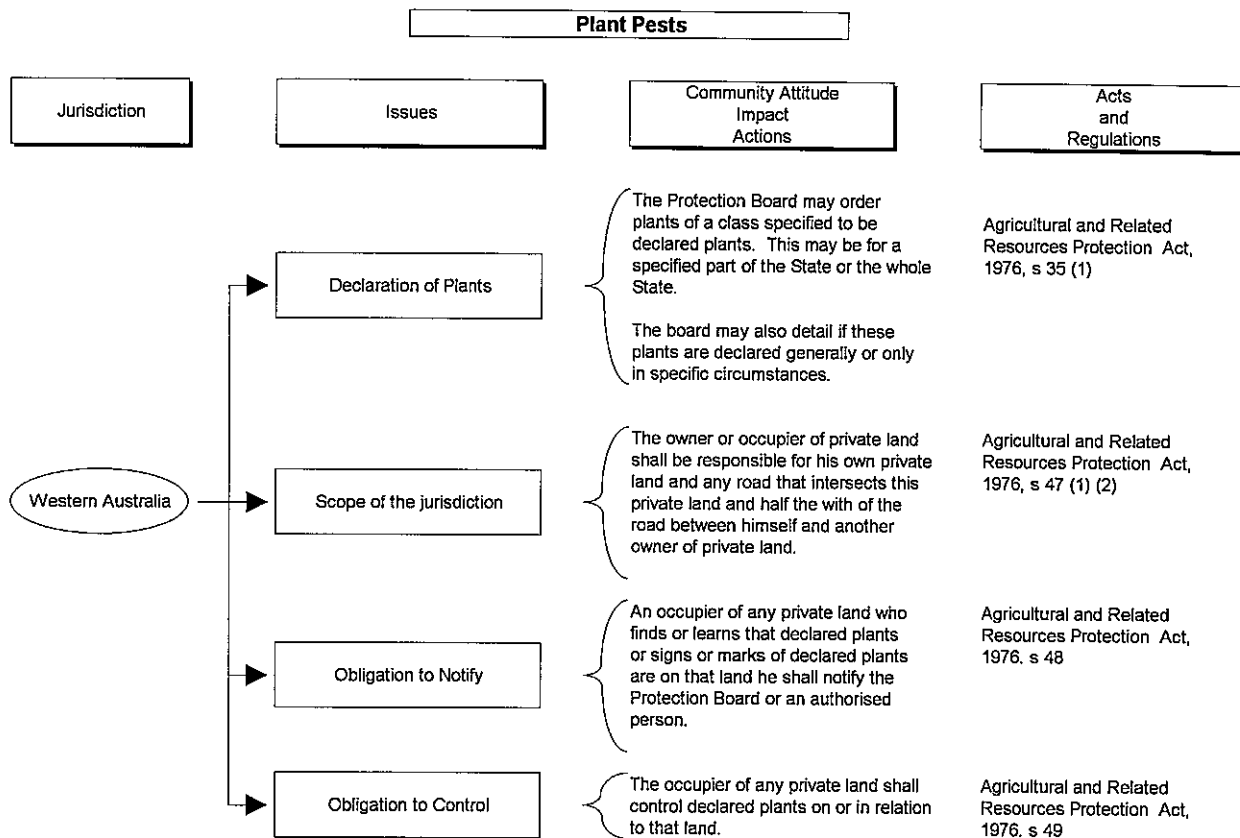
An authorised person may, by notice in writing, direct that any animal, from which agricultural produce may derived , shall not be used or dealt with except in accordance with the regulations made under this act which The authorised person must have reasonable grounds for suspecting agricultural chemical residue in excess of the maximum residue limit.

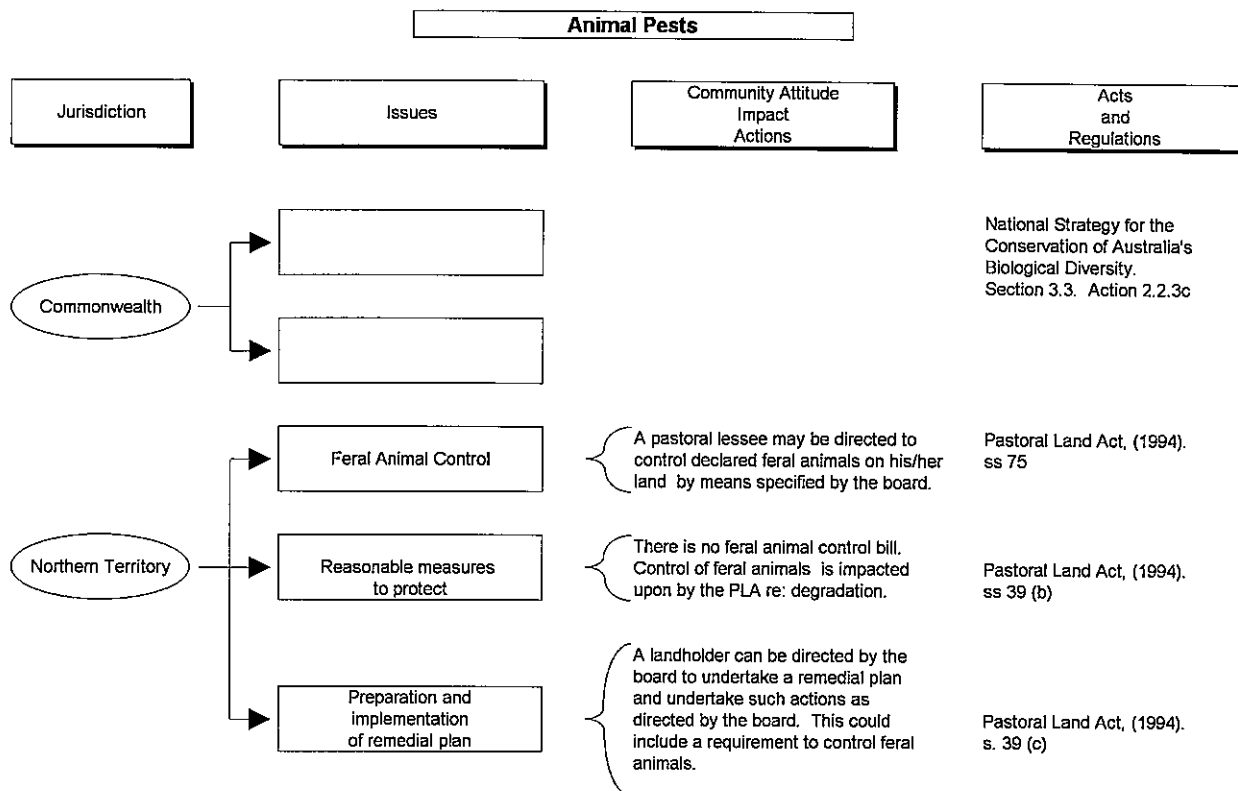
Agricultural Produce
(Chemical Sectors
Residues) Act, (1983) s 7 & 14



Plant Pests			
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Queensland	Occupiers of private land to control declared plants	The occupier of any private land who fails to control declared plants on that land commits an offence under this act.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 80
	Notice to owner and occupier to control declared plants	The Local Authority or authorised person can serve a notice in writing on the occupier of land to control declared plants. The notice may specify a completion date and a method to be used to control the plants.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 81
	Failure to comply with direction	A person who fails to comply with the directions given under the notice or the completion date commits an offence under this act.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 82
	Local Authority may carry out work and recover costs	Where neither the owner or the occupier has complied with the notice to control declared plants the Authority or Executive Director can give authorisation to any person to enter the land and carry out the notice. The Authority can then recover costs against the owner and/or occupier.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 83
	Power of Owners and Occupiers	An owner or occupier shall have full power to do all that is necessary to control declared plants on land and to comply with a direction contained in a notice served on him.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 84
	Prevention of introduction and spread of declared plants	A person shall not bring into the State any plants of the category P1. Nor shall they bring any packet, parcel, packing material, seed, soil or vegetable matter relating to such plants. Ministers permission is required to keep declared plants and persons are not to sell declared plants.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 89 - 91
	Extraordinary Noxious Plants	The Minister can declare a plant to be and Extraordinary Noxious Plant. Occupiers of land are to destroy extraordinary noxious plants, failure to destroy all such plants on that land is an offence under this act. If notice is given to destroy extraordinary noxious plants and the owner or occupier fails to carry out the direction the Executive Director may carry out the work and recover costs. Successors in title are bound by a notice issued to destroy extraordinary noxious plants. The Minister can declare land to be infected by extraordinary noxious plants. Persons are not to remove, or permit or allows to be removed, any earth, soil, sand, stone, gravel plant or other material what so ever from that area.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 104 Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 106 - 108 Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 110 Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 112 - 114

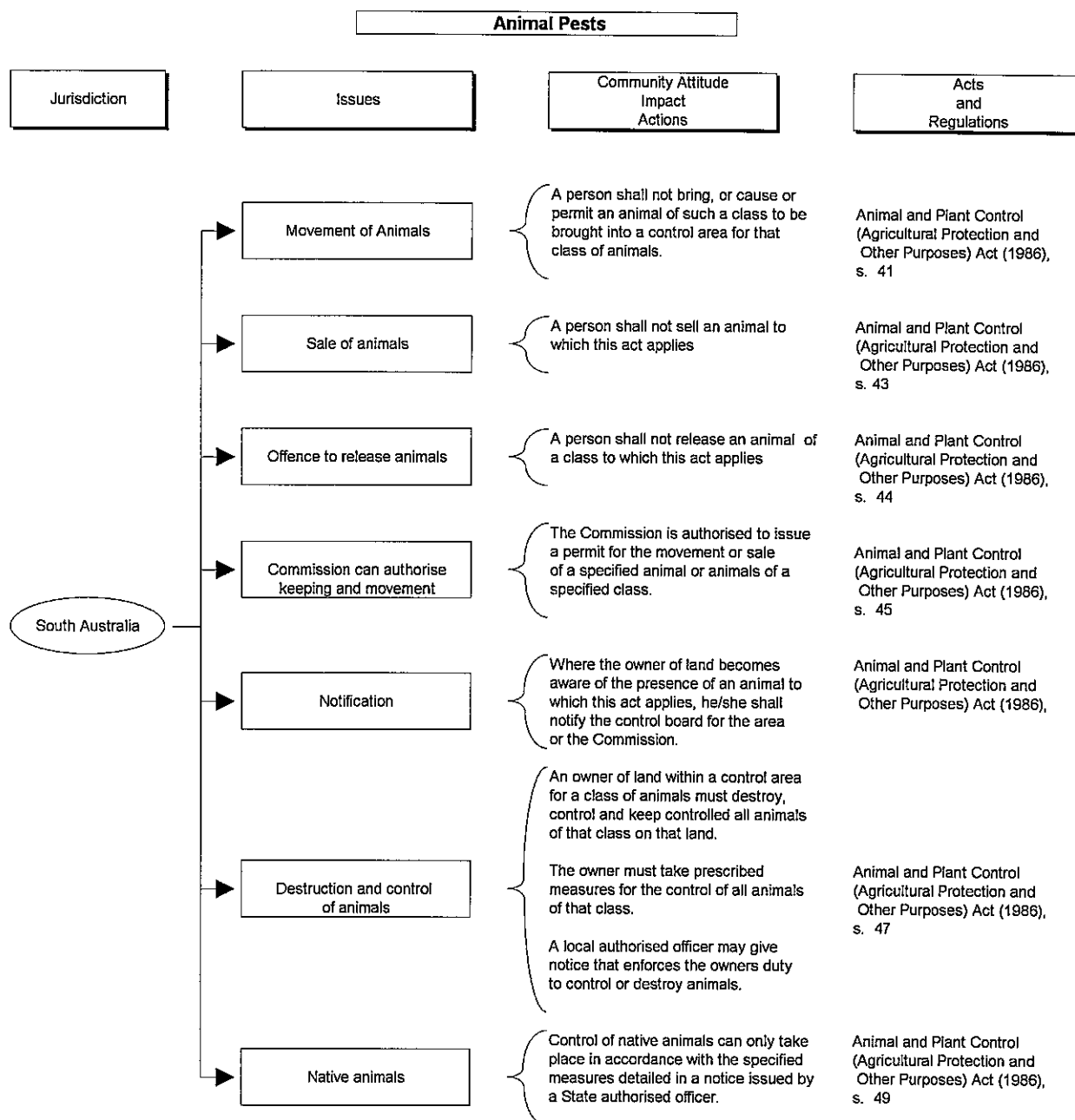
Plant Pests			
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
South Australia	Movement of Plants	A person must not move a plant or produce or goods carrying such plants into a control area for that class of plant. This includes transport of animal, soil, vehicle, farm implements or other forms of goods.	Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes Act (1986), ss 52.
	Transport of Animals	The Commissioner may, by notice, prohibit the transportation or movement of any animal, plants, soil from any part of the State to another specified part of the State.	Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act (1986), ss 53.
	Sale of Plants	A person shall not sell any plant or produce or goods carrying such plants of a class to which this section applies.	Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act (1986), ss 54.
	Landholder to Notify	A land owner must, within 7 days, notify the control board or the Commission, of the presence of a class of plant to which this section applies. Notification of species and location are to be given.	Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act (1986), ss 56.
	Landholder to Control	An owner of land must destroy, control and keep controlled all plants to which this section applies. Control includes destroying the plants and reducing and inhibiting the propagation of plants as far as reasonably possible. The Commission may exempt a person from these requirements.	Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act (1986), ss 57.
	Board may recover costs	Board may recover costs of controlling plants on road reserves from owners of adjoining land.	Animal and Plant Control (Agricultural Protection and Other Purposes) Act (1986), ss 60

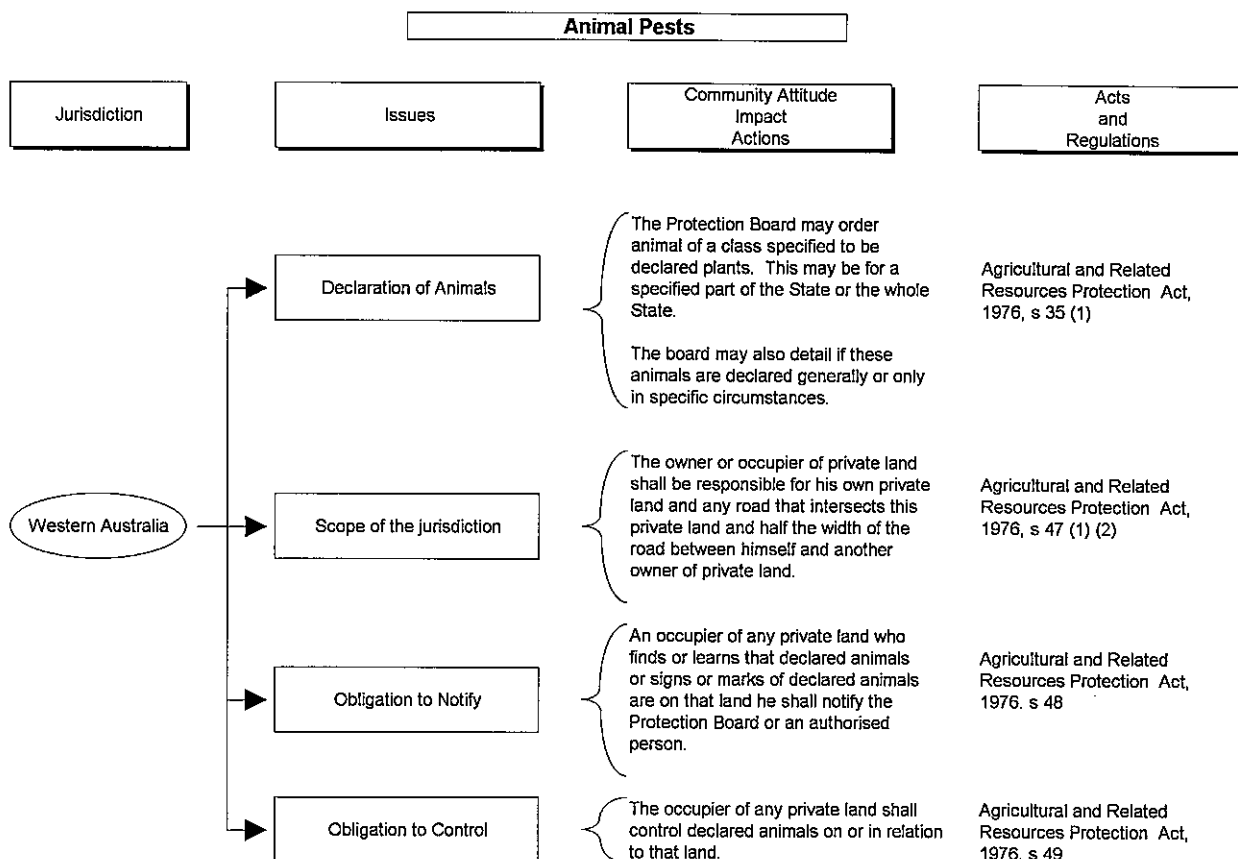


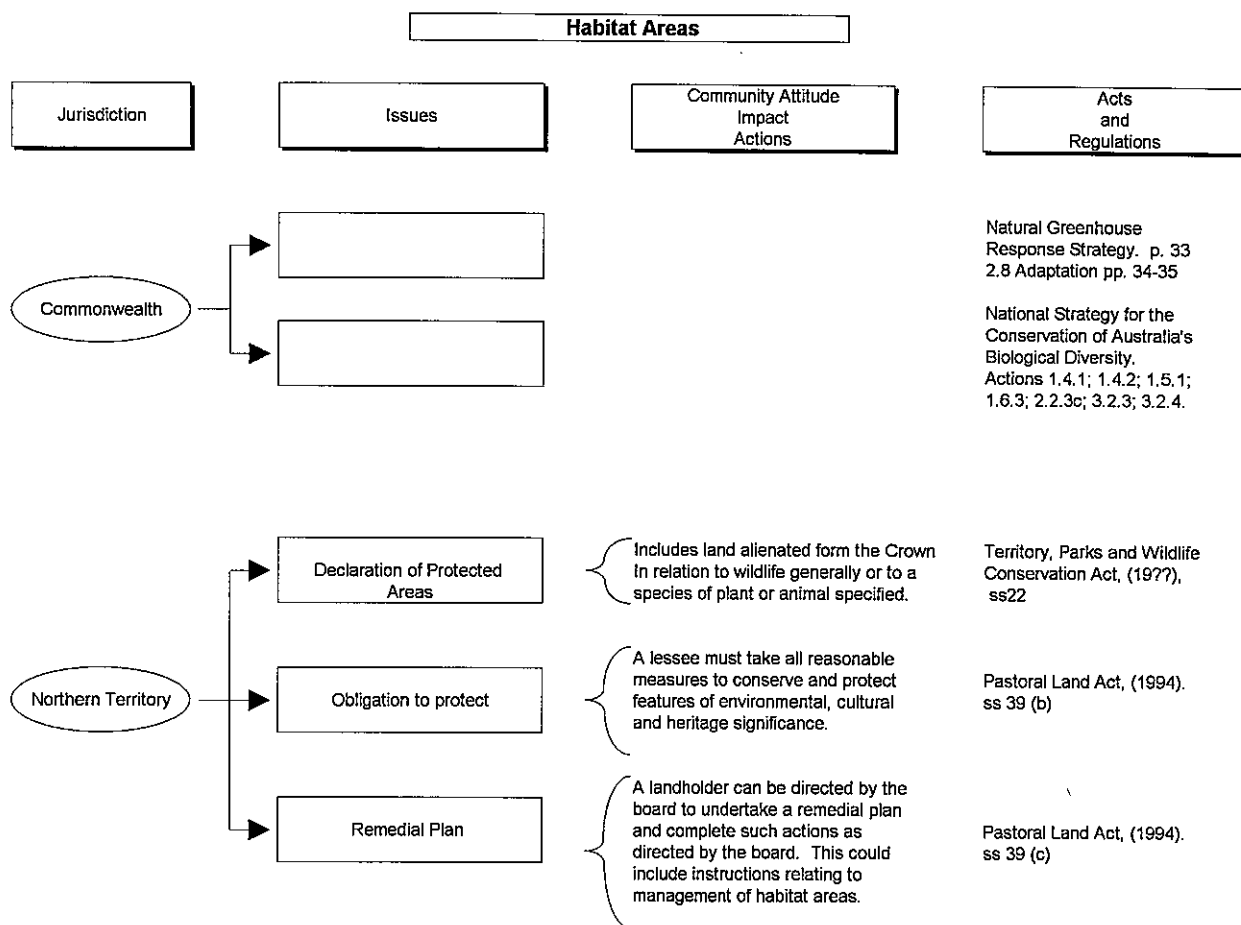


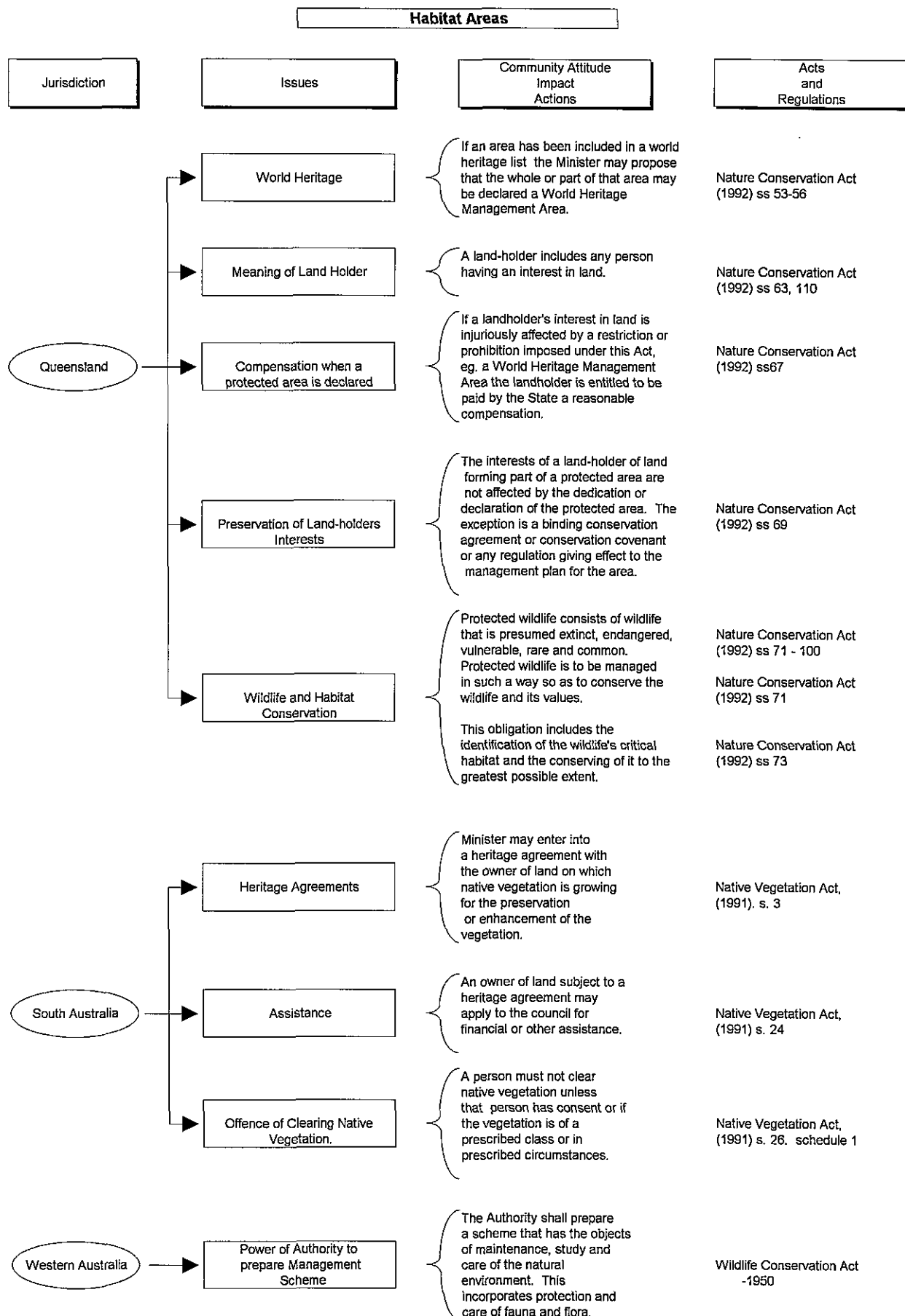
Animal Pests

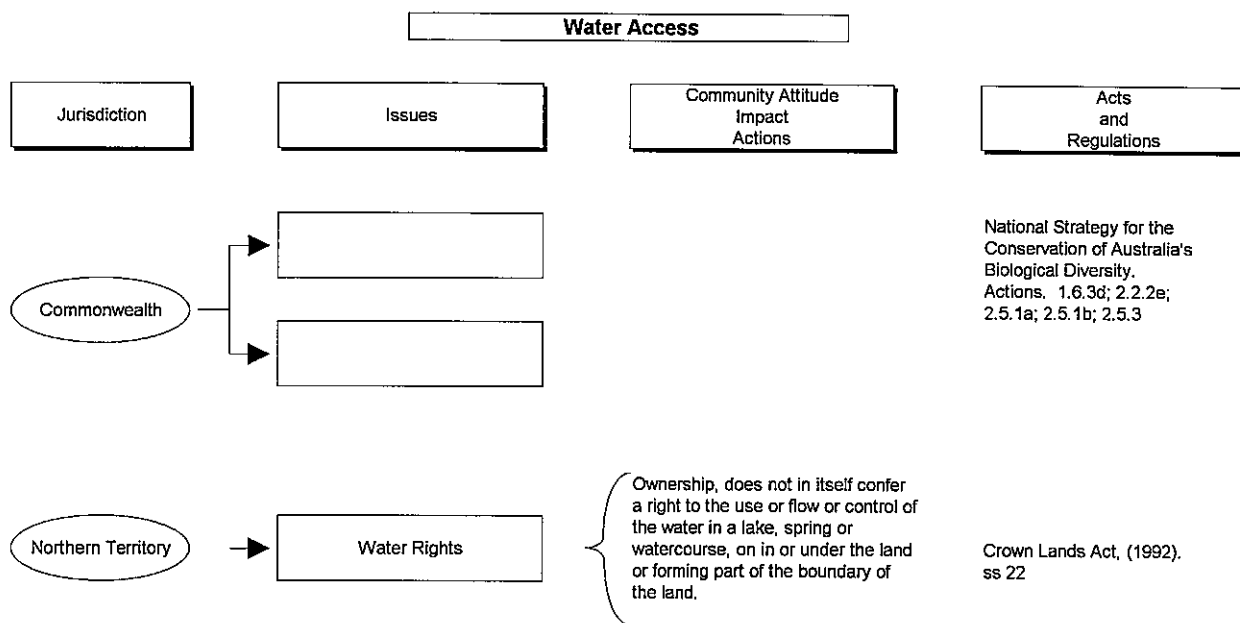
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Queensland	Occupiers of private land to control declared animals	The occupier of any private land who fails to control declared animals on that land commits an offence under this act.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 80
	Notice to owner and occupier to control declared plants	The Local Authority or authorised person can serve a notice in writing on the occupier of land to control declared animals. The notice may specify a completion date and a method to be used to control the animals.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 81
	Failure to comply with direction	A person who fails to comply with the directions given under the notice or the completion date commits an offence under this act.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 82
	Local Authority may carry out work and recover costs	Where neither the owner or the occupier has complied with the notice to control declared animals the Authority or Executive Director can give authorisation to any person to enter the land and carry out the notice. The Authority can then recover costs against the owner and/or occupier.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 83
	Power of Owners and Occupiers	An owner occupier shall have full power to do all that is necessary to control declared animals on land and to comply with a direction contained in a notice served on him.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 84
	Power to detain and deal with contaminated animals or things	An authorised person may seize and detain any animal which could be carrying a declared plant.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 92
	Destruction of declared animals	An authorised person may seize and destroy a declared animal or in writing require the owner to destroy forthwith the declared animal.	Rural Lands Protection Act (1985) ss 99

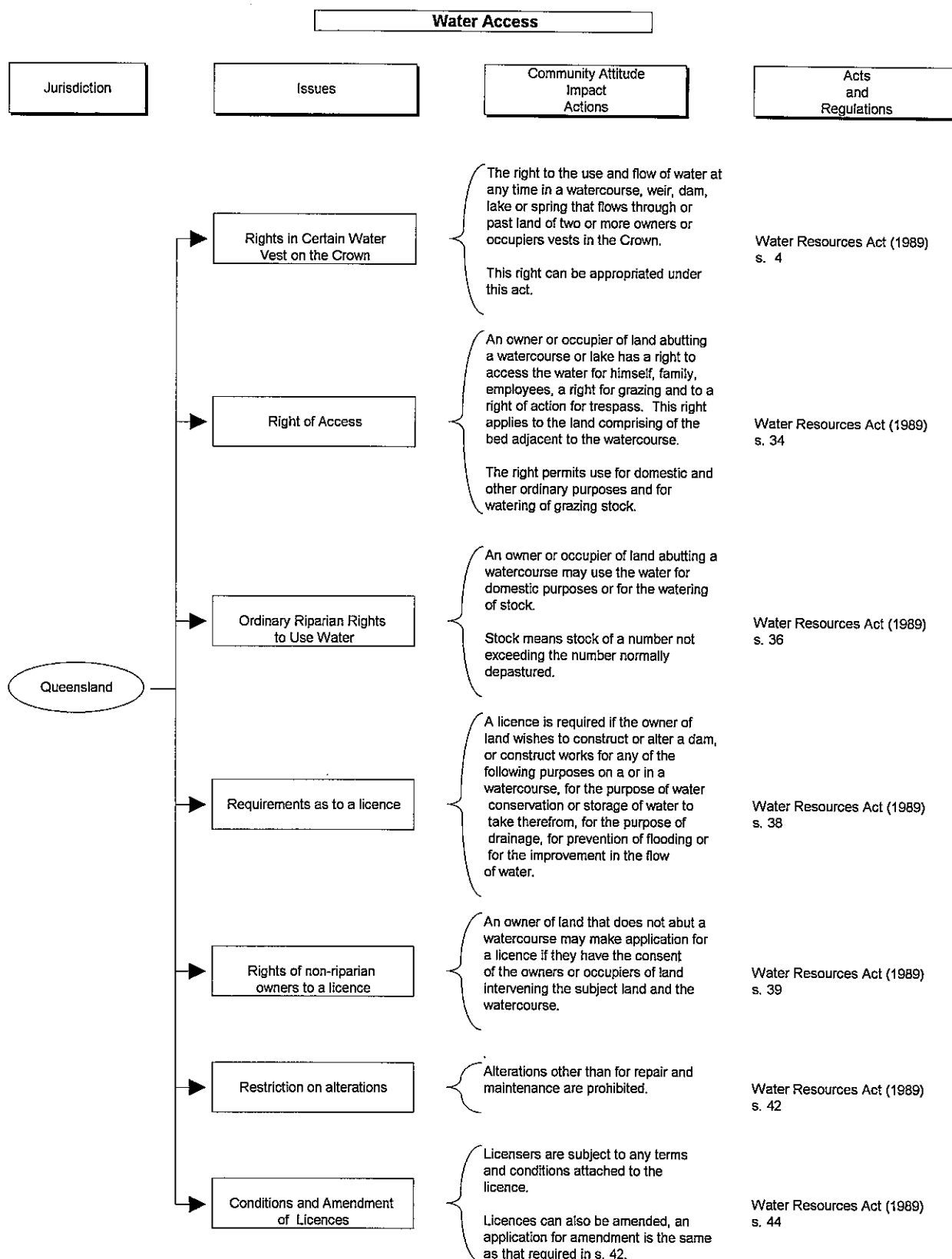






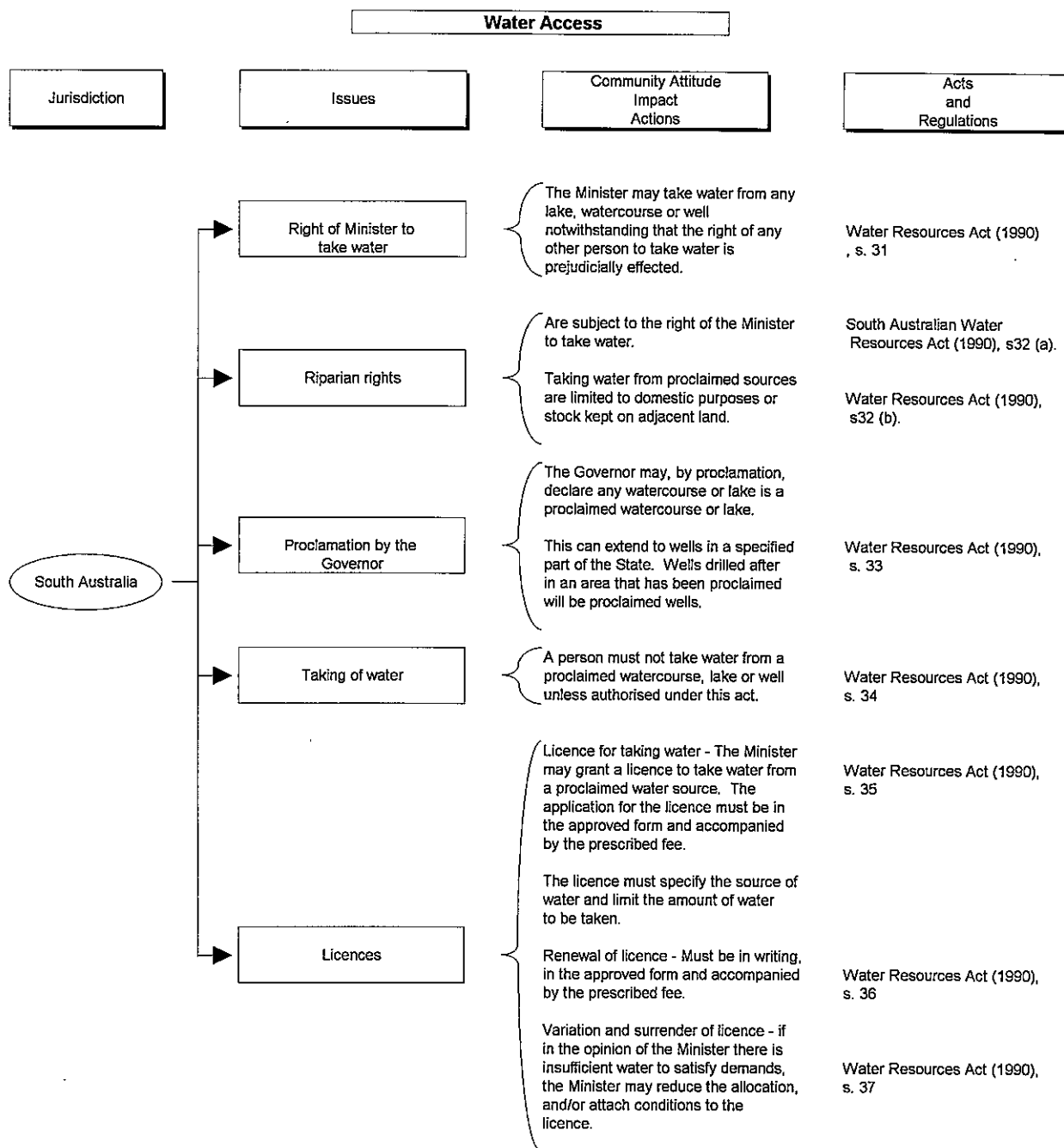






Water Access

Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Queensland cont.	Application for a licence	An application must 1) be in writing, 2) contain the particulars and other information specified by the chief executive 3) be accompanied by the prescribed fee; and 4) be furnished to the chief executive.	Water Resources Act (1989) s. 42
	Transferring Licences	On application, the licence may be transferred from an existing landholder so that the licence may stay connected with the land.	Water Resources Act (1989) s. 47
	Surrender of licence	Licence may during the currency of the licence may surrender it by signed notice to the chief executive.	Water Resources Act (1989) s. 48
	Power to issue a permit to a government department or other persons to take water.	The chief executive may authorise the taking of water from a watercourse, lake, spring and to government departments, underground water.	Water Resources Act (1989) s. 56
	Limitation of times during which water may be taken under a permit or licence.	The chief executive may by notice, determine the times water can be taken and the quantity that can be taken in that time.	Water Resources Act (1989) s. 65
	Offences as to dealing with water	A person who without authority diverts, appropriates, disposes of, interferes with, pollutes or obstructs the flow of water or interferes with the bed or banks of a watercourse, lake, spring or channel or other source of water commits an offence under this act.	Water Resources Act (1989) s. 66

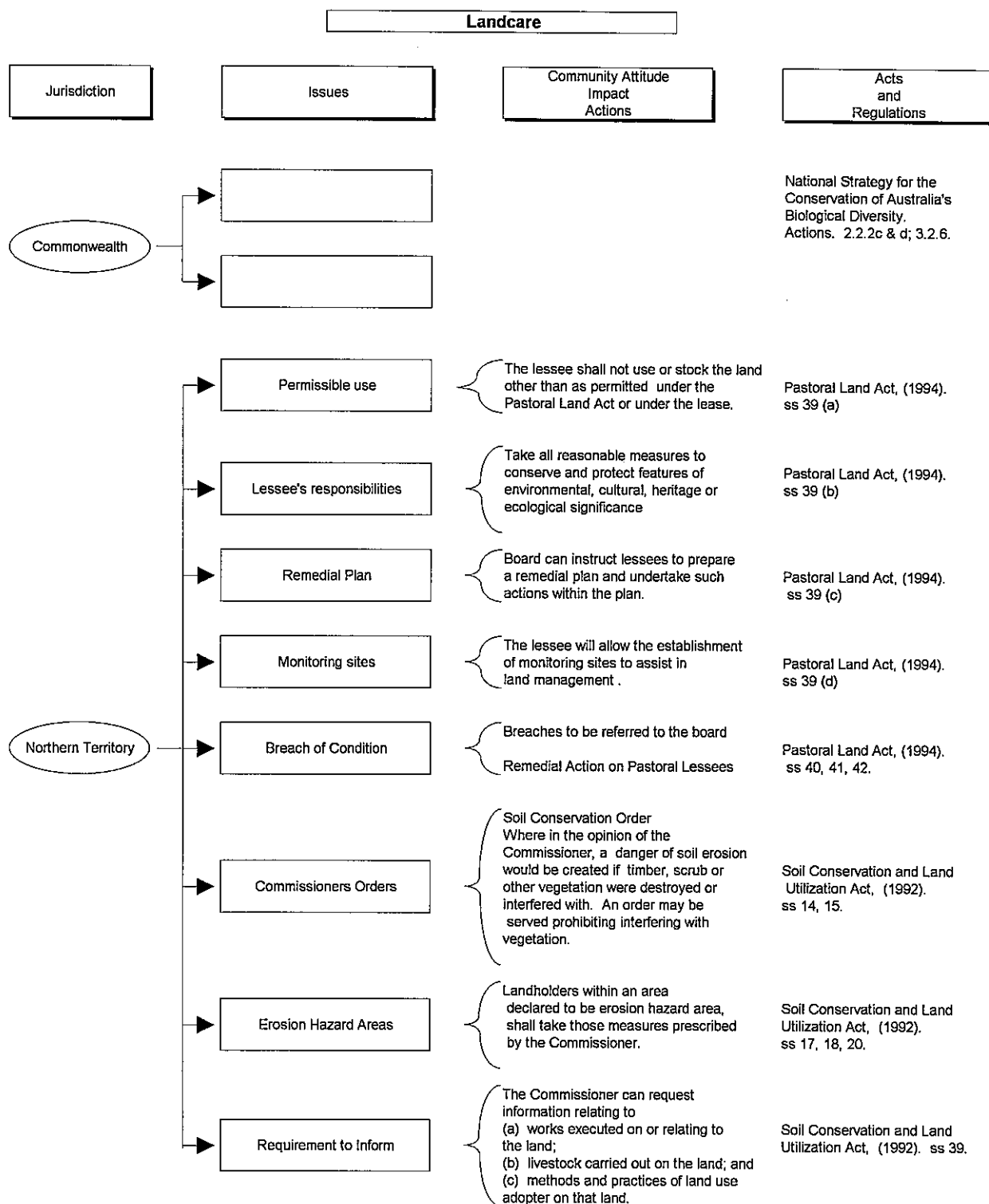


Water Access

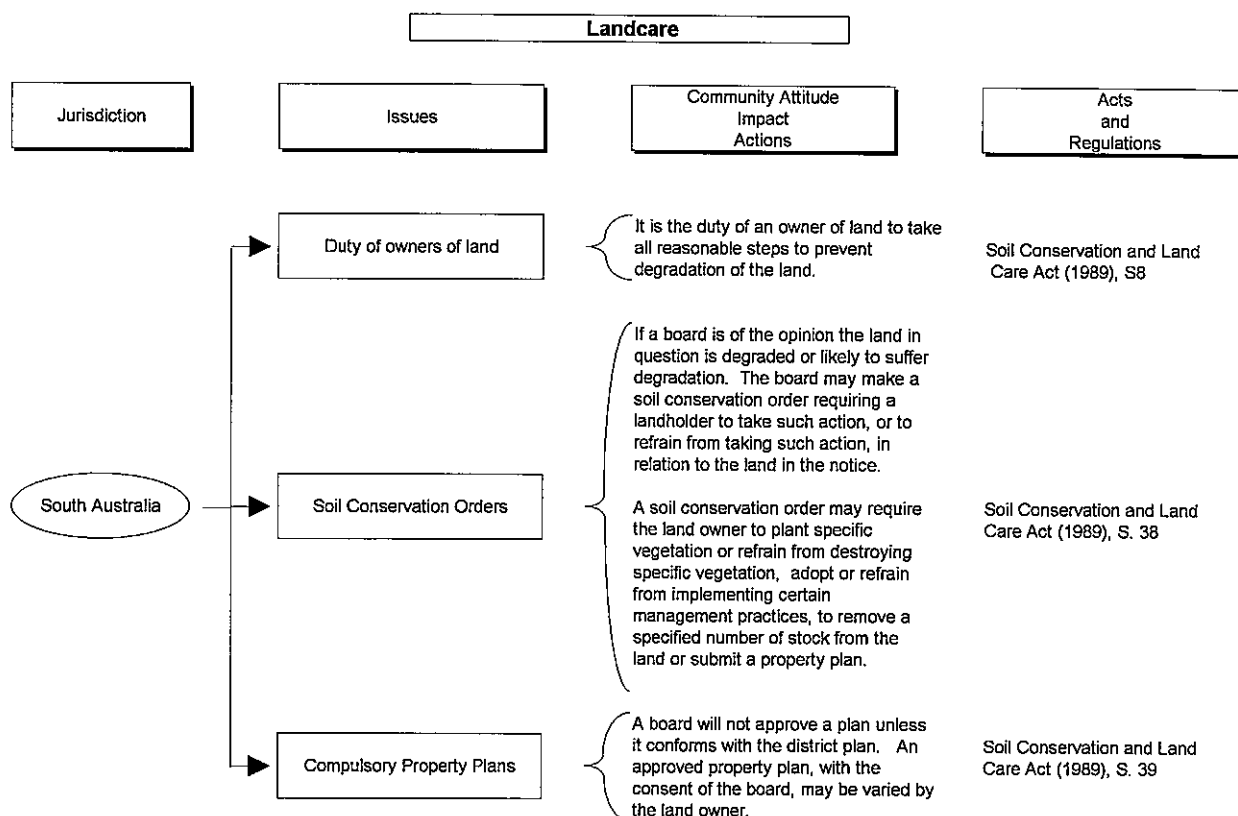
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Western Australia	Natural waters vest in Crown	The right to the use and flow and to the control of the water at any time in any water-course, lake, lagoon, swamp, marsh or spring shall vest in the Crown until it is appropriated.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 8
	Certain Surface Water - a definition	This applies to all water except that which is wholly on land that has been granted by the Crown and belonging to the owner or occupier of the land. This includes lakes, lagoons, swamps marshes and water flowing from any spring.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 6
	Riparian Rights (Certain Surface Water)	The owner or occupier of any land alienated from the Crown, through which a water-course runs shall have a right to take water in that water-course. The taking of water is restricted to that water used for domestic purposes or the watering of cattle or other stock.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 9
	Other Rights to water (Certain Surface Water)	Any person may take water for domestic use and for watering cattle or other stock from any water-course, vested in the Crown, to which there is access by a public road or reserve.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 10
	Other diversions to be licensed (Certain Surface Water)	A person who diverts or takes water from a water course or permits this to be done except pursuant to a licence issued for that purpose commits a crime.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 11
	Riparian Special Licences (Certain Surface Water)	If the owner or occupier of land has permanently diverted or at intervals every year exclusively taken and used water from the water course for the purpose of domestic use or the watering of cattle or stock than the owner or occupier of land may apply to the authority for a special licence authorising the continuation of such a diversion for a period of ten years.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 12
	Licences (Certain Surface Water)	The authority may grant to any owner or occupier of land a licence, subject to any terms, limitations and conditions as may be specified. The licence may allow the owner to take, use or dispose of water from any water course, lake, lagoon or marsh. The authority may, during the occurrence of the licence, in writing give notice to the licence of a change for the period the licence has effect or vary the terms in relation to the licence.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 13 (1) Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 13 (3)

Water Access

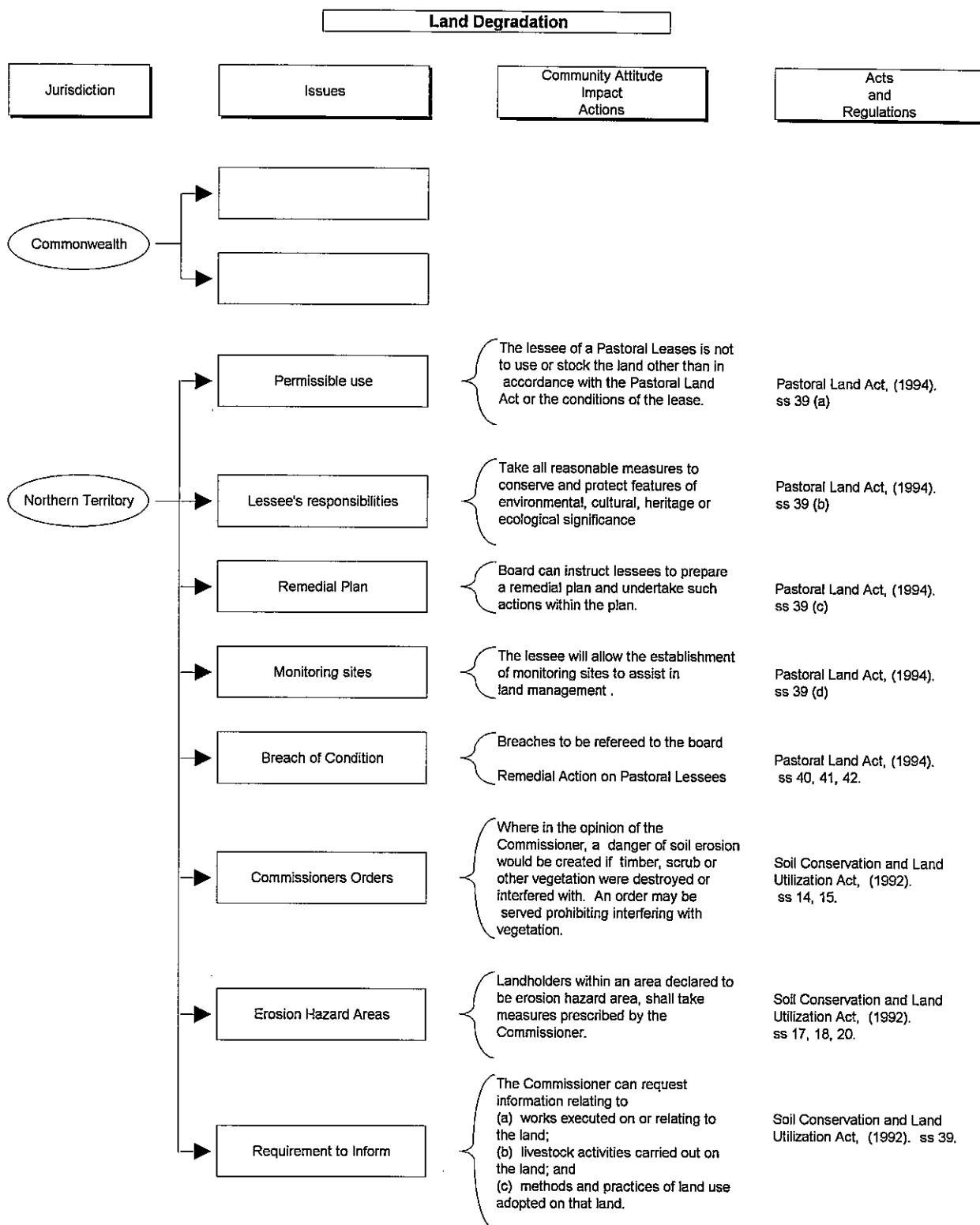
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Western Australia cont.	Adjacent land owners rights (Certain Surface Water)	<p>The owner or occupier of land adjacent to any water-course shall have access to the portion of the bed to which the land is adjacent even though this land remains the property of the Crown.</p> <p>The owner or occupier is able to sue any person trespassing on that land.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 16
	Interference Prohibited (Certain Surface Water)	<p>A person shall not obstruct, destroy or interfere with any water-course, race or drain flowing through or over the land.</p> <p>This also applies to interference with water beds or banks of any water-course.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 17
	Obstruction of Flow (Certain Surface Water)	Any person who causes or permits any sludge, mud, earth, gravel or other matter likely to obstruct the flow into a water-course is guilty of an offence.	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 18
	Other Surface Waters a definition	<p>Other surface water applies to all surface water that falls outside of the scope of Certain Surface Waters. This is surface water that is not wholly within the boundary of the owner or the occupier of the land.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 20
	Riparian Rights (Other Surface Water)	<p>The owner or occupier has a right to take water for ordinary and domestic use and for the watering of cattle or other stock. This right exists provided the water is not thereby sensibly diminished for any other purpose.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 20
	Other Rights to Water (Other Surface Water)	<p>These rights are the same as those for Certain Surface Waters with the clarification that the right only exists provided the water-course is not thereby sensibly diminished for any other purpose.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 21
	Underground water	<p>The right to the use and flow of any underground source shall, until appropriated under this act vest in the Crown.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 26
	Artesian Wells to be Licensed	<p>Before commencing, constructing, enlarging, deepening, altering or drawing water from any artesian well must obtain a licence for that purpose.</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 26A
	Non-artesian wells to be Licensed	<p>This applies only to certain areas as Proclaimed by the Governor</p>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act, (1914), s 26B



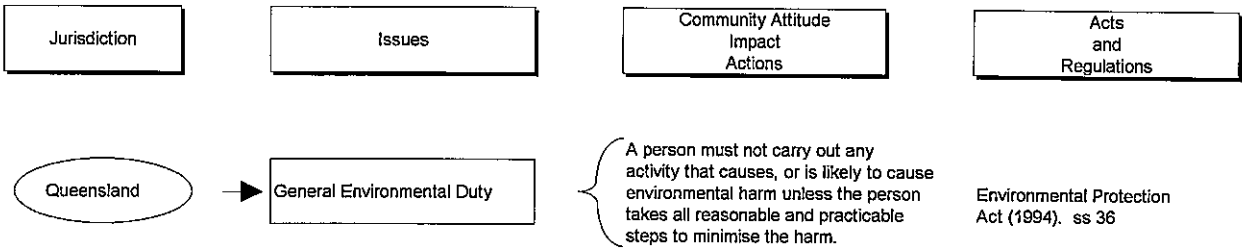
Landcare			
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Queensland	Environmental duty	A person must not carry out activities that cause, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the harm.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 36
	Relevant Activities	An activity may be an environmental relevant activity if the activity will or may release a contaminant the activity is carried out and the contaminant will or may cause environmental harm.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 38(1)
	Licensing and Approval	Any environmental relevant activities classed at level 1 require a licence. Level 2 activities may have regulations attached to operation	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 39, 40.
	Environmental Audit	If a licence is not being complied with or the person is not complying with an environmental protection policy or management program the authority may undertake an environmental audit.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 71.
	Unlawful environmental harm	An act or omission that causes serious or material environmental nuisance is unlawful unless authorised.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 119
	Serious or material environmental harm	A person must not wilfully and unlawfully cause environmental harm.	Environment Protection Act (1994) ss. 120, 121.
	Environmental nuisance	A person must not wilfully and unlawfully cause an environmental nuisance. Environmental nuisance is unreasonable interference with an environment value caused by noise, dust odour, or an offensive sight due to contamination.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 123
	Contravention of Environmental Protection Policies	A person must not wilfully contravene an environmental protection policy.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 124
	Releasing prescribed contaminant	A person must not release or cause to be released any prescribed contaminant into the environment without authority and direction.	Environment Protection Act (1994) s. 125

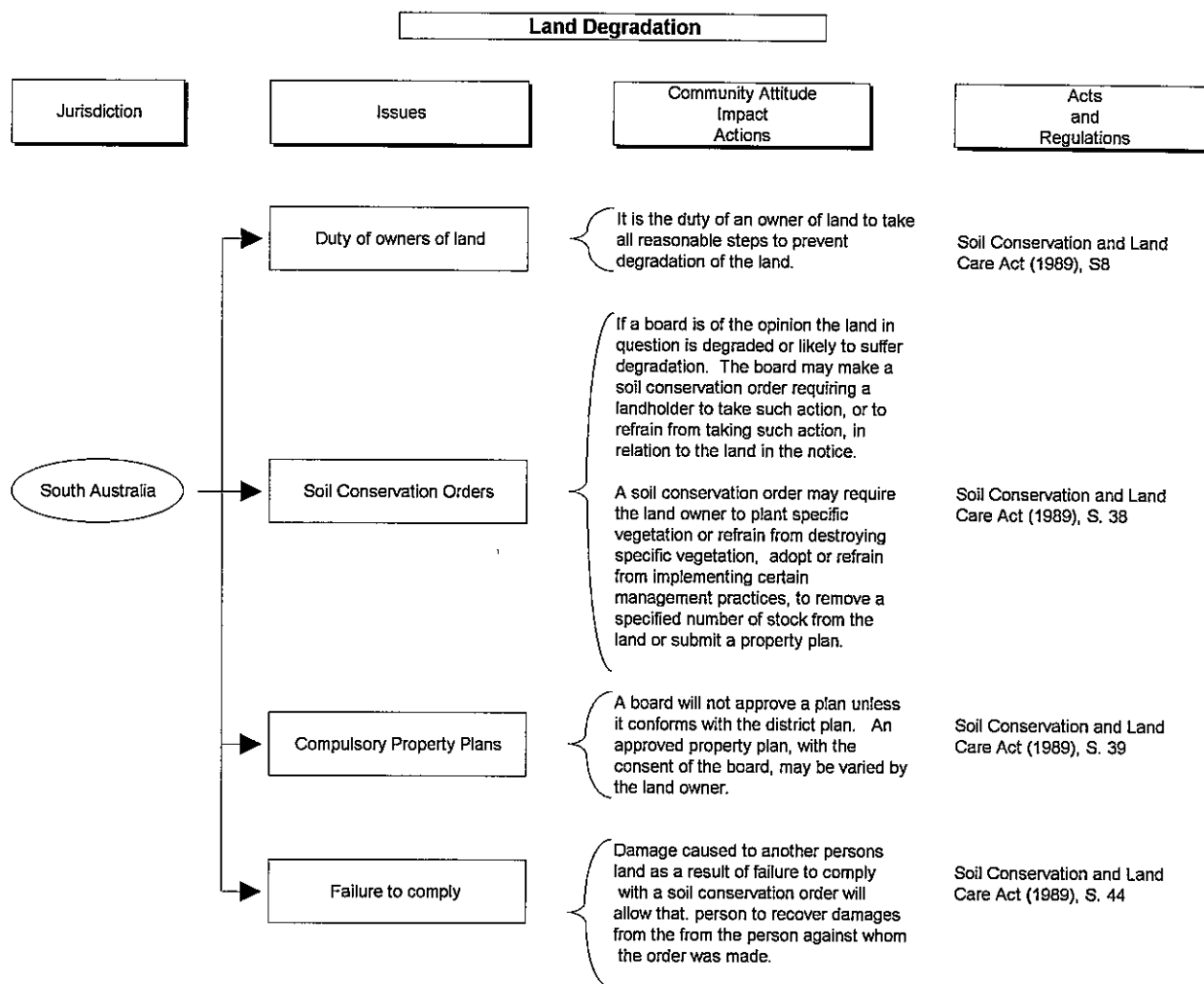


Landcare			
Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Western Australia	Establishment of a soil conservation district	The Governor may deem any portion of the State to be a Soil Conservation District. The boundaries of this district may be altered and the Governor can abolish the district.	Soil and Land Conservation s. 22 (1)
	Permissible regulations for soil conservation districts	Regulations may be made for a soil conservation district for all or any of the following; (a) prohibiting lighting of fires. (b) regulating or prohibiting the interference with trees, shrubs, plants or grasses. (c) prohibiting or regulating any change in the use of land. (d) restricting or regulating land for agricultural or pastoral purposes. (e) generally control over any act which may promote land degradation.	Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 22 (2)
	To whom do the regulations apply	Regulations may apply to all or individual soil conservation districts or to class or classes of land.	Soil and Land Conservation Act.
	Imposition of rates on soil conservation districts	The Minister may impose a rate on land within a soil conservation district or within part of that district.	Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 25A
	Establishment of a Soil Conservation Reserves	The Governor may by proclamation declare land to be a Soil Conservation Reserve.	Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 26
	Conditions Imposed on Soil Conservation Reserves	The consent of the Minister is required to do undertake any act that interferes with the land in any soil reserve.	Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 28
	Soil Conservation Notice	If the Commissioner is of the opinion that as a result of- (a) agricultural or pastoral practices (b) clearing or intended clearing (c) failure to take adequate precautions to control soil erosion, flooding or salinity; or (d) the injuring of any tree, shrub, grass or any other plant, on land land degradation is occurring or likely to occur the Commissioner may issue a notice with respect to agricultural and pastoral methods, land clearing, injuring plants, the undertaking of such action as is specified for preventing movement of soil or water.	Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 32, 33
	Right to Appeal against a Soil Conservation Notice	An owner or occupier of land who objects to a soil conservation notice may within 30 days appeal in writing to the Minister.	Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 34



Land Degradation





Land Degradation

Jurisdiction	Issues	Community Attitude Impact Actions	Acts and Regulations
Western Australia	Establishment of a soil conservation district	The Governor may deem any portion of the State to be a Soil Conservation District. The boundaries of this district may be altered and the Governor can abolish the district.	Land Conservation Act, s. 22 (1)
	Permissible regulations for soil conservation districts	Regulations may be made for a soil conservation for all or any of the following; (a) prohibiting lighting of fires. (b) regulating or prohibiting the interference with trees, shrubs, plants or grasses. (c) prohibiting or regulating any change in the use of land. (d) restricting or regulating land for agricultural or pastoral purposes. (e) generally control over any act which may promote land degradation.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 22 (2)
	To whom do the regulations apply	Regulations may apply to all or individual soil conservation districts or to any class or classes of land.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 22 (3)
	Imposition of rates on soil conservation districts	The Minister may impose a rate on land within a soil conservation district or within part of that district.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 25A
	Establishment of a Soil Conservation Reserves	The Governor may by proclamation declare land to be a soil conservation Reserve.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 26
	Conditions Imposed on Soil Conservation Reserves	The consent of the Minister is required to do undertake any act that interferes with the land in any soil reserve.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, s. 28
	Soil Conservation Notice	If the Commissioner is of the opinion that as a result of- (a) agricultural or pastoral practices; (b) clearing or intended clearing; (c) failure to take adequate precautions to control soil erosion, flooding or salinity; or (d) the injuring of any tree, shrub, grass or any other plant on land, land degradation is occurring or is likely to occur the Commissioner may issue a notice with respect to agricultural and pastoral methods, land clearing, methods, land clearing, injuring plants, the undertaking of such action is specified for preventing movement of soil or water.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, ss. 32, 33
	Right to Appeal against a Soil Conservation Notice	An owner or occupier of land who objects to a soil conservation notice may within 30 days appeal in writing to the Minister.	Western Australian Soil and Land Conservation Act, ss. 34

