

A C T I V I T I E S

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D E P A R T M E N T

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F O R E S T R Y

V. GRENNING

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

1.10.60

I N D E X

(1)

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I N T R O D U C T I O N .SOME GENERAL COMMENTS .

THE WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS IS INCREASING AND DIFFICULTY IS BEING EXPERIENCED IN MEETING THE DEMAND.

WITH INCREASE IN POPULATION AND INDUSTRIALISATION, QUEENSLAND'S TIMBER CONSUMPTION IS ALSO INCREASING, BUT HER RESOURCES ARE DIMINISHING, WITH CONSEQUENT PRICE RISE.

PRIVATE LANDS, IN THE PAST, HAVE PROVIDED TWO-THIRDS OF OUR HARDWOOD BUILDING TIMBER, BUT THIS OUTPUT IS FALLING AND WILL CONTINUE TO FALL.

3.

THE CUT OF PINE FROM VIRGIN CROWN FORESTS IS DOWN 100,000,000 SUPER. FEET ON THE CUT OF 20 YEARS AGO TO ABOUT 35,000,000 SUPER. FEET AND WILL BE NEGLIGIBLE IN A FEW YEARS.

IN BRIEF, QUEENSLAND IS ALREADY SHORT OF TIMBER AND THE POSITION WILL BECOME MORE ACUTE. THE EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY OF THE IMPORTANT TIMBER INDUSTRY WILL BE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

TO REMEDY THE POSITION OUR FOREST CAPITAL MUST BE REBUILT TO A STAGE WHERE ANNUAL GROWTH WILL SUPPLY ANNUAL NEEDS.

4.

SUMMARISED THE POSITION IS -

1. THE GROWING OF TIMBER IS A MOST IMPORTANT
PRIMARY INDUSTRY, PROVIDING AN ESSENTIAL
PRODUCT AND AFFORDING EMPLOYMENT TO A LARGE
NUMBER OF MEN.
2. QUEENSLAND IS ALREADY SHORT OF TIMBER. PRIVATE
LANDS ARE BEING RAPIDLY CUT OUT AND CROWN
FORESTS ARE BEING DEPLETED.
3. IT IS THE DEPARTMENT'S AIM TO SUPPLY LOCAL
TIMBER NEEDS ONLY.
4. TIMBER CAN BE GROWN LOCALLY AT A MUCH LESSER
COST THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

5.

5. TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT TIMBER FOR THE STATE'S
REQUIREMENTS -

(A) NOT LESS THAN 200,000 ACRES OF SOFTWOOD
PLANTATIONS ARE REQUIRED;

(B) 2,000,000 ACRES OF TREATED HARDWOOD AND
CYPRESS PINE FOREST AND NORTH QUEENSLAND
RAIN FOREST ARE REQUIRED.

6. TIMBER IS A LONG TERM CROP. ON FORESTRY WORK
IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT, UNTIL THE
STAGE IS REACHED WHERE ALL STATE FORESTS ARE
FULLY PRODUCTIVE, STEADILY INCREASING
APPROPRIATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED EACH YEAR.

6.

7. HOWEVER, IT IS IMPORTANT TO STATE THAT REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE FORESTRY WORKS WILL INCREASE EACH YEAR AND WILL EXCEED EXPENDITURE AT A DATE WELL IN ADVANCE OF WHEN FORESTS ARE BROUGHT TO FULL PRODUCTION.

8. IN OTHER WORDS, LOAN EXPENDITURE ON FORESTRY IS AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT QUITE APART FROM THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE THIS MOST ESSENTIAL COMMODITY.

ATTACHED ARE SOME BRIEF NOTES ON WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE AND ON WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY TO MEET THE SITUATION.

7.

R E F O R E S T A T I O N

PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT:

PLANTING ON A REASONABLY LARGE SCALE COMMENCED IN 1930 AND ANNUAL PLANTINGS INCREASED FROM YEAR TO YEAR OVER THE PERIOD 1930/41 BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, THE WAR CAUSED A BREAK OF SOME 5 YEARS. ON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES PLANTING RECOMMENCED AND, TO DATE, THE AREA OF SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS ESTABLISHED IS 89,868 ACRES. LAST YEAR (1959/60) THE PLANTATIONS ESTABLISHED TOTALLED 4,860 ACRES, OF WHICH 4,806 ACRES WERE SOFTWOODS.

8.

PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (CONTINUED):

PLANTINGS FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS -

	<u>SOFTWOODS</u> (HOOP PINE & EXOTIC CONIFERS)	<u>OTHER</u> <u>SPECIES</u>
1955/56	6,177 ACRES	21 ACRES
1956/57	5,316 "	28 "
1957/58	4,931 "	63 "
1958/59	4,096 "	84 "
1959/60	4,806 "	54 "

IF A MINIMUM SOFTWOOD PLANTING PROGRAMME OF 5,000 ACRES PER YEAR CAN BE MAINTAINED, THEN THE STATE SHOULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING IN SOFTWOOD, EXCEPT FOR PULP AND PAPER REQUIREMENTS, IN ABOUT 30 YEARS. IN 20 YEARS IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE PRESENT ALLOWABLE CUT FROM SOFTWOOD

PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT (CONTINUED):

PLANTATIONS OF ABOUT 30,000,000 SUPER. FEET PER YEAR WILL INCREASE TO ABOUT 120,000,000 SUPER. FEET PER YEAR.

PLANTATION TENDINGS AND PRUNINGS:

PLANTATIONS MUST BE TENDED, AND LAST YEAR (1959/60) 70,707 ACRES WERE SO COVERED.

PRUNING IS CARRIED OUT PROGRESSIVELY, THE FIRST OPERATION COMMENCING WHEN THE TREES HAVE AN AVERAGE HEIGHT OF TWENTY FEET. ON THE COMPLETION OF PRUNING THE PLANTATIONS CARRY 120 OF THE BEST STEMS PER ACRE, PRUNED TO AN AVERAGE HEIGHT OF TWENTY FEET AND WITH A KNOTTY CORE OF NOT MORE THAN SIX INCHES IN DIAMETER.

PLANTATION TENDINGS AND PRUNINGS (CONTINUED):

PRUNING IS NECESSARY TO PRODUCE CLEAN WOOD FREE OF KNOTS.

PLANTATION THINNINGS:

THINNING OF A PLANTATION IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE GROWTH OF THE BETTER STEMS. LAST YEAR (1959/60) 4,152 ACRES WERE THINNED MERCHANTABLY AND 8,904 ACRES THINNED UNMERCHANTABLY.

THIS MERCHANTABLE THINNING REALISED 27,565,000 SUPER. FEET. THE YIELD FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS IS AS FOLLOWS:-

1955/56	19,740,000	SUPER.	FEET
1956/57	20,280,000	"	"
1957/58	18,917,000	"	"
1958/59	20,296,000	"	"
1959/60	27,565,000	"	"

THE TOTAL YIELD FROM PLANTATIONS, SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THINNING IN A SMALL WAY IN 1941/42, IS 189,970,000 SUPER. FEET AND VALUE £613,000 (APPROXIMATELY).

CYPRESS PINE:

ANOTHER SOFTWOOD OF GROWING IMPORTANCE IS QUEENSLAND'S CYPRESS PINE, WHICH GROWS CHIEFLY IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF THE STATE. CYPRESS PINE OCCURS IN ALMOST PURE STANDS AND, PROVIDED IT IS PROTECTED FROM FIRE AND GIVEN THE NECESSARY GROWING SPACE BY JUDICIOUS THINNING, GREATLY INCREASED GROWTH CAN BE SECURED WITHOUT THE NECESSITY FOR PLANTING.

CYPRESS PINE (CONTINUED):

THE AREA OF CYPRESS PINE FOREST THAT HAS BEEN TREATED AND GIVEN ADEQUATE FIRE PROTECTION EXCEEDS 200,000 ACRES.

LAST YEAR 12,122 ACRES WERE TREATED AND FIGURES FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS -

1955/56	11,844 ACRES TREATED
1956/57	6,322 " "
1957/58	4,451 " "
1958/59	11,019 " "
1959/60	12,122 " "

HARDWOODS:

QUEENSLAND'S HARDWOODS ARE FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER,
SUCH TIMBERS AS -

IRONBARK, SPOTTED GUM, TALLOW-WOOD,
BLACKBUTT, BLUE GUM, AND TURPENTINE
BEING LARGELY SOUGHT AFTER BECAUSE OF THEIR STRENGTH,
DURABILITY AND BUILDING UTILITY.

THE HARDWOOD FORESTS ARE BEING REGENERATED BY
NATURAL SEEDING.

THE FIRST STEP IS FIRE PROTECTION AND, ONCE THIS
IS ENSURED, A COMBINED IMPROVEMENT AND REGENERATION
OPERATION FOLLOWS, CONSISTING OF THE DESTRUCTION OF USELESS
TIMBER AND THE THINNING OF OVERDENSE STANDS.

HARDWOODS (CONTINUED):

LAST YEAR (1959/60) 13,321 ACRES OF NATURAL
HARDWOOD FOREST WERE TREATED.

THE TOTAL HARDWOOD AREA TREATED TO DATE IS
346,847 ACRES.

FIGURES FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS -

1955/56	12,710 ACRES
1956/57	9,329 "
1957/58	11,292 "
1958/59	11,642 "
1959/60	13,321 "

THE FOLLOWING TABLE GIVES A COMPARISON OF THE
REFORESTATION WORK CARRIED OUT OVER THE PAST 2 YEARS -

HARDWOODS (CONTINUED):

	<u>1958/59</u>	<u>1959/60</u>
AREA OF NATURAL FOREST TREATED	24,383 ACRES	26,803 ACRES
AREA OF PLANTATION ESTABLISHED	4,180 "	4,860 "
AREA OF PLANTATION TENDED	59,343 "	70,707 "
AREA OF PLANTATION THINNED MERCHANTABLY	2,750 "	4,152 "
AREA OF PLANTATION THINNED UNMERCHANTABLY	11,897 "	8,904 "

NORTH QUEENSLAND RAIN FORESTS:

THE TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS OF NORTH QUEENSLAND
PRODUCE THE BULK OF OUR CABINET-WOODS, SUCH AS -

WALNUT, MAPLE, CEDAR, SILKY OAK, ASH ETC.

NORTH QUEENSLAND RAIN FORESTS:

RESEARCH WORK HAS INDICATED THE POSSIBILITY OF
MANAGING THESE FORESTS ON A SUSTAINED YIELD BASIS BY
NATURAL REGENERATION METHODS, SUPPLEMENTED WITH ENRICHMENT
PLANTING.

THE WORK IS STILL IN ITS INITIAL STAGES.

TO DATE, ABOUT 1,400 ACRES HAVE BEEN TREATED.
THE BIG PROBLEM HERE IS THE SECURING OF SKILLED STAFF TO
CARRY OUT THIS WORK, BUT MEN ARE BEING TRAINED SO AS TO
PERMIT THE EXPANSION OF THE ANNUAL PROGRAMME.

PROTECTION:

PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS IS A MAJOR ACTIVITY OF THE DEPARTMENT, EACH YEAR APPROXIMATELY 20% OF THE REFORESTATION EXPENDITURE BEING SPENT ON THIS WORK.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE DAMAGE IS THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION. ALREADY SOME 6,800 MILES OF FIREBREAKS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED.

DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS FIREBREAK WORK ACHIEVED HAS BEEN -

	<u>NEW FIREBREAKS</u> <u>(MILES)</u>	<u>FIREBREAKS</u> <u>MAINTAINED (MILES)</u>
1955/56	251	2,883
1956/57	343	2,064
1957/58	139	2,064
1958/59	120	3,500
1959/60	360	3,860

PROTECTION (CONTINUED):

TOGETHER WITH BREAKS CONSTRUCTION GO THE FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM OF LOOKOUTS AND TOWERS, SOME 50 HAVING BEEN ERECTED, AND THE FIRE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM OF TELEPHONES AND RADIO. FORESTS HAVE ALSO TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF ANIMALS, FUNGI, INSECTS AND NOXIOUS WEEDS.

ACCOMMODATION AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS:

THE DEPARTMENT IS PROGRESSIVELY IMPROVING ACCOMMODATION FOR MEN EMPLOYED AND, GENERALLY SPEAKING, SUCH ACCOMMODATION IS NOW OF A HIGH STANDARD.

DETAILS OF THE MAIN IMPROVEMENTS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE YEAR WERE -

19.

ACCOMMODATION AND CAPITAL
IMPROVEMENTS (CONTINUED):

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>UNITS COMPLETED 1959/60</u>
MARRIED QUARTERS (PERMANENT)	15
MARRIED QUARTERS (PORTABLE)	18
COTTAGES	3
BARRACKS (6 MAN)	3
BARRACKS (4 MAN)	1
GALLEY-SHOWER-LAUNDRY	5
OFFICE-GARAGE-STOREROOM	4
FIRE LOOKOUT TOWERS	3
GRAFTING HOUSE (RESEARCH)	1
BRIDGES	4
GRIDS	22
TELEPHONE LINES	31 MILES

REFORESTATION EXPENDITURE:

LAST YEAR (1959/60) £1,529,809 WAS EXPENDED ON
REFORESTATION.

EXPENDITURE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS HAS BEEN -

1955/56	£1,526,829
1956/57	£1,369,395
1957/58	£1,444,540
1958/59	£1,531,422
1959/60	£1,529,809

TOTAL REFORESTATION EXPENDITURE TO 30.6.60 WAS
APPROXIMATELY £18,750,000.

FOREST RESEARCH

TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION WHICH PERMITS THE PROGRAMME OF REFORESTATION WORKS TO PROCEED ALONG SOUND LINES, A STAFF OF THIRTEEN UNIVERSITY TRAINED OFFICERS IS ENGAGED FULL TIME ON SILVICULTURAL RESEARCH.

THESE OFFICERS ARE STATIONED AT -
BRISBANE, ATHERTON, IMBIL, BEERWAH, YARRAMAN
AND DALBY.

OFFICERS IN THE VARIOUS CENTRES DEAL WITH THE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THAT REGION, AND WORK UNDER THE OVERALL CONTROL AND DIRECTION OF A SPECIALISED RESEARCH OFFICER IN BRISBANE.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING

BASIC HARVESTING AND MARKETING POLICY IS TO PROVIDE LOG TIMBER FOR THE SAWMILLING AND PLYWOOD AND VENEER INDUSTRIES IN QUANTITIES CONSISTENT WITH THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF CROWN FORESTS, AT ROYALTY RATES REASONABLY RELATED TO THE SAWN PRICES OF THE VARIOUS SPECIES OF TIMBER. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR GIRDERS, PILES AND LONG POLES IS RESERVED FOR THOSE PURPOSES.

AS THE ROLE OF THE FOREST IS TO PROVIDE TIMBER SUPPLIES FOR THE FUTURE AS WELL AS FOR CURRENT NEEDS, INDISCRIMINATE AND UNCONTROLLED LOGGING OF ANY FOREST IS NOT DESIRABLE, NO MATTER HOW PRESSING THE DEMAND APPEARS TO BE AT ANY TIME. SALES ARE ARRANGED TO COVER MATURE TIMBER AND TIMBER WHICH IT IS DESIRED TO THIN OUT, AND SO AS TO PREVENT THE UNTIMELY CUTTING OF GROWING IMMATURE TREES.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING (CONTINUED):

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY HAS BEEN SUPPORTED FOR THE PAST 100 YEARS ON THE ACCUMULATED GROWTH IN THE VIRGIN FORESTS.

RESERVE SUPPLIES OF MATURE TIMBER HAVE BEEN DRAWN UPON TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE REMAINING STANDS WILL BE PRACTICALLY EXHAUSTED IN A SHORT PERIOD OF YEARS.

THEREAFTER, THE INDUSTRY WILL HAVE TO BE SUSTAINED ON THE CURRENT GROWTH OF THE FOREST, AND ONLY TREES REACHING CUTTING SIZE EACH YEAR WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR MILLING. THIS WILL RESULT IN A REDUCED ANNUAL CUT, PARTICULARLY IN SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING (CONTINUED):

FOR THESE REASONS, IN THE INTERESTS OF STABILITY, SALES OF LOG TIMBER ARE RESTRICTED (EXCEPT IN UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES) TO MILLS WHICH ARE LICENSED FOR CROWN TIMBER.

DURING THE YEAR (1959/60) THERE WAS A HEAVY DEMAND FOR ALL CLASSES OF MILL TIMBER, THE CUT OF 238,700,000 SUPER. FEET BEING 16,700,000 SUPER. FEET MORE THAN THE AVERAGE ANNUAL CUT FOR THE PRECEDING FIVE (5) YEARS.

THE CUT OF FOREST HARDWOODS SHOWED AN ADVANCE OF 5,000,000 SUPER. FEET ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S CUT AND PLANTATIONS CUT OF 27,500,000 SUPER. FEET SHOWED AN INCREASE OF OVER 7,000,000 SUPER. FEET.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING (CONTINUED):

TABLE SHOWS THE TOTAL LOG CUT FROM CROWN LANDS

1955/56	223,000,000	SUPER.	FEET
1956/57	221,000,000	"	"
1957/58	213,000,000	"	"
1958/59	228,000,000	"	"
1959/60	239,000,000	"	"

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL LOG CUT FROM CROWN AND PRIVATE LANDS FOR THE YEAR 1959/60 IS 478,000,000 SUPER. FEET.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE CUT FOR THE PAST TWO (2) YEARS, FROM CROWN AREAS, FOR CONSTRUCTIONAL AND OTHER TIMBERS:--

HARVESTING AND MARKETING (CONTINUED):

	<u>1958/59</u>	<u>1959/60</u>
HEADSTOCKS, TRANSOMS, CROSSINGS AND BRACES	191,203 S.FT.	680,274 S.FT.
SLEEPERS	890,947 PIECES	1,229,179 PIECES
GIRDERS, CORBELS, PILES)	81,756 L.FT.	84,793 L.FT.
SILLS)	68,004 S.FT.	391,687 S.FT.
POLES	320,950 L.FT.	440,943 L.FT.
HOUSE BLOCKS	99,040 L.FT.	109,926 L.FT.
MINING TIMBERS	426,059 L.FT.	449,846 L.FT.
MINING TIMBERS	32,104 PIECES	35,175 PIECES

RECEIPTS FROM TIMBER SALES:

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS GROSS RECEIPTS AND NETT REVENUE AFTER MEETING MARKETING COSTS OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS -

	<u>GROSS REVENUE</u>	<u>NETT REVENUE</u>
1955/56	£1,866,437	£1,091,959
1956/57	£2,426,077	£1,382,954
1957/58	£2,475,152	£1,397,220
1958/59	£2,194,871	£1,342,738
1959/60	£2,176,934	£1,259,568

SAWMILL LICENSING

UNDER "THE SAWMILLS LICENSING ACT OF 1936" IT IS NECESSARY TO SECURE A LICENSE TO ERECT AND/OR UTILISE A SAWMILL.

SAWMILL LICENSING (CONTINUED):

AT THE OUTSET, LICENSES WERE GRANTED TO ALL MILLS IN EXISTENCE AT THE TIME OF THE PASSING OF THE ACT AND AT 30TH JUNE, 1937, THERE WERE IN EXISTENCE 600 LICENSES.

THE PRESENT POLICY IN RESPECT OF LICENSES FOR NEW MILLS IS TO GRANT SUCH LICENSES ONLY AFTER FULL INVESTIGATION HAS SHOWN THAT SUCH ARE JUSTIFIED, BEARING IN MIND LOG TIMBER SUPPLIES AVAILABLE, MARKETS FOR SAWN PRODUCT, AND THE SERVING OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

THERE IS PROVISION IN THE ACT FOR THE ISSUE OF EXEMPTIONS TO PERSONS DESIRING TO CUT TIMBER FOR THEIR OWN REQUIREMENTS.

SAWMILL LICENSING (CONTINUED):

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE POSITION IN RESPECT OF LICENSES IN FORCE AND TOTAL MILL CUT SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT:-

	<u>LICENSES IN FORCE</u>	<u>MILL CUT FOR PRECEDING YEAR</u>
AT 30.6.37	600	273,991,000 S.FT.
AT 30.6.46	549	299,006,000 S.FT.
AT 30.6.50	1,063	416,159,000 S.FT.
AT 30.6.52	1,284	487,240,000 S.FT.
AT 30.6.56	1,101	477,100,000 S.FT.
AT 30.6.60	860	477,800,000 S.FT.

THE PEAK WAS REACHED IN THE YEAR 1951/52 AND THERE HAS BEEN A DECLINE SINCE, WITH SOME SAWMILLS, WHICH HAD BEEN

SAWMILL LICENSING (CONTINUED):

GRANTED LICENSES TO OPERATE ON PRIVATE LANDS ONLY, GOING OUT OF PRODUCTION.

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

THE COMPARATIVELY SLENDER NATIVE FOREST RESOURCES, AND THE EXPANDING NEED FOR TIMBER FOR THE CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE, HAS INFLUENCED EXTENSIVE INVESTMENT IN REFORESTATION OPERATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN THE POST WAR YEARS.

BECAUSE OF THE LONG TERM GROWTH PERIOD OF THE FOREST CROP, IT WILL BE MANY YEARS BEFORE THIS INVESTMENT CAN YIELD ITS FULL RETURN. THE SECURITY OF THIS INVESTMENT AND THE RETURN OF A MAXIMUM YIELD IN QUANTITY, QUALITY AND VALUE IS OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE TO THE STATE.

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH (CONTINUED):

THE DEPARTMENT HAS A TWOFOLD DUTY - ON THE ONE HAND TO ENSURE THAT THE PRESENT NATIVE RESOURCES ARE USED WITH EFFICIENCY AND PRUDENCE AND, ON THE OTHER, TO ENSURE THAT THE WOOD PRODUCED BY ITS REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES IS OF A QUALITY AND QUANTITY WHICH WILL MEET QUEENSLAND'S NEEDS.

TO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT UNDERTAKES A PROGRAMME OF RESEARCH IN FOREST PRODUCTS. THIS PROGRAMME IS AIMED AT THE SOLUTION OF PRACTICAL PROBLEMS FACING THE INDUSTRY AND THE APPLICATION, IN INDUSTRY, OF THE SPECIALISED RESEARCH INFORMATION AVAILABLE, NOT ONLY FROM THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES, BUT FROM OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH (CONTINUED):

APART FROM SALARIES OF OFFICERS ENGAGED ON SUCH WORK, EXPENDITURE UNDER THIS HEADING FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS HAS BEEN AS FOLLOWS:-

1955/56	£8,932
1956/57	£8,237
1957/58	£10,183
1958/59	£10,791
1959/60	£10,693

NATIONAL PARKS

NATIONAL PARKS ARE AREAS PERMANENTLY SET ASIDE FOR PRESERVATION IN THEIR NATURAL CONDITION FOR ENJOYMENT BY ALL THE PEOPLE.

NATIONAL PARKS (CONTINUED):

NATIONAL PARKS CANNOT BE ALIENATED EXCEPT BY RESOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT OF WHICH 14 DAYS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN.

THERE IS NO PROVISION FOR MARKETING OF TIMBER ON A NATIONAL PARK.

WITH THE IDEAL OF NATIONAL PARKS ALWAYS IN MIND - THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM OF INTERFERENCE TO THE NATURAL CONDITION OF THE AREA - WORK HAS BEEN MAINLY CONFINED TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF EASY GRADED WALKING TRACKS WHICH CAN BE USED BY PERSONS OF ALL AGES.

NATIONAL PARKS (CONTINUED):

WORK ON NATIONAL PARKS COMMENCED IN THE YEAR 1936/37 AND TO 30.6.1960, £602,357 HAS BEEN EXPENDED. GRADED WALKING TRACKS, WHICH TOTAL 250 MILES, NOW EXIST ON 28 NATIONAL PARKS IN SOUTHERN, CENTRAL AND NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

THESE PARKS ARE NOW VISITED BY OVER HALF A MILLION PERSONS A YEAR AND ARE A GREAT ASSET TO THE TOURIST TRADE OF THIS STATE.

DURING THE YEAR 1959/60, APART FROM MAINTENANCE WORK, ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO PROVIDING FACILITIES AT THE MAIN PICNIC GROUNDS WITHIN THE PARKS

NATIONAL PARKS (CONTINUED):

EXPENDITURE OVER THE LAST 5 YEARS -

1955/56	£51,289
1956/57	£45,540
1957/58	£45,813
1958/59	£41,147
1959/60	£45,000

FOREST ESTATE

THE FOREST ESTATE AT 30.6.60 WAS AS UNDER -

STATE FORESTS	372	5,118,483 ACRES
TIMBER RESERVES	337	3,055,740 ACRES
NATIONAL PARKS	255	843,054 ACRES
		<hr/>
TOTAL RESERVATIONS		9,017,277 ACRES
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