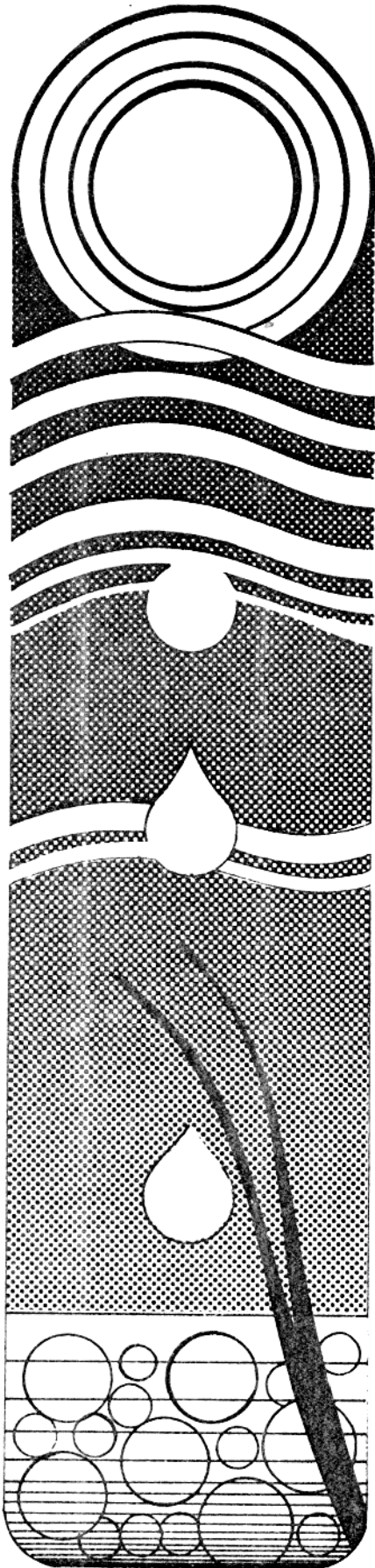




QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Ringtail

January 1982



Stop Press
Bet you thought
Ringtail was dead
Well read on

Dear Ringtail Readers,

On behalf of the Director I would like to wish all staff a happy and prosperous New Year for 1982.

The long interval between the last issue of Ringtail and this one is an indicator of the level of workload in the Service. It certainly does not indicate that we regard Ringtail with any less importance than when it was started. However, there are only so many hours in the day and overtime was given to matters of higher priority.

As a substitute for the long interval, every officer was posted a 1982 calendar and I am sure that this did something towards reminding the recipients that country officers are not forgotten and are still regarded as part of the Service team. Please let Graham Hudson know if you did not get a 1982 calendar.

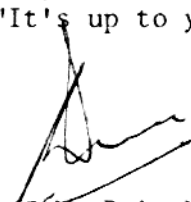
Soon after his return from leave the Director will be moving towards a fairly major restructuring of the Service, and the objective is to make it function better and more effectively.

The pressures on the Service on the one hand from various rural interest groups accusing us of grabbing land, and at the other end of the scale, lay conservation bodies criticising us for allowing grazing on national parks and for even considering tourist resorts on national parks, don't help to make life easy; but then as someone much taller than I once said "life was not meant to be easy".

The year started auspiciously when we were told that we once again had control of marine national parks. This brings into the Service a new group of keen officers led by Mr. Joe Winterton, and if the year continues to bring advances and good news such as this, I am sure it will be a fulfilling and rewarding one for the Service, and for us as its officers.

Let's all think positive; let's embrace changes and new ideas; and let's make our slogan "It's up to you in '82".

Best wishes,



(C.W. Price)
ACTING DIRECTOR

Sylvesters Lookout and Mt Castle

With a recent inclusion of some areas of State Forest, the concept of a Scenic Rim of national parks has almost been realised.

The northern end of the 'Rim' has, up until recently at least, been generally inaccessible and unknown to the average 'weekend bushie' who has been content with visiting the better publicised parks such as Lamington, Girraween, Bunya Mountains, etc.

The Goomburra State Forest Park camping ground is a picturesque and well provided for staging point for several exploratory forays into some new national park territory. If you're intending to stay overnight anywhere in the Forest Park, first obtain a camping permit by writing to or phoning the Warwick Forestry Office (076 61 2411).

Road directions to Goomburra are as follows -

Follow the Cunningham Highway through Cunningham's Gap. Continue along this road west of the Gap keeping an eye on the mountain range to the right. After about 15 kilometres, a gap appears in the range and a bitumen road leads in this direction and is sign-posted 'Goomburra'. Once through this gap, turn right at the 'T' intersection toward Inveramsey. This road winds its way up the Dalrymple Creek Valley roughly parallel to the highway - both destinations are the same - the crest of the range. About 10 kilometres of bitumen and 7 kilometres of dirt road after the 'T' intersection (and a couple of normally shallow creek crossings), will find you at the Forestry Department's camping area at the head of the valley.

Idyllic campsites abound where the clear waters of Dalrymple Creek cascade and meander amidst green fields and tall forest. Toilets, fireplaces, picnic tables and bins are provided by the Department of Forestry.

A few hundred metres before arriving at the campground proper, a road branches to the left and is signposted as 'Sylvester's Lookout'. This road, for the most part, goes straight up steeply, and in some parts roughly, for about 5 kilometres (O.K. for conventional vehicles except after heavy rain when all vehicles are prohibited) to the commencement of the Sylvester's Lookout walking track which is unavoidably signposted.

The track to the lookout is 700 metres long and winds gently uphill through the stillness of the rainforest. A roar of wind in the treetops and shafts of sunlight striking through the forest near ground level announces your imminent arrival at the lookout.

The views on the Fassifern Valley are impressive to say the least, particularly in the early morning, and are, in themselves, worth the rough drive and short walk. However, Sylvester's Lookout offers only a small taste of what lays in store for those who have a yearning to see some of the most rewarding sights the Scenic Rim has to offer.

One of the great pleasures of bushwalking through unknown territory is the experience of stumbling across a spectacular lookout, walking a little further and finding a better one and so on. Such is the case in this vicinity.

A few metres before Sylvester's Lookout, a narrow trail leads off to the left. A moderately easy ½ hour's walk involving a short, steep climb ends near a grove of spear lillies - on a rock ledge looking back towards Sylvester's Lookout, down the length of the range and over the wide Fassifern Valley.

Those who enjoy shattering the serenity with the odd 'Cooee' will find this spot virtually unsurpassable on a still morning, however, the effect also works in reverse. The dawn chorus of a thousand birds echoes up from the forests 2,000 feet below, up the sheer cliffs to the focal point upon which you're standing. Cockatoos that are mere white specks in the distance screech as though only metres away anyway, enough of this reverie - on with the walk.

To continue, retrace your steps from this lookout 20 or so metres and look for a track veering off to the right. To proceed beyond this point, you need a fair sense of direction, good walking boots and about 2 hours of your time (each way) as the track has become less discernible with irregular use.

The area in the vicinity of Sylvester's Lookout is at the confluence of several mountain ranges. The Main Range coming north from the border splits into the Great Divide, the Mt Mistake 'Plateau' and the Little Liverpool Range. The following walk may be taken as the commencement of a much longer walk along the length of the Little Liverpool Range - one of the finest open forest walks around Brisbane. In this instance, we'll stick to a return walk to Mt Castle.

Continuing on from the aforementioned lookout the track soon descends steeply. Where regrowth is heavy or part of the canopy has fallen, take a good note of your surroundings. Once you find the track again turn around and look where you've come from so you'll recognise the difficult spot when you return. It's well nigh impossible to get lost if you're carrying a map with you, however, if you're running late on the return walk picking up the trail quickly could save the panic created by the filtered light of a setting sun in a dark forest.

As the descent levels out the ferns grow thick and waist high and soon you arrive near the top of Laidley Creek Falls. A clearing about 20 metres to the east (right) of the falls makes a first class stopover for lunch and provides 180 degree views down the Laidley Creek and Fassifern Valleys with the tiered and aptly named Mt Castle dividing the two.

To descent the 10-15 metres to the spectacular razor-backed ridge leading to Mt Castle I recommend following the rocky wall from the clearing until you find a spot to get down from the narrowing wall. Although difficult, I found it easier and quicker than negotiating the steep, slippery slopes encountered when zig-zagging down the western side of the

falls than having to crawl through the scrub-choked area at the bottom of the falls.

Taking the former route lands you near one of those geological curiosities that you'll talk about to you're friends but will have difficulty trying to describe - so I won't attempt to and let you discover it for yourself one day. It will suffice to say that similar features are to be found in Girraween and Salvator Rosa National Parks.

Anyway, continuing along the ridge toward Mt Castle is a great little walk. Easy walking through open bushland with steep drops and views to either side. A short detour to the hump in the middle of the ridge known as the Boar's Head is a must and offers 360 degree views of where you've come from and where you are going.

The razorback becomes even narrower before the climb up Mt Castle begins. Contour to the left as you approach the mountain and zig-zag up to a rocky prominence on the southern end of the mountain. If you have the time a walk over the top of the mountain will provide views to the north. Also, if you are super-organised (unlike me) you can return via the Lakdley Creek or Fassifern Valleys to where you have wisely left a relay car to return you home otherwise it's about a 3 hour walk from Mt Castle back to Sylvester's Lookout - mostly uphill.

Other places to check while in this neck of the woods.

Mt Castle Lookout - continue along the road a further 1.5 km from the entrance of the Sylvester's Lookout track (one more steep section of road to negotiate). Opposite a road turning off to the left is a walking track signposted to 'Mt Castle Lookout'. The views aren't exactly anything to write home about but it's an interesting short walk.

Blackfellow Creek Valley - Walk along the road leading off to the left opposite the Mt Castle Lookout track through patches of selectively logged (read clearfelled) rainforest. After leaving the rainforest and into predominantly eucalypt forest, follow an untracked (new word) spur leading to the right at the top of a short steep hill. After about 500 metres this spur drops steeply down to the Blackfellow Creek Valley. Several vantage points may be attained in this vicinity - particularly on the side of the spur looking down the valley. The whole of the valley to be seen from this point is now national park presenting to the viewer a wild and undisturbed scene that will now remain that way.

Back on the road again, you pass through tall eucalypt forest. Soon the road degenerates into a walking track as it ascends a grassy slope. From the top Blackfellows Falls and other falls may be seen cascading down the walls of the valley's other side. Campsites abound in this area which is about 1½ hours walk from the turnoff near Mt Castle Lookout. This 'ridge' you're walking along is actually the Great Dividing Range and may be followed for some distance, however, I am not familiar with the country beyond this point.

Mt Mistake - Back at the turnoff, the road may be followed by a conventional vehicle (definitely dry weather only) for many kilometres, however, at the date of writing, none of the side roads marked on the forestry map are still existent so for the time being the greater part of the Mt Mistake 'Plateau' comes under the heading 'inaccessible and unknown' - until at least a later edition of 'Ringtail'.

Paul Curtis
Head Office

* * * * *

John Tozer requested a signature on some important papers recently, which are signed only by Director, Deputy Director or Secretary. It was suggested to John that Mr Chadwick sign.

John's reply (ever so quick with wit!) was "if he's availaBILL".

1982 Promotional Examinations

These examinations are to be held on Monday 2nd and Tuesday 3rd August, 1982 at various centres. Closing date for receipt of applications will be May 3, 1982.

Applications to undertake the examinations are now available and have been forwarded to those officers who have previously applied to sit for the examination. Other officers who desire to sit should contact the Liaison Officer. Subjects for the examination within the Service are as follows:

1. Research and Planning Branch staff

Biology I and Biology II
Research Methodology
Management and Legislation

2. Management and Operations Branch staff

General Biology
Park Management
Wildlife Management
Law Enforcement and Legislation

Elective questions will be included in the Management and Operations Branch paper for Interpretive/Wildlife Rangers.

Examiners for the various papers have been nominated and have been requested to supply syllabi and lists of reading or study material by 15th February, 1982. Copies will be forwarded to applicants as soon as possible after this date.

Officers who desire to sit for the examination should forward applications to the Liaison Officer, Head Office, Brisbane, for lodgement with the Department of the Public Service Board. The application should show the level of examination to be taken, ie. Ranger I or Senior Ranger,

Copies of previous examination papers and other material likely to assist will be made available to applicants for the examination.

Any queries concerning the examinations should be directed to the Liaison Officer Mr Geoff Cole, Phone 224 4282, Head Office, Brisbane.

More Extensions to National Parks, Environmental Parks and Fauna Sanctuaries

Four national parks have been extended:

The first was Girraween National Park, extended by 138.5 ha. The total size of the park now is about 11,400 ha. Formerly three freehold blocks, the extension area contains a house suitable as a married workman's accommodation, allowing supervision of the adjacent picnic and new camping ground. The area also includes permanent creeks, granite formations and swamps. Gazetted 27.6.81.

On 11.7.81, Iron Range National Park was extended by 3,810 ha. This addition will further rationalize the boundaries of the somewhat disjointed park. It is one of the most biologically significant areas in Australia and is regarded highly by naturalist and scientists all over the world. Total size of the park is now 34,600 ha.

Thornton Peak and Snapper Island National Parks were extended by 14,760.809 ha. This area was gazetted on 8.8.81, forming a total unit of 17,000 ha. This rainforested area is botanically very rich containing many rare and endemic species of flora.

National Park 191 Mingoola was extended by 3,056.8 ha to form a unit of 6,680 ha (gazetted 8.8.81). The Severn River in this locality contains numerous large and permanent water holes separated by turbulent rapids cascading over rocky outcrops. The entrance to the main gorge is located on this new area which provides suitable camping and picnic areas.

Further, a new national park was declared north of Coen on Cape York Peninsula. This park was gazetted on 28.11.81 and takes in an area of 250,000 ha. Numerous swamps and lagoons fringe the Archer and Coen Rivers providing, with its open parklike savannah country of cracking claysoils, a scenic contrast to the surrounding eucalyptus and melaleuca forest and woodland.

Environmental Parks

The first one covers an area of 428 ha, is situated 65 km north of Injune and was once part of Wallaroo Pastoral Holding. Sandstone cliffs intersected by steep gorges provide conditions suitable for a variety of ferns and orchids. A number of Aboriginal rock paintings feature in the Park. Trusteeship was granted to the former owner Mr Geoffrey Fearnside and his daughter. Gazetted 28.11.81.

The second park (Baldwin Swamp) is situated within the City of Bundaberg, covering an area of 18.3 ha. It has both educational and recreational value and the Bundaberg City Council accepted trusteeship of the Environmental Park, gazetted 22.8.81.

Fauna Sanctuaries

Three Fauna Sanctuaries were gazetted on 19.12.81. The first one is situated on Repeater Station Road in the Springbrook area of south-east Queensland.

This 6.8 ha block provides a useful adjunct to the nearby Natural Arch National Park.

The Second fauna sanctuary is on the same road and is being allowed to regenerate to its natural rainforested state.

The third fauna sanctuary is at Esk and covers approximately 3,137 ha from residential town lots to rugged mountainous bushland and has the full support of the Esk Shire Council.

If the Service could be compared to a sport, what sport would be your comparison? And how would you describe it?

Example: 'Tennis'

Because the ball is always in someone else's court.

John McNamara

I'm indebted to a friend who gave me the Horoscope published below. He got it as a handout from the Bakersfield Inn - though I can't remember where that is.

Most of what is written is true; but only the good things written about Scorpios are!

World Famous

Contributed by C.W. Price born 7.11.1923

BAKERSFIELD

Inn

YOUR PERSONAL HOROSCOPE

Aquarius - Jan 20 to Feb 18: You have an inventive mind and are inclined to be progressive. You lie a great deal. On the other hand, you are inclined to be careless and impractical, causing you to make the same mistakes over and over again. People think you are stupid.

Pisces - Feb 19 to Mar 20: You have a vivid imagination and often think you are being followed by the CIA or FBI. You have minor influence over your associates and people resent you for flaunting your power. You lack confidence and are generally a coward. Pisces people do terrible things to small animals.

Aries - Mar 20 to Apr 19: You are the pioneer type and hold most people in contempt. You are quick tempered, impatient and scornful of advice. You are not very nice.

Taurus - Apr 20 to May 20: You are practical and persistent. You have a dogged determination and work like hell. Most people think you are stubborn and bull-headed. You are a communist.

Gemini - May 21 to June 20: You are quick and an intelligent thinker. However, you are inclined to expect too much for too little. This means you are cheap.

Cancer - June 21 to July 22: You are sympathetic to other people's problems. They think you are a sucker. You are always putting things off. That's why you will never make anything of yourself. Most welfare recipients are Cancer people.

Leo - July 21 to Aug 22: You consider yourself a born leader. Others think you are pushy. Most Leo people are bullies. You are vain and dislike honest criticism. Your arrogance is disgusting. Leo people are known thieves.

Virgo - Aug 23 to Sept 22: You are the logical type and hate disorder. This nit-picking is sickening to your friends. You are cold and unemotional and sometimes fall asleep while making love. Virgo's make good bus drivers.

Libra - Sept 23 to Oct 22: You are the artistic type and have a difficult time with reality. If you are a man, you are more likely to be queer. Chances for employment and monetary gains are excellent. All Libra's die of a dread disease.

Scorpio - Oct 23 to Nov 21: You are shrewd in business and cannot be trusted. You shall achieve the pinnacle of success because of your total lack of ethics. Most Scorpio people are murdered.

Sagittarius - Nov 22 to Dec 21: You are optimistic and enthusiastic. You have a reckless tendency to rely on luck since you lack talent. The majority of Sagittarians are drunks or dope fiends. People laugh at you a great deal.

Capricorn - Dec 22 to Jan 19: You are conservative and afraid of taking risks. You don't do much of anything and are lazy. There has never been a Capricorn of any importance. Capricorns should avoid standing still too long as they tend to take root and become trees.

The Management Services Unit (cont.)

Further to previous article outlining the role of the Management Services Unit, I would now like to advise you of the consequent training programs offered by the Department of the Public Service Board, Management Advisory Division.

These programs are (1) Productivity Improvement Program and (2) Management Improvement Program.

Both of these programs are co-ordinated through the Service's Management Services Unit.

The following general information has been extracted from details supplied by the Department of the Public Service Board, Management Advisory Division.

If you have any questions regarding these training programs, please do not hesitate to write or telephone myself or Bob McTaggart at the Head Office address or Ext. 7761.

J.H.D. Martin
Senior Management Services Officer

Management Improvement Program

Goal:-

The goal of the program is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Queensland Public Service via:-

- (i) the presentation of educational material relating to the functions of management.
- (ii) the development of specific managerial skills in program participants and their application in the work place.
- (iii) the successful completion of specific improvement projects at the Departmental or Section level where applicable.

Program Content:-

The program is dissected into three seminars. The outline below indicates the main topics covered in each of the seminars.

Seminar I - Core Management Skills

- Problem Solving
- Decision Making
- Potential Problem Analysis
- Planning
- Managing Time
- Managing for Results
- Characteristics of Effective Managers
- Design of a work area effectiveness survey.

The seminar is conducted in plenary sessions and in groups of approximately 7 members from various Departments and 1 staff member.

Seminar II - Interpersonal Management Skills

- Exploration of your own and other's work behaviour
- Attitudes and Values
- Interpersonal Communication Skills
- Stress in the Workplace
- Managing staff with Diminished Work Performance
- Handling conflict
- Leadership in groups and in the managerial role generally.

The seminar is residential and is conducted in working groups of 10 to 12 members from different Departments with 2 staff.

Seminar III - Managing Change and Improvement

This seminar is usually offered in streams which typically include:-

Managing Human Resources

- (i) Staff Development
- (ii) Managing the Reward System
- (iii) Effective Team Functioning

Organisational Systems

- (i) Management Information Systems
- (ii) Job and System Redesign

Organisational Change

- (i) Public Service Innovations
- (ii) Change Strategies
- (iii) Simulation Exercise

General Information:-

- (1) This Program is designed to cater for middle and senior managers who have significant managerial responsibility within their Department.

Generally, classification levels of I-5 and above are considered suitable for this Program.

- (2) Within the above guidelines, successful participants on the Program in the past have shown the following attributes:-

(i) an open attitude to consider new information and alternative ways of managing;

(ii) a secure personal disposition that ensures active participation in group discussions and realistic review of current work behaviour;

(iii) An interest in undertaking a significant operational review and effecting improvements in the units they manage;

(iv) sufficient energy and motivation to follow action plans through to conclusion in the work situation during and following the Program.

In summary, managers with proven success in the management field and with potential for development in both present and possible future roles are likely to gain most from the program.

- (3) Unfortunately, at the present time, this Program is only available in Brisbane and costs for transportation and accommodation for country officers must be borne by the Service.

Productivity Improvement Programs

Aims:-

The Program provides opportunities for participants to:-

1. Develop PERSONAL SKILLS for effective problem solving with staff and clients;
2. Develop ORGANISATIONAL SKILLS for improving the productivity of their work group;
3. TRANSFER this learning to actual work situations, (this may involve the completion of a specific improvement project).

Program Structure:-

In broad outline the Program usually consists of one half-day Briefing Session, a five day course and thence two optional days spent on specific improvement projects that participants may elect to undertake.

Such projects are usually discussed with the participants' supervisors prior to or during the Briefing Sessions, although some projects often arise during the progress of the course.

Program Content:-

The first three days of the Program usually concern the individual's supervisory style (personal skills), whereas in the last two days the emphasis is placed on the total work system (organisational skills) and its effectiveness.

Topics include Problem Analysis, Decision Analysis, System Documentation, Motivational factors in the public sector, communication skills, understanding work stress etc. In addition to Management Advisory Officers from the Public Service Board, the Program is staffed by Management Services and Training Officers from other Departments.

Projects:-

Generally, participants are encouraged to make maximum use of the Program

by planning and undertaking an improvement project during or immediately after the Program.

Examples of past projects are:

- (1) to redesign the office layout in a more effective manner;
- (2) confusion in roles (overlap of duties and problems in reporting information);
- (3) job rotation and job redesign.

A pre-program briefing session of three hours duration for participants and their immediate supervisors will be held to provide information regarding the Program and establish guidelines for the projects, etc.

General Information:

(1) It is recommended that officers from classification I-1 to I-5 who have responsibility for supervision of staff or other management responsibilities, and who are committed to improving their skills in these areas, should attend this program.

(2) This program is available each year in various centres throughout the State. Centres visited in previous years include: Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Maryborough and Rockhampton.

This could only happen to our Damian - more on this rover/ranger in future issues

Tale of a mouse about town

By MARK WILLIAMS

This could have been the story of the mouse from Iron Bark and his visit to the big city.

In fact it is the story of the unidentified hopping mouse from western Queensland.

It was found in a National Parks and Wildlife marsupial survey but was not identified, so it was sent to Brisbane on a bus — by itself.

It was collected by Ranger Damien McGreevy, who took it to lunch at Jo Jo's restaurant in the city ... Mr McGreevy had the lunch and the mouse stayed in his bag with a rare frog for company.

After lunch, Mr McGreevy found the hopping mouse was missing. Well not actually missing — it was still at Jo Jo's, startling customers.

While Mr McGreevy was hurrying back, a barman caught the hissing, hopping, fist-sized animal and evicted it.

Mr McGreevy arrived and confessed to the management that his mouse was missing — in the restaurant. The manager organised staff to help him search for the rodent — and the barman asked what they were looking for.

"A hopping mouse," the searchers said. "I've just thrown it out," the barman said.

Then followed a rush to the large industrial waste bin outside Jo Jo's, where Mr McGreevy decided a search through the bin was beyond the call of duty.

But there was a happy ending. The hopping mouse was spotted sitting next to the bin, still hissing.

Mr McGreevy swooped, the mouse was caught and the management of Jo Jo's escorted the two of them to their cash.



This tale was sighted in the Brisbane Courier Mail on 1.1.82. Maybe it should have been saved until 1.4.82!?!

Notice received from Douglas Shire Council - always knew northern folk used too much water!

'Where did all the water go?'

Well, you might ask. The following figures may be of assistance in answering this question.

Consider -

A dripping tap consumes	40-80 litres (9-18 gallons) per day
A dribbling tap consumes	100-300 litres (22-66 gallons) per day
A faulty toilet cistern consumes	80-200 litres (18-44 gallons) per day
Having a bath consumes	45-70 litres (10-16 gallons) per day
Having a shower consumes	30-60 litres (7-13 gallons) per day
Washing hands in a basin consumes	1.5-2.5 litres (0.3-0.6 gallons) with plug in and 2-4 litres (0.5-0.9 gallons) without plug
Flushing the toilet consumes	13 litres (3.0 gallons) per flush
The kitchen sink consumes	8-15 litres (1.8-3.3 gallons) per bowl
The washing machine consumes	30-35 litres (6.6-7.7 gallons) per bowl - Twin Tub
	130-180 litres (30-40 gallons) per cycle - Automatic
Washing the car consumes	80-110 litres (18-24 gallons)
Watering the lawn consumes	650-750 litres (140-165 gallons) per hour - hand held
	800-1100 litres (175-240 gallons) per hour - sprinkler.

It has been estimated that the average householder consumes between 400 and 650 litres (90-140 gallons) of water per day, for domestic purposes (ie. excluding watering the lawn). The actual consumption of water per household as quoted above has reached 3,500 litres to 5,250 litres (770-1,150 gallons) in one day. So the answer is simple. Most of the water went on the ground.

* * * * *

WOMBATS CRICKET VICTORY

The mighty Wombats first XI (First XII in this case) struck again with a convincing 10 run victory over the Bulimba Hockey Club on Sunday 10th January at Bulimba's home ground.

After winning the toss, the Wombats sent Bulimba in to bat and by lunchtime had them all out for 93. Inexperience on grass proved a problem for some players and although ninety four seemed an easy target, the Wombats found themselves 6 for 35 after 15 overs.

A severe dressing down by 'Wingco' at Tea and a gutsy effort by all rounder John Tozer saved the day. A not out 33, 2 wickets and a catch earned John 'Man of the Match' and a nomination for the 'Golden Wombat Award.'

All Wombats performed well, particularly in the field. There were many good catches throughout the day with 2 of the best earning nominations for what will be our yearly 'Classic Catch' award. These were 'Snake' (for a blinder at first slip) and 'Viv', fielding at cover who, by taking a brilliant one hander, saved a certain boundary.

The Wombats' next game (which promises to be their toughest yet) is against a combined 'Barbarians' side on Sunday, 7th February at Terrace's Tennyson No. 1 oval. Wombat selectors have been having a good look at the side during regular net sessions and will certainly pick a team equal to the task.

'Kapil'

Remember ... "FOR WHEN THE ONE GREAT SCORER COMES TO WRITE AGAINST YOUR NAME, HE'LL WRITE NOT THAT YOU WON OR LOST, BUT HOW YOU PLAYED THE GAME."

An article from Claude Azzopardi, Town
Common Environmental Park, Townsville
which may interest all readers in the
light of our current situation.

Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

Office of the Superintendent.

Dear Mr Smith:

We have received your letter indicating your desire to become a ranger in Yellowstone National Park for the season of 1926. Before giving it further consideration we ask you to read this circular letter very carefully and thoughtfully, and if you are still interested in the ranger position after completing your study of this communication, fill out the enclosed blank and return it to the Park headquarters with a picture of yourself.

In General

It has been our experience that young men often apply for a place on the park ranger force with the impression of understanding that the ranger is a sort of sinecure with nothing resembling hard work, to perform, and that the beauties and wonders of Yellowstone Park, and very frequent trips about the park and innumerable dances and other diversions to occupy one's leisure hours.

Again, young men very often apply for ranger positions with the feeling that the duties of the place require no special training or experience and that any man with a reasonably good education can perform these duties regardless of whether he had a good or bad personality or whether he has or has not had experience in outdoor activities.

Also, many young men apply for ranger positions in the hope of making and saving considerable money to aid them in continuing their college work.

The conceptions of the duties of the ranger as just mentioned are just as untrue as it is possible for them to be, and unfortunately the pay is so small that boys

earning their way through college, and who live at a distance from the Park cannot afford to become a ranger if tendered a place.

The Ranger Job

The term of service of a temporary ranger is three months from June 15th but the superintendent has authority to reduce the force at any time he believes it to be in the interest of the Government to do this. However, a ranger can be sure of 75 days employment.

The pay is \$100-00 per month. The successful applicant must pay his own travelling expenses to and from the Park, and must subsist himself in the Park. He must furnish his own clothes, including a uniform costing about \$45-00. He must bring his own bed. The Government pays each man \$100-00 per month and furnished quarters, light and fuel, also certain articles of furniture including bunk, tables, dishes, cooking utensils, etc.

The ranger usually must do his own cooking and always has to care for the station. In certain places rangers must board with road crews which are furnished very plain but wholesome food at \$1-00 per person per day.

We make no promises regarding transportation around the Park to see its wonders, and often rangers do not get a chance to see all of the Park unless they can be granted leave from their duties and make their own arrangements for the trip. Men who render excellent service and are retained until the close of the season are given an opportunity to tour the Park if facilities are available, otherwise not. If you apply, do not do so with the expectation that you will surely see more than the part of the Park you traverse in reaching your station.

Qualifications of a Ranger

Applicants for a ranger's position must be 21 years of age or must attain that age by June 15th. If you are not 21 or will not be by June 15th, don't apply. If you have the

reputation of appearing unusually youthful or immature for a man of 21, don't apply. We want men who are mature in appearance. We prefer men of 25 to 30 years of age.

The ranger is primarily a policeman, therefore he should be big in frame, tall, and of average weight for his age and height. We always prefer big men to small men, other conditions being equal. If you are small of stature, better not apply.

The ranger comes more closely in contact with the visiting public than any other park officer, and he is the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Parks Service and the Superintendent of the Park in dealing with the public. Naturally, therefore, the ranger must have a pleasing personality; he must be tactful, diplomatic and courteous; he must be patient. If you are not possessed of such characteristics, please don't apply. Without them you would become, if selected, a failure from the beginning of your service.

The ranger is often called upon to guide large parties of tourists and to lecture to them on the features of the Park. He should have a good strong voice and some experience in public speaking. Detail public speaking experience and training on the application form.

The ranger is charged with the protection of the natural features of the Park, especially the forests. Applicants should present evidence of their having had experience in camping out in the woods. Forestry students who have had training in forestry work and forest fire fighting are given preference to other applicants if they possess the qualifications as to age, size and personality.

The ranger must be qualified to ride and care for horses.

The ranger must know how to cook ordinary foods and must have experience in kitchen police. If you cannot cook and care for a ranger station, don't apply. You

would be an unpopular burden on your fellow rangers and the butt of all station jokes should you be selected without this essential qualification.

We want big mature men with fine personalities, and experience in the out-of-doors in riding, camping, woodcraft, fighting fires and similar activities.

Duties of a Ranger

The ranger force is the park police force, and is on duty night and day in the protection of the park. Protection work primarily relates to the care of the forests, the fish and game, the geyser and hot spring formations and the camp grounds. Of equal importance is the detection of violations of the speed rules.

The ranger force is the information-supplying organization. The issuance of publications, answering of questions, lecturing, and guiding are all accomplished by rangers.

The ranger force is charged with care of all Government property, hence must watch the use of such property by other Government men as well as constantly care for the ranger stations and other property used by the ranger organisation itself.

Routine of the Ranger Station

Rangers must rise at 6.00 a.m. if not on night duty, and must retire not later than 11.00 p.m. They may attend dances or other entertainment not more than two evenings a week. They must obey every order of their station chief, who is a permanent ranger. Leave from the station will be granted only in emergencies and then only by the chief ranger. Semi-military discipline is in effect at all times. A ranger is on duty from the time he arises until he retires and may even be called from his bed for emergency service. He is not subject to an 8-hour law, and he is not paid for services rendered in excess of an 8-hour period.

In Conclusion

The ranger who renders satisfactory service is a very busy man all the time. There is no vacation about his work. The duties are exacting and require the utmost patience and tact at all times. A ranger's job is no place for a nervous, quick-tempered man, nor for the laggard, nor for one who is unaccustomed to hard work. If you cannot work hard ten or twelve hours a day, and always with patience and a smile on your face, don't fill out the attached blank.

Carefully reflect on what you have just read. You have perhaps believed Government jobs to be "soft" and "easy". Most of them are not, and certainly there are no such jobs in the National Park Service. The ranger's job is especially hard. There will not be more than 20 vacancies in next year's force of rangers, and there is really very little chance of your being considered unless you possess all of the qualifications mentioned herein. Please do not return the enclosed blank unless you believe you are fully qualified, and unless you mean business. Remember there is no vacation in the work, and mighty little money. If you want to come for pleasure you will be disappointed. If you want a summer in the Park as an experience in outdoor activity amid forests and a fine invigorating atmosphere, apply if you are qualified. Otherwise, please plan to visit the Yellowstone National Park as a tourist.

If you apply and are accepted, no promises will be made as to the station to which you will be assigned, nor will promises be made as to assignment to foot, horse or motorcycle patrol. You will be examined upon reporting for duty on June 15th, and will be assigned to the station having duties that we believe you can best perform.

Do not apply unless you are positive you can report June 15th and remain until September 15th. If there is a chance of your not reporting, if accepted, we do not want

your application.

If you have special qualifications which cannot be listed on the attached blank, write them on a separate sheet of paper. Send us a picture of yourself in out-door costume if possible, otherwise a portrait will be acceptable. Pictures must be clear.

Cordially yours,

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT
Superintendent.

HMA/jj.
1926

-////////-

A piece of prose by Peter Oliver who has just joined the Service from the Tourist Corporation.

A Priority in 'Progress'

There was a tree of some renown,
One hundred years of age
And when the workmen chopped it down
There were tears of rage.
One hundred years it took to grow
It was a trusty friend.
*Yet, as with others we well know,
There came untimely end.

The swift demise of this fair tree
Is a lesson to be learned
By those so blind they cannot see
True values overturned.
There is the philosophy
Concerned with conservation,
Dictating a priority
For this and every nation.

To preserve all that is good,
As was this lovely tree
And make it plainly understood
By all humanity
That a significance we see
In the death of this old tree
For, in its place, there'll always be
A void in our integrity!

*Footnote

People uprooted from their jobs by technology.

SOCIAL CLUB

Since the last issue of Ringtail, a new committee has been elected (by the rules of the Club, a new committee is elected every twelve months). The Committee is:

Graham Hudson	President
Joanne Shambler	Secretary
Robyn Kreis	Treasurer

Club members and friends enjoyed the Warana Boat Cruise on Saturday, 26.9.81. The highlight of the night (apart from John Bell) was the Warana fireworks display.

In early December, the Club held its annual Dinner Dance/Christmas function at the Lands Office Hotel with some 70 people in attendance. Highlights of the night (apart from John Bell) were good food, good company and interesting door prizes.

On 21.12.81, the Club arranged a Christmas Tree/Barbecue at the Service's premises, Moggill, for members' children. Apart from the extreme heat those who attended had an enjoyable day. Santa arrived after lunch to distribute presents. At the Club's invitation Miss Jessie McGilchrist attended and enjoyed the company.

If you have recently joined the Service, the Committee would like to extend an invitation to join our social club. Application forms are available from Committee members (fees are 50c per pay - arrangements can be made to have this amount deducted).

** Coming Events **

Thursday 11.2.82	Ten Pin Bowling Night
Sunday 14.3.82	Car Run/Barbecue/Fun in the Park/Swim
Date to be arranged	Tennis Day/Barbecue Warana Boat Cruise

The Social Club has purchased a Gas Barbecue which has been used at our Children's Christmas Tree function. The Barbecue is available to members for their use. A deposit of \$10.00 is required and will be refunded on return of the unit in good condition.

A Notice Board has been established on the 7th floor; from time to time Companies offer Club members discounts on a range of products. So Head Office members, please watch the Notice Board.

The Committee will arrange for regional members to receive the information on a regular basis.

If anybody has any suggestions for activities please do not hesitate to let the Committee know.

The Committee would like to wish all its members best wishes for the New Year and we hope to see you at some of the forthcoming activities.

Social Committee

+++++

NOTICE OF AUCTION!

I am notified that, under S 82(ii) of the Forestry Act, I am empowered to dispose of certain goods seized some three and a half years ago and have therefore decided to conduct an auction.

Do I receive any bids for:

1 pair of scissors (rusty)
1 shovel (rusty)
1 rotted handle for shovel, and
a number of decayed plastic bags.

Note: I will not necessarily sell these items to the highest bidder, and will consider selling individual items. (There might also be some delay in finding the items.)

Any bids please to:

Ron Turner,
P.O. Box 350,
GYMPIE, Qld. 4570.

DROUGHT:

During December of 1980 and January of 1981, I accompanied, in an advisory capacity, an ABC film crew from the Natural History film Unit in Melbourne to south-west Queensland to document for television the phenomenon of drought. The area selected was the far south-western corner of the State centering on Thargomindah, then in the grip of the fourth year of what was described by locals as the worst drought in living memory.

The film party consisted of the producer, Ken Taylor, from Melbourne, a guest producer from the BBC in London Mr Larry Payne (of 'The Year of the Green Centre' fame), a Brisbane team of cinematographer and sound recordist, a freelance artist, a pilot, myself, a retired property manager from the area, and a four-man scientific team from CSIRO's Rangelands Research centre at Deniliquin in western New South Wales. Four 4WD vehicles and a light plane (Cesna 210) were used as transport.

Field filming commenced on the 19th December and was largely completed by 23rd January, 1981.

My involvement was aimed mainly at highlighting the effects overgrazing, drought and drought relief measures have on the arid land systems of western Queensland. As many Service staff are probably already aware, little environmental consideration is given to land use decisions and management practices in this part of the State. The results of this lack are becoming more and more apparent with scientific cries of 'desertification', abandonment of the sub 10" rainfall belt, and massive erosion (particularly by wind) becoming more and more frequent. Only recently Griffith University School of Australian Environmental Studies hosted a symposium on this very subject.

While coverage of such a subject requirement filming of many different scenes in a wide variety of localities one particular scene highlighted for me many of the dramatic effects of drought, particularly those man initiated.

The locality was a small watercourse called Parrabeena Creek feeding from the Grey Range in the north-west corner of Bulloo Downs station in South-western Queensland.

It was Christmas Eve 1980 and I was aboard a light plane conducting an aerial survey of Bulloo Downs selecting suitable filming locations. We had just finished a quick coverage of the Bulloo River south to the Bulloo overflow. Dingoes were seen standing belly deep in water, both hunting and cooling themselves. Bugged cattle weakened by starvation and unable to escape the clutching mud waited to die. From the river we turned north along the eastern face of the Grey Range, our interest in this area being the semi-permanent waterholes that dot the area. As well, being some of the most rugged country on the property, huge brumby herds had built up over the years running wild over the thousands of unfenced hectares that stretched before us. The area was severely drought stricken with the only life forms visible from the air being occasional small mobs of horses and ravens.

In such a barren landscape the waterholes stood out clearly mainly by virtue of the huge red river gums that lined their edges. As we approached the first at a height of about 500 feet an extraordinary exodus of mud caked dingoes, ravens and brumbies occurred from beneath the trees. With what little visibility was available through the canopy, it was possible to discern an even greater concentration of animals still in the waterhole. Little water was to be seen.

On a second pass just above tree level the full extent of the scene became apparent. Seventy-five to eighty (75-80) brumbies, too weak to move away from the waterhole were standing side by side in the mud under what little shade the red river gums offered. Their mud-caked bodies were in turn being used for their shade value by some 30-40 dingoes. Further aerial searching closer to the headwaters of Parrabeena Creek uncovered two further waterholes in much the same condition.

We returned to Bulloo Downs homestead and commenced organising the film crew. Our intention was to move the entire crew onto the most southerly of the waterholes with a three-day shoot in mind. Logistical problems delayed our departure till the morning of Boxing Day.

The rough track into the area has been largely obliterated and the thirty miles to be traversed in the heavily laden vehicle took almost the entire day.

As we entered the rougher country the full extent of the drought in the area became evident. Occasional dead stallions were found by the road, no ground vegetation remained. Trees, particularly mulga, and shrubs were stripped of leaves and bark and most had been broken badly. Even the lower branches of the bloodwood trees had been broken down (obviously by starving brumbies). Little bird life stirred - this was understandable as the midday temperatures at the time were in the above century range.

Our arrival at Policeman's Yard at about 4.00 pm (opposite the first waterhole) was again greeted by an exodus of wildlife from Parrabeena Creek, only this time much reduced. Dingoes and some birds seemed the only active life still in the area. Having readied all filming equipment, we made the final approach on foot.

Nearing the outer edge of the timber-lined waterhole, we encountered large numbers of birds sheltering on the ground in the shade of the tree trunks. Several species sheltered together. Pipets, rufous songlarks, bourke parrots and orange chats comprised one such group. Orange chats seemed particularly susceptible to the oppressive conditions. All stood with beaks opened, an obvious reaction to the high temperatures. We were allowed to approach to within about 10 feet before such groups would break shelter often singly and always to return as soon as we passed.

A mournful wailing from the creek gave some hint of the scene before us. The smell didn't help matters. Starving, thirst craved dingoes moved freely among silent, dead and dying brumbies and cattle. Apostle birds, magpies,

magpie larks, woodswallows, willie wagtails and finches all unkept and caked with mud, moved sluggishly amongst carcasses in search of water.

Nothing concerned itself with our approach. We commenced filming gingerly from a normally cautious distance.

However, within a short space of time it became obvious that we could move freely amongst the pathetic gathering with little effect. Dingoes moved aside to let us pass; a few brumbies raised their heads with an often querulous look; few of the birds flew.

The most obvious sounds were those of a horse as it crumpled to its knees in the mud in the first stages of final defeat or another still unwilling to accept the inevitable, pawing the murky morass in the futile hope of drinking. Bugged dingoes yelped and howled as they twisted continuously to escape the rapidly drying mud that imprisoned them. The few still feeding on dead and dying horses occasionally growled to discourage competition for what little moisture still remained.

The eaten out cavities in the rib cages of several horses were being used as shade and a source of some moisture by the dingoes. One dog found itself unable to escape from such a shelter and howled continuously giving the eerie spectacle of a dead horse howling. Other dogs lay in the mud amongst the horses legs with only their heads visible.

By dusk that night, only half of the original numbers of animals remained alive. That night we camped some 200 yards away from this scene. No sounds came from the creek at all; as most trees had already defoliated, even the rustling of leaves in what little breeze was available didn't occur.

At dawn we proceeded to the second waterhole to encounter a similar though larger scene. We filmed continuously while the temperature rose similarly. By midday animals were dying in rapid succession. By this time, shade had apparently become of vital consequence. Dingoes had burrowed into the walls of the creek in search of it, others had crawled to the bases of trees and died

side by side in the little shade they afforded.

By 3.00 pm of that afternoon few horses remained standing, some dingoes still prowled sluggishly and the birds commenced flying into the mud in a last ditch attempt to find water. We watched a mallee ringneck fly straight into the mud (with a few pathetic wing beats) and disappear quickly from sight. Finches and apostle birds were doing likewise, a raven fell from a tree dead and one bullock lived on hopelessly bogged to its shoulders.

The property management arrived soon after and destroyed what remained alive. We left soon after. We witnessed many similar scenes but none compared for such a concentration of animal behaviour under stress in such a short period of time.

My feeling was that the combination of weakness already induced by long periods of starvation, combined with the rapidly dwindling water supply and the extraordinary heat wave produced the behaviour we witnessed and filmed. I believe that without all three conditions prevailing, dispersion at some stage from the area would have occurred. The Bulloo River, at that time running, was only 20 miles away, with earth tanks (full) even closer.

GOT ANY IDEAS?

Stuart Tait, Head Office, Brisbane, is putting together a construction manual for the Management and Operations Branch and is after any designs of park equipment, buildings, roads, or furniture which are considered appropriate for inclusion as park standards in a manual.

If anyone has any favourite designs or constructions which they consider should be adopted as examples of good park development, and would like to have them included in the manual, could you please post sketch plans or photographs to Head Office.

Sketch plans should be done in either ink or dark pencil on A3 paper showing sectional elevations and plan views. Where photographs are more appropriate, could they be done with Ilford FP4; 125 ASA Black and White film. When posting down prints, be sure to include the negative so that size changes can be made.

All ideas are welcome and all will be presented to Chuck Wilder and Syd Curtis who will act as a review panel. It is hoped that all staff will have several examples of their park's features they would like to include in the manual.

Damian McGreevy

Stuart Tait
224 6050



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

The Service Calendar

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

How many days are there in April, Trevor?

Head Office Staff - Alphabetical Listing

NAME	EXTENSION	NAME	EXTENSION	NAME	EXTENSION
ADAIR, R.J.	7154	HIGGINS, J.L. (Mrs)		OGILVIE, P.S.	6022
ALLISON, F.R.	7050	HRDINA, F.C. (Ms)		OLIVER, P.	6545
BELL, G.W.	4576	HUDSON, G.J.		OXNAM, W.B.	5985
BLICK, R.A.	6813	HUGHES, C.R.			6045
BUCKLEY, K. (Ms)	6864	JONES, S. (Miss)		PARKER, M.	7703
BURKE, P.J.	5766	KELLY, J.E. (Mrs)		PAYNE, T.R.	6387
BURSTOW, S.P.	4710	KELLY, R.V.		PRICE, C.W.	6928
BYRNE, V.	6928	KOLARSKI, D.K. (Miss)			4139
BURNETT, J. (Miss)	6928	KOWALSKI, A.		QUINN, M.J.	6290
CAVENDISH, P.	5511	KRAUSE, R.N.			6033
CHADWICK, W.J.M.	6001	KREIS, R.A. (Miss)		REEVE, A.F.	7000
CLARKSON, R.C.	6088	LAVERY, H.J. (Dr)		RITCHIE, D.	4188
CLAUS, R.C.	4547	LINDSAY, G.M. (Miss)		ROWLAND, K.A. (Miss)	
COLE, G.F.	4282	LLOYD, C. (Miss)		RUDD, I.	5971
COLLINS, D.	6920	LONG, D.I. (Mrs)		RYAN, J.M. (Miss)	5961
CONWAY, S.M.	6015	LUCK, T.B.			7703
CURLESS, A. (Miss)	4539	MACCOLL, D. (Miss)		SAUNDERS, G.W. (Dr)	5968
CURTIS, H.S.	5980	MARLES, J. (Miss)		SATTler, P.S.	7703
CURTIS, P.T.	7027	MCEVOY, J.S.		SHAMBLER, J. (Miss)	
CUMMINS, G. (Miss)	4539	MCGREEVY, D.G.		STARKEY, P.J.	4889
DALTON, B. (Miss)	4512	McILVEEN, P.			6586
DAVIE, F.J. (Mrs)	6642	MENAMARA, J.J.		TAIT, S.	7051
DIXON, L.A. (Miss)	5010	MCTAGGART, R.W.		THOMPSON, W.L.	5975
ELDER, B. (Miss)	6399	MARSHALL, R.O. (Miss)		TOZER, J.W.	6850
EVANS, L. (Miss)	6881	MARTIN, J.H.D.			7027
		MASTERSON, B.E. (Miss)		VERSACE, C.M. (Miss)	4888
GOUGH, M.	6050	MEE, N.P.		VOLLBON, T.J.	4097
GREEN, K.J.	6938	MINEHAN, J.P.			7761
GROTH, D.L. (Mrs)	5961	MORIARTY, A.A.		WATERS, N. (Miss)	5027
		MURPHY, C.M.		WILDER, C.	4983
HAAG, J.	6928	MULVENA, M. (Miss)		WILLIAMS, M. (Mrs)	5766
HANCOCK, R.	6181			WILLIAMS, P.R. (Mrs)	6387
HARMON-PRICE, P.J. (Mrs)	6181	NANCE, C.A. (Miss)			6124
HARRIS, M.J.	7711	NAVLER, M.J. (Mrs)			5965
					5977
					5968

New Appointments - Salary Staff

Paul McIlveen	General Assistant
Gayle Cummins	Receptionist
Tina Dalton	Cadet
Rose Webster	Cadet
Margaret Williams	Secretary

(All the above are in Head Office)

New Appointments - Wages Staff

William Powell	Cooloola (Freshwater)
John Haag	Head Office
Dennis Rose	Springbrook
William Alston	Cooloola (Freshwater)
Julie Burnett	Head Office
Peter McGinity	Mt Glorious
Geoffrey Kay	Cooloola (Freshwater)
Neale Turner	Cooloola (Freshwater)
Paul Devine	Lake Eacham
Margaret Lisle	Moggill
Keith Sullivan	Boonah
Jim Gordon	Rokeby/Croll Creek
Karl Siener	Lakefield
John Byrne	Woodgate
Guy Thomas	Mt Elliot

Transfers - Salary

Dianne Charles	Brisbane to Mackay
Marc Hockings	Brisbane to Townsville
Ed Power	Cairns to Brisbane
Jim Wilkinson	Brisbane to Cairns

Transfer - Wages

Robert Christie	Bunya Mountains to Noosa Heads
David Flett	Lake Eacham to Chillagoe
Robert Hinds	Rockhampton to Moreton Bay
Duncan Johnston	Springbrook to Moggill
Paul Kummerow	Brisbane to Maryborough
Barry Lyon	Lakefield to Mt Isa
Rod Mackey	Eungella to Rockhampton

Resignations and Retirements

Murray Aitcheson	Private Enterprise
Helen Dunis	Home duties
Carrie Harris	Home duties
Steve Parish	Private Enterprise
Loretta Rush	Teachers College
Bob Speirs	Northern Territory
Les Rice	Retired
Archie Zropf	Retired
Noel Browne	Retired

Head Office Matches and Hatches for 1981 and early 1982.

During August 1981, both Stuart Tait and Lewis Hayes took brides.

Jayne Meehan became engaged to Malcolm Kelly and was married in October 1981.

Maureen McDevitt also took the plunge and was married in November 1981. She is now Mrs Nayler.

Cecily Versace was engaged in July 1981 to Bruce Montgomery and plans to marry in March 1982.

The following staff members' families were blessed with little bundles of joy.

Alan Reeve	Graeme Bell
Peter Cavendish	Paul Kummerow
Bob Spiers	Ross Blick
Mike and Carrie Harris	
Peter Ogilvie	

Change of Service phone number:

We wish to advise that the telephone has now been connected to Lamington National Park, Green Mountains, the phone number being (075) 45 1734.

If your number has been changed or a phone has been connected, please advise the Editor for inclusion in the next issue of Ringtail.

C.R.R. Roff

Following establishment of the National Parks and Wildlife Service during 1975 Mr Roff's appointment as Chief Management Officer (Wildlife) for the Service was approved on 8th April, 1976 and he assumed the duties of the position on 21st June, 1976.

After undertaking duties of the position until January 1977, he suffered a mild stroke and was on sick leave for a period of two months.

In November 1977 he was appointed as a Field Officer within the Service and during December 1977 'Kangaroo Industry in Queensland 3rd Supplement 1971-75' by C. Roff and L. Vaughan was printed as National Parks and Wildlife Service Information leaflet No. 3. Mr Roff's time with the National Parks and Wildlife Service was marred by ill health and in July 1979 a circulatory problem resulted in amputation of one leg and caused his loss to the Service for a period of five months.

Throughout the period of his hospitalization and convalescence Mr Roff's courage and determination to overcome his new handicap became an inspiration to all who knew him. A tireless worker, Charlie Roff travelled extensively throughout Queensland and further afield on matters pertaining to wildlife management and his beloved beekeeping during his working career.

He is widely known throughout the avicultural, beekeeping and kangaroo 'industries' and has played a significant role in the progress and development of each of these industries.

He was the convenor of the annual Wildlife Rangers' Conference which each year is held in Brisbane and was in the forefront of activities to bring information of wildlife management policies to the community.

Charlie Roff retired from the National Parks and Wildlife Service on July 31, 1981 and left behind him a legacy of better informed friends in those areas which had become his life's work.

He is probably best remembered for the major contribution which he has made to the beekeeping industry in Queensland and for the manner in which his expertise was cheerfully available to those who sought his advice. He is also well remembered by staff who worked with him in Head Office. We all miss Charlie's particular telephone style.

He now lives in retirement at Wynnum and together with his wife, Allison, hopefully looks forward to long and happy retirement.

Readers will remember an article on Charlie Roff covering his sporting and personal life in the May 1980 edition of Ringtail.



Who is the gentleman in the Yves Saint Laurent suit?

Could it be Clive Price?

Ringtail

EDITORIAL TEAM

Graham Hudson
Tony Moriarty
Joanne Shambler

