

Down to earth (and water) view of part of Carnarvon National Park for Henebury Aviation pilots Greg McNab (left) and Steve Tree during the Central Highlands Sandstone Consultative Committee meeting in November. They found this narrow side gorge most spectacular and decidedly cold during a walk to Mickey Creek Gorge not far from the Carnarvon Gorge campground. They had not had the chance to visit the Gorge during brief airstrip stops and were surprised as to how easy this gorge was to reach and how cool it was in comparison to the November heat of the open.

Facelift for parks

New buildings, facilities and staff, track reconstruction, and a Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service re-organisation will be reflected in changes in the State's national and environmental parks in 1984.

Many of the improvements will be seen in areas more distant from the popular parks.

They include the proposed Lawn Hill Gorge National Park north of Mt Isa and the research and wildlife centre at Charleville.

The division of the State into four regions will result in regional directors handling and making decisions about local matters not of concern to Head Office in Brisbane.

New signage, park information and displays and campgrounds will be the areas where visitors will notice changes.

But the Service has an extensive behind-the-scenes backup which is vitally important for the overall management of national parks and wildlife.

For example, not too many people will see the \$400,000 complex due for completion in Charleville next month.

Kangaroo research will be undertaken from here, and fostering an awareness of the habitat of flora and fauna among schoolchildren will be a long term aim for staff here.

Not too many people have realised either that the ranger station on Moreton Island is nearing completion even though

it is only a few hundred metres from the often busy beachfront between Tangalooma and Cowan.

This is a high priority area with special funding allocated as more and more people visit the island of which 58 percent is national park.

Similarly, staff have moved into a new complex at Yeppoon to service some mainland parks and also to serve as a base for servicing some island parks.

Work is almost complete on the ranger's residence at Blackdown Tableland National Park in central Queensland.

This should give the ranger more time to be on the park to be in contact with the growing number of visitors.

Accommodation is also being provided for staff in the Cardwell area. Tenders are about to be called for a major north Queensland national parks information centre at Cardwell.

A 9.9m aluminium alloy boat is nearing completion in Townsville to be based at Cardwell for use by staff responsible for island national parks in that area.

Visitor facilities costing more than \$45,000 are well advanced at the popular Lake Eacham

National Park on the Atherton Tableland.

At Eungella, more than \$50,000 is being spent on the campground and picnic area redevelopment.

In southern Queensland, major work is underway at Girraween National Park.

The No. 1 campsite has been closed for redevelopment costing \$53,000, and re-routing of the Pyramid walking track under way is costing \$37,000.

Ranger accommodation is costing \$80,000.

Blue Lake National Park on Stradbroke Island was re-opened in November after the first stage of redevelopment costing \$22,000.

The picnic and parking area at Cedar Creek National Park at Tamborine has been closed for rehabilitation expected to cost about \$26,000.

This will be an inconvenience to many over the holiday period but advantage is being taken of the summer growing season to keep the closure to as short a period as possible.

The Green Mountains campground at Lamington National park will be closed from 1 February to Easter for redevelopment likely to cost \$27,000.

Minister has park interest

It is almost as if Mr Peter McKechnie was destined to become the National Parks Minister some day.

Mr McKechnie, 42, is the Member for Carnarvon, which includes the popular Girraween and Sundown National Parks.

As a backbencher Mr McKechnie was instrumental in having Girraween expanded and Sundown created and is a regular visitor to both in his limited spare time.

In fact, his first meeting with the National Parks and Wildlife Service Director, Dr Graham Saunders, was

more than eight years ago when both climbed South Bald Rock to get a better view of an area proposed for inclusion in Girraween National Park.

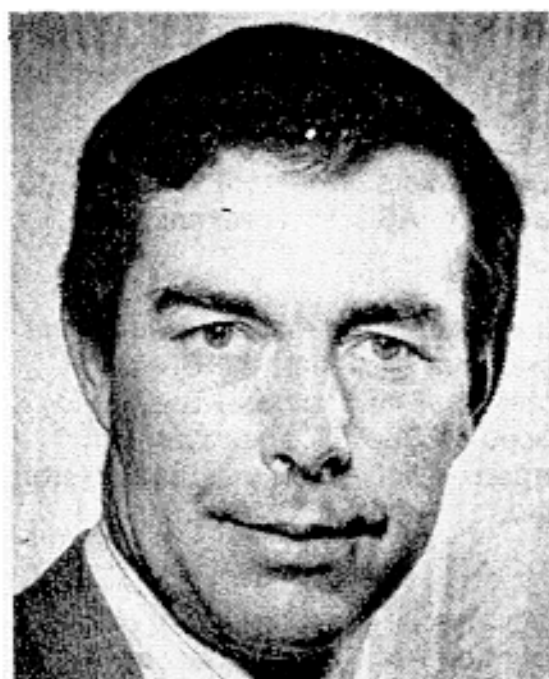
Mr McKechnie, his wife Jeanette and daughter Jenny live at Applethorpe on the Granite Belt. Son Mark is presently doing an Army apprenticeship in Sydney.

He was born at Goondiwindi and has spent most of his life on the land.

Before entering Parliament in 1974, he was electoral secretary to his father, Mr Henry McKechnie, the then Member for Carnarvon and Minister for Local Government and Electricity.

Mr McKechnie senior and the new Minister are the only father and son combination to be appointed to the Queensland Cabinet this century.

He has a number of interests including Angora goats, Murray Grey cattle, sport, church, trying to make Queensland a better place to live, improving life of rural communities and trying to reduce taxes.



Mr McKechnie

Funding increased

An allocation of \$11.3 million has been made to Q.NPWS in the State Budget presented to Parliament by the Premier and Treasurer, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, early this month.

This is an increase of \$3.4 million or 42.6 percent on the amount provided for 1982-83.

However, considerable allowance should be made when considering that increase for inflation, salary and wage increases and higher costs.

In addition, an amount of \$2.8 million is required from loan and special funds for such projects as capital works on parks and regional offices and district

centres, and for the acquisition of further land for park purposes.

This amount includes an amount of \$910,000 financed from the State wage pause program.

The Premier told Parliament that the Service's manpower resources had been enhanced greatly.

Additional vehicles, equipment and so on were to be provided to ensure the Service had the capacity to respond to increased management and conservation demands brought about by increased public awareness and utilisation of facilities.

They would also be needed to service the substantial national park acquisitions made by the

Government in recent years.

He said the acquisition of David Fleay's fauna reserve was a prime example of the government's concern and commitment.

The Service has made a special allocation of \$250,000 this year in the first stage to establish the Service in the area of the proposed Lawn Hill Gorge National Park in north-west Queensland.

Of \$600,000 sought for acquisitions, there is a special request for \$200,000 for land proposed to be included in the Scenic Rim series of national parks.

Another special allocation is that of \$130,000 for ongoing development on Moreton Island.

Never smile at a crocodile

Summer is with us and for the people of north Queensland this means a lot more time outdoors on the beaches and in the water.

For most, this is an extremely enjoyable time. For the unwary few, summer also holds some dangers.

The sea stinger is well known. Snakes, spiders and other venomous creatures are an accepted hazard.

Less well known is the potential danger posed by the saltwater crocodile.

The absence of shooting in recent years has resulted in more frequent sightings of crocodiles at popular beaches

on the coast and along rivers and creeks.

The Service is aware of the situation and has experienced wildlife rangers based in north Queensland.

Their task is two-fold — to ensure the preservation of the species and to minimise the risk of human fatalities occurring.

Warning signs have been erected at popular swimming spots, boat ramps and such like a public education program (of which this item is part) is mounted, and in the few cases where a crocodile becomes a particular nuisance, they capture

it and relocate it in a more remote area.

However, many people are appearing not to heed warnings, and the special Service symbol sign has in many cases been souvenired thus increasing the danger.

Wildlife rangers appeal to people to realise that even dangerous species such as snakes and saltwater crocodiles have a role to play in the natural environment.

The greatest safeguard against crocodile attack is for people to realise that most rivers in north Queensland support some numbers of crocodiles.

David Fleay transfers his reserve

The name of one of Australia's outstanding naturalists, David Fleay, now appears at the entrance to part of the Service estate.

Q.NPWS became responsible for Fleay's Fauna Centre, West Burleigh, on 10 November.

Agreement between Mr and Mrs Fleay and the Government on the transfer of the reserve to the Service had been announced at Fleay's on 13 October.

Mr Fleay said the Service was the obvious government body to undertake the task of operating the reserve and its occupants.

He had made the decision to ensure continuity of the reserve as a wildlife refuge and environmental reserve for all time.

He was concerned at the protection needed to preserve the Tallebudgera estuary and adjacent areas.

Co-operation between the Gold Coast City Council and the State Government through the Service

would ensure that the area and the river would be stabilised as a sizeable natural reserve.

The Service has since closed the reserve to the public temporarily for alterations.

The National Parks Minister, Mr McKechnie, appealed to would-be visitors to Fleay's to be patient while changes were made.

Operation of Fleay's Fauna Centre is a new field for the Service.

Consultant zoologist Dr Christine Cannon has been retained by the Service to prepare with David Fleay a series of expert reports on the facilities and animals.

The transfer will give Mr Fleay more time to write his popular articles, to continue his bird and animal research, to advise Service officers on wildlife projects, and to visit major national parks.



David Fleay with the former National Parks Minister, Mr Elliott, at Fleay's when he announced transfer of the reserve to the Service.

Books one a week

The natural history enthusiast will not be short of new reading material on Queensland topics this summer.

In the last two months, an average of one book a week has appeared in the bookstores.

They range in price from the soft cover Wildlife of the Brisbane Area at \$9.95 through to the encyclopaedic-style Complete Book of Australian Mammals at \$45.

Service officers have had a direct input to some, and an involvement in some others.

While most people's budget would not extend to buying all of these pre-Christmas offers, all books would be worth including in anyone's home library.

The Australian Museum's mammals book (Angus and Robertson) is a complete and accurate record of Australia's unique mammals.

It is the combined effort of more than 100 authoritative authors including seven from Q.NPWS.

The book is magnificently illustrated with photographs from the National Photographic Index of Australian wildlife.

Former Service photographer Steve Parish excels in Australia's Great Divide (Rigby, \$40) and Of Birds and Billabongs (Rigby, \$25).

In the Great Divide, Steve shows us that his photographic talents extend beyond the world of Nature for he captures the human perspective of his subject as well as some magnificent scenery.

Two books launched in Brisbane feature E. J. Banfield, the Beachcomber of Dunk Island, now largely national park.

Michael Noonan's A Different Drummer (University of Queensland Press, \$14.95) is a biography of one of the most remarkable men of north Queensland in the late 19th and early 20th century, an original drop-out from society.

Beachcomber's Paradise (Angus and Robertson, \$24.95) is a selection of Banfield's writings from the island over the years previously published in separate volumes.

Wildlife of the Brisbane Area (Jacaranda) is a comprehensive guide to all wildlife in and around the city from the wales off Cape Moreton to the fruit pigeons of the rainforest of Brisbane Forest Park.

Latest launch is Islands of Moreton Bay (Boolarong, \$18.95) by Helen Horton, well-known ornithologist.

Australia the Beautiful Wilderness (\$38.95) is the classic coffee table book of outstanding pictures and fine printing covering the country's wild and wonderful places.

That photo...

One of my wishes as a Nature photographer was to capture on film a yellow-billed spoonbill at its nest.

As these birds are very timid, all nests we could find were always in a swamp about 15m up.

They normally nest in the wet season and the task was seemingly a very hard one.

At the end of last September, a suitable nest with young was located on the bank of a waterhole.

I set up my ladder and hide but life was not meant to be easy. For the next five days I spent a total of nine hours up the tree for not one photograph.

The next day I was about to give up when I decided on a last go. The day was very windy (gust to 25 knots) and cloudy, but up the ladder I went.

The tarp I used for the hide was flapping and the trees swaying — not a good day at all. I waited for about 30 minutes.

Then, without warning, a parent bird flapped into view, and a while later climbed onto the nest.

There it stopped for about an hour — time for me to take about 40 black and white shots and 20 colour pictures before I had to leave. The wind was so strong that movement shows in some pictures.

In the hour, the bird did not feed the young but preened itself most of the time.

I did not have the opportunity to return but I have the photographic record I sought.

Graham A. Cumming,
Ahern Street, Ayr

By the tail...

The Service is preparing for a record Easter holiday period in 1984.

Two factors are involved — the school holidays which start on 14 April and run to Easter Monday 23 April, and the fact there is only one working day between 23 April and the Anzac Day holiday on 25 April.

It is anticipated many families will choose to spend a long holiday in national parks, particularly those more distant like Carnarvon.

Remember a site booking system operates.

If you are planning to visit a park from 14 April, you may book a site as early as 20 January, 12 weeks in advance.

If you are planning a six-day holiday from Maundy Thursday, then 26 January is your important date.

All the details you need are included in this edition.

Remember there is nothing to stop you arriving at a national park campground hoping for a site.

However, limits have been set for the most popular campgrounds and you may have to leave after a brief overnight stop after travelling a long way if you have not booked a site well ahead.

Thanks to some excellent work, the tracks at Lamington National Park closed by a tornado-like storm in September have been cleared.

Some ground repair work remains to be done so watch your step in places.

Reminder to parents that the Tamborine Junior Rangers program will be conducted for children 6 to 10 at The Knoll National Park on Saturdays 17 and 24 December, and 7, 14 and 21 January at 10am.

Please ring Ranger Frances (07) 224 6642 or Ranger Liz (07) 202 7000 if you intend coming.

Sudden introduction to the outdoor aspects of the Service for the new national Parks Minister, Mr Peter McKechnie. He slept overnight in a small tent after the most recent meeting of the Central Highlands Sandstone Consultative Committee at Carnarvon Gorge.

He was up around 5 the next morning for breakfast before a flight to Brisbane and a Cabinet meeting.

The full committee of 17 plus guests, observers and Service staff resulted in more than 50 people attending a barbecue as guests of the Service.

Hopefully the lower attendance at Koala Day at the Scout Environment Centre, Erapah, Victoria Point, in November is not indicative of a lessening interest.

Might not John Brown's comments on the loveable creatures early in his Ministry have changed public opinion?

Two officers represented the Service.

Watch the TV programs soon for two items in which the Service has had a hand in preparing.

Marine parks staff feature in both — to be seen on ABC TV Weekend Magazine.

One examines the management of the Capricornia section of the Great Barrier Reef marine park. The other focuses on Reef Week, an annual interpretive activity for visitors to Heron Island.

Watch also for a documentary on drought on ABC TV. Sequences in this are the result of co-operation between the Service and a BBC-ABC natural history film crew. Now that the rain has come with a vengeance, we should not forget the other extreme.

Why Reef is very sacred

The term 'sacred site' has done much to highlight the special relationship that exists between Aboriginals and the land.

This relationship engenders both laws to preserve the integrity of the land, the religious principles which underlie much of traditional Aboriginal life.

All men and women have a relationship to the land — to what remains of our natural world, a world that mankind is rapidly degrading.

The increasing tourist use of the Great Barrier Reef is proof that modern man continues to acknowledge his need for natural beauty.

These people come with a determination that is almost religious in its intensity to experience something that is impossible to define, nor can it be measured.

Natural beauty is an elusive quality, yet to these people very real. What is it they are searching for? Why do they come?

Perhaps the answer lies in the word 'recreation'. Common usage of this word often trivialises the human response to a deep and very real need.

Perhaps 're-creation' is a better way of thinking about a need that is not at all trivial. Indeed, for many people trying to cope with increasing stress in today's world, the need to periodically 're-create' themselves is vital for survival.

And so they come in ever increasing numbers, to our quiet islands, to our reefs supporting their colourful and varied life, to walk and swim in warm clear water. They come to renew an age-old relationship to a diminishing natural world.

And we who are fortunate enough to work in these places, who occupy the privileged position of being custodians of this natural heritage, how should we view our work? What should be our attitude towards these places of rare natural beauty?

Science has given us increased understanding of coral reefs and islands. Science has defined many previously unknown physical dimensions. But that is not enough.

Another dimension to our work is needed if we are to justify our role as custodians of a rare natural heritage, a sacred site.

Aesthetics is not a recognised university course, and yet it is perhaps equally as important as science in the work we do. I think it is.

The most significant characteristic of the Great Barrier Reef is its beauty. This quality is its most sought after commodity. Beauty affects every person differently, yet exerts a profound influence on all.

Beauty is therefore important, both to the users of the Reef and all national parks, and to those whose job it is to manage and preserve that beauty.

The Great Barrier Reef is a vast biological sacred site. It is sacred to all people able to respond to an island silent in the lingering moonlight, to the shades of lucent colour and pattern of a coral reef, to the vast array of brilliantly coloured living animals that inhabit this fascinating region.

And underlying it all, the quality of beauty gives a special luster — undefinable yet real.

In response to the great trust given to us, let us bring to our work on the Barrier Reef and all parks in Australia, a feeling of deep respect, a dedication to preserve and protect the beauty that is sacred to all sensitive people throughout the world.

Beyond our practical skills to work in an often difficult environment, above our biological expertise, there is yet another dimension that must be understood — the beauty that is endowed so richly in so few places.

We must acknowledge and serve the needs of this elusive reality.

Steven Domm
Marine Parks
Rockhampton



Detail of a sheet of the Service 1984 calendar examined by the Premier, Mr Bjelke-Petersen, the National Parks Minister, Mr McKechnie, and the Service Director, Dr Graham Saunders, at the initial print run at Inprint, Geebung, on 28 November.

Behind every calendar now giving new colour to walls of offices, factories, homes, schools and lavatories across the country there is a story.

Calendars produced for sale are big business. Losers can go bankrupt quickly.

Production and distribution of the collection of pretty pictures, days and dates that go with an organisation's best wishes for Christmas and the New Year is an even bigger business.

That free calendar has to be of so much quality with pictures that merit more than just a glance or two for the organisation to be judged a winner by a critical public.

For the eight years of its existence, the National Parks and Wildlife Service has set itself a standard in calendars for Queensland.

The Service calendar is in such demand these days many requests are made before the test version rolls from the presses. The 1984 calendar is no exception.

The Q.NPWS calendar is a little different from others in that it sets out to pass a message to its users.

Its prime purpose is to interest the public in nature conservation.

The fact it appears with eye-catching pictures in full colour is a secondary consideration appeal.

The theme of this year's calendar was chosen by Q.NPWS officers to be 'the faces of Nature.'

This meant looking to native wildlife, but many of the common land and marine animals had been featured in Service calendars and posters in the past.

Our calendar is in demand

The theme came about from a realisation that Nature is seen in different ways by different people.

To some it is a dangerous and overpowering threat to Man to be overcome or conquered.

To others it is an economic resource to be developed and exploited.

To a few, Nature is a vital component in the requirements of Man to maintain his quality of life.

How to put this on to paper was the problem set?

The solution was seen in a set of six words — complex, tranquil, spectacular, deceptive, misunderstood and amusing.

A Major Mitchell cockatoo with its crest fully erect satisfied the criteria of the spectacular face of Nature.

A whiptail wallaby grazing contentedly did likewise for the tranquil.

While Nature is the master of camouflage, finding subject suitable for the deceptive face of Nature took much longer.

The result was the double-headed hawk moth caterpillar which, with its false head at its rear to deceive would-be predators, gave a new twist to the animal series.

Kermit the frog has changed people's perception of the cold creepy crawlies of the world by making millions of people laugh.

Thus Peron's tree frog is full brown calling stance was the choice for the amusing face of Nature.

The extraordinary makeup of the cuttlefish became the complex face. Most people will have seen only the cuttlefish 'shell' on the beach or in canary cages.

Snakes would be the most misunderstood creatures of wildlife.

The harmless green tree python of Cape York and New Guinea illustrates well that many reptiles cannot only be of no danger whatsoever but can be extraordinarily attractive.

Once the subject material was in hand, and designers had completed their work, the task of finding a suitable sponsor to supplement the Service's contribution followed.

The Keep Printing in Australia campaign saw the calendar as an ideal chance to further promote the talents and quality of Australian craftsmen in the printing industry.

The Brisbane-based firms of Press Etching Pty Ltd and Inprint with VRG Paper Pty Ltd combined to produce the first quality result.

The calendar now being distributed comes in two forms. The full seven-page version has gone to those who are of direct assistance to the Service in some way.

A single-sheet calendar of nine pictures of animals is available to the public from most Service regional and district offices.

Guide to parks, camping

An up-to-date listing of the attractions and facilities of the most popular national parks and environmental parks is summarised on the following pages.

Features of many of the parks are outlined, the locations of the major parks are shown on the map, and details given about facilities and the offices concerned.

Addresses and telephone numbers are given on the back page.

These pages incorporate a guide to camping in the national park system.

A written permit to camp is required for camping on any national park in Queensland.

A site booking system operates to ensure the visitor a site is available before he travels to his destination.

An application for a site should reach the booking office listed not earlier than 12 weeks or less than six weeks before the proposed date of arrival.

The application in writing should include the group leader's name, address and vehicle registration number, the number in the party, the date of expected arrival and proposed duration of stay, the number and type

of camping structures and/or vehicles, the proposed camping area, whether the group is from a club or organisation and if so, which one, and whether an alternate date or area in the park would be acceptable.

You must include a self-addressed envelope for the notification of whether a campsite is available.

This will be sent at least four weeks before the visit.

Late applications for sites in writing, by telephone or in person will be considered only if a site is available within the camping area.

Visitors should be aware that the more popular national park camping areas like Freshwater and Double Island Point, Green Mountains, Bunya Mountains, Girraween and Carnarvon Gorge are often fully booked at peak holiday times.

Whether you book ahead or make a late application, you require a camping permit from the ranger on the park.

Where the park is unstaffed, your permit will be forwarded to you with your site notification.

If you change your plans or find you have double booked, please notify the booking office to allow reallocation of the site.

There is no fee for site booking or a camping permit.

If you reach a camping ground in the late afternoon or at night when no ranger is on duty, set up your camp in a vacant space.

Your booked space can be determined next day. If you have not booked a site, and all have been taken, be prepared to move on perhaps to another park.

Service rangers are praised often for their ingenuity in making arrangements satisfactory to all visitors.

Please appreciate that some national parks, because of their size, location use or environmental importance, are not available for camping.

In some areas, road access for vehicles is provided and facilities developed.

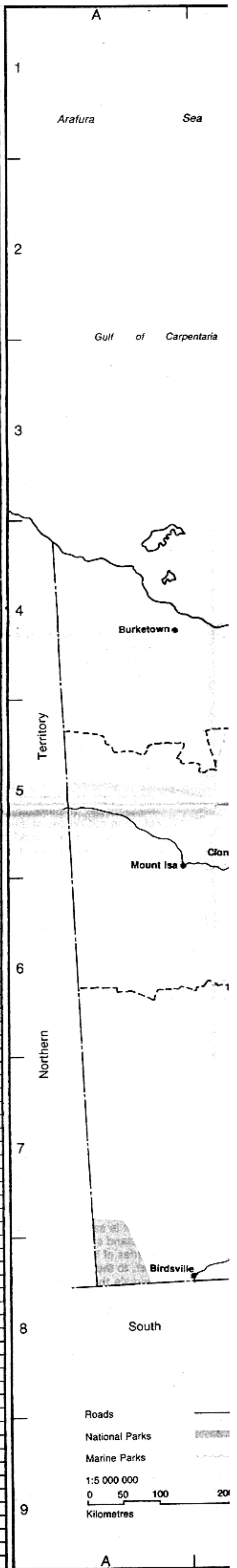
In others, the park has been left undeveloped to provide a more primitive camping experience.

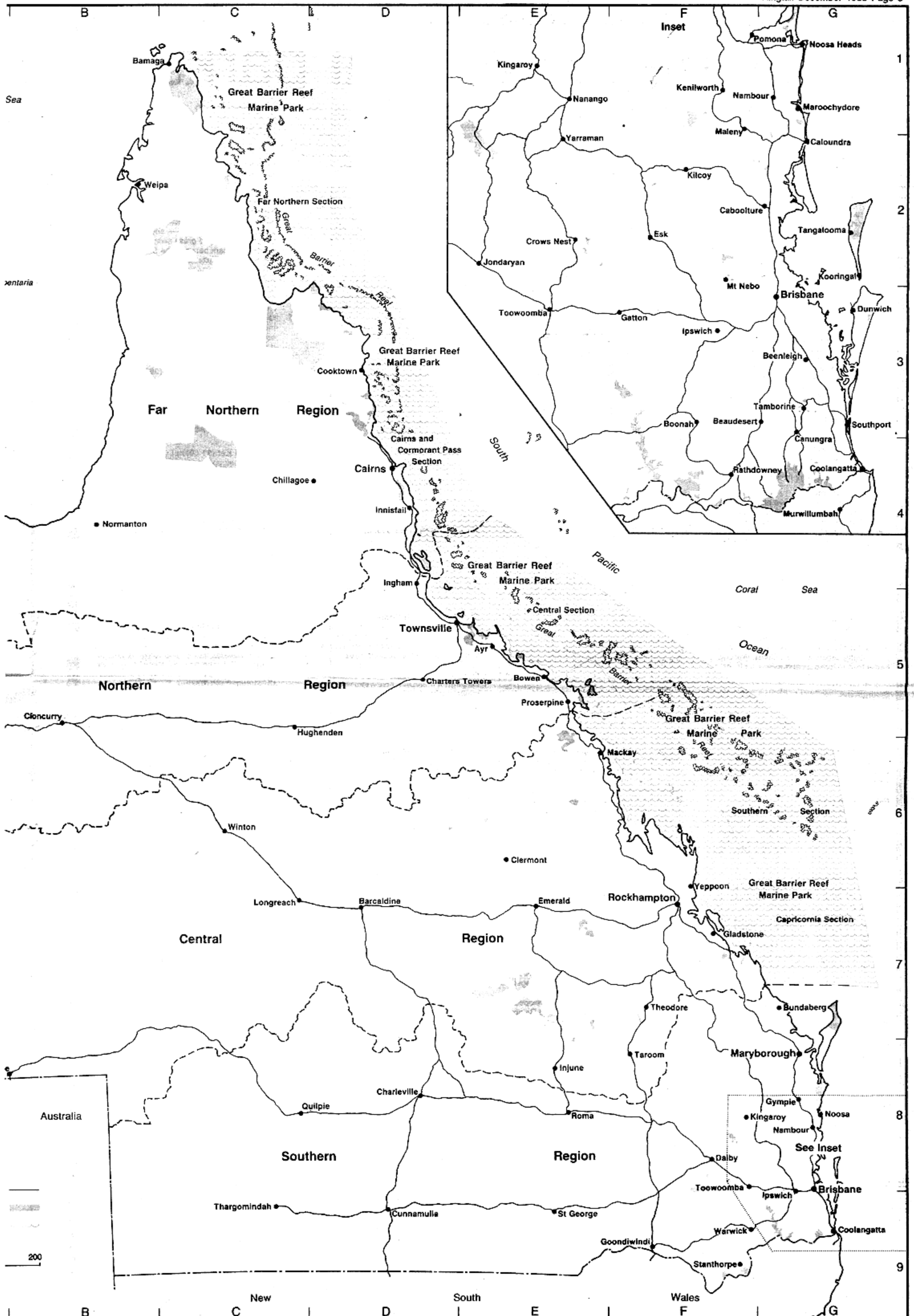
Backpack camping is prohibited within 2km of developed camping grounds, graded tracks and roads.

Park rangers have details of other conditions of the privilege to camp designed to protect the natural environment.

	Map index	Published map	Brochure	Day visitor toilets etc	Water available	Access category	Developed walking track	Ranger staff	Provisions, fuel etc	Accommodation nearby	Developed camping nearby	Campsite without facilities	Bushwalking camping	Booking, information	Notes
Southern Region															
Brisbane Forest Pk (national parks)	F2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Brisbane Forest Pk
Moreton Island	G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Developed campsite Manorina
Blue Lake (Stradbroke Island)	G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Development under way
Tamborine Mountain	G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Moggill
St Helena Island	G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tamborine
Burleigh Head	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Moggill
Springbrook	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Historic area - Restricted access
Natural Arch	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Burleigh
Lamington Binna Burra	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Springbrook
Green Mountains	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natural Arch
Other areas	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Binna Burra
Pine Ridge	G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Green Mountains
Mt Barney	F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Queensland Recreation camp Christmas C
Mt French	F3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Burleigh
Main Range Cunningham's Gap	F3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Boonah
Queen Mary Falls	F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Boonah
Girraween	F9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Main Range
Sundown	F9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Main Range
Lake Broadwater	F8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Girraween
Bunya Mountains	E1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sundown
Crows Nest Falls	E2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rough access to Burrows Waterhole
Ravensbourne	E2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Lake Broadwater
Conondale	F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bunya Mountains
Glasshouse Mountains	G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Toowoomba
Kondalilla	F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Toowoomba
Mapleton Falls	F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Noosa	G1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Cooloola Kinaba (Harry Springs)	G1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Freshwater	G8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Double Island Pt	G8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Great Sandy (Fraser Island)	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Woodgate	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Mon Repos	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Auburn River	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Cania Gorge	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Central Region															
Keppel Group	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Yepoon
Capricornia Heron Is	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Developed campsite Humpy Is
North-West Island	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Lady Musgrave	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Tryon Is	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Other islands	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Capricorn coast	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	No camping. Restricted zones
Eurimbula	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Yepoon
Blackdown Tableland	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Isla Gorge	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Robinson Gorge	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Last 3km 4WD only
Carnarvon Carnarvon Gorge	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Mt Moffatt	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rain closes road
Salvator Rosa	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Carry extra fuel, water
Ka Ka Mundi	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Carry extra fuel, water
Simpson Desert	A8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Carry extra fuel, water
Lark Quarry	C6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Remote area. Contact Q.NPWS first
Cape Hillsborough	E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Eungella Broken River	E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Remainder	E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mackay
Cumberland Gp Brampton Is	F5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Developed camp Smalleys Beach
Other islands	F5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Eungella
Northumberland Islands	F6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Eungella
Northern Region															
Whitsunday general	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mackay
Conway	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Developed camp Goldsmith Is
Molle Group	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mackay
Hehning Is	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Hook Island	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Repulse Group	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Whitsunday Island	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Thomas Is	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Gloucester	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Bowling Green Bay general	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Alligator Creek	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Developed camp Shute Harbour 4 day limit
Magnetic Island	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Developed camp North Molle Is
Townsville Town Common	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Mt Spec	D5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Jourama Falls	D5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Wallaman Falls	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Porcupine Gorge	C5	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Far Northern Region															
Hinchinbrook	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Edmund Kennedy	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Dunk Island	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Bellenden Ker general	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Josephine Falls	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Fishery Falls	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Eubenangee Swamp	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Frankland Islands	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Kurrimine	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Palmerston	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Davies Creek	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Daintree Mossman Gorge	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Other areas	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Cape Tribulation Noah's Beach	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Cape area	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Other areas	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Cedar Bay	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Green Island	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Millstream Falls	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Mt Hypipamee	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Lake Barrine	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Lake Eacham	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Chillagoe-Mungana Caves	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Lizard Island Group	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Lakefield	C3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Iron Range	C2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Archer-Rokeby-Croll Creek	C2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Jardine River	C1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Staaten River	C4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway

C Conventional drive vehicle
U Unsealed road
B Boat
F Flight
W Walking
P Private





Guide to national parks

Malala (1140ha)

This popular park on the D'Aguilar Range 42km north-west of Brisbane is managed as part of the 25,000ha Brisbane Forest Park. The park is ideal for day visits and picnicking, and offers scenic views of the coastal plain and walks through a variety of forest communities. Manorina (with overnight camping), Jolly's Lookout and Boom-bana are other national parks along the Mt Nebo - Mt Glorious road.

Mt Tempest (Moreton Is) (9360ha)

Mt Tempest (285m), reputed to be the highest coastal sand dune in the world, crowns this large island composed almost entirely of sand. Park areas now cover 58 percent of the island and include wind-blown sand, heath, swamp, and forests. A management centre and campgrounds with facilities are being developed. Access is via vehicular ferries, for off-road vehicles, a fast passenger ferry or light aircraft.

Blue Lake (501ha)

This lake is a water table window in a sand dune about 10km east of Dunwich accessible by four-wheel drive vehicle only from the main coast road followed by a short walk. Eucalypt woodland surrounds the lake which is popular for day visits. Access via vehicular ferries from Redland Bay and Cleveland.

St Helena Island (75ha)

An historic area off the Brisbane River mouth with restricted access. Much of the island functioned as a high security prison from 1867 to 1932. Prison labour was used for all activities including building, and some sections remain. Reached by special ferry from Manly.

Tamborine Mountain

On and around this distinctive plateau 70km south of Brisbane are a series of relatively small national and environmental parks preserving some of the mountain's natural features of forest and waterfalls. All are popular with day visitors and most have facilities. Cedar Creek (230ha), Joalah (36ha), The Knoll (Henderson's Knob) (85ha), Witches Falls (131ha), Palm Grove (117ha), McDonald Park (12ha) and Macrozamia Grove (Franklin Park) (7ha) all have their own interesting features.

Burleigh Head (24ha)

This complex of vegetation types including rainforest, open eucalypt forest, tussock grassland and pandanus is a landmark area in the sweep of the highly urbanised Gold Coast. Walking tracks lead to lookouts and pleasant places of retreat.

Springbrook

A series of four parks help comprise a green mountain backdrop to the Gold Coast. Warrie (599ha) offers extensive walks past waterfalls and through forests to lookouts. Gwongorella (534ha) has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wunburra (140ha) is an area of wet eucalypt forest. Mt Cougal (788ha) is an undeveloped area for adventure bushwalking and spectacular views along the border.

Natural Arch (212ha)

This interesting natural formation caused by cascading waters is set in an area of dense rainforest high in the Numinbah Valley. The park is popular for day visits but only the night time visitor sees glow-worms in the cave under the arch.

Lamington (20 200ha)

Rainforest, eucalypt forest and heathland, magnificent views and series of waterfalls are features of this major park some 100km south of Brisbane. Extensive walking tracks and picnic facilities are provided in areas but others are reached only on bushwalking excursions. Access is via Binna Burra in the north-east, Green Mountains — O'Reilly's in the north-west, and several roads and tracks in the west and south.

Mt French (63ha)

This 468m peak near Boonah has a road to the top to picnic areas, walking tracks and lookouts. Several rock faces are used to learn and test climbing techniques.

Mt Barney (11 400ha)

This landmark double peak (1360m) with nearby Mt Lindesay (1191m) and Mt Maroon (965m) are undeveloped areas of eucalypts and rainforest among a variety of natural features exciting bushwalkers and climbers. Reach the area via Rathdowney, 100km south of Brisbane.

Queen Mary Falls (78ha)

This waterfall in tall open eucalypt woodland with rainforest gullies is not large but is a pleasant spot for family picnics 10km east of Killarney.

Cunningham's Gap

Part of the 10,500ha Main Range National Park with Mt Mitchell and Mt Cordeaux forming the sides of the gap through which runs the busy Cunningham Highway. Walking tracks pass through eucalypt forest and rainforest and there are several picnic areas and lookouts. Popular for day visits from Brisbane, Ipswich and Warwick with overnight camping.

Conondale (2126ha)

This two-part park separated by state forest west of Conondale township preserves wet eucalypt forest and rainforest and associated fauna.

Girraween (11 400ha)

Massive granite tors and outcrops tower over a diverse and often dense vegetation of eucalypts, flowering shrubs and herbs in this park 30km south of Stanthorpe. Camping facilities allow for long days walking to see birds and wildflowers in season, and swimming in creeks and holes in summer. At elevations about 1000m, temperatures are often much lower than expected. Bald Rock National Park in New South Wales adjoins.

Sundown (6680ha)

Rugged gorges leading to the Severn River are a feature of this park reached via Stanthorpe or via Ballandean. Dense forests of cypress pine and eucalypts cover hill slopes. Facilities at campsites are being extended as the park's popularity grows.

Glasshouse Mountains

Remnant volcanic plugs of rhyolite and trachyte with forest and heath vegetation where soil has developed. Accessible from the Bruce Highway 70km north of Brisbane. Mt Coonoowrin (Crookneck) (113ha) at 523m is for climbers. Mt Beerwah (245ha) 556m, Mt Tibrogargan (291ha) 393m and Mt Ngungun (49ha) 236m are suitable for bushwalkers and families taking care.

Kondalilla (75ha)

A waterfall dropping more than 100m is a feature of this rainforest park off the Maleny-Mapleton road. Tracks lead from a popular picnic area to the top and bottom of the falls and a swimming hole.

Mapleton Falls (26ha)

Scenic views, the falls and walks through rainforest and eucalypt forest make this another popular picnic spot 24km west of Nambour just off the Mapleton-Kenilworth road.

Ravensbourne (100ha)

This park off the Hampton-Esk road north-east of Toowoomba preserves a remnant of the wet sclerophyll and rainforest vegetation which once covered the surrounding countryside. Ideal for a picnic and a walk.

Crows Nest Falls (949ha)

A two-part park north and south of Perseverence Creek Dam east of Crows Nest. The waterfall in the north tumbles into a steep granite gorge with mixed vegetation. A picnic area and swimming holes make the park ideal for day trips.

Bunya Mountains (11 700ha)

An expanse of coniferous rainforest and grassy balds on the Great Dividing Range crest between Dalby and Kingaroy. Two developed campgrounds and a network of tracks make this a popular area to visit through winter nights at about 1000m elevation can be cold. Road access from Kingaroy, Maidenwell and Jondaryan.

Noosa (382ha)

One of the most popular parks offering coastal scenery with mixed communities including dune vegetation, heath and rainforest growing on sand. Walking tracks and picnic areas. Adjacent to Noosa Heads township.

Cooloolo (39 400ha)

A vast sandy area encompassing a range of vegetation types from heathland to rainforest. Ocean beaches, freshwater lakes and coloured sands add to the variety. Access is by boat from Boreen Point, four-wheel drive vehicle on Tewantin ferry, by a special road for conventional vehicles to the Freshwater camp, and by four-wheel drive to the Double Island Point camp.

Great Sandy (Fraser Is) (52 400ha)

The park preserves most of the northern end of the largest sand island in the world. Included are eucalypt woodland, heath and swamp vegetation which should be seen in conjunction with state forest reserves to the south. Two developed campsites. Access from Urangan and Rainbow Beach and by light aircraft.

Woodgate (5498ha)

Pleasant beach scenery backed by a series of sand dunes and vegetation types make this park attractive for weekend visits and holidays. Wallum heath provides wildflower displays in season. Access via Goodwood.

Yeppoon area

Double Head and Bluff Point (107ha) preserves a range of coastal vegetation types and offers coastal scenery for day picnickers 8km south of Yeppoon.

North Keppel Island (580ha)

Most popular of a group of continental island parks about 25km off Yeppoon. Open eucalypt forest with some pandanus along the coast with tussock grassland on exposed windward sides. Popular for fishing and camping holidays. Launch service from Rosslyn Bay.

Heron Island (Capricorn Group) (12ha)

Greater part of this coral cay is national park with total protection for animal and plant life marine and terrestrial. Rookery for turtles and nesting area for seabirds. Access by helicopter or boat to the tourist resort and research station. No camping.

North-West Island (Capricorn Group) (94ha)

Typical coral cay with pisonia, pandanus and casuarina vegetation about 75km north-east of Gladstone. Seabird nesting site and turtle rookery. Popular camping spot for self-sufficient groups. Minimum facilities. Reached by charter boat from Gladstone or Rosslyn Bay.

Lady Musgrave Island (Bunker Group) (20ha)

True coral cay with a large surrounding reef 115km east of Gladstone. Popular safe anchorage with camping except bird nesting season 1 October to 28 February. Ideal for diving and snorkeling. Access by charter boat from Bundaberg or Gladstone.

Carnarvon (217 000ha)

A combination of four areas, Carnarvon Gorge, Mt Moffatt, Salvator Rosa and Ka Ka Mundi, in the central highlands sandstone belt. Features include a variety of vegetation, spectacular escarpments and gorges, and relics of Aboriginal culture. Resort near the Gorge. Self-contained groups may explore extensive areas rarely visited by man.

Blackdown Tableland (23 800ha)

Sandstone plateau at the junction of three ranges reached by road off the Capricorn Highway near Dingo. This park with waterfalls, a variety of vegetation and sandstone cliffs is run in conjunction with the Forestry Department. Popular camping and picnic spot distinctly cooler than the surrounding plains.

Isla Gorge (4927ha)

This park preserves a deeply dissected sandstone range vegetated with eucalypts and wildflowers with heavy stands of softwood scrub and some brigalow on the lower flats. Suitable for self-contained bushwalking groups. By the Taroom-Theodore road.

Simpson Desert (555 000ha)

The State's largest national park west of Birdsville complementary to an even larger conservation park in South Australia. Preserves dunefields and spinifex open-hummock grassland with some shrubs and a distinctive wildlife habitat. Suitable for the well-equipped, careful and adventurous.

Cape Hillsborough (816ha)

Coastal park of hoop pine rainforest and open eucalypt forest with fringing mangrove areas. Popular for nature study and recreation 45km from Mackay via the Seaforth road.

Eungella (49 610ha)

Large area of tropical rainforest with some grassy eucalypt woodland west of Mackay. Most is inaccessible except to experienced bushwalkers. Tracks at Broken River pass through rainforest and lead to points of interest. Ideal for day picnics and limited camping.

Brampton Island (464ha)

One of a group of scattered islands at the southern end of the Whitsunday-Cumberland chain. Tracks lead to viewpoints for densely vegetated islands nearby and fringing coral reefs. Tourist resort accommodation. Access by launch or air from Mackay.

Conway (23 800ha)

This park of tall lowland rainforest, tall eucalypt forest and coastal scenery forms the mainland edge of Whitsunday Passage. Walking tracks are limited to the northern end around the camping area on the Airlie Beach-Shute Harbour road.

Whitsunday Passage Islands

A large group of continental islands some of which are developed extensively for tourist activities. Fringing reefs, rocky outcrops and rainforest make many difficult even for bushwalkers. Whitsunday (10,930ha) is by far the largest. North Molle (259ha) and Hook (5180 ha) are also popular. Access is by launch from Shute Harbour and the resorts of Lindeman, Long and South Molle Islands, and by air.

Bowling Green Bay (Mt Elliot) (55 300ha)

Area of extensive lowlands of relatively low rainfall. The upper slopes of Mt Elliot include the southern limit of the tropical rainforest belt. Reach the Alligator Creek camping and picnic area from the Bruce Highway 25km south of Townsville.

Magnetic Island (2533ha)

A major part of this continental island off Townsville is national park. It features boulder strewn hillsides with hoop pine and eucalypt forest with 22km of walking track. Habitat for koalas. No camping. Regular ferry service.

Crystal Creek — Mt Spec (7224ha)

This park along part of the Paluma Range near Townsville includes rainforest and eucalypt forest. Picnic areas and walking tracks are reached from the Bruce Highway.

Jourama Falls (1070ha)

Series of cascades over salmon coloured granite amid lush greenery with eucalypt forest surrounds. Popular picnic area off the Bruce Highway 35km south of Ingham.

Wallaman Falls (602ha)

One of a number of parks featuring gorge scenery and falls on the Herbert River and its tributaries inland from Ingham. Wallaman (278m) is the largest single drop waterfall in Australia. Popular camping and picnic area.

Dunk Island (730ha)

Most of this island named by Captain Cook is national park. The rest is a holiday resort where an attempt is made to preserve the rainforest and open forest immortalised by author E. J. Banfield. Access by launch from Clump Point, via Tully, and by air. Dunk and nearby island national parks are suitable for day visits.

Edmund Kennedy (Cardwell) (6200ha)

Explorer Edmund Kennedy traversed this area on his ill-fated 1848 expedition. Mangroves, dense rainforest, tea-tree — sedge associations, fan palm and sword grass swamps make up an outstanding park between the Bruce Highway and the coast. Suitable for picnics and camping.

Hinchinbrook Island (39 350ha)

Largest of the island national parks separated from the mainland by a drowned river valley. Rugged rocky mountains, waterfalls, beaches, rainforest, mangroves and tall eucalypt forest make this a valuable part of the national park estate. Launches travel from Cardwell and Lucinda Point.

Mt Hypipamee (The Crater) (364ha)

Geological curiosity similar to a volcanic crater and while solidified volcanic ash is present, the sides are of granite, a rock not directly associated with eruptive volcanic activity. Rainforest and eucalypt forest too. By the Kennedy Highway between Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Bellenden Ker (31 000ha)

Undeveloped park covering the eastern slopes of the Bellenden Ker Range and including Queensland's highest mountain, Mt Bartle Frere (1657m). Numerous waterfalls and streams flow through dense upland rainforest, the habitat of many mammals, including the tree kangaroo, birds and reptiles endemic to Queensland. Josephine Falls in the south is a popular day picnic spot reached from the Bruce Highway south of Miriwinini.

Palmerston (2556ha)

Walking tracks from the Palmerston Highway between Innisfail and Ravenshoe lead to many waterfalls set in luxuriant rainforest on the Johnstone River. Popular for picnics.

Davies Creek (466ha)

This park preserves an area of eucalypt forest growing on granite soils. The creek tumbles over a 100m waterfall into a deep valley. Wildflowers in spring. Reached from the Kennedy Highway.

Millstream Falls (372ha)

An open eucalypt area crossed by a bottlebrush bordered stream and featuring one of the widest falls in Australia (65m). A small camping area nearby. Reached 1km off the Ravenshoe-Mt Garnet road.

Lake Eacham (490 ha)

This is a maar, a lake in the cone of an extinct volcano, surrounded by rainforest in which might be seen the musk rat kangaroo, carpet python, water dragon and Ulysses blue butterfly. For picnics, swimming and walking. Near Yungaburra.

Lake Barrine (491ha)

Another crater lake just off the Gillies Highway 6km from Lake Eacham. A 5km track circles the lake giving excellent opportunities for nature study in the rainforest.

Barron Gorge (2784ha)

River bed of the Barron River drops 260m into the rainforest covered gorge seen by travelling on the Cairns-Kuranda railway which winds up the gorge. Most water is held for irrigation or diverted for power generation before the falls.

Chillagoe-Mungana Caves

A series of reserves for limestone caves, some of considerable size. Regular guided walks are offered through three, Royal Arch, Tower of London and Donna, and Ryan Imperial. Donna Cave is lit to highlight cave decorations. Reached by road from Mareeba.

Green Island (7ha)

Most of this coral cay and surrounding reef is national park with total protection of all features. A walking track passes through varied vegetation. Launches make regular trips from Cairns. Overnight accommodation is available.

Daintree (56 450ha)

Extensive undeveloped national park drained by many tributaries of the Daintree River. Variety of vegetation types but broad areas of tropical rainforest. For the self-sufficient bushwalker out of Mossman or Daintree.

Cape Tribulation (17 100ha)

A vehicle ferry at the Daintree River crossing provides access to this important area of coastal rainforest. Camping areas at Noah's Beach and at Cape Tribulation are popular. The road ends at the Cape.

Lizard Island (1012ha)

This continental island almost surrounded by fringing reefs is difficult of access some 120km north-north-east of Cooktown. An airstrip is used to service a tourist resort and a research station. A walking track leads to the peak where Captain Cook stood to seek a passage through the outer Barrier Reef. An unusually large variety of plant and animal species.

Interest in koalas high

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service has been host to a wide range of Japanese in recent months. Officers, particularly in south-eastern Queensland, have guided and answered dignitaries on many aspects of koalas in Australia.

Guests have included Dr Shigeharu Asakura, Director of Ueno Zoo in Tokyo. Mr Kaneaki Uchiyama, Deputy Director, Agricultural and Forestry Department, Saitama Prefectural Government, Dr Takakiyo Terashita, Professor of Forest Protection and Forest Pathology, Kagoshima University, Mr Hiroto Kido, Editor of Science Magazine 'Cosmo', Mrs Hamako Watanabe, a Director for International Relations, Office of the Mayor of the City of Yokohama, Mr Toshiaki Ninomiya, Director of the Osaka

Parks Bureau, Mr Saburo Ishikawa, Director of the Secretariat, Saitama Prefectural Government, Mr Matahiro Hikada, Deputy Mayor of Kagoshima, and Mr J. R. Breaden, Queensland Government Commissioner in Japan.

Interest in obtaining koalas in Japan is overwhelming. Nine major cities are making extensive preparations to obtain animals (now available overseas also at San Diego).

The Queensland Government is anxious to maximize the return to Queensland (the home of the koala) and to Australian nature conservation caused by the interest.

The project poses no insurmountable technical problems and Cabinet has asked the Service to prepare detailed plans and recommendations. Dr Hugh Lavery, Assistant Director, is to be responsible for this special project.



A new orchid species for Australia was found in Cape York recently.

The orchid was found by Dr Phillip Cribb, a world expert on orchids from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The trip was a joint Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service — Australian Orchid Foundation exercise.

Dr P. S. (Bill) Lavarack from Q.NPWS who was on the trip and who will be working on the new orchid said that it was a Habenaria species.

It may be either an orchid species found in New Guinea but not previously recorded in Australia or it may be a new species.

Orchid find in C York

The orchid, a terrestrial species growing to about 60cm, was found in riverine forest, fringing Brown Creek, west of Tozer's Gap near Iron Range National Park.

Dr Lavarack said that it was likely that the orchid would also be found in the national park.

Gazettals

Estate is growing

Extensions to national parks north and south Queensland are among the Government Gazette notices involving the Service in the last quarter.

Land totalling 41,000 ha was added to Rokeby-Croll Creek National Park near Coen, land not available when the park was declared.

A long finger of land of 2908 ha was added to the north-western side of Isla Gorge National Park between Taroom and Theodore.

Rainforest land considered by most people to be parkland was added to Joalah National Park,

Tamborine, in the Gazette of 24 September.

Two new environmental parks were gazetted, one of 19 ha on the Mary River near Maryborough, and another of almost 65 ha on Native Dog Creek, Carbrook.

This month, gazettals have detailed the open season for eight species of kangaroos and wallabies for 1984, and increased royalties and fees.

The open season is changed only slightly in boundaries from the 1983 season.

The rises of about 12 percent

were generally in accord with inflation.

A permit to keep fauna not for public exhibition rises to \$12.

Royalties rise from a minimum \$3 to \$5 with a peak of \$675 for the rare paradise and golden-winged or golden-shouldered parrots.

A number of lorikeets, pigeons and parrots have been added to the list with minimum royalties of \$20.

Details of all the new fees and royalties are available from Q.NPWS offices.

Junior Ranger corner

Animal puzzle

Hello children,

I imagine you are all either looking forward to Christmas and the holidays or perhaps if you don't pick this up until 1984 looking forward to school and remembering the holidays. I hope I saw some of you on the parks over the holidays.

A reminder about booking for Tamborine Junior Rangers (ages 6-10) at The Knoll National Park over Christmas holidays. Please ring Ranger Frances on (07) 224 6642 or Ranger Liz on (07) 202 7000.

We have a lot of sayings that use animals names. See if you can fill in the correct animals in the following sayings:—

- 1 More fun than a barrel of
- 2 Done like a dinner.
- 3 step.
- 4 A in hand is worth two in the bush.
- 5 Raining and
- 6 Snug as a in a rug.
- 7 o' nine-tails.
- 8 Open a can of
- 9 of approval.
- 10 in sheep's clothing.
- 11 Blind as a
- 12 Happy as a
- 13 A fine kettle of
- 14 headed.
- 15 hug.
- 16 sense.
- 17 Let the out of the bag.
- 18 Crying tears.

- 19 song.
- 20 Swim like a
- 21 In the house.
- 22 A with a sore head.
- 23 Prickly as a
- 24 bumps.
- 25 Flat out as a drinking.

National Parks has had several interesting bird visitors lately.

One was a female magpie. There are a number of magpies and butcher birds which come to my yard every morning for a snack of old bread and suet. One morning I saw one lying in the yard next door. I thought it was dead.

I imagined the puppy which lived there (he is gone now as he started killing chickens) had caught and killed it. So I picked it up to dispose of it. Imagine my surprise when I picked it up and found it still alive if not well.

It was wet through from the dew and had lost feathers along its shoulders (really elbows) and back to the puppy. I took her (by this time I could see by the markings it was a female) into the house and wrapped her in old dry towels and put her in the sun.

At work I put Mrs Magie and the box into a cupboard — in case she got out. At morning tea we gave some sugar water.

She was now so well she was out of the box and hopping

around the cupboard. At night we wrapped her up again, but her in the box and closed the lid and off we went on the train.

The next morning I opened the door and off she flew, recovered from her experience. Had I not rescued her she would have most probably died. I might add that none of my 6-12 magpies have ever attacked me or the people next door.

Our second bird visitor was a scaly-breasted lorikeet, borrowed from Currumbin, for photographic purposes. It had been hand reared. It arrived in a cage and sat happily in it behind Damian as long as he sat at his desk.

When he left, which was often as he is like a jack-in-box, it screamed its head off until someone came and let it out.

They finally got her picture taken and went back to Currumbin the next day.

Do any of you have any interesting animal stories? Ranger Frances

Answers: 1 monkeys; 2 dogs; 3 gooses; 4 bird; 5 cats and dogs; 6 bug; 7 cat; 8 works; 9 seal; 10 wolf; 11 bat; 12 clam; 13 fish; 14 pig; 15 bear; 16 horse; 17 cat; 18 crocodile; 19 swan; 20 fish; 21 dog; 22 bear; 23 hedgehog or porcupine; 24 goose; 25 lizard.

Three appointments



Mr McEvoy

Three positions in the Service's senior management team have been filled.

They are an essential part of the Service re-organisation under way and which will come into effect during 1984.

Mr Jim McEvoy,

Dr Hynes

formerly Service director of research and planning and recently acting director management and operations, is the new director of field operations.

Dr Ross Hynes, of the Queensland Institute of Technology, biology

Mr Blake

and environmental science department, takes up the position of director of central services on 3 January.

Mr Paul Blake leaves the Queensland Transport Department to become director of organisational services on 19 December.

Publications

Salty taste to report

The Service's Annual Report for 1982-83 and the calendar for 1984 have been the outstanding publications since the last issue.

The report was presented to Parliament by the National Parks Minister, Mr McKechnie, on 29 November.

This report features Marine Parks and answers many of the questions put regularly to Service officers as to the hows and whyfords of the Great Barrier Reef.

An account of the calendar's production appears in this newspaper.

A poster featuring some of Queensland's unusual fungi was the major color production of the quarter.

Expert help was sought from outside of the Service for details of the little known subject.

The Gold Coast lowlands park information brochure was launched at the Gold Coast.

The three-color brochure with a drawing of rainbow lorikeets on the cover was produced in co-operation with the Gold Coast City Council.

The drawing of large coral trout with a tag draws attention to a poster detailing fish tagging in the Capricornia section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

Information sheets on Moreton Island and on turtle watching were reprinted in time for distribution for the Christmas holiday period.

Orientation guides printed cover Bunya Mountains, Maiala, Townsville Town Common and Green Island.

A display for the Service's Maryborough office was completed.



**QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE**

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Green Mountains
via Canungra, Qld 4275
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Mt Glorious
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Mt Nebo, Qld, 4520
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Springbrook
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Hermitage Research Station
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Blackdown Tableland
via Dingo, Qld 4702

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Carnarvon Gorge
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Mt Moffatt
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Yeppoon, Qld 4703
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Miriam Vale, Qld 4677

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Mon Repos Beach
Bargara, Qld 4670

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Ingham District Office
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Ringtail



**QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE**



The picture to delight every
true lover of Nature — a
yellow-billed spoonbill and
its chicks in the nest near
Ayr in north Queensland.
Honorary Protector Graham
Cumming tells how he took
the picture on Page 2.