



Moreton centre start

Moreton Island is becoming a major centre for Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service activity with work on a \$250,000 park headquarters complex under way.

This follows a substantial increase in the size of Mt Tempest National Park earlier this year and a special \$395,000 allocation in the State Budget.

A series of projects including five campsites are either started or planned to cope with a rapid rise in the number of visitors to the island.

An estimated 8000 people were on Moreton last Easter for example with no fewer than 600 boats on or just off the Bay shore on one day.

Q.NPWS developments are in line with Cook Report recommendations that 97 percent of the island should become national park.

The Mining Warden's recommendation recently that applications to mine certain areas be rejected on economic grounds in no way alters the Service proposals.

The National Parks Minister, Mr Tony Elliott, visited the island with the Welfare Services Minister, Mr Terry White, whose Redcliffe electorate includes Moreton.

They were shown the site and plans for the headquarters near Middle Road, north of Tangalooma, by Service and Works Department officers.

The centre includes two barracks buildings, a workshop, a fuel store and generator shed with diesel generator, water supply, septic and telephone.

The cost includes a factor to allow for the difficulties of bringing supplies and labour from the mainland.

The buildings have been designed by Works Department architects as part of a series of standards for national parks buildings in the State.

Mr Elliott said the Works Department had set a range of architectural and engineering standards and this is

believed to be the first time in Australia that such a high standard of design had been undertaken for a National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Not only would the headquarters be an efficient workplace but a pleasant spot for staff to live.

The timber framed barracks buildings faced with weatherboards would be sturdy yet open enough to catch bay breezes. Walls would be lined, sliding windows and louvres screened and floor covered with sheet vinyl with mosaic tile floors in toilet and laundry areas.

A contract for \$223,000 for the buildings has been let to Donnelly Constructions of Brisbane.

Five officers will be working regularly out of the headquarters with specialist staff back-up from the mainland.

Already they are mobile under Moreton Bay ranger Mr Peter Slaughter and island ranger Mr Vic Bushing using a four-wheel drive vehicle and two special sand tricycles.

Visitors to the ocean beach now have the benefit of bush toilets and water supplies at the Eager's Creek and Blue Lagoon campsites.

Such facilities will be built at campsites near the Wrecks and north of Middle Road on the west coast, with an overnight campsite near Kooringal in the south.

Distinctive signposts are going up progressively around the island where driving on rough tracks has often been a bit of a guess in the past.

An updated Q.NPWS visitor information sheet with map should be available shortly.

Footnote: This is the time of the year to be looking out for whales off the Moreton coast.



Ranger Vic Bushing (left) shows the National Parks Minister, Mr Elliott, and the Welfare Services Minister, Mr White, the site of the Moreton Island ranger centre. At right is Moreton Bay ranger Peter Slaughter.

\$1m for park projects

Major national park projects are being undertaken as part of the State Government wage pause funding.

Under a \$1 million allocation to Q.NPWS, tenders have been called for some jobs, contracts have been let and other jobs are in the advance planning stage.

A barracks, house and workshop-office costing \$200,000 is being

built at Blackdown National Park south-east of Blackwater.

Ranger accommodation costing \$140,000 is being built at Edmund Kennedy National Park about 4km from Cardwell.

Tenders have been called for a new ranger's residence at Girraween National Park south of Stanthorpe, expected to cost \$69,000.

Roadworks to the top lookout in the Mt Moffatt section of Carnarvon National Park have been completed in another project in the labour intensive scheme.

More staff

Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service is about to receive a substantial injection of staff.

This is certain to be reflected in many areas of the Service in the coming financial year.

State Cabinet has approved 63 new Public Service Board positions, an unprecedented 37 percent increase in positions from 171 to 234.

They cover graduate, ranger and clerical classifications.

Many of the positions will be filled by people in Service employ.

A case has been put to Treasury also for a substantial increase in wage staff.

Vacancies should be advertised in the near future.

Your new newspaper

This is the first edition of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service newspaper.

Quarterly publication is planned for regular up-to-date information in the cause of nature conservation in the State.

The name comes from part of the Service symbol — the Herbert River ring-tailed possum (*Pseudocheirus herbertensis*) — Herbie for short to Service staff.

The Herbert River ring-tail is restricted to Queensland inhabiting the tropical upland rain-forests between the Herbert River gorge behind Ingham and Cooktown.

Its habitat is quite restricted and therefore Herbie is not seen generally.

Even then it is scarcely visible in the high branches of trees where it moves slowly and dextrously along the thinnest of branches from one tree to another.

The possum's markings are distinctive — rich umber brown with white underbelly and tail tip. Markings vary widely and no two are the same.

It is quite shy and usually seen at night by torchlight.

Because this possum is dependent for its survival on the careful conservation of its environment, it is an appropriate symbol for the Service.



Mr Elliott

Message from the Minister

The National Parks and Wildlife Service is one of the most important cogs in the Queensland Government public relations wheel.

Through the Service Government has an ideal forum to promote its many initiatives and public program.

It is important that the public know what the Service is about, and likewise for the Service to appreciate the views of the community.

With that in mind, I congratulate the Service for producing Ringtail. Ringtail will keep the public informed on wide-ranging national parks matters, and will educate the public on the importance of nature conservation.

I see an added value in that it will help promote our national parks as tourist attractions.

Parks are for the people, and through the widespread circulation of Ringtail, our magnificent estate will become better known.

Unlike national parks brochures which cater for a particular audience, Ringtail will aim at a large cross section of visitors to the parks and the Great Barrier Reef.

I wish it every success, and I hope you too will look forward to each quarterly issue.

J. A. Elliott
Minister for Tourism, National Parks, Sport and The Arts

Exchange of ideas in northern shires

Many query parks policy

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, several shire councils and a dozen organisations in north Queensland now have a better appreciation of each others' views.

This follows a workshop in the Cardwell Shire Council chamber, Tully, on May 12.

The workshop was called by the Tourism and National Parks Minister, Mr Tony Elliott.

The shires and Hinchinbrook MLC, Mr Ted Row, had pointed out the shires had special problems where more than 60 percent of their areas were state forest, national park or other reserve from which no rates were received.

A major tourist development proposal for Kennedy Reserve, national park proposals for the Hull River, and a primitive area proposal for Hinchinbrook Island troubled the shires and organisations.

As Mr Elliott inspected Wallaman Falls National Park and other areas before the workshop, the Kennedy Reserve proposal was put in doubt with the company going into receivership.

In two hours, 18 people made submissions or observations about a variety of topics in relation to tourism and national parks ranging from a radio repeater station site to consultation about insecticide drift over rainforest area.

The speakers were headed by the Q.NPWS Deputy Director (Technical) Mr Clive Price and the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation general manager Mr Pat King who outlined the benefits of co-operation involving national parks and tourism in general.

The shire views were put by Cr Tip Byrne (Cardwell) and Cr John Andrews (Hinchinbrook).

Groups represented included the Wildlife Preservation Society, Australian Volunteer Coast Guard, National Sportfishing Association, commercial boating interests, South Mission-Wongaling Beaches Progress Association, Local Government Association, Queensland Commercial Fisherman's Organisation, and Cardwell Chamber of Commerce.

Some 40 questions were posed for the Service, some rather general and others detailed.

Common problems appeared to include a misunderstanding of the term 'primitive area' (it's defined in the National Parks and Wildlife Act), difficulties with the pre-booking system of the Service Camping Guide by southern tourists (where there is a site vacancy they may camp), and how might fishermen know when they are fishing illegally in the park (boundary markers or buoys might be useful).

The Service was criticised in a score of ways including the need for finance for access to national parks, and the lack of a Service presence and of sufficient literature.

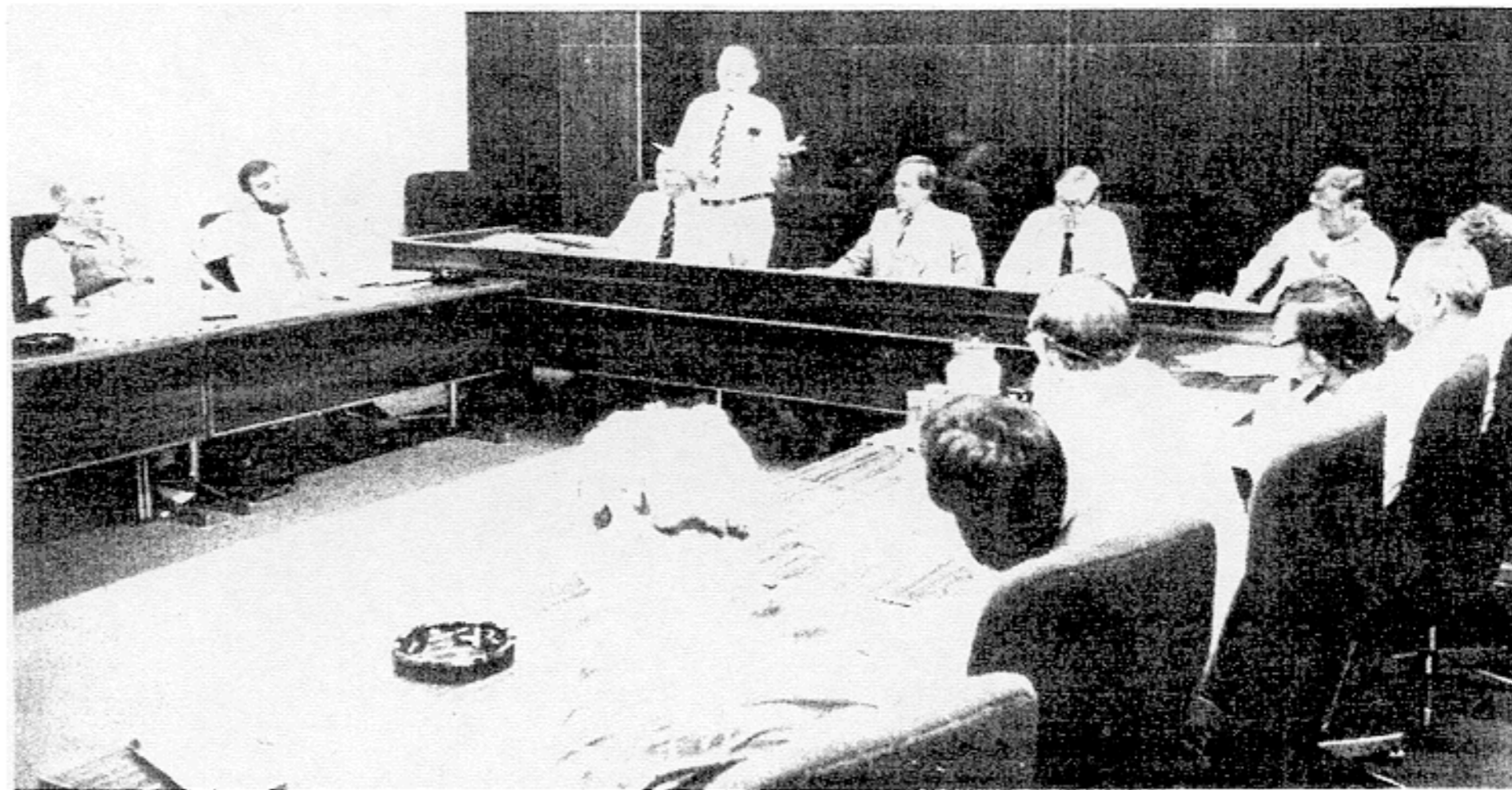
Notes were kept of the questions, criticism and about 40 general comments for Service attention where applicable.

In summarising the workshop, Mr Elliott reminded all of the importance of conservation in relation to tourism, that the north Queensland area was unique, and how people wanted the lay-back style that was the north.

The combination was a very saleable commodity and the Service and QTTC had a committee working to that end.

Mr Elliott said the ability of people visiting national parks to generate much money in an area should not be underestimated.

He told the workshop an information centre would be built at Cardwell in the 1983-84 year, staffed by the Q.NPWS and backed by the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation with brochures and information.



Tully workshop being addressed by the Q.NPWS Deputy Director (Technical) Mr Clive Price. Also at the top table were (from left) Mr Pat King, Mr Elliott, Mr Row and Cr. Byrne.



Rain and mist did not deter the Tourism Minister, Mr Elliott, (centre) and his party from inspecting the remains of the Dalrymple bullock track along the Seaview Range from Wallaman Falls during his north Queensland visit. A proposal was put to open for tourists part of the track which was used to carry goods between Cardwell and the Valley of Lagoons at the head of the Burdekin River.

Season for ducks halved

Unseasonal heavy rain across much of the State in April-May was lovely weather for ducks.

Now some revenge for those lost weekends is being taken out on the ducks.

A duck shooting season has been declared from 2 July to 13 August — six weeks instead of the usual 12.

The bag limit is six a day, also half the normal number.

Six species may be shot — woodies, blacks, grey teal, grass whistlers, water whistlers and white-eyed — provided a \$10 permit is obtained from Q.NPWS offices and where an owner's permission must be given before entering any land.

In considering a season, wildlife officers believed

the short season with a limited bag would have little effect on duck numbers generally.

Stubble and brown quail may be shot in fauna districts 1, 2 and 4 up to 27 August.

The maximum number which can be taken by any one person in 24 hours is 12.

A condition of the necessary open season fauna permit is to advise the Service of the number and species taken within one month of the season closing.

Unless shooters provide the details this year, open seasons for quail might not be declared in future.

Sudden change for Nature

A trigger has been sprung in inland Queensland. There has been an 'explosion' without a gun and the echoes will continue through the countryside for years.

Heavy April-May rain over much of the State with devastating flooding in the south-west has been followed by an amazing burst of biological activity.

'Devastated' is not the word from Nature's view as such rain is the key to a new phase in the cycle of life in the often dry region.

From drought to flood, dust to pasture and brown to green the biological clock of the inland has been rewound and ticks on.

Already vast changes have occurred. Once isolated waterholes have been linked by flood surges into long ribbons of life.

Previously parched bare earth is being transformed into golf course green as tiny shoots force through the sodden soil crust.

Wildflowers will soon put color into the enormous 'carpet'.

The change has come for wildlife too.

Birds are preparing to nest following a sudden abundance of food.

Birds of prey are lining nests of bygone years with fresh green branches.

Fairy martins are rebuilding their intricate tunnel-like mud nests.

Rain jolts West to life

Egrets, ibis, herons and other waterbirds are starting to congregate in their favored floodbound haunts in a raucous frenzy of breeding.

Pelicans and swans will share available nesting space on newly-created islands while pardalotes will be busy excavating earth banks.

Kangaroos, previously locked in mobs about available water, have dispersed. Pouches empty for months now cocoon tiny naked pink joeys.

In places, the ground is littered with small cylindrical piles of earth left by burrowing frogs emerging from enforced hibernation to breed, replenish their life-giving sacs then re-enter their subterranean world.

Insects join in the act of life. Sandflies and mosquitoes appear in myriads to annoy man and beast.

The most extraordinary post-rain natural behavior is now possible. The plague or long-haired rat will decide whether conditions are right to plague.

If they are, these ravenous creatures will start virtual non-stop breeding until the weight of numbers drive them from normal river haunts to the surrounding countryside.

Distinct paths appear linking new burrows. Clumps of grass topple and die as roots are devoured from beneath.

Man fights a major battle to protect stores and produce.

Even more interesting is the new way wildlife capitalises on this virtual banquet.

Raptors such as the elegant letter-winged kite and the square-tailed kite arrive to gorge on the hordes.

What they miss the snakes such as the recently identified fierce snake or western taipan consume particularly when there is enough warmth in the sun.

They too capitalise on the abundance and breed rapidly often resulting in land holders' complaints of 'plagues' of snakes.

When night falls, the owls take over.

The rain has gone. Flood levels have fallen. Dry cold winds and frosts will follow.

Without rain, the cycle will go on and the land again will revert to its dry brown.

Such is life.

Damian McGreevy

Reef fish bans

Fishing has been banned on and around two reefs off the central Queensland coast.

Marine scientists hope to prove the bans can improve fish numbers and quality substantially.

The test areas are North Reef about 115km north-east of Gladstone and Boulton Reef, about the same distance east of Gladstone.

The protected area extends 1km to sea from the reef edge.

While Boulton is closed for two years, and North Reef for three, regular surveys by Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service marine parks and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority staffs will monitor fish populations.

The only exception to the taking of any living resources on the reefs will be that mackerel may be trolled between 1 May and 31 August each year.

Little research has been done on the management of coral reef fisheries though there is some evidence from Pacific areas that closures lead to increased stocks and yields.

GBRMPA staff surveyed coral trout as an index of fish stocks at 20 reefs in the Capricornia section in 1979-80.

Areas of Heron reef closed to fishing since 1974 had more and larger coral trout than in any other parts of Capricornia.

Most other reefs including Boulton and North were found to support low numbers of relatively small sized trout.

Closing two reefs as replenishment areas has never been tried but the principle of rotational closing has been supported strongly by the fishing industry.

'Dream' all for science

Imagine being asked to join a Barrier Reef trip when the only work you have to do is catch fish.

The thought is enough to set any fisherman day-dreaming.

But such a dream has been reality recently when experienced local anglers have joined the fish tagging program in the Capricornia section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The purpose of tagging is to determine the movements of reef fish in the region, an important management function.

So far, more than 5000 reef fish have been tagged in the joint program of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

On the latest trip to the Capricorn and Bunker groups in May, more than 600 fish were tagged of which 52 percent were coral trout including some whoppers.

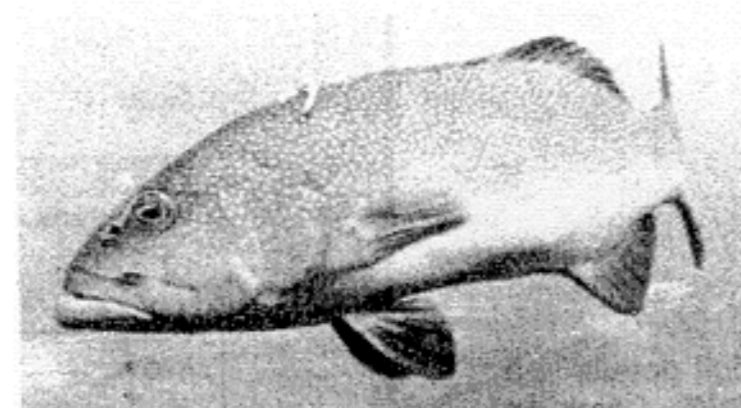
Teams used normal hook and line methods. When a fish was landed, it was placed between wet foam while a lock-on tag 8cm long was attached behind the head.

All fish were released as quickly as possible and indications are that tagging has had little effect on them.

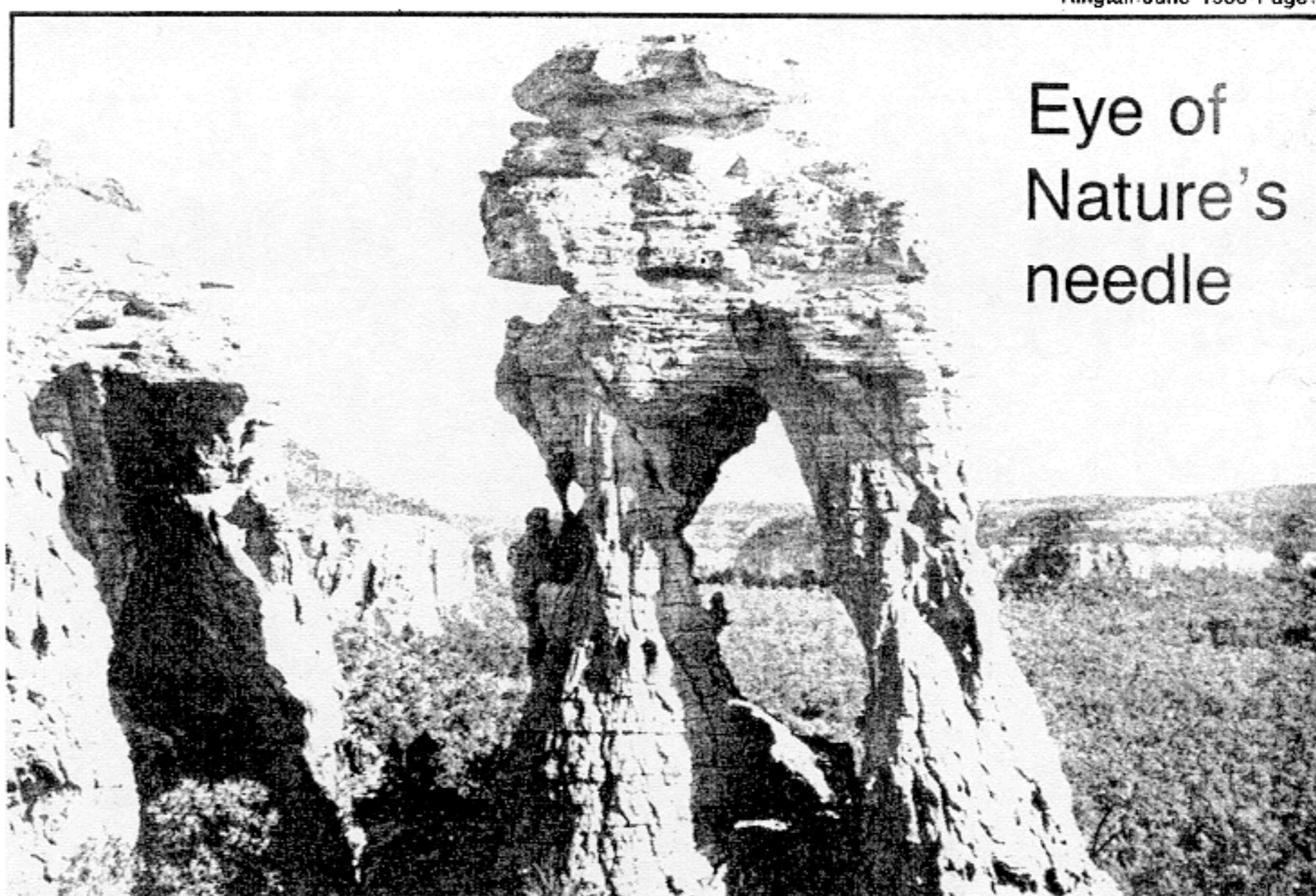
Each tag is worth \$5 to the fisherman who returns it with catch details to the Q.NPWS in Brisbane or Rockhampton.

Only the tag is required. The fish can be kept and eaten.

Many species have been tagged including coral trout, sweetlip emperor, yellowtail sweetlip, black tipped rock cod, parrot and tusk fish, stripeys and wire-netting cod.



Diver's picture of a coral trout with a tag behind its head swimming apparently without concern a few days after tagging off Heron Island.



Eye of Nature's needle

Relics under threat

If author Grahame Walsh was to be granted one wish, almost certainly it would be to turn back the clock 100 years.

This would solve many of the problems he has in 1983 after 20 years of recording Aboriginal sites in the Sandstone Belt around the Carnarvon Ranges of central Queensland.

He would have the last of the Aboriginal tribes in the areas to try to glean many explanations about their culture that had developed for at least 20,000 years.

He would ask them also to pinpoint all the sites of their art, a visual representation of that culture.

He would have them in his picture record of the region — landscapes, features and detailed closeups.

Besides, he would have the original European settlers to relate their experiences and knowledge of this fascinating part of Queensland.

All that cannot be. But Mr Walsh, Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service site recorder, does his very best to alert all to what remains in his book 'The Roof of Queensland'.

The University of Queensland Press publication is being distributed to leading bookshops this quarter.

Walsh admits the book is in no sense a definitive work on the area.

Instead it is an opportunity to present features of the area's rugged grandeur including many which because of inaccessibility and isolation would never be seen by the usual visitor.

He laments that the land's isolation and rugged terrain no longer prove to be effective protection, and that some features have deteriorated from the effects of European man's activities.

So the book's second purpose is to alert the public to the problems and hope for the preservation of at least some of the features.

In 100 pages and a similar number of colour pictures, Walsh projects a magnificent image of the 84,000sq km of country he has set himself to cover — 24 ranges, five plateaus, innumerable creeks, sandstone cliffs and gorges.

If the title sounds remote, then substitute 'The Home of the Rivers', a phrase familiar to generations of schoolchildren in Queensland, that vague hachured area on the map from which was drawn many wiggly lines representing streams flowing south to the Murray-Darling system, north and east to the Fitzroy basin, and west to the Barcoo-Cooper Creek system and Lake Eyre.

Without doubt, 'The Roof of Queensland' is a magnificent picture book joining the select few at the top of a long list of books on Australian landscape published in the last decade or so.

He proves that the 6cm by 6cm square format of his trusty Roliflex does not limit presentation to an able designer, and of course the photographic quality is first class.

Some colour may be questioned. Only those who visit places like Carnarvon Gorge can confirm the extreme contrast from an ocean blue sky and a near white cliffs to the black shadows under dense vegetation.

Captions are detailed to the point where Walsh has promised his many old timer informants he will not reveal the exact locations for fear of assisting in the escalation of the destruction of the often fragile sandstone environment.

The text generally is adequate for any person with an interest in the area. Walsh writes with most sincerity about his professional subject, the Aboriginals and the legacy of the material culture relics like rock art that remains in the area.

With 476 out of an estimated 10,000 sites fully recorded in this region, Walsh is the authority yet it is he who writes: What is one to make of the profusion of shapes and patterns spread across the rock face? What were the people like who made them? When did they make them? and, above all, why?

"We will never have neat and final answers," he concludes.

The book is a throw-down challenge by Walsh to anyone who will listen including the government, the Aboriginals of today, benefactors, universities, landholders and visitors.

He seeks preservation of the whole area in national park or some other form.

He seeks a major effort to record every possible piece of Aboriginal relic before they disappear naturally in time.

And personally he seeks help to establish a central museum in and of the Carnarvons.

Read the book, reflect on the pictures and text, and you will conclude that Walsh's requests must not be denied.

Don Marshall

By the tail . . .

The Service is often criticised for not having sufficient brochures and other publications available about the parks.

The demand though would appear insatiable when budgets are based on free distribution.

Would you believe several hundred thousand pieces have been produced in the last year?

Some 15,000 Camping Guides and 10,000 maps of southern Queensland were snapped up in a couple of months. Reprints are under way.

Please limit requests to immediate needs and retain those brochures for later use.

Which QNPWS officer suggested an anti-koala kit after recent publicity about the loveable furry creature?

The kit included a flea collar, flea and tick powder, body spray, band-aids, antiseptic, industrial gloves and a rain coat.

A certain Minister took the hint and presented another outspoken Minister with the kit and an invitation to visit the many koala colonies in the Cunningham electorate.

Message to all media:
Inanimate Mt Elliot
And islet Lady Elliot
Are singularly correct
Down to the final T.
But when you proliferate
The words of Mr Elliott
Earnestly we plea
Spell him with a DOUBLE T.

Beware of crocodiles! There's no need to remind north Queensland residents but at this time of year many southern visitors go bush and such a warning is timely.

Ask a Service officer or a local before venturing to the Cape or around the Gulf and prowling around what are the natural habitats of crocodiles.

Final submissions for the development of tourist lodge facilities on Lakefield National Park, north Queensland, are being analysed.

An invitation for submissions was made in June last year and several groups later inspected the area.

Further information was sought from some parties before consideration by Service and Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation officers.

Would-be national park campers in the September and Christmas school holidays should mark their diaries now.

Complete applications to book sites can be received at the respective offices as early as June 24 and September 16.

Remember to include a self-addressed stamped envelope for a reply.

If for some reason you decide not to take up your site, please notify the office concerned urgently. Don't keep others from the park.

Maiala (Brisbane Forest Park)
Mt Tempest (Moreton Island)
Blue Lake (Stradbroke Island)
Tamborine Mountain
St Helena Island
Burleigh Heads
Springbrook
Natural Arch
Lamington Binna Burr
Green Mountains
Christmas Creek
Mt Barney
Mt French
Cunningham's Gap
Queen Mary Falls
Girraween
Sundown

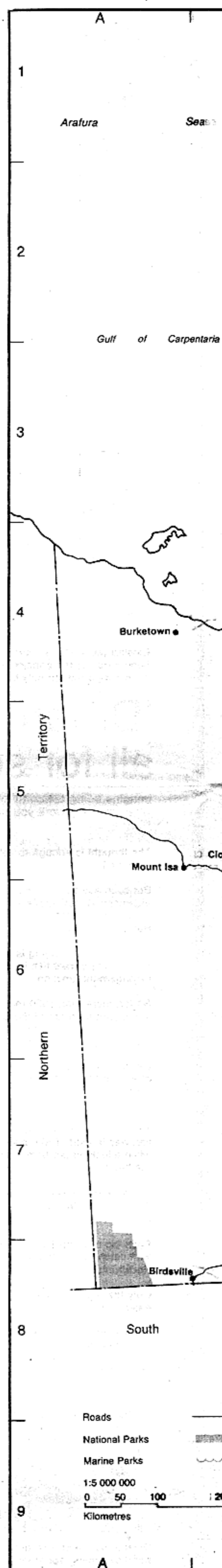
Glasshouse Mountains
Kondalilla
Mapleton Falls
Conondale
Crows Nest Falls
Ravensbourne
Bunya Mountains
Noosa
Cooloolia Freshwater
Double Island Point
Harry Springs
Great Sandy (Fraser Island)
Woodgate

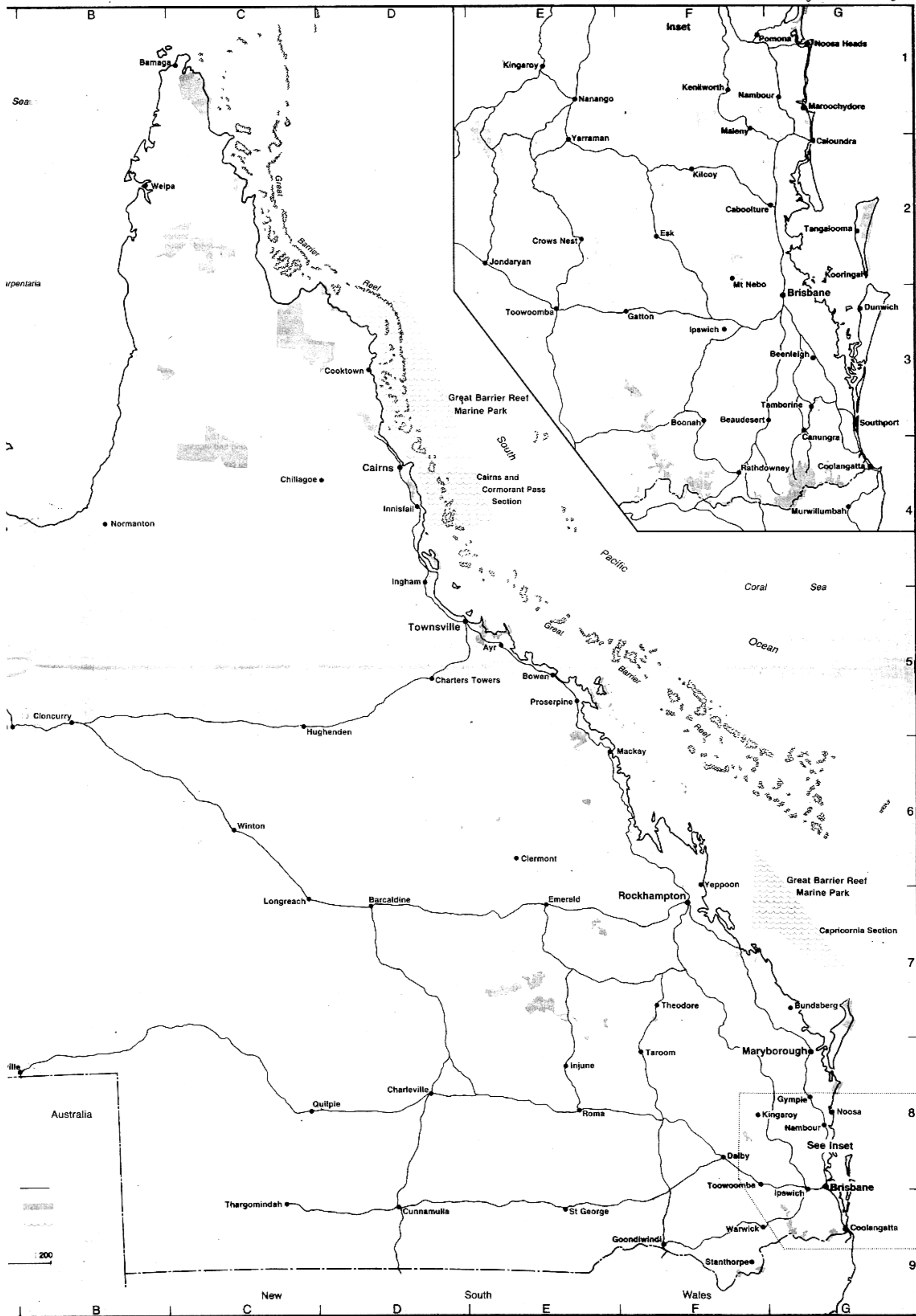
North Keppel Island
Heron Island (Capricorn Group)
North-West Island (Capricorn Group)
Lady Musgrave Island (Bunker Group)
Yeppoon area
Carnarvon Carnarvon Gorge
Mt Moffatt
Salvator Rosa
Ka Ka Mundi
Blackdown Tableland
Isla Gorge
Simpson Desert
Cape Hillsborough
Eungella
Brampton Island
Conway
Hook Island
Long Island
North Molle Island
Whitsunday Island

Mt Elliot (Bowling Green Bay)
 Magnetic Island
 Crystal Creek
 Mt Spec
 Jourama Falls
 Wallaman Falls

Dunk Island
Edmund Kennedy (Cardwell)
Hinchinbrook Island
Josephine Falls
Bellenden Ker
Palmerston
Davies Creek
Millstream Falls
Mt Hypipamee
Lake Barrine
Lake Eacham
Barron Gorge
Chillagoe Caves
Green Island
Daintree
Cape Tribulation
Lizard Island
Lakefield
Iron Range
Archer Bend
Rokeby-Croll Creek
Jardine River

	Map index	Detailed map	Brochure	Picnic area	Fireplace-barbecue	Ranger staffed	Toilet	Water available	Access difficult	Bush camping	Campsite	Developed campground	Site booking	Shop nearby	Walking track	Accommodation nearby	Boat access
F2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
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G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F3	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F9	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
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G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
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F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
A8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
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Guide to national parks

Maiala (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.

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), Jolah (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. Wundurra (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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Cooloola (23 030ha)

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.

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, Salvador 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.

Lakeland (528 000ha)

Extensive example of peninsula country with vegetation ranging from fringing rainforest, stringybark forest and paperback woodland to mangroves, mudflats and open grassy plains and swamps. Natural habitat for many species of birds and also freshwater and estuarine crocodiles. Impassable in the wet.

Iron Range (34 600ha)

True wilderness area of world significance containing the largest area of lowland rainforest remaining in Australia as well as mangroves, heathlands and open forest. The Janet and Tozer Ranges, coastal scenery and the variety of forest and wildlife impress visitors.

Archer Bend (166 000ha)

The Archer River and tall vine forests which line it are features of this park on the western side of the peninsula. Swamps and lagoons are home to many ducks, pelicans and other waterfowl. Freshwater crocodiles are common in the river.

Rokeby-Croll Creek (250 000ha)

An extensive area stretching from the McIlwraith Range to the Archer River flood plain preserving a variety of peninsula vegetation types and hosting some rare and beautiful birdlife and freshwater crocodiles. Visit in the dry only.

Jardine River (235 000ha)

This park covers most of the catchments of the largest perennial stream in Queensland, a true wilderness with a variety of vegetation types including rainforest, open forest, heath and shrubland with a corresponding variety of fauna not fully recorded. To be seen by the adventurous in the dry.

Environmental parks

Environmental park	Walking tracks	Picnic facilities	Main features	Area in hectares	Nearest town	Trustees (to protect and maintain parks)
Brisbane						
Lake Broadwater		●	water birds, boating	1220	Dalby (24km NE)	Wambo Shire Council
Pine Ridge	●		boardwalk through swamp wildflowers	110	Gold Coast (Labrador)	Gold Coast City Council
Maryborough						
Currimundi Lake	●		beach wildflower heath	51	Caloundra (2km S)	Landsborough Shire Council
Mon Repos			beach turtle nesting	23	Bundaberg (14km W)	Woongarra Shire Council
Rockhampton						
Lark Quarry	●		dinosaur footprints	374	Winton (120km NE)	Winton Shire Council Queensland Museum
Mt Zarnia	●	●	panoramic views	1140	Springsure	Bathinda Shire Council
Townsville						
Townsville Town Common	●		broilgas, magpie geese and other waterbirds	3244	Townsville	Townsville City Council
Cairns						
Anderson Street	●		boardwalk through swamp	1	Cairns	Cairns City Council
Mena Creek	●	●	waterfall, swimming pool	3	Innisfail (19km N)	Johnstone Shire Council
Malanda Falls	●	●	rainforest, swimming pool	18	Malanda (1km E)	Eacham Shire Council

Publications

Map series completed

The Service continues to publish a range of quality brochures and information sheets. These are free.

Among those distributed in the last few months have been four maps to complete the Service's State Series — No. 2 of central coastal Queensland national parks, No. 3 of northern coastal Queensland, No. 4 of Cape York Peninsula and No. 5 of southern inland Queensland.

Orientation guides covering Carnarvon, Whitsunday Islands, Noosa and Lamington have been produced in co-operation with the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation.

There's a walking track guide to Springbrook national parks, a guide to Lark Quarry Environmental Park near Winton, a guide to St Helena Island National Park, and a guide to Townsville Town Common.

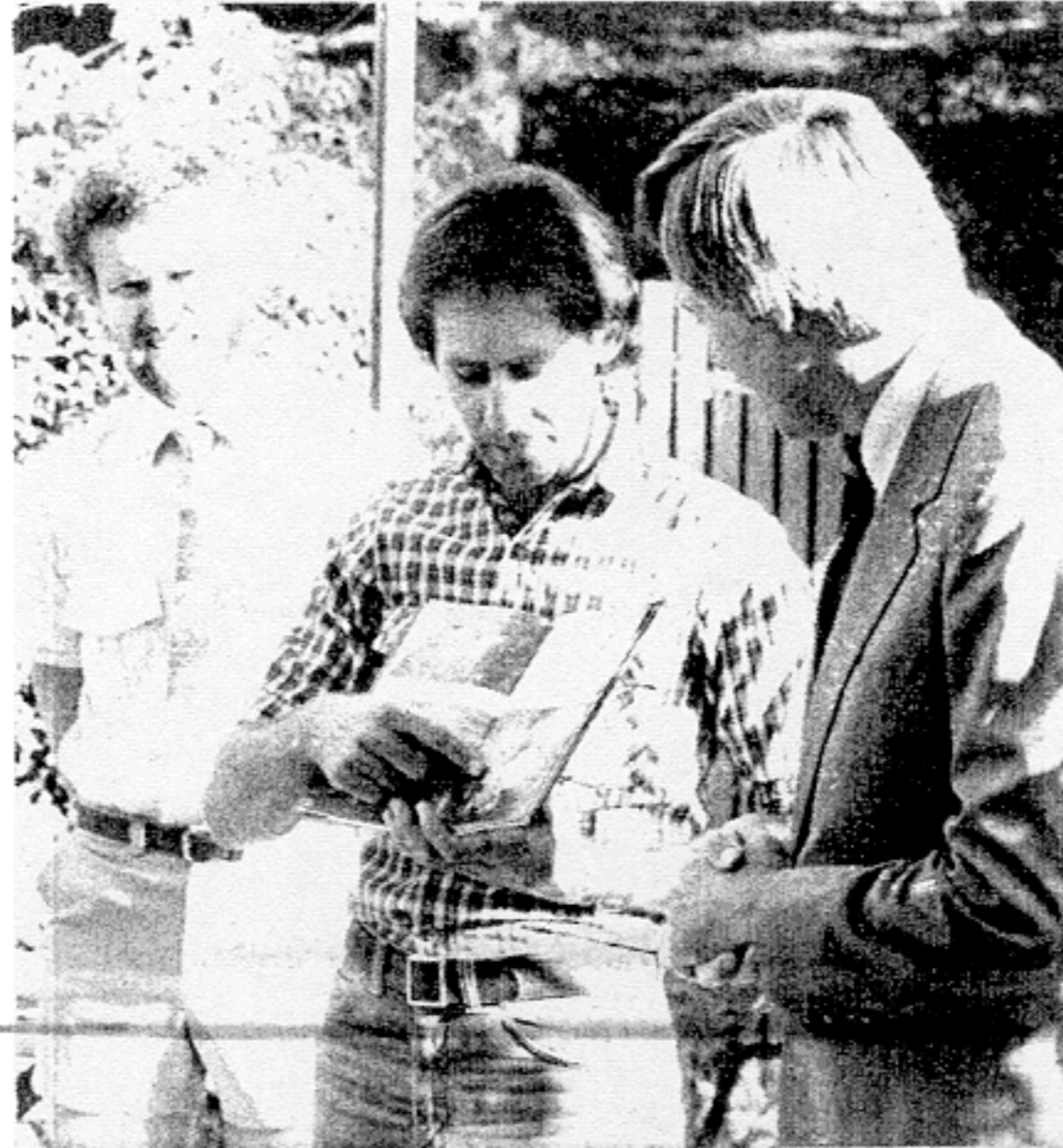
Information sheets have been produced for Green Mountains-O'Reilly's and Blackdown Tableland National Park.

Three new pamphlets produced by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority answer many of the common questions asked about the Capricornia section.

Introducing Capricornia includes a map and outlines the section's extent and the zoning strategy.

Activities Guide gives details of the zoning by reef shoal and bank and outlines facilities and management of the islands.

Permits and Collecting explains how permits may be obtained for a range of activities and which body is responsible for which function.



Secret behind another fascinating bird picture revealed for the National Parks Minister, Mr Tony Elliott, by author-photographer Glen Threlfo at the May launch of Glen's book 'Sharing a Dream'. The book featuring many unique moments in the bird world has been published by Glen and is available from selected bookshops. At left is the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland director Mr Don Henry.

Title to Simpson Desert

Simpson Desert in the State's far south-west has regained the claim to the title of Queensland's largest national park.

A further 49,800ha was added to the park recently to bring its total area to about 550,000ha, substantially more than the 528,000ha of Lakefield National Park in Cape York Peninsula.

The park, about 100km west of Birdsville, has the Northern Territory and South Australia borders as two of its boundaries.

The land added comprises areas made available by the Land Administration Commission following the issue of a new lease for Adria Downs holding and includes some of the former Glengyle holding.

Commenting on the extension, the National Parks Minister, Mr Tony Elliott, said that while the area was desert in name, the dunefields and spinifex open-hummock grassland with some shrubs was far from being a wasteland, particularly after a rainy season.

Among other additions to the Service estate recently have been sections of two national parks and four environmental parks.

A 114ha block at the headwaters of Currumbin Creek behind the Gold Coast is now part of Mt Cougal National Park and the most easterly part of the Scenic Rim series.

The land was bought by the Crown as a representative sample of Currumbin Valley land, and includes rainforest and brushbox with some flooded gums and picabeen palms in gullies.

The Crown paid \$58,000 for 177ha added to the northern side of Mt Chinghee National Park south of Beaudesert near the interstate border.

The land gives more protection to the summit of the mountain, and comprises steeply sloping, densely timbered rainforest with some eucalypts.

Two blocks, one of 196.3ha and one of 13ha, representative of the virgin lower Noosa River plain, have been made environmental parks.

One block is near Lake Cooroibah and the other not far from Tewantin.

Mr H. E. Corbould gave the land for environmental parks fronting the Bruce Highway near the Caloundra turnoff and near Plunkett south-west of Beenleigh.

Junior Ranger corner

Test your nature knowledge

Hello children,

Attention all Junior Rangers and ex-Junior Rangers. I hope you have continued to care for your environment and learnt more about it since you were last at a park.

Here are some nature riddles to test your knowledge. Think of some yourself. Send them to me and the best will be published next time.

1. What bird plays football?
2. What fish is in a circus?
3. What flower would you use to clean a bottle?
4. What fern would you find on a deer's head?
5. What lizard is a fish out of water?
6. What mammal is necessary for cricket?
7. What frog is headed for space?
8. What bird works in a meat market?
9. What insect is a member of the nobility?
10. What fungus is a seat for an amphibian?

Answers: 1 magpie; 2 clown fish; 3 bottlebrush; 4 staghorn; 5 land mullet; 6 bat; 7 rocket frog; 8 butcher bird; 9 Lady beetle; 10 toadstool.

Here's a game you can play in your yard. I would like to see what you find so write to me. Each question should have a different object for an answer.

1. Find an object beginning with F.
2. Find an introduced plant.
3. Find a plant that provides food for a bird.
4. Find a sign of an animal.
5. Locate an animal's home.
6. Find an animal with six legs.
7. Find something that is purple.
8. Find an animal with eight legs.
9. Locate an animal by its sound.
10. Count the number of animals you see in 10 minutes. What are they?

These are things I can find in my yard so I'm sure you'll find them in yours.

In March, someone brought a baby ringtail possum to our inquiry counter at head office.

I was asked to take her home and raise her. I call her Eyes because the first thing you see is her big eyes.

At first she drank diluted evaporated milk and vitamins from a doll's bottle. Was she greedy? When she was through she pushed the bottle away.

Then I added banana to the milk.

One day I offered her a rose and saw it disappear without a trace. Since she has eaten many roses and bottlebrushes.

People in the office saved them for me.

Luckily now she is bigger and climbing and jumping a bit she has changed her food preferences.

She still eats roses (red ones) and red bottlebrush but has started eating rose leaves and banana (again). She still has dilute milk to drink and I also give her fruit juice.

Perhaps you saw her and Ranger Tina on Over Ann's Rainbow on TV.

I will let you know what happens to her. When she is bigger she is going back to the wild. Meanwhile she lives in the spare bedroom.

She is a poor pet as she makes messes everywhere and won't learn to use a litter box.

Ranger Frances Hrdina



Tourist coaches are just a blur as they speed by the most significant national park in Queensland (picture above).

Luckily, many motorists do run their cars off the main south road at Tamborine to stop at the spot — Witches Falls National Park.

They see the plaque at right that explains all. This is the State's first national park.

Gazetted on 28 March 1908 beat the Bunya Mountains claim by but a few months.

This also means that the park and therefore our national park estate is 75 years old this year.

Reserve 441 Parish of Tamborine County of Ward remains at 131.1ha as gazetted.

WITCHES FALLS NATIONAL PARK

THIS TABLET COMMEMORATES NATIONAL PARK DAY 28TH MARCH 1908 BEING THE DATE OF PROCLAMATION OF THIS THE FIRST NATIONAL PARK

The fact it has never been enlarged in no way detracts from its national park value of preserving a variety of Tamborine vegetation types along the steep western slope plus a small waterfall not seen from the track.

The name was given to the area about the turn of the century by settlers who came from Europe and who read traditional stories of witches and hobgoblins to children.

The area was often dark when the children had to bring home the cows which strayed from selections.



**QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE**

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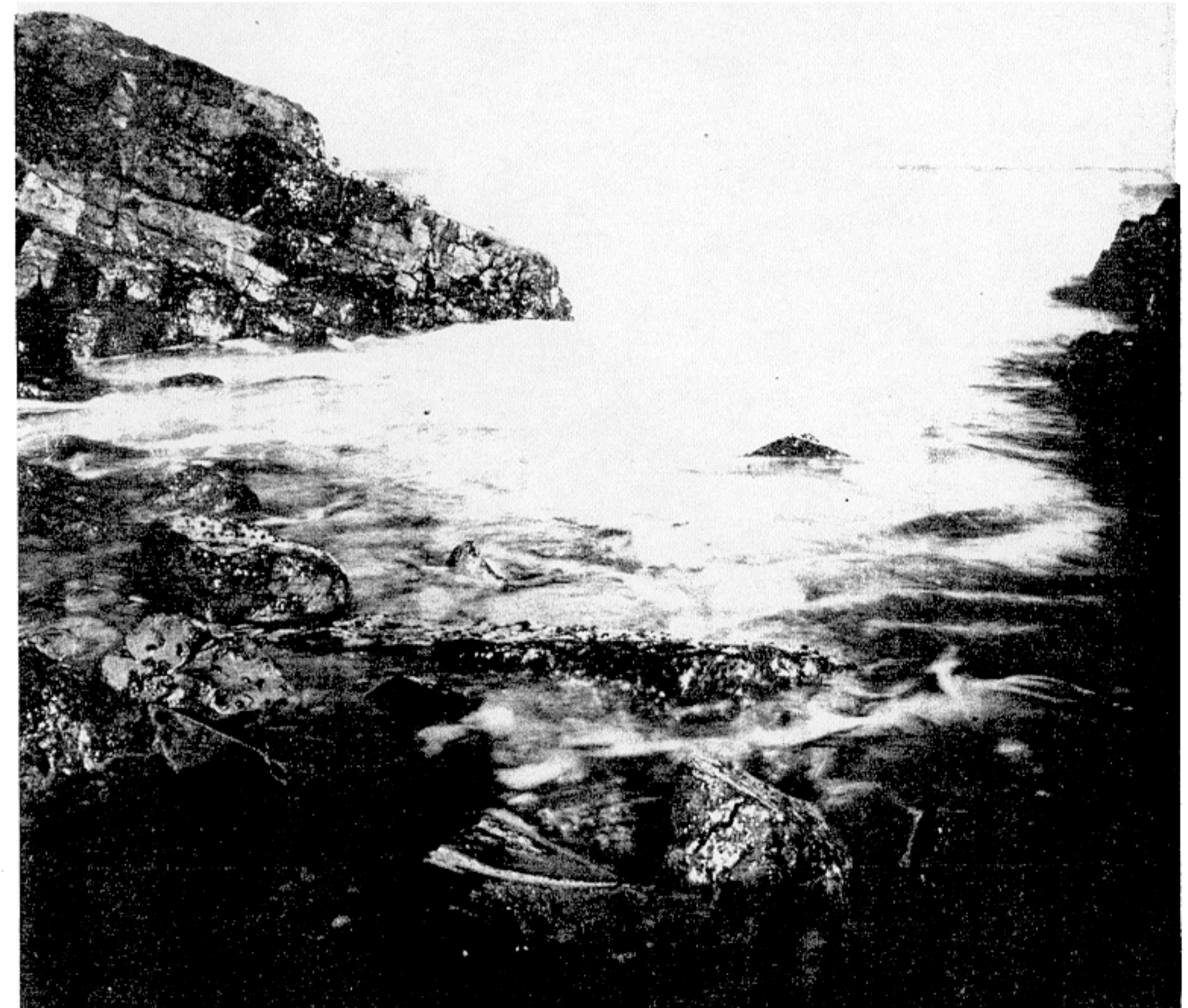
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Ringtail



**QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
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SERVICE**

End of the Rainbow



PACIFIC Ocean surges onto the rocks of Double Island Point at the southern end of Wide Bay where coloured sands trickle down from the edges of Cooloola National Park to form the beach connection with the township of Rainbow Beach. A campsite near the point caters for visitors seeking the best of two worlds — the forested national park and the broad beaches sweeping north-west and south. Service photographer Paul Candlin took the picture.

Turn the page to read about national park progress on Moreton Island, a \$1 million boost for Service projects and a message from the National Parks Minister, Mr Tony Elliott. Page 2: Tully workshop, What happens after the rain? And wildlife news. Page 3: Book review — The Roof of Queensland, marine parks news and By the tail column. Pages 4, 5 and 6: Guide to the popular national parks. Page 7: Environmental parks, junior ranger corner and a 75th Birthday.