



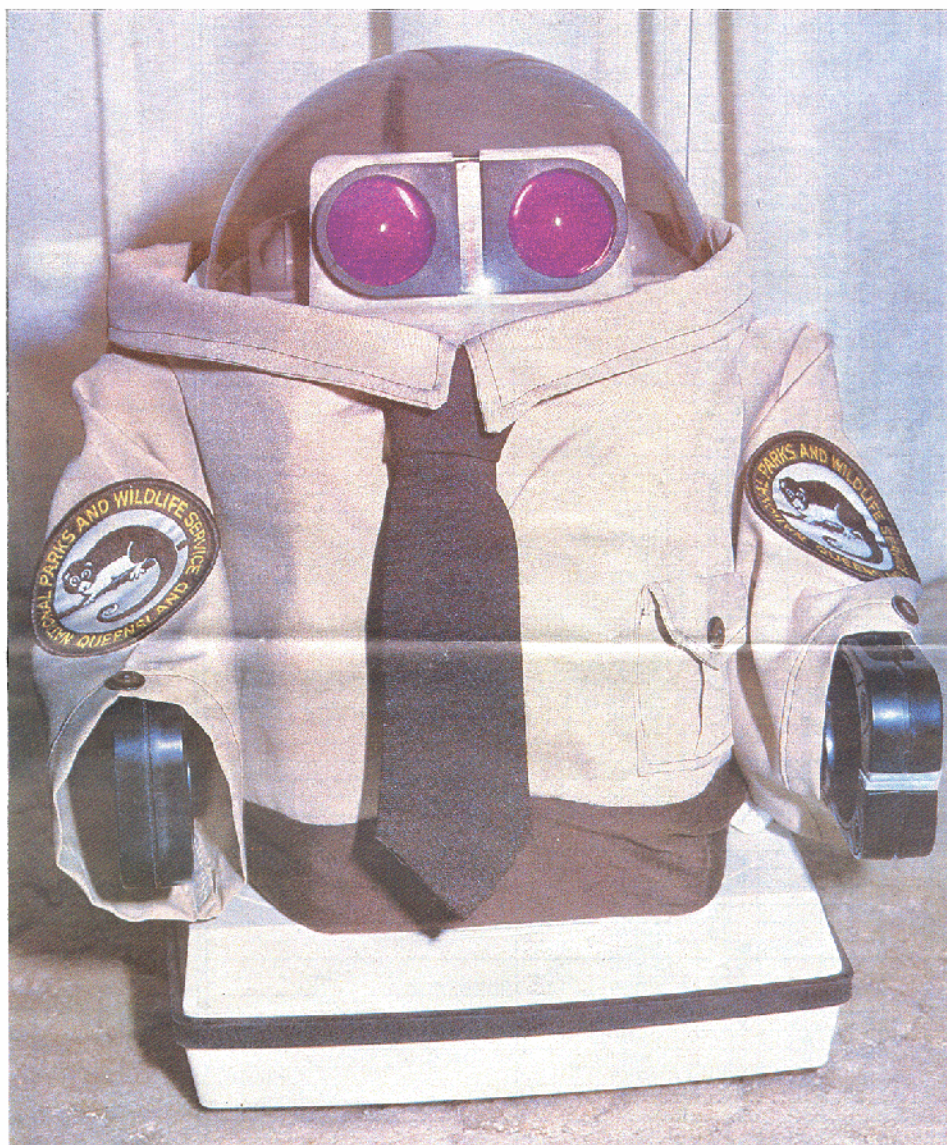
Ringtail



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Display special edition of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service free quarterly newspaper.

At last! The electronic ranger



This is Ranger Herbot, a feature of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service display. He takes his name from the Service symbol, the Herbert River ring-tailed possum. Herbot, the robot, get it?

The possum is incorporated in the Service badge and logo and appears in a variety of forms from a ranger's uniform patch and all publications to a flag on Service vessels.

The possum is restricted to tropical upland rainforests in north Queensland and is not seen widely.

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

National parks now cover 1.98 percent of Queensland from the southern border to Possession Island in Torres Strait to Lawn Hill in the north-west and Simpson Desert in the south-west.

Queensland has been divided into 13

terrestrial and two maritime natural regions.

The Service uses this broad division as a basis of seeking to conserve representative samples of every one of these biogeographic regions.

Only land free of any encumbrance may be set apart and declared national park on consideration of its scenic, scientific or historic interest.

The cardinal principle of management of national parks is permanent preservation, to the greatest possible extent, of the park's natural condition.

This is interpreted as meaning protection from human interference.

Roughly a quarter of Queensland's parks have been developed for

recreation and many parks are major tourist attractions.

Camping is allowed on certain parks only by written permit. Facilities vary but many have tables, barbecues, water and toilets.

Parks are for quiet enjoyment of nature. Recreational use of the parks is managed carefully to ensure the park environment is not damaged.

Bushwalking, sightseeing, picnicking, camping, birdwatching, nature study, swimming and canoeing are among popular pastimes.

The Service has Queensland wide responsibility for all fauna and seeks to maintain viable populations of all species in the wild.

Message from the Minister

Many people can be forgiven for believing that the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service is made up almost entirely of 'rangers'.

After all, the ranger is the person you turn to for help and advice when on a national park.

However the work of the Service requires the efforts of a large group of people with a variety of skills.

The ranger's work is supported by zoologists, botanists, planners, administrators, clerical staff, accountants, typists, photographers, cartographers, carpenters, designers and so on.

The Queensland Government through Q.NPWS now employs more than 460 people.

The task is spread over more than 300 national parks and 125 environmental parks while the responsibility for wildlife is State-wide.

Several million people visit Queensland national parks each year. This popularity is a testimony to their management and value to the community.

The parks and our native wildlife are a priceless heritage — ours to use, enjoy and nurture. They are an heirloom from the past held in trust for the future.

The work of the Service is not simple and is often seen as walking a tightrope between long-term conservation and developing for the present.

The Queensland Government is proud of its achievements in these areas striking a balance between use and preservation.

Continue to use the parks, care for them, and consider wildlife.

Your support for the Service is appreciated.

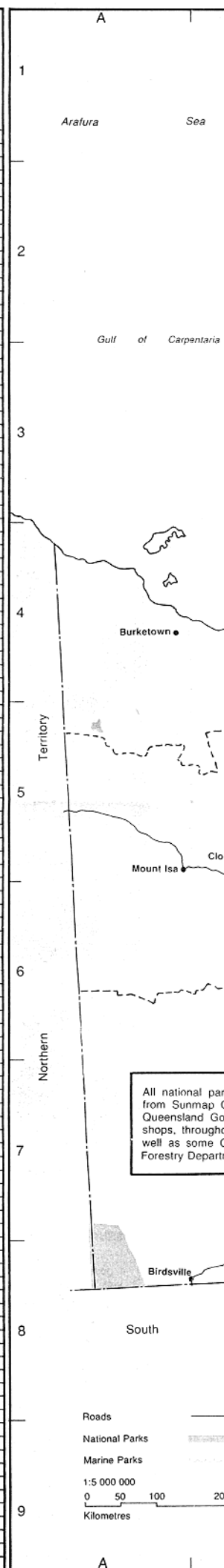
Peter McKechnie
Minister for Tourism, National
Parks, Sport and The Arts

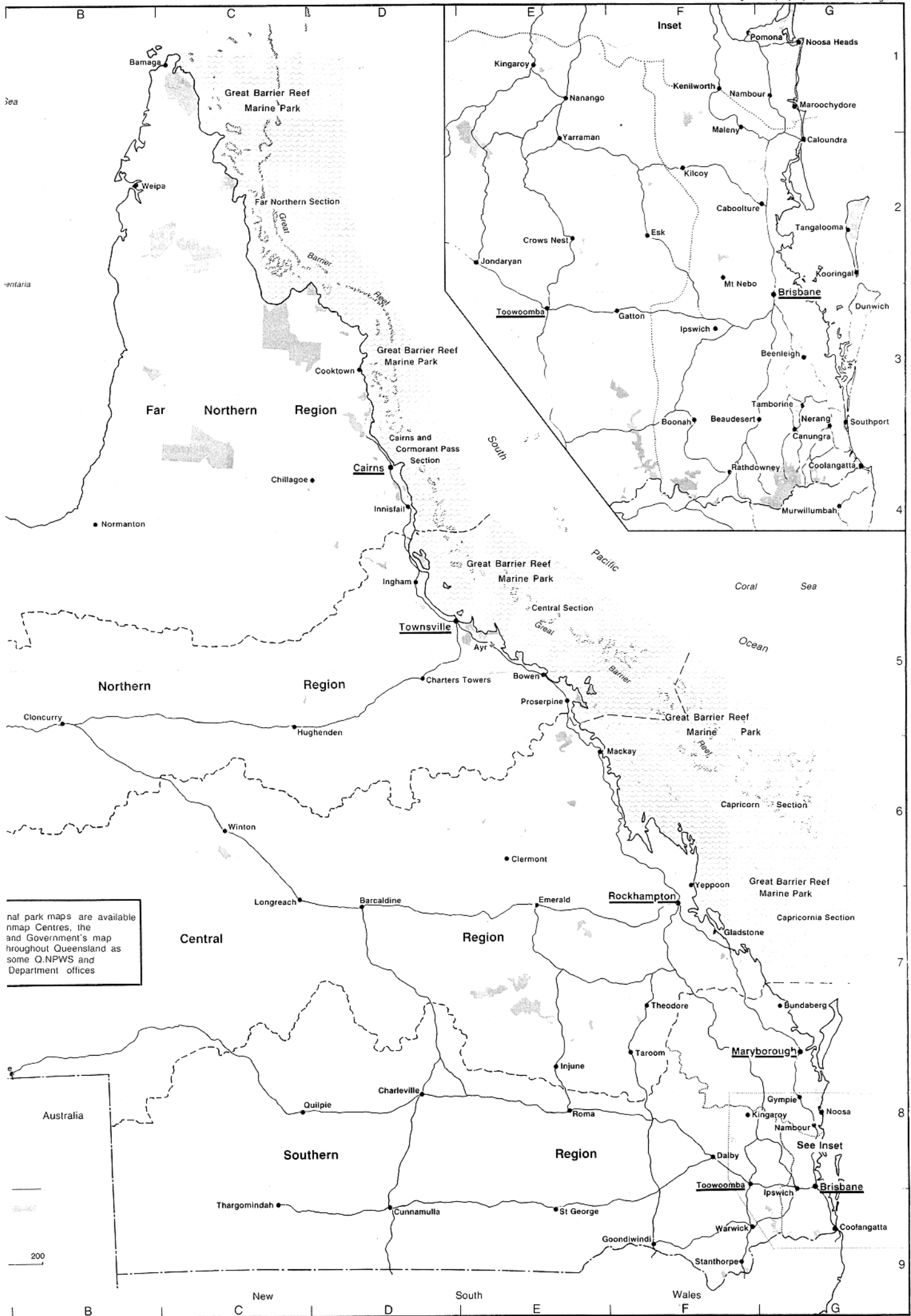


National Parks Minister, Peter McKechnie

Popular parks

		Map index	Published map	Day visitor facilities	Water available	Access category	Graded walking track	Ranger staff	Provisions, fuel etc	Accommodation nearby	Camping walk-in with facilities	Camping vehicle/boat with facilities	Campsite without facilities	Bushwalking camping	Booking, information	Notes
C Conventional drive vehicle U Unsealed road B Boat F Flight W Walking P Private																
Southern Region																
Brisbane Forest Pk (national parks)	F2					C										Brisbane Forest Pk
Moreton Island (Mt Tempest)	G2					BU										Moreton Island
Blue Lake (Stradbroke Island)	G3					C										Moggill
Tamborine Mountain	G3					C										Tamborine
St Helena Island	G2					B										Moggill
Burleigh Head	G4					C										Burleigh
Springbrook	G4					C										Springbrook
Natural Arch	G4					C										Natural Arch
Lamington Binna Burra	G4					C										Binna Burra
Green Mountains	G4					C										Green Mountains
Other areas	G4					C										Green Mountains
Pine Ridge EP	G3					C										Burleigh
Mt Barney	F4					W										Boonah
Mt French	F3					C										Boonah
Main Range Cunningham's Gap	F3					C										Main Range
Queen Mary Falls	F4					C										Main Range
Girraween	F9					C										Girraween
Sundown	F9					GU										Sundown
Lake Broadwater EP	F8					C										Lake Broadwater
Bunya Mountains	E1					C										Bunya Mountains
Crows Nest Falls	E2					C										Crows Nest
Ravensbourne	E2					C										Crows Nest
Conondale	F1					CU										Moggill
Glasshouse Mountains	G2					C										Moggill
Kondalilla	F1					C										Gympie
Mapleton Falls	F1					C										Gympie
Noosa	G1					C										Gympie
Cooloola Kinaba (Harry Springs)	G1					BU										Gympie
Freshwater	G8					U										Maryborough
Double Island Pt	G8					U										Maryborough
Great Sandy (Fraser Island)	G7					BU										Maryborough
Woodgate	G7					U										Woodgate
Mon Repos EP	G7					C										Maryborough
Auburn River	F7					C										Maryborough
Cania Gorge	F7					C										Maryborough
Central Region																
Keppel Group	F7					B										Yeppoon
Capricornia Heron Is	G7					BF										Rockhampton/
North-West Island	G7					B										Gladstone
Lady Musgrave	G7					B										"
Tryon Is	G7					B										"
Masthead Is	G7					B										"
Capricorn coast	F7					C										Yeppoon
Eurimbula	F7					U										Rockhampton
Blackdown Tableland	E7					C										Blackdown Tableland
Isla Gorge	F7					C										Taroom
Robinson Gorge	E7					U										Taroom
Carnarvon Carnarvon Gorge	E7					C										Carnarvon Gorge
Mt Moffatt	E7					C										Mt Moffatt
Salvator Rosa	E7					C										Springure
Ka Ka Mundi	E7					CU										Springure
Simpson Desert	A8					U										Rockhampton
Lark Quarry EP	C6					C										Mackay
Cape Hillsborough	E6					C										Eungella
Eungella Broken River	E6					C										Eungella
Finch Hatton Gorge	E6					UW										Eungella
Cumberland Gp Brampton Is	F5					B										Mackay
Other islands	F5					B										Mackay
Cape Palmerston	F6					U										Mackay
Northern Region																
Whitsunday general	E5					B										Conway
Conway	E5					C										Conway
Molle Group	E5					B										Conway
Henning Is	E5					B										Conway
Hook Island	E5					B										Conway
Repulse Group	E5					B										Conway
Whitsunday Island	E5					B										Conway
Thomas Is	E5					B										Conway
Gloucester Saddleback	E5					B										Conway
Bowling Green Bay general	E5					BC										Townsville
Mt Elliot/Alligator Creek	E5					C										Townsville
Magnetic Island	E5					B										Townsville
Townsville Town Common EP	E5					C										Townsville
Mt Spec	D5					C										Ingham
Jourama Falls	D5					C										Ingham
Wallaman Falls	D4					C										Ingham
Porcupine Gorge	C5					C										Townsville
Hinchinbrook	D4					B										Cardwell
Edmund Kennedy	D4					C										Edmund Kennedy
Dunk Island	D4					BF										Cardwell
Far Northern Region																
Bellenden Ker general	D4					W										Josephine Falls
Josephine Falls	D4					C										Josephine Falls
Fishery Falls	D4					C										Cairns
Eubenangee Swamp	D4					C										Josephine Falls
Barron Gorge	D4					W										Cairns
Michaelmas Cay	D4					B										Cairns
Palmerston	D4					C										Palmerston
Davies Creek	D4					C										Cairns
Daintree Mossman Gorge	D3					G										Cairns
Other areas	D3					W										Cairns
Cape Tribulation Noah's Beach	D3					C										Cape Tribulation
Cape area	D3					C										"
Other areas	D3					WB										"
Cedar Bay	D3					WB										Cairns
Green Island	D4					B										Cairns
Millstream Falls	D4					C										Lake Eacham
Mt Hypipamee	D4					G										Lake Eacham
Lake Barrine	D4					C										Lake Eacham
Lake Eacham	D4					C										Lake Eacham
Chillagoe-Mungana Caves	D4					C										Chillagoe
Lizard Island Group	D3					BF										Cairns
Lakefield	C3					CU										Lakefield
Iron Range	C2					U										Cairns
Archer Bend Rokeby	C2					U										Cairns
Jardine River	C1					U										Cairns
Lawn Hill	A5					U										Lawn Hill





Parks for the people

Malala (1140ha)

This popular park on the D'Aguilar Range 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 varied forest communities.

Mt Tempest (Moreton ls) (9360ha)

Mt Tempest (285m) crowns the 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 camp areas with facilities are provided. Access is via vehicular ferries for off-road vehicles, fast passenger ferries or light aircraft.

Blue Lake (501ha)

This lake is a water table window in a sand dune about 10km east of Dunwich accessible from the main coast road by a short walk. Popular for day visits.

Tamborine Mountain (total 594ha)

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 forest and waterfalls. All are interesting and popular with day visitors.

St Helena Island (74ha)

An historic area off the Brisbane River mouth with restricted access. Much of the island functioned as 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.

Burleigh Head (24ha)

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

Springbrook (total 2084ha)

Four parks comprise a green mountain backdrop to the Gold Coast. Warrie offers extensive walks past waterfalls and through forests to lookouts. Gwongorella has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wunburra, an area of wet eucalypt forest, and Mt Cougal are undeveloped areas 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 100ha)

Rainforest, eucalypt forest and heathland, magnificent views and waterfalls are features of this major park some 100km south of Brisbane. Extensive walking tracks and picnic facilities are provided in areas but other 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.

Pine Ridge (109ha)

An environmental park, the last major area of natural coastal lowlands on the Gold Coast. Vegetation of heath, swamp and woodland 80km north of Southport. Boardwalked track suitable for wheelchairs.

Mt Barney (11400ha)

This landmark 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.

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 bounding 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. Day visits and 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 particularly to see birds and wildflowers in season. At elevations about 1000m, temperatures are often much lower than expected.

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.

Lake Broadwater (1220ha)

An environmental park near Dalby important as a waterfowl habitat and as an example of natural Darling Downs country. Popular recreation spot.

Bunya Mountains (11 700ha)

An expanse of coniferous rainforest and grassy balds on the Great Dividing Range crest between Dalby and Kingaroy. This popular area has two developed campgrounds and a network of tracks. Winter nights at about 1000m elevation can be cold.

Crows Nest Falls (49ha)

The waterfall in the north tumbles into a steep granite gorge with interesting mixed vegetation. A picnic area and swimming holes make the park ideal for day trips.

Ravensbourne (100ha)

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

Conondale (2126ha)

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

Glasshouse Mountains

Remnant volcanic plugs of rhyolite and trachyte with forest and heath vegetation. Mt Coonoowrin (Crookneck) (113ha) at 523m is for climbers. Mt Beerwah (245ha) 556m, Mt Tibrogargan (291ha) 939m and Mt Ngungun (49ha) 236m are suitable for bushwalkers and families taking care.

Kondallilla (75ha)

Kondallilla Falls is a feature of this rainforest part off the Maleny-Mapleton road. Tracks lead from the picnic area to the falls and swimming hole.

Mapleton Falls (26ha)

A small park off the Mapleton-Kenilworth road offering scenic views, a waterfall, rainforest and eucalypt forest walks.

Noosa (432ha)

A popular scenic coastal park, preserving dune vegetation heath and rainforest. Walking tracks and picnic areas.

Cooloola (39 400ha)

A coastal sand park featuring ocean beaches, freshwater lakes, coloured sands and vegetation from heathland to rainforest. Access by boat from Tewantin and Boreen Point, four-wheel-drive from Rainbow Beach and Noosa or by conventional vehicle from Rainbow Beach. Camping areas at Double Island Point, freshwater and along Noosa River.

Great Sandy (Fraser Island) (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. Two developed campsites. Access by boat, four-wheel-drive and barge from Urangan or Rainbow Beach and by light aircraft.

Woodgate (5490ha)

Pleasant beach scenery backed by sand dunes and coastal vegetation make this park an attractive holiday spot. Wallum heath wildflower displays in season. Access via Goodwood.

Mon Repos (23.5ha)

This small environmental park preserves a turtle rookery on the coast 14km east of Bundaberg. At night from November to January loggerhead turtles nest here. Occasionally flatback and green turtles are seen. From May to March turtle hatchlings can be observed.

Auburn River (389ha)

The scenic Auburn River Gorge is the main attraction of this park. Road access Mundubberia via Hakwood road (27km).

Cania Gorge (1020ha)

The sandstone gorge, its lush vegetation and dripping water are features of this popular park. Road access Monto via Moonford road (26km).

North Keppel Island (580ha)

Most popular of a group of continental island parks off Yeppoon. Open eucalypt forest, pandanus along the coast and tussock grassland on exposed windward sides. Popular for fishing and camping holidays.

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.

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

Typical coral cay with pisonia, pandanus and casuarina vegetation. Seabird nesting site and turtle rookery. Popular camping spot for self-sufficient groups. Minimum facilities. Reached by charter boat.

Lady Musgrave Island (Bunke Group) (20ha)

True Coral cay with a large surrounding reef. Popular safe anchorage with camping except bird nesting season 1 October to 28 February. Ideal for diving and snorkelling. Access by charter boat.

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. Gorge campground is very popular. Wilderness experience offered in many other parts.

Capricorn coast

Double Head and Bluff Point (107ha) are coastal features for day picnickers 8km south of Yeppoon.

Eurimbula (7270ha)

A biologically important area where tropical and sub-tropical environments overlap. Rainforest and swamps on deep sand backed by grassy eucalypt open forest.

Blackdown Tableland (23 800ha)

Sandstone plateau at the junction of three ranges near Dingo. Height above the surrounding plains, vegetation, waterfalls and walking tracks makes the park a popular day picnic and camping spot.

Isla Gorge (7800ha)

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

Robinson Gorge (8903ha)

Sandstone scenery and deep gorges. Contrasting vegetation from that of dry plateaus to moist ever-shaded gorges.

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. For the well-equipped, careful and adventurous.

Lark Quarry (374ha)

Environmental park south-west of Winton preserving evidence of a dinosaur stampede 100 million years ago.

Caple Hillsborough (316ha)

Coastal park of hoop pine rainforest and open eucalypt forest with fringing mangrove areas. Popular for nature study and recreation.

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 and Finch Hatton Gorge 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.

Caple Palmerston (7160ha)

Undeveloped beachfront land of sand dunes, mangroves and swampland with two campsites for self-sufficient visitors.

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 and around the camping area on the Airle 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 the going difficult even for bushwalkers. Whitsunday (10 930ha) is by far the largest. North Molle (259ha) and Hook (1580ha) are also popular. Access is by launch from Shute Harbour.

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 camping and picnic area from the Bruce Highway 25km south of Townsville.

Magnetic Island (2709ha)

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.

Townsville Town Common (3248ha)

An outstanding environmental park adjacent to a large city featuring coastal wetland habitat. Popular day visit area.

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.

Porcupine Gorge (2938ha)

Relatively inaccessible area north-east of Hughenden challenging the adventurous.

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. Launches from Cardwell and Lucinda Point.

Edmund Kennedy (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.

Dunk Island (730ha)

Most of this island named by Captain Cook is national park. A holiday resort immortalized by author E.J. Banfield. Access by launch and plane. Suitable for day visits.

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.

Eubenangee Swamp (1520ha)

A long boardwalk helps visitors see this last natural coastal swamp area between Townsville and Cairns.

Barron Gorge (2784ha)

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

Michaelmas Cay (3ha)

With nearby Upolo Cay, one of Queensland's most important seabird nesting areas.

Palmerston (2556ha)

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

Davies Creek (468ha)

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.

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.

Caple Tribulation (16 965ha)

A vehicle ferry at the Daintree River crossing provides access to this important area of coastal rainforest.

Cedar Bay (5650ha)

Northern extremity of the wet tropical rainforest region south of Cooktown still relatively inaccessible.

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 rainforest. Launches make regular trips from Cairns. Overnight accommodation is available.

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.

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.

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.

Lake Eacham (490ha)

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.

Chillagoe-Mungana Caves

A series of reserves for limestone caves. Regular guided walks are offered through Royal Arch and Donna. Donna Cave is fit to highlight cave decorations.

Lizard Island (1012ha)

This continental island almost surrounded by fringing reefs is north-north-east of Cooktown. A walking track leads to the peak where Captain Cook stood to seek a passage through the outer Barrier Reef.

Lakefield (537 000ha)

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

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.

Rokeyby (291 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 (253 000ha)

This park covers most 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. For the adventurous in the Dry.

Lawn Hill (12 200ha)

Remote oasis-like area between Burketown and Camooweal in the far north-west. Permanent waters of Lawn Hill Creek are contained by rich red sandstone walls forming a gorge which protects remnant rainforest species, some endemic.



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via Nerang, Qld 4211
(075) 33 6156

Lamington
Birnie Burra
Beechmont
via Nerang, Qld 4211
(075) 33 3584
Green Mountains
via Canungra, Qld 4275
(075) 45 1734

Boonah
Mt French Road
MS 161
Boonah, Qld 4310
(075) 63 1579 (after 6pm)

Canning District Office
Rays Road
Beerwah, Qld 4519
(071) 94 6630

Mt Glorious
c/- Post Office
Mt Nebo, Qld. 4520
(07) 289 0200

Moreton Bay District Centre
c/- District Ranger
41 Byron Street
Bulimba, Qld 4171
Moreton Island
via Tangalooma
Moreton Island, Qld 4004
(075) 48 2710

Downs-South West Sub-
Regional Office
4 Alderley Street
PO Box 7054
Toowoomba Mail Centre,
Qld 4352
(076) 35 0688

Hermitage Research Station
via Warwick, Qld 4370
(076) 61 3710

Kingaroy office
c/- PO Box 23
Kingaroy, Qld 4610
(071) 62 1355

Northern Downs District
see Sub-Regional Office
Bunya Mountains
MS501
via Dalby, Qld 4405
(074) 68 3127

Crows Nest
Falls/Ravensbourne
PO Box 68
Crows Nest, Qld 4355
(076) 98 1296

Lake Broadwater
PO Box 401
Dalby, Qld 4405
(074) 63 3562

Southern Downs District
Office
c/- District Ranger
Girraween
via Ballandean, Qld 4382
(076) 84 5157

Swundin
via Glenlyon Dam Road
via Stanthorpe, Qld 4380
(067) 37 5235

Main Range Centre
Cunninghams Gap
MS 394
Warwick, Qld 4370
North Quay, Qld 4000
(07) 224 0414

South West District Office
c/- District Ranger
Park Street
PO Box 149
Charleville, Qld 4470
(074) 54 1255

Wide Bay-Burnett Sub-
Regional Office
c/- Wharf and Richmond
Streets
PO Box 101
Maryborough, Qld 4650
(071) 22 2455

Woodgate
c/- Post Office
Woodgate, Qld 4660
(071) 26 8810
Mon Repos
see Sub-Regional Office
Urangan Centre
see Sub-Regional Office

Fraser Island Base
c/- Park Overseer
Dundubara

Freshwater Base
c/- Park Overseer
Rainbow Beach
(071) 86 3160
Gympie District Office
Lands Office Building
27 Channon Street
PO Box 350
Gympie, Qld 4570
(071) 82 4189

Sir Thomas Hiley
Information Centre
(Kinabul)
O.N.P.W.S. Box
Elanda
via Tewantin 4565
(071) 49 7364

Noosa
Park Road
Noosa Heads, Qld 4567
(071) 47 3243
Kondallilla/Mapleton Falls
3 Kondallilla Falls Road
Flaxton
via Nambour, Qld 4560

Central Region
Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
PO Box 1362
Rockhampton, Qld 4700
(079) 27 6511
Southern Reef District
including Capricornia
see Regional Centre

Gladstone Office
Roseberry Street
PO Box 315
Gladstone, Qld. 4680
(079) 76 1621
Fitzroy District Office
see Regional Centre

Keppel Islands-
Capricorn Coast
Rosslyn Bay Harbour
PO Box 770
Yeppoon, Qld 4703
(079) 39 3268

Central Highlands District
Office
PO Box 906
Emerald, Qld 4720
(079) 82 2246
Carnarvon
Carnarvon Gorge
via Rolleston, Qld 4702
Carnarvon Gorge 2D
Mt Moffatt (Carnarvon)
c/- Park Overseer
Mt Moffatt
via Mitchell, Qld 4465

Springure
c/- Park Overseer
Springure, Qld 4722
Taroom
PO Box 175
Taroom, Qld 4420

Blackdown Tableland
via Clingo, Qld 4702

Mackay District Office
MLC Building
64 Victoria Street
PO Box 623
Mackay, Qld 4740
(079) 57 6292

Cape Hillsborough
MS 895
Seaford, Qld 4741
(079) 59 0222

Eungella
c/- Post Office
Dalrymple Heights, Qld 4740
(079) 58 4552

Northern Region
Northern Regional Centre
Marlow Street
Pallarenda
PO Box 5391
Townsville Mail Centre,
Qld 4810
(077) 74 1411

Proserpine District Office
Conway
PO Box 332
Airlie Beach, Qld 4807
(079) 46 9430

Burdekin District Office
see Regional Centre

Magnetic Island
c/- Post Office
Picnic Bay, Qld 4816
(077) 78 5378

Bowling Green Bay — Mt
Elliot
PO Box 1954
Townsville, Qld 4810
Townsville Town Common
see Regional Centre

Ingham District Office
2 Herbert Street
PO Box 1293
Ingham, Qld. 4850
(077) 76 1700

Tully District Office
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Qld 4816
(070) 66 8601

Crystal Creek-Mt Spec
c/- Post Office
Paluma, Qld 4816

North West District Office
c/- District Ranger
c/- Hilary and Butler Streets
PO Box 2316
Mt Isa, Qld 4825
(077) 43 2528

Far Northern Region
Far Northern Regional Centre
Moffatt Street
PO Box 2066
Cairns, Qld 4870
(070) 53 4533
Marine Parks office
c/- Spence and Abbott Streets
(070) 51 9811

Mission Beach Office
Garners Beach Road
PO Box 99
Mission Beach, Qld 4885
(070) 68 7183

Josephine Falls
PO Box 93
Miriwini, Qld 4871
(070) 67 6304

Palmerston
PO Box 800
Innisfail, Qld 4860
(070) 64 5115

Daintree District Office
see Regional Office

Cape Tribulation
via Daintree, Qld 4873

Lake Eacham District Office
PO Box 21
Yungaburra, Qld 4872
(070) 95 3768

Northern Einseigh District
Office
PO Box 38
Chillagoe, Qld 4871
Chillagoe 13

Cape York District Office
see Regional Centre

Lakeland, New Laura, Bizant
PMB 29
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4870
(070) 60 2162, (070) 60 2160,
(070) 60 2158

Rokeby
PMB 28
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4870

Gulflands District Office
see Regional Centre

Lawn Hill
PMB 12
MS 1463
Mt Isa, Qld 4825

Other organisations

Brisbane Forest Park
Mt Nebo Road
The Gap
PO Box 636,
North Quay, Qld 4000
(07) 30 4855

Great Barrier Reef Marine
Park Authority
Melton Place
67-71 Denham Street
Townsville
PO Box 1379
Townsville, Qld 4810
(077) 71 2191

Queensland Department
of Forestry
13th floor
Mineral House
41 George Street
Brisbane
GPO Box 944
Brisbane, Qld, 4001
(07) 224 8369

New South Wales National
Parks and Wildlife Service
169-193 Kent Street
Sydney
PO Box N189
Grosvenor Street Post Office
Sydney, NSW, 2000
(02) 237 6500

Australian National Parks and
Wildlife Service
PO Box 636,
Canberra City, ACT 2601
(062) 46 6211

Guide to campsite booking

Each edition of the Service
quarterly newspaper Ringtail
carries an up-to-date listing of
the attractions and facilities of
the most popular national and
environmental parks.

Features of many of the parks are
outlined, a map locates major parks
and office postal addresses and
telephone numbers are given.

Many thousands of visitors each year
get added enjoyment from national
parks by camping for one or more
nights.

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 relevant booking office listed not
earlier than 12 weeks or less than
six weeks before the proposed date
of arrival.

An application in writing should
include the group leader's name,
address and vehicle/boat registration
number, the number in the party, the
date of expected arrival and pro-
posed duration of stay, the number
and type of camping structures
and/or vehicles, the proposed camp-

ing area, whether the group is from a
club or organization 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, Carnarvon
Gorge and North West Island are
often fully booked at peak holiday
times.

Whether you book ahead or make a
late application, you require a camp-
ing 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 realloca-
tion 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 deter-
mined 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 arrange-
ments 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 with-
in 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.

Post this form to request a campsite.

Party leader.....
(please print)

Address..... Postcode..... State.....

Vehicle/boat registration no..... Space requested for (insert number) large tent/s,

Or hire vehicle/charter boat?..... small tent/s, caravan/s, vehicle/s, bus/es,
campervan/s, trailer/s, other/s (specify)*

National park..... Will you be visiting as part of an organized group, club

Campground sought..... etc?.....

No. in party including leader..... Which one?.....

Anticipated arrival date, time..... Possible alternate date/s.....

Departure date..... Alternate campsite.....

Additional details?.....

Any questions?.....

* Only on certain sites are generators allowed. Indicate proposed use.

Ensure you include a self addressed envelope for a reply.



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Buy a wildlife poster



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE



animal-plant
relationships



defensive
relationships



parent-young
relationships



predator-prey
relationships



cleaning
relationships



breeding
relationships



Relationships — reason for choice

'Relationships' is a rather formal sounding word with a wide range of meanings to the average person and to scientists.

Natural history scientists — biologists, zoologists, botanists, ecologists, geologists, ornithologists, entomologists, ichthyologists, herpetologists, mammalogists and so on — have 'relationships' as a basic part of their studies.

The word was an obvious one when Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service officers were seeking a link between subjects depicted in the Service's Living Together series of wildlife posters.

While the outstanding pictures conveyed certain messages instantly to viewers, those messages were not always correct. Text was needed to explain why the pictures were chosen, why they were included in a series, and the real reasons behind the selection of each one.

The result is six individual informative texts which can also be seen as parts of a wide-ranging theme.

While some statements are bordering on the scientific, they are of general appeal with a couple of odd twists

worthy of questions in the Trivial Pursuit game.

Such a set of posters is pleasant display item, a valuable addition to a teacher/student collection, and of course a welcome gift.

Here is a reminder of the main points of each of the poster series:

Animal-plant relationships (koala) — Eucalypt plants have evolved under massive pressure from insects and the leaves are so toxic now that few animals can eat them. The koala is one. In any area it browses on only a few species. The koala's unique method of digestion copes with the diet.

Breeding relationships (frogs) — Breeding behaviour in frogs is distinctive because eggs can develop only in moist conditions. A range of adaptations have evolved to ensure the survival of each species of frog in its particular habitat.

Predator-prey relationships (butterfly) — While the orchard swallow-tail may

visit dozens of flowers in a day and therefore spread pollen to fertilise other flowers, the tiny crab spider is able to use this routine to ambush its prey.

Defensive relationships (harlequin bugs) — Adult harlequin bugs are able to withstand winter conditions by coming together in small clusters. Secretions and brilliant colours deter would-be predators.

Cleaning relationships (cleaner wrasse and coral cod) — Parasites embedded in or found on the tissues of reef fishes are cleaned by several species of shrimp and juvenile fish. The coral cod, in particular, while a voracious predator of fish the size of the cleaner, has learned the cleaner wrasse's abilities with parasites.

Parent-young relationships (nankeen kestrel) — The bond between parent and young is established some time even before birth. In this case, the arrival of the parent bird at the nest signals more food for the young nankeen kestrels in the nest in a hollow tree.

Order your favourites

To receive one or more copies of the Living Together series of wildlife posters, complete the order form and mail it with your remittance to the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Posters are \$2 each or \$10 for the series set.

Postage and handling costs \$2 for up to six posters.

The charge is for mailing only within Australia.

Note that prices and postage are effective at 1 August, 1985.

Make out cheques to the

Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Do not send cash or coins in the post.

To ensure safe delivery, posters are mailed in cylinders.

Allow sufficient time for packaging and posting.

At times, stocks may be

exhausted and delays could occur.

Over-the-counter sales may take place at the following:

Q.NPWS Head Office
5th floor MLC Centre
239 George Street
Brisbane

Southern Regional Centre
55 Priors Pocket Road
Moggill

Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
Rockhampton

Northern Regional Centre
Marlow Street
Pallarenda
Townsville

Far Northern Regional Centre
Moffatt Street,
Cairns

To:

Queensland National Parks and
Wildlife Service
PO Box 190
North Quay, Qld 4000

Please send me the poster/s indicated. (Write the number for multiple copies). I have enclosed a cheque/money order for \$.....(including packing and posting).

Name

(please print)

Address

State

Postcode

Or
I authorise the Service to debit the Bankcard/
Mastercard/VISA Card account in my name.

Card No.

Expiry Date

Signature

- ☐ Animal-plant relationships (koala)
- ☐ Breeding relationships (frogs)
- ☐ Predator-prey relationships (butterfly)
- ☐ Defensive relationships (harlequin bugs)
- ☐ Cleaning relationships (cleaner wrasse and coral cod)
- ☐ Parent-young relationships (nankeen kestrel)
- ☐ Set of the Living Together series

Staff on the job

I'm Jim McDonnell, one of the Service's wildlife rangers. Wildlife rangers are responsible for the protection of our native mammals, birds and reptiles, two species of frog and two butterflies.

The job is not as easy as it sounds for it is not confined to the parks but covers the whole of Queensland.

But much of our work ties us to an office and a telephone.

Permits must be issued for zoos, kangaroo shooting, duck and quail hunting, aviaries, export and import of wildlife, and the keeping of sick, injured and orphaned animals.

You might have to contact one of us when one of our native animals like a possum or a magpie becomes a nuisance in your life.



Jim McDonnell with one of many kangaroos held by the Service for study

I'm Theresa Campbell, a marine park ranger. The Service is responsible for the day to day management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

This is quite a task when you consider the reef runs from just north of Fraser Island to north-east of Cape York.

While we are based in coastal centres, we spend time in boats, planes and even underwater on patrols and surveys.

Our skills are quite varied and include bird identification, scuba diving, botany, boat handling, photography, public speaking, fish counting, whale watching and aerial surveying.

The 'Marine Parks' badge on the shirt is a special identification for our group.



Theresa Campbell takes up binoculars in the cabin of a boat on marine park patrol.

I'm Rob Atherton, a research ranger. While I'm based in Brisbane, I travel to many parts of the State.

Other researchers do similar work out of Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton and Toowoomba.

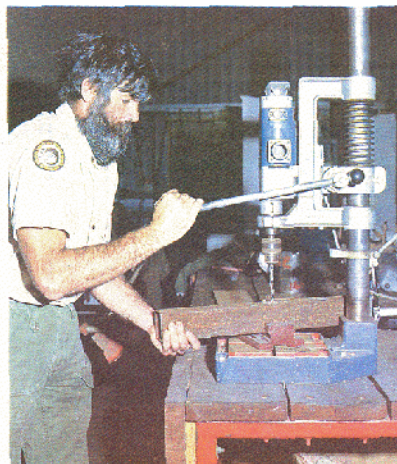
We can work on tasks like vegetation and wildlife surveys, biological studies of individual plants and animals, investigating the effects of fire and monitoring the number and type of people who come to a national park.

Generally we are trying to understand how man and nature can live together.

Usually, our work is supervised by scientists such as zoologists, botanists and ecologists.



Rob Atherton puts the calipers on the skull of a joey kangaroo.



Richard Gunter operating a drill press preparing timber for a park sign.

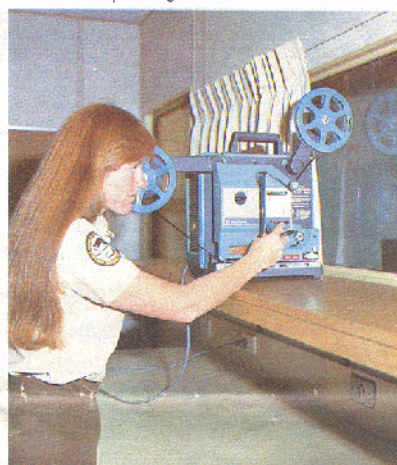
I'm Richard Gunter, a national park workman, one of the nuts and bolts people in the Service.

We work closely with the park ranger to keep everything in order.

You might find us pushing a lawn mower, cutting firewood, cleaning toilets, removing rubbish, maintaining walking tracks or painting park signs.

We are just as interested in the natural world as the ranger so in his absence we're only too happy to try to answer your questions.

Our skills are many and varied. Some of us are carpenters, plumbers, welders, electricians and so on. Several of us have university qualifications but have sought a different lifestyle.



Liz Naumann checks a film projector before a showing of a natural history film.

I'm Liz Naumann, an interpretive ranger, one of a group in the Service with the task of explaining the often complex workings of nature in a form that the park visitor can understand.

The greater part of our time is spent helping park rangers and wildlife rangers in everyday dealings with the public.

We can be called on to lead a guided walk along a track pointing out natural features along the way, run a slide show, lead a campfire or simply direct a bushwalker.

We might also be found talking to school children, organising displays, and writing texts for the familiar brochures and posters, or training other Service staff to do these tasks.



Paul Grimshaw using a stereoscope to examine latest aerial photographs of a national park.

I'm Paul Grimshaw a national park ranger, the person you're likely to meet when you visit a national park.

We do think ourselves lucky we live in or near such a wonderful place but we have to work hard to protect the park and help you enjoy your visit.

On a typical day, a ranger can be called on to identify a plant, look after an injured animal, issue a permit to camp, write a report, supervise park workmen and perhaps give a talk to visitors.

On the other hand, I spend many hours at the desk doing administration tasks.

Of course, five days a week are not enough. We might work weekends and even be called out at night.

So you want to join the Service

All salaried and wages staff positions in the Service are filled and few vacancies occur.

Salaried positions are advertised in the Government Gazette. Wages positions are advertised locally through regional centres.

The Service's most prominent employees are its rangers whose duties include all activities involved in the care, control and management of national parks, environmental parks, other reserves and wildlife.

Applicants should have experience in as wide a range of activities as possible.

One requirement is the completion of an associate diploma or equivalent qualification from a recognised tertiary institution.

Queensland Agricultural College, Lawes (near Gatton) provides a two-year full-time course offering an Associate Diploma in Rural Techniques (Wilderness Reserves and Wildlife).

Acquiring such a qualification is no guarantee of employment in the Service.

Promotional opportunities encourage a career.

Park workers assist in the general maintenance of parks. Formal qualifications are not required but relevant experience and a trade qualification can be an advantage.

Employees enjoy benefits through appropriate State awards.

The Service employs natural science graduates in a range of positions including management officers, botanists and zoologists.

Other qualifications apply for some specialist positions in the technical services branch.

Other career positions cover the administrative, clerical and secretarial fields.

These are filled by people recruited by the Public Service Board and there is no guarantee of being assigned to the Service.

Clerical and park worker positions in themselves do not provide any automatic access to technical or ranger positions.

