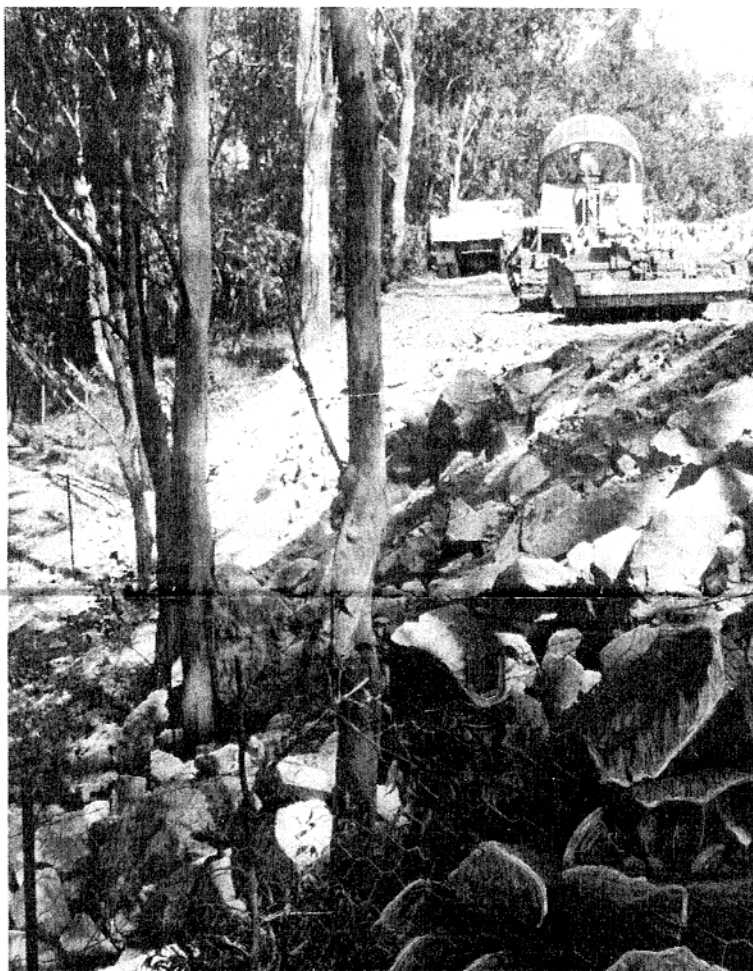




# Tallebudgera project is rolling



Main Roads Department workmen preparing a base before rolling boulders to form a rocky cliff face at the western end of Fleay's Fauna Centre. In the redevelopment, rock wallabies will soon take up residence in their artificially contrived but naturally appearing habitat.

Work has started on Tallebudgera Green-space, the largest project undertaken by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The first stage, costing about \$1 million, includes a remodelled Fleay's Fauna Centre.

The Gold Coast project provides for walking tracks and boardwalks, wildlife enclosures, visitor facilities and displays integrated for nature conservation, outdoor recreation and education.

Forty people will soon be on the job planned to allow many thousands of visitors to enjoy the natural beauty of the estuary area between Burleigh Head National Park information centre and Fleay's, West Burleigh.

The go-ahead was signalled recently by the Federal Government's approval of a \$700,000 grant under the Community Employment Program.

The Gold Coast City Council initiated the project and is joint sponsor with the Service. Each is contributing \$150,000.

The project means jobs for a year for 31 people considered long-term unemployed.

The 16 women and 15 men now being taken on through the Commonwealth Employment Service, Mermaid Beach, will be supervised in tasks such as bush carpentry,

landscaping, weed control and animal care.

Wages will take more than half of the total budget with materials, equipment purchase and hire, contracting and administrative charges taking almost \$400,000.

The remainder will be used for wages of existing Service staff and payroll tax.

The land involved comprises national park, environmental park and land being given for environmental park with the Gold Coast City Council as donor and trustee.

Fleay's has taken much Service planning attention since the area was transferred to the Service in 1983.

Re-development so far this year has included creating a rocky cliff face as one of a series of habitats.

Over a short distance, these will range through rainforest and open forest to fresh and saltwater swamps and mangrove flats.

People will be confined to boardwalks and walking tracks to see animals associated with these artificially contrived but naturally appearing habitats.

## Happy birthday

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service was 10 years old on June 5.

Its achievements over that time include a vast increase in the national park estate from 1 127 714 hectares to the present 3 346 530 hectares.

Significant research in relevant fields has been undertaken and wildlife management problems tackled.

Organisation, staffing and budget levels have been increased accordingly.

The public is now better informed about our purpose and the Service symbol and logo are widely recognized.

As leisure patterns change, more and more people are visiting our national parks.

They leave with pleasant memories of nature and her ways content in the knowledge that our natural heritage is in good hands.

The Service's challenge in the next 10 years will be to manage all of its enlarged estate and wildlife with authority to meet a range of pressures.

From experience, I believe the Service will not be found wanting.

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

## Fraser's 'new era' set in motion

Administrative procedures leading to a new era in recreation on Fraser Island have begun.

Relevant sections of the Fraser Island Public Access Act came into operation on 27 May.

The Act, providing for the authorisation and control of vehicle access to and the use by the public of the Fraser Island Recreation Area for recreation and related purposes, was passed in the autumn session of Parliament.

Proclamation allowed the

two-man Fraser Island Recreation Board to be set up, to meet, formulate policy, a budget, by-laws and regulations and to decide on appropriate fees.

The National Parks Minister, Mr McKechnie, and the Forestry Minister, Mr Glas-son, said only the necessary sections had been proclaimed.

Creating an administration unit and making important wide-ranging decisions and arrangements could not be done in a few days.

Fraser Island visitors would be given adequate notice of when the balance of the Act provisions would be proclaimed and when the issue of permits and collection of fees would start.

The Ministers comprise the Fraser Island Recreation Authority. The Under Secretary, Department of the Arts, National Parks and Sport, and the Conservator of Forests comprise the Fraser Island Recreation Board.

## Woomera advice



Anthropologist Professor Norman Tindale showing Service site recorder Grahame Walsh how Princess Charlotte Bay Aboriginals held their spear thrower.

The woomera was collected by Professor Tindale during his 1926 expedition to the Flinders Islands, the area gazetted national park in 1939.

The woomera's owner was one of the last of the Walbaria people who inhabited Flinders Island.

Together with many interesting specimens from the historic expedition, the woomera is housed in the South Australian Museum.

Professor Tindale visited Adelaide recently. He lives in retirement in the United States.

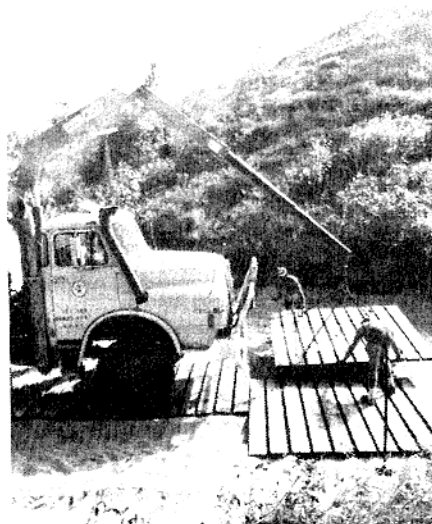
Information he gave and detail of specimens will assist in future historical interpretation of the far northern national parks.

Professor Tindale has agreed to let the Service copy a silent movie made by the expedition of Princess Charlotte Bay Aboriginals and their traditional lifestyle.

Only two copies are known to exist.

The Service will use its copy for interpretation and archival reference.

## 'Solid' sand



Boarding of the 1.2km Leisha track over the Double Island Point sand isthmus in Coolool National Park in progress using the crane mounted on the Service's 6WD M.A.N. diesel truck.

The vehicle will be used to re-place pallets quickly should sand blow over parts of the track which is almost complete.

The most difficult soft sections were finished recently and regular users have praised the practical result.

Revegetating some blown areas has started and several cuttings supported by logs are being filled and planted.

Some large stumps have been erected as bollards to prevent unthinking visitors from using old tracks or creating new detours.

Much of the work was carried out by workers under the Community Employment Program.

Three women given jobs under the program were largely responsible for the new track between the park's Freshwater campsite and Freshwater Lake.

# Many ducks choose dams

The usefulness of man-made water storages in supporting native waterfowl populations is confirmed in a Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service survey.

Survey findings based on returns for the 1984 season show that in southern Queensland 52 percent of shooters used artificial dams or lakes.

A different pattern occurred in less developed areas so that 41 percent of duck shooters in the Service's northern region relied on swamps for their take.

State-wide, black ducks represented 52 percent of the take, wood ducks 23 percent, grey teal 12 percent, white-eyes 6 percent, grass whistlers 5 percent and water whistlers 2 percent.

Proportions varied by region generally in accordance with this though wood ducks com-

prised 46 percent of the take in the southern region and grey teal and white-eyes both 21 percent in the northern region.

A summary of the findings is available on request to shooters seeking permits for 1985.

A permit condition is that each shooter completes a return and submit this to the Service at season's end.

This is to provide information for Service management decisions and to give duck shooters an opportunity to suggest how their interests can be improved.

Open season for six species came into effect in southern Queensland on 1 June and ends on 31 August.

The season for the remaining



White-eyed ducks . . . from the new waterfowl information brochure.

mainland districts starts on 29 June and ends on 28 September.

Permits and details are available at Q.NPWS offices in Brisbane, Maryborough, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Mt Isa and Charleville.

## By the tail ...

'Birds are as vital to our heritage as rainforests, historic buildings and works of art.' — Recent Brisbane Telegraph editorial.

Services site recorder Grahame Walsh was honoured by the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia recently for his recording of geographical knowledge through photography and publication.

He was awarded a bronze medal in the RGS centenary honours joining a select group of Thompson Medal recipients honouring the society's founder John Park.

Service officers faced with designing a form recently had to allow for the maximum letters and spaces of a national park name. They came up with Mungum-gnackum Island, a 2ha national park near Dunk Island.

Pity they forgot Cape Hillsborough. Wedge Island National Park, the full official name of the popular area north of Mackay.

Catch renowned environment awareness lecturer Steve Van Matre at an Earth Education workshop on 9-11 August. Ring the Lamington National History Association's environmental study centre at Binna Burra (075) 33 3574 for details.

'Experience the Great Outdoors' is the theme for Recreation Week this year 21-28 July. Activities arranged by the Queensland Recreation Council will focus on the many superb natural and outdoor recreation opportunities readily available to Queenslanders.

Major re-development of the picnic ground area of Maijala National Park, Mt Glorious, has started and visitors will see changes progressively this year.

In the meantime, Service honorary protectors and volunteers have been one jump ahead and completed a complementary work project in 21 weekend days.

They wheeled 200 barrow loads of gravel, dug 100 rocks into

place and built four culverts to redirect run-off.

Disabled people and those confined to wheelchairs may now leave their vehicles and reach the rainforest walking track, widened, levelled and drained for their benefit.

Sporting Wheelies were among the first group to roll 1km out towards Brown's Road.

Brisbane Forest Park has produced a Go Bush poster to publicize its regular activities programs. In a short time, it's proved to be very popular.

Ask for one through the BFP park headquarters, Mt Nebo Road, The Gap. Go Bush — Winter starts 21 June.

Educators with a special interest in the environment as well as Scouting and Guiding people are looking forward to the 1st Asia/Pacific Environmental Conservation Seminar at Eppah, Victoria Point, on 21-28 September. Late bookings are being taken. Phone (07) 854 1800.

Lamington National History Association has organised two seven day walks on Fraser Island in early September.

The walks are a delightful fundraising activity to support the continuing program of school camps run by the Environmental Education Centre at Binna Burra.

Phone (075) 33 3574 or write c/ Binna Burra Lodge, Beechmont, via Nerang 4211 for details.

Wildlife officers are dreading the thought of magpie season due to start in late June in some areas.

Pertinent points from the Q.NPWS wildlife information brochure include: most 'attacks' are merely scare tactics — carry a stick or wear a broad brimmed hat to cover your above-head air space; parents should insist children avoid riding bicycles in problem areas — walk; trapping and removal of certain feathers can be most effective.

A reminder that the Fauna Conservation Act requires any person taking or keeping sick, emaciated or orphaned fauna must notify a wildlife officer within 24 hours.

He can issue a permit for the animal or bird to be held and specify conditions leading to its release back to the wild.

Caring for wild creatures is often a task for experts, not simply well-meaning people who might tend to adopt animals as pets later unable to fend for themselves.

The Lower Portals area of Mt Barney National Park is now accessible legally.

Signposts direct visitors to the right off the Upper Logan road and 2km into the Magun (rock wallaby) picnic area and carpark.

The 3.7km walking track through open eucalypt forest to Barney Creek is the effort of four Queensland Agricultural College students during the last Christmas holidays.

Recall the magpie nest of man-made objects on the cover of the last Ringtail?

Darling Downs reader Mr H. Nichols told Toowoomba staff he had a similar nest a massive 50cm high and 35cm across.

The Service is surveying fauna on selected Whitsunday group islands. Data will be used in the management plan being prepared for the area.

Feral fauna (including introduced native fauna such as wallabies) on certain islands has been documented recently.

However, very little is known about introduction dates. Readers are asked to pass on any feral animal information they may have. Pictures taken in the 1930s to 1960s especially of Whitehaven Beach, North Molle, Hazelwood and Long Islands would help ascertain habitat changes.

Write or call Keith McDonald at the Northern Regional centre.

# All smile for the croc, please



All hands to work at the Q.NPWS Northern Regional Centre, Townsville, recently to help relocate this 3m female saltwater crocodile caught on the city outskirts. Taking the weight were (from left) Andrew Haffenden, Dr Laurie Taplin, Tim Pulsford and Mike Pople. The saltie was passed to a new wildlife park.

## To meet interest

Continuing interest in crocodiles is one reason for production of the Service's latest wildlife information brochure.

The brochure, *Crocodiles in Queensland*, seeks to overcome ignorance about crocodiles while still stressing the danger posed by estuarine crocodiles.

Distribution of the two species in Queensland is indicated though Service research continues into this and into population trends.

Crocodile biology and nesting patterns are detailed, and advice is given on how and where to see crocodiles.

The brochure confirms that the two species are protected nationally and internationally, and makes the point that removal of all crocodiles from natural habitat is an unrealistic approach to crocodile management.

Copies are available from Service district and regional offices.

Other publications in the last quarter have included visitor information sheets on Southern Cooloola, Hann Crossing and 12-Mile Hole, both Lakefield National Park, Townsville Town Common Environmental Park wildlife information sheet, and a bird list for Lawn Hill National Park.



Freshie or saltie? Find out in the new wildlife information brochure.

## Lakefield sets pace in the Cape

Lakefield National Park, the State's second largest national park, is setting the pace for land management in Cape York Peninsula.

The outlook is in contrast to the time when many aspects of Service management were criticised after the vast area was purchased and was gazetted national park in 1979.

A management plan has been completed and this will guide the Service and its officers over the next few years as visitation and demands grow.

Botanist Earl Saxon has developed a comprehensive fire management program and will work in close liaison with park senior overseer Ron Teece, a cattle management expert.

This will result in a grazing management policy which will ensure the optimal development of environmental diversity in this great wilderness area.

The Rural Fires Board this month and next plans to spend most of a \$5000 allocation on aerial ignited controlled burns on Lakefield to reduce fire hazards later in the year.

Officers hope this will encourage other responsible landowners on

the Cape to adopt this practice and obtain permits to burn.

New fencing will protect areas designated to remain stock free. Wildlife management proposals by Gary Rees will ensure adequate protection for all species but particularly rare species such as the golden shouldered parrot.

Dr Laurie Taplin will keep his eyes on the park's crocodiles. Visitor enjoyment of the park's many tourism values will be developed carefully under plans prepared by interpretive officer Marc Hockings.

Service attention is being given to facilities at the popular Kalpowar Crossing camping area. Visitor information sheets on Lakefield's Hann Crossing and 12-Mile Hole are now available.

Restoration of the old Laura homestead is proposed and special funds are to be sought for this project.

An extended wet season this year has curtailed many visitor plans. Park roads have become impassable. Grading will be done when conditions improve.

## Cairns task is tackled

Staff and major equipment have come together for the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service to mobilise day-to-day management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Cairns Section.

Twelve staff are now operating from a Marine Parks office on the first floor of the State Government Offices, corner of Spence and Abbott Streets, Cairns.

Two vehicles, a 7m boat, diving equipment, a micro-computer and audio-visual and photographic equipment are among their work tools.

The new team is facing the challenge of establishing maritime estate management operations throughout the GBR Marine Park's second major section.

The watery 'estate' of 35 000 sq km from Mission Beach to Lizard Island contains more than 220 coral reefs and a dozen island national parks.

There are numerous entry points and certainly no fences nor other physical barriers to the free movement of park visitors and users.

The GBR Marine Park is being managed jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Townsville-based park authority has overall responsibility and deals with major planning and policy work.

The Service is the principal State agency carrying out the day-to-day management operations throughout the Marine Park.

The southernmost Capricornia Section was manned by Q.NPWS in 1982. 'Marine Park' is rather a misnomer for the management system being implemented. An effort is made to accommodate all uses considered reasonable which fit in with the basic principles of conserving the reef's natural resources and minimising conflict between users.

In contrast with most other conservation areas including Queensland national parks, the GBR Marine Park is not an area being set aside from all uses other than its passive enjoyment and study.

In the tropical marine environment where natural processes and critical factors are often poorly understood, such a management regime places an onus on the managers to maintain a close watch over the resource's condition, and to adopt a pragmatic, flexible but scientifically-sound approach to restrictions on uses.

A zoning plan subject to periodic review and a complex permits system form the twin basis for marine park management.

Cairns Section activities include commercial fishing and collecting of various marine invertebrates and fishes, traditional hunting of turtle and dugong, coastal and international shipping, major tourist programs, offshore facilities and resort operations, intensive recreational line-fishing, boating, reef-walking, and important scientific research and educational activities.

The new Service team is carrying out regular surveillance, user contact and extension work, enforcement and maintenance operations. Members will also undertake a broad range of management-related programs.

The next two to three years will be crucial to the Marine Park's successful implementation.

Critical eyes will focus as the nature, requirements and techniques of management are evolved.

Peter J. Hunnam  
Management officer  
Cairns

## Utah grant for wombats

A Utah Foundation grant will assist Q.NPWS research into the northern hairy-nosed wombat in Epping Forest National Park.

The only known population survives in the central Queensland national park.

Foundation Governors recently approved a grant of \$16,200 to World Wildlife Fund Australia in response to a Service application made through WWFA.

The money will be used over a year by zoologist Doug Crossman to study the wombat's population ecology and diet.

Already, traps and capture techniques have been devised to take certain of the animals for identification and testing.

The population is believed to number less than 40.

By year's end, much data should have been gathered on which sound management principles can be based.

The northern hairy-nosed wombat is a permanently protected species in Queensland.

The Service is most grateful for the Utah Foundation's help in the research project.

The Foundation was established in 1975 by Utah Development Company exclusively for public charitable purposes in Australia.

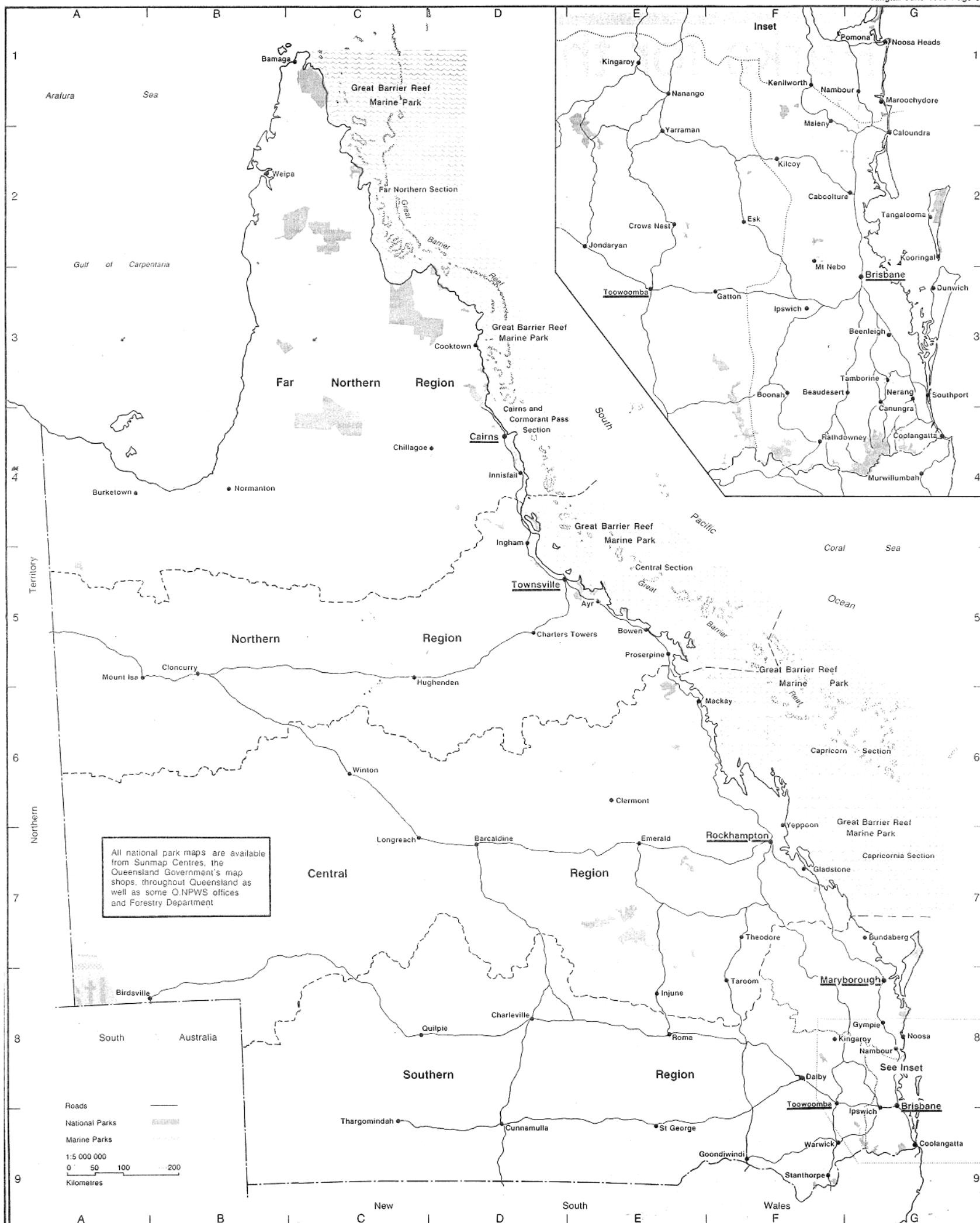
The company, now a wholly-owned subsidiary of Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited, manages six coking coal mines and a major coal port owned by the Central Queensland Coal Associates Joint Venture, and one other mine owned by the Gregory Joint Venture.

The Utah Foundation is now funded by the co-venturers — BHP, Queensland Coal Trust, General Electric Company, Mitsubishi Development, AMP Society, Bell Resources and Pancontinental Mining.



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

		Map	Public	Brook	Day	Water	Access	Gravel	Range	Proven	Accom	Camp	Camp	Busht	Book	Notes	
Southern Region																	
Brisbane Forest PK (national parks)	F2					C										Brisbane Forest Pk	BFP fee Manorina campsite
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	Historic area - Restricted access
Burleigh Head	G4					C										Burleigh	
Springbrook	G4					C										Springbrook	Small camp area Purlingbrook Falls
Natural Arch	G4					C										Natural Arch	
Lamington	G4					C										Binna Burra	
Green Mountains	G4					C										Green Mountains	
Other areas	G4					C										Green Mountains	Queensland Recreation camp Christmas C
Pine Ridge EP	G3					C										Burleigh	
Mt Barney	F4					C										Boonah	
Mt French	F3					W										Boonah	
Main Range Cunningham's Gap	F3					C										Main Range	
Queen Mary Falls	F4					C										Main Range	
Girraween	F9					C										Girraween	
Sundown	F9					CU										Sundown	Rough access to Burrows Waterhole
Lake Broadwater EP	F8					C										Lake Broadwater	
Bunya Mountains	E1					C										Bunya Mountains	Not advisable for caravans
Crows Nest Falls	E2					C										Crows Nest	
Ravensbourne	E2					C										Crows Nest	
Conondale	F1					CU										Moggill	Primitive area. State Forest camp near
Glasshouse Mountains	G2					C										Moggill	
Kondalilla	F1					C										Gympie	
Mapleton Falls	F1					C										Gympie	
Noosa	G1					C										Gympie	
Cooloolo Kinaba (Harry Springs)	G1					BU										Gympie	Toilets, boardwalk — Kinaba
Freshwater	G8					U										Maryborough	
Double Island Pt	G8					U										Maryborough	Access via beach
Great Sandy (Fraser Island)	G7					BU										Maryborough	Restricted camping on eastern beach
Woodgate	G7					U										Woodgate	4WD recommended
Mon Repos EP	G7					C										Maryborough	Turtles nest Nov-Jan hatch Jan-Mar
Auburn River	F7					C										Maryborough	
Cania Gorge	F7					C										Maryborough	
Central Region																	
Keppel Group	F7					B										Yeppoon	Campsites Humpy Is, North Keppel
Capricornia	G7					BF										Rockhampton/	No camping
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	Road unsuitable for vans
Isla Gorge	F7					C										Taroom	
Robinson Gorge	E7					U										Taroom	Last 3km 4WD only
Carnarvon	E7					C										Carnarvon Gorge	Rain closes road
Mt Moffatt	E7					C										Mt Moffatt	Carry extra fuel, water
Salvator Rosa	E7					C										Springsure	Carry extra fuel, water
Ka Ka Mundi	E7					CU										Springsure	Carry extra fuel, water
Simpson Desert	A8					U										Rockhampton	Remote area. Contact Q.NPWS first
Lark Quarry EP	C6					C										Rockhampton	
Cape Hillsborough	E6					C										Mackay	Campsite Smalleys Beach no water
Eungella Broken River	E6					C										Eungella	
Finch Hatton Gorge	E6					UW										Eungella	
Cumberland Gp Brampton Is	F5					B										Mackay	
Other islands	F5					B										Mackay	Campsite Goldsmith Is
Cape Palmerston	F6					U										Mackay	Carry extra fuel, water
Northern Region																	
Whitsunday general	E5					B										Conway	
Conway	E5					C										Conway	Developed camp Shute Harbour 4 day limit
Molle Group	E5					B										Conway	Developed camp North Molle Is
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	Several islands
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	No camping
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	Camping school holidays only
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	Best seen from Kuranda train
Michaelmas Cay	D4					B										Cairns	Nesting area. Access to beach only
Palmerston	D4					C										Palmerston	
Davies Creek	D4					C										Cairns	
Daintree Mossman Gorge	D3					C										Cairns	
Other areas	D3					W										Cairns	
Cape Tribulation Noah's Beach	B3					C										Cape Tribulation	Phone Cairns
Cape area	D3					C										"	
Other areas	D3					WB										"	
Cedar Bay	D3					WB										Cairns	
Green Island	D4					C										Cairns	No camping
Millstream Falls	D4					C										Lake Eacham	
Mt Hypipamee	D4					C										Lake Eacham	
Lake Barrine	D4					C										Lake Eacham	
Lake Eacham	D4					C										Lake Eacham	
Chillagoe-Mungana Caves	D4					C										Chillagoe	Tour times 9am and 1.30pm
Lizard Island Group	D3					BF										Cairns	Camping limit one week
Lakefield	C3					CU										Lakefield	Carry extra fuel, water
Iron Range	C2					U										Cairns	Carry extra fuel, water
Archer Bend Rokeby	C2					U										Cairns	Carry extra fuel, water
Jardine River	C1					U										Cairns	Carry extra fuel, water
Lawn Hill	A5					U										Lawn Hill	Carry extra fuel, Phone Lake Eacham



# Parks for the people

## Maiala (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 Is) (9360ha)

Mt Tempest (265m) 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 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 8km north of Southport. Boardwalked track suitable for wheelchairs.

## Mt Barney (11400ha)

This landmark peak (1360m) with nearby Mt Lindsay (1191m) and Mt Meehan (965m) are undeveloped areas of eucalypts and rainforest among a variety of natural features exciting bushwalkers and climbers.

## Mt French (83ha)

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 (949ha)

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 Hampton-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 slate 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 Coonowrin (Crookneck) (113ha) at 523m is for climbers. Mt Beerwah (245ha) 558m, Mt Tibrogargan (291ha) 393m 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 health 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 January to March turtle hatchlings can be observed.

## Auburn River (389ha)

The scenic Auburn River Gorge is the main attraction of this park. Road access Mundubbera via Hattwood 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 (Bunker Group) (20ha)

True Coral cay with a large surrounding reef. Popular sale anchorage with camping except bird nesting season 1 October to 28 February. Ideal for diving and snorkeling. 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.

## Cape Hillsborough (816ha)

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.

## Cape 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 end around the camping area on the Airie 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 (518ha) 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. Peach the camping and picnic area from the Bruce Highway 25km south of Townsville.

## Magnetic Island (2700ha)

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 (3240ha)

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, palm 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 (1637m). 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.

## Cape 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 crosses 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 lit 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.

## Rokeby (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 000ha)

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.

## Gazettals, actions

# Mount Chinghee enlarged

Two areas added to Mt Chinghee National Park recently bring the total area of Queensland's 313 national parks to 3 346 530 hectares.

The areas of just over 138 hectares were bought by the Crown for the park, north of the interstate rail loop about 35km south of Beaudesert and part of the Scenic Rim crescent.

Both are steep, covered with dense rainforest on heavy red volcanic soil, and consolidate the park which now covers more than 653 hectares.

Mt Chinghee can be reached by walking from Drynan Park, a recreation area on the Running Creek-Lions interstate road link.

In other gazettal action recently, pockets of rainforest beside the Gold Coast Highway at Currumbin were reserved as environmental park.

The land, more than 4.2 ha, was mostly a reserve for scenic purposes.

Also on the Gold Coast, almost 4400 sq.m adjoining Burleigh Knoll Environmental Park about 2km north-west of Burleigh Heads was gazetted environmental park.

Cabinet recently decided to buy about 23.8 ha of land known as Nicholls Scrub in the Currumbin Valley for national park purposes.

This is a rare and diverse remnant of lowland rainforest of sub-tropical Queensland.

An un-named island of about 111 ha near the Kolan River mouth north-west of Bundaberg was gazetted environmental park to preserve mostly mangroves of several species and to preserve the river mouth natural skyline.

Another 78 ha was added to the 138 ha Allambee fauna sanctuary at the foot of the Main Range near Toowoomba at the land-owner's request.

Wildlife offices have details for applicants and agents seeking permits to take red and fallow deer in the culling period from 1 April to 31 August. A tag fee of \$60 applies with a limit of two.

From July 1, State maps covering national parks will cost \$5, and Service maps such as Sundown \$4.

## 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 proposed 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 camping permit from the ranger on the park.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, small tent/s, caravan/s, vehicle/s, bus/es, campervan/s, trailer/s, other/s (specify)\*

Or hire vehicle/charter boat?.....

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

Campground sought.....

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.

### Junior Ranger corner

## It's easy to spot a spider

Hello Junior Rangers

Do you have spiders in or around your house? Most people don't have them for very long as mothers remove them rapidly.

My house is full of cobwebs (underneath) and spiders though I do clean them up several times a year. I know spiders are my friends. I have never been bitten or even menaced.

I often have orbweb spider webs. These are large, strong webs (up to 1m) with angular outer sections and round inner parts.

The webs of the St Andrew's Cross spiders sometimes catch small birds. Like all spiders, they eat by liquefying their prey and drinking the result. They eat insects, cockroaches, and sometimes small frogs and lizards but not the birds.

The St Andrew's Cross spider

stays in its web by day and shakes it when a predator like a bird of reptile comes near. This vibration makes the spiders hard to see.

The orbweb spiders that live at my house hide during the day near their webs. You may find them with their legs tucked by looking like bumps. Several spiders may live close to each other.

In my house, I often have huntsman spiders living. They shelter behind pictures and furniture during the day. They can flatten their legs and bodies and fit into small spaces.

The female huntsman lays her eggs in a nursery chamber where she guards them. When the young spiders hatch she may allow them to feed on her prey for a while.

The last spider I want to tell you about is venomous but shy. Their homes are in banks in rainforests,

though they can live elsewhere.

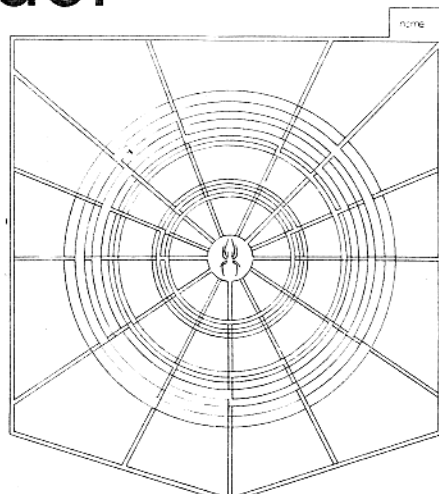
They are a species of trapdoor spider which make a burrow which they line with silk (web). They make a door of mud and saliva too.

When the spider is inside, the door is shut. At night it sits near the open door and leaps out on passing insects. If you are careful and use a stick you can open the door for a look.

Don't tease them or poke things (especially fingers) down their burrows or you will get bitten.

A female trapdoor spider may live to be 20 and spend all their life in or near the same burrow. Male trapdoor spiders make burrows too but when they become adults and mate they often die.

Hurray for spiders.  
Ranger Frances



Help our orbweb spider find its way through its web maze, catch a moth for its tea and get home under shelter before light and its predators start hunting.





**QUEENSLAND  
NATIONAL PARKS  
AND WILDLIFE  
SERVICE**

# Where to find us

Minister for Tourism, National  
Parks, Sport and The Arts  
5th floor  
Comalco House  
cnr George and Ann Sts  
Brisbane  
PO Box 155  
North Quay, Old 4000  
(07) 227 6181

Queensland National Parks  
and Wildlife Service  
5th, 6th and 7th floors  
MLC Centre  
239 George Street, Brisbane  
PO Box 190  
North Quay, Old 4000  
(07) 224 0414

**Southern Region**  
Southern Regional Centre  
55 Priors Pocket Road  
Moggill  
PO Box 42  
Kenmore, Old 4069  
(07) 202 7000

Moreton Sub-Regional Office  
c/- Regional Superintendent  
see Regional Centre

Eastern and Central Scenic  
Rim District Office  
c/- District Ranger  
See Regional Centre

Tamborine Mountain  
Knoll Road  
North Tamborine, Old 4272  
(075) 45 1171  
Burleigh Head  
6 Peggs Road  
Burleigh Heads, Old 4220  
(075) 35 3183

Fleay's Fauna Centre  
Kabool Street  
West Burleigh, Old 4219  
(075) 56 2194

Springbrook  
via Mudgeeraba, Old 4215  
(075) 33 5147

Natural Arch  
via Nerang, Old 4211  
(075) 33 6156

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hermitage Research Station  
via Warwick, Old 4370  
(076) 51 3710

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

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

Crows Nest  
Falls/Ravensbourne  
PO Box 58  
Crows Nest, Old 4355  
(076) 98 1296

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

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

Sundown  
via Glenlyon Dam Road  
via Stanthorpe, Old 4380  
(067) 37 5235

Main Range Centre  
Cunninghams Gap  
MS 394  
Warwick, Old 4370  
(076) 66 1133

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

Wide Bay-Burnett Sub-  
Regional Office  
c/- District Ranger  
c/- Park Overseer  
PO Box 101  
Maryborough, Old 4650  
(071) 22 2455

Bundaberg District Office  
see Sub-Regional Office  
Woodgate  
c/- Post Office  
Woodgate, Old 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, Old 4570  
(071) 82 4189

Sir Thomas Hiley  
Information Centre  
(Kinaba)  
Q/NPWS Box  
Boreen Point, Old 4568  
(071) 49 7364

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

**Central Region**  
Central Regional Centre  
Royal Bank Building  
194 Quay Street  
PO Box 1362  
Rockhampton, Old 4700  
(079) 27 6511

Southern Reef District  
including Capricornia  
see Regional Centre

Gladstone Office  
Roseberry Street  
PO Box 315  
Gladstone, Old 4680  
(079) 76 1621

Fitzroy District Office  
see Regional Centre

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

Miriam Vale  
c/- Post Office  
Miriam Vale, Old 4677  
(079) 76 1621

Central Highlands District  
Office  
PO Box 906  
Emerald, Old 4720  
(079) 82 2246

Carnarvon  
Carnarvon Gorge  
via Rolleston, Old 4702  
Carnarvon Gorge 2D  
Mt Moffatt (Carnarvon)  
c/- Park Overseer  
Mt Moffatt  
via Mitchell, Old 4465

Springsure  
c/- Park Overseer  
Springsure, Old 4722

Taroom  
PO Box 175  
Taroom, Old 4420

Blackdown Tableland  
via Dingo, Old 4702

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

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

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

**Northern Region**

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

Proserpine District Office  
Conway  
PO Box 332  
Airlie Beach, Old 4802  
(079) 46 9430

Burdekin District Office  
see Regional Centre

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

Bowling Green Bay — Mt  
Elliot  
PO Box 1954  
Townsville, Old 4810

Townsville Town Common  
see Regional Centre

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

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

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

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

**Far Northern Region**  
Far Northern Regional Centre  
Moffatt Street  
PO Box 2066  
Cairns, Old 4870  
(070) 53 4533

Marine Parks office  
c/- Spence and Abbott Streets  
(070) 51 9811

Mission Beach Office  
Garners Beach Road  
PO Box 89  
Mission Beach, Old 4885  
(070) 68 7183

Josephine Falls  
PO Box 33  
Mirimiri, Old 4871  
(070) 67 6304

Palmerston  
PO Box 800  
Inniskill, Old 4860  
(070) 64 5115

Daintree District Office  
see Regional Office

Cape Tribulation  
via Daintree, Old 4873

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

Northern Einshigh District  
Office  
PO Box 38  
Chillagoe, Old 4871  
Chillagoe 13

Cape York District Office  
see Regional Centre

Laketfield, New Laura, Bizant  
PMB 29  
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 4870  
(070) 60 2162, (070) 60 2160,  
(070) 60 2150

Rokeby  
PMB 28  
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 4870

Gulflands District Office  
see Regional Centre

Lawn Hill  
PMB 12  
MS 1463  
Mt Isa, Old 4825

# Ringtail



**QUEENSLAND  
NATIONAL PARKS  
AND WILDLIFE  
SERVICE**

## Cuddle, scratch in Japan



Much cuddle and scratch for the National Parks Minister, Peter McKechnie. The female koalas from Lone Pine Sanctuary, Jane, Chewy, Bimbo and Blossom, were presented to the Mayor of Kagoshima, Japan, by Mr McKechnie last month to complete the Queensland Government's gift to that city. When they leave quarantine soon, the koalas will join Cruiser and Splinter on show at Hirakawa Zoo.



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