



Special edition of the quarterly newspaper of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service



Camping on a Great Barrier Reef Island national park such as one in the Capricorn-Bunker groups off central Queensland must be one of the most pleasant ways to pass time. Visitors have opportunities to do what they will while enjoying the features of the island and the surrounding reefs and waters within conservation constraints checked by Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service officers.

Put your senses to work

Of all the people who visit Queensland's national parks each year, probably no two make the effort for exactly the same reason.

Many people share similar park activities like bushwalking, nature study and camping. But each person has his or her own way of responding to the exposure.

Parks are like other worlds far removed from our normal lives. As they can seem foreign, we can easily overlook what they offer.

A ranger may help bridge that gulf by introducing you to the park in several ways like a guided walk, an informal talk or an audio visual presentation.

Books, brochures, newspapers and other mediums provide information on how to get there, what to look for, facilities and common wildlife.

These help people get the most out of their visit to a national park.

A more personal and rewarding way is to let the park tell you what it has to offer.

Your senses of sight, sound, touch and smell are your best guides (though nothing can replace a good map when bushwalking!)

Imagine visiting a rainforest national park.

In the picnic area you feel the sun's warmth, hear children playing, cars moving and birds calling.

You smell a barbecue, see other people and feel the grass you picnic on. These are familiar.

Now walk a few hundred metres into the rainforest a different world, to many a very strange

environment, even frighteningly overwhelming.

Do not rush. Take your time. Your senses need time to adjust. Let your body feel what is going on around you.

The surrounds are darker; the canopy of branches and leaves has blocked most of the sunlight. Consequently the forest is cooler, even on a hot day.

Walk quietly, stopping every now and then to listen to the forest sounds. The call of a bird or animal will help you find and identify it. How quickly the picnic ground noises fade.

Use your sense of smell; it may guide you to a flowering plant or to an objectionable fungus.

Feel the texture of different things. Some leaves are rough. Others are silky smooth. Beware of ones that prickle.

Often the sense of touch can add a different dimension from that of appearance.

Using more than one sense should increase your awareness of your surroundings.

Each and all will help you find more about the park's general and particular features.

Each park has its own story for you to discover.

To name an object only places it in a pigeon hole in our minds. To examine an object with all our senses gives us a more meaningful understanding.

Go experience a national park!

Message from the Minister



Mr McKechnie

The Queensland Government has an on-going commitment to the establishment of more national parks.

The goal is to include representative samples from each natural area.

The area of national park has trebled in the last 10 years.

On a population basis, Queensland has more area of national park than New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory combined.

Declarations though do not occur overnight and there are many holdups which are beyond the Queensland

National Parks and Wildlife Service's control.

Also, land acquisition may cost big money when some people know the Government is the buyer.

Much Crown land is under grazing lease and these lessees have rights too. In some areas, local authorities and prospective neighbours are violently opposed to national parks.

I spend a lot of time trying to convince people of the values of national parks.

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

For the record

For the record, at 30 June 1986 Queensland had 313 national parks with a total area of 3 360 887 hectares. A total of 14 364 hectares was added in 1985-86.

When the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service was established in 1975, there were 296 national parks covering 1 127 714 hectares.

In 1986, there were 136 environmental parks covering 43 889 hectares, eight parks totalling 669 hectares being added in 1985-86.

Two fauna reserves cover 25 906 hectares, and five fauna refuges 6473 hectares.

Five national parks have been classified primitive/recreation, scientific or historic areas.

The Service is involved with 21 areas gazetted department and official purposes reserves, and six areas gazetted scientific purposes reserves.

Queensland has 1351 areas covering more than 11 million hectares declared fauna sanctuaries.

“To foster harmony between man and the environment, thereby facilitating the well-being of humanity, and safeguarding the integrity of nature.” Q.NPWS goal

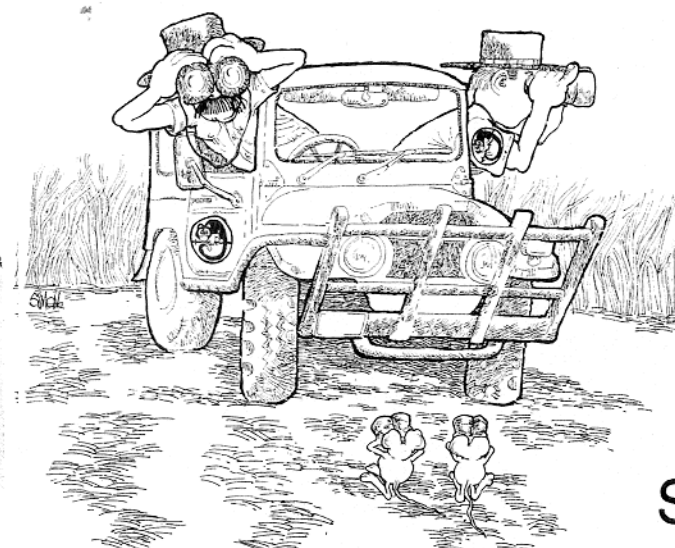
Plan a group trip well ahead

We name it and then forget it.
What is the colour of the sky
really?

Roughly a quarter of the national parks have developed recreation facilities.

B	Z	X	P	I	C	N	I	C	X	C	E
M	U	A	W	R	I	T	E	A	D	Y	H
I	E	S	F	R	A	F	T	M	H	G	C
L	H	I	H	I	K	E	J	P	K	B	T
C	D	R	A	W	L	S	A	I	L	A	A
M	N	O	R	P	A	R	T	N	Q	R	V
D	I	V	E	R	G	L	S	G	T	B	D
U	V	X	S	O	B	I	K	E	W	Q	F
K	Z	L	T	A	B	S	E	I	L	U	I
S	P	O	T	L	I	G	H	T	N	E	E
Y	H	O	U	S	W	I	M	J	O	G	E
P	W	K	O	I	L	I	S	T	E	N	A

Hidden in this matrix are the names of 22 activities you can enjoy on national parks. Names may be across, diagonal, down or up. How many of these have you enjoyed? They are all compatible with the park's management and conservation. Can you think of reasons why? What other activities can you think of?



What do you think these national park rangers might be looking for? Make a list of the jobs a ranger might have to do to ensure you enjoy your visit to a national park and the area is not harmed. You can see some of the equipment a ranger uses? If you were a ranger, what equipment would you want to do your job. Colour the picture.

See three spots in one

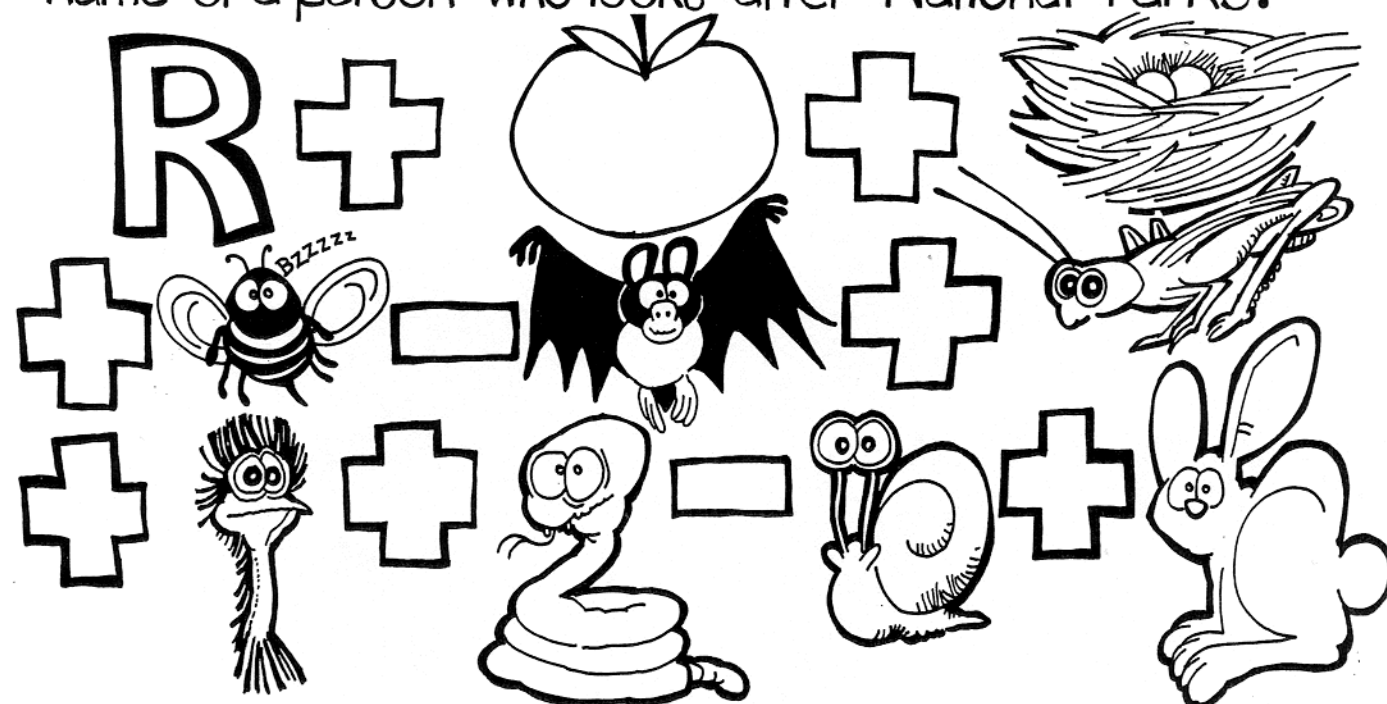
The walk attempts to cater for groups. For more information telephone (07) 221 8102.

As you enter a national park, you will see a sign and some symbols that tell you what facilities are in the park and some park rules. These rules are: The area is totally protected. All plants, animals and features of the landscape must remain undisturbed. Cats, dogs and anything which could interfere with the ecology should be left outside. Remove your rubbish or dispose of it in bins provided. Vehicles are restricted to defined areas. Think of some reasons how and why the activities in the picture are breaking these rules. Discuss how the rules protect the park environment for our enjoyment.

Group leaders: You are welcome to photocopy and use these activities. Teachers may use them in classrooms when discussing national parks or conservation. They are designed for years 3 to 10 but you can modify them to suit your needs.

The people in this drawing have done 10 things they should not do on a national park. Can you find them? What are they? Colour the picture.

Take the first letters and add or subtract them to form the name of a person who looks after National Parks.



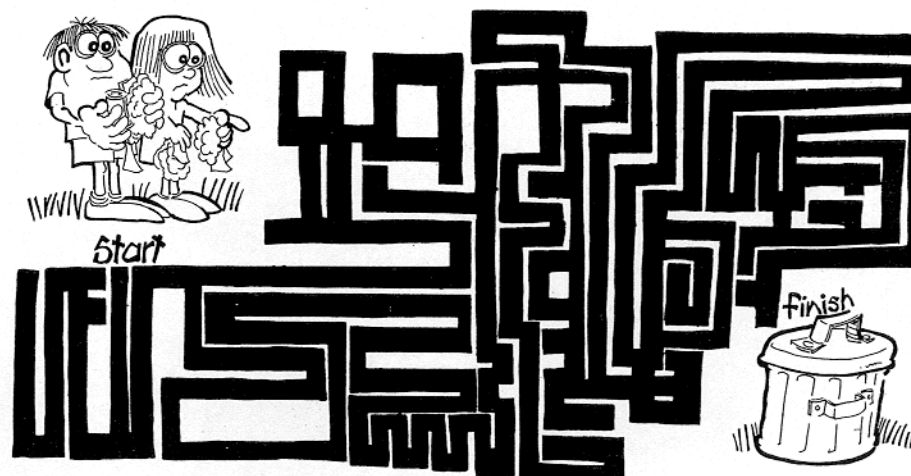
Word game

Our words from the phrase are: ark, act, park, cavate, coral, learn, paint, rest, rock, rack, trek, park, sail, snorkel, spot, vacation, nap, son, parent, silk, ask, pack, track, tack, lock, lock, pack, trivia, treason, top, tap, tip, tire, trivial, triple, past, stick, step, stove, slink, care.

Activities

log, swim, draw, hike, rest, raft, abseil.

Find out which black line leads Gordon and Fiona to the rubbish bin.



Nature in 15 groups

Scientific study has identified 15 biogeographic or natural regions in Queensland.

This number reflects the biological and physical diversity of the state.

The dominant attributes considered in dividing the state into these regions were vegetation and landforms.

Each region contains a variety of habitats and a single habitat type may be found in more than one region.

Biogeographic regions are very important when considering areas as future national parks.

Defining the major landforms and vegetation types gives a base from which key areas can be determined.

A key area is a large natural area exhibiting landform and vegetation community diversity to such a degree or combination that it is an irreplaceable asset for long-term preservation.

Of the terrestrial regions, four are considered adequately represented by the national park estate, five have less than 30 per cent representation and two have no national parks.

Two natural features have not been considered in making the biogeographic map. Caves often have specialized life forms but they occur randomly over natural regions. Torres Strait islands and waters apart from the Great Barrier Reef remain to be assessed.

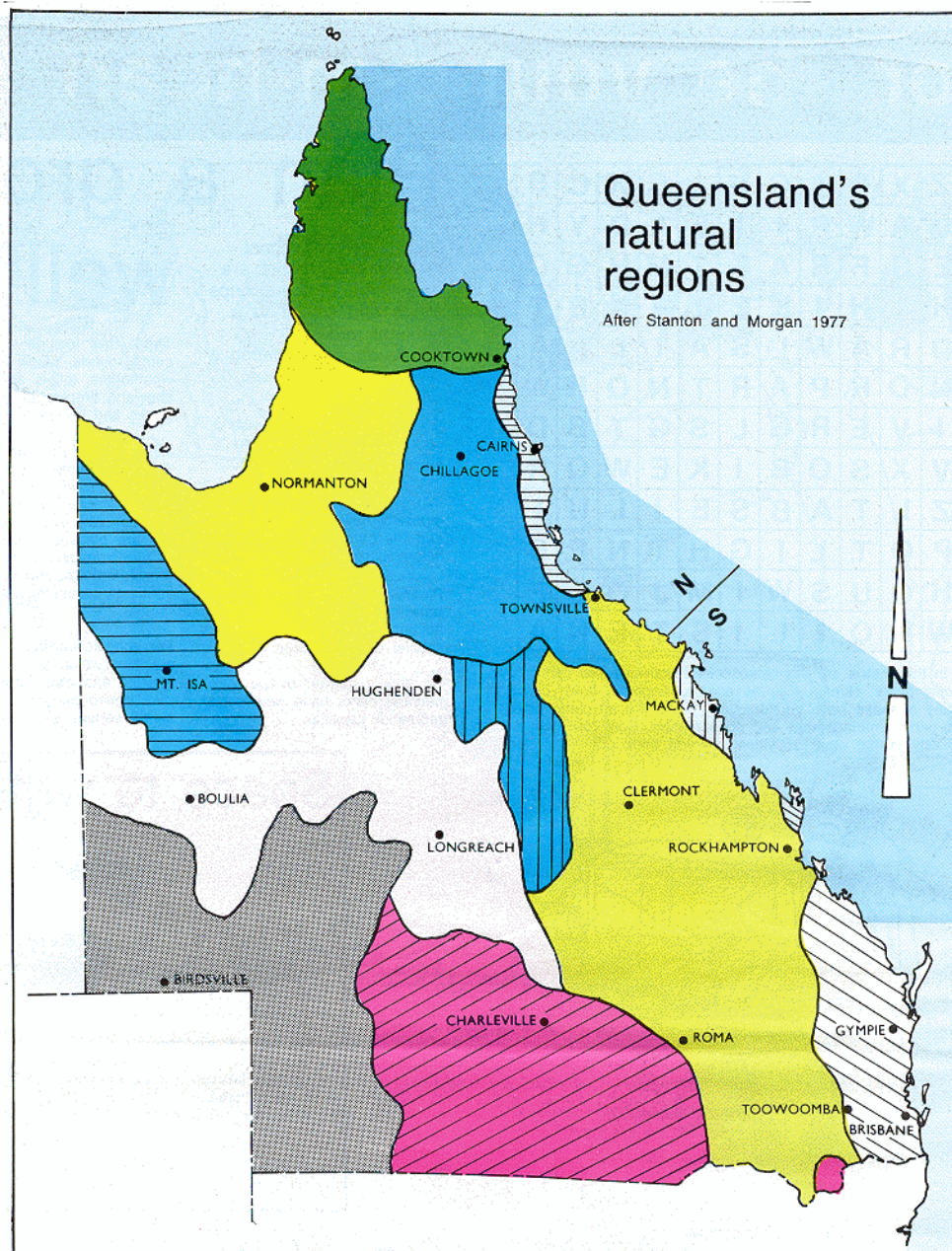
Use the map

Use the map on this page and compare it with the national parks shown on another map of Queensland.

Can you tell which regions are adequately represented, partly represented, inadequately represented or not represented in the national park system?

Do you need further information before you make a decision?

This can be the start of an extensive discussion of the topic.



- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| North-west highlands | Mulga lands | Brigalow belt |
| Gulf plains | Wet tropical rainforests | South-eastern Queensland |
| Cape York Peninsula | Central coast rainforests | Northern New England tablelands |
| Mitchell grass downs | Einasleigh uplands | Northern Great Barrier Reef |
| Channel country complex | Desert uplands | Southern Great Barrier Reef |

Now try to solve this puzzle

Using the clues, select biogeographic regions and place them in order. (We have left out the Great Barrier Reef regions.) Using the letter underlined in each name, spell the mystery word.

- 1 This region is the home of acacia and associated plant communities. In it are found the bridled nail-tail wallaby and the Queensland hairy-nosed wombat.
- 2 This region is the home of some species common only in the Northern Territory. In it is found the new Lawn Hill National Park.
- 3 The shallow watercourses in this region of distinctive vegetation flow only after rain or runoff.

- 4 Near the southern Gulf of Carpentaria, this region has six sub-regions.
- 5 With rainfall of up to 4000mm a year, this region has 11 major structural types of rainforest with 14 per cent the area in national parks.
- 6 A region of open forest/woodland rich in bird life, but with few species of native animals.
- 7 More mobile species of wildlife prefer the wide open spaces of this region which is dominated by tussock grasslands.
- 8 In this region of monsoon rains and a wide variety of habitats, some New Guinea species find a limited distribution.

- 9 Pure stands of mulga trees often occur in this arid region.
- 10 This region has interlinked vegetation with an abundance of reptiles and a diverse ground fauna.
- 11 With 21 vegetation communities, this is the most diverse of the regions.
- 12 With heavily eroded ranges, basalt plains and plateaus, this region has no distinctive fauna features.
- 13 Eight major structural rainforest types are identified in this region which averages more than 1200mm in annual rainfall.

Mystery word is: BIOGEOGRAPHIC

Go camp in a national park

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

This is the best way to experience the parks' special attractions. Many of its animals can be seen only at night and dawn, not during the few hours in the middle of the day when most people choose to visit.

If you have never slept outside of a building, the first night in a tent, in a caravan or even under the stars can be a daunting experience.

Given suitable equipment (hired if not bought or borrowed) and a touch of luck with the weather, the night may be more pleasant and restful than a night in your own bed.

Even veteran national park campers make a checklist of things to pack before leaving home.

Make separate lists for:

Equipment tent, pegs, sleeping bag, stove, cooking and eating utensils, water container, matches, torch, first aid kit, camera, binoculars and map.

Food bread, butter, meat

vegetables, fruit, biscuits, biscuits, beverages, milk, sugar, chocolate, health bars, nuts and raisins.

Clothes from hat to socks and walking shoes and boots, not forgetting a raincoat and a warm pullover!

Your choice of national park to visit depends on time available, time of year (therefore likely weather), means of access, size of group, facilities required, your experience and plans and so on.

Then you should apply for a site at a national park campground or contact the Ranger about bushwalking camping.

See this sheet for details of how you go about the simple job and where you direct your application and queries.

There are some things you should know before you go national park camping for your benefit, the Ranger's benefit, and for conservation.

Pack a plastic bag so you can bring home all your rubbish.

(Bins have been removed from some parks to give staff more time to spend with visitors instead of filling a rubbish dump!)

Bring a fuel stove. You may not collect firewood from the park (and adjacent landholders frown on fence jumpers).

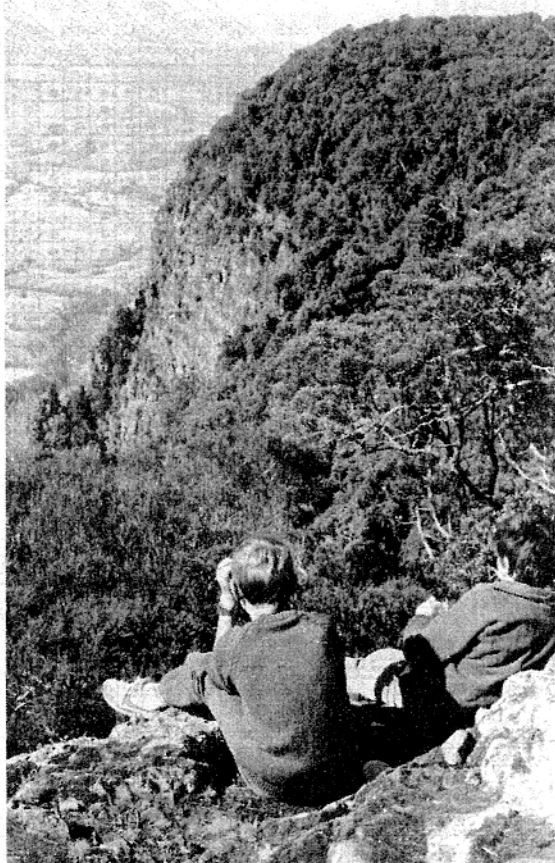
Leave your cat or dog at home. Scents of domestic animals repel the native wildlife which lives in the national park.

Take tent poles. You cannot cut trees. Don't pack a shovel to dig a trench around your tent either.

Many novice campers take far too much equipment. This overloads their vehicles and makes backpacks bulky and heavy.

Sore shoulders and feet after a long hike will make the novice leave the cast iron frypan and the large kettle at home next time.

Only you can decide what is essential and what are extras for a pleasant extended stay in a national park.



On a clear day you can see for many, many kilometres over south-east Queensland from this spot, Bare Rock, a good walk for the day when you are camping at Cunningham's Gap in Main Range National Park.

Pitch your tent in these great places

You may pitch your tent on most national parks in Queensland. The exceptions are areas considered by Service staff as not suitable because of limited space or under heavy day visitor pressure.

Parks may be closed for redevelopment of facilities, and where bushfires or water shortages threaten.

Facilities vary from formal campgrounds with showers (usually cold), prepared campsites, toilets, barbecues/fireplaces, picnic tables and rubbish bins to campgrounds with limited facilities (pit toilets, cleared campsites) to bush camping (no facilities).

Camper numbers and length of stay are limited. The usual maximum length of stay is four weeks.

Backpack camping is prohibited within 2km of developed campgrounds, picnic areas, walking tracks and roads.

Also you should not camp within 30m of any watercourse or freshwater lake.

Here is a list of the most popular camping areas in the Service's national park management regions:

Southern Region

Ben-ewa, Eager Beach and Blue Lagoon (Moreton Island), Springbrook (small area), Green Mountains and beyond (Lamington), Mt Barney, Cunningham's and Spicer's Gaps (Main Range), Girraween, Sundown, Dandabah and Burton's Well (Bunya Mountains), Crows Nest Falls, Noosa

River, Freshwater and Double Island Point (Cooloola), Dundubara and Wathumba (Great Sandy), Woodgate, Auburn River and Cania Gorge.

Central Region

Humpty Island, North Keppel Island, North West Island, Tryon Island, Masthead Island, Lady Musgrave Island, Eurimbula, Blackdown Tableland, Isla Gorge, Robinson Gorge, Carnarvon Gorge, Mt Moffatt, Salvator Rosa (Carnarvon), Broken River, Finch Hatton Gorge (Eungella), Cumberland Islands, Cape Palmerston.

Northern Region

Conway and Whitsunday Islands, Alligator Creek (Bowling Green Bay), Big Crystal Creek (Mt Spec), Jourama Falls, Orpheus Island, Wallaman Falls, Porcupine Gorge, Hinchinbrook Island, Edmund Kennedy, Dunk Island.

Far Northern Region

Bellenden Ker, Palmerston, Daintree, Cape Tribulation, Cedar Bay, Davies Creek, Mt Hypipamee, Chillagoe Caves, Lizard Island, Lakefield, Iron Range, Rokeby, Jardine River, Lawn Hill.

At the park, set up camp where indicated. Give the vegetation a chance. Do not pitch your tent directly at the spot where someone may have been camping for a week. It is desirable to shift your site weekly.

Think about the weather. In summer, you may wish to direct your tent entrance into the prevailing breeze. Or you may feel its best to front it away from the direction of likely storms or rain.

In winter, a northerly aspect for most sunshine and least wind might be best.

Check the site and remove any sticks and rocks which might pierce the floor or your back in the middle of the night!

Your stove might be used in a fireplace far enough from the tent flap or fly to minimize fire danger. Even a slight breeze can upset a gas lantern.

Consider others. People visit parks to enjoy nature, not noisy radios or stereos. Generally, generators and petrol-engined refrigerators are not allowed in national park campgrounds.

Soap must not be used in any freshwater lake or stream; it pollutes the water.

Consider where best you can dispose of waste water.

Where toilets are not provided, dig a pit or trench away from water bodies. Cover later.

You might need a tomahawk to split firewood in those parks where it is supplied. You won't need a chainsaw, bush saw or large axe.

Visitor guidelines

Here are some guidelines to make your camping stay more enjoyable:

- The Ranger may offer special activities (talks, guided walks, spotlighting and campfires) at certain times.
- Stay on the walking track; read all signs and maps carefully.
- Wear comfortable clothing and sturdy shoes; sandals and thongs are not suitable.
- If you are not following a track, take a map and compass; let the Ranger know your plans.
- If staying out overnight, take sufficient supplies and warm clothing.
- Take a raincoat or waterproof jacket; rain may fall at any time of year.
- Take a well-stocked first aid kit; be prepared for bites, stings and scratches.
- Take insect repellent to discourage leeches, mosquitoes and sandflies.
- Always wear a hat and sunburn cream; wind can burn like hot sunshine.
- Never swim in the sea or estuaries in north Queensland in summer when marine stingers pose a threat.
- Dawn and dusk are the best times to see wildlife; be quiet and take your binoculars.
- Stay away from crocodiles in north Queensland; never swim where you see a warning sign.
- Never provoke snakes; detour around them.
- Do not feed the wildlife and upset the balance of species and dependence on natural foods.
- Be self-sufficient; many parks are remote and do not have supplies or public communications.
- When in doubt, boil or treat water before drinking or food preparation.

Popular parks

	Map index	Access	Published map	Boat	Conventional drive vehicle	Flight	Private	Unsealed road	Walking	Booking information	Notes
Southern Region											
Brisbane Forest Pk (national parks)	F2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Brisbane Forest Pk	BFP fee Manarina campsite
Moreton Island	G2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Moreton Island	Contact Ranger first
Blue Lake (Stradbroke Island)	G3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Moggill	
Tamborine Mountain	G3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tamborine	
St Helena Island	G2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	St Helena	Historic area - restricted access
Burleigh Head	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Burleigh	
Springbrook	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Springbrook	Small camp area Purlingbrook Falls
Natural Arch	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Natural Arch	
Lamington Binna Burra	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Binna Burra	
Green Mountains	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Green Mountains	
Other areas	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rathdowney	Old Recreation camp Christmas Creek
Pine Ridge EP	G3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pine Ridge	
Mt Barney	F4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Boonah	
Mt French	F3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Boonah	
Main Range Cunningham's Gap	F3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Main Range	
Spicer's Gap	F4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Main Range	Contact Ranger before travelling Spicer's Gap
Queen Mary Falls	F4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Warwick	
Girraween	F9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Girraween	
Sundown	F9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sundown	4WD access to Burrows Waterhole
Lake Broadwater EP	F8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lake Broadwater	
Bunya Mountains	E1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bunya Mountains	Not advisable for caravans
Crows Nest Falls	E2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Crows Nest	
Ravensbourne	E2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Crows Nest	
Glass House Mountains	G2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Beerwah	
Kondalilla	F1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gympie	
Mapleton Falls	F1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gympie	
Noosa	G1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Noosa	
Cooloola Noosa River	G1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Kinaba	Toilets, boardwalk at Kinaba/Fig Tree Point
Freshwater	G8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	
Double Island Point	G8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	Access via beach
Great Sandy (Fraser Island)	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	Fee see Fraser Is brochure
Woodgate	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Woodgate	
Mon Repos EP	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maryborough	Turtles nest Nov-Jan hatch Jan-Mar
Auburn River	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maryborough	
Cania Gorge	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maryborough	
Central Region											
Keppel Group	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yeppoon	Campsites Humpy Is, North Keppel
Capricornia Heron Is	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton/	No camping
North West Island	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gladstone	
Lady Musgrave	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton/	
Tryon Is, Masthead Is	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gladstone	
Capricorn coast	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yeppoon	
Eurimbula	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gladstone	
Blackdown Tableland	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Blackdown Tableland	Road unsuitable for vans
Isla Gorge	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Taroom	
Robinson Gorge	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Taroom	Last 3km 4WD only
Carnarvon Carnarvon Gorge	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Carnarvon Gorge	Rain closes road
Mt Moffatt	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mt Moffatt	Carry extra fuel, water
Salvator Rosa, Ka Ka Mundi	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Springsure	Carry extra fuel, water
Simpson Desert	A8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton	Remote area. Contact Q.NPWS first
Lark Quarry EP	G8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton	
Cape Hillsborough	E8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seaford	
Eungella Broken River	E8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eungella	Campsite Smalleys Beach, no water
Finch Hatton Gorge	E8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eungella	
Cumberland Group Brampton Is	F5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seaford	
Other Islands	F5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seaford	Campsite Goldsmith Is
Cape Palmerston	F6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mackay	Carry extra fuel, water
Northern Region											
Whitsunday general	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	
Conway	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	Developed camp Shute Harbour 4 day limit
Molle Group	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	Developed camp North Molle Is
Henning Is, Hook Is, Repulse Gp	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	
Whitsunday Is, Thomas Is	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	
Gloucester Saddleback	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	Several Islands
Bowling Green Bay general	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mt Elliot	
Mt Elliot, Alligator Creek	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mt Elliot	
Magnetic Island	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Magnetic Island	
Townsville Town Common EP	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Townsville	No camping
Mt Spec, Jourama Falls	D5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Paluma, Ingham	Camping Big Crystal Creek only
Orpheus Is	D5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ingham	
Wallaman Falls	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ingham	
Porcupine Gorge	C5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Townsville	
Hinchinbrook	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cardwell, Ingham	
Edmund Kennedy	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Edmund Kennedy	
Dunk Island	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cardwell	
Far Northern Region											
Bellenden Ker general	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Josephine Falls	
Josephine Falls	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Josephine Falls	
Fishery Falls	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	
Mt Whitfield EP	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	
Eubenangee Swamp	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Josephine Falls	
Barron Gorge	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Best seen from Kuranda train
Michaelmas Cay	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Nesting area. Access to beach only
Palmerston	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Palmerston	
Davies Creek	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Campground closed
Daintree Mossman Gorge	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	
Other areas	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	
Cape Tribulation Noah's Beach	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cape Tribulation	Phone Cairns check road conditions
Cape area	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cape Tribulation	
Other areas	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cape Tribulation	
Cedar Bay	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	
Green Island	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	No camping
Millstream Falls	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lake Eacham	
Mt Hypipamee	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lake Eacham	
Lake Barrine	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lake Eacham	
Lake Eacham	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lake Eacham	
Chillagoe-Mungana Caves	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Chillagoe	Tour times 9am and 1.30pm
Lizard Island Group	D3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Camping limit one week
Lakefield	C3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lakefield	Carry extra fuel, water
Iron Range	C2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Carry extra fuel, water No trailers, vans
Rokeby - Archer Bend	C2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rokeby	Carry extra fuel, water No trailers, vans
Jardine River-Heathlands	C1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Carry extra fuel, water No trailers, vans
Lawn Hill	A5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lawn Hill	Carry extra fuel, water No trailers, vans

Camping

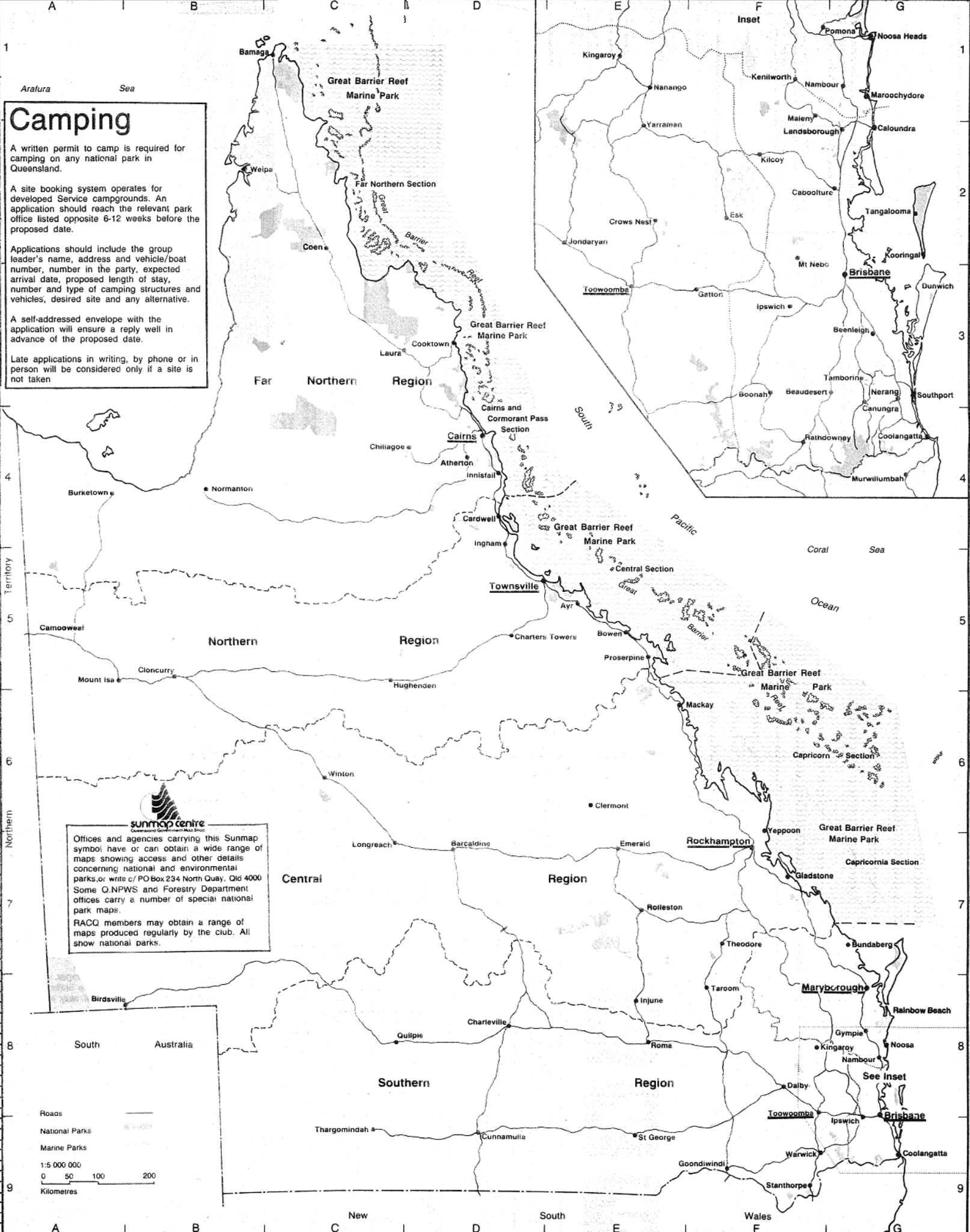
A written permit to camp is required for camping on any national park in Queensland.

A site booking system operates for developed Service Campgrounds. An application should reach the relevant park office listed opposite 6-12 weeks before the proposed date.

Applications should include the group leader's name, address and vehicle/boat number, number in the party, expected arrival date, proposed length of stay, number and type of camping structures and vehicles, desired site and any alternative.

A self-addressed envelope with the application will ensure a reply well in advance of the proposed date.

Late applications in writing, by phone or in person will be considered only if a site is not taken





QUEENSLAND NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Minister for Tourism, National
Parks, Sport and The Arts
6th floor
State Law Building
cnr George and Ann Streets
Brisbane
PO Box 155
North Quay, Qld 4000
(07) 227 4831

Queensland National Parks and
Wildlife Service
5th, 6th and 7th floors
MLC Centre
239 George Street, Brisbane
PO Box 190
North Quay, Qld 4000
(07) 227 4111

Southern Region
Southern Regional Centre
55 Priors Pocket Road
Moggill
PO Box 42
Kenmore, Qld 4069
(07) 202 0200
202 0232 (wildlife)
202 0212 (parks)

Moreton Sub-Regional Office
see Regional Centre

**Eastern Scenic Rim District
Office**
c/ District Ranger
see Regional Centre

Burleigh Head
6 Pegg's Road
Burleigh Heads, Qld 4220
(07) 35 3183

Flay's Fauna Centre
Kaboal Street
West Burleigh, Qld 4219
(07) 56 2194

Pine Ridge
103 Pine Ridge Road
Coombabah, Qld 4216
(07) 57 1203

Springbrook
via Mudgeearab, Qld 4215
(07) 39 5147

Natural Arch
via Nerang, Qld 4211
(07) 33 6156

Central Scenic Rim District Office
see Regional Centre

Tamborine Mountain
Knoll Road
North Tamborine, Qld 4272
(07) 45 1171

Lamington
Binna Burra
Beechmont
via Nerang, Qld 4211
(07) 33 3584
Green Mountains
via Canungra, Qld 4275
(07) 45 1734

Boonah
Mt French Road
MS 161
Boonah, Qld 4310
(07) 63 1579 (after 6pm)

Moreton Bay and Canning
Districts
see Regional Centre

Glass House Mountains Office
Rays Road

Beerwah, Qld 4519
(07) 94 6630

Mt Glorious
c/ Post Office
Mt Nebo, Qld 4520
(07) 289 0200 (3.30-4pm)

Moreton Island
via Tangalooma
Moreton Island, Qld 4004
(07) 46 2710

St Helena Base
PO Box 66
Manly, Qld 4179
(07) 396 5113

Downs-South West Sub-Regional
Office
4 Alderley Street
PO Box 7054
Toowoomba Mail Centre, Qld
4352
(07) 35 0688

Southern Downs District Office
Hermitage Research Station
via Warwick, Qld 4370
(07) 61 3710

Girraween
via Ballandean, Qld 4382
(07) 84 5157

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

Main Range Centre
Cunningham's Gap
MS 394
Warwick, Qld 4370
(07) 66 1133

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
(07) 98 1296

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

South West District Office
c/ District Ranger
Park Street
PO Box 149
Emerald, 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

Bundaberg District
see Sub-Regional Office

Woodgate
c/ Post Office
Woodgate, Qld 4660
(071) 26 8810

Mon Repos
(071) 79 2628
PO Box 1730
Bundaberg, Qld 4670

Great Sandy District Office
Fraser Island Recreation Board
c/ Q.N.P.W.S.
Rainbow Beach Road
PO Box 30
Rainbow Beach, Qld 4570
(071) 86 3160

Fraser Island Base
c/ Park Overseer
Dundubara, Qld 4570
(071) 28 4434

Freshwater Base
c/ Park Overseer
Rainbow Beach
(071) 49 7959

Gympie District Office
Lands Office Building
27 Channon Street
PO Box 350
Gympie, Qld 4570
(071) 82 4189

Sir Thomas Hiley Centre
(Kinaba)
Q.N.P.W.S. Box
Etalanda
via Tawantin, Qld 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
(071) 45 7301 (noon and 4pm)

Central Region
Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
PO Box 1395
Rockhampton, Qld 4700
(079) 27 6511

Southern Reef District
including Capricornia
see Regional Centre

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

Heron Island Base
(079) 72 5690

Fitzroy District Office
see Regional Centre

Keppel Islands-Capricorn Coast
Rosslyn Bay Harbour
PO Box 770
Yeppoon, Qld 4703
(079) 33 6608

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

Carnarvon Gorge
via Rolleston, Qld 4702
(079) 84 4905
Mt Moffatt (Carnarvon)
c/ Park Overseer
Mt Moffatt
via Mitchell, Qld 4465

Springure
c/ Park Overseer
PO Box 38
Springure, Qld 4722

Tarcom
PO Box 175
Tarcom, Qld 4420

Blackdown Tableland
via Dingo, Qld 4702

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

Cape Hillsborough
MS 895
Sealton, Qld 4741
(079) 59 0410

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

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

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

Magnetic Island
c/ Post Office
Picnic Bay, Qld 4816
(077) 76 5378

Bowling Green Bay — Mt Elliot
PO Box 1954
Townsville, Qld 4810
(077) 76 8253

Charters Towers
PO Box 167
Charters Towers, Qld 4820

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

Jourama Falls
PO Box 1293
Ingham, Qld 4850
(077) 77 3112

Mt Spec-Crystal Creek
Main Street
CMB 16
Paluma, Qld 4816
Paluma 2G

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

Edmund Kennedy
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Qld 4816
(070) 66 8850

Mt Isa
2nd floor Mt Isa House
c/ Cammowal and Mary
Streets
PO Box 2316
Mt Isa, Qld 4825

Far Northern Region
41 Esplanade
PO Box 2066
Cairns, Qld 4870
(070) 51 9811

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

Lawn Hill
PMB 12
MS 1463
Mt Isa, Qld 4825

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

Trinity District Centre
Innisfail

Mission Beach Office
Garners Beach Road
PO Box 89
Mission Beach, Qld 4854
(070) 68 7163

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

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

Cape Tribulation
PMB 10
PS 2041
Mossman, Qld 4873

Lakefield, 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
Heathlands
PMB 76
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4870

The first step

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 travel.

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.

A suitable form is provided below. (The
detailed information assists in park
management and planning.)

Inclusion of a self-addressed envelope
ensures 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 a camping
area.

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

Bookings are accepted six months in
advance for North West, Masthead, Tryon
and Lady Musgrave Islands. Ballots may be
held for school holiday periods of
December-January, Easter, mid-June and
mid-September.

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 sent to you with your site notification.

If you change 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 the
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 for all visitors.

Application to camp

- Post this form to request a campsite.
- Enclose a self addressed envelope.

Party leader.....
(please print)

Address.....

Postcode..... State

Will you be visiting as part of an organized group or club? yes/no Which one?

Number in party (including leader) adults children (15 and under)

National park Campground sought

Anticipated arrival date Time Departure date

Alternative campsite Possible alternative date

Space is requested for proposed camping structure (insert number/s):

small tent large tent caravan/truck top van campervan trailer camper boat no cover other
.....

Proposed means of access (insert number/s):

2WD 4WD trailer modified truck/bus bicycle motorcycle tour bus minibus public bus power boat

..... sail boat canoe/dinghy cruise boat day cruise boat charter boat aircraft seaplane on foot

Vehicle/boat registration..... Hire vehicle/charter boat details

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

Additional details/questions



Published by the Queensland National Parks
and Wildlife Service. Printed by The
Queensland Times, 260 Brisbane Street,
West Ipswich. ISSN 0811-6237.

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Posters, books for education Go with a good map

A growing range of posters and books relating to national parks and wildlife in Queensland is being offered for sale by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Their purpose is to broaden the community's education about nature conservation.

Sales generate funds for reprints and new material.

The posters add colour and interest to bare walls of many public areas, workplaces and homes.

They are educational and informative for students and the not-so-young.

The books are easy to read, entertaining and worthy of adding to any library about Queensland.

A poster of some hard corals of the Great Barrier Reef is the latest in the composite series.

This series has been found useful by

teachers, particularly those in secondary schools teaching biology.

The landscape set is also new and is based on some of the pictures used in the Service's 1986 Desert to Reef calendar.

The calendar pictures were selections of the state's natural regions overflowed by an imaginary pelican travelling from the Simpson Desert to Lady Elliot Island.

This set should be useful for teachers of geography as well as meeting demands of many people for the Service to publish a selection of landscapes from its slide library collection.

The posters are 48cm in one dimension and up to 70cm in the other.

They are suitable for laminating, or for mounting for framing.

Like most printed material, over time, posters hung in strong light may fade.

The University of Queensland Press books by the Service's historic sites recorder Grahame Walsh with artist John Morrison deserve special mention.

Proceeds from sales go towards preservation of Aboriginal art in Carnarvon National Park.

The Roof of Queensland is a guide in pictures and text to the extensive sandstone belt of central Queensland.

The Goori Goori Bird and Didane the Koala are books recording two Aboriginal legends from the area.

Errol Walker's book Granite Wilderness is also a picture/text book of the outstanding features of the Granite Belt around Stanthorpe, southern Queensland.

Turn the page to find out how you can obtain posters and books from the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Regular national park visitors and bushwalkers appreciate the worth of an accurate map.

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service Head Office information counter, 5th floor, MLC Building, 239 George Street, Brisbane, has more than 30 maps for sale.

In demand is the 1:50 000 topographical map covering Sundown National Park and adjacent areas.

This is a necessity for walkers in the park which has no formed tracks.

It is sold flat for \$4.50, but has fold marks for users.

Other popular maps are those in the Amazing Queensland series produced by Sunmap, the Department of Mapping and Surveying.

These vary in scale but include relevant national park, environmental park and marine park information. Price is \$3.50.

A 1:50 000 map of Carnarvon

Gorge, Carnarvon National Park, is sold flat for \$4.50.

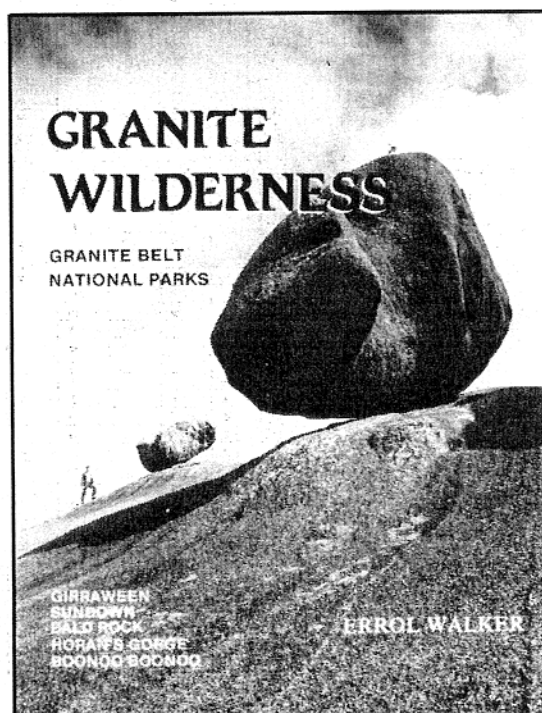
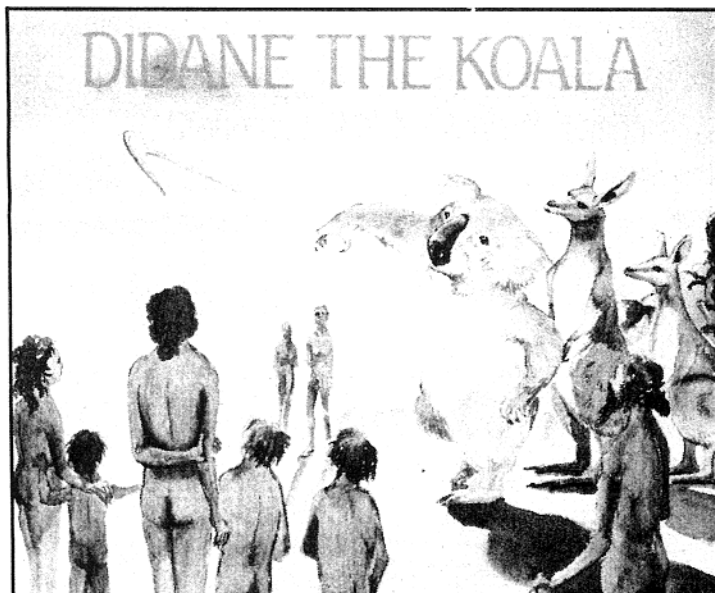
Hema's 1:80 000 map of Cooloola is \$5.

Folded Sunmaps of Fraser Island and Moreton Island are \$5 each.

Maps are available for other national parks including Bunya Mountains, Burleigh Head, Dunk Island, Girraween, Heron Island, Isla Gorge, Lamington (double sided), Main Range, Magnetic Island, Mt Barney, Noosa, Robinson Gorge, Salvatore Rosa, and Springbrook.

Sunmap centres in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Gladstone, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Roma, Toowoomba and Townsville carry a wide range of maps for many purposes.

Premises bearing the Sunmap logo indicate agents who carry stocks of maps, generally of local areas.



These are the covers of the books on sale from the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service. The works of art and the pictures are in full colour making them most attractive gifts for readers of all ages.

Buy a set of wildlife posters



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Taking time



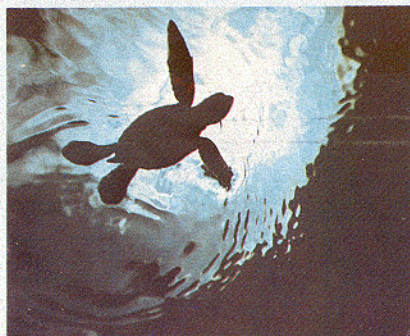
Dingo



Scorpion fish



Magpie geese



Sea turtle



Sea anemones



Red kangaroos

Living together



Animal-plant relationships (koala)



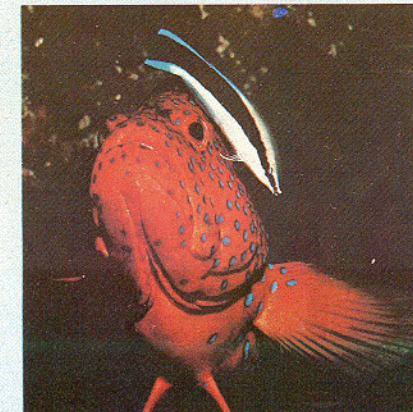
Defensive relationships (harlequin bugs)



Parent-young relationships (nankeen kestrel)



Predator-prey relationships (butterfly)



Cleaning relationships (cleaner wrasse and cod)



Breeding relationships (frog)

Buy or order your favourites

To obtain one or more copies of posters or books or sets of posters, you may visit one of the major offices of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service or make your request by mail. Posters are \$2 each or \$10 for the series set or any selection of six.

This also applies to the composite picture and landscape series not illustrated. Postage and packing costs \$2 for one to six posters, and \$3 for seven or more.

The recommended retail prices of books are: The Goori Goori Bird \$14.95, The Roof of Queensland \$25, Didane the Koala \$16.95 and Granite Wilderness \$14.95. Postage and packing for each book is \$3.

The charges are for for mailing only within Australia. Note that prices and postage are effective at 1 August 1986.

A discount of 40 per cent based on single selling prices is offered on sales of 20 or more posters. A discount of 25 per cent is offered on sales of six or more books.

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 cardboard cylinders. Allow sufficient time for packaging and posting of your order. At times,

stocks may be exhausted and delays could occur.

The Service reserves the right to substitute another poster should a set be incomplete because an individual poster has sold out.

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
Brisbane.

Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
Rockhampton.

Northern Regional Centre
Marlow Street
Pallarenda
Townsville.

Far Northern Regional Centre
41 Esplanade
Cairns.

Complete and post to: Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service

PO Box 190
North Quay, Qld 4000

Please send me the poster/s and/or book/s indicated. (Write the number required in the box/es). I have enclosed a cheque/money order for \$..... (including \$..... for packing and postage).

Books

- ☐ The Goori Goori Bird
- ☐ The Roof of Queensland
- ☐ Didane the Koala
- ☐ Granite Wilderness

Living together series

- ☐ 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

The Kangaroo Keepers set

- ☐ Some kinds of kangaroos (set only \$9)

Theme series

- ☐ Fungi
- ☐ Orchids
- ☐ Possums
- ☐ Reptiles
- ☐ Water birds
- ☐ Hard corals
- ☐ Set

Landscapes

- ☐ Dune fields
- ☐ Channel country
- ☐ Stony Ridges
- ☐ Brigalow scrub
- ☐ Green mountains
- ☐ Coral cay
- ☐ Set

Taking time series

- ☐ Dingo
- ☐ Magpie geese
- ☐ Scorpion fish
- ☐ Red kangaroos
- ☐ Sea turtle
- ☐ Sea anemone
- ☐ Set

Animal closeup series

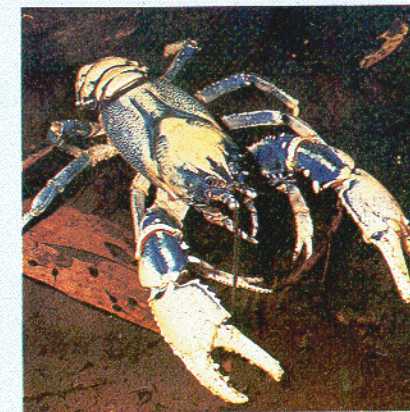
- ☐ Sand goanna
- ☐ Green ring-tailed possum
- ☐ Masked booby
- ☐ Comb-crested jacana
- ☐ Lamington spiny cray
- ☐ Whiptail wallaby
- ☐ Set

Name.....
(please print)

Address.....

State..... Postcode.....

Animals closeup



Lamington spiny cray



Comb-crested jacana



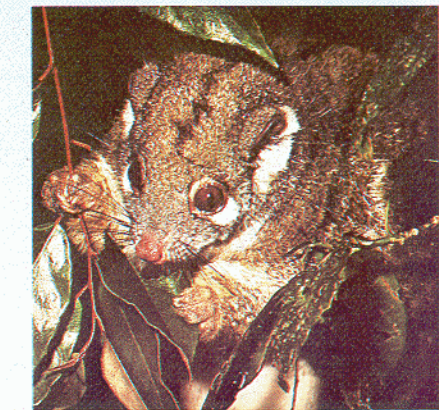
Whiptail wallaby



Sand goanna



Masked booby



Green ring-tailed possum

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.

Moreton Island (15 400ha)

Mt Tempest (285m) crowns this large island composed almost entirely of sand. Park areas now cover 89 per cent 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 boat 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 coastal 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. Schools must contact the Darling Point Special Education Centre.

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. Gwongwella 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 others are reached only on bushwalking excursions. Access is via Binna Burra in the north-east. Green Mountains — O'Reilly's in the north-west, and several roads and tracks in the west and south.

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 (11 400ha)

This landmark peak (1360m) with nearby Mt Undesay (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.

Main Range (11 443ha)

Key part of the Scenic Rim of national parks including Cunningham's Gap and Spicer's Gap. Walking tracks through eucalypt forest and rainforest are being extended. Camping areas, lookouts and picnic areas are popular.

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 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 Cononowrin (Crookneck) (113ha) at 523m is for climbers. Mt Beerwah (245ha) 556m, Mt Tibrogargan (291ha) 393m and Mt Ngungun (49ha) 236m are suitable for bushwalkers and families taking care.

Kondallilla (128ha)

Kondallilla Falls is a feature of this rainforest part off the Meleny-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 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 Munduberra 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 (Bunker Group) (20ha)

True Coral cay with a large surrounding reef. Popular safe anchorage with camping. Ideal for diving and snorkeling. Access by charter boat, day tour fast catamaran and amphibian aircraft.

Carnarvon (223 000ha)

A combination of four areas, Carnarvon Gorge, Mt Moffatt, Salvador Rosa and Ka Ka Mundi, in the Central Highlands sandstone belt. Features include a variety of vegetation, spectacular escarpments, and gorges, and relics of Aboriginal culture. 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 make 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 and around the camping area on the Airlie Beach-Shute Harbour roads.

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 (5180ha) 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 (3272ha)

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.

Mt Whitfield (292ha)

Scenic rainforest and open forest area on the northern outskirts of Cairns with tracks, shelter sheds and views over city, sea and countryside.

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 Hyppamee (The Crater) (364ha)

Geological curiosity similar to a volcanic crater and while solidified volcanic ash is present, the slides 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 8km 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 Ullyses 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 (21 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.