



Ringtail



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

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Colourful lorikeet needs flowering plants to live



The brush tongue of the scaly-breasted lorikeet is adapted for feeding on pollen and nectar of flowering plants such as this *Grevillea banksii*. This is one way this bird is adapted to its habitat.

Minister's message

Queenslanders do not realise or take for granted the fact that in this state collectively we have the greatest diversity of plants and animals of any Australian state.

But this imposes an extra responsibility to see that examples

of each and all of our unique creatures and plants are conserved.

The Queensland Government through its nature conservation authority, the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, and other agencies plays its part in accepting this in many ways.

But because less than 10 per cent of our vast state is in direct control of the Crown, the onus must be more than shared by those who have the other 90 per cent of the land — the landholders.

Each kind of animal and plant has a habitat or group of habitats in which it makes its home or in which it thrives in order to survive.

We all need reminding that only through looking after these habitat 'homes' for shelter and feed will the variety and numbers of our unique wildlife be maintained.

As you are secure in your home, they should be secure in theirs.

Your co-operation in preserving habitat is appreciated by the Queensland Government and the Service, and will be recognized by our descendants for generations to come.

Geoff Muntz
Minister for Tourism,
National Parks and Sport



Mr Muntz

Our animals need homes

This year's Royal National Show display by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service gives visitors an appreciation of the variety of habitats found in our state.

Many animals make their homes within each habitat.

The habitat provides food, water, shelter from the weather, and places to breed and rear young.

Within each major habitat, different animals prefer different areas.

Some animals are very adaptable and can make successful homes in almost any habitat or area within a habitat.

Others have specific requirements and are lost from the habitat if these are not met.

Lightboxes in this display indicate some of the features and creatures discussed.

Telephones have recorded messages about aspects of six of the most important habitat types found in Queensland.

Pick up the handsets to activate recordings about the habitats illustrated — rainforest, open forest, wetlands, grasslands, desert and reef.

Another lightbox confirms the variety of wildlife living in four of those habitats.

The lightbox on its own illustrates other habitats and the inhabitants of various layers.

No matter how well we protect our wildlife, without conservation of appropriate habitat they will not survive.

Help protect habitat in your area and provide suitable habitat where there is none.

Fleay's Fauna Centre, West Burleigh, now run by the Service, brings together the habitats of wetlands, eucalypt forest, rainforest and rocky slopes and associated animals.

Enjoy a day considering these four 'packet' habitats which are symbolic of the vast habitats throughout Queensland.

Turn to the back page for a report and picture on this unique education centre featuring the Nature of Queensland.

“To advocate and foster harmony between mankind and our environment, thereby facilitating the well-being of humanity, and safeguarding the integrity of nature.”

Q.NPWS purpose

Real havens for wildlife on the dry continent

Many species use wetlands habitat

Australia is a dry continent. The proportion of wetlands is relatively small.

Yet many animals which live in other habitats depend on the wetlands habitat for breeding, food and migration.

Freshwater wetlands include rivers, creeks, ponds, lakes, swamps, marshes and dams.

While some of these are permanent, many are seasonal.

During the Wet, large areas surrounding the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula become swamps and reedbeds where jabirus, brolgas, sarus cranes,

magpie geese, ducks and a host of other waterbirds as well as crocodiles breed.

In the south-west and Channel Country, lake and river wetlands are also seasonal. With the Wet, pelicans, swans, ducks, terns, native hens, dotterels, plovers and budgerigars come to breed.

As the wetlands dry to a series of waterholes, many of the birds move to drought refuges of wetlands along the coast.

Salt water wetlands include estuaries, mangrove swamps, tidal lands and salt pans.

They are valuable breeding and feeding areas for many 'land' animals. Mangroves are also nurseries for fish and crabs.

Many wetlands, especially swamps, have been seen often as only breeding areas for mosquitos and leeches. They have been drained, filled or changed by the building of dams, weirs, ditches and channels.

In any wetlands, some animals live on the bottom, some swim, and some are surface dwellers.

Bottoms of wetlands can be muddy, sandy or rocky. The water can be clear or cloudy, and be calm, moving or rapid in flow.

These conditions affect all animals in a wetland and their feeding methods.

Insect larvae and other invertebrates living in fast, oxygen-rich streams with rocky or sandy bottoms will cope differently from those in still, muddy pools.

Such small animals form the basis of food chains for frogs, fish and birds.

Plants are also adapted to different wetlands. Plants with rigid stems cannot survive in fast moving water while others can.

Wetlands are vital to many food chains and webs.



Reef teems with life

The Great Barrier Reef, a world heritage area, extends more than 2000 km along the Queensland coast.

This is the largest reef of its type in the world. Yet only the reef crests ever appear above the water and then only at low tide.

Rather than a single barrier, the area is a maze of separate reefs and channels.

Reef rubble and sand has accumulated on some reefs to form islands known as cays. In other areas, reefs have grown around the fringe of protrusions of ordinary rock.

The large amounts of sediment and fresh water from coastal streams makes fringing reefs of the mainland coast rare.

What we know as coral is the accumulated secretions and skeletons of myriads of tiny creatures known as polyps which live in the warm, clear waters of the Coral Sea.

Scientists are still puzzled by many aspects of the coral reef habitat. But they are sure that plants, especially algae, are vital to the reef's continued existence.

Many types of coral thrive within the smaller habitats of the reef. Some grow best on the exposed south-eastern edges of reefs.

Others grow in more sheltered waters, or in deeper waters where there is less effect from waves and tides.

The various parts of a reef from the flats to the edges, drop-offs and depths are teeming with life in many forms above and below water.

Below, corals, shells, and plants like seaweeds and algae thrive creating homes and food for a host of other creatures such as fish, reptiles, crustaceans and invertebrates.

They live in a balance which can be upset by disturbances by man and nature.

Above, seabirds live permanently on and around reefs or during migratory cycles taking their share of the products of the rich reef waters.

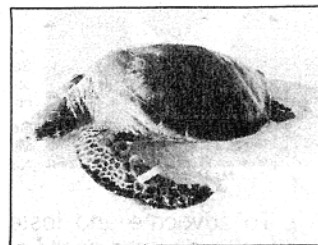
They have helped carry seeds to the cays giving rise to often dense vegetation which they use for roosting and nesting.

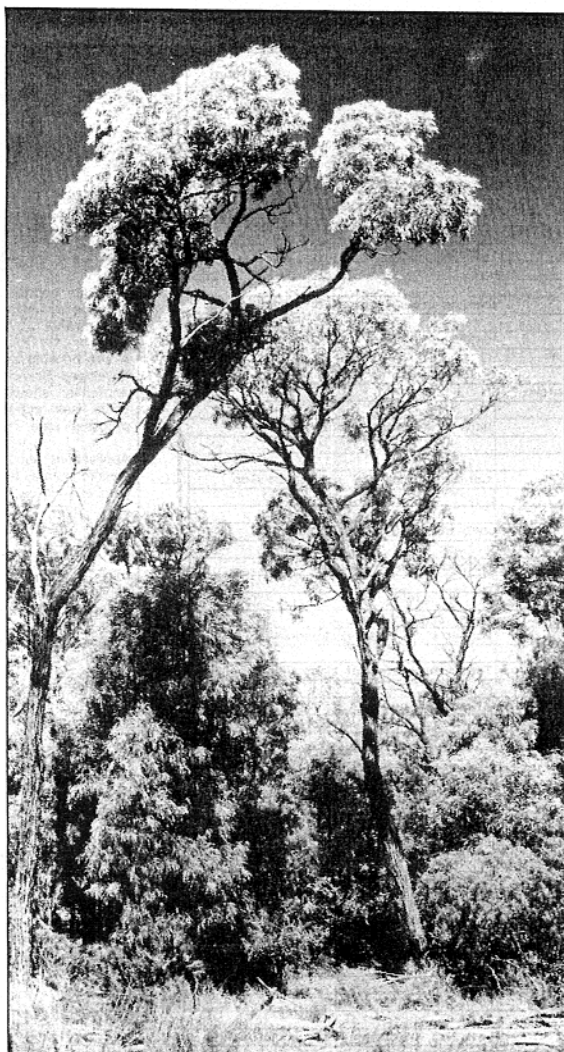
The vegetation of the continental islands closer inshore is more varied and a range of animals and birds may be found here, similar to adjacent coastal lands.

As in other habitats, there is a great interdependence of one form of creatures on several or more of the others. The underwater food chain is complex but vital.

When you next enjoy a reef fish meal, give a thought to the multitude of natural events which occurred before it reached your plate.

It's no wonder that the Great Barrier Reef habitat is considered a wonder of the modern world.





Open forest is the familiar 'bush'. Here the trees are tall and widely spaced with sunlight reaching much of the forest floor.

The forest is dominated by relatively few species.

Except in the shade of the tall trees, there is a dense understorey of herbs, grass, shrubs and bushes.

The silvery appearance and leathery texture of gum leaves is an adaptation to the dry, sunny conditions of open forest.

The leaves have the ability to change direction in relation to the sun, and colour and texture to prevent water loss.

Fire is a natural occurrence, often necessary to open seed pods or to enable seeds to germinate. Ashes provide nutrients for new growth.

Other adaptations from fire include the ability of plants to grow from tubers or to sprout new leaves from buds under the bark.

Many of the animals we think of as Australian live here.

The hollow limbs and holes in tall gums and other trees are home to the common brushtail possum and the kookaburra.

This merry king of the bush proclaims its territory from the gum limbs as do other birds.

The koala makes its home here. The leaves of certain types of gum tree are its only food source.

Sunlight changes 'the bush'

Nectar and pollen-eating birds, mammals and insects are common. While feeding, they also pollinate the plants.

By day, there are lorikeets, honeyeaters and butterflies. By night, flying foxes and gliders do the same job.



Greater glider — rewarding sight at night.

Other night insect eaters are the frogmouths and nightjars which feed on moths.

Among the shrubs and bushes are found a variety of insects and seed-eating birds.

Maggie larks, rosellas, finches and fairy wrens as well as lizards and snakes appear during the day.

At night, frogs and insectivorous small mammals, mistakenly called mice, appear.

Kangaroos and wallabies rest during the day coming out to feed on grass at night, joined by the omnivorous bandicoot.

Fallen branches, grasses and herbs are home to a variety of small reptiles, amphibians, insects, spiders, and other invertebrates active day and night.

A number of small, interesting snakes are active at night.

The smaller gliders emerge from their nests of leaves or in hollow limbs. They glide quietly from tree to tree searching for flowers and the odd careless invertebrate.

The wide variance of soils and topography in which it is found make open forest a habitat of subtle variety, so familiar we may forget to look at it carefully.

Rainforest IS different

Upon entering rainforest, the most immediate features noticed by a visitor are differences in light, colour and temperature.

When the outside world is hot, the air here feels cooler. When it is cold, air in the rainforest seems warmer.

The greens of the leaves are brighter, the light is relatively dim, and the humidity higher than outside.

The term 'rainforest' includes the tropical and sub-tropical versions as found in Queensland, and the cool temperate versions of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

All have some common features. The plant community has two or more layers of tree crowns. These are given the name 'canopy' and they provide shade, shelter and support for other layers of the forest.

The denseness of this canopy reduces the level of sunlight to as little as one-twentieth at forest floor level. Consequently, the warming effect is reduced, and the air stays cooler and more humid.

The rainforest community is made up of many types of plants. Many common elsewhere though cannot grow because of the shady, cool conditions.

The leaves of many trees have 'drip tips' which drain off excess surface moisture.

Rainforest has few defences from fire. Regular burning around forest edges can reduce perimeters rapidly.

Many rainforest plants have unusual features. Several prominent trees have buttress root systems. Fruit and flowers

grow directly from the trunks and branches of some.

Many plants are unusual in themselves. Consider strangler figs, palms, tree ferns, vines, lianas, mosses, lichens and epiphytes.

Epiphytes are plants which grow in or near the canopy. They hold fast to branches and trunks where seeds or spores fall and germinate.

Roots anchor them in place but never reach the ground. Nutrients come from debris like leaves falling and being caught.

By living in the canopy, they are able to obtain more sunlight. Orchids, and staghorn and elkhorn ferns are common epiphytes.

An army of wildlife aids the rainforest to function. Plants are pollinated, seeds are distributed, and scarce and essential nutrients are provided by and recycled by animals.

But it is the trees themselves which store much of a rainforest's fertility.

When a tree falls through death or destruction by natural forces like wind in a storm, it brings down surrounding vines and smaller trees.

A gap is created in the canopy allowing full sunlight to reach the forest floor.

Seeds sprout through the decaying leaf litter and a range of young trees grows rapidly upwards towards the light.

Over time, the dead tree decomposes providing nutrients for the new cycle of plants.

Given a combination of tree species, adequate moisture, shelter, suitable soils and the absence of fire, rainforest can thrive.



Popular national and environmental parks

	Map Index	Boat	Flight	Private	Walking	Unsealed road	Conventional drive vehicle	Notes
	Map Index	Boat	Flight	Private	Walking	Unsealed road	Conventional drive vehicle	Notes
Southern Region								
Brisbane Forest Park national parks	F2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Brisbane Forest Park
Moreton Island	G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Moreton Island
Blue Lake - Stradbroke Island	G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Moggill
Tamborine Mountain	G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Tamborine
St Helena Island	G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	St Helena
Burleigh Head	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Burleigh
Springbrook	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Springbrook
Natural Arch	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Natural Arch
Lamington - Binna Burra	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Binna Burra
-Green Mountains	G4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Green Mountains
Pne Ridge EP	G3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Pne Ridge
Mt Barney	F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Beaudesert
Mt French	F3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Boonah
Main Range - Cunningham's Gap	F3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Main Range
-Spicers Gap	F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Main Range
-Queen Mary Falls	F4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Warwick
Girraween	F9	●	●	●	●	●	●	Girraween
Sundown	F9	●	●	●	●	●	●	Sundown
Lake Broadwater EP	F8	●	●	●	●	●	●	Lake Broadwater
Bunya Mountains	E1	●	●	●	●	●	●	Bunya Mountains
Crows Nest Falls	E2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Crows Nest
Ravensthorpe	E2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Crows Nest
Glass House Mountains	G2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Beerwah
Kondalilla / Mapleton Falls	F1	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gympie
Noosa	G1	●	●	●	●	●	●	Noosa
Cooolool - Noosa River	G1	●	●	●	●	●	●	Elanda
-Freshwater	G8	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rainbow Beach
-Double Island Point	G8	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rainbow Beach
Great Sandy - Fraser Is-Dundubara	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rainbow Beach
-Wathumba	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rainbow Beach
-Waddy Point	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rainbow Beach
Woodgate	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Woodgate
Mon Repos EP	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mon Repos
Auburn River	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Maryborough
Canla Gorge	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Maryborough
Central Region								
Keppel Group	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Yeppoon
Capricornia - Heron Island	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton/
-North West Island	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gladstone
-Lady Musgrave	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton/
-Tryon Island, Masthead Island	G7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gladstone
Capricorn coast	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Yeppoon
Eurimbula	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Gladstone
Blackdown Tableland	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Blackdown Tableland
Isla Gorge	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Taroom
Robinson Gorge	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Taroom
Carnarvon - Carnarvon Gorge	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Carnarvon Gorge
-Mt Moffatt	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mt Moffatt
-Salvator Rosa, Ka Ka Mundi	E7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Springure
Simpson Desert	A8	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Lark Quarry EP	C6	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Cape Hillsborough	E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	Seaforth
Eungella - Broken River	E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	Eungella
-Finch Hatton Gorge	E6	●	●	●	●	●	●	Eungella
Cumberland Group - Brampton Is	F5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Seaforth
-Other Islands	F5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Seaforth
Cape Palmerston	F6	●	●	●	●	●	●	Mackay
Mt Archer EP	F7	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rockhampton
Northern Region								
Whitsunday - other Islands	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
-Conway	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
-Molle Group	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
-Henning Is, Hook Is, Reptile Gp	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
-Whitsunday Is, Thomas Is	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
Gloucester Saddleback	E5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Conway
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
Mt Spec	D5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Paluma
Orpheus Island	D5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ingham
Wallaman Falls	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ingham
Parcupine Gorge	C5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Townsville
Hinchinbrook	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cardwell, Ingham
Edmund Kennedy	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Edmund Kennedy
Dunk Island	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cardwell
Jourama Falls	D5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Ingham
Far Northern Region								
Bellenden Ker - general	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Josephine Falls
-Josephine Falls	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Josephine Falls
Malanda Falls EP	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Mt Whitfield EP	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Eubenangee Swamp	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Josephine Falls
Barron Gorge	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Michaelmas Cay	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Palmerston	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Palmerston
Davies Creek	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Daintree - Mossman Gorge	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
-Other areas	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Cape Tribulation - Nooahs Beach	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cape Tribulation
-Cape area	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cape Tribulation
-Other areas	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cape Tribulation
Cedar Bay	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Green Island	D4	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
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
Ltard Island Group	D3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Lakefield	C3	●	●	●	●	●	●	Lakefield
Iron Range	C2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Rokeby-Archer Bend	C2	●	●	●	●	●	●	Rokeby
Jardine River-Heathlands	C1	●	●	●	●	●	●	Cairns
Lawn Hill	A5	●	●	●	●	●	●	Lawn Hill

Parks for the people

Malala (1140ha)

This popular park on the D'Aguilar Range is managed as part of the 25 000ha Brisbane Forest Park. The park is ideal for day visits and picnicking, and offers scenic views of the coastal plain and walks through varied forest communities.

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 coast park 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. Gwongorella has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wumburra, 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 (11 400ha)

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

Mt French (119 ha)

This two-part park is adjacent to the 468 m peak near Boonah with a road to the top to picnic areas, walking tracks and lookouts. Frog Buttress on the northern side is a popular rock climbing venue.

Main Range (11 500ha)

This park includes the main western part of the Scenic Rim system. At Cunningham's Gap, walking tracks pass through eucalypt forest and rainforest. Popular area for picnics and camping. Spicer's Gap to the south has an interesting history. Bushwalkers revel in many areas in this diverse park.

Queen Mary Falls (333ha)

This waterfall in tall open eucalypt woodland with rainforest gullies is not large but is a pleasant spot for families 10km east of Killarney. A second part includes Blackfellow Knob to the north.

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 (11 200 ha)

Rugged gorges leading to the Severn River are a feature of this park reached via Stanthorpe or via Ballandene. 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 (962ha)

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 Hamilton-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.

Glass House 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) 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 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 (40 900 ha)

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 wildfire 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 Hawkwood 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 (590ha)

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.

Tryon, Masthead Is (Capricorn Group)

Typical coral cays with pisonia, pandanus and casuarina vegetation. Seabird nesting sites and turtle rookeries. Popular camping spots for self-sufficient groups. Reached by charter boat. No engine driven equipment permitted.

North West (Capricorn Group) (94ha) and Lady Musgrave Is (Bunker Group) (20 ha)

Coral cays with large surrounding reefs. Popular safe anchorages with camping. Ideal for driving and snorkelling. Access by charter boat.

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 for the self-sufficient.

Capricorn coast

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

Eurimbula (7830ha)

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 (77 300 ha)

Recently expanded park with magnificent sandstone scenery and deep gorges where Robinson Creek carves its way towards the Dawson River. Contrasting landscape and vegetation. Includes the Amphitheatre natural basin.

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 (50 800ha)

Largely a park 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 Airline 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 (250ha) 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 (2720ha)

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.

Mt Spec — Crystal Creek (2724ha)

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.

Herbert River

Five parks — Herbert River Gorge, Herbert River Falls, Herkes Creek, Yamanie Falls and Sword Creek — now adjoin to form a magnificent conservation reserve of more than 32 076 ha along the river and its tributaries. Wallaman Falls (602 ha), including the largest single drop waterfall in Australia at 278 m, is adjacent.

Porcupine Gorge (2938ha)

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

Great Basalt Wall (30 500 ha)

Remote area including part of a major geological feature from the last major volcanic activity in north-east Australia.

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 (14 200ha)

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 (297ha)

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 Hypipamee (The Crater) (364ha)

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

Lake Barrine (491ha)

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

Lake Eacham (489 ha)

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

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 (990 ha)

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

Iron Range (34 600ha)

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

Archer Bend (166 000ha)

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

Rokeyby (291 000ha)

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

Jardine River (235 000ha)

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

Lawn Hill (12 200ha)

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

The only true grasslands in Australia are the Mitchell grass downs as may be found in western and north-western Queensland.

As the picture below shows, the landscape is of grass-covered rolling downs stretching to the horizon.

This is a result of the cracking clay soils on which the grass grows. Because fine cracks develop in the soil, tree roots are inhibited.

Those trees and shrubs which do grow, mostly wattles, occur along creeks or in drainage channels.

The tall tussocks of Mitchell grass are long-lived, drought-resistant perennials which persist even under heavy grazing.

During dry periods, the area between tussocks is bare. After rain, they are covered by short annual grasses.

Other areas of Australian grasslands have scattered vegetation including saltbush, bluebush and shrubs.

Rainfall over most grasslands is low and erratic. In the tropics where most rain falls in summer, grasses grow rapidly reaching over 3 m tall.

In other areas with summer rain, there is good growth of annual grasses. Winter rainfall produces a more scanty growth.

Aboriginals often burned grasslands to flush game. Burning had a large influence on composition of grasslands and their inhabitants. It also made them most suitable for grazing.

Native grasses are not adapted to the hooves and grazing habits of domestic herbivores — cattle, sheep, horses, and goats.

Grasslands ideal for red 'roos

They also form only a thin cover over the soil. Hard hooves rapidly cut through this resulting in a break up of soil and erosion.

Introduced grasses are better adapted to hard hooves and resist break-up.

Sheep crop grass closely. They find native tussock grasses hard to eat. Though cattle pull grasses, they also have problems. Native grasses when dry are much lower in nutrition than introduced grasses.

Native herbivores like the red kangaroo, wallabies and hare-wallabies are adapted to the native grasslands.

Their feet are broad and soft. They do not break the grass cover or the soil surface.

These macropods can live on grass, especially drying grass, of low nutritional quality.

Some species like the red kangaroo eat more herbage than grass.

When the seasons are good, native animals, especially mammals, birds and insects, expand their populations to cover large areas.

When rains cease during winter or during a drought, native animals withdraw to areas where food and water are available.

Insects like grasshoppers and locusts breed and lay eggs during good times for storage in the ground until favourable conditions return.

Hawks, kites and eagles have little trouble in locating prey on the grasslands.

Seed-eating birds — parrots, corellas, cockatoos, quails and finches — move about. Quails are ground dwellers but parrots and finches may fly long distances. In the non-breeding season, they can form large flocks.

Parrots require timber, even logs or fence posts, for nesting. Finches build nests in low shrubs.

Many of our native grasslands have disappeared under the plow or been sown to improved pastures.

Those that remain need conserving so their inhabitants may also be conserved.



Where to find us



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Centre Cunningham's Gap MS 394 Warwick, Qld 4370 (076) 66 1133</p> <p>Northern Downs District see Sub-Regional Office</p>	<p>Wide Bay-Burnett Sub-Regional Office Rays Road cnr Wharf and Richmond Streets PO Box 101 Maryborough, Qld 4650 (071) 22 2455</p> <p>Bundaberg District see Sub-Regional Office</p> <p>Woodgate c/ Post Office Woodgate, Qld 4660 (071) 28 8810</p> <p>Mon Repos PO Box 1735 Bundaberg, Qld 4670 (071) 79 2628</p> <p>Great Sandy District Office Fraser Island Recreation Board c/ QNPWS Rainbow Beach Road PO Box 30 Rainbow Beach, Qld 4570 (071) 86 3180</p> <p>Fraser Island Base c/ Park Overseer Dundubara, Qld 4570 (071) 28 4434</p> <p>Freshwater Base c/ Park Overseer Rainbow Beach (071) 49 7959</p> <p>Noosa District Office Bruce Highway Monkland Gympie, Qld 4570 (071) 62 4169</p> <p>Southern Cooloola QNPWS Box Elanda via Tewantin, Qld 4565 (071) 85 3245 (071) 49 7384</p> <p>Noosa Park Road Noosa Heads, Qld 4567 (071) 47 3243</p> <p>Kondalilla/Mapleton Falls 3 Kondalilla Falls Road Flaxton via Nambour, Qld 4560 (071) 45 7301 (noon and 4pm)</p> <p>Central Region Central Regional Centre Royal Bank Building 184 Quay Street PO Box 1395 Rockhampton, Qld 4700 (079) 27 6511</p>	<p>Southern Reef District including Capricornia see Regional Centre</p> <p>Gladstone District Office Roseberry Street PO Box 315 Gladstone, Qld 4680 (079) 76 1621</p> <p>Heron Island Base (079) 72 5690</p> <p>Fitzroy District Office see Regional Centre</p> <p>Keppel Islands-Capricorn Coast Rosslyn Bay Harbour PO Box 770 Yeppoon, Qld 4703 (079) 33 6608</p> <p>Central Highlands District Office Emerald, Qld 4720 (079) 82 2246</p> <p>Carnarvon National Park The Ranger Carnarvon Gorge section via Rolleston, Qld 4702 (079) 84 4505</p> <p>Park Overseer Mt Moffatt section via Mitchell, Qld 4465</p> <p>Springure c/ Park Overseer PO Box 157 Springure, Qld 4722 (079) 84 4066</p> <p>Taroom PO Box 175 Taroom, Qld 4420 (074) 27 3356</p> <p>Blackdown Tableland via Dingo, Qld 4702 (079) 86 1964</p> <p>Mackay District Office 64 Victoria Street PO Box 523 Mackay, Qld 4740 (079) 57 6292</p> <p>Cape Hillsborough MS 995 Seaford, Qld 4741 (079) 59 0410</p> <p>Eungella c/ Post Office Dairymple Heights, Qld 4740 (079) 58 4552</p>	<p>Northern Region Northern Regional Centre Marlow Street Pallarenda PO Box 5391 Townsville Mail Centre, Qld 4810 (077) 74 1411</p> <p>Great Barrier Reef Wonderland Office Flinders Street East Townsville (077) 21 2399</p> <p>Proserpine District Office Conway PO Box 332 Anlie Beach, Qld 4802 (079) 46 9430</p> <p>Burdekin District Office see Regional Centre</p> <p>Magnetic Island c/ Post Office Picnic Bay, Qld 4816 (077) 78 5378</p> <p>Bowling Green Bay — Mt Elliot PO Box 1954 Townsville, Qld 4810 (077) 78 8203</p> <p>Charters Towers PO Box 187 Charters Towers, Qld 4820</p> <p>Hinchinbrook District Office 2 Herbert Street PO Box 1293 Ingham, Qld 4850 (077) 78 1700</p> <p>Jouram Falls PO Box 1293 Ingham, Qld 4850 (077) 77 3112</p> <p>Mt Spec (Crystal Creek) Main 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Qld 4873</p> <p>Cape York District see Regional Centre</p> <p>Lakefield National Park PMB 29 Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871 (070) 60 3262</p> <p>New Laura PMB 79 Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871 (070) 60 3260</p> <p>Bizant PMB 90 Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871 (070) 60 3258</p> <p>Rokeby PMB 28 Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871</p> <p>Heathlands — PMB 76 Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871</p>
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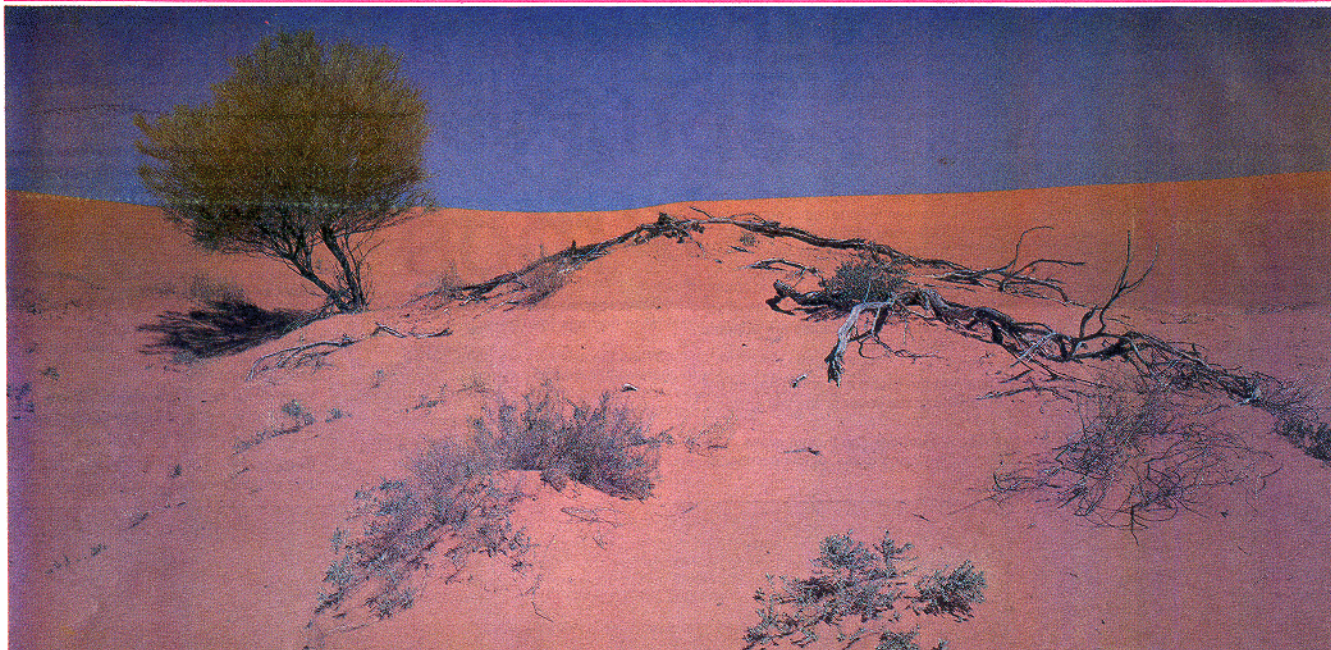
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Life in the desert is not always easy to see



Apparently near lifeless sand dunes in western Queensland beyond Windorah, one of several desert habitats providing homes for interesting wildlife adapted to the conditions in various ways.

After three years of redevelopment, the first stage of Fleay's Fauna Centre, West Burleigh, has been completed by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and opened to the public.

The Centre is reached from the Gold Coast Highway at Burleigh Heads or the Pacific Highway.

Initially, the Centre is opened Wednesdays to Sundays 10-4 and public holidays.

Four distinct land types have been established within the Centre — rainforest, wetland, eucalypt forest and rocky slopes. A fifth, mangrove swamp, occurs naturally nearby.

Each contains a variety of habitats supporting a range of Queensland native animals and plants.

The wetland supports flocks of ducks, ibis, egrets, herons and brolgas as well as freshwater crocodiles, swamp wallabies and short-nosed bandicoots.

The eucalypt forest has emus, kangaroos, wallabies and echidnas roaming free, while cassowaries, pademelons, scrub turkeys and potoros are at home in the rainforest.

An agile group of rock wallabies abounds on the rocky slopes.

Make a visit to Fleay's

About 2 km of boardwalk and track takes you through each habitat safely in comfort. On your journey, you will find elements of a zoological park, a botanic garden, a national park and a natural history museum.

Many natural occurring features were retained in the redevelopment. But an island and lake were created, rainforest planted, and rocks and logs brought in.

By allowing animals (wild and captive-bred) to roam free in the habitats, you may see their natural behaviour — birds nest-building, koalas in the treetops, turtles sunbaking, kangaroos fighting, emus egg-laying, crocodiles basking and scrub turkeys mound-building.

You will need to look carefully to see all the plants and animals. Many of the smaller or nocturnal animals will be trying to hide.

Your enjoyment of Fleay's will depend on you detecting the individual animals and plants within the habitat.



Visitors to Fleay's Fauna Centre watching free-roaming animals from elevated boardwalks built through the habitats.

Animals live in extremes

Deserts are often thought of as harsh, hot, dry and barren places. The real desert may not be any of these.

In summer or at midday, the desert can be very hot indeed. During winter months or even at night in summer, temperatures can be low.

Extremes in a 24 hour period are not unusual.

When the desert receives seasonal rain, plant life can appear suddenly. The desert 'blooms'.

Dormant seeds and tubers sprout, grow and produce seeds. Animals take advantage of this abundance feeding, growing and reproducing before the next long dry period.

Desert frogs burrowed into soil to avoid dry conditions. Now they dig their way out through softened earth.

Once out, they absorb water, feed, mate and reproduce. As moisture dries up, they burrow back into the ground.

Though much of the desert is dry, there is permanent moisture. This is found usually in waterholes or where seasonally flowing streams go underground.

In these areas, desert wildlife may concentrate seasonally or during certain times of day.

Though widely dispersed, at all times plant and animals live in the desert.

The most abundant animals are invertebrates, small mammals and reptiles. Birds are found in the scattered vegetation.

Most desert dwellers avoid the hottest part of the day and the coldest times of the night.

Mammals, reptiles and many invertebrates do this by going underground.

Many small animals shelter in burrows. They come out, warm themselves and forage for food in between extremes such as early morning, late afternoon and early evening.

Small, leathery leaves enable plants to avoid head and water loss. The leaves turn away from the sun during the hottest parts of the day.

They may also have a waxy coating which helps prevent water loss through evaporation.

The shape of many desert plants — round and close to the ground — is another adaptation to the environment.

All desert dwellers — amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and invertebrates — have behavioural adaptations which enable them to survive the desert's extremes of temperature, to conserve moisture, to find food and reproduce.

All wildlife has structural adaptations to aid in living in the desert habitat.



Brown falcon, sentinel like, its eyes everywhere on the alert for a feed in the desert habitat. Raptors and reptiles are the creatures found most often during a day in the desert.

Guide to publications for sale from Q.NPWS

Fine books about our nature and heritage

A growing range of books, posters and other items relating to the environment 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 and to encourage the involvement of people in various ways.

Sales generate funds to help pay for reprints and for the development of new items.

Items sold by the Service have specific purposes such as assisting national park management and are not intended to be in competition with items produced by commercial firms solely for profit.

Books presently on offer are easy to read, entertaining, colourful and worthy of adding to any library about Queensland.

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 of these go towards preservation of Aboriginal art in Carnarvon National Park.

The Goori Goori Bird (UQP, 56 pages, \$14.95) records a legend of the Bidjara people explaining the occurrence of the Milky Way in the sky.

The Carnarvon region was said to be the hunting ground of the devil bird punished for child stealing in the Dreamtime.

John Morrison's fine watercolours give an extra dimension to the tale.

Didane the Koala (UQP, 42 pages, \$16.95) is Grahame's delightful tale based on the legend of how a mighty boomerang thrower brought the first trees and plants to the Carnarvon region, again depicted by artist John Morrison.

The Kangaroo Keepers (UQP, 222 pages, \$35) edited by Dr H.J. Lavery with colour drawings by Ruth Berry is a comprehensive account of all aspects of the national animal symbol based on many years of investigation in Queensland.

While obviously a reference book, contributing authors also advocate a responsible approach to conservation of kangaroos and their impact on the environment.

Granite Wilderness (International Colour Productions, 72 pages, \$14.95) is Errol Walker's account with his outstanding colour pictures of the area along the Queensland-New South Wales border near Stanthorpe he knows so well.

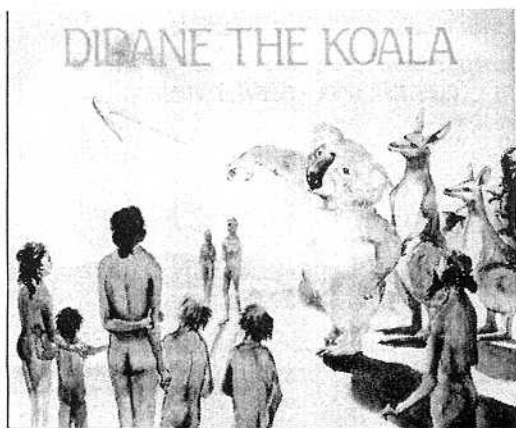
Many pages present the 'softer' side of the otherwise rugged region.

The Bushwalk Book of South-east Queensland (Bushpeople Publications, 182 pages, \$11.95) is a new text with pictures by Ross Buchanan.

While it presents details (needing standard maps) of some 100 walks Ross has covered in the last two decades, it is a valuable introduction to bushwalking and sets high standards of responsibility for walkers.

Cape York Peninsula Overlanders Guide 86-87 (Peninsula Productions, 24 pages, \$5) is the so-called 'Red Bible' for far northern trippers.

Mike Foulkes and Geoff Reid answer the basic questions about travel from Cairns to The Tip, the route more and more people are following.



Posters add colour

The range of the Service's wildlife, landscape and theme posters add colour and interest to the walls of many public areas, workplaces and homes.

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

The latest in the range is the North to South series from the

Service's most successful Naturally Wild 1987 calendar.

The selection of six from the 12 months was a hard task.

The beach at Lizard Island and termite plains in Lakefield National Park were at the northern end.

The granite country of Girraween National Park represented the southern end.

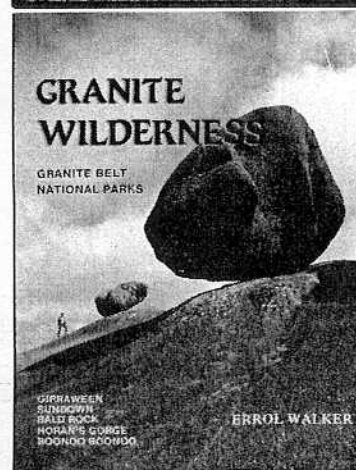
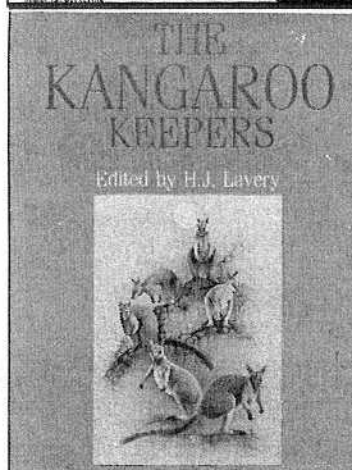
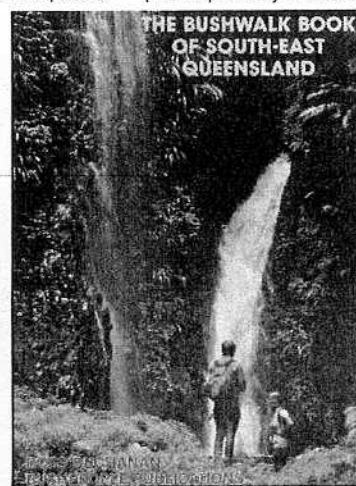
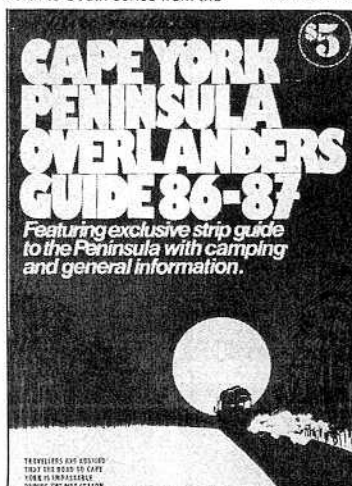
The Queensland-wide posters

have been well received since their introduction in 1986.

They have proved useful for environmental education teachers and rewarding for those who wish to be reminded that some of our landscape remains in a natural state.

All posters are suitable for laminating or for mounting for framing in several sizes.

Turn the page to see the posters presently on offer.



We're sorry, but . . .

We're sorry but not all the books and posters advertised for sale by the Service in the past are still available.

Items mentioned on these pages were in stock at time of publication.

A 'rush' sometimes occurs on certain items and stocks will be depleted rapidly before reprinting can be considered.

The good news is that new nature products are being added and you should check at the outlet or by mail when making purchases.

The Service plans to sell a 'magpie

cap' and a range of T-shirts featuring places like Fleay's Fauna Centre and our major national parks.

Look for special items like bird and duck callers.

Also going on sale will be sets of large postcards based on the Queensland-wide landscape poster series.

We're even considering a special crocodile warning sign in durable soft plastic for your backyard pool, spa or bathroom!

What a gift for someone who has everything.

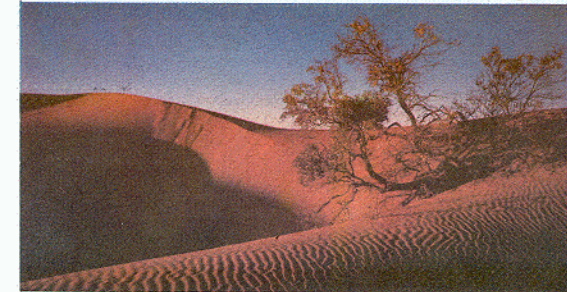
Buy a set of wildlife/landscape posters



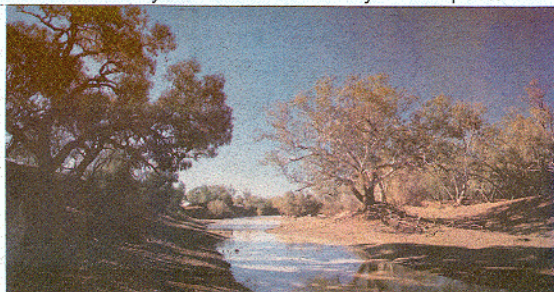
QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Desert to Reef

Picture 55 cm by 27.5 cm in 69 cm by 50 cm poster



Dunefields



Channel Country



Stony ridges



Brigalow scrub



Green mountains



Coral cay

North to South

Picture 55 cm by 27.5 cm in 69 cm by 50 cm poster



Termite plains



Lizard Island



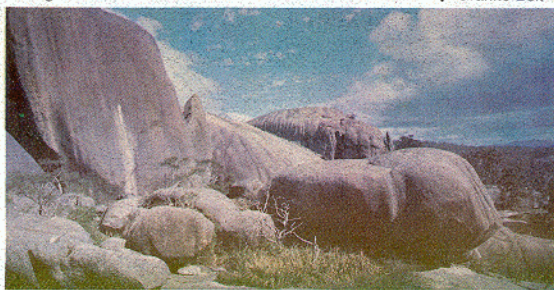
Tropical glade



Palm grove



Grass trees



Granite Belt

Living together

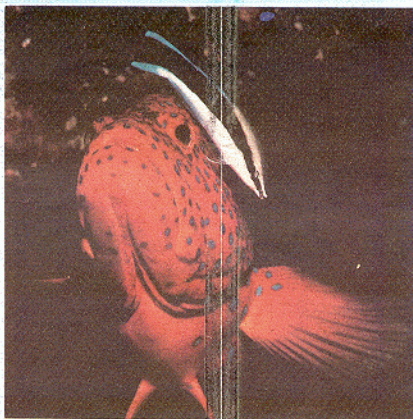
Poster with text 48 cm by 60 cm



Animal-plant relationships (koala)



Parent-young relationships (kestrel)



Cleaning relationships (cleaner wrasse and coral cod)



Breeding relationships (frogs)

Taking time

Poster with text 48 cm by 52 cm



Dingo



Sea anemone



Red kangaroos



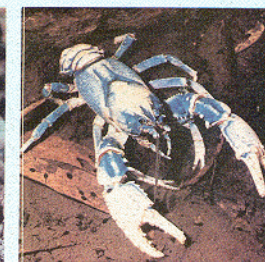
Sea turtle

Animals closeup

Poster with text 48 cm by 60 cm



Sand goanna



Lamington spiny cray



Green ring-tailed possum



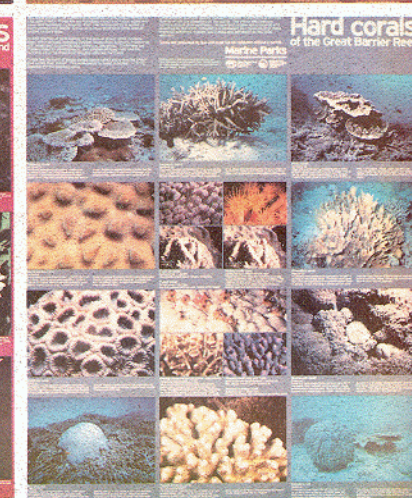
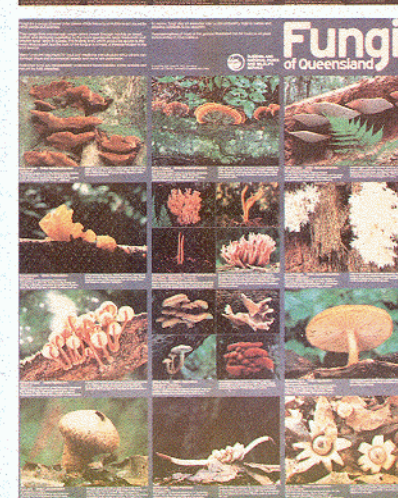
Masked booby



Whiptail wallaby

Theme series

Poster size 49 cm by 60 cm



Lakefield National Park



Good map essential

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

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.

Royal Automobile Club of Queensland members may obtain a range of road maps produced regularly by the club. All show access routes to national parks.

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service Head Office information counter, 5th floor, MLC Centre, 239 George Street, Brisbane, carries more than 30 maps for sale over the counter or by mail.

They are mostly of national parks but the popular Amazing Queensland series by the Department of Mapping and Surveying is also stocked.

The list of maps available (with scale where stated) with prices at 1 June 1987 and subject to change is:

\$1.50 Newry Island.

\$2 Salvator Rosa (mosaic).

\$3.50 Amazing Queensland 1:2 000 000, Amazing South-east Queensland 1:500 000, Amazing Central Queensland 1:1 000 000, Amazing North Queensland 1:1 550 000, Amazing Gulf Country 1:1 750 000.

\$4.50 Bunya Mountains 1:25 000, Carnarvon 1:50 000, Carnarvon (mosaic) 1in to 1 mile, Cooloola (vegetation) 1:25 000, Dunk Island, Fraser Island (Central) 1:50 000, Fraser Island (South) 1:50 000, Fraser Island (North) 1:50 000, Girraween 1:25 000, Heron Island 1:2000, Isla Gorge 1:5000, Lakefield (folded or flat) 1:190 000, Lamington 1:25 000, Main Range 1:25 000, Magnetic Island 20ch to 1in, Mt Barney 1:25 000, Noosa, Obi Obi 1:15 000, Robinson Gorge (mosaic) 1:50 000, Springbrook, Sundown 1:50 000.

\$5 Cooloola (Hema) 1:80 000, Fraser Island (Sunmap) 1:125 000, Moreton Island (Sunmap) 1:50 000, North Stradbroke.

\$5.50 Queensland 1:2 000 000.

Packaging and posting is \$1 extra for each map. Use this list to be most specific in the postal order form below.

Sundown National Park



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 public offices of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service listed below or you may post your request.

To ensure safe delivery, posters are mailed in cylinders. Allow sufficient time for packaging and posting. Unforeseen delays can occur.

Wildlife and theme series posters cost \$2 each or \$10 for a set of six.

A set of the 13 wildlife series posters is on special offer at \$12.

Queensland-wide posters cost \$3.95 each or \$19.75 for a set of six.

Packaging and postage costs \$3 for from one to six posters, or \$5 for seven or more.

The Service reserves the right to substitute another poster should an individual poster be unavailable.

A lamination service for posters is offered only at Head Office. Each laminated poster costs an extra \$5.

A discount of 25 per cent is offered on sales of six or more books.

Packaging and postage is \$3 for each book. Packaging and post of the Cape York Overlanders Guide is free.

The charges are for mailing only within Australia and are as at 1 August 1987.

Make out cheques to the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service. Do not send cash or coins in the post.

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 Piers Pocket Road
Moggill

Downs-South West Sub-Regional Office
4 Alderley Street
Toowoomba

Wide Bay-Burnett Sub-Regional Office
cnr Wharf and Richmond Streets
Maryborough

Great Sandy District Office
Rainbow Beach Road
Rainbow Beach

South West District Office
Park Street
Charleville

Noosa District Office
Bruce Highway
Monkland
Gympie

Burleigh Head Information Centre
Gold Coast Highway
Burleigh Heads

Fleay's Fauna Centre
Kabool Road
West Burleigh

Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
Rockhampton

Northern Regional Centre
Marlow Street
Pallarenda
Townsville

Great Barrier Reef
Wonderland Office
Flinders Street East
Townsville

Cardwell Information Centre
Bruce Highway
Cardwell

Far Northern Regional Centre
41 Esplanade
Cairns

Complete and post to:
**Queensland National Parks
and Wildlife Service
PO Box 190
North Quay, Qld 4002**

Please send me the poster/s and/or book/s and/or map/s indicated. (Write the number required in the box/es). I have enclosed a

cheque/money order for \$..... (including \$..... for packing and postage.

Living together series

- ☐ Animal-plant relationships (koala)
- ☐ Breeding relationships (frogs)
- ☐ Cleaning relationships (cleaner wrasse and coral cod)
- ☐ Parent-young relationships (kestrel)
- ☐ Set of Living together series

Books

- ☐ The Goori Goori Bird
- ☐ Didane the Koala
- ☐ Granite Wilderness
- ☐ The Kangaroo Keepers
- ☐ Bushwalk Book of South-east Queensland
- ☐ Cape York Peninsula Overlanders Guide

Animal closeups

- ☐ Sand goanna
- ☐ Green ring-tailed possum
- ☐ Masked booby
- ☐ Lamington spiny cray
- ☐ Whiptail wallaby
- ☐ Set of Animal closeup series

Taking time

- ☐ Dingo
- ☐ Red kangaroos
- ☐ Sea turtle
- ☐ Sea anemone
- ☐ Set of Taking time series
- ☐ Set of wildlife posters

Themes

- ☐ Fungi
- ☐ Orchids
- ☐ Possums
- ☐ Reptiles
- ☐ Waterbirds
- ☐ Hard corals
- ☐ Set of Theme posters

Queensland-wide series

- ☐ Dunefields
- ☐ Channel Country
- ☐ Stony ridges
- ☐ Brigalow scrub
- ☐ Green mountains
- ☐ Coral cay
- ☐ Set of Desert to Reef

Maps

- ☐ Termite plains
- ☐ Lizard Island
- ☐ Tropical glade
- ☐ Palm grove
- ☐ Grass trees
- ☐ Granite Belt
- ☐ Set of North to South

Name (as on credit card)

(please print)

Address

State

Postcode

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

Card No

Expiry date

Signature

