



Conservation through multiple-use zoning

Wet parks important

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service has a leading role in the conservation of much of the state's distinct environment beyond the seashore.

Its marine parks rangers show as much concern for our 'wet' parks as do national park rangers have for areas above high tide mark.

A growing group of keen officers is working hard to ensure multiple-use of a maritime resource bigger than Victoria and Tasmania is consistent with its long-term conservation.

The Service has a prime responsibility in the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Policies for Queensland marine parks and their management are also Service tasks.

October marked the commencement of a zoning plan for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park's Central Section, necessitating a greater management presence.

At the same time, a Queensland marine park known as the Townsville/Whitsunday Marine Park was declared.

This extended Great Barrier Reef Marine Park style protection to tidal lands and waters of Queensland

around all but a few islands and along several sections of mainland.

Unlike national parks where the range of activities is restricted, application of a zoning system to marine parks allows for a wide variety of activities provided they do not threaten the environment.

Shipping, commercial fishing and tourism have their places. Only a tiny area is reserved from all activity to allow undisturbed scientific study.

The public and organizations have opportunities to make submissions and comment on draft zoning plans before they take effect or are reviewed.

By the end of 1988, four Queensland marine parks and their zoning plans should be in place for most Queensland waters between southern Queensland and Cape York.

Reports and pictures in this issue focus on marine park activities.

Peter Lawson



Illustrated sign beckons visitors to the new reef walking trail at Geoffrey Bay, Magnetic Island, off Townsville, opened recently. The trail is for walking at very low tides mostly in the winter months but can be used by snorkellers throughout the year.

The trail was designed by marine parks rangers to increase public enjoyment and appreciation of an inshore fringing coral reef.

The area is zoned Marine National Park B — a look but don't touch zone where fishing, collecting (except for approved research) and spearfishing are prohibited.

The path is on trial. Effects of impact will be monitored to assist with design of future trails.

The trail is a joint Q.NPWS, Queensland Recreation Council and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority project.

Local authorities, island residents (particularly Magnetic Island Lions) and James Cook University assisted development.

Zena Dinesen



Visitors looking at features of a fringing reef at Geoffrey Bay.

Minister's message

Since my last message in Ringtail, much has happened in Queensland.

Under the Ahern Government, I assume additional responsibilities under the expanded Ministerial portfolio of the Environment, Conservation and Tourism, a position that will streamline the administration of all our conservation areas throughout the state.

Until the changes were announced, national parks, environmental parks, fauna reserves and fauna refuges were administered by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service while other conservation areas such as the Brisbane Forest Park were the responsibility of the Lands Department among others.

The changes place all conservation matters under the one umbrella, a move I'm sure will be welcomed by all Queenslanders. Since I assumed

responsibility for national parks a little more than a year ago, I have been impressed by the professionalism and commitment by officers of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

We in this state have a proud record of conservation already. Under the new arrangements I'm sure we will be at least equal to any in the world.

I take this opportunity to wish everyone a happy Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.



Geoff Muntz
Minister for the Environment,
Conservation and Tourism

An extensive study is seeking the cause of abnormally high deaths of giant clams in northern Great Barrier Reef waters in order to suggest an end to the phenomenon.

Without giant clams, the reef would be devoid of one of its outstanding features with possible consequences for other marine life.

High mortalities of the distinctive bivalve were noticed on Lizard Island reef in August 1985 and on Theford Reef off Cairns in July 1984 and July 1986.

Q.NPWS marine parks staff in Cairns in Project Clam Watch have surveyed reefs from Dunk Island to Princess Charlotte Bay seeking to find the extent and distribution of giant clam deaths.

Regular reef users are also recording on a special form distributed by the Service any recently-dead clams (shells with clean white interiors) found while diving or snorkelling.

The Service is working with James Cook and Queensland Universities and the Australian Institute of Marine Science.

Service acts on deaths of clams

Analysis of tissue of clams near death has revealed high levels of a parasite in many but not all samples thus this cannot be regarded a sole cause of death.

Abnormally high numbers of juvenile clams were detected at Lizard Island reef recently. These were about two years old meaning they were spawned about six months after the mass deaths.

This may indicate hormones released by dying clams triggered a high level of spawning among remaining healthy clams.

These facts are established:

- Major species affected have been *Tridacna gigas*, *T. derasa* and *T. maxima*.
- Clams of all ages have been affected.
- Mass deaths have occurred in

winter when lowest water temperatures occur.

• Deaths have occurred from Myrmidon Reef (off Lucinda) to Mt Ernest Island reef, Torres Strait.

Scientists are seeking answers to these questions:

- Are the deaths natural or man induced, and what is the cause?
- How are parasites found in sick clams implicated?
- How widespread is the occurrence of the parasite in wild bivalve populations?

Hopefully, answers will be found soon leading to a greater understanding of the phenomenon and, if appropriate and practical, any action necessary to remedy the situation.

John De Campo

"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

Mariculture expanding

Mariculture, the practice of farming marine organisms, is becoming an increasingly popular alternative to harvesting (and depleting) wild stocks.

Enterprises off north Queensland are 'farming' pearl shells and prawns. Research into the viability of 'farming' giant clams, coral trout and trochus shells is being undertaken by private and government organizations.

Such projects require space on the reef for research, breeding and culturing. Some like the pearl culturing operation photographed, use a floating base moored permanently on site.

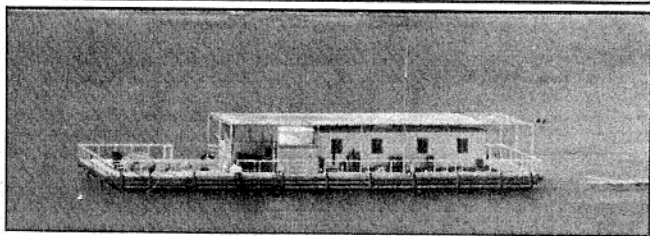
Racks and trays of shells placed on the bottom are tended regularly by divers.

The Service's Maritime Estate Management Branch recognizes the role such projects might have in reducing pressures on wild stocks.

But great care must be taken to ensure other components of the environment and other users are not affected adversely.

Marine parks staff in association with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority assess possible impacts.

Proposed locations are inspected to ensure



sites are suitable while minimizing biological impacts and avoiding popular tourist and other recreation destinations.

Limits are put on the size and number of wild stock collected for breeding and research. In some cases, collection and return of animals is supervised.

Officers also advise on design and installation of moorings to avoid reef damage.

In these ways, development of mariculture is fostered while reef protection is ensured.

Tim Stevens

Dugong's seagrass protected

Protection of feeding beds is good reason to believe Australian waters will remain the only area where large herds of dugong may be seen.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority and the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service have given high priority to keeping their seagrass beds.

These occur mainly in warm tropical to sub-tropical inshore waters.

Although an adult dugong may grow to 3 m and weigh 400 kg, it is a most docile and harmless marine creature.

The herbivorous mammal was once found from East Africa to

the Solomon Islands. Now it is listed as a threatened species.

The dugong is vulnerable to exploitation. Its normal population increase is just 5 per cent a year including natural mortality.

Dugongs are hunted for food by Aboriginals and Islanders in far north Queensland. Others are killed in nets.

The importance of dugongs to the culture of these peoples and the urgent need to conserve viable populations is well recognized.

Marine parks staff are helping James Cook University researchers with two projects involving dugongs.

Aerial surveys are attempting to locate and count dugongs.

Results have allowed permits for traditional hunting to be issued for some areas while leaving breeding grounds untouched.

The second is to monitor dugong movements by satellite after capture and fitting a radio transmitter near the tail.

Indications are dugongs are capable of travelling up to 140 km in two days.

Responsibility for their survival also rests with the resource users. Hunters are helping by providing catch data returns.

Involvement of hunters in the development of a management program will be fundamental to success.

Dugong can be conserved and used on a sustainable basis.

Nigel Hedgcock



Marine parks staff fixing a radio transmitter to a dugong's tail.



Protected beachfront camping area on Lady Musgrave Island, very popular with self-sufficient campers almost the year around.

Cay camp pressure

Thirteen islands lying about 75 km offshore from Gladstone comprise the greatest concentration of vegetated coral cays south of Cairns.

The cays, their birds, and their reefs teeming with marine life are attracting more and more people to their shores each year.

Four have been designated camping islands. From 1984 to 1985, camping use increased 40 per cent to reach nearly 35 000 camper days increasing to 40 000 in 1986.

In addition, more people are visiting the islands for day trips on charter vessels and in private boats.

This pressure has raised special management issues. On North West and Lady Musgrave Islands,

camping areas have been split — one where motorised equipment such as freezers, generators and compressors is permitted, and one where this is not.

This is to resolve conflict between camper groups.

On Masthead and Tryon Islands, areas are for those seeking unadorned nature.

Camping quotas are: North West 150 people, Lady Musgrave 50, Tryon 35 and Masthead 60 (30 between 1 October-31 March).

Ballots determine permit issue. Applications should reach Q.NPWS Rockhampton six months in advance.

Margaret Gooch

By the tail . . .

Act now to secure your copy of the Service's 1988 superb calendar *Life in the Wild*. Post the form on page 3 with your cheque for quick turnaround.

Service sales outlets also have only a few copies left of the limited edition brogla print by Lars Knudsen, already a collector's item at \$90 each plus \$6 packing, post and insurance within Australia.

Recreational boat users visiting the Volunteer Coast Guard's new Cairns headquarters adjacent to the Marlin Jetty and boat ramp will see a marine parks information display.

The display outlines zoning plans, regulations, and the special attractions of waters, reefs and islands off Cairns.

Recent opening of the Service's Far Northern Region nursery at Lake Eacham will boost rehabilitation plantings through provision of tough, high quality seedlings.

Low-key information centre/office is under construction at Noosa National Park.

Display panels will feature information on the park's wildlife, bushland and rainforest habitats and on nature-based recreation opportunities.

A tiered amphitheatre and all-weather screen near the new building will be a centre for Ranger-led interpretive activities.

National park camping is popular. More than 611 000 camper nights were recorded in popular parks excluding Great Sandy in the year to 30 June last.

Campers comprised 38 per cent locals, 30 per cent from Brisbane, 23 per cent from interstate and 9 per cent from overseas.

Fifty one per cent of almost 39 500 vehicles used to transport vehicles were four-wheel-drives.

A self-help initiative to focus

on a range of conservation issues is under way by landholders and residents of the Goondiwindi district.

Action for a Waggamba Shire conservation consultative committee was taken after a Service-sponsored rural nature conservation field day and public meeting.

Early results from a Q.NPWS research project at Morgan Park, Warwick, confirm long-held views kangaroos compete significantly with sheep when pastures are stocked to carrying capacity.

The Service is continuing a major drive to encourage tourist operators to give the best possible interpretive experience to their national and environmental park visitors.

In north Queensland, 54 operators attended a seminar on rainforest interpretation.

In southern Queensland, courses have been held covering St Helena Island, Goolooloolo and Mon Repos.

Recent accidental introduction of cane toads to Lizard Island in landscaping material is a reminder to visitors to all islands to take extra care.

Spray firewood to avoid introducing unwanted bugs. Rolled tents and flies can be hiding places for creatures like cane toads.

Middle Road, Moreton Island, is being duplicated to make cross-island traffic flow much safer.

The strip of forest separating the roads will be burnt regularly to provide a major firebreak.

Remember Fleays
Fauna Centre
for the nature
of Queensland

West Burleigh, Gold Coast
(075) 56 2194

Take care with anchor

Tie one end of a rope longer than the water is deep onto a block of concrete and the other end to a float and you have a reef mooring, right?

Wrong! Even if your boat were the only one, other considerations include permits and legalities, coral damage, maintenance, safety, colour, form and so on.

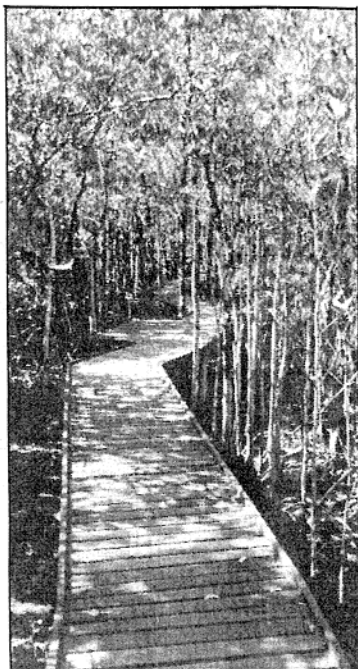
Plans and guidelines for design, use, placement and management of moorings are being produced.

Even when a system of moorings is in place, there will obviously be many places where none is provided.

Heed these tips in any situation when anchoring:

- Anchor in full sunlight and keep a sharp lookout for shallow water.
- Where possible, anchor over sand. Otherwise use a reef pick anchor.
- Lay out anchor rope four times the depth.
- Allow sufficient for rise and fall of tide.
- Help us preserve coral gardens from damage.

Olwyn Crimp



Section of the Cairns Airport mangrove boardwalk ready for visitors.

Mangroves to be appreciated

Australians, with largely European cultural backgrounds, have long held mangrove forests in low regard as slimy, smelly, itchy places using valuable space.

In coastal north Queensland where some of Australia's most diverse and luxuriant mangrove forests flourish, dumps, playing areas and building sites continue to replace mangrove forests.

Unlike some other habitat types, most of Queensland's tropical mangrove forests are still in good shape. They are believed to support a good proportion of the total commercial fisheries' catch.

Cairns City Council administers a city with much lush mangrove forest. Yet the city is promoted through images of golden beaches, swaying palms, jungle scenery, crocodiles and so on.

The scene is changing. Bicentennial funding, clever engineering and dedicated carpentry by Cairns City Council, and a Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service interpretive plan are attempting to change the position of mangroves in the popularity stakes.

Several kilometres of the Jack Barnes Bicentennial Mangrove Boardwalk now explores an expanse of mangrove types near the Cairns Airport.

The walk is complete with canopy towers, creek-side platforms and even wheelchair passing lanes.

Far Northern Region staff have designed interpretive signage and are working on an explanatory brochure.

Hopefully, our mangrove forests will soon achieve the concern and respect they deserve.

Geoff Kelly

The thoughts of many Australians in the Bicentennial year will be drawn towards our heritage as a nation.

Australia was always visited by many vessels engaged in exploration, marine exploitation, and transport of food, cargo and passengers.

Today there remain some remnants of our rich maritime heritage in the form of shipwrecks or relics.

In waters around Queensland, more than 2000 wrecks are on record. Few have been located and some have to be identified positively.

A list of the located wrecks includes some so specially important to our history.

Another, HMS Pandora, victim of a reef off Raine Island in 1791, is of wider interest being excellently preserved and revealing new light on the shipboard lifestyles of those serving in the Royal Navy in the late 18th Century.

Another interesting wreck is that of the Valetta, an Indian designed and built ship wrecked in the Whitsundays in 1825.

Some heritage preserved in sea

Other notable wrecks include the Golden City, a former clipper used in the California gold rush wrecked while loading guano at Lady Elliot Island in 1865.

On Myrmidon Reef off Townsville the remains of a blackbirding schooner the Foam (1877-1893) bears mute testimony to the trade in Pacific islanders who once worked Queensland sugar plantations.

The Yongala, also off Townsville, is a popular diving site. Foundering during a cyclone in 1911 with the loss of all 120 aboard, the wreck offers a virtually intact hull festooned with interesting marine life and abounding with fish.

Wreck sites represent a priceless, irreplaceable heritage which may be

readily prone to damage by humans, deliberate or unintentional.

Removing relics can destroy or degrade their archaeological value and robs other divers of the thrill of 'discovering' them anew.

Professional expertise is needed to halt the processes of deterioration once a relic is removed from the water.

Active programs of wreck assessment, artefact conservation, and wreck site management including dive trails are in progress.

Legal protection of wrecks is provided by their declaration as historic shipwrecks or their zoning or designation for special management in marine parks.

Peter Lawson

Seabirds unsettled

For thousands of years, many species of seabirds have sought the Capricorn-Bunker Groups of islands and other isolated cays to nest in midsummer months free from disturbance and land predators.

Increasing numbers of day visitors and campers is an occurrence unsettling the breeding behaviour of some of these bird species.

Simply walking along the beach of cays can disturb nesting tern colonies resulting in egg destruction or death of chicks.

Terns build nests on the ground or make a hollow in sand or rubble. Often the nest is not visible, eggs are well camouflaged and one could trample clutches without realizing.

Often the only indication of presence is when a person approaches too close and birds take flight.

Eggs and chicks are exposed to the sun, cold, or rain, or predation from seagulls and herons. An egg in the blazing sun will die in four minutes.

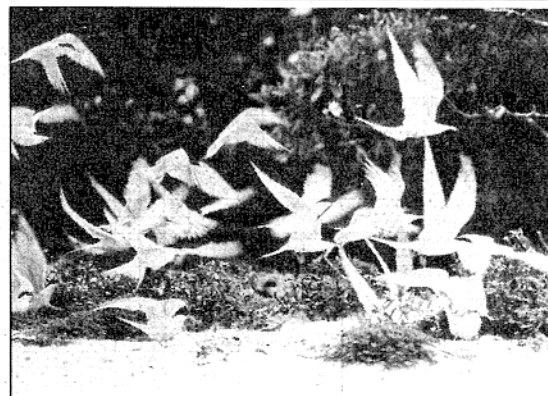
Feeding seagulls helps increase the gull population leading to increased predation.

On walks across islands, keep to tracks. Should you collapse a shearwater burrow, watch for any movement then dig out the bird. Check for eggs and chicks and clear the tunnel to avoid any suffocation.

Eggs and chicks of white-capped noddies nesting in pisonia forests are easily displaced when birds take flight from disturbance. Don't light a fire underneath!

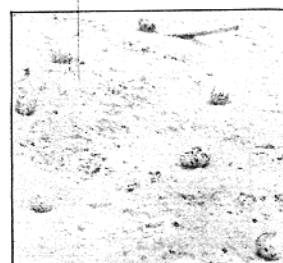
The most vulnerable phase in a seabird's life is during its immature stages. If you visit cays this summer, take extra care.

Felicity Savage



Roseate terns taking flight from their ground nests.

- Keep your distance. If the colony falls silent or you hear alarm cries, move away quickly. Avoid midday walks.
- Don't feed seagulls. Don't leave food or fish scraps lying around.
- Keep children away from colonies. Don't touch 'orphans'.
- Keep to tracks to avoid shearwater burrows.
- Don't use burrows for toilets or garbage.



Eggs exposed.

See it happen now—on TV

Central Queensland visitors now have the chance of a unique reef opportunity — seeing the reef 'live' underwater at night without leaving their seats!

Great Keppel Island Tourist Services is operating day/night cruises from Yeppoon east to North West Island in the Capricorn Group in its new 34 m catamaran Capricorn Reef Seeker.

On board is the latest technological advance in reef interpretation.

Once the vessel reaches suitable waters, a remotely operated vehicle fitted with video camera is launched.

Underwater pictures are beamed to the vessel where passengers sit in air-conditioned lounges to view spectacular happenings on a large video screen and four monitors.

Q.NPWS marine park rangers help the boat crew with interpretive commentary about the pictures.

Rangers train through example and friendly assistance so the tourist operator may then use existing staff.

Visitors are enthralled by pictures of parrot-fish asleep in mucous cocoons, nocturnal molluscs and crustaceans, and the bright colours of corals highlighted by artificial lights.

Short of a submarine, this innovation seems the only way most visitors will ever get to seeing the reef by night without getting their feet wet!

Peter Slaughter

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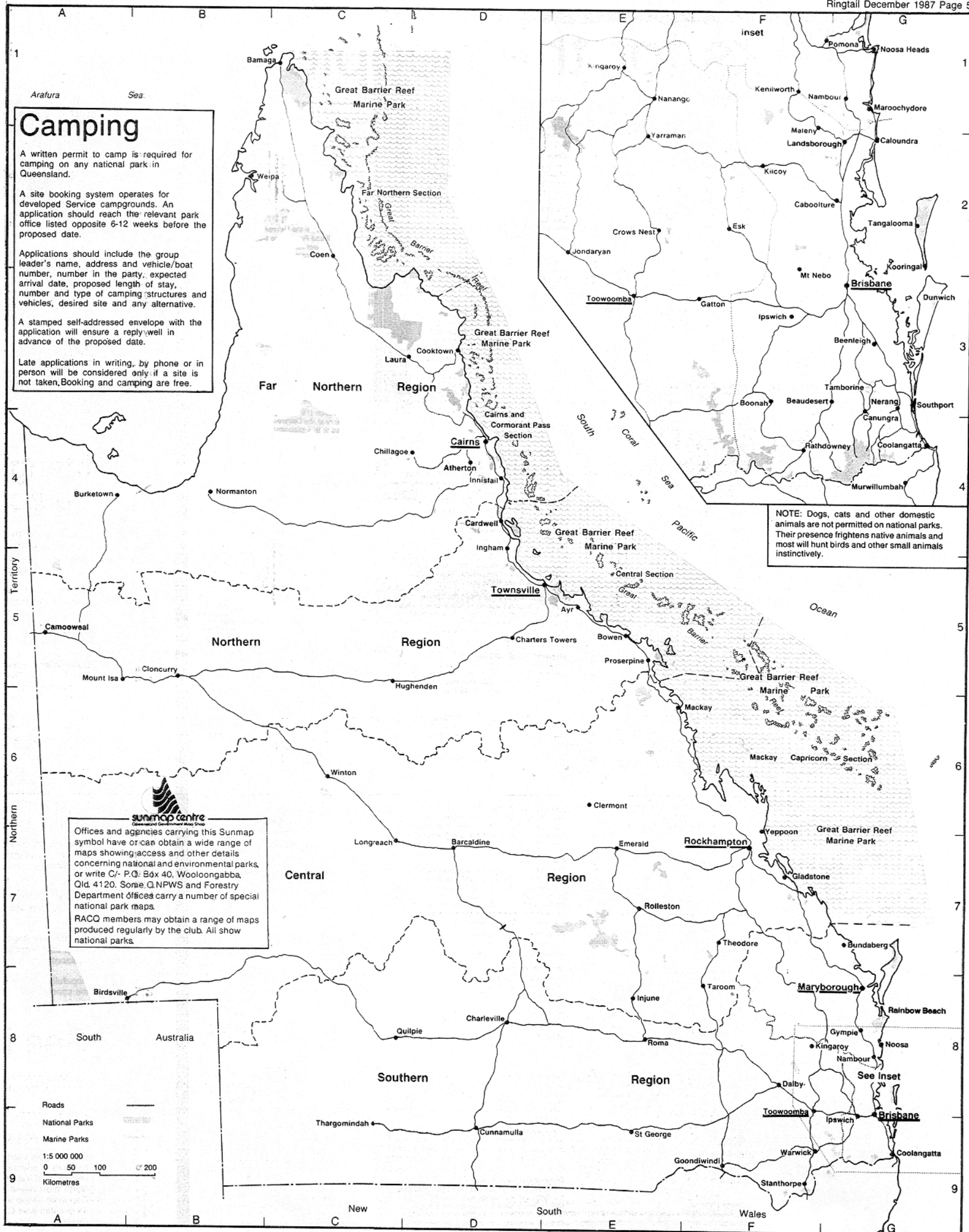
Address

Postcode

Ringtail

Popular national and environmental parks

Popular national and environmental parks		Map Index																	Notes	
		Brochure	Reliable map	Access	Ranger staff	Road	Public	Ground	Toilets	Swimming	Graded walking tracks	Non Q.N.R.S. accommodation	Camp and/or shower	Campground with facilities	Campground without facilities	Drinking water	Suitable for disabled	Centre for booking and information		
Southern Region																				
Brisbane Forest Park national parks	F2			C															Brisbane Forest Park	BFP fee - Manorina campsite
Moreton Island	G2			F8U															Moreton Island	Contact Ranger first
Blue Lake - Stradbroke Island	G3			C															Moggill	
Tambrine Mountain	G3			C															Tambrine	
St Helena Island	G2			B															St Helena	Historic area - restricted access. Tours
Burleigh Head	G4			C															Burleigh	
Springbrook	G4			C															Springbrook	Small camp area - Rurlingbrook Falls
Natural Arch	G4			C															Natural Arch	
Lamington -Binna Burra	G4			C															Binna Burra	Private campsite adjacent
-Green Mountains	G4			C															Green Mountains	
Pine Ridge EP	G3			C															Pine Ridge	
Mt Barney	F4			CW															Beaudesert	Renic and camping facilities nearby
Mt French	F3			C															Boonah	
Main Range -Cunningham's Gap	F3			C															Main Range	Contact Ranger first for Spicers Gap
-Spicer's Gap	F4			U															Main Range	
-Queen Mary Falls	F4			C															Warwick	
Girraween	F9			C															Girraween	
Sundown	F9			CU															Sundown	4WD access to Burrows Waterhole
Lake Broadwater EP	F8			C															Lake Broadwater	
Bunya Mountains	E1			C															Bunya Mountains	Not advisable for caravans
Crows Nest Falls	E2			C															Crows Nest	
Ravensbourne	E2			C															Crows Nest	
Glass House Mountains	G2			C															Beerwah	
Kondallilla / Mapleton Falls	F1			C															Kondallilla	Ranger staff based at Kondallilla
Noosa	G1			C															Noosa	
-Noosa River	G1			BU															Elanda	Toilets, boardwalk at Kinaba/Fig Tree Point
-Freshwater	G8			U															Rainbow Beach	
-Double Island Point	G8			U															Rainbow Beach	Access via beach
Great Sandy - Fraser Is-Dundubara	G7			U															Rainbow Beach	Fee - see Fraser Island brochure
-Wathumba	G7			BU															Rainbow Beach	
-Waddy Point	G7			BU															Rainbow Beach	
Woodgate	G7			U															Woodgate	4WD recommended
Mon Repos EP	G7			C															Mon Repos	Turtles nest Nov-Jan, hatch Jan-Mar
Auburn River	F7			CU															Maryborough	
Cania Gorge	F7			C															Maryborough	
Central Region																				
Keppel Group	F7			B															Yeppoon	Campsites Humpy Island, North Keppel
Capricornia -Heron Island	G7			BF															Rockhampton/ Gladstone	No camping
-North West Island	G7			B															Rockhampton/ Gladstone	
-Lady Musgrave	G7			BF															Rockhampton/ Gladstone	
-Tryon Island, Masthead Island	G7			B															Rockhampton/ Gladstone	
Capricorn coast	F7			C															Yeppoon	
Eurimbula	F7			U															Gladstone	
Blackdown Tableland	E7			U															Blackdown Tableland	Road unsuitable for vans
Isla Gorge	F7			C															Taroom	
Robinson Gorge	E7			U															Taroom	Last 3km 4WD only
Carnarvon -Carnarvon Gorge	E7			C															Carnarvon Gorge	Rain closes road
-Mt Moffatt	E7			U															Mt Moffatt	Carry extra fuel, water
-Salvator Rosa, Ka Ka Mundt	E7			CU															Springure	Carry extra fuel, water
Simpson Desert	A8			U															Rockhampton	Remote area - contact Q.N.R.S. first
Lark Quarry EP	C6			C															Rockhampton	
Cape Hillsborough	E6			C															Seaforth	Campsite Smalleys Beach - no water
Eungella -Broken River	E6			C															Eungella	
-Finch Hatton Gorge	E6			UW															Eungella	
Cumberland Group -Brampton Is	F5			BF															Seaforth	
-Other Islands	F5			B															Seaforth	Campsite Goldsmith Island
Cape Palmerston	F6			U															Mackay	Carry extra fuel, water
Mt Archer EP	F7			C															Rockhampton	
Northern Region																				
Whitsunday -other islands	E5			B															Conway	
-Conway	E5			C															Conway	Developed camp Shute Harbour 4day limit
-Malle Group	E5			B															Conway	Developed camp North Malle Island
-Henning Is, Hook Is, Repulse Gp	E5			B															Conway	
-Whitsunday Is, Thomas Is	E5			B															Conway	
Gloucester Saddleback	E5			B															Conway	Several islands
Bowling Green Bay -general	E5			BC															Mt Elliot	
-Mt Elliot, Alligator Creek	E5			C															Mt Elliot	
Magnetic Island	E5			B															Magnetic Island	
Townsville Town Common EP	E5			C															Townsville	No camping
Mt Spec	D5			C															Paluma/ Townsville	Camping Big Crystal Creek only
Orpheus Island	D5			B															Ingham	
Wallaman Falls	D4			C															Ingham	
Porcupine Gorge	C5			C															Townsville	
Hinchinbrook	D4			B															Cardwell, Ingham	
Edmund Kennedy	D4			C															Edmund Kennedy	
Dunk Island	D4			BF															Cardwell	
Jourama Falls	D5			C															Ingham	
Far Northern Region																				
Bellenden Ker -general	D4			W															Josephine Falls	Bushwalk camping only
-Josephine Falls	D4			C															Josephine Falls	Bushwalk camping only
Malanda Falls EP	D4			C															Cairns	
Mt Whitfield EP	D4			C															Cairns	
Eubenangee Swamp	D4			C															Josephine Falls	No camping
Barron Gorge	D4			CW															Cairns	Best seen from Kuranda train
Michaelmas Cay	D4			B															Cairns	Nesting area - access to beach only
Palmerston	D4			C															Palmerston	
Davies Creek	D4			C															Cairns	Campground closed
Daintree -Mossman Gorge	D3			C															Cairns	No camping
-Other areas	D3			W															Cairns	No camping
Cape Tribulation -Noahs Beach	D3			U															Cape Tribulation	Phone Cairns - check road conditions
-Cape area	D3			U															Cape Tribulation	
-Other areas	D3			WB															Cape Tribulation	
Cedar Bay	D3			WB															Cairns	
Green Island	D4			BF															Cairns	No camping
Millstream Falls	D4			C															Lake Eacham	
Mt Hypipamee	D4			C															Lake Eacham	
Lake Barrine	D4			C															Lake Eacham	No camping
Lake Eacham	D4			C															Lake Eacham	No camping
Chillagoe-Mungana Caves	D4			C															Chillagoe	Tour times 9am and 1.30pm
Lizard Island Group	D3			BF															Cairns	Camping limit two weeks
Lakefield	C3			CU															Lakefield	Carry extra fuel, water
Iron Range	C2			U															Cairns	Carry extra fuel, water. No trailers, vans
Rokeby-Archer Bend	C2			U															Rokeby	Carry extra fuel, water. No trailers, vans
Jardine River-Heathlands	C1			U															Heathlands	Carry extra fuel, water. No trailers, vans
Lawn Hill	A5			U						</										



Parks for the people

Maiala (1140ha)

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

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 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. Gwongorella has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wunburra, an area of wet eucalypt forest, and Mt Cougal are undeveloped areas for adventure bushwalking and spectacular views along the border.

Natural Arch (212ha)

This interesting natural formation caused by cascading waters is set in an area of dense rainforest high in the Numbinah 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 south-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 wheelchairers.

Mt Barney (11 400ha)

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

Mt French (119 ha)

This two-part park is adjacent to the 468 m peak near Boonah with picnic 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 Blackfellows 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 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 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 (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 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.

Glass House Mountains

Remnant volcanic plugs of rhyolite and trachyte with forest and heath vegetation. Mt Coonoowin (Crookneck) (113ha) at 523m is for climbers. Mt Beerwah (245ha) 556m, Mt Tibrogargal (291ha) 393m and Mt Ngungun (49ha) 236m are suitable for bushwalkers and families taking care.

Kondalilla (128ha)

Kondalilla 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.

Coooloolo (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 wildflower displays in season. Access via Goodwood.

Mon Repos (23.5ha)

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

Auburn River (389ha)

The scenic Auburn River Gorge is the main attraction of this park. Road access Mundubbera via 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 (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.

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, Salvo 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 dune fields 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)

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 Whunday-Cumberland chain. Tracks lead to viewpoints for densely vegetated islands nearby and fringing coral reefs.

Cape Palmerston (7160ha)

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

Conway (23 800ha)

This park of tall lowland rainforest, tall eucalypt forest and coastal scenery forms the mainland edge of Whitsunday Passage. Walking tracks are limited to the northern end around the camping area on the Airle Beach-Shute Harbour road.

Whitsunday Passage Islands

A large group of continental islands some of which are developed extensively for tourist activities. Fringing reefs, rocky outcrops and rainforest make the going difficult even for bushwalkers. Whitsunday (10 930ha) is by far the largest. North Molle (259ha) and Hook (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 (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.

Herbert River

Five parks — Herbert River Gorge, Herbert River Falls, Herkes Creek, Yamanie Falls and Sword Creek — now join 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 descends 260m into the rainforest covered gorge seen by travelling on the Cairns-Kuranda railway. Most water is held for irrigation or directed 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.

Mitstream 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 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 (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 Camooweale 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.

Hard way to the top



Rock climbers Trevor Gynther (left) and Paul Grey presenting a copy of the new Reader's Digest book National Parks of Queensland to the National Parks Association of Queensland president Mr Brian Egan.

Trevor and Paul carried a copy up Frog Buttress in Mt French National Park near Boonah to highlight one of the more unusual activities permitted in national parks.

Eighty guests of Reader's Digest and the Service watched their climb before the formal launch by Mr Egan followed by a barbecue lunch arranged by Boonah SES.

The book is an extensive colour record of many Queensland national parks with up-to-date statements on every one with their features, access and activities rated.

This is one of four large soft-cover editions featuring all of Australia's

540 national parks produced out of the Wild Australia volume of 1984.

Bookshops and some Service sales outlets have copies for \$21.95.

The Service and Reader's Digest also combined to present another new book, Australia's Dangerous Creatures, in Queensland appropriately at Fleay's Fauna Centre, West Burleigh.

One of the book's four Queensland contributors, Professor John Pearn, launched the volume in the presence of project author David Underhill.

An extensive press run enables this lavishly illustrated and informative volume to be sold for \$39.95.

Gazettals, actions

Distant reserves easier to see

Visitors will be able to appreciate the environment of some more distant conservation reserves a little better because of a recent Queensland Government decision.

Its contribution to the upgrading of access roads has been increased by one-third to \$400,000.

Service officers are discussing projects with shire representatives to ensure money is being spent to the distinct advantage of visitors and is not merely normal maintenance.

Payments are being made as details are finalized.

Allocations by Service region are:

Southern — Mundubbera Shire \$5000 (Auburn River National Park), Maroochy \$15,000 (Kondalilla), Beaudesert \$50,000 (Binna Burra, Lamington), Stanthorpe \$8000 (Sundown).

Central — Boorunga \$30,000 (Mt Moffatt, Carnarvon), Bauhinia \$140,000 (Carnarvon Gorge, Carnarvon), Miriam Vale \$20,000 (Eurimbula).

Northern — Hinchinbrook \$30,000 (Wallaman Falls).

Far Northern — Cook \$35,000 (Cape York national parks), Mareeba \$57,000 (Davies Creek), Burke \$10,000 (Lawn Hill).

The wish of Mr Edward Corbould to have a 430 ha block of open forest in the Brisbane Valley south-west of Mt Nebo gazetted environmental park was carried out recently.

Mr Corbould gave the land for \$1. This donation was his 14th in south-east Queensland to be made environmental park.

The land on the western slopes of Cabbage Tree Range is dominated by eucalypts and supports a variety of fauna, particularly birds.

Queensland's northernmost conservation reserve, Round Island, north-west of Thursday Island, was enlarged recently to include surrendered special lease land.

The 10.2 ha environmental park

island, forested with grey sandy soil and with rocky outcrops, is accessible at low tide by residents of the nearby and much larger Hammond Island.

Queensland's four most prolific species of kangaroo and wallaby may be shot by licensed shooters in an open season from 1 January.

The species are eastern grey and red kangaroos, wallaroos, and whiptail wallabies.

Verification from a fauna officer or landholder an applicant is competent or has been a responsible and reliable shooter is one condition set by the Service before a permit and necessary special numbered tags are issued in the intensely scrutinized kangaroo management program.

Emile Frank Delafosse, of Gladstone, was fined \$1000 in Gladstone Magistrate's Court last month for fishing in the scientific research zone of One Tree Island reef.

Delafosse was seen by Q.NPWS rangers on the island and from a surveillance plane.

\$6 million plan for lookout

An early start is expected on a \$6 million development at Laguna Lookout, Noosa National Park.

The Service will enter into detailed negotiations with Noosa Summit Pty Ltd whose proposal for the 4 ha area was selected after the calling of expressions of interest.

The project, likely to be completed by mid-1989, involves extensive landscaping and planting of native trees over a large area presently occupied by a disused quarry and two water storage reservoirs.

Present proposals include six lookout areas with extensive car and bus parking, a restaurant, kiosk, function centre, botanic gardens, nursery, Q.NPWS interpretive

centre, a walk-through aviary, live butterfly display, an Australian freshwater aquarium and an Imax theatre.

Noosa Summit proposes a public company float. The project has the support of the Noosa Shire Council and community groups.

The Service is still considering a range of proposals submitted after the calling of expressions of interest concerning the Heathlands reserve in far north Queensland, St Helena Island, Noosa parking, Penrith Island and Johnstone River white-water rafting.



Thanks!

Cooloola National Park is a much cleaner place this Christmas thanks to No.3 Aircraft Depot engine maintenance flight unit at RAAF base, Amberley.

About 140 members enjoyed a few days of adventure training in the park including bushwalks, fishing, sailing, and swimming.

To repay hospitality, they cleaned up 26 km of beach collecting 25 cubic metres of rubbish left by campers and washed up over 18 months.

Other work much appreciated by Service staff included groundsel eradication and rehabilitation tree planting at the Freshwater camping area.

Junior Ranger column

Two dinosaurs to make and colour

Happy holidays children

By now many of you will be enjoying your holidays and perhaps a camp on a national park. You can have lots of fun while appreciating nature.

Many write about the dinosaur footprints at Lake Quarry Environmental Park near Winton. If you are going on an outback holiday, you might call in.

Until recently, not many dinosaur remains had been found in Australia. The remains discovered relate to dinosaurs elsewhere but, like our present-day animals, are uniquely Australian.

About 135 million years ago lived two most interesting dinosaurs. One, a plant eater called muttaburrasaurus, was found in what is now Queensland. It belonged to a group of dinosaurs called iguanodontids.

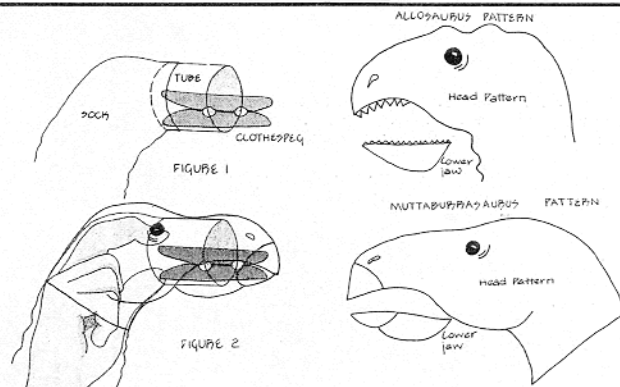
Like many relatives it had a most unusual thumb which had changed shape to spike. Its purpose is not known. Maybe it was for defence or competition.

Another was a meat-eating allosaurus from what is now Victoria, the only known allosaur from this geological period.

Neither could have made the tracks at Lark Quarry. Those dinosaurs lived about 50 million years earlier.

This holiday you can make your own dinosaur, not a life-sized one but hand-sized, a dinosock to be exact! Patterns are given here for two.

You will need a toilet tissue tube, sturdy paper to cover the tube and make your dinosaur's head, a snap clothes peg, an old sock, glue and scissors.



Cut the tissue tube in half around the middle. Cover it with paper. Glue to the clothes peg inside the tube (figure 1). Cut the foot from the sock and glue to the tube inside the sock.

While the glue dries, cut two dinosaur heads from the paper using one of the patterns to draw your outline. Glue the heads to the tube and the top part of the clothes peg only.

Put an eye on your dinosaur. Trace the lower jaw pattern on the paper and cut.

two lower jaws. Glue the lower jaws to the bottom part of the clothes peg.

Put your hand in the sock as in figure 2. When you squeeze the peg, the mouth of the dinosaur should open.

If you use white paper, colour your dinosaur with crayons or texture colours. No one is sure what color dinosaurs were so you can use your imagination.

Ranger Frances

Shelley Jones prepared the artwork.



QUEENSLAND NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Minister for Tourism, National
Parks and Sport
25th floor
State Law Building
50 Ann Street
Brisbane
PO Box 155
North Quay, Old 4002
(07) 227 4931

Queensland National Parks and
Wildlife Service
5th, 6th and 7th floors
MLC Centre
239 George Street, Brisbane
PO Box 190
North Quay, Old 4002
(07) 227 4111

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

Burleigh Head
Gold Coast Highway
Burleigh Heads, Old 4220
(075) 35 3032

Fleay's Fauna Centre
Kaboool Road
West Burleigh, Old 4219
(075) 58 2194

Moreton Sub-Regional Office
see Regional Centre

Eastern Scenic Rim District
161 Oxley Drive
Hollywell, Old 4218
(075) 57 1203

Springbrook
via Mudgeeraba, Old 4215
(075) 33 5147

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

Central Scenic Rim District Office
PO Box 135
Beaudesert, Old 4265

Tamborine Mountain
Knoll Road
North Tamborine, Old 4272
(075) 45 1171

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

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

Moreton Bay and Canning
Districts
see Regional Centre

Glass House Mountains Office
Roya Road
Beenwah, Old 4519
(071) 94 6630

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

Moreton Island
via Tangalooma
Moreton Island, Old 4025
(075) 48 2710

St Helena Base
PO Box 66
Manly, Old 4179
(07) 395 5113

Downs-South West Sub-Regional
Office
4 Alderley Street
PO Box 7054
Toowoomba Mail Centre
Old 4352
(076) 35 0588

Southern Downs District Office
Hermitage Research Station
via Warwick, Old 4370
(076) 61 3710

Girraween
via Ballandean, Old 4382
(076) 84 5157

Sundown
via Glenhyon Dam Road
via Stanthorpe, Old 4380
(077) 37 5205

Main Range Centre
Cunningham's Gap
MS 394
Warwick, Old 4370
(076) 66 1133

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

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

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

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

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

Bundaberg District
see Sub-Regional Office

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

Mon Repos
PO Box 1735
Bundaberg, Old 4670
(071) 79 2628

Great Sandy District Office
Fraser Island Recreation Board
c/ Q NPWS
Rainbow Beach Road
PO Box 30
Rainbow Beach, Old 4570
(071) 56 3160

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

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

Noosa District Office
Bruce Highway
Munkland
Gympie, Old 4570
(071) 82 4189

Southern Cooloola
Q NPWS Box
Elands
via Towantin, Old 4565
(071) 85 3245 (071) 49 7364

Noosa
Park Road
Noosa Heads, Old 4567
(071) 47 3243

Kondalilla/Mapleton Falls
3 Kondalilla Falls Road
Flaxton
via Nambour, Old 4560
(071) 45 7301 (noon and 4pm)

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

Bowling Green Bay — Mt Elliot
PO Box 1954
Townsville, Old 4810
(077) 78 8203

Charters Towers
PO Box 187
Charters Towers, Old 4820

Southern Reef District
including Capricornia
see Regional Centre
Heron Island Base
(079) 72 5690

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

Taroom
PO Box 175
Taroom, Old 4420

Fitzroy District Office
see Regional Centre

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

Central Highlands District Office
PO Box 605
Emerald, Old 4720
(079) 82 2246

Carnarvon National Park
The Ranger
Carnarvon Gorge section
via Rolleston, Old 4702
(079) 84 4505

Park Overseer
Mt Moffatt section
Mt Moffatt
via Mitchell, Old 4465

Springure
c/ Park Overseer
PO Box 157
Springure, Old 4722
(079) 84 1173

Blackdown Tableland
via Dingo, Old 4702
(079) 86 1954

Mackay District Office
84 Victoria Street
PO Box 623
Mackay, Old 4740
(079) 57 8292

Cape Hillsborough
MS 895
Seaford, Old 4741
(079) 59 0410

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

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

Great Barrier Reef Wonderland
Office
Flinders Street East
Townsville
(077) 24 2399

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

Burdekin District Office
see Regional Centre

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

Bowling Green Bay — Mt Elliot
PO Box 1954
Townsville, Old 4810
(077) 78 8203

Charters Towers
PO Box 187
Charters Towers, Old 4820

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

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

Mt Spec (Crystal Creek)
Main Street
CMB 16
Paluma, Old 4816
(077) 70 8526

Cardwell Office
Bruce Highway
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Old 4816
(070) 66 8601

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

North West District Office
2nd floor Mt Isa House
c/ Camooweal and Mary Streets
PO Box 2316
Mt Isa, Old 4825
(077) 43 2055

Fair Northern Region
41 Esplanade
PO Box 2059
Cairns, Old 4870
(070) 51 9511

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

Lawn Hill
PMB 12
MS 1483
Mt Isa, Old 4825

Northern Einshigh District Office
PO Box 39
Chillagoe, Old 4871
(070) 94 7463

Trinity District Office
88 Rankin Street
Innisfail, Old 4880

Mission Beach Office
Gamers Beach Road
PO Box 89
Mission Beach, Old 4854
(070) 68 7183

Josephine Falls
PO Box 93
Mirivon, Old 4871
(070) 67 6304

Palmerston
PO Box 800
Innisfail, Old 4880
(070) 64 5115

Cape Tribulation
PMB 10
PS 2041
Mossman, Old 4873

Lakeland National Park
PMB 29
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 4871
(070) 60 3271

New Laura
PMB 79
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 4871
(070) 60 3260

Bizard
PMB 30
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 1871
(070) 60 3258

Rokeby
PMB 28
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 4871
(070) 60 3256

Iron Range
King Park
Lockhart River, Old 4871

Jardine River/Heathlands
PMB 76
Cairns Mail Centre, Old 4871
(070) 60 3241

Ringtail



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Giant clam puzzle



Diver records the colourful mantle of a healthy giant clam on the Great Barrier Reef off Cairns. Size and shape of the giant clam has made it instantly recognizable as a distinctive part of the reef, and in the past it featured in many a tale about unwary pearlshell divers being trapped in its 'jaws' and drowned. In recent years, many giant clams on north Queensland reefs have died and Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service marine parks officers are among scientists are trying to find the cause. Report page 1.



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