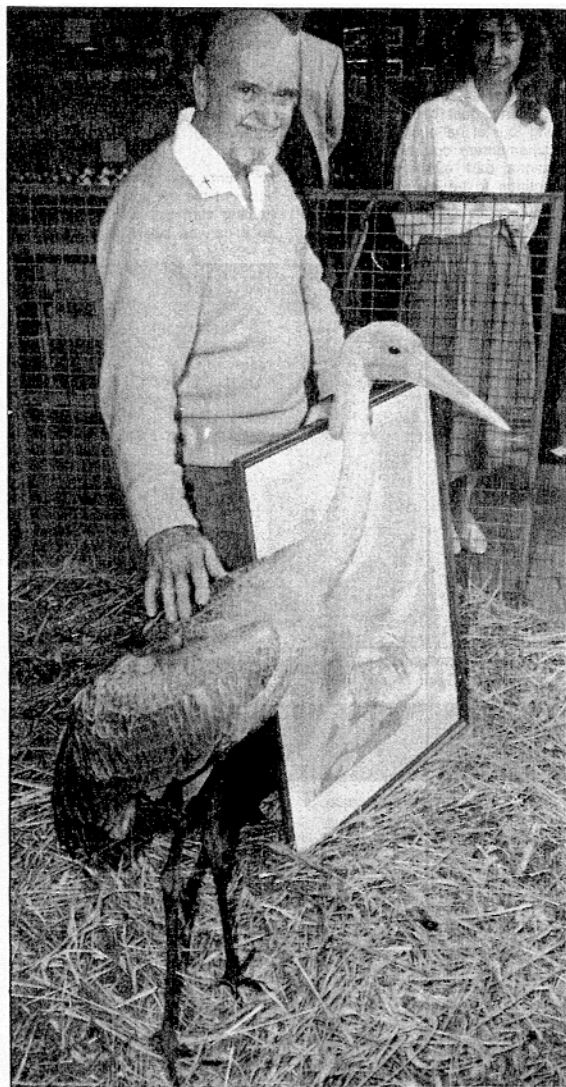




Brolga to assist Visitor seeks park rights



The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service's nature conservation education programs seem certain to be boosted by a limited edition print project.

Initial response to an offer to purchase prints of a commissioned painting of a brolga in its natural behaviour was most favourable.

Proceeds go to the Service's trust fund which helps finance production of posters, maps and other items relating to our environment.

Noted Australian wildlife artist Lars Knudsen painted the brolga in oils and supervised production of 500 prints (actual size 675mm by 535mm) on 300gsm Linen Royale paper.

He signed and numbered each print. Each one sold in a protective cylinder will be accompanied by a certificate guaranteeing the limit of the edition.

Prints are on sale at major Service offices at \$90 each. Mail orders with cheque, money order, or Bankcard, VisaCard or MasterCard number should be sent only to PO Box 190, North Quay, Qld 4002. Add \$6 for packing, insurance and postage within Australia.

Queenslander of the Year Canon John Warby with brolga and print when he launched the project on Queensland Day, 6 June.

Visiting a national park is a very personal experience. Each visitor seeks to satisfy certain desires in his or her relationship with this special part of our natural environment.

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service has several ways of ensuring such visitor prospects are given every chance of being met while adhering to the basic concept of 'preservation to the greatest possible extent in their natural condition'.

These include developing and encouraging certain patterns of behaviour by visitors and also having certain formal powers should those patterns not be observed.

Each year, more people are choosing to do without many home comforts to recreate with nature in our national parks. They expect special experiences, different from those offered elsewhere.

They have become entitled to certain rights:

- the chance to see our native animals in their natural environment;
- to wonder at our amazing native plants growing as nature intended;
- clean, unlitteed picnic and camping areas and tracks which put people close to nature;
- unpolluted water in lakes, streams and the ocean;
- to hear all the natural sounds of the bush; and
- all the privacy, space and peace of mind nature can provide.

Campers in national parks know cutting down trees destabilizes the soil, and removes food and shelter for animals and shade and protection for humans.

By leaving pets at home, they might see more native animals and hear the natural bush sounds.

Pure water for drinking is spoiled by detergents, soaps, toothpaste and litter.

Bushbashing destroys vegetation, causes erosion and makes a place look ugly; keep to the defined tracks.

Fires burn! Use gas or liquid fuel stoves and take care;

Take rubbish home so it won't be dug up by animals or uncovered by erosion.

These points are included in a new visitor information sheet being distributed in our national parks.

Powers over public use of national parks is formalized in new regulations under the National Parks and Wildlife Act to take effect from 1 July.

No new policies are involved but some additional controls on the use of national parks have been added, and provision has been made for some activities not previously allowed.

Offenders against provisions will face fines expressed as penalty units (one unit is presently \$50).

Much of the regulations prescribe application and permit forms for most cases where the need for a permit under the Act can be foreseen.

These cover such matters as Honorary Protectors, camping permits, application to enter restricted access areas, permits to traverse, permits to graze, muster, remove and travel stock, and even permits to solicit donations on a national park.

Provision is made for a permit to conduct a commercial activity within a national park and to set fees for this.

Commercial activity is defined as selling anything, providing a service for reward, photography for commercial purposes, or conducting a tour or excursion for reward.

Another regulation provides for a permit for a person camping on a national park adjacent to waters where spearfishing is allowed to have a speargun on the park.

Other regulations allow control of unacceptable levels of noise caused by generators, other engines, radios, recorders or electronic amplifying equipment.

Another gives a field officer power to order a person engaged in an activity likely to cause injury to cease the activity.

Message from the Minister

It's that time of the year again when a great many Australians are looking for a place to escape the winter chills. For thousands, a Queensland holiday is the answer.

Winter is one of the busiest times of the year for interstate tourism and that means our national parks are catering for large crowds of southern visitors.

What better way is there to relax than spending some quiet time admiring the wonders of nature in our ideal weather conditions.

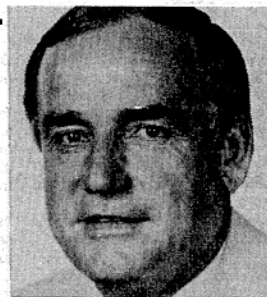
Since my appointment to this portfolio last year, I have maintained that

national parks and tourism go hand in hand.

Many people who come to Queensland are attracted by the state's great diversity of natural beauty. Without our environment and the protection offered by national parks, tourists would look elsewhere.

Visitors to our national parks will notice facilities are being constantly upgraded to cope with the demand.

New tracks and bridges have been built and more signs provided to help make a visit to a national park more enjoyable and worthwhile.



Experiencing the wonders of nature should not be a 'one off' occasion but a regular leisure and learning activity for everyone.

Geoff Muntz

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

Caretta goes on reef patrol



Management of the environment of the Great Barrier Reef is enhanced with the commissioning of the Marine Parks patrol and work vessel *Caretta* in Cairns recently.

The vessel was named by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Chairman, Mr Graham Kelleher.

He told guests at the naming ceremony the 12 m vessel was a major tool for Service staff to demonstrate by their actions they were looking after the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, a park owned by the people of Australia.

The park with its multi-use concept for conservation was unique in the world and the Authority had been asked by other nations to help prepare management regimes for other marine areas.

One reason for its success was the effective co-operation between all involved.

The *Caretta*, named after the loggerhead turtle, was built by

Cairns Custom Craft to Q.NPWS specifications and requirements.

The vessel is operating out of Cairns south to Dunk Island and north to Princess Charlotte Bay.

This area encompasses 45 000 sq km of marine park waters, 120 islands including 35 national park islands, off 650 km of coastline.

The vessel will enable Marine Parks staff to service the large number of important reef and island sites within the area.

Underwater surveys, fishing studies, public contact and assistance, surveillance, enforcement, permit supervision, and base and work camp support are among tasks assigned to the *Caretta's* crew of normally two or three staff.

The *Caretta's* equipment includes radios, radar, auto-pilot, depth sounder, safety and first aid gear, specimen freezer, loudhailers and floodlights.

Underwater work is facilitated by a full-width opening transom and below-water level diver platform, air compressors, large deckspace aft, and a stern A-frame for lifting.

Test run for the newly-commissioned *Caretta* off Cairns. Twin inboard 8.21 GM diesels gives the all-aluminium craft a cruising speed of about 18 knots over a range of 500 km.



Service Director Dr Graham Saunders welcoming guests to the Burleigh Head Information Centre before asking National Parks Minister Geoff Muntz to unveil a plaque for the occasion.

Parks valuable partner

National parks would be a great partner with tourism in Queensland's growth in the next decade, National Parks Minister Geoff Muntz said recently.

He opened the \$350,000 Burleigh Head Information Centre on the Gold Coast Highway at Tallebudgera Creek.

With the highway at the door, the many people entering Queensland could get all the information they required about national parks.

The more people holidaying in Queensland the more jobs would be created making tourism an even greater factor in the economy.

Mr Muntz, just back from a week-long tour of national parks with his Parliamentary committee, said the national park estate would continue to be consolidated.

While Queensland had been able to avoid imposing charges for entering national parks and use of

facilities, he did not know how long this position would exist.

Service Director Dr Graham Saunders said the opening was a most significant occasion for this was the first centre in southern Queensland planned specifically to provide information about parks, wildlife and other activities to the public.

So many national parks were now so popular the Service needed to provide information on parks from Burleigh Head to Jardine River on Cape York, Lawn Hill in the far north-west and Simpson Desert in the far south-west as part of its contribution to Queensland tourism.

Mr Muntz and guests later met some of the 20 volunteers who are helping staff the information centre so it can be open 9-4 seven days a week.

By the tail . . .

Fees for camping in the Fraser Island Recreation Area will be a little dearer from 1 July.

The fee for a campsite for a family or a party of six people will be \$6 a day, up \$1.

The maximum fee will be \$30 a week, up \$5.

The fee for a person on a commercial guided tour will be \$2 a day, up from \$1.

All money raised on Fraser Island is spent on facilities, maintenance and staffing on the island.

The re-developed Fleay's Fauna Centre, West Burleigh, is due to be opened to the public by the Service shortly.

Look for media advice and be prepared for a new concept in environment education by walking through the wetland, open forest, rainforest and rocky slope habitats.

State Cabinet recently approved a proposal to declare Queensland marine parks in the Cairns area.

Comment will be sought from the public on proposals to be distributed in July.

Comments received on proposed central Queensland marine parks are being considered. Zoning plans are likely to be introduced later this year.

About 150 Operation Raleigh volunteers are due in north Queensland between 10 July

and 30 September to undertake a number of Service-related projects.

These will include vegetation mapping and a number of surveys of Cape York Peninsula areas including Jardine River National Park.

The group will be made up of 80 British students, five Queenslanders with the remainder Europeans, Canadians and Americans.

Control of the Service's kangaroo management program passes from Head Office to Charleville on 1 July.

This should mean quicker responses to requests from kangaroo shooters and dealers.

Greening Australia is calling for nominations for its 1987 awards.

Entries will be judged on their level of effort and effect and may include any tree project or educational material related to the greening of Queensland.

The categories are: individual, schools, community, corporate, and government.

Whatever the project, organizers want to know about it, particularly the ways in which problems were overcome.

Nominations can be made on behalf of others if modesty prevails.

Entry forms, obtained from Greening Australia, GPO Box 9868, Brisbane 4001,

(07) 229 9622, should be lodged by 25 September.

Winners will be announced following the annual forum on 24 October which is an excellent opportunity to be brought up to date on current tree establishment and maintenance techniques.

If you have seen seagulls flying around the Gladstone-Capricorn Bunker area trailing coloured plastic, your eyes have not been deceiving you.

Marine parks staff are trying to determine the locations and effects of these predators of eggs on other seabirds like roseate terns.

Limited wet seasons in central and north Queensland coastal areas, particularly Townsville and Rockhampton areas, has led to extra restrictions on duck shooting there this year.

The season in fauna districts 2 and 3 from north of Bundaberg, west to beyond Alpha, Pentland and Greenvale, and north beyond Cooktown opens on 27 June and is limited to two months.

A bag limit of six in any 24 hours applies compared with 12 in other fauna districts where normal open seasons are operating.

Entries for the 1987 National Tree Care Award close on 30 June at GPO Box 1252, Canberra, ACT, 2061.

The award, under the National Tree Program, will be presented

this year for an innovation or design in machinery or equipment for use in conservation or establishment of trees.

A reminder about Queensland school holidays for those planning to make earliest national park campsite applications:

Winter vacation 27 June — 12 July; spring vacation 19 September — 4 October; summer vacation 12 December — 24 January.

The Service is to hold a bus tour field day in the Goondiwindi district in late July.

This is to consider property developments which benefit the more restricted native wildlife species, and which enhance production, and improve the rural landscape.

Look to media announcements or contact the Toowoomba office.

A new information centre has been built at the Broken River picnic area in Eungella National Park, one of the most popular parks in central Queensland.

A temporary display shows some of the animals found at Eungella. Permanent displays will be installed as funds are made available over the next two years.

Five men were fined \$1000 plus costs in the Mackay Magistrate's Court recently for taking plants from Eungella National Park.

The Service is to host a conference of 35 fauna officers from South Australia, New South Wales, the Northern Territory and Queensland in Charleville on 28-29 July to discuss interstate trafficking in wildlife.

By agreement, there has been an interchange of powers for officers of the contiguous areas.

Interesting information has come from a study of national park camping permits issued in 1986.

They covered more than 580 000 camper-nights. The mean group size was 4.8 people with a mean length of stay 3.3 nights.

Most camper-nights were spent in December, September and March with February the least popular month.

Of groups, 26 per cent came from Brisbane, 26 per cent from interstate, and 40 per cent from the rest of Queensland.

Thirty-nine per cent came by conventional vehicle and 36 per cent by 4WD.

Of the visitor groups from Queensland, 8.5 per cent lived in Brisbane's western suburbs, 6.3 per cent in southern suburbs, 6 per cent in northern suburbs, and 4.3 per cent in eastern suburbs.

More than 5 per cent came from the Sunshine Coast compared with 3.6 per cent from the Gold Coast, 3.1 per cent from both Ipswich and the near North Coast, and 2.9 per cent from Townsville.

Brochures aid pupils

Adoption of an environmental education policy in Queensland schools has prompted Service action to meet needs of teachers and students.

The policy seeks to integrate education about the environment in the curriculum in as many ways as possible.

Imagine counting birds as part of a maths lesson!

The policy states school programs should build on environmental experiences children bring from outside the classroom and provide a basis for on-going involvement in activities by relevant bodies beyond the years of formal schooling.

To assist with this aim, the Service has produced nine information sheets as the basis of a Discovering Nature series.

The subjects include conservation bibliography and conservation information sources, Q.NPWS

publications, Q.NPWS reserves, national park management, environmental parks, wildlife conservation, a guide for teachers, and advice about field excursions.

Proposed titles include the role of the Service in nature conservation, parks for environmental education in central Queensland and in the Brisbane/Gold Coast area, endangered species, and conservation of the Great Barrier Reef.

The brochures received favourable comment at a seminar held by the Service for secondary science and social science teachers.

Hopefully they will answer at school level the basic questions many students (and their parents!) direct to the Service in writing and on the telephone to complete assignments.



Marine parks overseer Merv Shaw and guest at a reef interpretation course for tour operators and their staffs in Cairns recently.

Wildlife Service and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority sets responsible conditions to allow for public access and enjoyment as well as protecting the seabird colony.

Features of the plan include:

- Provision of a defined public access area on the northern beach with the remainder reserved for seabird nesting.
- Access to be only during daylight.
- A limit of 100 visitors on the beach at any time with tourist program staff to supervise passengers while on the cay.
- No wastes, including septic wastes, to be disposed of in the area.

The plan, prepared by the Queensland National Parks and

Species under threat

The beach thick-knee (formerly known as the beach curlew) is a bird of the seashore that must compete with people for its habitat.

Houses, vehicles on beaches, feral and domestic animals such as cats and dogs, and the recreational needs of the general public are its competitors.

On beaches south of Fraser Island, the bird is affected severely by human use and activities.

Between Cairns and Fraser Island numbers are low except for islands with suitable habitats.

In the Whitsunday Islands, suitable beaches for beach thick-knees and associated birds are in direct competition with the perceived needs of the public.

Only five per cent of the coastline of the Whitsunday Islands is sandy beach.

On Grassy Island where anchoring near the beach is difficult, seven birds use the beach and the adjacent fringing reef.

Other observations on these continental islands show the birds occurring in most circumstances only on the least disturbed beaches.

The beach thick-knee is now considered uncommon by ornithologists in Australia.



The birds, normally in pairs, prefer open, undisturbed beaches, sand and mud flats, and adjacent exposed reefs.

The nest, a shallow scrape on the ground, is placed just above high water (very high tides destroy some nests).

One or two eggs are laid during spring and summer.

This animal is an excellent indicator of disturbance within its habitat which it shares with other waders such as oystercatchers, whimbrels, plovers, dotterels, curlews, and sandpipers.

These are some of the 72 birds covered under the Australia-Japan Migratory Birds Agreement.

Another agreement being drawn up between Australia and China covers 81 migratory birds and their environment.

The recent decision to place Queensland marine parks legislation under Service control places an obligation on the Service to monitor wader populations in these parks as well as outside them.

The first step should be the development of a survey proforma to obtain basic information on accurate distribution, habitat, and breeding seasons, and to ascertain areas within environmental areas such as national parks and state forests requiring careful management.

K.R.McDonald
Q.NPWS Research and Planning Branch

Plan to protect terns

A management plan to take effect on 1 July seeks to limit visitor pressures on Michaelmas Cay, a popular tourist destination off Cairns.

The cay is one of the state's smallest national parks and is a major seabird nesting area.

Service officers recently recorded 18 000 nesting pairs of sooty terns, most incubating eggs, the highest single count of nesting birds there since monthly recording was started three years ago.

The surrounding reef is a Marine National Park B zone within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Cairns Section. The intertidal area is expected to be declared a Queensland marine park.

The plan was prepared because increasing visitor use of the area and changing modes of tourist transport appeared to be causing disturbance of the seabird colony and reduction of visitors' enjoyment.

The plan, prepared by the Queensland National Parks and

Tourist venture chance

A private operator is being given the chance to establish a tourist venture in Cape York Peninsula.

The site is Heathlands, a 126 000 ha department and official purposes reserve about 100 km south of Bamaga adjacent to Jardine River National Park.

Low-key accommodation with facilities to sell food and fuel to the growing number of

tourists travelling to the Cape is envisaged.

In return, the operator will be required to restore existing homestead buildings of the Heathlands property, in the trust of the Service and the Primary Industries Department.

Advertisements calling for registration of expressions of interest by early July will appear soon.

Fraser Island

Fraser Island — built by the sands of time, Hard to imagine within your own mind. Built by the ocean, the wind and the sand, Creating a beautiful, magic, unique island, Alive, never silent, changing on the move. Treat with care, it is vulnerable, man can lose. See the island wild and free, Surrounded by the timeless sea, Eroded by the wind and the rain's tears. If we protect, not wreck, to lose this place we need not fear. Hidden by the clouds, caressed by the sea mists, Touched by the first run rays kiss, The beauty of the majestic rainforests untold, Fraser Island is indeed something to behold. An island full of beauty, wind and song, Man does not seem to belong. —L.Kaye

Diaries detail life of prison

St Helena Island, Moreton Bay, now an historic national park, was the site of Brisbane's main prison for 60 years from 1867.

The island's history is being collected by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service at present and the location of original materials is being recorded on file.

The Redland Museum at Cleveland has possession of one treasure, the 1897 daily diary of the prison.

It is run by an honorary

committee similar to many other small, dedicated groups throughout Queensland trying to preserve our past for future generations.

Three diaries have been located.

The diaries give a complete picture of the day-to-day running of the prison with a consistent record of all movements to and from the island, a particularly sensitive awareness of the needs of hospital patients, and a regular notation that the night watch is on the alert!

We can step back in time by examining some excerpts from the diary (with some relevance

to the environment). The reader will need to overlook the spelling skills of the daily warder!

January 11 — 'I cut down 5 pine trees in comptroller garden.'

January 18 — 'No 7 gang getting corl and shingle for road making.'

March 6 — 'Prisoners had a Sea Bath today I was planting the Florida Baggar Weed from the Royal Gardens Kew a Great fother for cattle.'

March 22 — 'John Kennedy locked up by warder Mantel for



Warders on a hedge and palm-fringed road of the island

loitering and for gathering prickely pears.'

April 22 — 'Crushing more olives.'

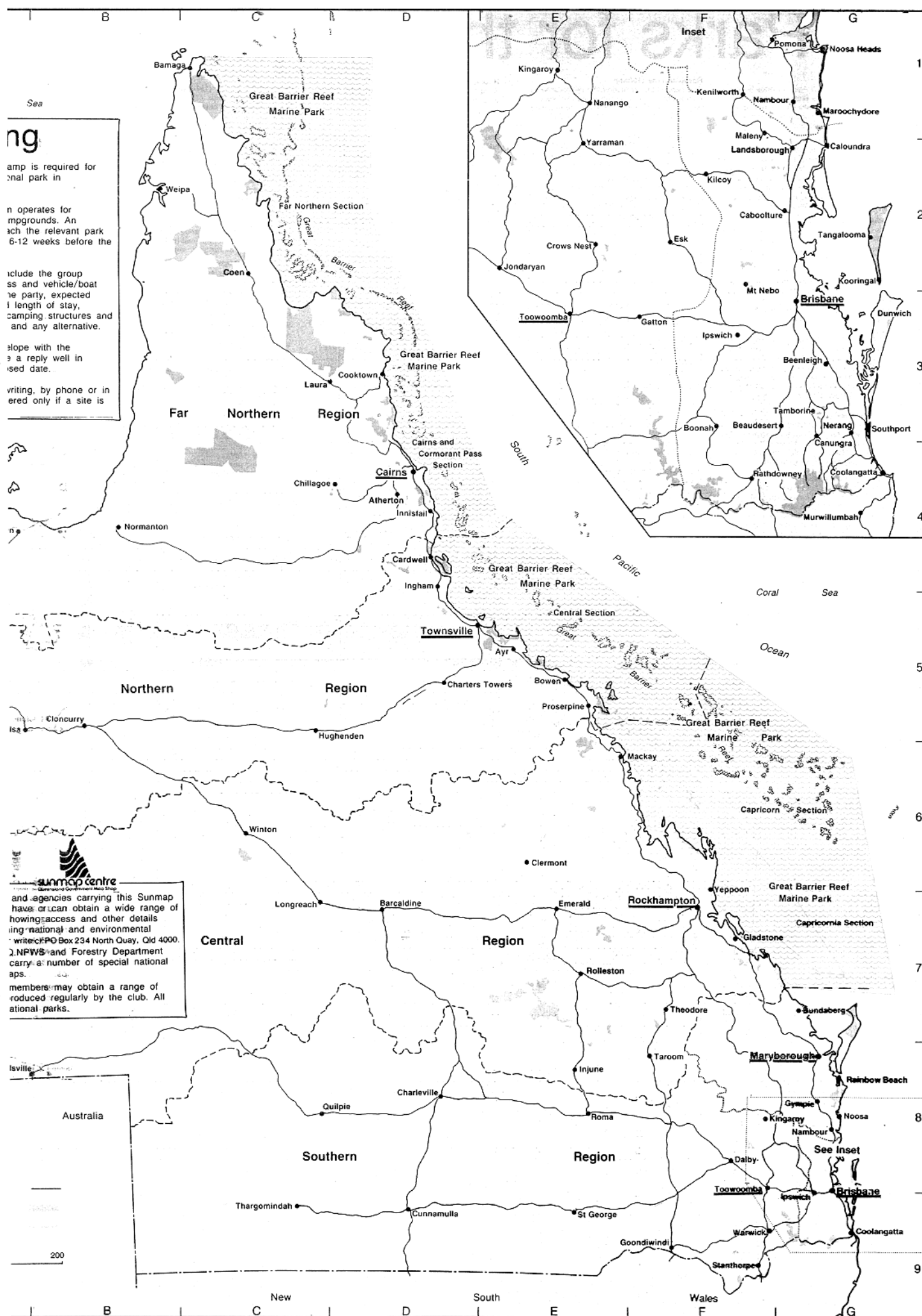
August 17 — 'Chief Warder returned from Exhibition brought back one bull.'

September 24 — 'one large box flowers two bundles of fan pam and date tree for dackration for Mr Ryder.'

October 14 — 'Superintendent got one gallon of olive oil for his own use by his orders taking up by P. brown.'

Popular national and environmental parks

Popular national and environmental parks		Map index															Notes	
		Boat hire	Published map	Access	Ranger staff	Picnic ground	Provisioned toilets	Swimming nearby	Graded walking tracks	Non-QLWS accommodation	Campground car/boat facilities	Bun camping	Drinking water	Surfing facilities				
Southern Region																		
Brisbane Forest Park national parks	F2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Brisbane Forest Park	BFP fee - Manarina campsite
Moreton Island	G2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Moreton Island	Contact Ranger first
Blue Lake - Stradbroke Island	G3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maggill	
Tamborine Mountain	G3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Tamborine	
St Helena Island	G2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	St Helena	Historic area - restricted access, Tours
Burleigh Head	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Burleigh	
Springbrook	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Springbrook	Small camp area - Purlingbrook Falls
Natural Arch	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Natural Arch	
Lamington - Binna Burra	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Binna Burra	Private campsite adjacent
-Green Mountains	G4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Green Mountains	
Pine Ridge EP	G3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Pine Ridge	
Mt Barney	F4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Beaudesert	Picnic and camping facilities nearby
Mt French	F3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Boonah	
Main Range - Cunningham's Gap	F3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Main Range	
-Spicer's Gap	F4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Main Range	Contact Ranger first for Spicers Gap
-Queen Mary Falls	F4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Warwick	
Girraween	F9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Girraween	
Sundown	F9	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Sundown	4WD access to Burrows Waterhole
Lake Broadwater EP	F8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Lake Broadwater	
Bunya Mountains	E1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Bunya Mountains	Not advisable for caravans
Crows Nest Falls	E2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Crows Nest	
Ravensbourne	E2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Crows Nest	
Glass House Mountains	G2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Beerwah	
Kondallia / Mapleton Falls	F1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Gympie	Ranger staff based at Kondallia
Noosa	G1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Noosa	
Cooolool - Noosa River	G1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Elmda	Toilets, boardwalk at Kinaba/Fig Tree Point
-Freshwater	G8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	
-Double Island Point	G8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	Access via beach
Great Sandy - Fraser Is - Dundubara	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	Fee - see Fraser Island brochure
-Wathumba	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	
-Waddy Point	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rainbow Beach	
Woodgate	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Woodgate	4WD recommended
Mon Repos EP	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mon Repos	Turtles nest Nov-Jan, hatch Jan-Mar
Auburn River	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maryborough	
Canla Gorge	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Maryborough	
Central Region																		
Keppel Group	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yeppoon	Campsites Humpy Island, North Keppel
Capricornia - Heron Island	G7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton/	No camping
-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	Road unsuitable for vans
Isla Gorge	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Taroom	
Robinson Gorge	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Taroom	Last 3km 4WD only
Caravan - Caravan Gorge	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Caravan Gorge	Rain closes road
-Mt Moffatt	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mt Moffatt	Carry extra fuel, water
-Salvator Rosa, Ka Ka Mund	E7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Springure	Carry extra fuel, water
Simpson Desert	A8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton	Remote area - contact QNPWS first
Lark Quarry EP	C6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton	
Cape Hillsborough	E6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seaforth	Campsite Smalleys Beach - no water
Eungella - Broken River	E6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eungella	
-Finch Hatton Gorge	E6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Eungella	
Cumberland Group - Brampton Is	F5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seaforth	
-Other Islands	F5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Seaforth	Campsite Goldsmith Island
Cape Palmerston	F6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mackay	Carry extra fuel, water
Mt Archer EP	F7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Rockhampton	
Northern Region																		
Whitsunday - other Islands	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	
-Conway	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	Developed camp Shute Harbour 4day limit
-Molle Group	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	Developed camp North Molle Island
-Henning Is, Hook Is, Reptile Gp	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	
-Whitsunday Is, Thomas Is	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	
Gloucester Saddleback	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Conway	Several islands
Bowling Green Bay - general	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mt Elliot	
-Mt Elliot, Alligator Creek	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Mt Elliot	
Magnetic Island	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Magnetic Island	
Townsville Town Common EP	E5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Townsville	No camping
Mt Spec	D5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Paluma	Camping Big Crystal Creek only
Orpheus Island	D5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ingham	
Wallaman Falls	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ingham	
Porcupine Gorge	C5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Townsville	
Hinchinbrook	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cardwell, Ingham	
Edmund Kennedy	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Edmund Kennedy	
Dunk Island	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cardwell	
Jourama Falls	D5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ingham	
Far Northern Region																		
Belenden 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	Best seen from Kuranda train
Michaelmas Cay	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Cairns	Nesting area - access to beach only
Palmerston	D4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Palmerston	
Davies Creek	D4																	



Parks for the people

Malala (1140ha)

This popular park on the D'Aguilar Range is managed 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.

Moreton Island (15 400ha)

Mt Tempest (285m) crowns this large island composed almost entirely of sand. Park areas now cover 89 per cent of the island and include wind-blown sand, heath, swamp and forests. A management centre and camp areas with facilities are provided. Access is via vehicular ferries for off-road vehicles, fast passenger boat or light aircraft.

Blue Lake (501ha)

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

Tamborine Mountain (total 594ha)

On and around this distinctive plateau 70km south of Brisbane are a series of relatively small national and environmental parks preserving some of the mountain's natural forest and waterfalls. All are interesting and popular with day visitors.

St Helena Island (74ha)

An historic area off the Brisbane River mouth with restricted access. Much of the island functioned as high security prison from 1867 to 1932. Prison labour was used for all activities including building, and some sections remain. Reached by special ferry from Manly. Schools must contact the Darling Point Special Education Centre.

Burleigh Head (24ha)

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

Springbrook (total 2084ha)

Four parks comprise a green mountain backdrop to the Gold Coast. Warrie offers extensive walks past waterfalls and through forests to lookouts. Gwongorilla has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wundarra, 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 west and south, 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 Lindesay (1191m) and Mt Maroon (985m) are undeveloped areas of eucalypts and rainforest among a variety of natural features exciting bushwalkers and climbers. Mt French (63ha). This 468m peak near Boonah has a road to the top to picnic areas, walking tracks and lookouts. Several rock faces are used to learn and test climbing techniques.

Main Range (11 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 towers 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 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 town 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 Coocoroin (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.

Cooolool (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 wildlife displays in season. Access via Goodwood.

Mon Repos (23.5ha)

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

Auburn River (389ha)

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

Canla 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, Salvador Rosa and Ka Ka Mundi, in the Central Highlands sandstone belt. Features include a variety of vegetation, spectacular escarpments and gorges, and relics of Aboriginal culture. Gorge campground is very popular. Wilderness experience offered in many other parts.

Capricorn coast

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

Eurimbula (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 make the park a popular day picnic and camping spot.

Isia Gorge (7800ha)

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

Robinson Gorge (8903ha)

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

Simpson Desert (555 000ha)

The State's largest national park west of Birdsville complementary to an even larger conservation park in South Australia. Preserves dunefields and spinifex open-hummock grassland with some shrubs and a distinctive wildlife habitat. For the well-equipped, careful and adventurous.

Lark Quarry (374ha)

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

Cape Hillsborough (816ha)

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

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

Cape Palmerston (7160ha)

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

Conway (23 800ha)

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

Whitsunday Passage Islands

A large group of continental islands some of which are developed extensively for tourist activities. Fringing reefs, rocky outcrops and rainforest make the going difficult even for bushwalkers. Whitsunday (10 930ha) is by far the largest. North Molle (259ha) and Hook (5180ha) are also popular. Access is by launch from Shute Harbour.

Bowling Green Bay (Mt Elliot) (55 300ha)

Area of extensive lowlands of relatively low rainfall. The upper slopes of Mt Elliot include the southern limit of the tropical rainforest belt. Reach the camping and picnic area from the Bruce Highway 25km south of Townsville.

Magnetic Island (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.

Wallaman Falls (602ha)

One of a number of parks featuring gorge scenery and falls on the Herbert River and its tributaries inland from Ingham. Wallaman (278m) is the largest single drop waterfall in Australia. Popular camping and picnic area.

Porcupine Gorge (2938ha)

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

Hinchinbrook Island (39 350ha)

Largest of the island national parks separated from the mainland by a drowned river valley. Rugged rocky mountains, waterfalls, beaches, rainforest, mangroves and tall eucalypt forest. Launches from Cardwell and Lucinda Point.

Edmund Kennedy (6200ha)

Explorer Edmund Kennedy traversed this area on his ill-fated 1848 expedition. Mangroves, dense rainforest, tea-tree — sedge associations, fan palm and sword grass swamps make up an outstanding park between the Bruce Highway and the coast. Suitable for picnics and camping.

Dunk Island (730ha)

Most of this island named by Captain Cook is national park. A holiday resort immortalized by author E.J. Sanfield. 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 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 near by. Reached 1km off the Ravenshoe-Mt Garnet road.

Mt Hyalpamee (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 Ulisses blue butterfly. For picnics, swimming and walking. Near Yungaburra.

Chillagoe-Mungana Caves

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

Lizard Island (1012ha)

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

Lakefield (537 000ha)

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

Iron Range (34 600ha)

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

Archer Bend (166 000ha)

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

Rokeye (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 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.

Gazettal actions

Lava flow park

A long-standing national park proposal for the last major volcanic activity in northern Australia came to fruition recently.

Great Basalt Wall National Park, of about 30 500 ha and 100 km west of Charters Towers, was gazetted after Executive Council approval.

The park, surrendered by the lessees of Leonidas Holding, covers a major part of a 120 km lava flow believed to have occurred between 13 000 and 100 000 years ago.

The flow retains its surface geological features of wrinkles and ropy lava, and scoria and basalt have hardly been eroded to form soil.

Three areas were added to the environmental park estate recently.

A 69.9 ha block of low-lying land adjacent to the Gold Coast Highway at the Coombabah Creek bridge was gazetted.

A 15.5 ha block of lowland rainforest and swamp almost surrounding the Warrina Home for the Aged just north of Innisfail became environmental park.

Also added was a 3.5 ha block of rainforest fronting the North Beatrice River near Millaa Millaa, formerly a recreation and scenic reserve.

Caring bushwalker

For too long, bushwalkers as a group have been considered by the community as gung-ho adventurers with little respect for people, property or the environment.

Those much closer to true bushwalkers know differently. But where is their code of caring to be found by the new generation of bushwalkers?

Keen bushwalker Ross Buchanan sets the tone in *The Bushwalk Book of South-East Queensland* (\$11.95, Bushpeople Publications, PO Box 971, Cairns, and bookstores).

He makes the point that as more and more people seek a sense of

solitude, of peace, and affinity with nature, opportunities may diminish.

Access to many rugged regions is via private land and permission to pass from owners is essential. Their property and stock must be respected.

Ross says environmental degradation is evident in many bushwalking localities in south-east Queensland. He believes this is being caused by how people behave in the bush or their travel rather than sheer numbers.

Minimum impact bushwalking is his goal and he stresses this aspect (also a code of ethics) throughout his pack-sized 180-page detailed compendium long overdue in the region.

Novice and experienced walkers can learn much from its pages — new and old routes to follow, features, and basics like preparation, safety, equipment and navigation.

His list of 100 suggested walks from easy (Daves Creek circuit, Lamington) to hard (Barney-Ballow circuit traverse) with distances and gradings should prove to be a particularly useful reference.

A word of warning — texts are very much related to maps providing grid information which must be purchased in addition.

Then as Ross warns, you should not rely too critically on any guidebook. You should be prepared to use your own judgment, skills and commonsense.



Enjoy painless learning



Fish behaviour snorkelling group about to get wet in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Capricornia Section off Lady Elliot Island.

The University of Queensland Continuing Education Unit is planning and conducting regular travel/learn programs in Queensland's national and marine parks.

Areas covered include Lady Elliot and Heron Islands, Moreton Bay, Lamington, Cairns, Atherton Tableland, Low Isles, Green Island, reefs of the Outer Barrier and Cape York Peninsula.

University and contract staff are chosen for their abilities to share their knowledge about Queensland's natural areas and people.

Overseas, interstate and Queenslanders participate. Courses range from one day to two weeks giving great option from diverse topics including poetry, music, coral reefs, crocodiles, rainforests, mangroves, islands, sports, Australian cities and human studies.

A most important part of these programs is that no previous training is necessary so anyone is encouraged to participate.

An innovative exchange program has been established

with the University of Western Australia where through the University of Queensland one can travel to and learn about Western Australia's unique features at very economical prices.

In exchange, Western Australians are coming here for reef, rainforest and mangrove programs.

For further information phone (07) 377 4377 or write to the Unit, care of University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld 4067.

Action to conserve 'Pin islands

First actions have been taken to preserve the environment of southern Moreton Bay between Russell Island and the Gold Coast for nature and recreation.

The 28.3 ha of dry land of Cobby Cobby Island, Jumpinpin, was gazetted environmental park.

Cabinet decided to resume freehold land on Coomera and Woogoompah Islands as part

of a strategic plan for the area.

The plan provides for eight islands and some adjacent lands of the Jumpinpin-Broadwater estuary to be gazetted environmental parks.

With existing fisheries reserves and Albert Shire Council co-operation, the very popular area extending over 20 km will

be kept in its natural state for boating, fishing, tourism and wildlife.

In a joint statement, Works and Housing Minister and Member for Albert, Mr Gibbs, and National Parks Minister, Mr Muntz, said not since the adoption of the Moreton Island report had the Queensland Government made such a decision about conservation in south-east Queensland with short and long-term impacts.

Environmental park was considered the most appropriate form of reservation at this time. This would allow the valuable assistance of the Albert Shire Council to be used in the day-to-day management of the 'Pin.

Gazettals would be made when formalities were completed.

Ten thousand copies of a special brochure outlining the strategy have been distributed since April.



Junior Ranger column

Nature works in many strange ways with eggs

Hello Junior Rangers

How many of you have ever found a bird's nest or eggs? You all know what eggs are. Those from chickens come in a carton from the store.

Most animals have eggs. Some eggs are laid by the mother and the young grow in them until they are ready to hatch.

In others like mammals, eggs develop inside the mother and babies are born live.

Fish, frogs and toads lay eggs in water. They may look like froth or slime to us. Insects and spiders lay eggs too. We often see them without knowing what they are.

Reptiles lay eggs with soft shells in warm, moist places. These eggs develop

and hatch into little lizards and snakes on their own.

Birds lay eggs with hard shells (remember the chickens?). They sit on the eggs to keep them warm until they hatch.

Some baby birds must be fed by their parents after they hatch. Others can follow their parents and find their own food right away.

Most birds lay their eggs at certain times of the year. The babies hatch when there should be plenty of food and they will have a chance to survive.

I have some geese. They usually mate and lay eggs in late June or July. The mother sits on the eggs for about 30 days. The goslings are born when there is likely to be lots of new grass for them to eat.

Goose eggs are very large — about three times the size of a hen egg. When mother goose needs to leave the nest on the ground, she covers her eggs with grass to hide them.

Eggs come in many sizes. Fairy-wren eggs are about 2 cm long while emu eggs are about 13 cm long. They can be coloured, spotted or speckled, not just white.

Some birds nest on the ground, some in trees and some on cliffs. Not all birds build nests. Plovers, lapwings, dotterels and terns lay their eggs in shallow holes in the ground.

Often they don't even line their nests with grass. The eggs are usually spotted or speckled. This makes them very hard to see on the ground among pebbles, sand and shingle.

Ranger Frances



The oyster catcher is a shore bird which lays its eggs on the beach among pebbles. Terns are another. Oyster catcher eggs look like tern eggs but are larger. On our pebbly beach are the nests of an oyster catcher and a tern. Can you locate the eggs in the drawing and tell which is which?



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, Qld 4000
(07) 227 4831

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

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

Moreton Sub-Regional Office
see Regional Centre

Eastern Scenic Rim District
103 Pine Ridge Road
Coombabah, Qld 4216
(075) 57 1203

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

Flay's Fauna Centre
Kabool Road
West Burleigh, Qld 4219
(075) 56 2194
Springbrook
via Mudgeearaba, Qld 4215
(075) 33 5147

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

Central Scenic Rim District Office
PO Box 135
Beaudesert, Qld 4285

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

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

Boonah
Mt French Road
MS 161
Boonah, Qld 4310
(075) 63 1579 (after 6pm)
**Moreton Bay and Canning
Districts**
see Regional Centre

Glass House Mountains Office
Rays Road
Beerwah, Qld 4519
(071) 94 6630

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

Moreton Island
via Tangalooma
Moreton Island, Qld 4004
(075) 48 2710

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

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

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

Girraween
via Ballandean, Qld 4382
(076) 84 5157

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

Main Range Centre
Binna Burra section
MS 394
Warwick, Qld 4370
(076) 66 1133

Northern Downs District
see Sub-Regional Office

Bunya Mountains
MS501
via Dalby, Qld 4405
(074) 58 3127

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

Lake Broadwater
PO Box 401
Dalby, Qld 4405
(074) 63 3582

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

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

Bundaberg District
see Sub-Regional Office

Woodgate
c/ Post Office
Woodgate, Qld 4660
(071) 25 8810

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

Great Sandy District Office
Fraser Island Recreation Board
c/ QNPWS
Rainbow Beach Road
PO Box 30
Rainbow Beach, Qld 4570
(071) 86 3160

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

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

Noosa District Office
Bruce Highway
Monkland
Gympie, Qld 4570
(071) 82 4199

Southern Cooloola
QNPWS Box
Elands
via Tewantin, Qld 4565
(071) 85 3245 (071) 49 7364

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

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

Central Region
Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
PO Box 1395
Rockhampton, Qld 4700
(079) 27 6511
Southern Reef District
including Capricornia
see Regional Centre

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

Heron Island Base
(079) 72 5690

Fitzroy District Office
see Regional Centre

Keppel Islands-Capricorn Coast
Rosslyn Bay Harbour
PO Box 770
Yepoon, Qld 4703
(079) 33 8608

Central Highlands District Office
PO Box 905
Emerald, Qld 4720
(079) 82 2246

Carnarvon National Park
The Ranger
Carnarvon Gorge section
via Rolleston, Qld 4702
(079) 84 4505
Park Overseer
Mt Moffatt section
Mt Moffatt
via Mitchell, Qld 4465

Springure
c/ Park Overseer
PO Box 157
Springure, Qld 4722
(079) 84 4086

Taroom
PO Box 175
Taroom, Qld 4420
(074) 27 3358

Blackdown Tableland
via Dingo, Qld 4702

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

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

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

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

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

Burdakin District Office
see Regional Centre

Magnetic Island
c/ Post Office
Picnic Bay, Qld 4816
(077) 78 5378
Bowling Green Bay - Mt Elliot
PO Box 1954
Townsville, Qld 4810
(077) 78 8203

Charters Towers
PO Box 187
Charters Towers, Qld 4820

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

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

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

Cardwell Office
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Qld 4816
(070) 66 9601

Edmund Kennedy
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Qld 4816
(070) 66 9850

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

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

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

Lawn Hill
PMB 12
MS 1463
Mt Isa, Qld 4825

Northern Einseleigh District Office
PO Box 38
Chillagoe, Qld 4871
(079) 84 7163
Trinity District Office
88 Rankin Street
Innisfail, Qld 4860

Mission Beach Office
Garners Beach Road
PO Box 89
Mission Beach, Qld 4854
(070) 68 7183

Josephine Falls
PO Box 93
Mullewong, Qld 4871
(071) 67 6304

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

Daintree District Office
see Regional Centre

Cape Tribulation
PMB 10
PS 2041
Mossman, Qld 4873

Cape York District
see Regional Centre

Lakeland National Park
PMB 29
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(070) 60 3262

New Laura
PMB 79
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(070) 60 3260
Buzant
PMB 30
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(070) 60 3258

Rokeby
PMB 28
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871

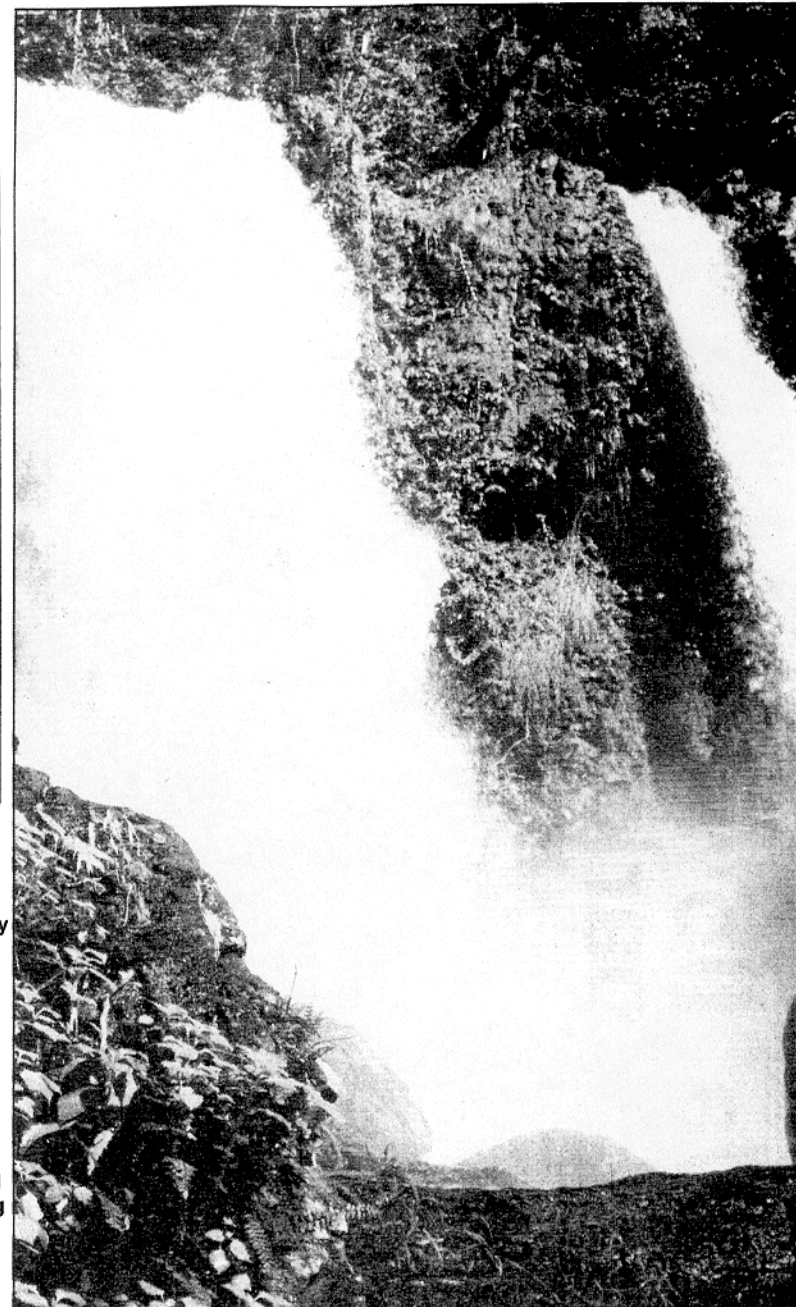
Heathlands
PMB 76
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871

QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE



Ringtail

Sparkling jewel
of one section
of Tchupala
Falls after heavy
rain in
Palmerston
National Park,
north
Queensland,
recently. Reach
the falls via a
graded track
pausing at
points of
interest detailed
in a self-guiding
walk brochure
available at the
Palmerston
Highway
entrance.



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

Any opinions expressed or inferred from
articles are not necessarily those of the
Queensland National Parks and Wildlife
Service.

Editors of non-commercial publications may
use any item with acknowledgement. Other
editors should contact the Service.

This publication is not available on a regular
mailing basis.