



Fun way to see a north Queensland national park

Rafting impact studied

We woke to the sound of shrieking white cocktoos and water cascading and tumbling over boulders. A veil of mist slowly receded to reveal the rainforest-clad mountains on either side of the North Johnstone River, north Queensland.

Assembled that morning were an assortment of eight Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service staff including two experienced white-water river guides.

This was the third day of a trip designed to establish a baseline monitoring program for determining the potential impact of commercial white-water rafting operations on the river.

In 1986, much of the river was gazetted part of Palmerston National Park. Early this year, the Service issued permits to commercial operators.

The monitoring program established during this trip would enable a reassessment of permit conditions at year's end and to make changes if necessary.

We commenced rafting just after 8am and immediately we knew our expectations for the day's rafting were going to be met.

The river had been joined by the Beatrice

River resulting in more water to carry the rafts over rapids and through water shoots.

The North Johnstone River gorge here is 100-300m wide with towering cliffs, some formed by basalt flows. Rainforest grows to the cliff edges. In places, waterfalls trickled over cliffs falling directly into the river.

Two campsites were assessed in terms of area, vegetation, and leaf-litter cover. Photographs were taken and sketches made. Potential environmental programs were noted.

The afternoon's rafting was slow. Large pools had to be paddled and the rapids were less dramatic than those of the morning.

We had covered 18km in the day. Much of it was paddled. But the exhilaration of the rapids we encountered more than compensated for the hard paddle slogging.

The trip had met its objectives. A similar one will be made late this year to determine if any changes due to commercial white-water rafting operations have been made.

Robert Zigterman Cairns



All of the excitement of a north Queensland national park white-water rafting expedition is captured in the picture above, supplied by courtesy of the Raft 'n Rainforest Company, PO Box 1938, Cairns, (070) 51 7777.

Department

a reality

The Department of Environment, Conservation and Tourism has become an entity in the public eye with the formal staffing of the first of its three divisions.

This carries out the commitment of the Queensland Government in creating the Ministerial portfolio of Environment, Conservation and Tourism and the department last December.

A master plan incorporated establishment of three main streams of operations — corporate services, environmental services, and conservation services.

The Division of Corporate Services is now in place.

The Division of Environment will be responsible for noise abatement, air pollution control, water quality, and environment co-ordination.

The Division of Conservation will cover the functions of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and Brisbane Forest Park.

The Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation is a statutory authority.

The Minister's portfolio includes the Queensland Forestry Department which administers the Fraser Island Recreation Board jointly with the new department.

The Minister for Environment, Conservation and Tourism, Mr Geoff Muntz, commented: 'I think it is an exciting time for all of us involved in not only the conservation and planned use of the state's resources but also the successful promotion of these resources as far as our tourism potential is concerned.'

Because of the likely heavy requirement for corporate services and opportunities to integrate duplicate practices, the structure of this division has been fixed first.

From the public's view, single accounts, records, personnel and media sections are now

operating as well as internal co-ordination involving clerical services and ministerial correspondence.

Structures of the environment and conservation divisions indicative of the ways these will interact with the public and organizations are likely to be completed in July.

Department staff (wages and salary) totals 650. Because in central Brisbane staff are spread over several buildings, some delays in handling public matters are possible.

Your realisation of the difficulties in forming a new department with wide-ranging responsibilities and reallocating staff is appreciated.

Even more effective environmental and conservation management in Queensland is the important goal in the short and long term.

You and the Ranger

Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service rangers today are professionals who may be competent in several areas or who may specialise in a particular field.

But all have one goal — to foster harmony between mankind and the environment.

You may expect the Ranger to be skilled in first aid, fauna and flora identification, interpretation, building, maintenance, search and rescue, general knowledge of the area, fire fighting, law enforcement, and many other issues.

The fact is the Ranger may not know the answer to your question but can put you in contact with someone in the Service who is

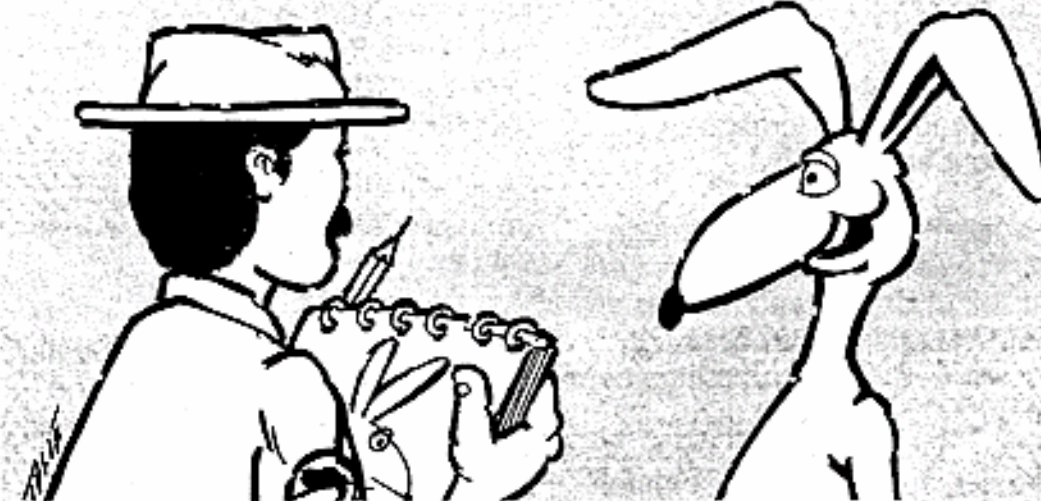
professionally competent to answer your question.

Of course you can expect the Ranger to be courteous, helpful, and friendly.

In turn, the Ranger expects you will treat the environment with respect, that the rights of other park users will be given consideration, and that you will fulfil all the requirements of your camping permit or regulations that govern the use of an area.

These simple, common sense rules were established to protect you and the environment for the benefit of future generations.

Mark Johnston
Rainbow Beach



The rafting impact report and the ranger's view on this page continue the series A Day in the Park by Q.NPWS staff about some of the less obvious aspects about mainland national parks and their management. The series was started in the March Ringtail. Turn to pages two and three for more reports.

‘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

Many national parks offer a feast of culture

Sites reveal varied past



Visitors to St Helena Island National Park before one of the remaining walls of what was part of Queensland's main prison. Most of the prison buildings were erected in the 19th century.

Apart from nature's delights, national parks provide a cultural feast for visitors — the relics and sites of Queensland's past.

In this bicentennial year, we are celebrating 200 years of European settlement. Carbon dating of Aboriginal sites on Queensland's parks suggests Aboriginals occupied those sites more than 40 000 years ago.

Aboriginal sites on Queensland's parks are now attracting overseas tourists who see them as an awe-inspiring alternative to the cathedrals and castles of Europe. Why not discover Aboriginal history for yourself; there are many parks to choose from.

Shell middens at Moreton Island line creek estuaries and lake foreshores bearing silent witness to past Aboriginal feasts and adding a special dimension to the splendour of a dune landscape.

Stencil rock art in the Central Highlands is readily accessible by graded walking tracks and protective boardwalks at Carnarvon National Park. Signs explain the meaning of techniques employed.

Freehand rock art at Princess Charlotte Bay, north Queensland, features depictions of post-European contact artwork including spectacular boat paintings which are believed to pre-date Cook's voyage. An interpretive trail paints a total picture of the ways Aboriginals lived in this environment.

Hook Island in the Whitsundays boasts abstract freehand rock art which is particularly difficult to interpret.

You can learn how the Rainbow Serpent created the gorge at Lawn Hill National Park north-west of Mt Isa. Art sites and middens are protected by boardwalks.

Aboriginal sites in national parks need special protection; they are sacred to the Aboriginal communities and allow greater understanding and appreciation of Aboriginal culture.

The Service has tried to help you enjoy Aboriginal sites by providing trails, boardwalks, and explanatory signs.

Closer to the present are post-European historic sites ranging from

physical remains of early settlement to sites where special events took place.

Follow in the footsteps of early explorers. Visit Possession Island, named by Captain Cook, Edmund Kennedy National Park near Cardwell, Cunningham's Gap, or Carnarvon National Park (Mitchell).

Reflect on 19th century social divisions of our early squatter days at Mt Moffatt (Carnarvon), scene of the Kenniff murders.

Walk the route taken by prospectors hoping to strike it rich during the depression — the Goldfield Track at Bellenden Ker National Park, near Cairns.

Visit the relics of a 19th century sawmill at Upper Currumbin Valley (Mt Cougal National Park) or Elandra Point (Coolool National Park). Contemplate the logging chutes at Mt Mistake, west of Laidley.

Walk along the cobblestone road at Spicer's Gap, east of Warwick, and see the pioneer graves. Ponder on the 20th century fortifications on Moreton Island.

One park stands out from the rest for its rich pre-Federation history and fascinating ruins — St Helena Island in Moreton Bay.

Eight years of planning, research, and development culminate later this year in an array of special visitor facilities and attractions which will allow everyone to sample life in 19th century colonial Queensland.

St Helena was a penal settlement 100 years ago and retains the relics of the lives, homes, and endeavours of a self-supporting community of the period like Queensland's first tramway system, an early sugar mill, possibly Australia's best-preserved lime kiln, baker's ovens, 19th century timber cottage complex, underground wells, and a bath house for prison warders.

Discover the past for yourself. Visit a national park. Learn about the Aboriginal way of life and how modern Queensland emerged from a rich, varied, and troubled colonial era.

Pamela Harmon-Price

Whatever the season, when the alarm rings you get up. In summer the sun may have been up for several hours. In winter it may still be dark.

You go to bed around a set time and eat meals at regular intervals.

The animal inhabitants of our parks are more flexible. For some, the appearance of the sun is the signal to go to sleep.

Their sun clock does not depend on the physical presence of the sun as some zoologically-illiterate journals state.

Kangaroos, wallabies, and the small macropods continue to feed for a short while after sunrise. On overcast or misty days, they may be around for quite a while.

During daylight hours, they lie in the bush resting and sleeping, invisible to us.

Small mammals like bandicoots and native rodents view the

Sun is not an alarm

appearance of the sun as the signal to sleep as do nocturnal birds like owls and nightjars.

Dawn is wake-up time for birds. As the sky lightens, they begin calling and feeding.

Many like the kookaburra use this opportunity to proclaim territory boundaries.

By midday, birds are ready for a rest and a chance to digest meals.

They are active again in the late afternoon feeding and using the last light to tell others where they live.

Sunset is the signal to return to roosts and nests. By dark they are asleep.

Reptiles and insects are a bit slower to start the day. They need to warm up in the sunshine before they are fully active. This takes less time in summer than winter.

Once warmed, they are active for the rest of the day feeding and doing what they do.

As the day cools around dusk, they slow down and look for safe places to spend the night.

As the reptiles, birds, and insects finish their day, the macropods and many small mammals wake and begin theirs.

Kangaroos and wallabies feed at the start of their night/day.

All animals feed until they are full then rest and digest food before looking for another meal before bedding down.

Frances Hrdina
Brisbane

Rare wallaby found

The occurrence of the rare Proserpine rock wallaby on Gloucester Island National Park, 25km east of Bowen, has been confirmed.

The wallaby is known from only three other localities.

Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service staff working with James Cook University researchers located the colony during an island survey.

Before 1976, the animal was almost unknown to scientists.

Even today, much of what we know comes from only a few wallabies.

The discovery confirms the long-held views of scientists that new species of plants and animals are likely to be found in Queensland as detailed surveys continue in more remote areas and are repeated in others.

By the tail . . .

A committee developing recreation area legislation for Queensland plans to complete its work by December for consideration by Parliament early in 1989.

The legislation will aim to manage recreation use of those areas where a number of Crown land tenures are used for recreation purposes but where there is no clear management presence.

Co-ordination of landholders under recreation legislation has worked effectively on Fraser Island and in Brisbane Forest Park.

Separate Acts of Parliament were introduced for both areas.

The new legislation aims to take the best features of both Acts to improve recreation management, provide a better service, and safeguard the basic resources.

More than 3000 people visited the new Binna Burra Information Centre in one month exceeding all expectations.

They have found displays highly professional, informative, and well set out.

Recent rains filled Lake Broadwater for the first time in five years, and made it useable for recreation after a break of two years.

Keen collectors of all the limited edition prints produced by Lars Knudsen in Australia would be interested to learn the Service has a few copies of last year's brolog print returned from regional offices.

Prints are for sale at the Service's information counter, 5th floor, MLC Centre, 239 George Street, Brisbane, at \$90 each.

Weeds — silent invader

To the untrained observer, natural vegetation communities may not always be what they seem.

Closer inspection can reveal that conservation areas are under threat of invasion and domination by weeds.

By definition, a weed is any plant (native or exotic) that is growing in the wrong location, that is outside its normal geographic range.

Weeds may be introduced and their spread enhanced by the activities of stock, feral animals, and humans.

Weed control may sometimes take a lower priority than management of public visitation or facility development.

This should not be so for the protection of the estate's floristic integrity must surely rank as one of the highest priorities.

By virtue of their invasive ability, weeds can reduce the conservation values of large areas of our estate.

On the other hand, recreation usually only disturbs smaller areas.

Weeds may replace existing native vegetation and destroy the micro-habitat of native fauna. National parks have been declared to protect these and other important natural resources.

The spread of weeds may be aided by un-natural fire regimes and contribute to further fire management problems.

Weed control problems on the Service estate must complement the natural process yet be cost effective and efficient.

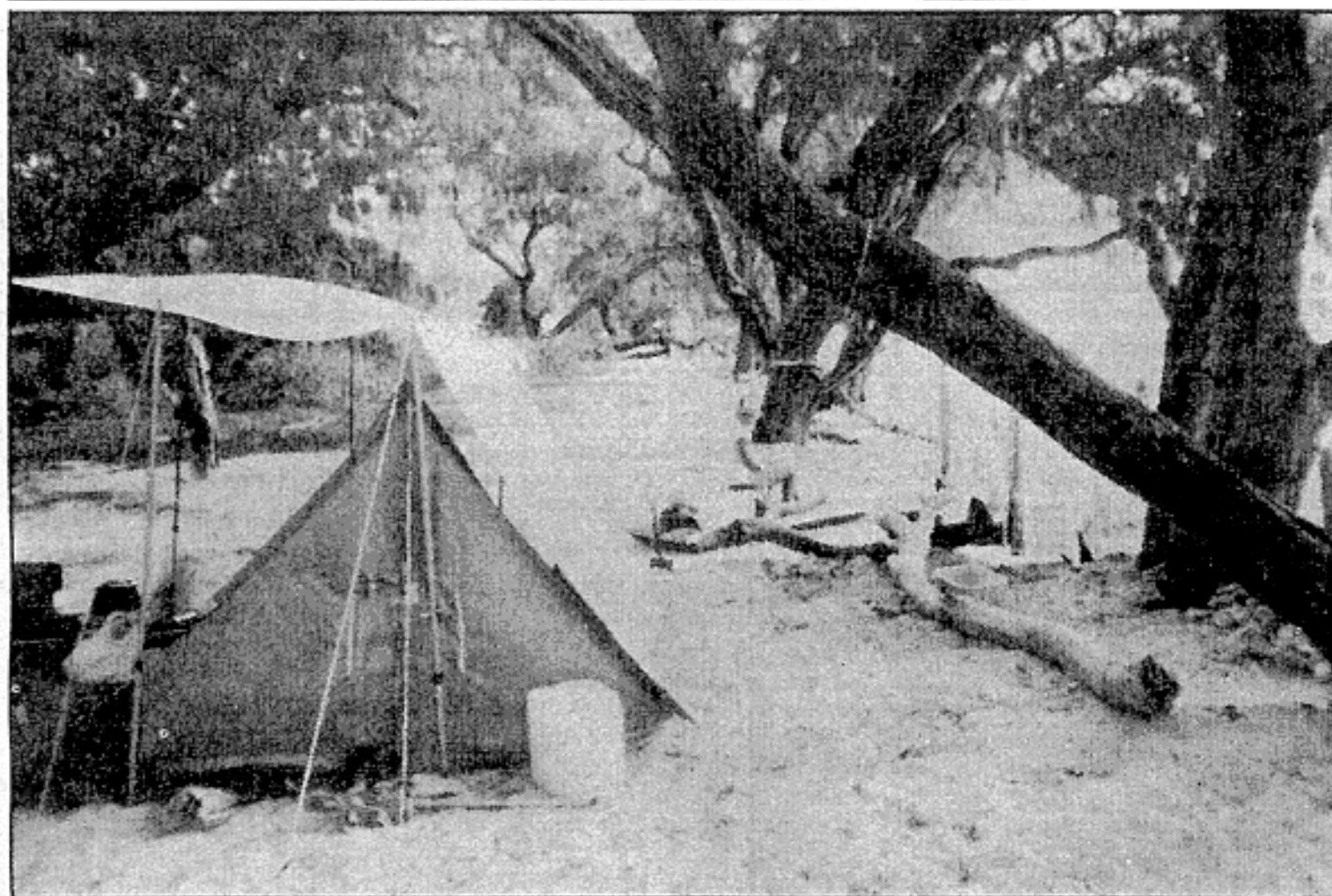
To achieve this, when preparing weed control programs the Service integrates advice from many organizations.

Typical control methods include the selective use of herbicides, mechanical slashing, the use of fire, release of biological control agents, and hand-pulling of smaller infestations.

The public can help protect national and environmental parks by ensuring garden refuse is not a source of further weed problems.

Robert Sheaffe
Moggill

Best of both worlds



Camping on a coral cay such as Lady Musgrave Island National Park (picture above) offers the best of both worlds — a stay in a national park and proximity to the most outstanding marine environment in the world.

Lady Musgrave is a three-hour fast catamaran ride from Bundaberg. The island is a popular southern Great Barrier Reef destination with tent space for a maximum of 50 campers.

Site bookings are almost essential for any time of the year and enquiries should be made up to 12 months in advance of a visit.

The casuarina-lined northern side of the island is the camping area. This is a base for reef exploration which can begin literally only metres from your tent.

Plan your Lady Musgrave Island National Park camping visit now by phoning Marine Parks rangers at Gladstone (079) 76 1621.

Peter Slaughter
Rockhampton

Spot checks at Fraser

On-the-spot checks are to be made at Fraser Island vehicle barge points to check whether departing visitors have bought required permits.

Anyone without a permit will be issued with an infringement notice.

In the past, a few people have been known to go to the island without getting vehicle permits.

From 1 July, a vehicle permit will cost \$15 (\$20 if bought on the island), and a multiple visit permit \$50.

Camping will cost \$7.50 a night a site for up to six people or \$45 a week.

New charges are 50c a night for a student camping in a school group, and \$40 an hour for special interpretive services and

talks sought by commercial operators.

The River Heads Store, 10 Ariadne Street, River Heads, open seven days a week, and the Noosa National Park information centre are now agents for Fraser Island Recreation Board permits.

Public submissions on the Fraser Island draft recreation management plan which closed last month are being considered.

Meetings will be held with key groups and the consultants.

After a review of all comments, the final plan will be submitted to the Queensland Cabinet for approval and adoption.

Coupon plan for camping

From 1 November, overnight visitors to Queensland national parks will pay for using amenities like campgrounds.

Payments, preferably by pre-purchased coupons, will be spent maintaining and improving facilities and services on national parks and recreation areas.

This 'user pays' decision will not apply to the many thousands of day picnic visitors.

Increased use and demand for better facilities have necessitated paid camping after 80 years of free use of Queensland national park facilities.

Campgrounds have been graded according to facilities, and charges will be relative. (See list below).

Category A sites will be \$7 a night a site for up to six people, Category B \$5 a night a site for up to six people, and Category C \$2 a person a site a night to a maximum of \$5 for six people.

A 10 per cent discount applies to pre-purchase of coupons from Q.NPWS main park and regional offices and other outlets.

Coupons are simply a method of payment, not a guarantee of a site or a permit. Cash will be accepted but handling will result in delays.

In many national parks, site pre-booking is essential, particularly for popular campsites in holiday times. There is no booking fee but a permit to camp will not be issued until full payment for the planned stay is made. Thus to ensure a site, payment is required in advance.

If seven days' notice of a cancellation is given to the booking office, a refund will be made less \$7 for administration and handling.

The stamp-like coupons will be colour coded and show Queensland flora and fauna. No refunds will be available for unused coupons but they may be used to buy items like Q.NPWS posters or traded with friends.

If you arrive late at a park where bookings are not required, go to a self-registration station at the campground entrance or park office.

You may complete a permit to camp, preferably stick one or more coupons on it (or enclose cash in the envelope) and deposit it in a receptacle.

The top copy of the permit is your receipt. Please read directions carefully.

Camping without a permit could incur an on-the-spot fine.

A season pass will not be sold but for a fee regular visitors will receive a quantity of coupons, car and personal identification passes, copies of Ringtail, a children's 'passport' and other extras.

For further information, contact any Q.NPWS office listed in this Ringtail.

Campground categories (subject to change) are:

Southern Region — A category: Freshwater, Green Mountains, Castle Rock, Bald Rock Creek, Dandabah. B category: Woodgate, Burrum Point, Double Island Point, Cooloola Beach, Harry's Hut, Fig Tree Point, Noosa River campsite 3, Manarina, Benewa/Wrecks, Eagers Creek, Blue Lagoon, Moreton Beach, Purlingbrook Falls, Mt French, Mingoola, Spicer's Gap, Cunningham's Gap, Westcott, Burton's Well, Crow's Nest Falls. All other camping areas category C.

Central Region — A category: Mimosa Creek, Lady Musgrave Island, Carnarvon Gorge, North West Island, Tryon Island, Fern Flat, Broken River, Masthead Island. B category: Starkvale, Isla Gorge Lookout, Smalley's Beach, Outer Newry Island hut, Rabbit Island, Considine Beach, Humpy Island. Most other camping areas category C.

Northern Region — A category: Mt Elliot/Alligator Creek, Conway main area, Edmund Kennedy, Big Crystal Creek. B category: Wallaman Falls, Macushla, Jourama Falls. Most other camping areas category C.

Far Northern Region — A category: Lawn Hill. B category: Lizard Island, Cape Tribulation, Mt Hyppamee, Davies Creek, Millstream Falls, Palmerston. All other camping areas category C.

Plans set your future

Planning for the management of national parks is one job which goes on mostly behind the scenes.

Your day in the park is important to the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service because it is a chance to help you enjoy the natural environment.

It is also a chance to help you become more aware of the need to actively care for native plants, wildlife, and natural landscapes.

Management planning means working out in advance how to provide for quiet use, enjoyment, and appreciation of parks while maintaining their natural condition.

It helps identify what needs to be done to protect the park and provide information, access, and facilities for visitors.

Planning sets the objectives which shape the future of the park. It provides the guidelines for dealing with problems and issues as they arise.

Planning also helps make sure the limited money, staff time, and equipment are wisely used.

Unlike your day in the park, management planning never comes to an end. There is a continuing need to keep a check on the condition of the park and to adjust management to suit changing circumstances.

Bob Speirs
Pallarenda

Park photography's a real snap!

Take these tips and improve your photography on national parks:

- Photograph early morning and late afternoon for best lighting results.
- Shoot in rain, storms, and fog for interesting mood pictures.
- For each picture, view the subject from every angle before pressing the button.
- Consider pattern and texture pictures of leaves on the ground, tree trunks,

and rocks. Fill the viewfinder with the subject detail. Eliminate other areas.

- Don't stand back to 'get it all in'; walk closer for a detailed picture. One palm frond may have a greater visual impact than the surrounding forest.
- When photographing leaves and flowers, use selective focus (f2-f4.5) to blur the background and add emphasis to the centre of interest.
- To increase the richness of colour, use a polarizing filter.

- Take people actively involved in walking, climbing, camping, and resting rather than 'mug shot' expressions.

- With the camera on a tripod and shutter on 1/2-1/15sec., record the movement of branches and leaves in the wind.

- Use low speed (50-100ASA/ISO) film and your camera on a tripod for sharp, well-saturated colour pictures.

Jim McKittrick

New print, posters

A limited edition print and six wildlife posters, featured on the covers of this edition, are released for sale this month by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The print of a commissioned oil painting of a pair of eclectus parrots in their north Queensland rainforest canopy habitat follows the most successful promotion of a limited edition print of Queensland's bird emblem, the brolga, last year.

The latest printing, limited to a run of 500, was launched by the Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister, Mr Geoff Muntz, on Queensland Day, 6 June.

The painting's reproduction was supervised by the artist and each

copy sold is numbered and certified by the artist.

Sales proceeds are to be used by the Service to further develop its nature conservation education programs.

Also on sale this month is the Service's new series of wildlife posters, produced as a result of demands to extend its wildlife poster subjects popular for years.

They feature a koala, kangaroo, dingo, frilled-neck lizard, wedge-tailed eagle and a sugar glider.

Turn to the back page for a postal order form or make purchases next time you are in a major Service office.



Bowen-born renowned wildlife artist Lars Knudsen in his studio with the completed painting.

Parks for the people

Staffed park	Suitable for disabled	Drinking water	No swimming	Access code	Campground fees
Information centre	Campground	Showers	Crocodiles	V Suitable for conventional vehicle	A \$7/site/night up to six people
Picnic area	Bush camping	Walking tracks	Accommodation nearby (motel or caravan park)	U Unsealed road. Four-wheel-drive recommended	B \$5/site/night up to six people
Toilets	No camping	Swimming		W Access by boat	C \$2/person/night or \$5/night/max. for six people
				F Access by air	
				P Walk-in access	

Southern Queensland

Parks near Brisbane

Brisbane Forest Park (26 500ha)

B V

Maiala (1140ha) 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 view of the coastal plain and walks through varied forest communities. Manorina is for camping and walking in the mist, Boombana is for bird-watchers, and Jolly's Lookout is for views and picnics. Booking centre: Brisbane Forest Park, The Gap (07) 300 4855.

Glass House Mountains

V

Remnant volcanic plugs of rhyolite and trachyte with forest and heath vegetation. Mt Coonoorwin (Crookneck) (113ha) at 523m is for climbers. Mt Beerwah (245ha) 556m, Mt Tibrogargan (291ha) 593m, and Mt Ngungun (49ha) 236m are suitable for bushwalkers and families taking care. Information: Beerwah.

Moreton Bay parks

St Helena Island (74ha)

W

An historic area off the Brisbane River mouth containing relics of a 19th century penal settlement. Regular ferry services from Manly and the Brisbane River. Access to historic ruins is by guided tour only. School groups must contact the St Helena Field Study Centre (07) 396 0754. Information: St Helena.

Moreton Island (15 400ha)

BCFUW

This large sand island features 285m Mt Tempest, reputedly the highest sand peak in the world. The park covers 89 per cent of the island and contains freshwater lakes, heath, swamp, sand blows and open forest and unspoilt beaches. Access by vehicular ferry, passenger boat or light aircraft. Booking centres: Moreton Island/Moggill.

Blue Lake (501ha)

V

This popular day visit park on North Stradbroke Island features a water table window lake located 10km east of Dunwich accessible off the east coast road. Information: Moggill.

Gold Coast and hinterland

Burleigh Head (24ha)

V

This scenic park preserves small areas of rainforest, open forest and heath at the eastern end of the Tallbudgera Greenspace, a haven amid intense urban development. Walking tracks lead to lookouts and pleasant places of retreat. Information: Burleigh Head.

Fleay's Fauna Centre

V

Enjoy our native wildlife in natural surroundings. Rainforest, open forest, rocky slope and wetland animals can be viewed from boardwalks. Special children and animals area. Kiosk. Admission fee. Information: Fleay's.

Pine Ridge (109ha)

V

A remnant of the heath, swamp and woodland vegetation which once covered what is now the Gold Coast. Wildflowers in season. Boardwalks with wheelchair access. Information: Pine Ridge.

Tamborine Mountain (total 646ha)

V

Numerous relatively small reserves, mostly rainforest. Popular for day visits. Extensive walking tracks to waterfalls and lookouts. Information: Tamborine.

Springbrook (2084ha)

B C V

Four parks comprise a green mountain backdrop to the Gold Coast. Warrie offers extensive walks past waterfalls and through forest to lookouts. Gwongorella has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wunburra is an area of wet eucalypt forest. Mt Cougal, for those venturing from the Currumbin Valley, has rainforested pools and an old sawmill. Booking centre: Springbrook.

Natural Arch (212ha)

V

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. Information: Natural Arch.

Lamington (20 100ha)

A C V

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 on the park's northern half. Access is via Binna Burra in the north-east, Green Mountains/O'Reilly's in the north-west and several roads and tracks in the west and south. Booking centres: Binna Burra, Green Mountains, Christmas Creek, Moggill.

Parks near Boonah

Moogerah Peaks (676ha)

B C P V

Complex of isolated volcanic peaks including Mt French, Mt Greville, Mt Moon, and Mt Edwards in the Fassifern Valley near Boonah. Predominantly open eucalypt forest with dry vine forest in the gullies and montane heath on exposed rock faces. Popular for the adventurous and rock climbers. Mt French and Mt Edwards are popular day use areas. Booking centre: Boonah.

Mt Barney (11 000ha)

C P V

This mainly open forest and heathland park includes the twin peaks of Mt Barney (1360m), Mt Lindesay (1191m) and Mt Maroon (965m). Largely undeveloped, the park is very popular with bushwalkers and climbers. Access from the Rathdowney/Boonah road. Booking centre: Moggill.

Scenic Rim

Main Range (11 500ha)

B C U V

Bushwalkers often enjoy the rough trail along the Great Dividing Range from Mt Mistake to Wilson's Peak on the New South Wales border through rugged, often densely forested country. Picnic areas, camp grounds and walking tracks at Spicer's Gap and Cunningham's Gap cater for other visitors. Access from the Cunningham Highway. Booking centres: Main Range, Moggill, Warwick.

Queen Mary Falls (333ha)

V

This two-part park east of Killarney features a 40m waterfall. A very popular picnic area in rainforest in the Condamine River headwaters. Information: Warwick.

Granite Belt

Girraween (11 400ha)

A C V

Massive granite tors and outcrops tower over a diverse and often dense eucalypt and heath vegetation in this park 30km south of Stanthorpe. Outstanding wildflower display in spring. Walking tracks along creeks and to rocky viewpoints. Very popular camping and picnic areas. Winter days and nights are cold. Booking centres: Girraween, Warwick.

Sundown (11 200ha)

B C V

Rugged gorges leading to the Severn River are a feature of this park reached via Stanthorpe or Ballandean. Dense forests of cypress pine and eucalypts cover hill slopes. No tracks but creek walking is easy. Booking centres: Girraween, Warwick.

Parks near Toowoomba

Lake Broadwater (1220ha)

C V

A remnant of cypress and brigalow vegetation which once partly covered the Darling Downs around a shallow lake. Popular for short walks, birdwatching and water sports. Booking centre: Toowoomba.

Crows Nest Falls (962ha)

B V

This large waterfall tumbles into a steep granite gorge. Walking tracks above and below the gorge. Popular for picnicking and swimming. Booking centres: Toowoomba, Moggill.

Ravensbourne (100ha)

V

This park off the Hampton-Esk road preserves a remnant of the wet sclerophyll and rainforest vegetation which once covered the surrounding countryside. Walking tracks and picnic areas are popular. Information: Crows Nest.

Bunya Mountains (11 700ha)

A B C V

Largest remaining area of bunya pine forest. Also features balds — treeless grassy areas — and open forest. Spectacular views from extensive walking tracks. Winter nights are cold. Booking centres: Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, Moggill.

Sunshine Coast parks

Conondale (2126ha)

U

Two wilderness areas of eucalypt and rainforest south-west of Kenilworth. Camping and picnicking in adjacent state forest parks. Information: Gympie.

Kondallilla (128ha)

V

Kondallilla Falls is a feature of this rainforest park off the Maleny-Mapleton road. Walking tracks and popular picnic area. Information: Kondallilla.

Mapleton Falls (26ha)

V

A small park off the Mapleton-Kenilworth road with scenic views, a waterfall, rainforest and eucalypt forest walks. Information: Kondallilla.

Noosa (432ha)

V

A popular scenic coastal park featuring rocky coastlines, heath and rainforest. Extensive walking tracks to lookouts and coastal features. Self-guiding trail. Information: Noosa.

Cooloola (40 900ha)

A B C U W

An extensive park embracing coastal heathlands, coloured sand cliffs, rainforest, freshwater lakes, and the unspoiled Noosa River catchment. Access by boat from Tewantin and Boreen Point, and four-wheel-drive from Rainbow Beach and Tewantin. Camping areas at Freshwater and Double Island Point, along the Noosa River, and along the Cooloola Wilderness Trail. Booking centres: Rainbow Beach, Freshwater, Kinaba, Noosa, Gympie.

Great Sandy (Fraser Island) (52 400ha)

U W

This park preserves most of the northern end of the largest sand island in the world. Included are eucalypt woodland, heath and swamp vegetation, and freshwater lakes. Campsites at Waddy Point, Dundubara and Wathumba Creek. Access by boat, four-wheel-drive and barge from Urangan, River Heads and Rainbow Beach, and by light aircraft. Booking centres: Rainbow Beach, Noosa, Gympie.

Hervey Bay parks

Woodgate (5490ha)

B U

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. Booking centres: Woodgate, Maryborough.

Mon Repos (24ha)

V

This small environmental preserves a turtle rookery on the coast east of Bundaberg. Turtles nest between November and January. Hatchlings emerge from January to March. Information: Mon Repos.

Upper Burnett

Auburn River (389ha)

C U

The scenic Auburn River gorge is this park's main attraction. Access is from the Munduberra road via Hawkwood. Booking centre: Maryborough.

Canla Gorge (1020ha)

V

This sandstone gorge, lush vegetation and dripping water are features of this popular park seen from walking tracks. Road access is from the Monto road via Moonford. Private campground adjacent. Information: Maryborough.

Mt Walsh (2987ha)

V

This undeveloped park features the rugged peaks of Mt Walsh and the Bluff. Eucalypt forests on the slopes with dense vine and palm-filled valleys. A challenge for climbers and backpackers. Booking centre: Maryborough.

Central Queensland

Central coast

Keppel Group (867ha)

B C W

Popular group of eight continental island parks off Yeppoon. Open eucalypt forest, pandanus along the coast and tussock grassland on exposed windward sides. Campsites Humpy and North Keppel. Booking centres: Rosslyn Bay, Rockhampton.

Heron Island (12ha)

F W

Half of this densely vegetated coral cay is national park. Turtle rookery and seabird nesting area. Fishing and collecting are prohibited in the surrounding Marine Park. Information: Heron Island, Gladstone.

Masthead, Tryon Islands (total 46ha)

A W

Typical coral cays with pisonia, pandanus and casuarina vegetation. Seabird nesting sites and turtle rookeries. Popular camping spots for self-sufficient groups. Access via charter boat. No engine-driven equipment permitted. Booking centre: Gladstone.

North West Island (94ha) and Lady Musgrave Island (20ha)

A F W

Coral cays with large surrounding reefs. Safe anchorages. Popular for camping, diving and snorkelling. Access by charter boat. Booking centre: Gladstone.

Continued on page 6

Aralura

Sea

Camping

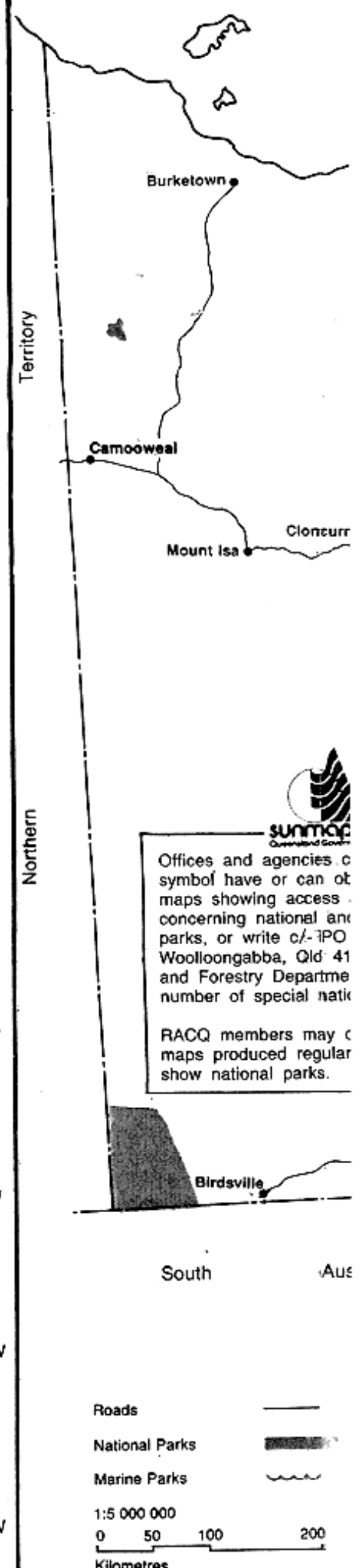
A written permit to camp is required camping on any national park in Queensland.

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

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

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

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



Camping

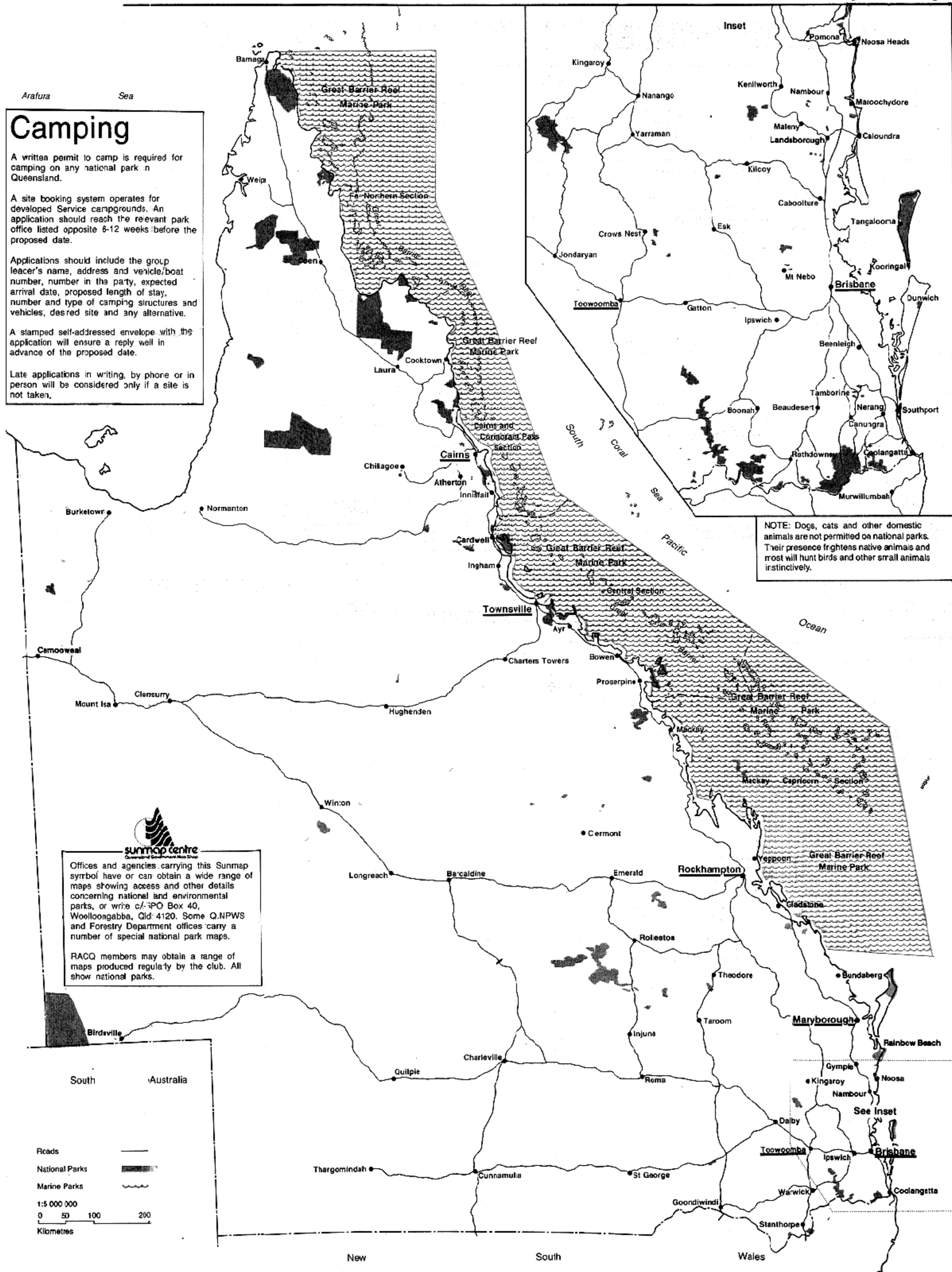
A written permit to camp is required for camping on any national park in Queensland.

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

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

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

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



NOTE: Dogs, cats and other domestic animals are not permitted on national parks. Their presence frightens native animals and most will hunt birds and other small animals instinctively.



Offices and agencies carrying this Sunmap symbol have or can obtain a wide range of maps showing access and other details concerning national and environmental parks, or write c/- PO Box 40, Woolloongabba, Qld 4120. Some Q.N.P.W.S. and Forestry Department offices carry a number of special national park maps.

RACQ members may obtain a range of maps produced regularly by the club. All show national parks.

Roads
National Parks
Marine Parks
1:5 000 000
0 50 100 200
Kilometres

Continued
from page 4

Popular central, northern parks

Capricorn coast (107ha)



C V

Douote Head and Bluff Point south of Yeppoon are popular coastal parks for day visitors. Information: Yeppoon.

Mt Archer (1990ha)



V

Environmental park on Rockhampton's eastern outskirts with a walking track passing through a variety of vegetation.

Eurimbula (7830ha)



C U

A biologically important area where tropical and sub-tropical environments overlap. Coastal heath and swamps on deep sand backed by grassy eucalypt open forest with patches of rainforest. Booking centre: Gladstone.

Deepwater (4090ha)



U

A high dune landscape backed by open forest and vine thicket with banksia heath to the west. Deepwater Creek is an undisturbed freshwater stream. Located 70km north-west of Bundaberg. Booking centre: Gladstone.

Central Highlands

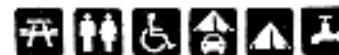
Blackdown Tableland (23 800ha)



V

Sandstone plateau high above surrounding plains with tall eucalypt forest, wildflowers and waterfalls. Popular camping and picnic spot. Access unsuitable for caravans. Booking centre: Blackdown.

Isla Gorge (7800ha)



V

This park preserves deeply dissected sandstone gorges and ridges vegetated with eucalypts and wildflowers. Stands of softwood scrub and some brigalow occur on the lower flats. Suitable for bushwalking. Booking centres: Gladstone, Taroom.

Robinson Gorge (77 300ha)



BC U

Large park with magnificent sandstone scenery and deep gorges where Robinson Creek carves its way towards the Dawson River. Contrasting landscape with palm trees along the creek lines. Four-wheel-drive access only. Booking centres: Gladstone, Taroom.

Carnarvon (223 000ha)

Carnarvon Gorge—



A C U

Mt Moffatt—



C U

Salvator Rosa, Ka Ka Mundl—



C U

Four areas in the Central Highlands sandstone belt are combined in this major park. Features include diverse vegetation, spectacular sandstone scenery with gorges and escarpments and relics of Aboriginal culture. Gorge campsite very popular. Elsewhere, the self-sufficient carrying extra fuel, food and water can enjoy a wilderness experience. Booking centres: Carnarvon, Mt Moffatt, Springsure.

Western Queensland

Simpson Desert (555 000ha)



C U

Queensland's largest national park west of Birdsville complements an even larger reserve in South Australia. Preserves dunefields and spinifex, open hummock grassland with some shrubs and distinctive wildlife. For the well-equipped, careful and adventurous. Information: Rockhampton.

Lark Quarry (374ha)



U

Remote environmental park south-west of Winton preserving evidence of a dinosaur stampede 100 million years ago. Information: Rockhampton.

Mackay district

Cape Hillsborough (816ha)



B V

Coastal park of hoop pine rainforest and open eucalypt forest with fringing mangrove areas. Popular for nature study and walking. Smalley's Beach campsite does not have water. Booking centres: Mackay, Seaford.

Eungella (50 800ha)



A C V

Large park where tropical and sub-tropical rainforests meet. Camping areas and facilities are provided at Broken River, Fern Flat and Finch Hatton Gorge. Much of the park is for experienced bushwalkers. Booking centres: Eungella, Mackay.

Brampton Island (464ha)



F W

A popular park in the Cumberland Group. Walkings tracks to lookouts over surrounding islands and reefs. Camping allowed on nearby islands. Booking centres: Mackay, Seaford.

Cape Palmerston (7160ha)



C U

Undeveloped coastal park with grassy headlands, mangroves and swamps. For self-sufficient visitors. Carry extra fuel and water. Booking centre: Mackay.

North Queensland

Whitsundays

Conway (23 800ha)



A C V

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 road. Four-day camping limit. Booking centre: Conway.

Whitsunday Islands



C F W

A large group of continental islands, some of which are developed extensively for tourism. Fringing reefs, rocky outcrops, and rainforest make the going difficult even for bushwalkers. Whitsunday (10 930ha) is the largest. Access by launch from Shute Harbour and Hamilton Island. Camping is allowed on 19 islands. Booking centre: Conway.

Parks around Townsville

Bowling Green Bay (Mt Elliot) (55 300ha) A C W V



Extensive lowlands of relatively low rainfall are backed by the rugged Mt Elliot area, the southern limit of the wet tropics. Access from the Bruce Highway south of Townsville. Road gate is closed at night. Booking centre: Mt Elliot.

Magnetic Island (2720ha)



W

Most of this continental island off Townsville is national park. It features boulder-strewn hillsides and headlands, hoop pine and eucalypt forest, and a 22km walking track system. Habitat for koalas. Reef walk at Geoffrey Bay. Regular ferry service from Townsville. Information: Magnetic Island.

Townsville Town Common (3272ha)



V

This environmental park on Townsville's outskirts covers extensive coastal lands, wet in season. Popular waterbird viewing area. Information: Pallarenda.

Mt Spec (7224ha)



C V

This park along part of the Paluma Range north of Townsville includes rainforest and open eucalypt forest. Access from the Bruce Highway. Campground at Big Crystal Creek. Booking centre: Paluma.

Ingham district

Orpheus Island (1300ha)



C W

Continental island off the coast from Ingham with grassland, open forest and rainforest. Surrounding reef excellent for snorkelling. Access by private boat or charter launch. Booking centre: Ingham.

Herbert River (32 100ha)



C U

Five adjoining parks — Herbert River Gorge, Herbert River Falls, Herkes Creek, Yamanie Falls, and Sword Creek — form a magnificent conservation reserve in the Herbert River valley west of Ingham. Booking centre: Ingham.

Wallman Falls (602ha)



B V

Wallaman Falls west of Ingham has the largest single drop waterfall in Australia (278m). Popular campground and magnificent views over the Herbert River valley. Booking centre: Ingham.

Jourama Falls (1070ha)



B V

Series of cascades over salmon-coloured granite amid lush greenery with surrounding eucalypt forest. Popular picnic area off the Bruce Highway 29km south of Ingham. Booking centres: Jourama Falls, Ingham.

Western parks

Porcupine Gorge (2938ha)



C U

Remote sandstone gorge in the headwaters of the Flinders River. Lookout off the Kennedy Developmental Road north of Hughenden. Challenge for the adventurous. Booking centre: Pallarenda.

Great Basalt Wall (30 500ha)



C U

Remote area including part of a major geological feature from the last major volcanic activity in north-east Australia. Access from Charters Towers. Booking centre: Charters Towers.

Cardwell district

Hinchinbrook Island (39 350ha)



B C W

Queensland's largest island national park, separated from the mainland by a drowned river valley. Rugged rocky mountains, waterfalls, beaches, rainforest, mangroves and tall eucalypt forest. Wilderness area for self-sufficient bushwalkers. Access by boat from Cardwell and Lucinda Point. Booking centre: Cardwell Information Centre on the Bruce Highway in Cardwell providing information and displays on the wet tropics.

Edmund Kennedy (8200ha)



A V

Explorer Edmund Kennedy traversed this area on his ill-fated 1848 expedition. Diverse vegetation includes mangroves, dense rainforest, tea-tree—sedge swamps and fan palm and sword grass swamps. Access from the Bruce Highway north of Cardwell. Booking centre: Cardwell Information Centre.

Dunk Island (730ha)



C F W

Most of this island named by Captain Cook is national park and was immortalised by author E.J. Banfield. Booking centre: Cardwell Information Centre.

Far North Queensland

Parks around Cairns

Bellenden Ker (31 000ha)



C P V

This largely undeveloped park on the eastern slopes of Bellenden Ker Range includes Queensland's highest mountain, Bartle Frere (1657m). Numerous streams with waterfalls flow through dense upland rainforest habitat for many mammals including the tree kangaroo, birds and reptiles found only in Queensland. Josephine Falls west off the Bruce Highway is popular for walking and picnics. The Goldfield track passing through the park challenges hikers. Booking centre: Josephine Falls.

Eubenangee Swamp (1520ha)



V

The last remaining natural swamp between Townsville and Cairns can be viewed in comfort and safety from a long boardwalk. Good views to Bellenden Ker. Information: Josephine Falls.

Mt Whitfield (297ha)



V

A scenic open forest and rainforest park on Cairns' northern outskirts provides extensive views over the city and surrounds. Information: Cairns.

Barron Gorge (2784ha)



V W

The 260m falls on the Barron River may now be seen only in floodtime. Water dammed for power generation is released periodically for rafting on the rainforest-fringed gorge below and for the enjoyment of passengers on the Cairns-Kuranda railway. Information: Cairns.

Michaelmas Cay (3ha)



W

Together with the nearby Upolo Cay, this cay is one of the Great Barrier Reef's main seabird nesting areas. Disturbance of nesting is minimised by strict controls on visitors. Information: Cairns.

Green Island (7ha)



F W

Most of this densely vegetated coral cay is national park. A walking track passes through the dry rainforest. Most popular destination on the Great Barrier Reef. Access by regular ferry service from Cairns. Information: Cairns.

Davies Creek (468ha)



B V

Granite-strewn landscape with eucalypt forest north-west of Cairns off the Kennedy Highway. The creek flows over a 100m waterfall into a deep valley. Wildflowers in spring. Booking centre: Cairns.

Atherton Tableland and surrounds

Lake Eacham (489ha)



V

A crater lake surrounded by rainforest off the Gillies Highway. A 5km walking track circles the lake providing excellent opportunities for nature study. Information: Lake Eacham.

Lake Barrine (491ha)



V

Another maar, a lake in the cone of an extinct volcano, 6km from Lake Eacham. The park's 6.5km circuit track passes through rainforest once typical of the north-eastern tablelands. Habitat for reptiles, birds and mammals. Information: Lake Eacham.

Mt Hypipamee (The Crater) (364ha)



B V

This geological curiosity is a water-filled crater with sheer granitic sides as the result of a volcanic explosion. Walking tracks through rainforest and eucalypt forest. Information: Lake Eacham.

Malanda Falls (18ha)



V

This small rainforest environmental park is adjacent to Malanda Falls over an old lava flow on the North Johnstone River. Information: Lake Eacham.

Millstream Falls (372ha)



B V

This open woodland park features Millstream Falls, reputedly the widest in Australia. Access off the Ravenshoe-Mt Garnet road. Limit of three nights for camping. Booking centre: Lake Eacham.

Palmerston (14 200ha)



B V

Superb rainforest scenery, gorges, waterfalls and swimming holes are features of this park. White water rafting on the North Johnstone River. Self-guiding trail at Tchupala Falls. Off the Palmerston Highway between Innisfail and Ravenshoe. Booking centre: Palmerston.

Chillagoe/Mungana Caves



U

A series of national parks preserving outstanding examples of a broad limestone belt. Three caves, Donna, Royal Arch and Trezinn, have regular guided tours. Tour times 9am and 1.30pm. Small camping area. Booking centre: Chillagoe.

Mt Isa district

Lawn Hill (12 200ha)



A U

Remote oasis like area in the far north-west between Burketown and Camooweal. Permanent waters of Lawn Hill Creek are contained by rich, red sandstone walls forming a gorge which protects remnant rainforest species, some found only here. Rich in Aboriginal history. Booking centre: Lawn Hill.

Cape York Peninsula

Daintree (56 450ha)



P V

Extensive largely undeveloped national park drained by many tributaries of the Daintree River. Magnificent tropical rainforest can be enjoyed by walks around Mossman Gorge, just outside Mossman. The rest of the park is for experienced, self-sufficient bushwalkers. Information: Cairns.

Cape Tribulation (16 965ha)



B P U W

This scenic coastal rainforest park extends from reef-fringed beaches to misty mountain tops. Access is via a vehicular ferry across the Daintree River or from Cooktown. Booking centre: Cape Tribulation.

Cedar Bay (5650ha)



W

Northern extremity of the wet tropics. This remote park is accessible only by boat. Information: Cairns.

Lakefield (537 000ha)



C U

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. Major habitat for many species of birds and fresh and saltwater crocodiles. Several popular campgrounds. Access via Laura. Booking centre: Lakefield.

Iron Range (34 600ha)



C U

True wilderness area of global significance containing the largest remaining area of lowland rainforest in Australia as well as mangroves, heathlands and open forest. Booking centre: Iron Range.

Rokeby (291 000ha)



C U

This extensive park stretching from the Mcllwraith Range to the Archer River flood plain preserves a variety of Peninsula vegetation types and provided habitat for rare and beautiful birdlife and crocodiles. Visit in the dry season only. Booking centre: Rokeby.

Archer Bend (166 000ha)



U

This park on the western side of the Peninsula features the Archer River and its fringing tall vine forest. Swamps and lagoons are homes to many waterbirds. Freshwater

Seasons open

Ducks

An open season for six species of ducks — blacks, woodys, grey teal, grass whistlers, water whistlers and white-eyes — began in fauna districts 1 and 4 across southern Queensland on 28 May and will run to 28 August.

An open season in districts 2, 3 and 6 — eastern Queensland, Cape York Peninsula and the north-west — is later than normal from 30 July to 30 October reflecting late waterfowl breeding following late rains.

The season in district 5 in the west is from 25 June to 25 September. A licensed shooter may not take or have in his possession more than 12 birds in any 24 hours. Ducks and quail shot may not be sold. A report on number and species taken is a permit condition.

Deer

Red and fallow deer in fauna district 1 and chital deer in district 3 may be

hunted or trapped in a 16-week open season from 11 June.

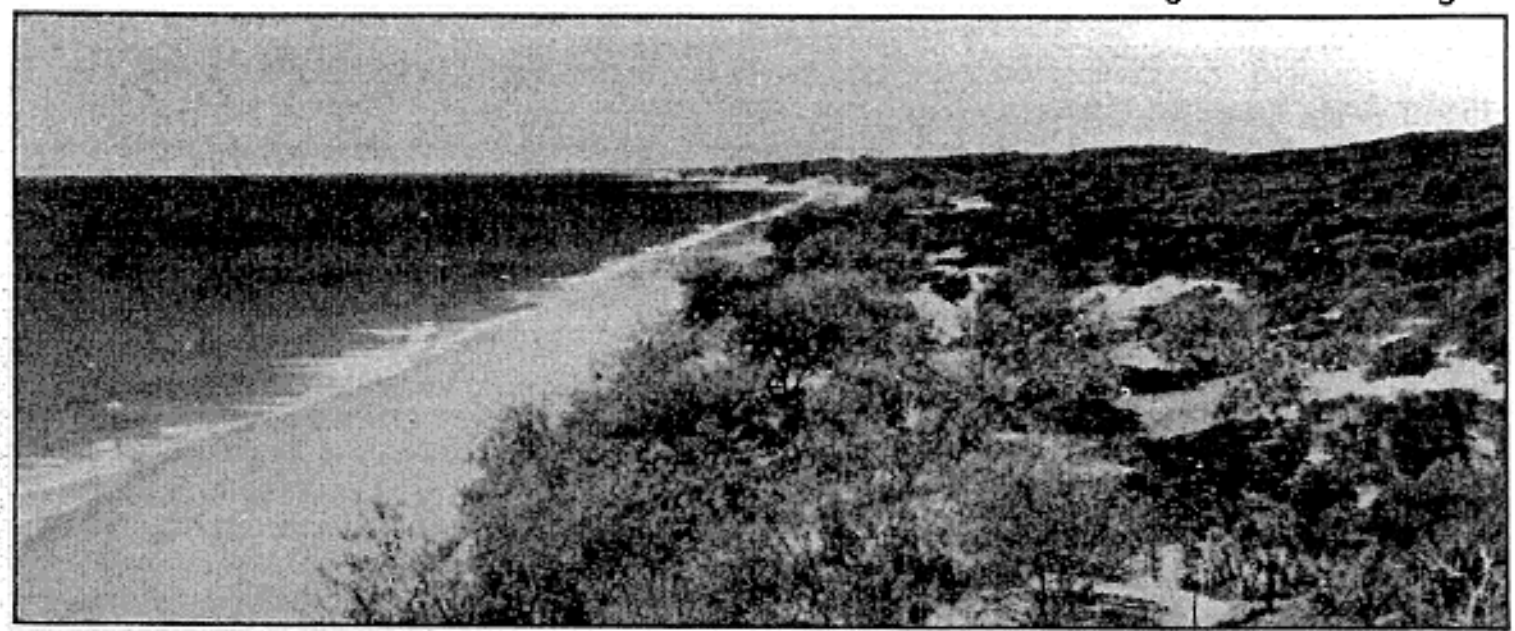
A farmer obtaining a \$65 permit may trap up to 30 deer in ground traps at designated sites. Royalty is \$60. A hunter with a \$15 permit may buy a maximum of two deer tags at \$60 each. The landholder's permission to hunt is required. Deer taken may not be sold.

Red kangaroos

The red kangaroo season was closed on 11 June in the interest of holding serious consultations between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments on culling quotas.

The Commonwealth set a quota of 320 000 reds for 1988 compared with 375 000 last year and 600 000 considered a safe harvest by Q.NPWS researchers.

Without quota changes, at least the red kangaroo culling season will have to be closed for the rest of the year.



Part of one of the largest areas of south Queensland coastal land remaining in its near-natural condition was declared Deepwater National Park recently.

The park, 70km north-west of Bundaberg, extends over 4090 hectares with a 9km frontage to the ocean separated only by an esplanade.

A high dune landscape is backed by open forest and vine thicket with banksia heath to the west.

Deepwater Creek and its tributaries is one of the few undisturbed coastal freshwater systems.

One declared road leads to the new national park from the south but vehicular access, even in four-wheel-drives, can be difficult.

Heritage case put to Bureau

Queensland Cabinet chose the Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister Mr Geoff Muntz to lead a Queensland Government delegation to Paris this month.

Members are lobbying delegates to a World Heritage Bureau meeting to oppose the Federal Government's nomination of our wet tropical rainforests as a World Heritage Area.

The 40ha Masthead Island, 60km north-east of Gladstone, gazetted national park this month, was also declared a scientific area.

The Great Barrier Reef coral cay has international conservation significance for its size, its untouched pisonia forest, its colonies of wedge-tailed shearwaters, black noddys, roseate, crested, lesser crested, bridled and black-naped terns, and eastern reef egrets, and its nesting sites for green turtles.

The need to protect Masthead's flora and fauna is the reason numbers of day visitors and campers on Masthead Island are limited, particularly during nesting seasons from October to April.

A block of 1.2ha of vacant Crown land fronting the Mt Glorious road was added recently to Manorina National Park in Brisbane Forest Park.

A block of 61.3ha of vacant Crown land near the junction of Hell Hole and Swan Creeks east of Warwick was declared environmental park last month.

A 6.8ha remnant of rainforest scrub on Neurum Creek, 12km south-east of Kilcoy, was declared environmental park this month. Caboolture Shire Council will be its trustee.

An island love affair

Hinchinbrook Island is a land of many aspects — from the waters of Missionary Bay and the Hinchinbrook Channel to mangroves, eucalypt forests, and rainforests to the rugged, rocky backbone of its mountains.

Arthur and Margaret Thorsborne have written a book about the island that like its subject is a creature of many aspects. It is variously a history, a biology, a guide, and a celebration of the island and its inhabitants.

This is a personal view of an island with which the authors have had an intimate and lasting acquaintance. Their love is nowhere more evident than in the introductory chapter where they tell of their 24 years of association with the island and the many journeys of exploration they have made.

But the book is not only a personal history. Three chapters present a

detailed but very readable account of the Aboriginal and European history of the island and its surrounds.

Then follow chapters on the natural history. With detailed species lists in appendices, these form a comprehensive guide to the island's attributes and inhabitants.

Throughout there are reminders this is a guide built on a foundation of personal experience — 'We had lunch at the Haven one day on a beach strewn with fallen flowers from this tree.'

A chapter is devoted to the Torresian imperial-pigeon (nutmeg pigeon), a surprise to no-one who knows the authors or has heard of their love affair with this bird.

As a practical example of nature conservation, its near disasters and its successes, the history of the pigeons is

both absorbing and a lesson for the future.

Words could not convey the island's beauty and diversity. On almost every page the superb colour photography of Cliff and Dawn Frith adds richness and depth to the book.

Intimate portraits of wildlife and sweeping vistas of mangrove forest and mountain illustrate and complement the text.

As Judith Wright says in her foreword: 'This book is not just a "souvenir" for passing tourists and admirers of Hinchinbrook Island but a book that adds to our knowledge of our own history, of the tropical forests and mangroves and the other lives they support, and of the country we live in. It is a book to keep and re-read.'

Marc Hockings
Townsville



QUEENSLAND NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Minister for Environment,
Conservation and Tourism,
Department of Environment,
Conservation and Tourism,
Floors 24, 25,
State Law Building
50 Ann Street
Brisbane
PO Box 155
North Quay, Qld 4002
(07) 227 4111

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)

Burleigh Head
Gold Coast Highway
Burleigh Heads, Qld 4220
(07) 35 3032

Fleay's Fauna Centre
Kabool Road
West Burleigh, Qld 4219
(07) 56 2194

Moreton Sub-Regional Office
see Regional Centre

Eastern Scenic Rim District
161 Oxley Drive
Hollywell, Qld 4216
(07) 57 1203

Springbrook
via Mudgeeraba, Qld 4215
(07) 33 5147

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

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

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

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

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

Moreton Bay and Canning Districts
see Regional Centre

Glass House Mountains Office
Rays Road
Beerwah, Qld 4519
(07) 94 6830

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

Moreton Island
via Tangalooma
Moreton Island, Qld 4025
(07) 48 2710

St Helena Base
PO Box 68
Manly, Qld 4179
(07) 396 5113

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

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

Girraween
via Ballandean, Qld 4382
(07) 84 5157

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

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

Northern Downs District
see Sub-Regional Office

Bunya Mountains
MS501
via Dalby, Qld 4405
(07) 68 3127

Crows Nest Falls/Ravensbourne
PO Box 68
Crows Nest, Qld 4355
(07) 98 1296

Lake Broadwater
PO Box 401
Dalby, Qld 4405
(07) 63 3562

South West District Office
c/ District Ranger
Park Street
PO Box 149
Charleville, Qld 4470
(07) 54 1255

Wide Bay-Burnett Sub-Regional
Office
c/ Wharf and Richmond Streets
PO Box 101
Maryborough, Qld 4650
(07) 22 2455

Bundaberg District
see Sub-Regional Office

Woodgate
c/ Post Office
Woodgate, Qld 4660
(07) 26 8810

Mon Repos
PO Box 1735
Bundaberg, Qld 4670
(07) 79 2628

Great Sandy District Office
Fraser Island Recreation Board
c/ Q.NPWS
Rainbow Beach Road
PO Box 30
Rainbow Beach, Qld 4581
(07) 86 3160

Fraser Island Base
c/ Park Overseer
Dundubara, Qld 4570
(07) 27 9138
Waddy Point
(07) 27 9190

Freshwater Base
Cooloola National Park
c/ Park Overseer
Rainbow Beach, Qld 4581
(07) 49 7959

Noosa District Office
Bruce Highway
Monkland
Gympie, Qld 4570
(07) 82 4189

Southern Cooloola
Q.NPWS Box
Elanda
via Tewantin, Qld 4565
(07) 85 3245 (07) 49 7364

Noosa
Park Road
Noosa Heads, Qld 4567
(07) 47 3243

Kondalilla/Mapleton Falls
3 Kondalilla Falls Road
Flaxton
via Nambour, Qld 4580
(07) 45 7301 (noon and 4pm)

Central Region
Central Regional Centre
Royal Bank Building
194 Quay Street
PO Box 1395
Rockhampton, Qld 4700
(07) 27 6511

Southern Reef District
including Capricornia
see Regional Centre

Heron Island Base
(07) 72 5690

Gladstone District Office
Roseberry Street
PO Box 315
Gladstone, Qld 4680
(07) 76 1621

Taroom
PO Box 175
Taroom, Qld 4420

Fitzroy District Office
see Regional Centre
Keppel Islands-Capricorn Coast
Rosslyn Bay Harbour
PO Box 770
Yeppoon, Qld 4703
(07) 33 6608

Central Highlands District Office
PO Box 906
Emerald, Qld 4720
(07) 82 2248

Carnarvon National Park
The Ranger
Carnarvon Gorge section
via Rolleston, Qld 4702
(07) 84 4505
Park Overseer
Mt Moffatt section
Mt Moffatt
via Mitchell, Qld 4465

Springsure
c/ Park Overseer
PO Box 157
Springsure, Qld 4722
(07) 84 1173

Blackdown Tableland
via Dingo, Qld 4702
(07) 66 1964

Mackay District Office
84 Victoria Street
PO Box 623
Mackay, Qld 4740
(07) 57 6292

Cape Hillsborough
MS 895
Seaford, Qld 4741
(07) 59 0410

Eungella
c/ Post Office
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Northern Region
Northern Regional Centre
Marlow Street
Pallares
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Townsville Mail Centre, Qld 4810
(07) 74 1411

Great Barrier Reef Wonderland
Office
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Townsville
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Proserpine District Office
Conway
PO Box 332
Airlie Beach, Qld 4802
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Burdekin District Office
see Regional Centre
Magnetic Island
c/ Post Office
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Bowling Green Bay — Mt Elliot
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Townsville, Qld 4810
(07) 78 8203

Charters Towers
PO Box 187
Charters Towers, Qld 4820
Hinchinbrook District Office
2 Herbert Street
PO Box 1293
Ingham, Qld 4850
(07) 78 1700

Jourama Falls
PO Box 1293
Ingham, Qld 4850
(07) 77 3112

Mt Spec (Crystal Creek)
Main Street
CMB 16
Paluma, Qld 4816
(07) 70 8526

Cardwell Office
Bruce Highway
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Qld 4816
(07) 66 8601

Edmund Kennedy
PO Box 74
Cardwell, Qld 4816
(07) 66 8850

North West District Office
2nd floor Mt Isa House
c/ Camooweal and Mary Streets
PO Box 2316
Mt Isa, Qld 4825
(07) 43 2055

Far Northern Region
41 Esplanade
PO Box 2066
Cairns, Qld 4870
(07) 51 9811

Daintree District Office
see Regional Centre

Cape Tribulation
PMB 10
PS 2041
Mossman, Qld 4873

Cape York District
see Regional Centre

Lakefield National Park
PMB 29
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(07) 60 3271

New Laura
PMB 79
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(07) 60 3260
Bizant
PMB 30
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(07) 60 3258

Rokeby
PMB 28
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(07) 60 3256
Iron Range
King Park
Lockhart River, Qld 4871

Jardine River/Heathlands
PMB 76
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(07) 60 3241

Lake Eacham District Office
PO Box 21
Yungaburra, Qld 4872
(07) 95 3768

Lawn Hill
PMB 12
MS 1463
Mt Isa, Qld 4825

Northern Einseigh District Office
PO Box 38
Chillagoe, Qld 4871
(07) 94 7163

Trinity District Office
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Innisfail, Qld 4860

Mission Beach Office
Garners Beach Road
PO Box 89
Mission Beach, Qld 4854
(07) 68 7183

Josephine Falls
PO Box 93
Mirivini, Qld 4871
(07) 67 6304

Palmerston
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Ringtail

Breaking the rainforest green in a canopy kaleidoscope are a pair of eclectus parrots, arguably the most colourful of the 41 species of the parrot family recorded in Queensland. A limited edition print of the Lars Knudsen oil painting is now on sale. Report and picture page 3. Postal order form back page.



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