



Ringtail



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

Autumn issue

Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service quarterly newspaper

March 1988



Some of 40 school children from Karumba on the Gulf of Carpentaria having a practical lesson about estuarine crocodiles at a Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service research station near the town.

More than 400 curious townspeople also made the trek after two 4.7 m male crocodiles were captured for study before release.

The crocodiles, believed to be more than 50 years old, are the largest caught by Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service staff.

Sixteen wildlife and research staff went to Karumba to trap crocodiles in net traps with steel gates, to tag their catches, and to perform laparoscope examinations.

Researchers gave priority to determining reproductive status by identifying the breeding and non-breeding individuals in the population.

Many questions about the relationship between age and fertility of crocodiles remain unanswered.

Researchers did discover the two large males were able to be reproductively active.

For wildlife rangers, the task was valuable experience in trapping and handling large crocodiles.

Pupils study crocs

Over three weeks, more than 70 juveniles and six large adults were caught, tagged and released.

For the first time, an alarm system was used to indicate when and where trappings occurred.

With eight traps over 70 km of river, regular checks would have been expensive and time-consuming.

Although public education was not a primary aim of the trip, this aspect was also most successful. Visitors (many with mixed feelings about crocs) had opportunities to learn more about the largest animal inhabiting their part of Queensland.

Knowledge gained will be added to the crocodile research program which has immense significance for conservation of the species.

Staff and volunteers believe the all the sandflies, sleepless nights and mud were worth the effort.

George Krieger

Enjoy your park day

As you sit reading this autumn issue of Ringtail, chances are you are one of many thousands of people holidaying in one of more than 300 national parks in Queensland.

Did you realize when you booked your campsite that Easter is the most popular time for Queenslanders to visit national parks?

Last year, 14 per cent of total camping occurred during the Easter school break. This comprised mostly Queensland family groups who stayed for four nights. Do you qualify?

National parks are located in many parts of Queensland from Jardine River on Cape York Peninsula to Sundown on the New South Wales border south-west of Stanthorpe, and from Burleigh Head and Great Barrier Reef Islands in the east to Simpson Desert in the west. Which parks have you visited?

The most popular areas at Easter are Cooloolo, Great Sandy (Fraser Island), Bunya Mountains, Girraween, Moreton Island, Green Mountains (Lamington) and Carnarvon.

National parks provide opportunities for a range of experiences from bushwalking in a rainforest within an hour of central Brisbane to fishing on the sand islands of

Moreton and Fraser, from visiting wilderness areas like Lakefield and Simpson Desert to a day's paddling in quiet waterways of Cooloolo.

Many popular parks have ceilings for numbers of people who can stay. It pays to book up to 12 weeks ahead for these.

Limits are to optimise your enjoyment by not overstressing the facilities and preserving the natural values of the park you have come to enjoy.

Some national park rules — no dogs, no litter, no disturbance of plants and animals, and keeping to tracks — are there to help you enjoy your visit as are the Rangers, signage and brochures.

This edition of Ringtail features some popular mainland park activities by day.

Whatever your nature-based recreational need, be it picnicking, walking, birdwatching, sightseeing or relaxation, enjoy your day in a Queensland national park.

Peter Johnston

Message from the Minister

It's difficult to imagine a better time of the year than autumn to experience Queensland's great outdoors.

With the school holidays, Easter and a string of other public holidays ahead of us there is plenty of time to visit a national park for a short walk or, better still, an overnight stay.

Queensland is well endowed with national parks. In fact we have 314 in the state covering 3 495 700 ha.

There are about 1.33 hectares — roughly two football fields — of national park per head of population in Queensland. This is twice the comparable New South Wales figure and four times those of Victoria and the A.C.T.

My Government is proud of its conservation record, second to none in Australia.

Do you know what these signs mean?

Turn to page 2.



With the formation of the new Department of Environment, Conservation and Tourism my administration there will be even greater emphasis on nature protection.

The Department of Forestry, formerly of the Lands portfolio, is now part of Conservation and Environment where it rightfully belongs.

Their network of forest parks across the state can only complement national parks, environmental parks and other nature-based recreation areas.

The environment is there to enjoy. We should make the most of it.

Geoff Muntz
Minister for the Environment,
Conservation and Tourism



Death of Director

The founding Director of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dr Graham Saunders, died last month after resigning through ill health.

He served the Queensland Government with distinction over 34 years as an entomologist, a management officer, as Department of Primary Industries Fauna Conservation Branch director, and as Q.NPWS head since 1975.

Dr Saunders was a tireless worker and his sincere, friendly nature made him many acquaintances in politics, government, private industry and conservation organizations.

The Service will sorely miss his scientific, managerial and public service skills.

“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



Information



View point



Walking track



No swimming



Crocodiles!

In 1979, the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, in conjunction with the Forestry Department and Michael Bryce and Associates Design, adopted symbol signs as part of a review of national park and state forest signage.

Criteria were that symbols should be simple in shape, of a consistent design theme, and be recognized universally.

Advantages of symbols are they can

Signs without words

blend more harmoniously with the environment than word signs, they cost less to instal and maintain, and are more easily understood by non-English speaking visitors and children.

The value of symbols should not be underestimated. Not only do they help direct visitors to enjoy their park visits more fully but they also promote safety.

A waterhole might invite for a swim but for the erection of the 'no swimming' symbol sign, particularly in association with the crocodile warning sign. The messages of most signs are easily understood. Only a few need a little extra consideration.

Take time to check symbol signs. That time could save your life! Peter Burke

Birdwatching is an art!

There is plenty of art in birdwatching! Believe it or not, I am led to believe it was one of the reasons (excuses) for the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Without delving too deeply into the artistic nature of this aspect of history, one can only speculate on what type of birds were being observed and the methods of that era.

In modern times, the noble 'art' is practised by a wide variety of human beings for a wide variety of reasons and on an equally broad range of subjects.

Observers come in four main groups:

- Those 60 and over — retired with nothing better to do with their time, in other words are past doing other more active things.
- The professional ornithologist who

has been 'at it' all his/her life (and usually progressively bored with it).

• Amateurs who are enthusiastic part timers of all ages; those with limited time who out of necessity must do a lot in a relatively short time.

• Twitchers, the new breed, must get it at all costs (frequently extravagantly) and as quickly as possible before others of the ilk frighten it away. The aim is 700 (ticks that is).

Reasons for the behaviour are too numerous to detail. But some basic to the above are:

The first group is now happy to merely observe.

The second — lucky them; they get paid (and can take their time).

The third group is in the fast lane but it's the challenge that gets them in.

The fourth is the real express lane to achieve membership of the Australian 700 Club (700 different birds). Of course, the real challenge for twitchers is to achieve the world pinnacle of having ticked 5000 species!

What do they want to look at? Some observers are rather specific but most will look at any bird such as the following types:

- Oceanic types, gliding easily over the rise and fall of the swells like boobies and albatrosses.
- Waders, usually overseas migrants with long legs and beaks like godwits and stilts which frequent sandy beaches, backwaters and tidal flats.
- Herons/cormorants found in fresh and salt water, including ibis and egrets.
- Raptors, the birds of prey like hawks, eagles and owls.

- Nightbirds also including owls, nightjars and frogmouths.



- Grassland species — quails, larks, quailthrushes, and wrens, usually terrestrial types.

- Pigeons and doves.

- Smaller forest species like flycatchers, robins and thornbills.

- Larger forest species — crows, magpies and bowerbirds.

- Kingfishers.

Opportunity, expense, transport and available time are factors which will determine which birds can be observed and these can be linked with the observer types.

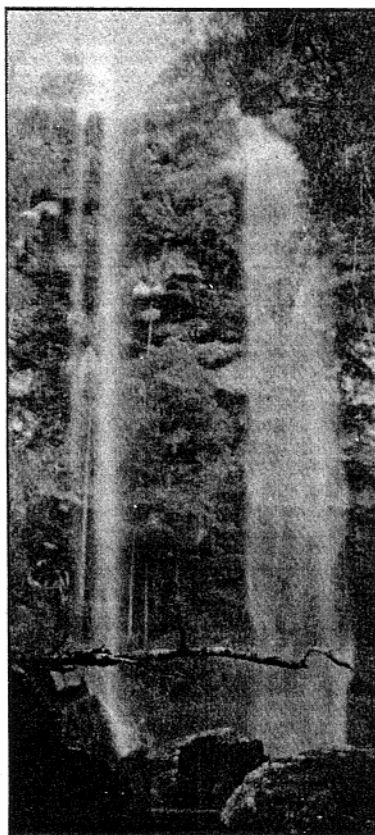
Twitchers will go anywhere to see anything they haven't seen (ticked). Prolonged observation or study is not part of their scheme. Probably most expensive.

A twitcher could rush to Fraser Island today to see a rare pied wagtail then catch a plane to Cairns for a possible view of another new species to Australia, the laughing gull, a factual recent event.

Professionals usually are specific. Other observer groups will usually look at species more conveniently located and of a more common type — pure aesthetic recreation (even if it is most frequently done in one's backyard).

Next time you see a birdwatcher (or a group) in a park, see if you can categorise them for more useless data for a future computer program!

Don Seton



Twin Falls, a feature of a 4 km bushwalk at Springbrook considered one of the best short walks in Queensland.

Springbrook is great for bushwalking

Try to picture a 1000 m high rainforested plateau surrounded by spectacular escarpments with crystal clear mountain streams cascading over them to form some of the best waterfalls in Queensland.

If you like what you imagine, take a 1½ hour drive from Brisbane to the Springbrook Plateau behind the Gold Coast and go for a bushwalk.

The first park you come to is Gwongorella National Park which is where you find the majestic Purlingbrook Falls.

The lookout is only 100 m from the carpark. A 4 km circuit takes the visitor along the top of the cliff before descending to the rainforest at the base of the falls.

The track continues behind the waterfall where you can experience the joy of watching this 106 m waterfall falling from the sky!

The track continues up the other side of the gorge to the picnic area, 4 km taking two hours.

If you want more, the best is yet to come at Warrie National Park 4 km further along Springbrook Road.

Call in at our information centre to view our display, pick up maps and pamphlets, and stroll along the boardwalk from where you can see Moreton Bay and the Gold Coast.

Another 2 km away is Canyon Lookout featuring several waterfalls and a rugged canyon.

The Twin Falls circuit (4 km) is one of the best short walks in Queensland passing behind two waterfalls, past several smaller falls and through massive rock overhangs and giant boulders.

The vegetation is varied with eucalypt forest and wildflowers on top of the escarpment and dense virgin rainforest underneath.

Wildlife is also varied and numerous. The base of the cliffs is the haunt of the Albert lyrebird which can be heard (and seen) during autumn and winter months.

Numerous other waterfalls and lookouts can be seen on bushwalks from 400 m to 17 km on Springbrook Plateau.

Mike Hall

By the tail . . .

Weighty problem about butterfly eggs (several thousand make up a gram or so!) has been resolved.

The Cairns birdwing and Ulysses blue are declared fauna but are being bred legally on seven butterfly farms in north Queensland.

Moving eggs and larvae from one farm to another required permits and also payment of 50c for every egg over 11 moved!

Executive Council altered regulations exempting butterfly dealers from permits and fees.

Chillagoe Caves guide Lionel Leaf, now in his 12th year, has a fine record of public service.

He estimates he has taken 1200 tours of Royal Arch Cave, 1700 tours of Donna and 300 tours of Trezinn

guiding and answering the questions of a total of 71 000 visitors!

An historic 1.5 km tramway which ran on St Helena Island in Moreton Bay for almost 50 years is to be re-established on the island national park.

A \$60,000 order has been placed with Queensland Railways to provide 2400 sleepers of Cooktown ironwood.

A train on the tramway could carry up to 100 passengers from the new jetty to the top of the island to see the remains of Queensland's main prison from 1867 to 1932.

Rebuilding of what was the St Helena chief warder's residence and provision of an information centre in the building are other projects under way on the national park.

Exciting book on Hinchinbrook Island by local naturalists Arthur and Margaret Thorsborne and illustrated with superb photographs by Cliff and Dawn Frith will have a dual launching — in Townsville on 15 April and at the Cardwell Information Centre on 16 April.

Q.NPWS staff and advisors required to manage national park and related reserves around Moreton Bay will soon be using a \$162,500 11 m aluminium monohull craft powered by twin diesel engines.

The launch will be able to travel in the Bay's changeable weather and seas, and be suitable to help in boating emergencies.

Fraser Island's many thousands of visitors this month and next have the final opportunity to comment

on a green paper proposing a formal recreation management plan for the island.

The 90-page report plus maps is available for inspection and copying of required pages at Forestry Department offices at Maryborough, Fraser Island and Brisbane, Q.NPWS offices at Maryborough, Fraser Island and Brisbane (head office and Moggill), and the island's main visitor access office at Rainbow Beach.

Remember
Fleays
Fauna Centre
for the nature
of Queensland

West Burleigh, Gold Coast
(075) 56 2194

Planning sets park facilities

The fact some national parks have campgrounds with ablution blocks, some have only pit toilets and some have no development at all is no accident.

The Service goes to considerable trouble to plan the distribution and placing of facilities on national parks so our users, seeking meaningful experiences, can have a choice.

Planning is undertaken not only on the park. A regional overview is adopted.

The Service is striving to have developed facilities on at least one park close to every centre of large population.

At the same time, there is a need to provide opportunities for more primitive experiences should that be the choice of the user without the visitor having to travel a great distance.

Both needs can be met on the one park provided it is very extensive. In other situations, the most appropriate park for development is

chosen based on studies by Service staff.

Not all parks are suited to development. Some parks or portions of parks are extremely sensitive and access to these areas is restricted.

Only extensive studies can reveal this and care has to be taken in selecting sites for development.

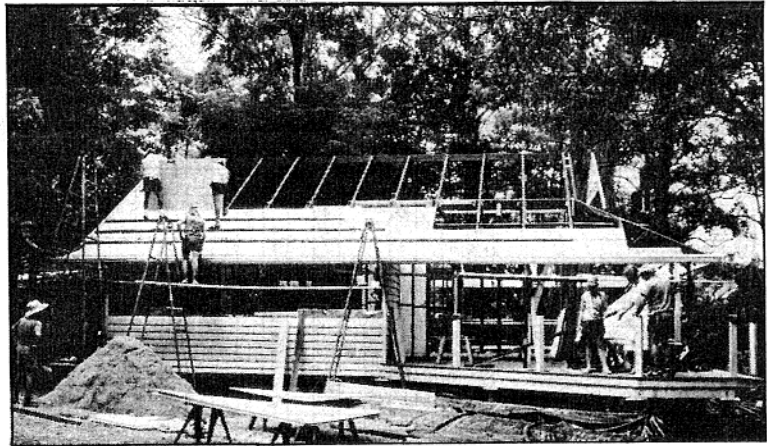
This strategy of providing various options to our users is strongly supported by the Queensland Government.

The Service has made considerable progress in achieving this aim.

In the west of the state, due to the lack of Service estate, we are falling short of our target.

Des Boyland

Centre to explain Lamington



Binna Burra Information Centre under construction adjacent to the Service barracks on the Beechmont-Binna Burra road in Lamington National Park.

The centre and its associated display will be opened by the Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister, Mr Geoff Muntz, on Saturday, 26 March.

Wide verandahs will offer shade and a place to relax for visitors in summer. A wood fire inside

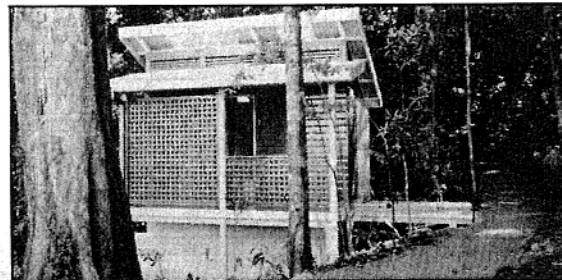
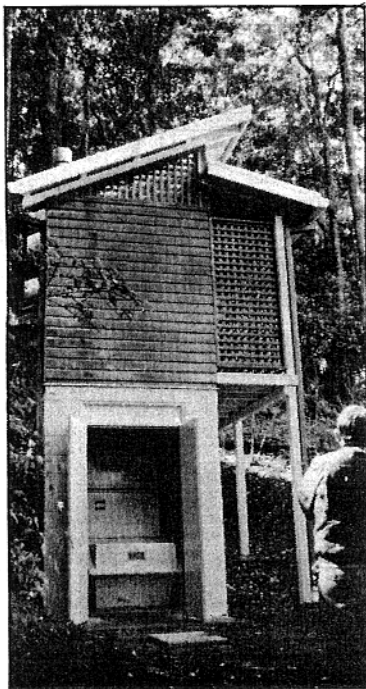
will keep them warm in winter. Its site near the 'bottom' end of the Caves walking circuit will allow visitors to begin their park exploration immediately after seeing the information display.

This has been prepared by Lamington Natural History

Association members in association with Service staff.

The display introduces the park's vegetation communities and animal inhabitants.

Lamington NHA members will staff the centre at peak periods.



Two views of a new Service composting toilet at Cunningham's Gap in Main Range National Park — from the walking track (above) and from below showing the base of the tank (left).

New toilet works on air, sun

Many people have found pit toilets on national parks to be offensive to their visual and olfactory senses.

They have preferred to 'hang on' until they found an alternative.

Pit toilets have been necessary on parks where water supply is limited or soils are unsuitable for septic absorption.

Lately you may have noticed a new type of toilet on some parks.

This is the organic composting toilet which comprises a self-contained fibreglass tank in which human waste is broken down through natural aerobic decomposition.

Air flow, generated by a solar-powered exhaust fan, passes through the waste and added bulking agent (sawdust or leaves) evaporating liquids.

About 80 per cent of human waste is water or evaporable elements. The remainder is broken down into nutrient-rich compost by aerobic bacteria.

Aerobic decomposition uses oxygen in the decaying process. Unlike the decomposition in pits and septic tanks, little odour is generated.

The solar-powered fan in the vent pipe running continuously causes slight positive suction down the chute when the lid is opened preventing any odours from escaping.

Use of compost toilets is not only for improving user comfort but is also for reducing undesirable impacts on the environment through changes in nutrient status.

The compost toilet is essential in fragile ecosystems or when a toilet needs to be sited close to a watercourse or lake.

They are also one answer to providing facilities on sites lacking power or water supply.

The end product? Shovel this out for a nitrogen-rich garden fertilizer.

Elizábeth Wintler

Busy Parks Day

Green Mountains Natural History Association, host to this year's National Parks Day observance, has planned numerous events to keep visitors busy on the weekend of 25-27 March.

Highlight will be the opening of the Bicentennial canopy walk project by the Premier on the Sunday.

Spotlighting, bird watching, guided walks, BYO barbecues, and a rainforest audio-visual are other activities for those who have booked accommodation by now.

Rubbish task now 'bagged'

For several years, the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service has been experimenting with a new way of managing garbage in the Whitsunday area of north Queensland.

The Whitsundays contain many island national parks and these are islands set within Marine Park waters. The large Conway National Park on the mainland forms the coastal boundary.

Initially, the Service installed rubbish bins at the numerous beaches that are the focus of camping and day-use recreation. Emptying these became a major task taking vessel and staff resources for too many hours each week.

Increasing visitor use and other demands on resources led to a new approach. Concepts of minimal impact camping, developed for wilderness area management, offered some promising ideas.

Garbage bins have been removed from the islands and campers are asked to return all rubbish to the mainland. Heavy duty garbage bags supplied free bear the slogan Ship it in — Ship it out.

The approach has been remarkably successful. Thanks to a co-operative public, staff have gone on with other work of more lasting benefit to visitors and the environment while the islands have stayed clean.

Roland Howlett

Girraween also

Bins have also been removed from Girraween National Park. Visitors are now asked to put rubbish in bags and put bags in a rubbish trailer near the amenities block. Bags are supplied on request.

Crushed aluminium cans can be put in an adjacent bin for recycling.

Colleen Gravatt

Climbing can be fun

'On belay!' came a shout from atop the near vertical cliffs of Mt French National Park.

'The crux is a bit tricky. I'll keep a tight rope on you,' called down his belayer.

This is the language of the rockclimber, a language all of its own.

Every autumn, around Easter, climbers forget the summer heat and think about brisk mornings and warming-up on a classic climb on the best climbing cliffs of Queensland.

With their gear sorted, a pair of climbers size up a climb of 30 m to 40 m. They rope-up and the leader makes his first moves.

He places wedges and camming devices (protection) in the natural cracks he uses to make upward progress.

He then establishes a good belay (making fast) and his second follows the climb removing the protection.

New developments in technique and equipment have made the activity safer and the impact on the environment less severe.

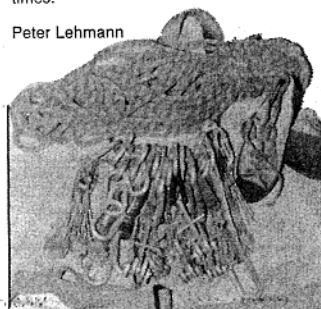
Pitons (spikes) driven into the rock are no longer used.

Promotion through outdoor equipment stores and outdoor education stores has increased the popularity of rockclimbing.

Because of this, we see a need to protect the environment and to ensure the safety of other park users is not endangered.

Rockclimbing is a great activity which enhances the experience of our precious national parks, but every climber must be aware the environment comes first at all times.

Peter Lehmann



[illegible]

B Boat
F Flight
P Private
W Walking
U Unsealed road
C Conventional drive vehicle

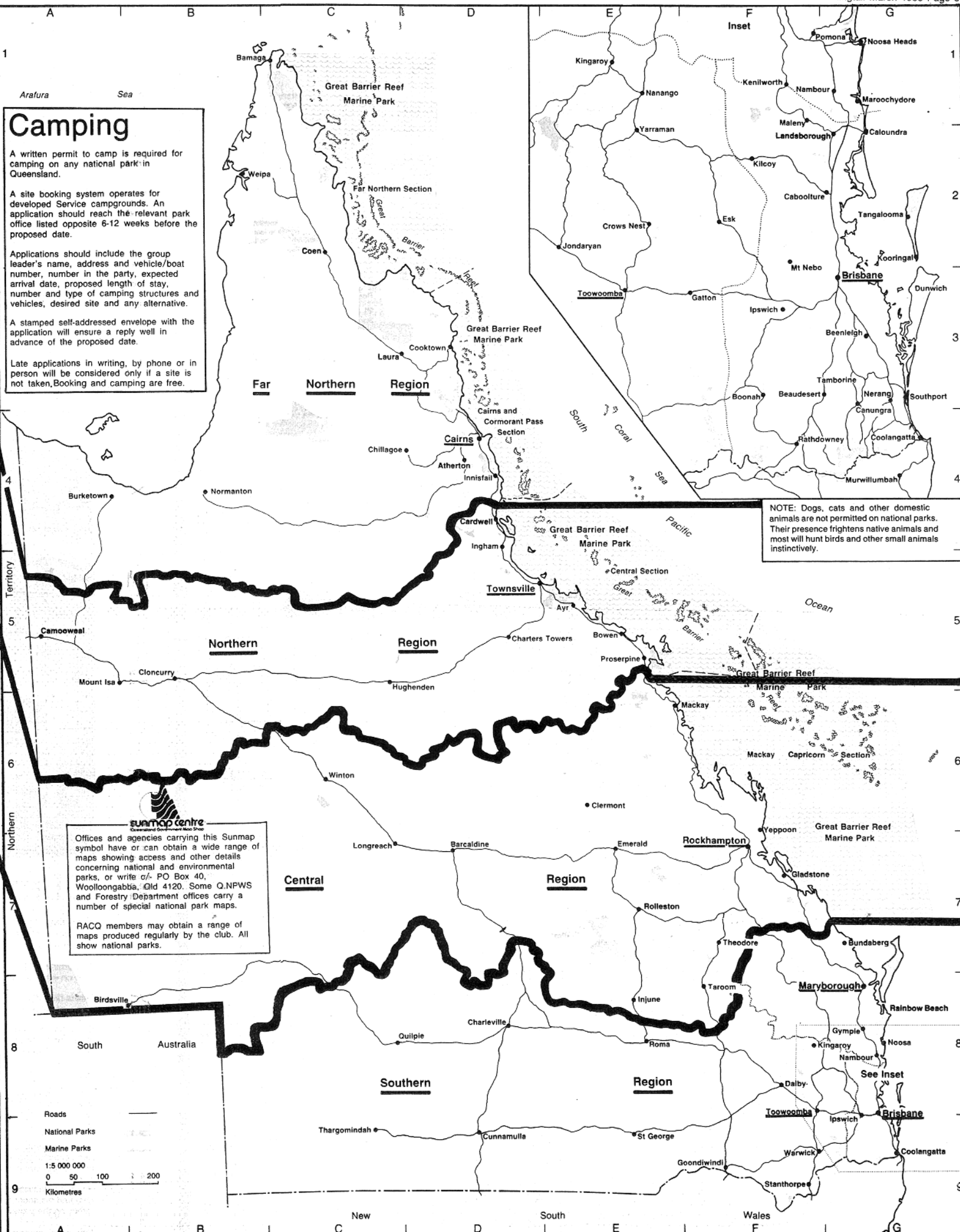
A written permit to camp is required for camping on any national park in Queensland.

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. Booking and camping are free.



Parks for the people

Malala (1140ha)

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

Moreton Island (15 400ha)

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

Blue Lake (501ha)

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

Tamborine Mountain (total 594ha)

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

St Helena Island (74ha)

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

Burleigh Head (24ha)

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

Springbrook (total 2084ha)

Four parks comprise a green mountain backdrop to the Gold Coast. Warrie offers extensive walks past waterfalls and through forests to lookouts. Gwongorella has tall eucalypts with rainforest gullies. Wunburra, an area of wet eucalypt forest, and Mt Cougal are undeveloped areas for adventure bushwalking and spectacular views along the border.

Natural Arch (212ha)

This interesting natural formation caused by cascading waters is set in an area of dense rainforest high in the Numinbah Valley. The park is popular for day visits but only the night time visitor sees glow-worms in the cave under the arch.

Lamington (20 100ha)

Rainforest, eucalypt forest and heathland, magnificent views and waterfalls are features of this major park some 100km south of Brisbane. Extensive walking tracks and picnic facilities are provided in areas but other are reached only on bushwalking excursions. Access is via Binna Burra in the north-east, Green Mountains — O'Reilly's in the north-west, and several roads and tracks in the west and south.

Pine Ridge (109ha)

An environmental park, the last major area of natural coastal lowlands on the Gold Coast. Vegetation of heath, swamp and woodland 8km north of Southport. Boardwalked track suitable for wheelchairs.

Mt Barney (11 400ha)

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

Mt French (119 ha)

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

Main Range (11 500ha)

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

Queen Mary Falls (333ha)

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

Girraween (11 400ha)

Massive granite tors and outcrops tower over a diverse and often dense vegetation of eucalypts, flowering shrubs and herbs in this 30km south of Stanthorpe. Camping facilities allow for long days walking particularly to see birds and wildflowers in season. At elevations about 1000m, temperatures are often much lower than expected.

Sundown (11 200 ha)

Rugged gorges leading to the Severn River are a feature of this park reached via Stanthorpe or via Ballandean. Dense forests or cypress pine and eucalypts cover hill slopes.

Lake Broadwater (1220ha)

An environmental park near Dalby important as a waterfowl habitat and as an example of natural Darling Downs country. Popular recreation spot.

Bunya Mountains (11 700ha)

An expanse of coniferous rainforest and grassy balds on the Great Dividing Range crest between Dalby and Kingaroy. This popular area has two developed campgrounds and a network of tracks. Winter nights at about 1000m elevation can be cold.

Crows Nest Falls (962ha)

The waterfall in the north tumbles into a steep granite gorge with interesting mixed vegetation. A picnic area and swimming holes make the park ideal for day trips.

Ravensbourne (100ha)

This park off the Hampton-Esk road preserves a remnant of the wet sclerophyll and rainforest vegetation which once covered the surrounding countryside. Ideal for a picnic and a walk.

Conondale (2126ha)

This two-part park separated by state forest west of Conondale township preserves wet eucalypt forest and rainforest and associated fauna.

Glass House Mountains

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

Kondallilla (128ha)

Kondallilla Falls is a feature of this rainforest part off the Maleny-Mapleton road. Tracks lead from the picnic area to the falls and swimming hole.

Mapleton Falls (26ha)

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

Noosa (432ha)

A popular scenic coastal park, preserving dune vegetation heath and rainforest. Walking tracks and picnic areas.

Cooloola (40 900 ha)

A coastal sand park featuring ocean beaches, freshwater lakes, coloured sands and vegetation from heathland to rainforest. Access by boat from Tewantin and Boreen Point, four-wheel-drive from Rainbow Beach and Noosa. Camping areas at Double Island Point, Freshwater, and along Noosa River.

Great Sandy (Fraser Island) (52 400ha)

The park preserves most of the northern end of the largest sand island in the world. Included are eucalypt woodland, heath and swamp vegetation. Two developed campsites. Access by boat, four-wheel-drive and barge from Urangan or Rainbow Beach and by light aircraft.

Woodgate (5490ha)

Pleasant beach scenery backed by sand dunes and coastal vegetation make this park an attractive holiday spot. Wallum heath wildflower displays in season. Access via Goodwood.

Mon Repos (23.5ha)

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

Auburn River (389ha)

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

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

Capricorn coast

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

Eurimbula (7830ha)

A biologically important area where tropical and sub-tropical environments overlap. Rainforest and swamps on deep sand backed by grassy eucalypt open forest.

Blackdown Tableland (23 800ha)

Sandstone plateau at the junction of three ranges near Dingo. Height above the surrounding plains, vegetation, waterfalls and walking tracks makes the park a popular day picnic and camping spot.

Isla Gorge (7800ha)

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

Robinson Gorge (77 300 ha)

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

Simpson Desert (555 000ha)

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

Lark Quarry (374ha)

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

Cape Hillsborough (816ha)

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

Eungella (50 800ha)

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 Hatten 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 Allie Beach-Shute Harbour road.

Whitsunday Passage Islands

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

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

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

Magnetic Island (2720ha)

A major part of this continental island off Townsville is national park. It features boulder strewn hillsides with hoop pine and eucalypt forest with 22km of walking track. Habitat for koalas. No camping. Regular ferry service.

Townsville Town Common (3272ha)

An outstanding environmental park adjacent to a large city featuring coastal wetland habitat. Popular day visit area.

Mt Spec — Crystal Creek (7224ha)

This park along part of the Paluma Range near Townsville includes rainforest and eucalypt forest. Picnic areas and walking tracks are reached from the Bruce Highway.

Jourama Falls (1070ha)

Series of cascades over salmon coloured granite amid lush greenery with eucalypt forest surrounds. Popular picnic area off the Bruce Highway 35km south of Ingham.

Herbert River

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

Porcupine Gorge (2938ha)

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

Great Basalt Wall (30 500 ha)

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

Hinchinbrook Island (39 350ha)

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

Edmund Kennedy (6200ha)

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

Dunk Island (730ha)

Most of this island named by Captain Cook is national park. A holiday resort immortalized by author E.J. Banfield. Access by launch and plane. Suitable for day visits.

Bellenden Ker (31 000ha)

Undeveloped park covering the eastern slopes of the Bellenden Ker Range and including Queensland's highest mountain, Mt Bartle Frere (1657m). Numerous waterfalls and streams flow through dense upland rainforest, the habitat of many mammals, including the tree kangaroo, birds and reptiles endemic to Queensland. Josephine Falls in the south is a popular day picnic spot.

Eubenangee Swamp (1520ha)

A long boardwalk helps visitors see this last natural coastal swamp area between Townsville and Cairns.

Barron Gorge (2784ha)

The Barron River drops 260m into the rainforest covered gorge seen by travelling on the Cairns-Kuranda railway. Most water is held for irrigation or diverted for power generation before the falls.

Michaelmas Cay (3ha)

With nearby Upolo Cay, one of Queensland's most important seabird nesting areas.

Palmerston (14 200ha)

Walking tracks from the Palmerston Highway between Innisfail and Ravenshoe lead to many waterfalls set in luxuriant rainforest on the Johnstone River. Suitable for camping and picnics.

Davies Creek (468ha)

This park preserves an area of eucalypt forest growing on granite soils. The creek tumbles over a 100m waterfall into a deep valley. Wildflowers in spring. Reached from the Kennedy Highway.

Mt Whitfield (297ha)

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

Daintree (56 450ha)

Extensive undeveloped national park drained by many tributaries of the Daintree River. Variety of vegetation types but broad areas of tropical rainforest. For the self-sufficient bushwalker out of Mossman or Daintree.

Cape Tribulation (16 965ha)

A vehicle ferry at the Daintree River crossing provides access to this important area of coastal rainforest.

Cedar Bay (5650ha)

Northern extremity of the wet tropical rainforest region south of Cooktown still relatively inaccessible.

Green Island (7ha)

Most of this coral cay and surrounding reef is national park with total protection of all features. A walking track passes through rainforest. Launches make regular trips from Cairns. Overnight accommodation is available.

Millstream Falls (372ha)

An open eucalypt area crossed by a bottlebrush bordered stream and featuring one of the widest falls in Australia (65m). A small camping area nearby. Reached 1km off the Ravenshoe-Mt Garnet road.

Mt Hyalipamee (The Crater) (384ha)

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 Barmine (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 (469 ha)

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

Chillagoe-Mungana Caves

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

Lizard Island (990 ha)

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

Lakefield (537 000ha)

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

Iron Range (34 600ha)

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

Archer Bend (166 000ha)

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

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.

Problems complex but . . .

Studies find koalas 'safe'

Koalas face genuine conservation problems but death to extinction is not one of them.

This assurance was given by the Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister, Mr Geoff Muntz, in response to claims reported in newspapers recently.

'Queensland is the home of the koala with the greatest populations in the wild of any state.

'While koala conservation is a most complex problem, the threat of extinction is an unreal supposition so far as Queensland is concerned.'

Mr Muntz said two projects in the Q.NPWS koala conservation and management program were nearing completion.

Preliminary findings had identified strengths and weaknesses of the koala species in this state much more accurately than past studies.

Mr Muntz said researchers made the following observations:

A long term study of factors controlling koala numbers in inland Queensland had found different controls in different areas.

In a central Queensland study area, climate was the principal control. Koalas prospered in good seasons and declined in poor seasons.

On the Darling Downs, disease was found to be a critical factor. Two diseases in conjunction, 'dirty tail' and female infertility, had acted to limit koala numbers over the last decade resulting in a population decline which reached a low point in 1985.

While these diseases did not threaten the existence of koalas, they certainly controlled their numbers and were capable occasionally of reducing them to very low levels.

On the other hand, a state-wide koala survey had shown koalas

remained widely distributed, occurring in most of their original range, and were abundant locally in some areas.

Australia-wide findings from this American Express Corporation-funded survey conducted by the Australian and Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Services remained to be analysed.

In Queensland, koalas had to be considered quite vulnerable as most survey reports came from private lands.

Koalas were not well conserved in state forests and national parks as many people believed. This was because the species' prime habitat is usually on other land tenures, particularly private holdings.

Because of this, koala conservation was very much a matter for community action.

The other specific problem identified in the survey was the contraction of koala colonies due to gradual clearing of trees for urban development such as the Redland district, and for agricultural expansion.

Mr Muntz said researchers believed the most urgent need for koala conservation was the development of regional management plans in areas where koalas were threatened by mortality by dogs, traffic, disease, and by clearing.

These could involve local authorities which could plan koala corridors along creeks and basalt hill areas intentionally avoiding roads.

Mr Muntz said he welcomed actions by public-spirited people in recent years of forming organizations to raise funds for koala conservation or to carry out conservation campaigns.

Not too wild about wildlife



Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister, Mr Geoff Muntz, meeting a common wombat in company with Q.NPWS chief ranger Mr Damian McGreevy and Mr Gary Willett, of Canon Australia.

At the Imagery Gallery, South Brisbane, Mr Muntz opened a Canon/National Geographic Society sponsored photographic exhibition of 41 of the world's animals considered endangered.

He said much time of Q.NPWS researchers, managers and wildlife rangers was taken up with well-known species. He questioned why people professing to be conservationists put so much effort into worrying about common species when many others deserved attention and action. This month the display moved to the Service's Burleigh Head Information Centre where it will be open until April 10.

Trustees to hold Mt Etna caves

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Mines Department will be joint trustees of a departmental and official purposes reserve scientific area to be declared over more than 80 per cent of Mt Etna, central Queensland.

The mining lease land, covering 40 of the 46 cavernous areas on Mt Etna including Bat Cleft, was relinquished by Central Queensland Cement as evidence of its good faith in wishing to ensure conservation of the area's limestone caves and wildlife.

The reserve will allow for access for visitors from the north instead of the north across the company's mining lease.

Park donors



Mr and Mrs Arthur Higgs, of Scarborough, who received a cheque for \$1 to acknowledge their most generous donation of 2.47 ha of land with a house off Benzara Lane, Mooloolah, declared an environmental park recently.

Gazetted of long-time Tamborine resident Miss Kathryn Dobbie's donation of almost a hectare of land increased the area of land she donated for Tamborine Mountain National Park to more than 3.7 ha.

Mrs J.W. Joyce and Mr A.J.T. Coates, of Eidsvold, received \$1 to acknowledge their gift of 23.5 ha of forested land 6 km south-west of Cooroy declared environmental park.

Naturally forested Mt Dumaresq, adjacent to the Cunningham Highway near Gladfield, is part of a recently-gazetted 117 ha environmental park.

Landmark Flinders Peak (685 m) 22 km south-east of Ipswich is part of a new 105 ha environmental park.

Rainforested Skull Knob, a 22.4 ha volcanic island north-west of Mackay, is now environmental park following nomination by the Progress Association of nearby St Helen's Beach.

The Queensland Government bought a 2 ha freehold block of rainforest on the O'Reilly's Resort road added recently to Lamington National Park.

Access to four national park islands off the central Queensland coast is now restricted to avoid disturbance of nesting birds and turtles.

They are considered to have natural resources of particular significance for conservation internationally.

Permits to enter the national parks will be granted only to those considered with valid causes.

The islands and reasons for the actions are:

Island access restricted

Hoskyn — two small coral cays least disturbed, of major significance for brown boobies and bridled terns; in 1984 and 1985 significant numbers of roseate terns nested; a major green turtle nesting area.

Fairfax Island — two cays, principal breeding colony for brown boobies; extensive areas for ground nesting seabirds.

Wreck Island — most important loggerhead turtle nesting location in Australasia and south-west Pacific; likely increased breeding by roseate and black-naped terns.

Peak Island — island with the largest nesting colony of flatback turtles on the Great Barrier Reef and second largest in the world; also nesting site for sea-eagles.

Junior Ranger column

So many different things to do

Hi Junior Rangers

This issue is all about a day in a park. When you visit a park, what sort of activities do you do? I'm sure many are things you don't do in other places.

The first thing you do is unpack the car. The next thing that happens is someone says 'I forgot . . . I hope it is something you can get by without or buy nearby.

Many national parks don't have shops close. A national park is a place for nature conservation where things are in their natural state. Built-up areas where we find shops are usually not in their natural state.

You will have left your dog in good care at home. It's not that we don't like domestic animals but their instinct and scent can disturb the park's birds and

animals and can interfere with the activities of other visitors.

You might like to lay out your lunch and a sheltered picnic table or out on the grass. The Ranger hopes you can help keep these places and the toilets clean for others.

This is not the place for a noisy bat and ball game, nor a football challenge. Other parks provide for these activities.

Soon then you'll be off to explore. If you have been to this park before, you may have a favourite place like a waterfall or swimming hole you want to visit. If not, you will want to take a short hike and look at your natural surroundings.

If you are on a park where there are Ranger-led activities, you might want to join one of these. Look for a notice board which will state the activity for the day

such as a plant walk, bird-spotting or a talk about animals.

If you have the skills and are in the right park, you might take part in more strenuous activities like rafting, abseiling, climbing, swimming or canoeing.

You may be content simply to walk quietly and observe the plants and animals. The landscape is ideal for sketching or photography.

Back at the picnic ground, you may wish to rest on the grass and look at the clouds drifting in the sky. Your parents tell the Service they go to a park primarily to relax!

At the end of the day, you'll go home — refreshed by the day in the outdoors but tired from the activities you don't do every day. Sleep well.

Ranger Frances

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

Hidden in this puzzle are the names of 21 activities you can enjoy in national parks. The names are below.

absell.
Bar-b-que, bushwalking, photography, camping, sail, birdwatch, look, listen, spotting, picnic, art, climb, dive, jog, swim, hike, draw, write, rest, raft.



QUEENSLAND NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Minister for Environment,
Conservation and Tourism,
25th floor
State Law Building
50 Ann Street
Brisbane
PO Box 155
North Quay, Qld 4002
(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
Kemmara, Qld 4069
(07) 202 0200
202 0232 (wildlife)
202 0212 (parks)

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

Fleay's Fauna Centre
Kabool Road
West Burleigh, Qld 4219
(075) 56 2194

Moreton Sub-Regional Office
see Regional Centre

Eastern Scenic Rim District
161 Oxley Drive
Hollywell, Qld 4216
(075) 57 1203

Springbrook
via Mudgeeraba, Qld 4215
(075) 33 5147

Natural Arch
via Nerang, Qld 4211
(075) 33 6158

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

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

Lamington National Park
Sinnu Barra 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 Glorious
c/ Post Office
Mt Nebo, Qld 4520
(07) 289 0200 (3.30-4pm)
Moreton Island
via Tangalooma
Moreton Island, Qld 4025
(075) 48 2710

St Helena Base
PO Box 86
Manly, Qld 4179
(07) 396 5113

**Downs South-West Sub-Regional
Office**
4 Alderley Street
PO Box 7064
Toowoomba Mail Centre
Qld 4352
(076) 35 0088

Southern Downs District Office
Hermitage Research Station
via Warwick, Qld 4370
(076) 81 3710

Girraween
via Ballandean, Qld 4382
(076) 84 5157

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

Main Range Centre
Cunningham's Gap
MS 394
Warwick, Qld 4370
(076) 86 1133

Northern Downs District
see Sub-Regional Office

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

Crows Nest Falls/Ravensbourne
PO Box 68
Crows Nest, Qld 4355
(076) 98 1298

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

South West District Office
c/ District Ranger
Park Street
PO Box 148
Charleville, Qld 4470
(074) 54 1255

**Wide Bay-Burnett Sub-Regional
Office**
c/ Wberf and Richmond Streets
PO Box 101
Marrborough, Qld 4650
(071) 22 8455

Bundaberg District
see Sub-Regional Office

Woodgate
c/ Post Office
Woodgate, Qld 4660
(071) 26 6810

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

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

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

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

Noosa District Office
Bruce Highway
Montland
Gympie, Qld 4570
(071) 82 4188

Southern Cooloola
Q.N.P.W.S. Box
Elanda
via Tewantin, Qld 4565
(071) 85 3245 (071) 49 7364

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

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

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

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

Gladstone District Office
Rosenberry Street
PO Box 315
Gladstone, Qld 4680
(079) 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
Yagoona, Qld 4703
(079) 33 6608

Central Highlands District Office
PO Box 906
Eversfield, 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 1173

Blackdown Tableland
via Dingo, Qld 4702
(079) 98 1964

Mackay District Office
64 Victoria Street
PO Box 823
Mackay, Qld 4740
(079) 57 6292

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

Eungulla
c/ Post Office
Dallymore Heights, Qld 4740
(079) 58 4552

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

**Great Barrier Reef Wonderland
Office**
Flinders Street East
Townsville
(077) 21 2399

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

Burdekin 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 18
Paluma, Qld 4816
(077) 70 8526

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

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

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

Far Northern Region
41 Esplanade
PO Box 2056
Cairns, Qld 4870
(070) 51 9811

Cape Tribulation
PMB 10
PS 2041
Mossman, Qld 4873

Lakefield National Park
PMB 29
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(070) 60 3271

New Laura
PMB 79
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(070) 60 3260
Buzant
PMB 30
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 1871
(070) 60 3258

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

Iron Range
King Park
Lockhart River, Qld 4871

Jardine River/Healthlands
PMB 76
Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871
(070) 60 3241

Lake Eacham District Office
PO Box 21
Yungaburra, Qld 4872
(070) 96 3708

Lawn Hill
PMB 12
MS 1463
Mt Isa, Qld 4825

Northern Einselegh District Office
PO Box 38
Chillagoe, Qld 4871
(070) 94 7183

Trinity District Office
88 Rankin Street
Innifall, Qld 4880

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

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

Balmorston
PO Box 800
Innisfail, Qld 4860
(070) 84 5115

Ringtail



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

All for the enjoyment



Almost sheer faces of Frog Buttress do not deter experienced rockclimbers from enjoying their exacting activity in Mt French National Park, near Boonah. This national park is renowned internationally for its challenges to climbers. The modern climber knows to take particular care of the environment. Turn to Page 3 for a report on this activity as part of the feature topic of this issue — A day in a national park.



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