



Ringtail

Department of Environment
Conservation and Tourism

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Marine parks action

Major steps for increased conservation of our extensive and diverse marine environment have been taken recently by the Queensland Government.

These involve the southern third of the Great Barrier Reef region and adjacent waters, proposals for Queensland marine parks along the Woongarra and Moreton Island coasts, and the co-ordination of a strategic plan for Moreton Bay.

The Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister, Mr Geoff Muntz, announced Executive Council approval to declare the Queensland Mackay/Capricorn Marine Park.

This overlaps the Mackay/Capricorn section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park declared by the Commonwealth recently, and extends protection to the tidal lands and tidal waters of Queensland from north of Mackay to north of Bundaberg and around islands.

Where the Commonwealth and Queensland marine parks overlap, their conservation will be by a common system of zoning reflecting a balance between conservation needs and continued reasonable use of marine resources.

Details of zonings are shown on nine large scale maps available from Q.NPWS offices in Brisbane, Gladstone,

Rockhampton, Mackay and Townsville, and from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority office, Townsville.

Users should become familiar with the 'dos and don'ts' of the zones printed on the maps' reverse sides.

Particular attention is drawn to: Brampton and Carlisle Islands, Scawfell, Bushy, Penrith and Poynter Islands, Bell Cay, a number of areas in the Swain Reefs, Canoe Passage, the Keppel, Capricorn and Bunker Groups, and Lady Elliot Island.

The Queensland marine park has zonings generally reflecting existing uses of areas between Cape Hillsborough and Midge Point, north of Mackay, Ince Bay, Broad Sound, Corio Bay, part of Keppel Bay, around Rodds Peninsula, and Bustard Bay.

Marine national park B zones, 'look but don't take' areas, are declared around the Bedwell Group, Canoe Passage in Shoalwater Bay, and in the Keppels.

A preservation zone declared around Peak Island (except for existing leases) protects its representative inshore fringing reef.

Trawling is banned near Pancake Creek and Rodds Harbour, in The Narrows, and around Newry Island.

A map showing mineral resource and conservation zonings for The Narrows is to be published soon.

to near Dunwich will be considered after the closing date of 9 September.

Proposed zoning plans will then be prepared, made public and sent to user organizations for comment and alteration before final plans are prepared for Queensland Cabinet's approval.

Cabinet recently set a deadline of one month for the review and finalisation of a detailed plan for the use and management of Moreton Bay, Brisbane's major commercial and recreation waterway.

The Department of Environment, Conservation and Tourism is to co-ordinate the preparation of a strategic plan with inputs from all government departments and using information from many studies and reports prepared in recent years.

Service tasks

Day-to-day management of the marine park areas including air and sea surveillance, contact with park users, and interpretation is being undertaken mainly by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Management is in association with the many island and mainland national parks in the Mackay/Capricorn region.

The cost of new and improved facilities, boats and other equipment, operations, and extra staff necessary for the marine parks is being shared by the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

Public submissions on Queensland marine parks proposed for the Woongarra coast east of Bundaberg and for northern Moreton Bay from Flinders Reef, west of Moreton Island and south of Peel Island



If one picture can ever be said to incorporate the scope of the activities of a government department, then the scene above is representative of the Queensland Department of Environment, Conservation and Tourism.

As the tide ebbs, a wet-suited visitor makes his way across the coral reef flat for his recreation snorkelling off Heron Island, central Queensland.

The air is clean, the only noise is of wavelets breaking, the marine park waters are unpolluted allowing corals and fish to thrive, and national park status conserves the island's landscape, vegetation and wildlife.

The amalgamation of 10 spheres of Queensland Government activity under the one department umbrella nine months ago represented a milestone in the community's consideration of the environment, conservation, and recreation within the term 'tourism'.

While some problems of amalgamation remain to be solved,

Working for a better lifestyle

operations of the department this year give promise of a most effective agency within government and in the community's view.

A corporate services division is providing a strong base for department activities.

Department responsibilities are grouped broadly as:
Environment — noise abatement, air pollution, water quality, and environment co-ordination;
Conservation — Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, Brisbane Forest Park, Fraser Island

Recreation Board (with Queensland Forestry Department), and Raine Island Corporation; and Tourism — Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation, an independent statutory authority.

Legislation proposed for the present session of the Queensland Parliament will clarify the directions being followed.

The aim will be to establish staffing structures and define the scope of department divisions for the best use of resources and to avoid duplication of effort.



Mr Muntz

Minister's message

Queensland has a coastline extending for an immense 7400 kilometres.

Too often we forget that areas beyond that coastline must be conserved as well as areas of land where we spend most of our time.

We have a rich heritage of reef, coast and islands.

We enjoy the food harvest, recreational amenity and spectacular scenery our sea and coast provide.

This resource is ours to use, share, and to care for.

Queensland is caring for this vital

resource in many ways. Marine parks have been declared to complement the work of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

The recent extension of protection to the tidal waters of Queensland from north of Mackay to near Bundaberg is significant, and other marine park proposals are being considered.

You can be assured my Department of Environment, Conservation and Tourism has the backing of the Queensland Government in caring for your interests and the heritage of our coast.

Geoff Muntz
Minister for Environment,
Conservation and Tourism



The ultra-tough curved claws of Lumholtz's tree-kangaroo on the end of long powerful forelimbs give this macropod the ability to climb trees to seek its normal diet of leaves.

The white 'bridle' of the bridled naitail wallaby shows clearly in this picture by Q.NPWS researcher Peter Tierney of an animal on the Taunton scientific reserve near Dingo, central Queensland.



New studies of our 'other' roos

Queensland is fortunate in being home to 29 of Australia's 50 species of kangaroo and wallaby and still having all the species recorded in the state.

With such representation and the fact either some species are found only in Queensland or some are found here in very large numbers means the state has a special role in macropod conservation.

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service as the state's nature conservation authority must direct attention to those species which most warrant immediate conservation attention.

This recognises limited distribution, limited numbers, or threat to habitat as prime factors though many critics would have the authority direct its attention to those kangaroos being harvested or those which are pests to landholders.

Thorough study of one or more of the identified special species is obviously a first requirement. Such research takes time and money.

In recognising this, the Queensland Government recently decided to direct 4c of a 5c increase to 20c in the commercial kangaroo tag fee towards research into our rare or threatened species.

(The other cent goes towards the extra cost of administering the commercial kangaroo harvest from Charleville, requested for the convenience of fauna dealers, shooters, and landholders.)

Four species attracting immediate attention are the bridled naitail wallaby, the yellow-footed rock-wallaby, and our two species of tree kangaroo.

Others likely to be studied later are the northern bettong, the musky rat-kangaroo, the antilopine kangaroo, and the Proserpine rock wallaby.

This extra source of research funding is possible through the co-operation and responsible conservation attitude of the kangaroo industry in Queensland.

The bridled naitail wallaby was rediscovered near Dingo in central Queensland in the 1970s.

Since, two properties where wild populations totalling several hundred occur have been purchased and managed as a special reserve for the conservation of the species, once widespread over three states.

The bridle part of the animal's name is derived from the conspicuous white lines which extend from the back of the neck and diverge before curving over the shoulders.

Wild populations of the yellow-footed rock wallaby were relocated in the Adavale-Yaraka area of south-west Queensland in 1984.

The animal is true to name. It inhabits dry, rocky escarpments and lives on herbs, forbs and grasses, often in competition with feral animals.

The two tree kangaroos have habitats restricted to north Queensland wet tropical rainforests.

They are leaf-eaters, ripping



branches with stout recurved claws on their long, powerful forelimbs. They walk forwards or backwards with alternative movements of their short, broad hind feet.

Research will involve continuation of captive studies, particularly breeding and growth rates, and social interaction.

Field work will focus on the species' precise distribution, habitat preference, abundance, and their particular needs for continued existence in the wild.

Captive colonies such as those at the Q.NPWS centres at Charleville and Pallarenda (Townsville) could provide remnant populations should a sudden decline occur in wild populations.

The decision to direct these extra research funds to these species and not the more numerous and harvested species is a direct consequence of extensive research over at least 25 years.

Queensland leads Australia in its research into the commercially taken species.

The tag fee increase is expected to make up to \$90,000 available for research in the first year.

By the tail . . .

Sales of the limited edition printing of the Lars Knudsen oil painting of eclectus parrots which featured on the cover of the June Ringtail are better than those of the broga print at the same time last year. Buy at major Q.NPWS outlets.

Watch for St Helena Island National Park and its visitors making the news in a few weeks. A public open day is proposed for later in the year.

Best wishes to Mr Keith Jarrott on his retirement this month after more than 40 years as honorary secretary of Queensland's oldest and most prestigious conservation organisation, the National Parks Association of Queensland.

Many a national park has resulted from Keith's co-ordinated report writing and representations.

A young cassowary has had its longest and perhaps its only flight—Cairns to Brisbane.

The orphan chick flew by courtesy of Ansett Air Freight en route to Fleay's Fauna Centre, West Burleigh, to join other cassowaries as typical inhabitants of the centre's rainforest habitat.

Luckily, this specimen was still small enough not to display the aggressive nature of the large, adult flightless species using a spiked claw on the inside of each foot and its bone-like domed head.

Mr and Mrs J.M. Tung at the Marina Kiosk, Buccaneer

Avenue, Urangan, are now selling Fraser Island Recreation Board permits.

The agency is open 6 to 6 seven days a week and also early or late to accommodate barge services in busy holiday periods.

There is now no excuse for anyone visiting the island without a permit!

Planning national park recreation in school holidays? Then you'll need these dates for campsite bookings.

Summer vacation 10 December to 22 January, Easter vacation 18-27 March, winter vacation 16 June-1 July, spring vacation 15-30 September, and summer vacation 15 December 28 January.

'Discovering Coastal Queensland' is a new map and text guide to the Queensland coast, Great Barrier Reef, Stradbroke, Moreton and Fraser Islands.

At \$15, the University of Queensland Press and Department of Geographic Information publication is great value.

Thanks to sappers of 20 Divisional Engineering Support Squadron, Enoggera, Cooloola Wilderness Trail walkers will no longer have to get wet to cross Kin Kin Creek.

They built a suspension footbridge which eliminates a swim or a walk upstream to the weir to cross.

Volume 2 of The Courier-Mail's Great Weekends compendium of its popular outdoors feature includes detailed reports and colour pictures of several national parks in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. \$3.50 from newsagents.

Upgrading of the Queensland Agricultural College course for would-be rangers to a Bachelor of Applied Science (parks and wildlife management) is good news for effective nature conservation in future.

Direct enquiries for the four-year course from next year to Q.A.C., Lawes, Old 4343.

The Whitsunday Tourism Association has been granted \$15,000 to help promote a greater public awareness of the region's natural attractions.

The grant supplements funds raised publicly for a joint display by the WTA and the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service for the new Proserpine district office at Shute Harbour Road, Airlie Beach.

Queensland's 1988 wallaroo season was closed abruptly on 9 July when the Commonwealth Government's imposed limit of 70 000 for the commercial harvest was in danger of being exceeded.

Wallaroo populations are widespread and secure, and researchers have determined a harvest of 90 000 will not endanger the population in any way.

Keeping habitat is koala key

Retention of habitat is the key to conserving koalas, Australian Conservation Ministers agreed at their recent conference in Brisbane.

The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM) endorsed a recommendation that the highest priority for spending on koalas was for habitat protection and for preparing regional management plans to conserve the marsupials in areas where they were under threat from land clearing.

The meeting noted koalas were vulnerable and numbers were declining in some areas. A conservation management plan was necessary.

Ministers agreed regional management plans would need to identify key sites for koala

conservation and recommend areas for conservation.

The conference was told koalas were particularly vulnerable in coastal Queensland east of the Divide.

They occurred usually in low densities in this country and therefore needed large areas of habitat to conserve viable populations.

The ministers said disease was often a symptom of a wider problem that was loss of habitat.

Stress was placed on surviving koala populations making them more susceptible to diseases.

Rock art book offer

Australia's importance as the richest rock art continent on earth with artwork spanning more than 20 000 years is little known.

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service's technical officer (historic sites) Grahame Walsh has written a 324-page book with 339 coloured plates to draw international awareness of this diverse body of rock art, and gain support for its preservation and documentation.

Australia's Greatest Rock Art is the result of 25 years of study and precise photography of not only sites in Queensland but all other states and the Northern Territory.

Thousands of visitors to Carnarvon National Park who have heard Grahame explain some of the art

there and promote its preservation should be among many keen to obtain a copy of this book, due from the publishers in early November.

Publication is supported by the National Bicentennial Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Program.

Send your order now to the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, PO Box 190, North Quay 4002. Copies are \$129.95 each plus postage of \$5 within Australia, \$8 for Asia/Oceania and \$10 elsewhere.

You may pay by cheque, money order, or MasterCard, Bankcard or VisaCard by giving the card number, the holder's name and signature, and expiry date.

Fort Lytton reverberates again to cannon



Mr Muntz accepting Ampol's Fort Lytton gift proclamation from Mr Hurlstone at a ceremony at the site.

International power politics, defence and armament technology, and the history of the Brisbane River come together at Fort Lytton in the Brisbane suburb of Lytton, adjacent to the Ampol refinery.

The fort is destined to be an important feature of our heritage to be looked after by the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service.

At a recent on-site ceremony, Ampol Limited managing director Mr John Hurlstone announced the company's intention to give the fort on its land back to the Crown after 25 years of custodianship.

Artillerymen in authentic Queensland Volunteer Artillery navy blue uniforms fired a volley and a 9lb muzzle-loading 19th century English-made cannon to mark the announcement of the handover to the Environment, Conservation and Tourism Minister Mr Geoff Muntz.

Fort Lytton was built by prison labour in the late 1870s, one of a series of forts established at strategic points near capital cities by colonial state governments particularly fearful of a Russian invasion.

It was equipped with a variety of artillery pieces to guard the shipping lane to Brisbane.

The area was a major training base for the Queensland contingent to the Boer War, and held its strategic importance during World Wars I and II.

Thanks to Ampol's sincere interest, the fort's basic remaining features on 2.6ha of land are in good condition.

Mr Muntz said the fort would be developed as a public attraction with the involvement of a number of specialist interest groups.

Its management would be complementary with Brisbane's other major 19th century relic, the old prison site on St Helena National Park.

Study clears marinas

A year-long study by department water quality officers has concluded that increased marina development does not pose major concerns about water quality.

Investigations in four local marinas and a literature review of overseas work indicated that any increase in levels of pollutants due to marina development is similar to other areas affected by human activity and is not significant.

This is not to say water quality within marinas cannot be improved.

This can be achieved through siting in areas of good water quality, design, maximising flushing, and eradicating or minimising potential pollution sources.

Flushing, mixing and circulation can be enhanced by judicious considerations of marina geometry and water depths, location and

direction of entrances, and tides and prevailing currents.

Potential pollution sources can be eliminated or minimised by diverting stormwater drains from the basin, collecting and disposing of maintenance area drainage elsewhere, providing adequate on-shore toilets and sewage pump-out facilities, providing drip trays, automatic shut-off valves and clean-up equipment at refuelling docks, and providing adequate rubbish bins.

With this design, good management practices, and responsible attitudes by marina patrons, marina water quality can be maintained at a standard suitable for all likely uses, and impact on outside waters should be minimal.

The study report and construction guidelines have been published as Australian Environment Council Report No. 24, available for \$8.95 from the Commonwealth Government Bookshop, 294 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Discount camping will be possible for visitors who plan ahead to camp in Queensland national parks after 1 November.

A discount of 10 per cent will apply through the pre-purchase of distinctive Q.NPWS coupons from national park regional outlets, sales centres and other selected outlets after 1 October.

A category A fee of \$7 a night for up to six people will be met by a coupon costing \$6.30. All money collected from fees for using amenities like campgrounds will be spent maintaining and improving park facilities and services.

Improvements will be achieved gradually as funds become available and needs identified.

Use of coupons minimizes cash payments and consequent administration demands and delays in obtaining permits.

10% off for camp coupon

Coupons don't guarantee a campsite or a permit. They are simply a method of payment.

In many national parks, site pre-booking is essential. There is no booking fee but a permit to camp will not be issued until full payment for the stay is made.

To ensure a site, payment is required in advance. Phone bookings can be placed and confirmed by providing your credit card particulars. Or you can post a cheque for the full amount or send coupons.

If seven days' notice of a cancellation is given, a refund will be made less a \$7 charge.

No refunds will be made on shorter cancellations.

Coupons remain valid until used. But refunds are available on unused coupons less \$5.

If you arrive late at a park where bookings are not required, complete a permit to camp at a self-registration station.

Stick one or more coupons on it (or enclose cash in the envelope) and deposit it in the receptacle. The top copy of the permit is your receipt.

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

Turn to the guide pages for campground categories.

New Cape park is popular

The Cape Pallarenda Environmental Park facing Cleveland Bay, Townsville, is already very popular two months after its official opening.

Many of its facilities like barbecues, picnic tables, toilets and parking bays were built and vegetation re-established under the Community Employment Program two years ago.

But near-drought conditions forced Service officers to delay the opening until the area had a chance of withstanding public impact.

The park is open 6.30am to 6.30pm daily seven days a week. A Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service officer is on site every day to answer public queries.

The Cape Pallarenda area has a fascinating part in Townsville's history including many years of use as a quarantine station.

Cape Pallarenda complements the much larger and adjacent Townsville Town Common Environmental Park where a second bird-watching hide was opened recently.

The hide 4m up at tree-top level was built using a \$6000 contribution from the Australian Bicentennial Authority.

Lawn Hill word is out!

Lawn Hill National Park is completing its third full year since its official opening in September 1985 and its secret is out!

Thanks to the thoughtfulness of park users, the condition of the park infrastructure is keeping pace with the impact of thousands of visitors.

Word has spread quickly with visitation exceeding expectations increasing the load on campground management.

Of 7500 visitors to this remote part of north-west Queensland last year, an astonishing 2200 were day visitors.

Groups of airborne tourists have been flocking in landing at nearby Adel's Grove private airstrip to spend part of their day or to camp in the park.

About 120 groups came by air in 1987. This is expected to double by the end of this year.

Most of the others came during the six months Easter to October, staying an average of three nights.

The community campground with spacious, grassed shady campsites is adjacent to the creek and in the middle of the gorge system — paradise to many.

In an effort to preserve this location with its abundant bird life, a limit of 100 campers applies.

This allows grassed areas to rest. A group staying more than three nights is asked to relocate their tents.

The consequent freshness about the campground gives an unused appearance enhancing the air of discovery for the new arrival.

Park visitor appreciation is noticeably reflected in the absence of litter and vandalism along 20km of walking tracks.

People intending to experience the emerald-green waters of Lawn Hill Creek in contrast with red sandstone escarpments should plan their visit well ahead.

There is no telephone. You can write to the Ranger, Lawn Hill National Park, PMB 12, Mt Isa, Qld 4825 giving details and enclosing fees to reserve a site as outlined in this Ringtail.

Alternative camping is available at Adel's Grove, 6km from the park boundary.

Fees for cave tours

Charges will apply to Q.NPWS guided tours of Chillagoe Caves, north Queensland, from 1 November.

Revenue collected will be reinvested into the national park system for new services and facilities, maintenance, and employment of extra guides at peak periods.

The current system of pre-bookings for large groups and individual visitors to Chillagoe will continue.

Bushland is closer

The bush at Brisbane's doorstep is much closer with Brisbane Forest Park's new Bush Ranger Tours.

They cater for south-east Queensland locals and visitors who want a genuine bush

Participation in tours will be only by souvenir ticket bought at the Service's Chillagoe office.

Adults will pay \$4 for 90-minute tours of Donna and Royal Arch Caves and \$2 for a 45-minute tour of Trezinn Cave.

Discounts apply for pensioners.

Children under 16 pay half fees, or pre-arranged school groups quarter fees.

experience and who don't have time to travel vast distances to do it.

On offer are a range of day and half-day theme tours which explore the park and its environs in a 23-seater bus or a luxury air-conditioned 4WD.

Tours include an early morning rainforest birdwalk and breakfast, night spotlighting, a hands-on Aussie animals experience, and a visit to old gold mines.

Contact Brisbane Forest Park (07) 300 5381 or the Queensland Government Travel Centre (07) 833 5337 for details.



Parks for the people



QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE

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

Southern Queensland

Parks near Brisbane

1 Brisbane Forest Park (26 500ha)

Malala (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. Boombans is for bird-watching, and Jelly's Lookout is for views and picnics. Booking centre: Brisbane Forest Park, The Gap (07) 300 4855.

2 Glass House Mountains

Remnant volcanic plugs of rhyolite and trachyte with forest and heath vegetation. Mt Coonoorwin (Crockneck) (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. Information: Beerwah.

Moreton Bay parks

3 St Helena Island (74ha)

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 Lookout is for views and picnics. Field Study Centre (07) 356 0754. Information: St Helena.

4 Moreton Island (15 400ha)

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 dunes and open forest and unspoiled beaches. Access by vehicular ferry, passenger boat or light aircraft. Booking centre: Moreton Island/Moggill.

5 Blue Lake (501ha)

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

6 Burling Head (24ha)

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

7 Fleay's Fauna Centre

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.

8 Pine Ridge (109ha)

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

9 Tamborine Mountain (total 646ha)

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

10 Springbrook (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 is an area of wet eucalypt forest. Mt Cougal, for those venturing from the Currumbin Valley, 'as rainforested pools and an old sawmill. Booking centre: Springbrook.

11 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. Information: Natural Arch.

12 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 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

13 Moogerah Peaks (676ha)

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.

14 Mt Barney (11 000ha)

This mainly open forest and heathland park includes the twin peaks of Mt Barney (1360m), Mt Lindesay (1181m) and Mt Maroon (965m). Largely undeveloped, the park is very popular with bushwalkers and climbers. Access from the Rathdowney/Boonah road. Booking centre: Boonah.

Parks near Warwick

15 Main Range (11 500ha)

Large park along the Great Dividing Range. Cunningham's Gap is popular for picnics and camping, has walking trails through rainforest and open forest, and scenic views. Spicer's Gap with camping and picnic areas has historic interest. Access in dry weather only. Bushwalking along the range through rugged, undeveloped and diversely forested country. Booking centres: Main Range, Moggill.

16 Queen Mary Falls (333ha)

Features Spring Creek, a tributary of the Condamine, Queen Mary Falls, rainforest gorges, and tall eucalypt forest. One part east of Killarney is popular for day trippers. A second part to the north features Blackfellows Kob. Information: Warwick.

Granite Belt

17 Girraween (11 400ha)

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.

18 Sundown (11 200ha)

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 you can walk along creeks. Booking centres: Girraween, Warwick.

Parks near Toowoomba

19 Lake Broadwater (1220ha)

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.

20 Crows Nest Falls (962ha)

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.

21 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. Walking tracks and picnic areas are popular. Information: Toowoomba, Crows Nest.

22 Bunya Mountains (11 700ha)

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 and hinterland

23 Peregrine (93ha)

This small environmental park protects a low-lying wallum heath landscape. Short scenic walks across swampland and dunes to beach. Information: Gympie.

24 Kondalilla (128ha)

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

25 Mapleton Falls (26ha)

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

26 Noosa (432ha)

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 Coast parks

27 Cooloola (40 900ha)

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.

p 28 Great Sandy (Fraser Island) (52 400ha)

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. Vehicle access and special camping permits required. Booking centres: Rainbow Beach, Noosa, Gympie.

Parks near Bundaberg

29 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. Booking centres: Woodgate, Maryborough.

30 Mon Repos (24ha)

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, Maryborough.

Upper Burnett

31 Auburn River (389ha)

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

32 Canla Gorge (2000ha)

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.

33 Mt Walsh (2987ha)

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

34 Keppel Group (867ha)

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.

35 Heron Island (12ha)

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.

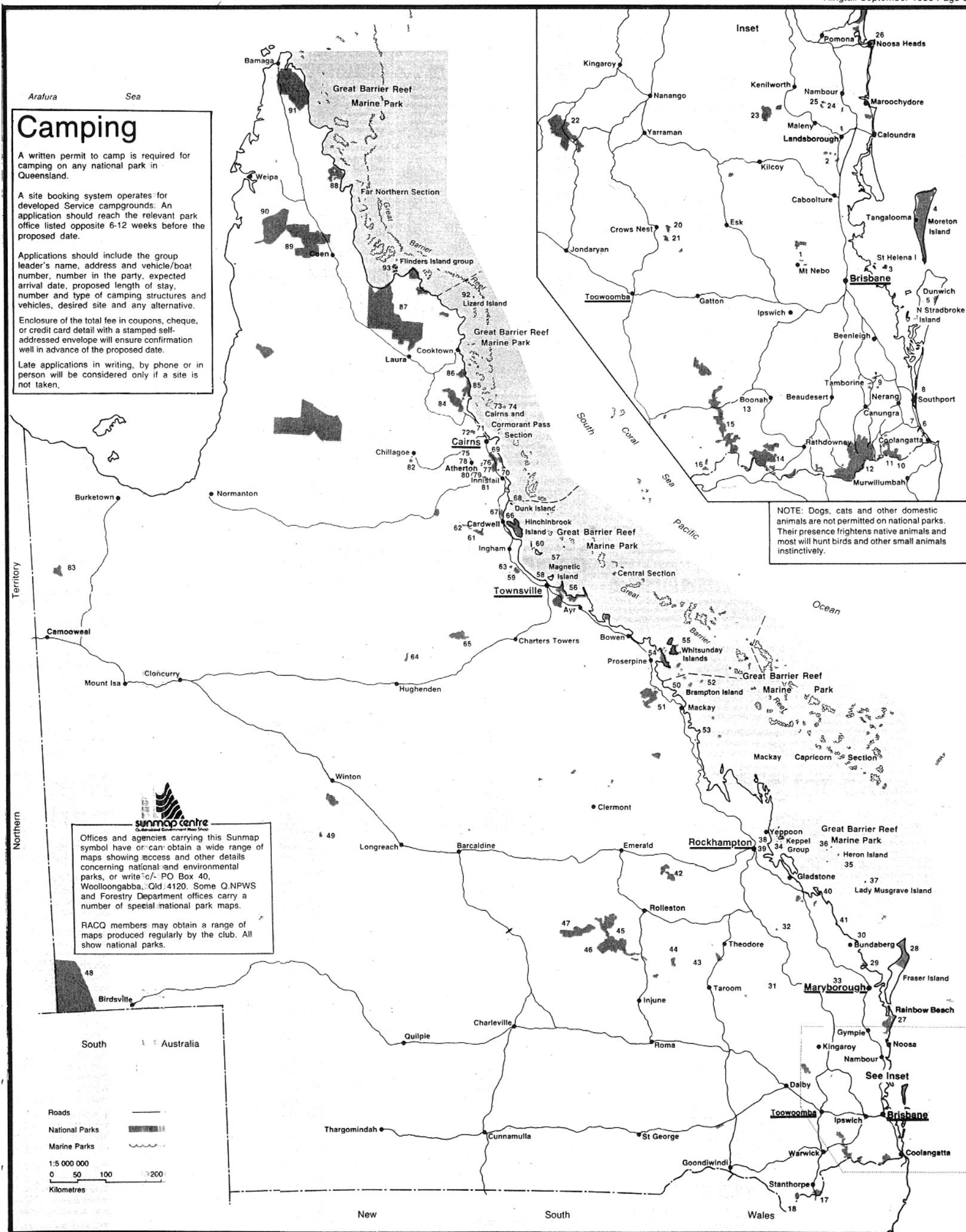
36 Masthead, Tryon Islands (total 46ha)

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.

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

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



Popular central, northern parks

38 Capricorn coast (107ha)



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

39 Mt Archer (1990ha)



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

40 Eurimbula (7830ha)



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.

41 Deepwater (4090ha)



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

42 Blackdown Tableland (23 800ha)



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 Tableland.

43 Isla Gorge (7800ha)



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.

44 Robinson Gorge (77 300ha)



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.

45 Carnarvon (223 000ha)



Carnarvon Gorge—

46 Mt Moffatt—



47 Salvator Rosa, Ka Ka Mundi—



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 Gorge, Mt Moffatt, Springsure.

Western Queensland

48 Simpson Desert (555 000ha)



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.

49 Lark Quarry (374ha)



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

Mackay district

50 Cape Hillsborough (816ha)



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.

51 Eungella (50 800ha)



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.

52 Brampton Island (464ha)



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.

53 Cape Palmerston (7160ha)



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

North Queensland

Whitsundays

54 Conway (23 800ha)



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

55 Whitsunday islands



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

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



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

57 Magnetic Island (2720ha)



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.

58 Townsville Town Common (3272ha)



This environmental park on Townsville's outskirts covers extensive coastal lands, wet in season. Popular waterbird viewing area. Cape Pallarenda section overlooking Cleveland Bay has been developed for day use. (Gate closed at night.) Information: GBR Wonderland.

59 Mt Spec (7224ha)



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

60 Orpheus Island (1300ha)



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.

61 Herbert River (32 100ha)



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.

62 Wallaman Falls (602ha)



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.

63 Jourama Falls (1070ha)



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

64 Porcupine Gorge (2938ha)



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: GBR Wonderland.

65 Great Basalt Wall (30 500ha)



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

66 Hinchinbrook Island (39 350ha)



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.

67 Edmund Kennedy (8200ha)



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.

68 Dunk Island (730ha)



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 south of Cairns

69 Bellenden Ker (31 000ha)



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.

70 Eubenangee Swamp (1520ha)



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.

71 Mt Whitfield (297ha)



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

72 Barron Gorge (2784ha)



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.

73 Michaelmas Cay (3ha)



Together with the nearby Upolu 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.

74 Green Island (7ha)



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.

75 Davies Creek (468ha)



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

76 Lake Eacham (489ha)



A crater lake surrounded by rainforest off the Gillies Highway. A 6km walking track circles the lake providing excellent opportunities for nature study. Information: Lake Eacham.

77 Lake Barrine (491ha)



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.

78 Mt Hypipamee (The Crater) (364ha)



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

79 Malanda Falls (18ha)



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

80 Millstream Falls (372ha)



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.

81 Palmerston (14 200ha)



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 Tchupalla Falls. Off the Palmerston Highway between Innisfail and Ravenshoe. Booking centre: Palmerston.

82 Chillagoe/Mungana Caves



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

Mt Isa district

83 Lawn Hill (12 200ha)



Remote oasis like area in the far north-west between Burketown and Cameroow. 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 parks

84 Daintree (56 450ha)



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.

85 Cape Tribulation (16 965ha)



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.

86 Cedar Bay (5650ha)



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

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

88 Iron Range (34 600ha)



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.

89 Rokeby (291 000ha)



This extensive park stretching from the McIlwraith 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.

90 Archer Bend (166 000ha)



This park on the western side of the Peninsula features the Archer River and its fringing tall vine forest. Swamps and lagoons are home to many waterbirds. Freshwater crocodiles are common in the river. Booking centre: Lakefield.

91 Jardine River/Heathlands



Jardine River National Park (235 000ha) is managed with the adjoining Heathlands reserve. A true wilderness area, this park contains most catchments of the largest perennial stream in Queensland. Its rainforest, open forest, heath and shrub land provide habitat for a variety of fauna yet to be fully recorded. For the adventurous in the dry. Booking centre: Heathlands.

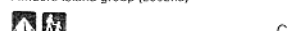
Offshore islands

92 Lizard Island (990ha)



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. Limited camping area. Booking centre: Cairns.

93 Flinders Island group (2952ha)



Several continental islands in Princess Charlotte Bay. Tracks lead to several outstanding Aboriginal art sites. Booking centre: Cairns.

Most parks listed are detailed in brochures available free at Q.NPWS offices.

One of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service's most significant publications is off the press and is available on request.

This is a double-sided A4 Living with wildlife information sheet which explains the Service's Rural Nature Conservation program.

Its aims are ambitious but the rewards for nature conservation which could come from informed rural landowners as a result are nothing short of immense.

Interested? Ask for a copy at any Q.NPWS district or regional office.

Also available are a reef walking brochure for when you visit Geoffrey Bay, Magnetic Island, a guide to the national and environmental parks of the Atherton Tableland, an

Read all about it!

extensive guide to the parks of central Queensland as well as several individual brochures, and a Jourama Falls, north Queensland, visitor information sheet.

A new brochure about one of our most popular national parks, Barron Gorge, near Cairns, will be completed with Queensland Electricity Commission help by the time the Barron Gorge Hydro-Electric Power Station turns 25 this month.

Revised publications about a number of parks and wildlife have been completed and distributed.

Example of history

Hello girls and boys, Do you know what is Queensland's only historic national park? It is a Moreton Bay island charted by Matthew Flinders in 1799.

Aboriginals used it seasonally as they moved about living with nature.

For some years it was used as a dugong fishery. (What's a dugong? It's not a fish.)

Then it became Brisbane's jail with maximum security because of the sharks in the island waters.

Prisoners cleared dry rainforest and built the jail buildings.

The prison was a farm where all food was grown with extra sent to the mainland.

Prisoners were kept busy making

leather, hemp rope, and other goods and running a dairy herd and a sugar refinery.

They made their own clothes, and cooking and eating utensils and baked their own bread.

After the jail was closed, the island was grazed and later became popular with tourists.

Since 1980, the Service has been responsible for maintaining the ruins. Some are being restored.

The island is St Helena, visited by many of you on school excursions.

Puzzle: Change the word JAIL to PARK in four steps by altering one letter at a time yet still making words. Answers next issue.

Ranger Frances



Salt-water couchgrass wetlands fringing a part of the new Pumicestone National Park on Bribie Island.

Gazetted of the 1930ha first stage of the Pumicestone National Park tops official nature reserve actions in the last three months.

The park includes Long Island and extensive wetlands and low-lying areas on the western and north-western side of Bribie Island, one of Moreton Bay's major islands.

The national park will protect lands for the long-term preservation of the adjacent estuarine system as well as bird feeding and nesting areas.

A 961ha addition was made recently to the popular sandstone national park of Cania Gorge, near Monto.

The addition about 3km north of the existing park features high sandstone cliffs, broken ridges and rugged spurs with sheltered gullies.

More park areas

Heading six new environmental parks declared is the 85ha donation of forested land at Tewantin, the generous donation of Mr and Mrs Harry Spring, of Noosaville.

The block's relatively undisturbed vegetation is representative of the diverse communities which grew in the area before settlement.

Species include hoop pine, bluegum, flooded gum, blackbutts to 40m, swamp mahogany, brush box, satinay, cabbage palms to 20m, banksia, callistemon, maiden hair and bracken fern.

Mr Harold Corbould kindly donated a 121ha block fronting the Beenleigh-Redland Bay Road at Carbrook.

The new environmental park consists of swampy flats of Serpentine Creek supporting tea-tree forest with eucalypt open forest on surrounding gently sloping ridges.

Mt Leura, 16km west of Rubysvale, central Queensland, is the basalt plug of an old volcano now environmental park.

Also given environmental protection are 4ha Baddow Island in the Mary River at Maryborough, an un-named 1.2ha island in Tallebudgera Creek at West Burleigh (part of the Greenspace nature conservation and recreation strategy), and a 118ha block of mangrove wetlands fronting Waverley Creek near St Lawrence.

Department of Environment Conservation and Tourism

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	Springbrook via Mudgeeraba, Qld 4215 (075) 33 5147	Moreton Island via Tangalooma Moreton Island, Qld 4025 (075) 48 2710
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	Natural Arch via Nerang, Qld 4211 (075) 33 6156	St Helena Base PO Box 66 Manly, Qld 4179 (07) 396 5113
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Burleigh Head Gold Coast Highway Burleigh Heads, Qld 4220 (075) 35 3032	Tamborine Mountain Knoll Road North Tamborine, Qld 4272 (075) 45 1171	Southern Downs District Office Hermitage Research Station via Warwick, Qld 4370 (076) 61 3710
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	Glass House Mountains Office Flays Road Beerwah, Qld 4519 (071) 94 6530	Bunya Mountains MS301 via Dalby, Qld 4405 (074) 68 3127
	Mt Glorious c/ Post Office Mt Nebo, Qld 4520 (07) 289 0200 (3.30-4pm)	



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Kondalilla/Mapleton Falls 3 Kondalilla Falls Road via Nambour, Qld 4560 (071) 45 7301 (noon and 4pm)	Eungella c/ Post Office Dairyville Heights, Qld 4740 (079) 58 4552	Norfolk District Office 2nd floor Mt Isa House cnr Camooweal and Mary Streets PO Box 2316 Mt Isa, Qld 4825 (077) 43 2055	Josephine Falls PO Box 93 Mirivini, Qld 4871 (070) 67 6304
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Gladstone District Office Roseberry Street PO Box 315 Gladstone, Qld 4680 (079) 76 1821	Burdekin District Office see Regional Centre	New Laura PMB 79 Cairns Mail Centre, Qld 4871 (079) 60 3260	Air, noise, water 2 Barlow Street South Townsville, Qld 4810 (077) 72 1468
Taroom PO Box 175 Taroom, Qld 4420	Magnetic Island c/ Post Office Picnic Bay, Qld 4816 (077) 78 5378	Brisbane Forest Park 60 Mt Nebo Road The Gap Brisbane PO Box 155 North Quay, Qld 4002 (07) 300 4855	

Division monitors environment

Checks on water, air and noise



Department officers using sensitive recording equipment near a building site to obtain tapes to be used for laboratory analysis of the area's noise levels.

Water quality, levels of noise in commercial and industrial areas, and minimising of air pollution throughout the state are some functions covered by the department's Division of Environment.

The quality of waters of the state are preserved, restored, and enhanced through surveys, investigations, and research into water pollution. Watch is maintained over wastes discharges, industrial and domestic, and organizations and people are advised on the need to prevent water pollution, and how to reduce existing pollution.

Information on this important aspect of the environment reaches the community via the media and other forms such as publications suitable for school projects.

Functions covered by water quality officers include water pollution control and management, investigation of water quality complaints, incidence of fish and other wildlife mortality, dissemination of information about water quality, and licensing of waste discharges.

A major activity in seeking to improve water quality is the monitoring of all known sources discharging waste into water. Licensed and other waste generating premises are inspected regularly.

The department is responsible for monitoring levels of noise emanating from business, commercial and industrial activities.

(Levels of domestic noise — from homes, recreation areas and other public places such as halls and clubs — are the responsibility of the police and local government.)

Management of commercial and industrial noise is undertaken at three levels — complaint investigation, development advice, and legislation and liaison.

Noise surveys are undertaken before industrial facilities are built, and then in the vicinity of industrial estates. Recordings are made of the noise present. These tapes are subject to extensive analysis in a laboratory.

Laboratory analysis is also obviously the basis for identifying the pollutants and their extent in our air. Monitoring stations throughout the state are used to take air samples regularly.

The kinds of things which pollute the air commonly measured include sulphur dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, total suspended particles, fluoride, insoluble dust, and tiny suspended particles.

Weather variables are also measured for these will affect types and levels of pollution. Monitoring extends to urban areas surrounding industrial areas and 24-hour averages obtained.

For places like Brisbane, mathematical models have been developed to identify areas where increased emissions of pollutants can be expected to result in undesirable concentrations likely to affect community, health, property, and surrounds.

By monitoring levels of substances released into our environment, department officers can take action before problems occur.



Ringtail

While wildflowers bloom for most months across Queensland, spring in southern Queensland sees the most spectacular displays like this on the Noosa plain in Coolool National Park. The on/off winter/spring weather this year seems likely to advance blooming time in favoured places such as Girraween National Park.