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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

CN

NATIONAL PARKS

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REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE
OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ON
NATIONAL PARKS

On 30th September, 1980, the Legislative Council appointed a Select Committee to consider the management, finance, allocation of lands, intergovernmental and interdepartmental liaison, image of the service of, and, if necessary, recommend amending legislation for, National Parks, and to make such other recommendations as are considered desirable.

Your Committee has the honour to report:

INTRODUCTION

1. Following its appointment, the Committee inserted advertisements in The West Australian and Western Farmer and Grazier newspapers, wrote to 114 Shire Councils, 12 City Councils and 12 Town Councils to advise interested persons of the Committee's appointment. During the course of the inquiry the Chairman released several press statements advising interested persons of the progress of the inquiry.
2. Your Committee met on thirty-seven occasions and received evidence from a wide cross-section of the community. The submissions were of immense value to the Committee in its deliberations.

3. Tours of inspection were undertaken both intrastate and interstate, three in Western Australia and one trip to the Eastern States.

The first tour of inspection undertaken commenced in February, 1981, when the Committee visited the then proposed South-Coast National Park and the Walpole-Nornalup National Park, spoke with representatives of the Busselton, August-Margaret River, Nannup and Manjimup Shire Councils, as well as speaking to numerous groups and individuals.

The second trip was again to the South of the State and was undertaken in March, 1981, when the Committee visited Cape Arid, Cape Le Grande, Fitzgerald River and Stirling Range National Parks, spoke with representatives from the Esperance, Ravensthorpe, Denmark, Cranbrook, and Gnowangerup Shire Councils, plus a number of interested groups and individuals.

The Committee's third tour of inspection was to the North of the State in April, 1981, and the Committee visited Kalbarri, Cape Range, Hamersley, Millstream and Rudall River National Parks, spoke with representatives of the Northampton, Exmouth, Carnarvon and Denham Shire Councils, as well as representatives of the Jigalong Community, plus a number of interested groups and individuals.

During May and June, 1981, the Select Committee undertook an extensive three week tour of inspection of selected National Parks in South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, and spoke with senior officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Services

in all the States mentioned above as well as Victoria.

4. The names of persons who appeared before the Committee are listed in Appendix A. The names of persons who tendered evidence to a previous Committee and who indicated they wanted that evidence to be included in this Committee's deliberations are listed in Appendix B. Appendix C contains names of persons and organisations making written submissions, and Appendix D lists the exhibits presented to the Committee during the course of the inquiry, Appendix E is the SYNOPSIS of Training and Staff Development for the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service and Appendix F is the Land Conservation Act, 1970, of Victoria.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommend -

2. MANAGEMENTCOMMUNICATION -

That all Rangers employed by the Service be equipped with some form of communication, either by a telephone in the house, two-way radio in their vehicles, or by a radio within the Service network.

EQUIPMENT -

1. That the immediate updating of equipment to save valuable man hours be implemented.
2. That the Service vehicles be painted white, for safety and for added resale value.

FENCING -

That a flexible attitude be adopted with regard to fencing and the repair of fencing around National Parks. This recommendation is to apply only to the provision of a percentage (up to 100 percent) of the materials used, and not to labour or labour cost.

FIRE MANAGEMENT -

That as many Officers as possible from the Forests Department experienced in fire prevention and controlled burning be seconded to the National Parks and Wildlife Service to assist the Fire Officer complete Fire Management plans for each Park.

MINING -

That no exploration or mining be carried out in wilderness or scientifically reserved areas.

PETS -

1. That the National Parks and Wildlife Service allow dogs to enter certain Parks on leads, and that these Parks should be advertised as part of a Public Relations exercise.
2. That horse riding should be allowed in certain areas of National Parks.

RANGERS -

1. That Honorary Rangers be appointed and that any such appointment be closely scrutinised.
2. That there be flexibility in appointing Rangers and that the requirement for Rangers to be married may be outdated if Trainee Rangers were to be appointed.
3. That part-time staff be employed during peak usage periods. Some part-time staff would do the cleaning jobs while others, especially tertiary students, whose disciplines cover some of the Park features, would conduct guided walks, list flora and fauna, man interpretative centres and handle the sale of entry tickets, literature and posters.
4. That the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Local Authority use the services of a Ranger jointly with the National Parks and Wildlife Service being the employer.
5. That the National Parks and Wildlife Service institute a system of appointing Trainee Rangers and that the system used in Tasmania be the one adopted by Western Australia.

6. That wages staff be appointed so as to allow Rangers to carry out management functions.
7. That in the more isolated areas a salary should be paid to the wives of the Ranger, as they undertake most of the duties performed by their husbands, and this salary would allow them to be covered by compensation if hurt.

ROADS AND ACCESS TO PARKS -

1. That long term planning be undertaken for the creation and upkeep of access roads and that the public be fully informed.
2. That the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Local Authorities liaise with each other on the siting and construction of roads as well as the supply of the road building material.

STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT -

1. That the amalgamation of the -
 - (a) National Parks Authority;
 - (b) Wildlife Authority;
 - (c) Kings Park Board;
 - (d) Rottnest Island Board;
 - (e) Western Australian Herbarium; and
 - (f) Zoological Gardens Board
 would be in the best interests of the State and the future of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
2. That Authorities and Boards be disbanded and that Advisory Committees to section heads be appointed in their place.

3. That a Director be appointed to control the amalgamated department and that he would have direct access to the Minister.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE -

That a two-tiered system of Advisory Committees be set up.

The main Advisory Committee would have representatives from the areas the present Authority ~~is~~ ^{is} representatives from, not necessarily Departmental Heads, but from the industries or disciplines represented therein, as well as representatives from Local Government.

The second Advisory Committee to be set up would advise the Director on both Aboriginal and Historical sites.

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES -

That the National Parks and Wildlife Service need to create Local Advisory Committees and consult with the local people on such subjects as fire control, access roads and future guidelines for the Park.

VERMIN -

1. That harvesting of kangaroos and emus should commence.
2. That the various State administrations suggest to a future CONCOM meeting that the Federal National Parks and Wildlife Service be given the task of eradicating feral cats and dingoes as a national project.

MANAGEMENT PLANS

That an Architect and Landscape Architect be employed in the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

TRAINING OFFICER

That with the amalgamation of the various authorities a Training Officer should be appointed not only for the Trainee Ranger staff, but also to co-ordinate and run in-service courses.

3. FINANCEINTERPRETATION OR VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES

1. That these facilities have priority in future budgets for Yanchep, John Forrest and Stirling Range National Parks.
2. That the Government institute a roll-over fund similar to the one operating in New South Wales for the financing of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
3. That an annual fee for entry into National Parks be included with the motor vehicle licenses, on an optional basis. The Committee envisages that the amount would be included in the payment of the license.
4. That all the rentals administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service be thoroughly investigated annually.

4. ALLOCATION OF LANDLAND ALREADY COMMITTED TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

1. That the exchange of land and straightening of boundaries should be flexible between adjoining land owners and the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
2. That abandoned leases and land no-one else wants which is currently committed to the National Parks and Wildlife Service should cease.

LAND PURCHASES

1. That where freehold land is encompassed by a National Park this land should be a priority purchase situation.
2. That land control should be by a covenant over the land.
3. That an extension to the Millstream National Park be adopted.
4. That land to be acquired or disposed of should have a period of public scrutiny and that such proposal should be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for 12 sitting days.

LAND NOT REQUIRED FOR A PARKS SYSTEM

That the Chudalup and Pingerup Plains area be reserved under IUCN category 8.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARKS

That the IUCN categories be implemented to classify the Parks system in Western Australia.

LAND USE PLANNING

That a complete land use plan utilizing the IUCN categories be instigated immediately.

5. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL LIAISON

That the State Government negotiate with the Commonwealth Government for the release of the Army land currently situated on Rottnest Island.

6. IMAGE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICEEDUCATION

1. That the cost of production at least and possibly more should be charged to the public for educational literature and brochures.
2. That high quality loose-leaf productions of flora and fauna be produced.
3. That educational literature be sold in retail outlets.
4. That audio visual tapes and films, which have been produced in other States, be obtained by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
5. That the Education Department provide some of the resource material and help defray the cost of building lecture centres in the National Parks.

TRAINING OF RANGERS

1. That a Ranger Park Management course be set up within the CAE in Western Australia.
2. That the Trainee Ranger scheme used in Tasmania be implemented in Western Australia.

VISITOR OR INTERPRETATION CENTRES

1. That interpretation centres be constructed in Parks under constant visitor pressure every two years until all Parks are provided for.
2. That the Administration Centre at Kings Park, be turned into a central information centre for the use of the whole Service.

7. LEGISLATION

1. That the National Parks Authority, Parks and Reserves and the Wildlife Conservation Acts be repealed and replaced by an Act which could be known as the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act.
2. That Section 30 of the Fisheries Act, Sections 31 and 32 of the Land Act and so much of the Mining Act be altered so that the IUCN categories can be implemented.

8. OTHER MATTERSCATTLE GRAZING IN NATIONAL PARKS

That the National Parks and Wildlife Service negotiate the termination of the cattle leases as soon as possible and that the lease holders be compensated for relinquishing their leases.

HANG GLIDING

That hang gliding be allowed on Lake Jasper.

MARINE NATIONAL PARK

That an immediate discussion takes place between the Government departments' involved and the users of the area, both professional and amateur, in the formation of a Marine National Park on the Ningaloo Reef.

RIVERS AND ESTUARIES IN NATIONAL PARKS

That all Rivers that run through National Parks and all estuaries that cut into National Parks should be classed as part of that National Park and be managed accordingly.

TOWNSITES WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS

That the need or acceptability of a townsite within a National Park should be determined by the character and specific purposes intended for that Park.

2. MANAGEMENT2.1 COMMUNICATIONS

Communications are vital to the Service and these are not only the communication between headquarters and the Ranger, but also those in remote parks between the Ranger and his home. Dealing with the latter point, the welfare and the peace of mind of both the Ranger and his wife and/or family, as well as the speed in which help or directions can be given, led the Committee to believe that there should be a concerted effort to equip these areas. The type of radio, whether C.B. or within the Service network, is a matter which should be considered by appropriate wireless officers.

The following letter from the Mobile Ranger at Cape Arid National Park emphasizes the Committee's views on the desirability of all Rangers being equipped with some form of communication with his home or National Parks base.

J. Savory,
"Mobile Ranger"
Cape Arid National Park,
via Esperance. 6450
September 5th, 1981.

Dear Sandy,

No doubt it will be a shock to be getting a note from me after all these years. I have a feeling however, that you will do your utmost for the cause.

You will see by my address that I am at present stationed at Cape Arid, while the Authority are finding a replacement for my ex workmate Len Otte, who you are probably aware, was lost in the sea on Yokinup Bay.

On going through his file, I found a note from you dated 24th March, 1981, re communication problems at Cape Arid.

Len went missing at around 1600 hours on the 20th of July, and I recovered his body from the Beach 16 days later. However, Mrs. Otte, not being a driver, had to endure a night of Hell, until she could get another Ranger on the radio next morning. As high tide was 'nt till after midnight, there is a fair chance that at least, if not still alive, his body would have been found sooner.

I don't know if Len discussed the business very fully with you, but to my knowledge, there were 3 other occasions when a Phone could have saved a lot of trouble, as this is without a doubt our most isolated Park - manned.

Hoping you may be able to get things going. Kath and I wish you and Pat all the best.

Yours faithfully,

John Savory

2.1.1 Therefore, the Committee recommend that all Rangers employed by the Service be equipped with some form of communication, either a telephone in the house, two-way radio in their vehicles or radio within the Service network.

2.2. EQUIPMENT. It appears to the Committee that in certain areas there is a need for extra equipment that would save both manpower and limited finances, presently available to the National Parks Authority. These are:

2.2.1 The use of irrigation type sprinklers in lieu of hand held hoses and power tools instead of hand tools. Examples of this can be seen at Yanchep National Park where many man hours are wasted in shifting hoses and using hand tools, when better alternatives exist.

2.2.2 On advice the Committee has received, it would appear that all vehicles used by the Service should be white. This not only gives them a better resale value, but is acknowledged as the safest colour for the type of work engaged in by the Ranger in the field.

2.3. FENCING

Several Shires and other witnesses believed that National Parks should be fenced.

In view of the immense capital cost and high recurring expenditure it would involve plus the numerous other needs of the Service requiring finance, the Committee believe this is not practical. The Committee does believe, however, that the National Park Service has a responsibility to its neighbours if fire or vermin from a Park damage

that neighbour's fencing. Also it is a responsibility of the Service to do all it can to prevent this damage by the best possible management, for example, fire breaks and animal culling within the Parks.

A quote from the N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife booklet "Rural Issues and The National Parks and Wildlife Service" sum up the Committee's feeling:

"Boundary Fencing Assistance"

"Although the National Parks and Wildlife Service is not required to contribute to its neighbours boundary fencing costs, it does recognise that sometimes there are management and moral reasons why it should do so. Examples are where protected wildlife moves onto adjoining properties from a National Park or nature reserve and damages crops, or where fences are damaged by fire escaping from a park nature reserve.

In some circumstances such damage may be compensated for through the Service's public risk insurance policy rather than by direct assistance in boundary fencing costs."

"Where financial assistance is given for boundary fencing, it is limited to a percentage (up to 100 per cent) of the cost of materials. The Service does not generally pay any part

of labour costs.

The Service considers each application for financial assistance on its merits.

Landowners wishing to claim assistance should contact their local Service district office."

- 2.3.1 Therefore the Committee recommend that with regard to fencing and the repair of fencing around National Parks, a flexible attitude be adopted and every case be decided on its merits. This recommendation to apply only to the provision of a percentage (up to 100 percent) of the materials, but not to labour or labour cost.

2.4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

This subject was one on which witnesses from all parts of the State and interstate had a diversity of views. From evidence presented to the Committee there seemed no doubt that the majority believed there had to be a fire regime and that it be varied, depending on where the piece of land or area was located in the State. On evidence presented to the Committee, it would seem that burning regime existed long before the white man came to our shores and that to keep the National Parks in the condition required, this should continue. It would appear that through lack of staff both for fire management plans and for the actual preventative burning, there are Parks where high fire hazards are located. One such example is Stirling Range National Park. The Committee believe that an urgent effort has to be made to

render these areas safe, ensuring the scenic areas of the Park are protected.

The Committee believe that the Forest Department is the most experienced group available in the fire prevention and controlled burning field, and that as many officers as possible experienced in this field should be seconded to the National Parks Authority to help the National Parks fire officer complete fire management plans for each Park. It is also the Committee's belief that the grid system now used in National Parks, and which has drawn many unfavourable comments, should also be studied by competent National Parks and Forestry Officers to ensure it is in the best interest for the future of the Parks involved. Criticisms ranged from 'they are running the wrong way (Stirling Range National Park)' to 'they are used for fishermen to get their bearings (Cape Arid and Cape Le Grand National Parks)'. Finally, the Committee believe that the Park's neighbours, if consulted, would be only too pleased to help with control burning and these neighbours are a source of experienced and practical bushfire manpower.

2.5. MINING

It is the Committee's view that no exploration or mining should be carried out in wilderness or scientifically reserved areas (See IUCN category 1). If this is the case, then the Committee can see no reason why exploration cannot be carried out in the areas under direct supervision by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The Committee found that a lot of emotive evidence was presented in connection with Mining, but the professional officers of the Authority and of other Departments and Authorities, believe that the damage being caused was not by representatives of the major companies, but by the amateur prospector. If the National Parks and Wildlife Service supervises the exploration activities, the Committee feels that if a find of national importance is located then the conditions of mining should also be laid down and administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, after any ERMP has been carried out. By national importance, the Committee means some mineral, such as one that is vital for the advancement of the nation, and that cannot be found elsewhere in suitable conditions or quantity.

These recommendations would of course mean a change in the Mining Act.

The Committee has found that despite some protestation, the liaison between the Mines Department, the Environmental Protection Authority and the National

Parks Authority, has been very good, and that both the Mines Department and the major companies most co-operative. It is interesting to note that the mining companies themselves would prefer an agreement with the Government after an ERMP has been completed because this clearly states their liabilities, and also they know what performance is expected.

The Committee believe that the case of Useless Loop should be highlighted and that if the Committee's recommendations are accepted, that the area presently used for salt harvesting would come under the provisions of the IUCN Category 9.

2.6. PETS

Although most of the evidence has concentrated on dogs, the Committee feel that the heading "Pets" more preferable, especially considering the problems of horse riding and feral cats in Parks. The latter is discussed under "Vermin" (See 2.10).

Many approaches have been made to the Committee on allowing dogs to enter the Parks, but the unanimous decision of the Committee was that as elsewhere in Australia, dogs in the main, should not be allowed into Parks. There is, in the Committee's opinion, an opportunity for the National Parks and Wildlife Service to allow dogs in certain Parks on leads, and these Parks should be advertised as part of a Public Relations exercise.

The problem of pets travelling through Parks in a vehicle, which stays on the road, is mentioned often. In most cases these roads are in road reserves, and are officially not part of the Park reserve, thus

pets can be carried through.

We believe that the situation arising with pets in caravan parks should be handled by the operator of the particular caravan park. In these cases, where the caravan park adjoins the National Park, we believe dogs should be kept on a lead and that probably a bond should be paid to the caravan park owner to assure the good behaviour of both pet and owner.

Evidence overwhelmingly shows the damage pets can do in Parks, and it has been conclusively shown that some fauna will leave an area for three weeks or more as a result of the scent left by a dog. It is the Committee's view that with regard to this and other matters in the report, penalties should be increased and enforced. Evidence was given to the Committee concerning horses within National Parks, and the Committee believe that in certain areas of National Parks, horse-riding should be allowed.

The suggestion made to the Committee that horse riding in John Forrest National Park was causing erosion problems was investigated and confirmed by inspection. However, if the National Parks and Wildlife Service is allowed an unfettered approach in laying out specific tracks and the riders keep to them, the Committee is convinced erosion can be eradicated or controlled.

In the past unfair pressures have been put on the Park managers by individual horsemen and horse riding clubs,

backed at times by political interference.

Nowhere is this more evident than at John Forrest National Park, and the Committee believe that in this and similar instances a severe curtailing of the horsemen's privileges should ensue.

In evidence given to us, tracks were laid out by National Parks to accommodate 92 per cent of the wishes of the hosemen, and even that was not satisfactory to them and they wanted more. The Committee points out that Parks are for all people and not just for the selfish users or non users as the case may be.

2.7 RANGERS

It is the Committee's wish that the first comment on this subject should be that in all evidence and from visits to various National Parks, the Western Australian Ranger sets a high standard, and is a dedicated, hard working servant of the Service and the State. The Committee also wish to thank those many Rangers for their help and kindness during the visits to the various National Parks.

2.7.1 COMMUNICATION

The Committee's comments on this matter are outlined under Section 2.1.

2.7.2 EDUCATION OF RANGERS

From the evidence received, the Committee believe that there is no basic need for tertiary education of Rangers. This does not mean that

training should not be available in both the areas of CAE courses, or in-service training; infact, it is the Committee's opinion both of these should be made available and time given for Rangers to take part in such courses. A copy of the syllabus of the Tasmanian course is included in Appendix E. In general, the Committee feel that the present recruitment of Rangers from the areas they are now being recruited from, that is, various trades, the Army, Police, etc., are the most appropriate for the Service at this stage.

In general, the Committee believe that at this stage, and for many years in the future, our Rangers should be able to handle "an orchid in one hand, and a lavatory brush in the other".

2.7.3 HONORARY RANGERS

It is the Committee's view that Honorary Rangers should be appointed for the benefit of the total National Parks and Wildlife Service. However, it is important that such appointments be closely scrutinised because it was apparent to the Committee from evidence received that some persons had been appointed to protect areas that were only in the interests of that appointee.

2.7.4 MARRIED RANGERS

The requirement for Rangers to be married is one the Committee can understand, but feels that if its recommendations under 2.7.8 with regard to trainees, is adopted, then there would have to be flexibility in the approach of the Service to appointing Rangers.

Rangers' wives, who, in themselves, make a dedicated and hardworking contribution, are dealt with under 2.7.10.

2.7.5 PART-TIME STAFF

It is the Committee's feeling that finance should be set aside for employing part-time staff in various areas at peak usage periods. The types of staff to be employed vary from cleaners to clean toilets and empty rubbish bins, to tertiary students whose disciplines cover some of the Parks features, and who could conduct guided walks, list flora or fauna, man interpretative centres, or handle the sale of entry tickets, literature, posters, etc.

2.7.6 PUBLIC RELATIONS

Despite some incidents when the Service first started, and a feeling amongst the Parks' neighbours that the Authority is against them, universally the Ranger is seen as being an important and contributing member of the community.

2.7.7 SHIRE AND NATIONAL PARK AND WILDLIFE CO-OPERATION

It has been suggested by some Shires that a co-operative scheme between the Parks Service and the Shires, somewhat similar to that which operates with the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, be instituted.

The Committee feels that this could be extremely valuable in many areas and cut the costs to both Local Authorities and the Service, as well as avoiding duplication. In saying this, the Committee stresses

the point that whilst a lot of flexibility should be allowed, there would be only one employer, and that would be the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

2.7.8 TRAINEE RANGERS

The Committee has studied all types of recruiting and in-service training for Rangers, and believe that the system used in Tasmania is the one which should be adopted for use in Western Australia. The details of this scheme are laid out in Appendix E.

2.7.9 WAGES STAFF

This subject has been touched on in 2.7.5, and the Committee believe that a thorough investigation should be made into employing people in high usage areas for general cleaning duties and garbage disposal, in order to relieve Rangers so they can carry out management functions.

2.7.10 WIVES OF RANGERS

It is the Committee's belief that in many isolated locations, the Ranger cannot function efficiently without the help of his wife. This help varies from running a communications base, driving a truck while her husband loads rubbish, or just holding rails in position while they are nailed or wired.

The Committee believe that in these locations a salary should be paid to the wives, and this salary would not only give them an added income, but allow them to be covered by compensation if hurt.

There is, of course, no reason why the wives could not

apply and be appointed to any of the positions mentioned under 2.7.5 and 2.7.9.

2.8 ROADS AND ACCESS TO PARKS.

This comprises an area which the Committee feel is vital to the management of all Parks. With the advent of four wheel drive vehicles, access has been made easier and the control of fragile areas more difficult.

The Committee feel that money should be made available, so that access roads of a reasonable standard, not necessarily bitumenised, but a reasonable gravelled standard, be constructed. Realizing that in certain places, access roads would create a need for more staff to control the areas made available, long term planning should be undertaken, and then communicated to the public.

There will still be (IUCN category 1) areas where the only entry should be on foot. It is also a recommendation of the Committee that all persons wishing to go into Parks without access roads, consult with the Ranger, and this should be made a prime public relations exercise. The reason for this recommendation is obvious to many, because the damage to the environment is, in a majority of cases, far greater than at first thought.

It has been brought home very forcibly to the Committee that some people, not only aged or infirm, do not wish to get out of their cars, but should have the benefit of seeing at least some of our magnificent Parks.

There is already an urgent need in places such as the

Pinnacles, situated in the Nambung National Park, for good access roads, and we believe the Service and State have a responsibility to liaise with the Local Authorities in providing these roads.

This liaison should cover not only the siting and the construction of the roads, but also where the building materials could be obtained from.

Other areas in which access provides a problem are narrow strips joining Parks, which are also designated as Parks. By using the IUCN categories, the Committee feel this problem could be overcome. It also appears to the Committee that there are many areas alongside the main roads which could be utilized as recreation parks, remembering always the fire hazard, and the effect on the Parks' neighbours caused by vandalism, rubbish, etc. Consultation with Shires and nomenclature committee's should also be held to discuss the naming of roads, and although this may appear a minor point, it has affected public relations in the past.

2.9. STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT

With all the evidence presented to the Committee, both for and against the amalgamation of National Parks with other authorities, the most prevalent feeling of those against, was the fear that in some way, present and future positions of individual and/or Department would be altered.

The Committee has taken this into consideration, but believes that an amalgamation of the following

authorities would be in the best interests of the State and the future of the Service:-

- (a) National Parks Authority;
- (b) Wildlife Authority;
- (c) Kings Park Board;
- (d) Rottnest Island Board;
- (e) West Australian Herbarium; and
- (f) The Zoological Gardens Board.

In its discussion the Committee considered how the amalgamated department would work, and decided that the Authorities and Boards as such, should be disbanded. They could be kept as advisory committees to section heads, but this should be left to the discretion of the Director, who would be appointed under the Special Acts provision of Parliament to control the amalgamated department. The Director would have direct access to the Minister.

2.9.1 AMALGAMATION

The Committee discussed at length, and questioned most witnesses, about the possibility of an amalgamation of National Parks with the Department of Wildlife. Overwhelmingly, the evidence was that they should be amalgamated for many reasons.

Some of these are;

- (a) Saving in administration costs,
- (b) promotion opportunities,
- (c) sharing of scientific staff, and
- (d) better land management.

Most of the evidence against amalgamation was based on either finance or lack of manpower available to National Parks and the fear that Wildlife would take over the amalgamated department.

It is the Committee's recommendation that there be an amalgamation. With the exception of Victoria, this would bring Western Australia into line with the Commonwealth and all other States in Australia.

The Committee further recommends that the amalgamation include Rottnest Island, King's Park, the Zoological Gardens and the Herbariums, i.e., the State Herbarium and the Herbarium at King's Park.

It appears to the Committee that this would then give a complete overview of the National Parks, Regional Parks, Botanic Parks, the flora, fauna, botany etc, to the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Herbarium should be included in the amalgamation because we believe it's principal interest is in the field of National Parks rather than in Agriculture.

In the case of the Boards of Rottnest Island, King's Park and the Zoological Gardens, it is suggested these become advisory committees to the Director National Parks and Wildlife in their respective areas.

Whilst the decision was unanimous, the possibilities of the future of each of the entities was examined and points discussed included ;

- (a) how would Fisheries operate if Wildlife was removed;
- (b) the association of Botanic Gardens and Herbariums in other States; and
- (c) the advantages and disadvantages to each entity.

The Committee believe they should make it known that the final decision to amalgamate was not made because of poor performance in any section but the knowledge that the joining together would strengthen all sections.

2.9.2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In recommending the disbandment of the National Parks Authority in favour of a Director with advisory committees, the Select Committee envisage a two-tiered system of advisory committees -

The main advisory committee would be one with representatives from basically the areas that the present Authority draws its representatives from, not necessarily Department Heads, but from the industries or disciplines represented therein, as well as representatives from Local Government.

This would give a broader based committee and would prevent the problem of department being set against department within the governing body.

There would also be advisory committees set up to advise the Director on both Aboriginal and Historical sites, and the handling of same.

Both these and the local advisory committees would have direct access to the Director.

2.9.3. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The lack of liaison with people who live in the locality of Parks has been shown to be a problem. The committees already set up only appear to be scratching the surface, and the need for full consultation with local people on subjects such as fire, access and guidelines for the parks, is essential, if the communities around Parks are to understand what the National Park system is all about.

These Committees should not only be comprised of local people with the Ranger or Superintendent - there has to be someone involved in making the final decisions attending the meetings. There would appear, at the start, a need for quarterly meetings, but this could taper off as better communication with those living near the Parks is established.

Co-options to the advisory committee can be flexible and people with particular knowledge of any area could be co-opted for discussions on that subject.

The size of committees needs to be large enough to be representative, but not so large that they will not function - probably somewhere between 7 and 11.

The Committee wishes to stress that they will be advisory only, and that the final decisions will be in the hands of the land managers, the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Not every Park would need a committee , but those that are of a size, or previously have had a committee or board, should be encouraged to have one.

The composition would vary, but one would expect in the South of the State, Forestry, Lands, Public Works, Local Authorities, or their nominees, and other interested groups, to be on the committee.

There should not be as many as there are in New South Wales, where there are 40, or that the

appointments become political or informal -

the need is for persons with an interest in Parks and their future. It is an interesting factor that in

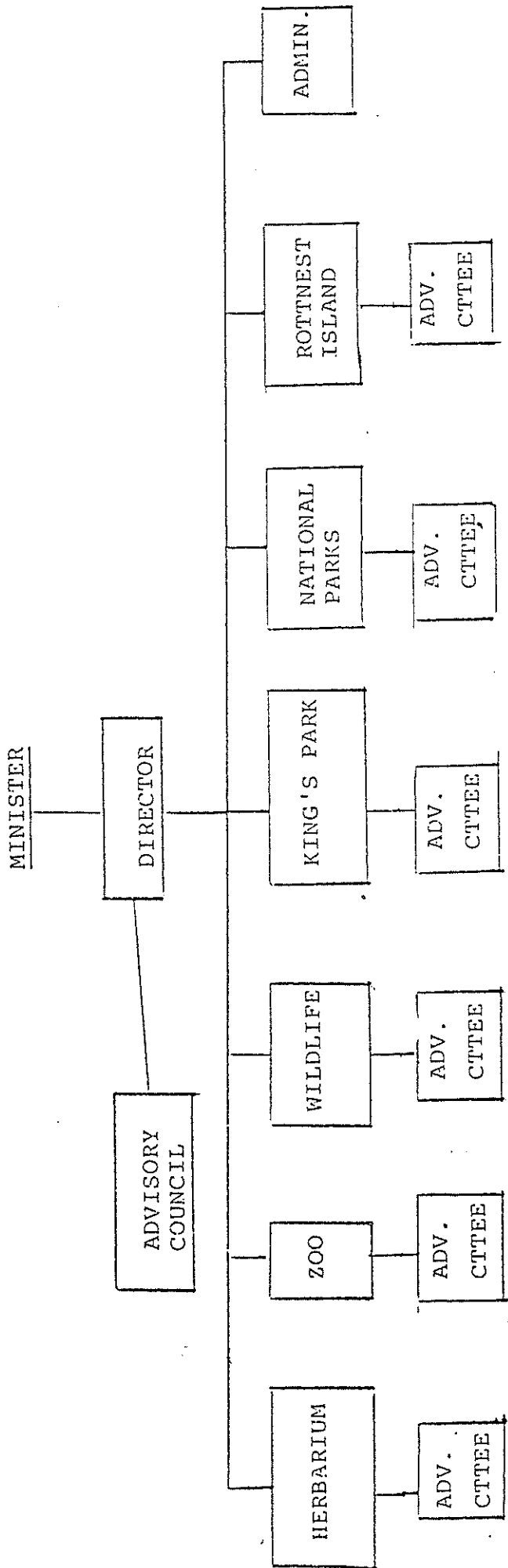
most of the other States, the Administration was

scared of this type of committee, but once appointed, have found them of great value in many ways,

especially with communications.

The following diagram sets out the Committees idea as to how the amalgamation of the various bodies and the advisory Committee would operate through the Director to the Minister.

A similar situation exists in Tasmania and appears to the Committee to be working very well.



2.10 VERMIN

The prevalence of vermin and the numbers of wildlife species in National Parks requires examination. The Committee believe that harvesting of emus and kangaroos should occur and that these programmes should be decided between adjoining landholders and the National Parks Authority and that the destruction of kangaroos, rabbits, and emus, should be done carefully.

The Committee felt that the general public should take note of the comment that kangaroos, emus, etc, coming out of the Parks on to farmers' properties could be considered vermin. But the reverse applies when farmers' stock strays into National Parks. It has been suggested by some Shires that the whole of the National Parks areas be fenced. This the Committee has rejected because of the costs involved. Farmers have to live with National Parks and the Committee considers that if we are careful as a community, the National Park and the farmer can live side by side.

The problems of control of feral cats and dingoes have been constantly brought to the Committee's notice. The former constitutes one of the greatest, if not the worst possible threat, to Parks and to Wildlife, not only in Western Australia, but throughout Australia. It may be that the various State Administrations would consider it a big enough problem to suggest to a CONCOM meeting that the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service be given the task of eradicating this vermin as

a nation-wide project.

Certainly as the situation now stands, Rangers who are attempting to eradicate these animals should be given the utmost official and public backing.

2.11 MANAGEMENT PLANS

The job done by the former Director, Dr. Smith, in drawing up management plans for most parks was immense, but the Committee feel that in the future, a team consisting of many disciplines will be needed, and thus recommend that as finance becomes available, the following be employed;

Architect

Landscape Architect

2.12 PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.

It appears that if the IUCN categories are accepted by the Government, the following personnel will have to be employed or retained on contract;

- (a) Landscape architects to advise on what country needs to be placed under caveat because of its beauty. (Category V).
- (b) Architects to blend buildings into Parks or any land reserved under the categories' named in the report.

2.13 TRAINING OFFICER

The Committee recommend that with the amalgamation, a training officer should be appointed. (The Committee realise that the position has been created, but no appointment has yet been made).

The need for a training officer is urgent, not only for trainee Rangers but to co-ordinate and run in-service courses.

3. FINANCE3.1. Funding

On all the evidence gathered by the Committee, it is obvious to them that the funding for National Parks is at an extremely low level.

If we compare the funding with other publicly used facilities, such as the Art Gallery, His Majesty's Theatre, and the Entertainment Centre, we find that not only has the National Parks capital expenditure been low, but also the recurring expenditure has been far lower for the amount of public usage.

The following are items that need attention immediately:-

- 3.2. Interpretation or Visitor Information Centres. In many areas such as Yanchep, John Forrest and Stirling Range National Parks, these facilities should be a very high priority on any budget. It appears to the Committee that in some areas, such as Kalbarri, Walpole, Pemberton, etc., that these facilities could be provided by private enterprise, with little or no Government assistance.

The Committee considers that the actual financing of the National Parks and Wildlife Service should be done in the way the New South Wales Government handle their Service. This roll-over fund -

- (a) stimulates the desire of the Service to make money out of their undertakings, and see the result of their efforts in both management and financial terms; and

- (b) enables Government to budget simply within its financial means.

In New South Wales, the money is paid direct to the Service, where they can invest it, etc., and also gives the Service responsibility in their corporate planning to allow for inflation, wage increases, etc.

- 3.3. Land Purchase - This is dealt with under the section dealing with land acquisition (see No.4.2).

- 3.4. Raising of Finance by the Service:

Within the scope of this section, there are some areas that the Committee believe finance can be made, or monies need to be spent, to achieve an adequate financial return.

Amongst these are -

- (a) The upgrading of the tennis courts at Yanchep which are currently unusable.

In other States comparable courts return an average of \$3 per hour in season,

- (b) the provision of a swimming pool at Yanchep without charge concerned the Committee, who believe the re-introduction of an entry fee would help raise much needed revenue,

- (c) the haphazard way in which fees for the golf course at Yanchep are collected. This facility would bring in a great deal more revenue if handled in a similar fashion as the Rottnest Golf Club does as far as green fees are concerned, and

- (d) the Committee sees a golden opportunity to have an annual fee for National Parks included with vehicle licenses on an optional basis. This could be placed on a separate piece of paper, in the same envelope as the vehicle renewal licence, or as a tear-off slip on the bottom of the licence. In either case, the public would be notified that it was optional, but the amount would be included in the payment of the licence. The National Park sticker would then be returned with the vehicle sticker, and the RTA would then remit the annual fees, less expenses, to the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

3.5. Leasing of various areas within the National Park System.

- (1) It would appear from evidence presented to the Committee that the leasehold rental system adopted for attracting investors to build on Parks such facilities as the John Forrest Tavern is a reasonable proposition.
- (2) The Committee considers that the discrepancies between rents for certain yacht clubs should be investigated and a realistic figure placed on them.
- (3) The Committee further considers that the rentals to Sea Scouts, the University and Hale School are reasonable. The Government should recognise the

contribution the National Parks and Wildlife Service is making to these educational-type institutions when allocating funds.

- (4) The Committee recommends that the site occupied by Bernies on Mounts Bay Road be sold and that the monies received go towards building interpretation or visitors' centres in National Parks.
- (5) The Committee also recommends that a charge be made for entry to the Old Mill in South Perth.
- (6) The Committee further recommend that all rentals administered by the National Parks and Wildlife Service be thoroughly investigated annually. An example of this appears to be the rent charged for the Yanchep Guest House which is way below current commercial or domestic values.

3.6 Private Enterprise Contribution

It is the Committee's opinion that private enterprise should not only be encouraged to support the Service through donations to the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, but also support specific projects within the system. An example of this is the John Fairfax and Sons donation to help the redevelopment of walking tracks, car parks and lookout at North Head in Sydney.

4. ALLOCATION OF LAND4.1. Land Already Committed to the National Parks and Wildlife Service

The Committee heard evidence that varied greatly on the amount of land committed to the National Parks of Western Australia. The evidence varied from those who believed too great an area has been committed, to those who believed that this generation should reserve all the land possible for future generations. A common comment was that no more land should be committed to the National Parks system until they can manage the land they already control, but the Committee feel that areas should be reserved for the future.

Flexibility can be exercised in the exchange of land in order to straighten boundaries and this is referred to in other parts of this section.

It does appear to the Committee that reserves in the Eastern wheatbelt have not been provided, and this situation should be examined to see if any suitable areas are available.

The tendency to commit land (which no-one else wants - e.g. abandoned leases, etc.) to the National Parks Authority - is one which the Committee believes should cease. This land should be left to the Lands Department who, if they wish, may request National Parks to manage them.

4.2. Purchases

The Committee studied suggestions made by the Conservation through Reserves Committee in regard to purchase of certain areas for National Parks, and also at reserves that should be given to the National Parks Authority.

In making recommendations on land purchase and Parks classifications the Committee offers the following reasons and explanations.

The Committee believe a priority purchase situation exists where freehold land is totally encompassed by National Parks - examples of this are Loc.518 in Cape Le Grande, and Locs. 153,3869,2172, 5604,5605, 5606, 5240, 5601 in D"Encastreaux and Loc. 4172 at Nornalup.

There may be some other purchases needed, but in the main the Committee believe that in situations such as the Leeuwin Naturalist Ridge, the method of land control should be by a covenant over the land in a manner similar to that which is used in other States. Examples of this are outlined in publications produced in South Australia and New South Wales, and to quote -

SOUTH AUSTRALIA -

"put a great deal of time and effort into developing a realistic and acceptable approach to the retention of native vegetation on our farming lands."

"provision of incentives for the retention of native vegetation on private land. If approved also the removal of anomalies relating to the clearance of

native vegetation."

"will enable landholders to retain areas of valuable native scrub without undue financial commitment and will provide for the long term protection and management of such areas."

"As a landowner you sign an Agreement with an authority approved by the State Government, on the management measures necessary to retain, protect or enhance the value of the native vegetation involved. The Agreement does not affect land ownership, this remains with the property owner.

The Agreement may be expressed to run for a fixed term or to last in perpetuity, and as such, will bind future landowners. This ensures that the intention of the Agreement is not adversely affected by a change in ownership of the land.

Should the Heritage Agreement, however, be in conflict with the terms of a mortgage or other interest registered before the Agreement is made, then the prior interest will not be bound by the terms of the Heritage Agreement. Conflict is not anticipated, for the philosophy of a Heritage Agreement to preserve, conserve and maintain an area of land, should be acceptable to a mortgagee."

NEW SOUTH WALES

"The Government does not seek to acquire any set total area of land in New South Wales for nature conservation purposes. The National Parks and Wildlife Service land acquisition policy is to reserve land which satisfies one or more of the following objectives:

- * to conserve viable populations of certain species of native flora and fauna.
- * to preserve examples of all remaining natural ecosystems in New South Wales.
- * to protect areas of special scientific or scenic interest and/or outstanding natural phenomena, for example, scenery or geological features.
- * to provide present and future generations with the opportunity for educational, recreational and aesthetic experiences associated with natural environments.

Small, isolated natural areas are rarely capable of providing the necessary conditions to sustain viable populations of native plants and animals. In general, areas of less than 4000 ha. have little chance of achieving their conservation objectives and, in the case of kangaroo, wallaby and other macropod populations, areas larger than 20,000 ha. may be necessary for a population's survival.

Smaller areas of land can ensure the conservation of many plant and animal communities if they are surrounded by areas of land subject to other conservation measures. Wildlife refuges have a particular

valuable role to play in this respect and are a way in which the Service attempts to satisfy its nature conservation objectives without acquiring land."

There may be variations to these guidelines, but in the main, the Committee believe that land which has already been cleared and designated within a Parks area, should be managed as such, and not as one would manage an area that has not been interfered with by man, other than the land's indigenous inhabitants.

It is acknowledged that in all cases land having unique features of any kind should be retained in one of the classifications for future generations. In this regard, the Committee believe that suggestions given in evidence at Millstream about the extension of this Park should be adopted.

The worries of leaseholders over their individual rights, and the areas of compensation, must be examined by Government closely, and some recommendations are made so that the Binthalia experience is not repeated.

It is vital that any proposition for land to be acquired or disposed of, should have a period of public scrutiny, and the proposal then be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament for 12 sitting days.

4.3. Land not required for a Parks system.

This is, of course, an extremely emotional subject, and the Committee has given it a great deal of thought. Taken that the Committee accepts the classifications of IUCN, it believes that there are many examples of areas that do not qualify for the National Parks system. Rationalization of boundaries in many areas is needed and such examples are the Eastern side of Kalbarri, and the Lake Jasper area of D'Encastreaux National Park. These would probably be better used for agriculture, and the disposal of these lands would have the effect of straightening boundaries, making fire and vermin management easier. Alternative evidence was given that this land could be used as a buffer zone and sharecropped and stocked by young or neighbouring farmers.

It has been suggested to the Committee that the Chudalup and Pingerup Plains be released for agriculture.

The Committee believes that it should be reserved under (Category 8) of the IUCN, and that belief was fortified when the report on the Peel-Harvey Estuarine system study was released.

Quoting from the summary conclusions of the Peel-Harvey Estuarine Report and dealing specifically with the effect agriculture has had on these inlets, the following is stated;

1. The algae problem is of recent origin, since the 1960's. Its development was coincident with a great increase in plant nutrient input to the estuary over the last 30 years, especially of phosphorus. The problem is here attributed

to the consequent increase in available nutrients within Peel Inlet and to other factors that favour this alga rather than phytoplankton, as in Harvey Estuary.

2. The increase of nitrogen input is probably attributable to planting with pasture legumes on agricultural land throughout the catchment and also to greater use of nitrogenous fertilizers over the same period.
3. The increased input of phosphorus results from the application of superphosphate to phosphorus deficient soils of the coastal plain catchment during the last 30-40 years. Tonnages of superphosphate applied increased rapidly up to 1973-74, since then usage has decreased greatly as the result of higher prices. Nevertheless, the input to the estuary in 1978 was at least ten times that of 1953, a year with very similar rainfall and river flow.

4.4. CLASSIFICATION OF PARKS.

It is the Committees opinion that there is no better way to classify Parks than that which is set out in the IUCN Categories listed below.

CATEGORIES FOR CONSERVATION AREAS

GROUP A - Areas of Particular Interest to the Commission on National Parks and protected areas.

CATEGORY I

Scientific Reserve/Strict Nature Reserve

Introduction

The rapid alteration of a variety of natural environments has created a need for a category of management which will ensure areas free of human intervention and unnatural outside influences and available exclusively for scientific research and environmental monitoring. These specific natural areas are necessary to provide adequate locations for research where a complete understanding of natural processes can be attained and where full protection of ecosystems and their inherent species is maintained.

Management Objectives

The objectives of a scientific reserve are to protect nature (communities and species) and maintain natural processes in an undisturbed state in order to have ecologically representative examples of the natural environment available for scientific study, environmental monitoring, education, and for the maintenance of genetic resources in a dynamic and evolutionary state. Research activities need to be planned and undertaken carefully to minimize disturbance.

Criteria for Selection and Management

These areas possess some outstanding ecosystems, features and/or species of flora and fauna of national scientific importance. These areas are generally closed to public access, recreation and tourism. They often contain fragile

ecosystems or life forms, areas of important biological or geological diversity, or are of particular importance to the conservation of genetic resources.

Size is determined by the area required to ensure the integrity of the area to accomplish the scientific management objective and provide for its protection.

Natural processes are allowed to take place in the absence of any direct human interference. These processes may include natural acts that alter the ecological system or physiographic feature at any given time such as naturally occurring fires, natural succession, insect or disease outbreaks, storms, earthquakes and the like, but necessarily exclude man-made disturbances. The educational function of the site is to serve as a resource for studying and obtaining scientific knowledge.

Land use control and ownership should in most cases be by central government. Exceptions may be made where adequate safeguards and controls relating to long-term protection is ensured and where the central government concurs.

CATEGORY II

National Park

Introduction

Governments have for some time recognized the desirability of setting aside outstanding natural areas representative of the diversity of ecosystems of their countries so as

to guarantee their protection and use for present and future generations.

Rapid exploitation of the natural resources has demonstrated that unless governments take positive and decisive action to protect the most outstanding examples of the country's natural heritage, these resources may be lost. The continued trend of urbanization has increased the need to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and tourism in natural settings. Furthermore, the need for people to understand more fully the natural environment is of particular concern in an age of rapidly diminishing natural resources. Outstanding representative areas of a nation can serve to contribute to this understanding.

Management Objectives

The management objectives of a Category II area call for the protection of natural and scenic areas of national or international significance for scientific, educational, and recreational use. The area should perpetuate in a natural state representative samples of physiographic regions, biotic communities and genetic resources, and species in danger of extinction to provide ecological stability and diversity.

Criteria for Selection and Management

National Parks are relatively large land or water areas which contain representative samples of major natural regions, features or scenery of national or international significance where plant and animal species,

geomorphological sites, and habitats are of special scientific, educational, and recreational interest. They contain one or several entire ecosystems that are not materially altered by human exploitation and occupation. The highest competent authority of the country has taken steps to prevent or eliminate as soon as possible exploitation or occupation in the area and to enforce effectively the respect of ecological, geomorphological, or aesthetic features which have led to its establishment. The resource is managed and developed so as to sustain recreation and education activities on a controlled basis. The area is managed in a natural or near-natural state. Visitors enter under special conditions for inspirational, educational, cultural, and recreational purposes. The protected status of the area is adequately maintained directly by the central government or through agreement with another agency.

CATEGORY III

Natural Monument/Natural Landmark

Introduction

Many countries possess natural features of particular scientific and educational interest; however, in many cases, they receive no special national recognition. These areas, however, may be susceptible to damage or adverse exploitation. The features might include outstanding examples of a country's natural heritage such as spectacular waterfalls, caves, craters, volcanoes, unique species of flora and fauna, sand dunes, etc.

They would be of such scenic, scientific, educational and inspirational importance that they merit special designation and protection. There is a need to elevate their significance because of their uniqueness so as to afford these areas greater protection for both scientific and public enjoyment.

Management Objectives

Management objectives are to protect and preserve nationally significant natural features because of their special interest or unique characteristics and to the extent consistent with this, provide opportunities for interpretation, education, research, and public appreciation.

Criteria for Selection and Management

This category normally contains one or more several specific natural features of outstanding national significance such as a geological formation, a unique natural site, animal or plant species or habitat which, because of uniqueness or rarity, may be threatened and should be protected. The specific feature to be protected ideally has little or no evidence of man's activities. These features are not of the size nor do they contain a diversity of features or representative ecosystems which would justify their inclusion as a national park. These areas have particular potential for public education and appreciation. Size is not a significant factor. The area should only be large enough to protect the integrity of the site.

Although Category III areas may have recreational and touristic value, they should be managed in such a way that they remain relatively free of human disturbance.

These areas may be owned and managed by either central or other government agencies or non-profit trusts or corporations as long as there is assurance that they will be managed to protect their inherent features for the long term.

CATEGORY IV

Nature Conservation Reserve/Managed Nature Reserve/Wildlife Sanctuary

Introduction

Although most of the other categories of management play important roles in protecting and providing habitat for flora and fauna, it is essential that selected areas be set aside where manipulative management techniques can be applied to guarantee the stability or survival of certain species of plants and animals to assure their survival in the future. Due to widespread destruction of habitat, there is a need for specific areas which will protect breeding populations, feeding and breeding grounds, and critical habitat for protection of rare and endangered floral or faunal species.

Management Objectives

The purpose of these areas is to assure the natural conditions necessary to protect nationally significant species, groups of species, biotic communities, or physical features of the environment where there require specific human manipulation for their perpetuation. Scientific research, environmental monitoring, and educational use

are the primary activities associated with this category.

Criteria for Selection and Management

A Category IV area is desirable when protection of specific sites or habitats is essential to the continued existence or well-being of individual biotic species, resident or migratory fauna of national or global significance. Although a variety of (protected) areas fall within this category, each would have as its primary purpose the protection of nature, and not the production of harvestable, renewable resources, although this may play a role in the management of a particular area. The size of the area or in certain instances seasons in which special management is necessary, will be dependent upon the habitat requirement or specific characteristics of the species to be protected. These need not require vast areas but could be relatively small consisting of nesting areas, marshes, or lakes, estuaries, forest, or grassland habitats.

The area may require habitat manipulation to provide optimum conditions for the species, vegetative community, or feature according to individual circumstances. For example, a particular grassland or heath community may be protected and perpetuated through a limited amount of livestock grazing. A marsh for wintering waterfowl may require continual removal of excess reeds and supplementary planting of waterfowl

food, whereas a reserve for an endangered animal may need protection against predators. These areas may be developed in limited areas for public education and appreciation of the work of wildlife management.

Ownership may be by the central government or with adequate safeguards and controls in which long-term protection is ensured, by lower levels of government, non-profit trusts or corporations or private individuals or groups.

CATEGORY V

Protected Landscape

In many areas of the world, distinctive landscape patterns are created by the integration of specific natural and cultural features that present aesthetically attractive land and water settings. These may result through traditional land use practices of a cultural group in response to their environment while in others land use practices have retained relatively large and scenic natural or semi-natural areas near urban centres.

As the same time, increasing population and leisure time and expanding urban areas are creating demand for additional recreation and tourism areas and facilities in aesthetic environments for citizens and visitors.

The management and protection of these natural and cultural areas of importance from both a recreational use

stand-point, as well as from the scientific point of view because of their potential as reservoirs of genetic material and for their social customs evidenced through land use practices, which are disappearing under modern technology.

Management Objectives

The objectives of this category are to maintain nationally significant natural landscapes which are characteristic of the harmonious inter-action of man and land while providing opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within the normal life style and economic activity of these areas. These areas also provide for ecological diversity, scientific, cultural and educational purposes.

Criteria for Selection and Management

The scope or character of areas that fall within this category are necessarily broad because of the wide variety of semi-natural and cultural landscape that occur within various nations. This may be reflected in two types of areas: those whose landscapes possess special aesthetic qualities which are a result of the interaction of man and land and those that are primarily natural areas managed intensively by man for recreational and tourism uses.

In the first case, these landscapes may demonstrate certain cultural manifestations such as: customs, beliefs, social organization, or material traits as reflected in land use patterns. These landscapes are characterized by either scenically attractive

or aesthetically unique patterns of human settlement. Traditional land use practices associated with agriculture, grazing, and fishing would be dominant. The size of the area would be large enough to ensure the integrity of the landscape pattern.

In the latter case, natural or scenic areas found along coastlines and lake shores or in hilly or mountainous terrain or along the shores of rivers and inland adjacent to important tourist highways or population centres offering scenic views and climatic variation are often included. Many will have the physical qualities and potential to be developed for a variety of outdoor recreational uses with national significance.

In some cases the land would be privately held and the use of either central or delegated planning control would likely be necessary to assist in the perpetuation of both the land use and life style. Means of subsidization, or other government assistance, might be required for external renovations or construction to disguise improvements in the standard of living while recognizing the dynamics of evolution of the land and its use. Efforts would be made to maintain the quality of landscape through appropriate management practices. In other instances the areas are established and managed under public ownership in perpetuity.

GROUP V - Areas of interest to IUCN in GeneralCATEGORY VIResource Reserve - (Interim Conservation Unit)Introduction

Despite the rapidly increasing utilization of the natural resources in the world, there still remain land and water areas for which the most appropriate utilization has yet to be determined. If these lands are not protected, occupation and use are likely to occur on an unplanned, single use and short-term economic exploitation basis. This, in turn, may cause problems and compromises and limit future options where remaining resources need to be rationally utilized. This utilization without sufficient knowledge may result in resource deterioration and loss of longer-term economic and social benefits.

Management Objectives

One possibility is to restrict use of these areas until adequate studies have been completed as how to best utilize these remaining resources. In such a case, the management objective is to protect the natural resources of the area for future use, and prevent or contain development activities that could affect the resource pending the establishment of more defined objectives which are based upon appropriate knowledge and planning.

Criteria for Selection and Management

Category VI areas will normally comprise an extensive and relatively isolated and uninhabited area having difficult access, or regions that are lightly populated yet may be under considerable pressure for colonization and greater utilization. In many cases, there has been little study or evaluation of these areas, and the consequence of converting these lands to agriculture, mineral or timber extraction, or the construction of roads, etc, is unclear. Similarly, use of the resources may not be appropriate because of the lack of technology, human, or financial resource restrictions or alternate national priorities. Consequently, natural, social, and economic values are not sufficiently identified to permit the area to be managed for specific objectives or to justify its conversion to other land uses. Restricted access is implied so areas will normally require control, depending upon the pressures to enter and utilize the area. Lands may be government-owned while others may be owned or administered by public corporations.

Maintenance of existing condition to allow for studies as to the potential use for the designated areas is a pre-requisite. Protection, studies, and planning are envisioned as the major activities while under this short-term designation. No exploitation should occur with the exceptions of use of resources by indigenous inhabitants. There is an acceptance of ongoing ecosensitive activities.

CATEGORY VII

Natural Biotic Area/ Anthropological Reserve

Introduction

In some countries there may be a need for the protection of natural areas in which man is a component and obtains his livelihood by means that do not involve extensive cultivation or other major modifications of the vegetation and animal life. These individuals or societies may require special protection to maintain their existence.

Management Objectives

The objective of management is to allow the way of life of societies living in harmony with the environment to continue undisturbed by modern technology. Research into the evolution of man and his interaction with the land would be a secondary objective.

Criteria for Selection and Management

Category VII areas are characterized by natural areas where the influence or technology of modern man has not significantly interfered with or been absorbed by the traditional ways of life of the inhabitants. These areas may be remote and isolated and their inaccessibility may be maintained for a considerable period of time. The societies are considered relatively unique and may be of particular significance to the maintenance of generic

diversity and/ or for research as to the evolution of man. These are predominantly natural areas of which man is an integral component. There is a strong dependence of man upon the natural environment for food, shelter, and other basic material to sustain life. Extensive cultivation or other major modifications of the vegetation and animal life is not permitted.

Management is oriented toward the maintenance of habitat for traditional societies so as to provide for their continuance within their own cultural mores.

CATEGORY VIII

Multiple Use Management Area/ Managed Resource Area

Introduction

There is a need for a category of management for areas that can both provide protection to natural resource systems and to certain natural resources and yet contribute significantly to a nation's economic, social, and material needs. The multiple function of these lands can provide for a sustained yield of a series of products and services under proper management. Watershed protection, for example, may be of particular importance in addition to the timber, forage or wildlife aspect of the area.

Management Objectives

To provide for the sustained production of water, timber, wildlife, pasture, and outdoor recreation and at the same time provide for economic, social and cultural needs over a long term. The conservation of nature is

also an objective of this category primarily oriented to the support of the economic activities although specific zones may also be designated within these areas to achieve specific conservation objectives.

Criteria for Selection and Management

A large area, containing considerable territory suitable for production of wood products, water, pasture, wildlife, and outdoor recreation. Parts of the area may be settled and may have been altered by man. Generally, these forest or other wildland areas do not possess nationally unique or exceptional natural features.

Planning to ensure the area is managed on a sustained yield basis would be a prerequisite. Land ownership would be under government control. Through proper zoning, significant areas could be given specific additional protection. For instance, the establishment of wilderness-type areas is consistent with the purpose of these areas as would be setting aside the nature reserves. Multiple use, in the context of Category VIII, is considered to be the management of all renewable surface resources, utilized in some combination to best meet the needs of the country. The major premise in the management of these lands is that they will be managed to maintain the overall productivity of the land and its resources in perpetuity.

Examples of how the IUCN Categories could work are;

- (a) the suggested division of Hamersley National Park so that the Southern portion could be available to prospectors; and
- (b) the continued grazing of goats on Forre Island thus maintaining the unique strain that is there.

4.5 Land Allocation Procedure

The Committee recommends that the Government establishes a body similar to the Land Conservation Council in Victoria to allocate Crown Lands as outlined in the IUCN categories mentioned in 4.4.

This is set out in the following report from South Australia.

"Formalised Land Allocation Procedure

It should be evident from the above that no mechanism exists in this State such as that operated by the Land Conservation Council in Victoria for the allocation of Crown Lands to the most appropriate use.

From a National Park organisation's point of view, the approach adopted in Victoria seems to be a reasonable one for three reasons;

- (1) An assessment and recommendation is made which can be assumed to be put from an independent organisation.
- (2) A survey is carried out prior to the land allocation, so that the future parks resources have been at least broadly identified, and the parks authority can proceed more or less immediately towards positive planning and management.
- (3) An understanding on staff requirements is arrived at with the Treasury, when land is finally allocated to the Service by Cabinet."

The following extract is the Victorian Government's explanation on the establishment of the Land Conservation Council.

" THE LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL

One of the most significant conservation organisations in Victoria, the Land Conservation Council was established in February 1971 to carry out investigations and to make recommendations to the Minister for Conservation on the balanced use of public land* throughout the State.

It also makes recommendations to the Governor in Council on the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas, and advises the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of all land in any water supply catchment area.

The legislation provides for consideration of land for all purposes but it specifically requires that uses which tend to have been given less consideration - and even a low priority - since first settlement, should not be neglected in the future.

In making any recommendation the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people in Victoria in relation to:

- * the preservation of ecologically significant areas;

- * the conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty or historical interest;
- * the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest, areas for leisure and recreation, and reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife;
- * the preservation of species of native plants; and
- * land required by Government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

The Council has divided the State into 17 Study Areas.

However, before the Council can make recommendations for a Study Area it must conduct an investigation and publish a factual report describing the resources and the forms of land use in the Area. This is compiled by the Council's research staff from information supplied by Government departments, universities, various organisations including local groups, and from information obtained from research commissioned by the Council.

These reports provide the general public and interested organisations with objective information, as a basis for written submissions on the future of the land in question. All such submissions are carefully considered before the Council publishes proposed recommendations. Further comments are then invited and considered before the Council makes its final recommendations to the Minister.

The Government has accepted virtually all the Council's recommendations, but it has implemented some with modification. The implementation of recommendations by

appropriate Government Departments is a continuing process that will take some years to complete.

The major impact of the Council's recommendations has been the substantial increase in the area of the State permanently reserved for conservation purposes.

This has been achieved mainly through a system of national, state and regional parks and wildlife reserves dedicated for recreation purposes. In addition, large areas have been recommended to be reserved for hardwood forests, and where appropriate land has been set aside for the establishment of softwood plantations. The Council has also established several new categories of land use, and has recommended that land be set aside for the following purposes:

Reference Areas: Areas of land which are typical or important examples of a particular land type and which should be preserved in their natural state as far as possible, in order to serve as a standard against which altered or manipulated parts of the land type can be compared.

* Footnote:

"Public Land" is defined as land which is not within a City, Town or Borough, and which is unalienated land, and includes land permanently or temporarily reserved under the Land Act; State Forest; land vested in any public authority other than a municipality or sewerage authority; and land vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Education Areas: Areas of land containing major land types, to be used for environmental education.

Bushland Reserves: Relatively small and frequently isolated areas of land carrying remnants of native vegetation which provide diversity in predominantly agricultural regions and which should be used for passive recreations such as picnicking and walking.

Wilderness Areas: Areas of land in which man may experience isolation, the challenge of exposure to the elements, and refuge from the pressures, sights, and sounds of modern urban life.

Uncommitted Land: Areas which have been set aside to provide for future needs of the community. Provided that the capability of these areas to meet future demands is not reduced, they can be used to produce goods such as forest products and for services such as grazing and military training.

In addition, the Council has reserved areas for conserving flora and fauna, and set aside many small areas of public land for recreation. Areas have also been recommended for landscape preservation, mining, public utilities and agriculture.

Included in Appendix F is the relevant section of the Victorian Act and explanations of it.

4.6. Land Use Planning

Whilst the,Committee congratulates the Conservation Through Reserves Committee on the results they have achieved, it considers that an immediate priority for the State is a complete land use plan utilizing the categories outlined in the Committee's recommendations.

5. INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL LIAISON.

In line with the Committee's recommendation to amalgamate certain bodies, it is their belief that the amalgamation should be carefully considered before any amalgamations are effected.

The first priority would, in the opinion of the Committee, be the appointment of a Director.

The Director's immediate task would be to liaise with departmental heads and advisory committees. A time span of two years' is envisaged to finalise the complete amalgamation and the Committee considers this should not unduly upset the workings of any area, nor be a great financial burden to Government.

It is also considered by the Committee that when Rottnest Island is declared a National Park, the State Government should start negotiations with the Commonwealth Government for the release of the Army land on the Island for inclusion within that National Park. A precedent has been set for this type of negotiation by the New South Wales Government in acquiring land abutting the Sydney Harbour.

6. IMAGE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

6.1. Education

The need for a complete range of educational aids for the public is obvious. These would include -

6.1.1 Brochures and Literature

It would seem that individual walk trails and Park information sheets could be produced on cheap paper and roneod. A higher class publication, such as now prepared for each Park, could be sold. The price obtained for these should be realistic; it has been said in evidence that they cost 40 cents to produce, and should be sold for 10 cents. This appears unsound financially to the Committee, who believe that at least the cost of production should be charged for them, preferably slightly more, so that the cost of the cheaper information sheets can be partly covered by the profits made.

It would appear that Western Australia is not selling the variety of material that the Committee noticed in other States, posters were very noticeable, as were books on Parks, flora and fauna and post cards.. In most National Parks and Wildlife Services, they made no secret of the fact that they were endeavouring to make a profit from this type of merchandise. The Committee suggests that high quality loose-leaf productions of flora and fauna information should be produced, either paintings or photographic, which could then be set into a folder with sections for Parks visited and for flora and fauna. Thus a regular Park visitor could build up a collection of these loose-leaf sheets and if any new species were

found, the National Parks and Wildlife Service could put out a new sheet featuring these.

It also gives the chance for those people who only want one sheet to frame, or for an assignment, to obtain what they require, without the wasteful use of whole pamphlets, etc.

The Committee recommend that such literature should be sold in retail outlets. This would be possible if all were selling for a profit.

Private enterprise can successfully promote the image of the service as was demonstrated in Queensland where calendars and in New South Wales where a book of National Park maps were sold.

The Federal National Parks and Wildlife Service provides promotional stickers and information on endangered species and this State's National Parks and Wildlife Service should avail itself of this material.

6.1.2 Audic Visual tapes and films

Audio visual presentation is a most effective way to greet people to Parks. This requires visitor or interpretation centres.

The instant effect of the use of this medium is high - lighted in three particular areas;

- (a) Education of children;
- (b) Safety; and
- (c) specific data applicable to a particular Park.

Education of Children

Audio visual tapes and films have been produced in some States for schools and for children's groups, and

the Committee recommend that the West Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service make every endeavour to obtain a selection of these for use where practicable.

Safety

The safety films the Committee viewed would be of benefit to all age groups, and are aimed at the city dwellers going into Parks for the first time.

Park Data

As mentioned previously, the audio visual presentation for the presentation of a Park needs a centre where they can be shown and although there is merit in having these produced for schools and general information, the real value is for introducing visitors to a particular Park and telling the visitor what is available in that Park.

6.1.3 Value of Specialist Teachers

The need throughout Australia with few exceptions, for seconded teachers to specialise in Parks teaching, is obvious.

King's Park and the Zoological Gardens have such centres, and from observations of the Committee both do a commendable job. However, this type of education needs to be broadened into the whole realm of National Parks and Wildlife, and the flora and fauna therein.

It is vital for school children to realise the value of Parks, coupled with the fear we all have of losing some flora and fauna species unique to Western Australia.

Of the 8000 species of flora found in Western Australia the majority are unique to Western Australia. Accordingly, we should give more thought to the future of those species and their value to mankind.

There is already a basis to set this service up, with the Gould League together with the services provided at the Zoological Gardens and King's Park. The Committee believe that this should be expanded to take in the National Parks service, possibly to the extent that the Education Department provides some of the resource materials and buildings within the Parks.

6.1.4 Training of Rangers

Only a certain amount of this subject comes under the Education heading. The Committee believe that it is time for a Ranger Park Management Course to be set up within a CAE in Western Australia.

There are examples in every other State of these courses. A curriculum should not be hard to find or adopt. The other obvious benefits of the course are that Local Authorities, Racecourse Managers, etc., could also use the course for their employees, thus providing larger class numbers and giving the opportunity to the public to participate and advance their own knowledge. An example of how the courses involve other people occurs in Tasmania, where only 10 percent of the people taking the course are involved with National Parks and Wildlife.

In-service training of Rangers is vital. These courses and refresher courses are needed, and any administration should recognise the need for same at frequent intervals. Time must be allowed for the provision of these courses, because of their value to both management and to the Ranger's knowledge.

The Trainee Ranger scheme used in Tasmania is worthy of study. This State should implement a scheme along the same lines to make sure that we continue to have a supply of Rangers for the future.

The details of the course are attached at Appendix E.

6.1.5 Visitor or Interpretation Centres

These centres are essential for education within each Park. They are sadly lacking throughout Western Australia. There is a need for well designed buildings which fit in with the Park atmosphere, and which can be used to instruct the public and school classes on what the Park has to offer and the standards we wish to keep within the Park. It should be the aim to build one of these centres every two years until the Parks which are under constant visitor pressure are provided for.

A recommendation from the Committee is that the Administration Centre at King's Park could be turned into a central information centre for the whole service.

6.2. Public Relations

Good public relations by the National Parks Authority has suffered in some areas. It is the opinion of the Committee that Public Relations is an important aspect in the role of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Committee praises the efforts of the Rangers in this regard, and recognises that they are doing all they can within the time they have available. Elsewhere in this report suggestions have been made about employing other than Rangers to clean toilets and empty bins etc., this would free the ranger for more public relations work.

7. LEGISLATION

If the recommendations of the Committee are accepted, then the following Acts would need to be altered.

It is the Committee's recommendation that the following Acts-

- (a) National Parks Authority;
- (b) Parks and Reserves; and
- (c) Wildlife Conservation

be repealed and replaced by an Act which could be called the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act.

The Committee also recommends that consideration should be given to altering the -

- (a) Fisheries Act, Section 30 dealing with Reserves;
- (b) Land Act, Section 31 and 32 dealing with Reserves;

and so much of the Mining Act that would prevent the implementation of the IUCN categories listed in the Report at pages 47 to 63 inclusive.

8. OTHER MATTERS8.1. CARAVAN PARKS

The difficulties created by pets in National Parks have been studied elsewhere in this report, but the Committee feel that by using the IUCN categories, pets would be allowed in Pemberton Caravan Park. The fact that pets owned by the towns people have access to the Caravan Park appears to nullify the No Pets rule because the Caravan Park is situated in a National Park. By using the IUCN categories some flexibility would be allowed.

The Committee also believe that Pemberton and Walpole Caravan Parks should be leased to Private Enterprise to free the Rangers for other work.

8.2. CATTLE GRAZING IN NATIONAL PARKS

The Committee has studied the question of cattle grazing in D'Encastreaux National Park, and considers that the National Parks and Wildlife Service should negotiate the termination of the leases involved. Cattle are damaging fragile areas of the Park, and rehabilitation of those areas will take a number of years. Lease holders must also be considered, and should be compensated in one way or another for relinquishing the leases.

8.3. COMMONWEALTH-STATE RELATIONS

It would appear that the Western Australian Service is not taking full advantage of the Commonwealth National Parks and Wildlife Service, and that some of the areas that should be investigated are:

- 10.
- (a) Purchase of land,
 - (b) research into specific areas, and
 - (c) joint use of literature, posters, etc.

It is the Committee's opinion that a great deal more could be done for the benefit of Western Australia if there was a closer relationship between both the State and Federal Service.

8.4. HANG GLIDING

It does appear to the Committee that the refusal of the National Parks Authority to allow hang gliding on Lake Jasper is unreasonable. From all the evidence the Committee has received, it appears that, for the last 50 years, Lake Jasper has been a "dead" or "ghost" lake and that it contained little life and no breeding grounds. Evidence leads the Committee to believe no wash damage would be done to the shores. The Committee therefore recommends that hang gliding, as proposed, be permitted.

8.5. MARINE NATIONAL PARKS

The Committee believe that most Western Australians do not realise that we have off our shores a unique area, namely the Ningaloc Reef. It is the considered opinion of the Committee, that the following comments taken in part from the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service have direct bearing on this subject.

8.5.1. PURPOSES OF MARINE RESERVES - There should be established a system of marine reserves in Western Australian coastal waters, to serve the following purposes -

- (1) The protection of representative samples of marine habitats and ecosystems.
- (2) The protection of sites of special ecological significance.
- (3) The facilitation of public recreation including fishing, nature study, boating and water sports.
- (4) The protection of underwater landscapes and features of archaeological and historic importance including shipwrecks.
- (5) The protection of key marine geological formations.
- (6) The establishment of scientific reference areas.
- (7) Public education in the resources, protection and use of the marine environment.

8.5.2. MARINE RESERVE PROPOSALS - Fully documented proposals for any marine reserve will be publicised and referred to interested parties before any irretrievable action is taken towards establishment.

- (1) Documentation shall include reasons for the reserve proposal, assessment of current and potential use, proposed prohibitions on use, and other prescriptions of management.
- (2) Proposals shall be referred to relevant authorities and parties which may include those listed as an attachment to this Statement.

8.5.3. MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR MARINE RESERVES- Management plans will take into account legitimate public and private interests. The National Parks and Wildlife Service will liaise closely with Fisheries Department and other marine agencies in the preparation of plans and in the practical management.

8.5.4. GENERAL ACTIVITIES IN MARINE RESERVES - The following will be approved activities within marine reserves subject only to restriction or prohibition in the event of evidence that continuation will result in harm to the environment including marine productivity, or, in the event, that a conflict in use requires resolution.

Commercial harvesting of shell fish, scale fish and rock lobster. Recreational angling and harvesting of shell fish and rock lobster. Sailing, power boating and canoeing. Swimming, surfing, diving and nature study.

Any necessary restrictions will be referred to the Fisheries Department and will be provided through regulation.

8.5.5. MARINE RESERVES AND CONSERVATION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The establishment of West Australian marine reserves will be accompanied by other programmes and activities which, in conjunction with the marine reserve system, will aim to ensure the effective conservation and utilization of the resources of the sea.

It is obvious to the Committee that users must have some input and Government must have a reaction; thus it is the Committee's recommendation that an immediate discussion takes place between the Government Departments involved, and the users of the area, both professional and amateur.

8.6. NURSERIES

It does appear that with amalgamation, the Service could provide plants and trees to other Government Departments such as Main Roads and Westrail, thus avoiding the apparent duplication.

8.7. POSSUMS

The elimination of possums due to trapping during the depression was the basis of the Cranbrook Shire Council's submission to restock the Stirling Range National Park.

The Committee endorses this submission and considers it would be an inexpensive exercise to bring at least moderate numbers of possums back into the Park.

8.8 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

It is the Committee's opinion that any public open space and most recreational space declared by the MRPA should come under Category 5 of IUCN.

The Committee realises that this may upset some people, but despite this, consider that having all types of reserves managed by one Authority will be in the best interest of the State.

8.9 RIVERS AND ESTUARINE AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS

To clarify a situation that has been an anomaly in the past, the Committee recommend that all Rivers that run through National Parks and all estuaries that cut into National Parks should be classed as part of that National Park and would be managed accordingly.

To quote a witness and with reference to the damage caused by power boats using Rivers that run through National Parks, the following example is given.

" While on the Walyunga National Park situation, I must express concern about the scale and tone that the "Avon Descent" has assumed. Whilst I do not agree with the use of motor boats in National Parks other than on navigable waterways, I can see some small benefit in allowing their use on the Avon for this event. The River environment is not outstanding or particularly delicate. With proper control, damage could be minimised within acceptable levels. It would also be localised to just this one River and similar steeply graded sections of the remaining South-West Rivers (most of which are not suitable for power boats anyway) could then reasonably be protected from such use by disallowing it. Proper controls on the "Avon Descent" by the National Parks Authority have not, in my opinion, been set. The event is far too large. A limit to the number of power boats should be set, quite low, in view of the small percentage of craft that finish, and the event only allowed to proceed if a minimum water level exists - perhaps 4ft. at the Walyunga Pool gauge. Canoe teams should be limited in number also and a minimum water level (perhaps 2.5ft.) apply. Vehicles should not be permitted into the

National Parks on the day of the event.

(I have participated, and finished, in four of the first years of the event, as a canoeist)."

8.10 TOWNSITES WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS

The Committee believe that all the township areas which are surrounded by National Parks , and are currently leased by or vested in Shires, should be owned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and thus, throughout the State the National Parks and Wildlife Service would have a real influence on the townships that affect them vitally.

During considerable study by the Committee, concern relating to many areas, was expressed on this subject and the impossible position in which Local Authorities find themselves, particularly with regard to rubbish tips, airstrips, recreational areas and general service areas.

By adhering to the IUCN classifications, combined with the use of buffer zones, and in consultation with Local Government, it appears most problems could be overcome.

Some of the differences in vestings are;

1. Windy Harbour

Situated in the Shire of Manjimup and located on the portion of Class "A" Reserve 17495 surveyed as Nelson Location 12439. This portion of the reserve is vested in the Shire of Manjimup with power to lease by the Shire for the purpose of "Camping and Recreation". Each lease is subject to the

approval in writing of the Minister for Lands.

The balance of "A" Reserve 17495 is vested in the Shire for the same purpose but without power to lease.

2. Mouth of Donnelly River.

(a) North Side - Shire of Nannup.

Class "A" Reserve 28479 set apart for the purpose of "National Parks and Water" and is vested in the National Parks Authority.

(b) South Side - Shire of Manjimup.

Class "A" Reserve 28478 set apart for the purpose of "National Parks and Water" and is vested in the National Parks Authority.

Both reserves are referred in E.P.A. Recommendation 2.3. and the Authority has power to lease under its Act.

3. Kalbarri - Shire of Northampton.

Kalbarri is a Crown Townsite declared under Section 10 of the Land Act.

4. Peaceful Bay - Shire of Denmark

This area is Class "A" Reserve 24510 set apart for the purpose of "Camping and Recreation" and vested in the Shire of Denmark for that purpose with power to lease. Each lease is subject to the approval in writing of the Minister for Lands.

5. Prevelly - Shire of Augusta-Margaret River.

Prevelly is a Crown townsite declared under Section 10 of the Land Act and was originally a private freehold subdivision before being declared a townsite. Surrounding lands are subject to the E.P.A. recommendations for the Leeuwin Naturaliste Ridge.

6. Grey - Shire of Dandaragan.

Grey is a Crown townsite declared under Section 10 of the Land Act. It is surrounded by the Nambung National Park.

7. Duke of Orleans Bay - Shire of Esperance.

The Crown Townsite of Wharton has been declared in this locality and within the townsite boundaries Reserve 35132 has been gazetted. This reserve is set apart for the purpose of "Caravan Park and Chalets" and is vested in the Shire of Esperance with power to lease, subject to the approval in writing of the Minister for Lands. Wharton Townsite falls within the area of the E.P.A. Working Group for the South Coast.

It can be seen from the foregoing, that some uniformity is needed and in the main, the Committee believe the Canadian approach to this is a reasonable one. The following is a quote from the Canadian National Parks policy;

" The need or acceptability of a townsite in a Park should be determined by the character and specific purposes of the individual Park.

A townsite is an intrusion and should be permitted to develop in a Park only if, by reason of the services it provides, the visitor is better able to enjoy the Park for what it is.

8.11 WALKING PATHS

It is the Committee's view that many more walking paths between Local Authorities in the city and near city areas could be provided.

The Committee consider that the National Parks and Wildlife Service could liaise with Local Government in setting up these walking paths.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Committee has now sat over a period of about 12 months. The conclusions have been reached after careful investigation and justify the decision to set up the Select Committee.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the co-operation given by all concerned with the administration and proceedings of the Committee.

HON. A.A. LEWIS, M.L.C.	(CHAIRMAN)	<i>A.A. Lewis</i>
HON. F.E. MCKENZIE, M.L.C.	(MEMBER)	<i>F.E. McKenzie</i>
HON. W.M. PIESSE, M.L.C.	(MEMBER)	<i>W.M. Piesse</i>
HON. R.T. LEESON, M.L.C.	(MEMBER)	<i>R.T. Leeson</i>
HON. T. KNIGHT, M.L.C.	(MEMBER)	<i>T. Knight</i>

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR TUESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 1980

6. - Select Committee - Assessment of National Parks

The Order of the Day having been read for the adjourned debate on the motion of the HON. A. A. LEWIS, as follows-

That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the management, finance, allocation of lands, intergovernmental and inter-departmental liaison, image of the service of, and if necessary, recommend amending legislation for, National Parks and to make such other recommendations as are considered desirable.

Debate resumed.

Question - put and passed.

The HON. A.A. LEWIS moved, That the HONS. P.G. PENDAL, W.M. PIESSE, F.E. MCKENZIE, R.T. LEESON and the mover, be appointed to serve on the Committee, and that any three members shall form a quorum.

Question - put and passed.,

The HON. A.A. LEWIS moved, That the Committee have power to call for persons, papers and documents and to adjourn from place to place; that the Committee may sit on days over which the Council stands adjourned; that the Committee be authorised to function notwithstanding the adjournment or prorogation of Parliament; and that the report be presented to the House in the Second Session of

the Thirtieth Parliament.

Question - put and passed.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGSOF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THURSDAY 20 NOVEMBER 1980

2. - Suspension of Standing Order No.341

The HON. A.A. LEWIS moved, without notice, That Standing Order 341 be suspended in order that he may move a motion without notice to allow the discharge of a member and the appointment of another to serve on the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on National Parks.

Question - put.

There being an absolute majority present and no dissentient voice the President declared the motion carried with the concurrence of an absolute majority.

3.- Select Committee - National Parks -

discharge of member and appointment of another.

The HON. A.A. LEWIS moved, without notice, That pursuant to Standing Order 341, the HON.P.G. PENDAL be discharged from service on the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on National Parks, and that the HON. T. KNIGHT be appointed in his stead.

Question - put and passed.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGSOF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR TUESDAY, 11 AUGUST, 1981

4. - Select Committee - National Parks -

Leave for disclosure of certain information.

The HON. A.A. LEWIS by leave, moved That leave of the Council be granted under Standing Order 358 for the Chairman to disclose certain information to appropriate authorities, of documents or evidence received by the Select Committee inquiring into National Parks.

Question - put and passed

SCHEDULE OF WITNESSES
(in order of appearance)

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DR. F. G. SMITH	Retired Director of National Parks Authority) 1 - 35
MRS. J.E. I. SMITH	Wife of Dr. F. G. Smith)
MR. C. E. GUTHRIE	Councillor, Shire of Busselton)
MR. A.V.C. MILES	Councillor, Shire of Busselton	) 36 - 55
MR. F. C. BROCKMAN	Councillor, Shire of Busselton)
MR. G. E. BISHOP	Clerk, Shire of Busselton)
MR. P. BEESON	South-West Regional Administrator) 56 - 62
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MR. A. LAURENCE	Leeuwin Conservation Group)
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MR. J.S. MILLAR	Leeuwin Conservation Group)
MR. J.P. HARBIN	Guest House Proprietor, Walpole) 100-111
MR. C. STOREY	Bullswe, Walpole) 112-122
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DR. P. CHRISTENSEN	Forests Department Research Officer (Inspector))
MR. F.J. BRADSHAW	Forester)
MR. O.D. RITSON	Forester (Research Officer)) 136-169
MR. R. SNEEUWJAGT	Regional Fire Protection Officer)
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MR. G. GARDNER	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup)	
)	
MR. C. CROMBIE	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup)	
)	
MR. J.R. MUIR	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup)	
)	
MR. R. J. BLAKE	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup	)	204 - 231
)	
MR. D. EDWARDS	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup)	
)	
MR. R. YOUNG	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup)	
)	
MR. C. DE CAMPO	Councillor, Shire of Manjimup)	
)	
MRS. C. LAVARS	Esperance Surfcasters Club)	
)	
MRS. K. LAVARS	Esperance Surfcasters Club	)	232 - 241
)	
MRS. M. CHRISTIAN	Esperance Surfcasters Club)	
)	
MR. E. CRAIG	Fisherman, Esperance)	
)	
MR. J. CAHILL	Rock Lobster Fisherman, Esperance)	242 - 259
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MR. D. REICHSTEIN	Councillor, Shire of Esperance)	
)	
MR. B. STEARNE	Councillor, Shire of Esperance)	
)	
MR. D. F. MARCH	Councillor, Shire of Esperance)	
)	
MR. C. HYLAND	Councillor, Shire of Esperance)	
)	
MR. H. M. MUNTZ	Councillor, Shire of Esperance)	260 - 281
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MR. P. COULSON	Shire Engineer, Shire of Esperance)	
)	
MR. R. T. SCOBIE	Assistant Shire Clerk, Shire of Esperance)	
)	
MR. A. F. BRIGHT	Assistant Regional Administrator)	
)	
MR. J. M. McCULLOCH	Hopetoun Progress Association	)	282 - 291
)	
MRS. N. MOYLAN	Hopetoun Progress Association)	
)	
MR. J. EGERTON	Hopetoun Progress Association)	

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M/S H. PEARCE	Beekeeper, Ravensthorpe)	
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MRS. L. EDWARDS	Councillor, Shire of Ravensthorpe)	
MR. J. WAY	Councillor, Shire of Ravensthorpe)	
MRS. I. ARCHER	Councillor, Shire of Ravensthorpe)	323 - 349
MR. K.C. WILLIAMS	Shire Clerk, Shire of Ravensthorpe)	
MR. L.R. WEAVER	Councillor, Shire of Denmark)	
MR. R. RUSSELL	Councillor, Shire of Denmark)	
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MRS. S. HILL	Retired, Denmark)	
MR. K. NEWBY	Farmer-Plant Ecologist, Ongerup	365 - 382
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MRS. E.M. ADAMS	Farmer, Mount Barker	395 - 406
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MR. R. M. WILLISS	Farmer, Woogenellup	424 - 429
MR. R. W. DENNEY	Councillor, Shire of Cranbrook)	
MR. G.T. DRAGE	Councillor, Shire of Cranbrook)	
MR. R. A. FINLAY	Councillor, Shire of Cranbrook)	
MR. B. GENONI	Shire Clerk, Shire of Cranbrook)	
MR. A. L. GILLAM	Agent, Cranbrook)	430 - 452
MR. A. SPRATT	Retired Farmer, Tenterden)	
MR. F. BEECH	Farmer, Tenterden)	

APPENDIX A

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MR. R. W. ALLEN	Shire President, Shire of Northampton)	
)	
MR. H. J. FRASER	Shire Clerk, Shire of Northampton)	
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MR. W. T. COOK	Tour and Hiking Operator, Kalbarri)	453 - 497
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MR. G. R. KING	Charter Boat Operator and Professional Fisherman, Exmouth)	448 - 504
MR. R. C. BURKETT	Shire President, Shire of Exmouth)	
)	
MR. D. G. BATHGATE	Councillor, Shire of Exmouth	)	505 - 523
)	
MR. K. GRAHAM	Shire Clerk, Shire of Exmouth)	
MR. I. B. DUGGAN	Police Officer, Wittenoom)	
)	
MR. J. EDNEY	Prospector, Wittenoom)	
)	
DR. A. START	Regional Superintendent, Northern Region National Parks Authority Karratha	)	524 - 538
)	
MR. M. A. KENNEDY	Pastoralist, Millstream Station	)	539 - 553
MR. R. G. BUTLER	Pastoralist, Carnarvon)	
)	
MR. B. R. POLLOCK	Pastoralist, Carnarvon	)	554 - 561
MR. D. J. CLANCY	Gascoyne Regional Administrator	)	562 - 568
MR. R. G. FIDOCK	Shire President, Shire of Carnarvon	)	569 - 578
MR. M. G. C. KERSWILL	Environmentalist, Carnarvon	)	579 - 585
MR. E. COOPER	Clerk, Carnarvon	)	586 - 589
MR. R. O. HOULT	Fisherman - Pastoralist, Denham	)	590 - 600
MR. J. SELLINGER	Councillor, Shire of Denham)	
)	
MR. H. CRAWFORD	Councillor, Shire of Denham)	
)	
MR. P. KOPKE	Councillor, Shire of Denham)	
)	
MR. M. HIPPER	Councillor, Shire of Denham	)	601 - 615
)	
MR. K. MURPHY	Councillor, Shire of Denham)	
)	
MRS. G. McCLEARY	Councillor, Shire of Denham)	
)	
MR. G. WHEELER	Shire Clerk, Shire of Denham)	

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MRS. L. COLLIVER	Business Proprietor, Denham)	
MR. P. COLLIVER	Business Proprietor, Denham)	624 - 633
MR. W. MASON	Business Proprietor, Denham)	
MR. B. M. WAKE	Pastoralist, Geraldton	634 - 644
MRS. B. CHUR CHWARD	Honorary Secretary, Conservation Council of W.A.	645 - 674
MR. A. TINGAY	Councillor, Australian Conservation Foundation and Campaign to Save Native Forests	675 - 698
MR. A. DAFFIN	Chamber of Mines of W.A. (Inc.))	
MR. H. JONES	Chamber of Mines of W.A. (Inc.))	699 - 715
MR. J. QUILTY	Chamber of Mines of W. A. (Inc.))	
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DR. E. SCHULTZ	South-West Forests Defence Foundation)	
M/S N. SEGAL	South-West Forests Defence Foundation)	749 - 775
MR. P. BROWNE-COOPER	Acting Director, Department of Conservation and Environment	776 - 790
M/S B.M.J. HUSSEY	W. A. Naturalists Club	791 - 811
MRS. D. V. HODGSON	Kings Park, Swan River Preservation Society	812 - 820
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MR. T. GLOVER	Councillor, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. CARTER	Councillor, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. G. SNOOK	Councillor, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. P. BURNETT	Councillor, Shire of Dandaragan	
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MR. M.E. GLASFORD	Councillor, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. V. WILLIAMS	Councillor, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. M. WAYMAN	Shire Clerk, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. M. McAULEY	Shire Engineer, Shire of Dandaragan	
MR. K. HOVENDEN	Caravan Park Proprietor and Tour Bus Operator, Cervantes	
MR. I. KUHL	Service Station Proprietor, Cervantes)	
MR. W. TAYLOR	National Parks Authority, Ranger, Cervantes	
PROFES. A. R. MAIN	President, National Parks Authority	917 - 943
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MR. B. G. MUIR	Ecologist, National Parks Authority	988 - 1003
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M/S J. O'KEEFE	Union Secretary	
MR. R. NEAL	Ranger, National Parks Authority	1037 - 1066
MR. R.M.C. HIPKINS	Town Planner	
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MR. C. A. MORRIS	Orchardist	

DR. M.C. HAY	Surgeon	}	
MR. I. MALEY	Business Proprietor		1084 - 109
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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS TENDERED TO PREVIOUS COMMITTEE
REQUESTED TO BE CONSIDERED BY THIS INQUIRY

CAMPAIGN TO SAVE NATIVE FORESTS

CARAVAN PARKS AND TRADES ASSOCIATION OF W.A. (INC)

DR. J.E.D. FOX Senior Lecturer, WAIT

DR. F.G. SMITH Past Director, National Parks Authority

DR. M.C. HAY W. A. Amateur Cance Association

FARMERS UNION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (BEEKEEPERS SECTION)

FCRESTS DEPARTMENT

INSTITUTE OF FCRESTERS OF AUSTRALIA (INC.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF W.A. (INC.)

MR. F.R. AKERMAN Landscape Architect

MR. C. PATCHETT Private submission

MR. C.F.H. JENKINS Past President, National Parks Authority

MR. M. TCOBY Landscape Architect

MR. I.J. MALEY W.A. Amateur Cance Association

MR. K. COLBUNG Chairman, Aboriginal Lands Trust.

MR. F. EGERTON LEFCY Combined River Societies

MR. R.L. ENGLISH Leisure Projects Pty. Ltd.

MRS. M. SCWRY Private submission

MRS. P. SUNDSTROM " Private submission

MR. & MRS. WARREN Joint private submission

SHIRE OF EXMOUTH

SHIRE OF KALAMUNDA

SHIRE OF MANJIMUP

SHIRE OF CRANBROOK

SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER

SHIRE OF RAVENSTHORPE

SHIRE OF HARVEY

APPENDIX B

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (W.A.)

THE HONEY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF W.A..

TOWN OF KWINANA

W.A. NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVES ASSOCIATION (INC)

W.A. HERITAGE COMMITTEE

SCHEDULE OF WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS AND CORRESPONDENCERECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE

AUSTRALIAN GOULD LEAGUE
AUSTRALIAN SYSTEMATIC BOTANY SOCIETY
BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
BROKE INLET FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
BUSSELTON SHIRE COUNCIL
CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION
CARNARVON SHIRE COUNCIL
CERVANTES BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION
CERVANTES RATEPAYERS AND PROGRESS ASSOCIATION
CHAMBER OF MINES OF W.A. (INC.)
CLEANING, SECURITY AND ALLIED EMPLOYEES' UNION
CLIMBERS ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
DANDARAGAN SHIRE COUNCIL
DARDANUP SHIRE COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
DONNELLY RIVER PROGRESS COMMITTEE
ESPERANCE SURFCASTERS CLUB
FITZGERALD NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATION
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH (M/S D. SHIRREN AND S.R. FRY)
GNOWANGERUP SHIRE COUNCIL
HAMELIN BAY HOLIDAY RESORT
HANCOCK PROSPECTING PTY. LTD.
HON. H.D. EVANS, M.L.C. (WARREN)
HON. P.M. DOWDING, M.L.C. (NORTH PROVINCE)
JIGALONG COMMUNITY (INC.)
JURIEN CERVANTES TOURIST CENTRE
KALAMUNDA SHIRE COUNCIL
KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN
KINGS PARK AND SWAN RIVER PRESERVATION SOCIETY

APPENDIX C

KWINANA TOWN COUNCIL

LEEWIN CONSERVATION GROUP

LOWER SOUTH WEST DELTA KITE CLUB

MANDURAH SHIRE COUNCIL

MANJIMUP SHIRE COUNCIL

MEEKATHARRA SHIRE COUNCIL

MUNDARING SHIRE COUNCIL

MRS. E. ADAMS

MRS. M. RITSON

MRS. L. SHADDICK

MRS. M. SOWRY

PRS. P. SUNDSTROM

M/S H. PEARCE

MR. K. BRADBY

MR. A. CHAPMAN

MR. L. HANCOCK

MR. M. KIPKINS

MR. C. HODSON

MR. J. JEHU

MR. R. KNAPTON

MR. J. KOEYERS JNR.

MR. D. MASLEN

MR. O. MUELLER

MR. K. NEWBY

MR. E.W. OTTE

MR. C. PRATT

MR. R. SOUNNESS

MR. F. A. SPRATT

MR. A. WOOD

MR. R. YOUNG

APPENDIX C

MR. H. YOUNG AND MR. A. BLACK (JOINT SUBMISSION)
MR. I.W. AND MRS. A.C.KUHL (JOINT SUBMISSION)
NANNUP SHIRE COUNCIL
NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION
NORTHAM TOWN COUNCIL
PEMBERTON-NORTHCLIFFE TOURIST BUREAU (INC.)
PINNACLES CARAVAN PARK
ROTTNEST ISLAND BOARD
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
SERPENTINE-JARRAHDAL SHIRE COUNCIL
SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY
SOUTH WEST FORESTS DEFENCE FOUNDATION
TREASURY
UNITED STATES INFORMATION CENTRE
VASSE CONSERVATION GROUP
WALPOLE NATIONAL PARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF RECREATION PERSONNEL
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FIELD AND GAME ASSOCIATION
WILDLIFE RESEARCH CENTRE
WINDY HARBOUR BOARD OF CONTROL
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS BOARD

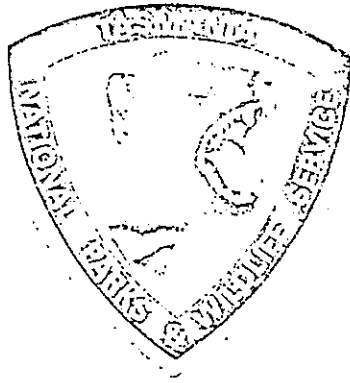
APPENDIX D

SCHEDULE OF EXHIBITS

(In order of presentation)

1. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION)
2. DEFINITION FOR NATIONAL PARK) DR. F. G. SMITH
3. EXTRACT FROM THE "ALBANY ADVERTISER" OF 14/10/1980)
4. BROCHURE FOR THE WALPOLE-NORNALUP NATIONAL PARK) MR. C.R. PRA
5. STATEMENT FROM THE WALPOLE ELECTORS' ASSOCIATION)
6. EXTRA CT FROM THE "MANJIMUP WARREN TIMES" OF)
4/10/1956)
7. EXTRACT FROM "THE WEST AUSTRALIAN" OF 11/12/1980) HON. H.D. EVA
8. COPY OF QUESTION DIRECTED TO MINISTER FOR LANDS)
ON 8/8/1979)
9. ESPERANCE SURFCASTERS CLUB
10. ESPERANCE PROFESSIONAL FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION (INC.)
11. SUBMISSION FROM THE ESPERANCE SHIRE COUNCIL
12. PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED ROAD THROUGH FITZGERALD NATIONAL PARK-
SUBMITTED BY THE HOPETOUN PROGRESS ASSOCIATION
13. LETTER TO RAVENSTHORPE SHIRE COUNCIL FROM THE UNDER SECRETARY
FOR LANDS 16/2/1981
14. SUBMISSION FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP OF DENMARK
15. MAP OF STIRLING RANGE NATIONAL PARK)
16. MAP OF WILDFLOWER WALK) MR. R. SOUNNESS
17. LIST OF BIRDLIFE FOUND IN THE STIRLING RANGE)
NATIONAL PARK)
18. SUBMISSION FROM MRS. E. ADAMS AND THE NATIONAL PARTY
19. PETITION FROM 91 PERSONS PRESENTED BY THE CRANBROOK
CONSERVATION GROUP
20. CONSERVATION OF THE STIRLING RANGE NATIONAL PARK AND
PROTECTION FROM FIRE TO ADJOINING LAND PRESENTED BY THE
CRANBROOK FLORA AND FAUNA CONSERVATION GROUP.
21. SUBMISSION BY MR. F.N. SMITH, CRANBROOK

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22. SUBMISSION BY THE GNOWANGERUP SHIRE COUNCIL
 23. SUBMISSION BY THE EXMOUTH SHIRE COUNCIL
 24. MAP OF HAMERSLEY RANGE NATIONAL PARK PRESENTED BY MR. I.B. DUGGAN
 25. SHARK BAY REGION, SHOWING PROPOSED RESERVES AND PROPOSED AQUATIC RESERVES - PLANS 9.1. AND 9.2. PRESENTED BY MR. R.O. HOULT
 26. SUBMISSION AND MAPS FROM THE DENHAM SHIRE COUNCIL
 27. SUBMISSION FROM MR.B.M. WAKE - SECRETARY, SHARK BAY DISTRICT PASTORALISTS AND GRAZIERS ASSOCIATION.
 28. SUBMISSION FROM THE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PRESENTED BY MRS. B. CHURCHWARD, SECRETARY
 29. CAVE SYSTEM IN THE KIMBERLEY REGION PRESENTED BY THE W.A. SPELEOLOGICAL GROUP AS APPEARING IN "THE WESTERN CAVER" VOL.20, NO.2.
 30. WALK TRAILS - WALYUNGA NATIONAL PARK AND BANKSIAS OF THE STIRLING RANGE AND KALBARRI NATIONAL PARKS - PRESENTED BY THE W.A. NATURALISTS CLUB (INC.)
 31. RIVERS OF SOUTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA TOGETHER WITH WRITTEN COMMENTARY ASSOCIATED WITH THE AUDIO VISUAL DISPLAY- PRESENTED BY THE AMATEUR CANOE ASSOCIATION OF W.A.



TASMANIAN
NPWS

TRAINING
& DEVELOPMENT

TASMANIAN NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

S Y N O P S I S

The Training Section in the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service covers three main areas: Trainee Rangers administration and training; training courses for all Service personnel; and developmental matters for all Service personnel. I shall deal with these step by step, and briefly describe our Resources and Staffing details as they apply to Training.

TRAINEE RANGERS

Our Trainee Ranger Scheme commenced in March 1977 with an intake of 7 trainees aged 17-18 years. In 1978 the post of Training Officer was created to bring all training under one roof. Our training scheme is a four year course involving practical experience, lecture courses and a correspondence course. In March 1981 the senior intake graduated to become rangers, reducing our present trainee numbers to 12, 10 boys and 2 girls. We envisage future intakes to be of approximately 3 to 4 trainees annually.

Practical Experience:

Each trainee is moved between various aspects of Service work specifically chosen to give appropriate work experiences and at appropriate stages during the 4 years. At present we have 20 centres able to provide on the job training. These include snowfield management, mountain and coastal parks, historic sites, archaeology and interpretation, caves management, wildlife research and law enforcement, building maintenance and construction, and in our Head Office acquiring experience in administrative and clerical support work. (See appendix for sample schedules). There is also a training library integrated with the Service's library to lend educational material to trainees on specific projects.

Courses:

Included in the training are regular in-Service courses in subject areas such as wildlife, search and rescue, snow survival and bushcraft, fire protection, job safety, map reading, first aid, firearms safety, radio operations and public relations.

External courses add to this range, with lectures by such agencies as the Public Service Board, State Fire Services, Forestry Commission, Police Department, helicopter services and Adult Education Department. The senior trainees are also able to attend some of the external courses prepared for adult field staff.

Park Ranger Correspondence Course:

This course has been tailored by the Service and is administered by the Division of Further Education. It is pitched at Matriculation level. It commenced in March 1979 and now participants include our 14 Trainee Rangers, 25 other Service staff and 100 members of the public and other Government Departments. The Correspondence Course is connected to the Trainee Ranger Scheme through a number of relevant lecture courses and field exercises, and the trainees have one work day per fortnight in which to study for it. (See Appendix for Correspondence Course Introductory Notes).

Exams:

At the end of the 4th year of training each trainee sits an exam for the Certificate of Competence. If this is passed, he or she will be reclassified to Ranger Grade I (3rd year of Service). The examination consists of 3½ days for Section I (i.e. Management), 1 day for Section II (Fauna and Flora) and a half day for Section III (Interpretation).

(See Appendix for exam syllabus and sample questions).

TRAINING FOR ADULT STAFF

Courses:

An increasing number of in-Service and external courses are being provided for both the Service's field and office staff. These include Service Induction courses, industrial first aid, safety, law enforcement, wildlife recognition, boat handling leading to the Cox'n Certificate, search and rescue, fire control, scuba diving leading to the FAUI qualification, vermin control, building restoration, interpretation, recreation area drainage, public relations, supervision, typing and shorthand, lithography, and business English. Some of these courses are repeated annually, some are "once only's": the situation is fluid from year to year, with a basic core of annual courses (see Appendix). Some of the field staff also wish to attend courses originally prepared for trainees only, so that a planned integration is developing.

A number of staff are also nominated to attend interstate courses in planning, ornithology, counter-disaster methods and so forth, as much as our restricted budget allows.

Exchange Schemes:

The Service has an annual ranger exchange scheme with New Zealand. It commenced in 1978 and the period of exchange is approximately 7 months. We are also working towards a broader system of regular exchanges to include officers other than rangers, and not only with New Zealand but also with both Federal and State organisations throughout Australia.

DEVELOPMENT:

The Training Section circulates all incoming brochures on intra and inter-state and overseas courses, conferences, seminars etc., and prepares background material to aid the Director in making decisions on subsequent applications.

We are also entering the field of developmental and refresher courses in areas such as law enforcement, fire control, boat handling qualifications, first aid, supervision and business English.

The Training Section also sifts literature from Service and State library lists and sends appropriate developmental literature to suitable field staff.

RESOURCES

The Training Section consists of one Training Officer to cover all training and development in the Service and all administrative matters relating to the Trainee Rangers. So perhaps the title of Training Officer is a misnomer, having connotations of instructor rather than administrator: the range of duties leaves very little time for actual instructing. One of the Service's rangers is also a qualified First Aid Instructor and our Interpretation Officer is qualified to instruct in Scuba Diving. These extra resources among the staff are most helpful to the Training Section and potentially cost saving to the department.

For aids we have an O/H Projector and access to video equipment and film and slide projectors. Four of our staff have been trained to use the video equipment. We have problems with accommodation for course participants but can usually find a lecture room.

As a small Service with a small training budget we obtain assistance from other Departments who have accommodation and training facilities, such as the Police Academy outside Hobart. This assists us greatly in organising such courses as Law Enforcement and Boat Handling, and promotes good communications between the different agencies.

COSTS

There has been no definite attempt to cost the Training programme, as it is met from various sections of the Service's budget. So that, the Training Budget is no real indicator of total cost, either financial or in manpower. This financial year \$31,000 was allocated to training. The break up of this is as follows -

Trainee Rangers	\$24,300
Field and Office staff courses	\$4,800
Training Officer admin. expenses	\$300
Training equipment	\$600

But, as just mentioned, these figures do not show actual overall expenditure.

STAFFING

Tasmania's National Parks and historic sites have an average annual increase in visitor numbers of 17%, so that every 6 years the numbers have almost doubled. We also have large areas placed under our jurisdiction by parliament, such as the South West Conservation Area; and with the change-over from manned light-houses to automatic we are increasingly pressured to provide staff in these areas for law enforcement, fire control and historic site maintenance.

But with the present economic and zero growth policy, our ranger increases are minimal.

We have no plans for permanent Ranger Naturalists or Graduate Rangers in Tasmania, but we do have a few temporary Ranger Naturalists to relieve the pressure during 8 weeks in the summer. These have a crash interpretation and induction course. We also have approximately 60 Honorary Rangers for areas where we have no permanent staff presence, but up to now these have had no formal training from us.

These Honorary Rangers are usually the result of reciprocal arrangements between ourselves and other State and Commonwealth Departments, and include such people as port inspectors, customs officials, lighthouse keepers and a few property owners on islands. (See Appendix for Staffing Growth statistics)

Ranger Qualifications:

We only have one Ranger with university qualifications. In general, our Rangers and Senior Rangers have trades experience and a sound mechanical knowledge, and we look for applicants with a mature personality, but there are very few matriculants among them. We do prefer that they have a basic Schools Board Certificate level of schooling.

Our Trainee Rangers, on the other hand, have all got matriculation subjects ; we have approximately 100 applications for each vacancy and find in our short list that this level of schooling stems from their persistent personalities. However, we do have provision for applicants with lesser qualifications, as the character is fundamentally more important than paper qualifications . (See blue leaflet in Appendix under Staffing Growth).

P. Grove-White
TRAINING OFFICER

May 1981.

TRAINEE RANGER SCHEME

PROGRAMME "B"

TRAINEE RANGER

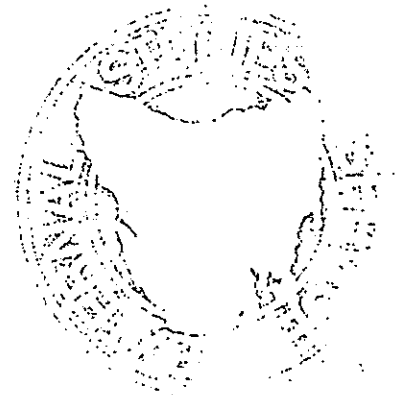
<u>19</u>	<u>TRAINING</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DURATION</u>
MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Wildlife Research & Game Seasons			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Park Maintenance Works Maintenance			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Resources Division			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Caves Management			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Snowfield Management Works Construction			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Fire Protection			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Law Enforcement			
19 JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC	Park Administration or Assistant to H.O. or Field Officers.			

Liniers Is.	LEITCH	MOONEY	
P. William	LEITCH	PYRKE	
an Leonard	MADISON	HOLDSWORTH	BATES
iddle Mt.			
ake St. Clair	WELLMAN	TRUCHANAS	
restos	CANNERY		
ally	LEITCH	RANSON	SMITH
cky Cape			
veinet	BUCC	NORCHEAST	
ila Is.	BRENN	HOLDSWORTH	
Arthur	BATES	CROGIN	LEAGAN
Field	TRUCHANAS	HELLEMAN	HELLEMAN
stings	RANSON	CROGIN	RATHBONE
45. Cocstr.			SMITH
Arche-clory	CROGIN	PYRKE	RATHBONE
Int.		MONTGOMERY	SMITH
alife (R)		RATHBONE	
alife (s)	MOONEY	SMITH	BATES
alife	MONTGOMERY (Sen)	BUCC	CROGIN (Research)
erical (S)	LEAGAN	MCINTOSH	TRUCHANAS
o. Div.	NORTHEAST	MOONEY	CROGIN
erical (S)	PYRKE	LEAGAN	LEITCH

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

Introductory Notes

PARK RANGERS CERTIFICATE



DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL PARKS

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

The Park Rangers Certificate Course has been prepared by the Education Department at the request of the National Parks and Wildlife Service of Tasmania. The course has been designed to provide the necessary theoretical background for those people directly responsible for the day to day running of National Parks and similar Reserves. Consequently, the course provides an introduction to: the principles of natural history, ecology and conservation; the technical aspects of park and reserve management; the philosophy and planning of parks and reserves; and the administration and supervision of these reserves (a detailed outline of the course content and structure is presented below).

This course was specifically designed for rangers and trainee rangers employed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Trainee rangers are required to undertake the course while rangers are being encouraged to undertake it. However, because the course is designed to provide a theoretical background for reserve management in general, and because of the significant interest shown in the course by people "outside" the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the course is seen in a much wider context and it will be available for all people who wish to undertake it.

The certificate issued on successful completion of the course is the Park Rangers Certificate.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE COURSE.

The course is divided into four stages and under normal circumstances, will take a student four years to complete. Of course if somebody is not in full-time employment it would be possible to complete the course in something like 2-3 years.

A detailed outline of the course is shown below. This outline shows that the course is composed of four major study areas; Natural History; Technical, Management and People. Each one of the major areas is divided into units, one of which is usually taken in each stage. That is, you study one unit from each major area (i.e. four units) concurrently for each stage usually over a period of one year. The typical first stage

of the study programme would be as follows:

Natural History of Tasmania (Part 1)

Building

Operations (Part 1)

Correspondence and Report Writing

Tasmanian history.

Each unit is in turn divided into a number of sections. For example, Natural History (Part 1) is divided into nine sections; classification A, classification B, plant structure, plant function, plant reproduction, classification C, natural vegetation of Tasmania, introduced plants, pests disease and biological control.

Each unit of the course is supervised by a tutor or tutors who are responsible for the assessment of your assignments. These tutors will be available to answer any specific problems you may have in relation to the course material. Information on how these tutors may be contacted will be included in the first material for each unit sent to you.

* * * * *

PARK RANGERS COURSE

AREA: NATURAL HISTORY

STAGE	UNIT	SECTION
1	Natural History of State (Part 1)	Classification (A) Classification (B) Plant Structure Plant Functions Plant Reproduction Classification (C) Natural Vegetation of Tasmania Introduced Plants Pests, Diseases, Biological Control
2	Natural History of State (Part 2)	Invertebrates: anatomy & physiology Vertebrates: anatomy & physiology Conservation status of wildlife
3	Principles of Ecology & Conservation	Biosphere, Ecosystems, Communities Habitats, Food Webs, Energy Flow Energy Pyramids Adaptations Successions Man's Influence on Environment Man's Influence on Introduced Species
4	Landforms & Climate	The Earth as a Planet Earth Materials Field Relations Surface Processes Historical Geology Geology in the Service of Man Major Tasmanian Climatic features

AREA: TECHNICAL

STAGE	UNIT	SECTION
1 - 2	Building	Carpentry Building Fences Soldering & Welding Plumbing Electrical Principles in Buildings Technical Drawing Park Furniture & Signs Surveying Roads & Tracks Bridges & Culverts Quarrying Soils & Gravels Environmental Factors
2 - 3	Machines	Introduction Friction Handtools Power Tools Petrol Engines Diesel Engines Oil Fuels Chainsaws Tractors Drive Systems
3	Law (Part 1)	Government Rules of Evidence (Parts 1 & 2) National Parks & Wildlife Act Wildlife Regulations Parks and Reserves Regs.
4	Law (Part 2)	Offence Reports Notebooks Statements Rules of Evidence (Parts 3 & 4) Judges Rules Aboriginal Relics Act " " Regs. Law Enforcement Techniques

AREA: MANAGEMENT

STAGE	UNIT	SECTION
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1	Operations (Part 1)	First Aid Meteorology Maps & Navigation Aerial Operations Marine Operations Radio Operation
2	Operations (Part 2)	Search & Rescue Fire Protection Erosion (Soil Conservation) Noxious Plants & Animals Animal Husbandry
3	Parks & Reserves Philosophy & Planning	Networks, Agencies) Tasmanian context) N.P.W.S. Structure, Ranger's Role Comparative Study (World Wide) Alternatives Management Planning
4	Administration & Supervision	Administration Theory) Public Service Functions) objectives) Supply & Accounting Concessions & Leases Supervision of Contractors Staff Supervision

STAGE	UNIT	SECTION
1	Correspondence & Report Writing	Basic English Letter & Memo Writing Report Writing
1	Tasmanian History	Tasmanian History
1-2	Tasmanian Prehistory	Archaeology's theoretical basis Tasmanian prehistory literature & culture of Aboriginal Australia Tasmanian colonial archaeology Nature & Technology of underwater archaeology Management of archaeological sites
2-3	Interpretation (Part 1)	Introduction Information sources Knowledge of an area " " the visitor Outline of methods & techniques Designing an interpretation programme Communication Summary & revision
3	Interpretation (Part 2)	Introduction Slide Talks Ranger led Nature Walks Talk to School Groups Writing self-guided Nature Walks Living History & Aboriginal Sites Audiovisuals Childrens Programmes Publications, Layout & Design Information boards & Wayside stops Visitors Centres Sensory Walks Feedback & Evaluation Summary & Revision
4	Psychology & Sociology	Culture Society & the Individual The Public Role Playing Group Psychology Communication Persuasion Social Problems & the Ranger

COURSE MATERIAL FORMAT.

For each section of the course you will receive one or more learning packages containing study material plus assignments. Each of these packages plus the assignment is designed to take approximately five hours to complete.

The learning packages are composed of study material in the form of notes, tapes, slide sets or films. Time should be spent absorbing the information presented in this material before the assignment in the learning package is attempted. Once the assignment has been completed you should mail it as soon as possible to:

Co-ordinator,
Park Rangers Course,
External Studies Service,
34 Argyle Street,
HOBART, 7000.

TEXT BOOKS AND REFERENCE MATERIAL.

A limited number of text books for some units will need to be purchased. The number of books required has been kept to a minimum and will entail a maximum financial outlay of not more than \$15.00 per unit.

A detailed reference list is included in each unit. These books and articles are included for your interest, and should not be purchased. If you should like to examine any of the material in the reference lists you should contact the librarian, at External Studies Service on phone number 30 3900 or 30 3902, and he will be pleased to either tell you where you can obtain the material, or loan you a copy of the material.

ASSESSMENT.

The assessment for each unit occurs both progressively by assignment marking (accounts for 40% of the total assessment) and by an examination which accounts for 60% of the total assessment.

Assignments, once completed are marked by the unit tutor/tutors and returned to you. This allows you to assess your own progress. The Examinations are designed by the unit tutors, and are either conducted in Hobart at the External Studies Service, or at a location more suitable to you.

For most of the units examinations will be conducted in November. However, for some of the shorter units you may take examinations in either July or November. This is in line with our developing policy of allowing students to begin courses at any time throughout the year, and work at their own pace.

EXEMPTIONS.

Exemptions to units or parts of units may be granted for those people who can produce evidence of a qualification which covers the subject matter of the particular units or parts of units.

If you wish to apply for exemptions you should fill out the Grant of Status form enclosed, and forward it to the External Studies Service for the attention of the Co-ordinator, Park Rangers Course.

STRIFE LINE

A new service that makes us available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to our students. If you are having a problem with your work late at night or at the weekend, just DIAL 30 6422, and leave a message on our Answer Phone System. Our tutor will get back to you first thing the next day by phone, and follow this up by written answer as well.

If you have problems with your studies, the co-ordinator can be contacted on phone 002 30 6547.

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TRAINEE RANGER EXAMS

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINABLE MATERIAL FOR 4TH YEAR
TRAINEES ATTEMPTING THE CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE

SECTION I - MANAGEMENT

Part 1. This question will be in 2 sections:-

- i) The examinee will be required to carry out a Park Inspection and write an appropriate report, memos and letters relevant to it. The site and subject to be assigned by the examiners.
- ii) In the same locality as (i) above, the examinee will be required to plan for a small development and prepare an appropriate map of location, suggest a design for the development, and provide a work's programme and costing estimates.

(Time limit a total of 3 days)

(See sample Questions attached)

Part 2. There will be a number of general knowledge questions relevant to day-to-day ranger knowledge and practice (list of sample questions to be supplied later). With these will be included the following areas:

- a)
 - i) P.S. Act Sections 71-82, 92-93
 - ii) P.S. Regulations - All Parts
- b) Question on Personnel Management.
- c) Practical use of
 - i) National Parks and Wildlife Act (especially Sections 41-42)
 - ii) Wildlife Regulations
 - iii) Aboriginal Relics Act and Regulations
 - iv) National Parks and Reserves Regulations

For instance, the candidate must know who is an "authorised officer" and under which Section of each Act he is appointed.

- d) A set of alternative questions on general knowledge of the Acts and Regulations related to wildlife and procedural matters relating to reporting offences.
- e) A range of questions to test a general knowledge of hunting seasons, their administration and special regulations applying.

SECTION II: FLORA & FAUNA

A. Native Flora - recognition of flora from specimens showing salient features. The test to be in 2 parts:-

1. i) The test to be visual - i.e. specimens to be laid on a table with numbers against them, and the examinees to write names against numbers on answer paper.
- ii) Both scientific and common names required for all the Eucalypts, and either scientific or common names will be allowable for all other flora to be named.
- iii) Number of different species to be incorporated in this test = approximately 20. They will represent species from some or all of the following environments:

Coastal, Lowland; Dry Sclerophyll, Lowland Wet Sclerophyll, Lowland Rainforest; Lowland Button Grass, Sedgeland; Subalpine.

2. Identification, from the key provided, of a number of flora specimens in the format of 1 i) above.

* Species to be used in this test will be a selection of those named in the "List of Plant Species that should be Known" issued to all Trainees.

B. Common Birds seen in Tasmania

The test to be in 2 parts: -

1. Recognition of numbered calls from a tape recording, and examinees to write common or scientific names against numbers on the answer sheet.
2. Recognition of species from numbered pictures:
 - i) Examinees to write names against numbers on answer sheet
 - and ii) Examinees to choose 3 species from those represented in the numbered pictures, and for each of these 3 species write about 10 lines on feeding ecology, any migratory habits, nesting habits etc.
 - iii) Number of different species to be incorporated in this test = approximately 10.

* Species to be used in this test will be a selection of those named in the "List of birds that should be known" issued to all Trainees.

C. Reptiles

The test is to be in 3 parts:-

1. Recognition of species commonly found in Tasmania from specimens in numbered bottles or numbered pictures, or alive.

Reptiles cont.

- i) Examinees to write names (scientific or common names) against numbers on answer sheet.
 2. Short essay (approximately 10 lines) on the natural history of any one of the common species of snake found in Tasmania.
 3. Short answers of 3 lines each, on the habitat and feeding ecology of at least 3 species of lizard found in Tasmania and its islands.
- * Species examined in this test will be a selection of those named in the "List of Reptiles that should be known" issued to all Trainees.

D. Frogs

The test to be in 2 parts: -

1. Recognition of frog calls from a tape recording.
 - i) the number of species' calls to be incorporated on the tape = about 2 or 3, and examinees to write common or scientific names against numbers on answer sheet.
 2. Recognition of frog species commonly found in Tasmania from a selection of species alive or in numbered bottle or numbered pictures.
 - i) the number of species to be incorporated in this test = about 5, and examinees to write common or scientific names against numbers on answer sheet.
- * Species to be used in this test will be a selection of those named in the list "A Key to Frog Calls in Tasmania" issued to all Trainees.
Know the detailed biology of (3) of these species, each from a different habitat.

E. Mammals

The test to be in two parts:-

1. Identification of numbered drawings of footprints of a selection of the species of mammal common in Tasmania.
 - i) The number of species to be incorporated in this test = 5, and examinees to write names against numbers on answer sheet.
 2. Write 8 lines each on 3 mammals, the species to be chosen from the entire list (see below) of native mammals and deer. Content should include the reproduction and general ecology of each mammal chosen.
- * Species to be represented in this test should be among those included in "The List of Mammals that should be Known" issued to all Trainees.

3. Seals

Write a short essay (about $\frac{1}{2}$ page) on the Tasmanian fur-seal population. This essay could include topics such as breeding grounds, known susceptibility to oil pollution, major conflicts of interests with e.g. fishermen, relevance to NPWS Act.

F. Insects

The test to be in 3 parts:-

1. Identification at least at Order level of a number of insect specimens.
 - i) Numbered specimens to be laid on a table, and examinees to write answers against the numbers on answer sheet.
 - ii) Number of specimens to be incorporated in this test = 5.
2. Identification from the key provided, at species level, of a number of insect specimens in the format of 1 i) above.
3. Write a short essay (about 8 lines) on EITHER
 - a) a eucalypt insect pest
 - b) an acacia insect pest

G. Major Plant Pathogens

The examinee will be questioned on his or her experience of plant pathogens in native vegetation.

H. Wildlife Management

The examinee will be asked to detail the essential components of a particular wildlife management programme. The main features of any wildlife management programme are:

- a) Historical background
- b) Reason for, and aims of management
- c) Biology of the species
- d) Economic, cultural and political considerations
- e) Details of the programme
- f) Future considerations

(Suggested time 15 minutes)

The examinee will also be given specific questions on particular management programmes. These will include day to day problems with species not subjected to a programme and also wildlife problems in the domestic, agricultural and forestry spheres.

(Suggested time 15 minutes)

SECTION III - INTERPRETATION

1. The examinee to give a pre-prepared slide talk to a school group of 14 - 15 year olds on a topic about Tasmania. The topic can be chosen by the examinee from the following list:

1. National Parks in Tasmania
2. Animal Communication
3. Tasmanian Aborigines
4. Rocky Shores/Beach Combing
5. Colouration in Nature
6. Tasmanian Wildlife
7. If the prospective examinee has another topic, he or she should check with the Service's Interpretation Officer to see whether or not it is appropriate.

ASSESSMENT WILL BE ON THE PRESENTATION

It is suggested that the examinee practice and gain experience in giving slide talks, before the exam; the topic chosen from the above list may be legitimately used in this context.

The school group and venue will be selected by the examiners.

* The Interpretation Officer has notes on giving talks, available on request.

4TH YEAR EXAMINATIONS

MANAGEMENT SECTION SAMPLE QUESTION

- i) You are required to carry out an inspection of the Condominium Creek car park and camping area, the Mt. Anne Memorial Hut, and the walking track between them.

You should then write a report on the condition of each of the above facilities.

You should include comment on fireplaces, tent sites, signs, rubbish disposal, toilets, firewood, damage to vegetation, erosion, track condition etc.

You should comment on the risk of a campfire escaping from Condominium Creek, and the steps which should be taken to minimise the risk.

From the hut log book, give a breakdown of the number of people visiting the hut over the last 6 months.

- ii) Prepare a works programme for the upgrading of the walking track. The programme should include the priorities for work to be done, whether realignment should be undertaken, quantity and cost of materials required (discuss alternatives), and time needed for the job.

- (iii) Prepare sketches, plans or maps for each of the facilities.

You should allow one day for field work, and two days for preparation of your report, including the necessary research on material costs, etc.

Sample 'General Knowledge' Questions

- Q. List briefly the course of action you would take where a camper, having paid for three nights accommodation with a cheque you have already banked, leaves after the second night, requesting a refund for the third night.
- Q. Mention some sections of the Acts and Regulations aimed at protecting park visitors and natural resources in your park.
- Q. Rangers patrol the roads and tracks in their parks as often as time permits. Name some of the benefits from these patrols.
- Q. Whilst returning from a field exercise in another park at approximately 9 p.m. one evening, you find the Government vehicle you are driving with insufficient petrol to reach your destination. The only Service Station you can find open in the town you are passing through is a Golden Fleece Service Station.
- Explain the procedure you would undertake to obtain the necessary fuel to complete your trip, and ensure that the account is paid promptly.
- Q. If you wanted to complain to the Director on a matter affecting working conditions, explain what line of communication you would follow.
- Q. What is the principal reason for watersheds being preferred as park boundaries?
- Q. When planning a new track what points should you consider?
- Q. List the steps you would take before commencing a search for a 12 year old child reported to be missing in your park.
- Q. What are the three main types of search and when is each undertaken?
- Q. How would you treat some one suffering from exposure.
- Q. What action would you take to treat someone bitten by a snake on the hand?
- Q. What is shock?
- Q. List the action you would take if your vehicle radio appeared to be faulty.
- Q. Write down the words you would use when making a radio test call to Parks Base, and the answer you would expect.
- Q. Describe the method used to plot onto a map a fire which is visible from two fire towers.
- Q. What types of fire extinguisher can be used for:
- (a) an electrical fire
 - (b) a cooking oil fire

- Q. List the factors which need to be known in order to calculate the Fire Danger Rating.
- Q. Write about half a page explaining why fuel stoves and tent poles should be carried by bushwalkers in alpine areas.

Other areas which could be covered:-

Weeds - identification exercise as per A 1 -- Flora & Fauna -- about 6 species.

- Q. Phytophthora cinnamomi -- list the main indicator species

As per Management Section, Part 2, c, i):

What is meant by an "authorized officer" in the National Parks and Wildlife Act? Under what section of that Act is he appointed, and what comes under the definition of "hunting equipment" - which the Act empowers him to seize, if necessary.

Part 2, c, ii):

Name eight different sorts of relic mentioned in the Aboriginal Relics Act definition. What year marks the deadline for an object to be made or created if it is to be treated as relic under this Act.

Part 3, c, iv):

What powers have you in relation to a person who behaves in a violent or insulting manner to you as a Ranger in a State reserve?

What must a person do if he or she is in a party which lights a fire in the open in a State reserve. What Act or Regulations covers this?

ANNUAL PROGRAMME OF COURSES

N.P.M.S. ANNUAL COURSES

COURSE	PARTICIPANTS		LENGTH
	1st PRIORITY	2nd PRIORITY	
<u>JANUARY - MARCH</u>			
Induction Course	New Staff since June	-	1 - 2 days
Induction Course	T/R's	-	10 days
Wildlife Course	T/R's	Field Staff	1 week
(2) First Aid Courses	T/R's + staff	-	each of 1 week
<u>APRIL - JUNE</u>			
Bank Operations Course	T/R's	Field Staff	10 days
Toronomy Comm T/R School	T/R's	"	2 weeks
Wildlife Course	T/R's	Field staff	1 week
(3) 1st Aid Courses Hbt.	staff	-	each of 1 week
(1) " " " Lion	staff	-	1 week
<u>JULY - SEPTEMBER</u>			
Induction Course	New staff since January		1 - 2 days
Boat Handling Course	staff	T/R's	1 week
Snow Camp	T/R's	staff	1 week
Law Enforcement Course	staff	T/R's	1 week
Toronomy Comm. T/R School	T/R's	-	3 weeks
Heart lectures week	T/R's + staff	-	1 week
(3) 1st Aid Courses Hbt	staff	-	each of 1 week
(2) 1st Aid " Lion	staff	-	each of 1 week
<u>OCTOBER - DECEMBER</u>			
R.F.B. TACTICS COURSE	Field staff	-	2-3 days
Wildlife Course	T/R's	Field staff	1 week
Woods Course	T/R's	Field staff	7 days
(2) 1st Aid Courses Hbt.	staff	-	each of 1 week
(1) 1st Aid Course Lion.	staff	-	1 week

Int.O's 2 week "Seasonal" courses: Some field staff can do in 4 days (Hbt) of this.

EXTRACT

Public Land

Section 2.

(1) "Public land" means -

(a) land which is not within a city, town or borough and is -

(i) unalienated land of the Crown including land permanently or temporarily reserved under Section 14 of the Land Act 1958 and State forest;

(ii) vested in any public authority (other than a municipality or a sewerage authority within the meaning of the Sewerage Districts Act 1958); or

(iii) vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; and

(b) any other land which the Governor in Council declares under sub-section (2) to be public land for the purposes of this Act

"Reserved forest" and "State forest" have the same meanings as in section 3 of the Forests Act 1958.

(2) The Governor in Council may on the recommendation of the Minister made after consultation with -

(a) any Minister of the Crown in whom any land is vested; or

(b) the Minister responsible for a public authority in which any land is vested -

by proclamation published in the Government Gazette declare any such land to be public land for the purposes of this Act.

Functions of the Council

Section 5.

(1) the Council shall-

- (a) carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria;
- (b) make recommendations to the Governor in Council as to the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas under the Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958; and
- (c) advise the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of land (whether public land or any other land however vested) in any water supply catchment area.

(2) In making any recommendation the Council shall have regard to the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to -

- (a) the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant;
- (b) the conservation of areas of natural interest beauty or of historical interest;
- (c) the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest;
- (d) the creation and preservation of areas of national parks;

- (e) the creation and preservation of areas for leisure and recreation, and in particular of areas close to cities and towns for bushland recreation reserves;
- (f) the creation and preservation of reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife;
- (g) the preservation of species of native plants; and
- (h) land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

(3.) Where the Council recommends the alienation of any land the recommendation shall include the Council's opinion as to the best method of alienating the land to ensure the most satisfactory use and management of the land in the public interest.

(4) Any person or body may make submissions to the Council as to how any public land can be better used to meet the needs of the people of Victoria and the Council shall consider any such submissions before making any recommendation under paragraph (a) of sub-section (1)

Investigations, Notices and Reports

Section 9.

(1) The Council shall not make any recommendation under this Act in relation to any district or area without a prior investigation of the district or area.

(2) Before commencing any investigation under paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 the Council shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette, in a newspaper circulating throughout the State and in a newspaper circulating particularly in or in the vicinity of the area or district to be investigated stating that an investigation of the district or area described in the notice is to be carried out for the purposes of this Act.

(3) On completing an investigation of a district or area under paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 the Council shall -

(a) publish a report of the investigation;

(b) give notice in the Government Gazette of the publication of the report, the address where copies of the report may be obtained or inspected and stating that any submissions to the Council in relation to such report will be considered by the Council if they are made within 60 days of such notice; and

(c) publish notice in a newspaper circulating throughout the State and in a newspaper circulating particularly in or in the vicinity of the area or district investigated of the publication of the report, the address where copies of the report may be obtained or inspected and stating that submissions may be made to the Council and the date before which they should be made.

- (2) Where any recommendation is made to the Minister under this Act it shall be accompanied by a copy of any submissions received from any person body department authority or council pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 9 or sub-section (1) of this section.
- (3) Where the Council has made a recommendation to the Minister under paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 the Minister may, after he has given not less than fourteen days notice of his intention to do so to the Minister administering a government department or responsible for a public authority recommend to the Governor in Council that notice of the recommendation or that part of the recommendation that affects the government department or public authority concerned and where notice of that recommendation or part is so given by the Governor in Council it shall be the duty of the government department or public authority to use all diligence and dispatch to give effect to such recommendation so far as it affects any land vested in or controlled by it.

Copy of every recommendation and of proposals to be tabled in Parliament.

Section 11.

A copy of every recommendation of the Council made under sub-section (1) of section 5 and of the proposals of the Council submitted to the Minister pursuant to section 7 shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days of the making thereof if

Parliament is then sitting and if Parliament is not then sitting within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament.

A copy of the Land Conservation Act 1970 can be obtained from the Government Printing Office, 7 a Parliament Place, Melbourne, 3002.

This introduction is one that sets out the Land Council's aims etc. in the North Central area of Victoria.

1. AIMS AND METHODS

This report brings together information that is relevant to decisions regarding the future use of public land in the study area.

It describes the physical nature of the land, examines the existing and likely forms of land use, and assesses the hazards associated with these uses. The report does not contain recommendations, but aims at providing a factual basis on which land use recommendations can be formulated.

Existing information collected from published reports, government departments, public authorities, private organizations, and individuals has been supplemented by short-term surveys of plants and animals. Although public land has been emphasized, the report considers relevant aspects of all land in the study area to place public land in perspective.

The text is divided into four main sections. Part I, an introductory section, sets out the aims of the study, and defines and briefly describes the study area and its history.

Part II describes the main features of the environment for the whole study area. Climate, geology, physiography, soils, vegetation, fauna, water resources, and land systems are described. Maps showing the geology, vegetation on public land, land systems, and topography and rainfall are included.

Part III deals with the main forms of land use that are likely to make demands on public land, and examines the present levels of activity. Hazards associated with these land uses, such as soil deterioration and fire, are also discussed. Primary production, minerals and stone, and recreation are depicted in maps for this section.

Part IV provides more detailed information and, for convenience, the study area has been divided into nine blocks. The information is set out in a consistent format of headings, so that specific information can be readily found and compared with its counterpart in other blocks or areas..

A number of appendices including lists of flora and fauna complete the report.

2. CONSERVATION PRINCIPLES

Conservation is concerned with Man's relation to his environment. It is often said to be the wise or balanced use of resources. Because "wisdom" and "balance" are not absolute terms, the principles set out here attempt to explain this concept.

Conservation can be considered as an endeavour to anticipate and resolve conflicts between the individual and society about the present and future use of resources, and between competing uses of the same resource. The conservationist must be aware of long-term needs and recognize that a community requires land for recreation, scientific, and aesthetic purposes as well as for the production of food, timber, and minerals or for urban and industrial use.

Natural Resources

Two broad classes of natural resource may be distinguished, according to whether they are renewable.

Non-renewable resources

The quantity of these resources does not increase significantly with time, and use consumes them. In the last century the expansion of Victoria's economy was based on the exploitation of gold - a non-renewable resource. The oil and gas fields of Bass Strait provide another example.

Conservation of a non-renewable resource requires the best techniques for exploration, recovery, and processing, and the efficient use of the end product.

Renewable resources

The quantity of a renewable resource such as timber may increase or decrease with time. Animal and plant communities and landscape fall within this category. Abuse of these resources may reduce them to such a poor condition that the practical opportunity to restore them to a desired state is lost for many generations.

Conservation of renewable resources requires a thorough understanding of ecological principles and development sound management techniques based on those principles. An ecosystem typically contains many interrelated components. A change in any one of these will have effects elsewhere in the system. In general, an ecosystem with a diverse range of species will be better able to adapt and absorb the impact of sudden change - such as that caused by fire, disease, or Man's activities - than a simple ecosystem with few species.

Man is part of the ecosystem and, like every other organism, influences and is influenced by the other parts. The development of new techniques has increased his ability to modify the environment. Many new techniques have both advantages and disadvantages. Often the disadvantages are not obviously linked to the new techniques and only emerge in the long term - for example, the use of insecticides can increase production of food or

predatory birds and insects and so encourage the build-up of populations of other insect pests.

Relations between Resource Uses

Many uses of a resource are compatible. They may be supplementary and add to each other, or complementary in that one use benefits from the other, but they may also be competitive when an increase in one leads to a decrease in the other.

For example, the relation between timber production and picnicking within a forest may be complementary in the sense that picnickers gain access along tracks and use open spaces created during timber operations. It may become competitive if logging makes the forest an unsuitable picnic area, and at other times picnickers may present a considerable fire risk.

In general, decisions on land use will involve selecting major land uses for a particular area, determining other uses compatible with these, and specifying the intensity of use above which they become incompatible.

The Principles of Land Use

In the past our society has grown (and the economic welfare of the people improved) through mining, farming, timber production, and industrial development. These industries

have usually been given prime importance when deciding the use of natural resources. The present pattern of land use is, of course, a result of these past decisions.

Recently, there has been greater public demand for a shift in emphasis towards nature conservation and recreation as the economic welfare of the bulk of society has improved, the need and opportunities for outdoor recreation have grown, and an appreciation of nature has become more apparent.

The concept of balance is fundamental to land use and is directly related to the values that society puts on the goods and services that the land can provide. It also involves consideration of the needs of all sections of society, on both regional and State bases, as well as those of this and future generations.

These needs should be clearly stated as aims.

The intangible values of recreation, aesthetics, and preservation should be recognized by providing land for these purposes, and by considering the impact of other land uses upon them. The preservation of outstanding natural features should be considered.

Where several land uses are compatible, land should be available for the most beneficial combination of such uses. To achieve this, it may be necessary to define major aims and to assess levels above which secondary uses are unacceptable.

Where land has been committed to a particular use, it should be managed so that its capability for that use is not impaired. Uncommitted land should be maintained in a condition that will allow the widest possible choice of future uses.

Review and reassessment of land will become necessary as society and technology change.