

South Bruny National Park,
Waterfall Creek State Reserve,
Green Island Nature Reserve

Management Plan

2000

Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment

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Waterfall Creek State Reserve,
Green Island Nature Reserve
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Parks and Wildlife Service

Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment

**SOUTH BRUNY NATIONAL PARK
WATERFALL CREEK STATE RESERVE
GREEN ISLAND NATURE RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN 2000**

This management plan for the South Bruny National Park, the Waterfall Creek State Reserve and the Green Island Nature Reserve has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part IV of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. A draft of this plan was released for public comment from 2 October 1999 to 26 November 1999.

Unless otherwise specified, this plan adopts the interpretation of terms given in Section 3 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. The term "Minister" when used in the plan means the Minister administering the *Act*. The term "Park" refers to the South Bruny National Park. The term "Reserve" refers to the Waterfall Creek State Reserve or the Green Island Nature Reserve depending upon the context.

In accordance with Section 23(1)(a) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, the managing authority for the Park and the Reserves, in this case the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, is to manage them in accordance with this management plan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people have assisted in the preparation of this plan by providing information and comments on earlier drafts. Their time and effort is gratefully acknowledged.

APPROVAL

This management plan was approved by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on 18 December 2000 and took effect on 17 January 2001, being seven days after publication of that approval in the *Government Gazette*.

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Summary

The spectacular natural landscapes of the South Bruny National Park contain intrinsically important environmental values which also underpin the value of the Park for recreation and tourism. The geology of the Park contains features from many geological ages. The vegetation consists of a great diversity of predominantly dry sclerophyll plant communities, heathlands and coastal vegetation. There are geographically significant endemic species such as velvet bush and threatened species including an endemic eyebright. The Park protects one of the largest surviving colonies of the forty spotted pardalote. Many of these features of the Park are of scientific and educational interest. The Park includes features of Aboriginal and historic heritage value.

The waterfalls and the wet forest, including many types of ferns along the creek, create the scenic landscape for which the Waterfall Creek State Reserve was created.

The Green Island Nature Reserve was reserved to protect bird breeding colonies.

The management plan provides for conservation of the values of the Park and the Reserves. In the case of South Bruny National Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve, the plan also provides for visitor access and facilities.

To these ends, the management plan:

- zones the Park and Reserves to take account of different features and values and direct and manage visitor activities and impacts;
- focuses on conservation of threatened and priority flora and fauna species and communities with Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) or National Estate values;
- protects Aboriginal and historic heritage features and values, including the historic Cape Bruny lightstation;
- in the national park, identifies key locations for provision of visitor facilities and services at Cape Bruny, Jetty Beach, Cloudy Bay and Grass Point; and
- promotes the Park and State Reserve as an important visitor destination in south east Tasmania.

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*South Bruny National Park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve, and Green Island
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1 Introduction

1.1 An Overview of the Park and the Reserves

1.1.1 Location and Regional Context

South Bruny National Park lies on the southern tip of Bruny Island off the south east coast of Tasmania, separated from the mainland by the D'Entrecasteaux Channel (see Map 1). The Park includes Partridge Island and the Labillardiere Peninsula in the west, linked by the Cloudy Bay beaches to the forests of the Tasman Head section of the Park in the east, and continues north along the coast, including the Bay of Islands to Fluted Cape. The Park includes long beaches and rugged headlands, coastal heathlands and wetlands rising to forested hills and Mt Bruny inland.

The Park is a new one with potential to contribute to the regional tourism industry of Bruny Island and the Channel region.

The combination of location, and environmental and heritage features close to visitor services and facilities on Bruny Island provides an attractive destination to visitors from the nearby greater Hobart region and from interstate and overseas.

The Waterfall Creek State Reserve lies about 5 kilometres inland of the Fluted Cape section of the South Bruny National Park (see Map 1). The Reserve includes a series of waterfalls in a steep sided gully known as Mavista Falls. Located nearby to the national park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve provides additional support for attracting visitors to the region.

The Green Island Nature Reserve lies in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel between Birchs Bay on the mainland and Great Bay on Bruny Island (see Map 1). Green Island is not promoted as a recreational destination, although visitors in boats do at times land on the island. A navigation light is maintained on the island.

1.1.2 Climate

South Bruny National Park and the Reserves have a temperate maritime climate. The prevailing winds are south-westerly and north-westerly. The average rainfall is of the order of 890 mm per annum.

1.1.3 Importance of the Park and the Reserves

South Bruny National Park is similar to a Category II Protected Area in the categorisation system of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Category II reserves are protected areas managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve is similar to a Category III Protected Area in the categorisation system of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Category III reserves are protected areas managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features.

Green Island Nature Reserve is similar to a Category I Protected Area in the categorisation system of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Category I reserves are protected areas managed mainly for science or wilderness protection.

The geology of South Bruny National Park is of scientific interest as it contains features from many geological ages, including some recognised to have National Estate values. The geological attributes of the Park are also of significant scenic interest, as is the steep gully of Waterfall Creek in the vicinity of Mavista Falls.

In much of the Park and the State Reserve, biodiversity is high and in a relatively natural state. The Park and the State Reserve is substantially free of pollution of air, land, and water. Green Island Nature Reserve has been substantially altered by previous human activity including grazing, cultivation and possibly market gardening. Rabbits were introduced to the island and weeds have caused concern in the past.

The Park's native vegetation consists of a great diversity of predominantly dry sclerophyll plant communities, heathlands and coastal vegetation. There are also small areas of wet eucalypt forests. Waterfall Creek State Reserve is predominantly wet eucalypt forest with myrtle and manfern in the gully. Most of the native vegetation of Green Island has been severely disturbed.

Plant communities in the Park and State Reserve have high conservation value. This is due to the presence of geographically significant endemic

species such as velvet bush, threatened species including an endemic eyebright, and several plant communities which are unreserved or poorly reserved elsewhere in the State reserve system.

The Park is valuable for wildlife conservation and Partridge Island protects one of the largest surviving colonies of the forty-spotted pardalote on Bruny Island.

Green Island is an important bird breeding colony for the Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*, one of the few breeding sites known in Australia. Pacific Gulls *Larus pacificus* also breed on the island.

Past use of the Park by Aborigines and Europeans has left a series of sites, buildings, relics, cultural landscapes and records which form a cultural resource and provide source material for educative and interpretive programs. The Cape Bruny lightstation is of outstanding heritage significance. On Partridge Island, the remains of the European settlement overlays a long heritage of Aboriginal use. The coastline of the Park featured significantly in early European exploration of Tasmania and Australia and contains important evidence of early whaling activities.

The Aboriginal sites and areas in the Park are particularly diverse, with both coastal and inland sites, generally well preserved.

No Aboriginal or European heritage of significance has been identified in either of the Reserves. However, it is likely that Aboriginal sites may occur and the remains of a horse drawn plough have been reported from Green Island.

A wide diversity of flora and fauna, landforms and adjacent estuarine and marine environments characterise the Park. All are readily apparent and accessible to visitors. The spectacular natural landscapes including mountains, rocky headlands and cliffs at Fluted Cape and Tasman Head, the long, scenic Cloudy Beaches, and the variety of vegetation communities are valued experiences for visitors. Hence, the Park provides an attractive tourism and recreational setting.

The Park is characterised by quietness and a relaxing coastal atmosphere. This is a very significant element of the Park's value and character.

Swimming, snorkelling, surfing, and boating are popular. The Park provides for bushwalking, nature study, and camping. The range of

recreational opportunities for visitors, some of them unique, together with a relatively mild climate, makes the Park a valuable tourist and recreational asset.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve provides a scenic forest walk.

The Park provides ample opportunity to observe and learn about the natural and cultural environment in pleasant and stimulating surroundings. The combination of diverse vegetation, spectacular coastlines, readily accessible wildlife, and history provide an excellent opportunity for education and interpretation. These aspects, coupled with a relatively benign climate create a unique learning environment and a potential educational resource for a wide variety of school and community groups. Green Island has interest for scientific and educational research and activities related to bird behaviour and breeding success.

*South Bruny National Park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve, and Green Island
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Map 1

1.2 Creation of the Park and the Reserves

1.2.1 Reservation History

The reservation of the Park as a State Reserve, to be known as South Bruny National Park, was formally proclaimed by Statutory Rules 1997, No. 120 on 11 August 1997. The Park includes the former Labillardiere State Reserve and the former Fluted Cape State Reserve. The former Labillardiere State Reserve section is on the Register of the National Estate. An area of land at Cape Bruny, including the Cape Bruny lightstation, was added to the South Bruny National Park by Statutory Rules 2000, No. 213 on 13 December 2000.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve was first reserved as a Scenic Reserve by the Governor on the 10 January 1919 and gazetted on 14 January 1919. It became a State Reserve with the implementation of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1970. The Reserve is on the Register of the National Estate.

Green Island Nature Reserve was proclaimed by Statutory Rules 1978, No. 316 on 5 December 1978.

1.2.2 Area and Boundaries

The Park has an area of 5,149 hectares (Map 2). The Park extends to the low water mark and includes the adjacent offshore islands but does not include marine or lagoon waters. As Map 2 shows, the Park is made up of three larger sections linked by narrow connecting sections.

The boundaries of the Park are set out on Plan Number 3962, registered in the Central Plan Office, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

The boundaries of the Cape Bruny addition to the Park are set out on registered plan number CPR No 5057.

Green Island Nature Reserve has an area of 4.9 hectares or thereabouts. The boundaries of the Nature Reserve are set out on registered plan number LM 125.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve has an area of some 36 hectares.

The Park and the Reserves are in the Municipality of Kingborough.

*South Bruny National Park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve, and Green Island
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Map 2 Boundaries

2 The Vision and Objectives for the Park and the Reserves

2.1 The Vision for the Park and the Reserves

The vision for the Park and the Reserves gives a picture of how they will be in the future and provides direction to management. The vision helps avoid inappropriate development and management, and the “tyranny of small decisions”, guiding management not just for the short term, but for the benefit of future generations.

2.1.1 The Vision

South Bruny National Park

A visitor to the Park finds healthy natural biodiversity, and viable populations of all indigenous species. Natural processes and systems have a high natural integrity.

Landforms are undisturbed or rehabilitating, and the air, land and water are unpolluted.

The Aboriginal and historic heritage of the Park is identified, protected and explained.

Visitors enjoy the Park for its history, quietness, and relaxed and uncrowded atmosphere, and appreciate the scenic natural and cultural landscapes.

The features and values of the Park are presented to visitors in high quality interpretation and education programs and materials which add to their experience, appreciation and understanding of the Park.

Visitors pursue recreation based on the features and values of the Park, without disturbing or detracting from the experiences of other visitors.

There are small scale, well designed, high quality recreation and tourism facilities and services which are discretely located in carefully delineated areas and do not threaten the environmental, heritage or recreational values of the Park.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve

A visitor to the Reserve finds healthy natural biodiversity, and viable populations of all indigenous species. Ecological processes and systems have a high natural integrity.

Landforms are undisturbed and the air, land and water are unpolluted.

The Aboriginal and historic heritage of the Reserve is identified, protected and explained.

Visitors enjoy the Reserve for its peaceful atmosphere and appreciate the scenic natural landscapes.

There are simple, well designed, discretely located visitor information and access facilities which do not threaten the environmental, heritage or recreational values of the Reserve.

Green Island Nature Reserve

The Reserve contains healthy, viable breeding populations of Kelp Gulls and other bird species. Ecological processes and systems are gradually recovering their natural integrity.

Landforms are rehabilitating and the air, land and water are unpolluted.

The Aboriginal and historic heritage of the Reserve is identified, protected and explained.

Visitor numbers are limited, controlled and do not threaten the environmental or heritage values of the Reserve.

2.1.2 Achieving The Vision

This management plan sets out how the vision for the Park and the Reserves will be achieved. To check the effectiveness of the management plan in doing this, indicators can be used to evaluate implementation of the plan and to check if the vision and management objectives have been achieved.

- Review the plan ten years after gazettal of its approval by the Governor, or sooner if research, monitoring, or other circumstances show this to be needed.

- In the review of the plan, evaluate the implementation of the management prescriptions and their effectiveness in achieving the vision and management objectives of the plan.
- As a minimum, use the performance indicators set out in Appendix 4 when evaluating the plan's implementation and outcomes.
- Utilise any relevant, additional monitoring and evaluation procedures developed during the period of the plan when evaluating the plan's implementation and outcomes.

2.2 Purposes and Objectives of National Parks

National parks are a class of reserved land under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. They are large natural areas of land containing a representative or outstanding sample of major natural regions, features or scenery.

Purposes

The purposes of reservation of national parks, as set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, are the protection and maintenance of the natural and cultural values of the area of land while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with conserving those values. South Bruny National Park is reserved for these purposes.

Objectives

The objectives of national parks are set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (see below). Not all of the general objectives for national parks set out in the Act will apply in every park. Using the National Estate threshold for wilderness (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997; page 37), South Bruny National Park does not contain any areas of wilderness. Therefore, the objective dealing with wilderness will not apply. All the other objectives for national parks set out in the Act apply to the South Bruny National Park. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the Park, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each

management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

The management objectives of national parks are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3 and 3.4);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);
- to encourage education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the national park, or both (Section 5.3);
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purpose of reservation (Section 7.4);
- to protect the national park against, and rehabilitate the national park following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the national park's natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the national park (Sections 2.5, 4, and 5.5.7);
- to encourage and provide for tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values (Sections 5 and 7.2);
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purpose of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1);
- to preserve the natural, primitive and remote character of wilderness areas (Does not apply to this national park, see above).

2.3 Purposes and Objectives of State Reserves

State reserves are a class of reserved land under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. They are areas of land containing any of the following:
significant natural landscapes;
natural features;
sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people.

Purposes

The purposes of reservation of State reserves, as set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, are the protection and maintenance of any one or more of the following:

- (a) the natural and cultural values of the area of land;
- (b) sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people contained in that area of land;
- (c) use of the area of land by Aboriginal people, while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with conserving any of the things referred to in paragraph (a), (b) and (c) as applicable. Waterfall Creek State Reserve is reserved for purposes (a) and (b), while providing ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with (a) and (b).

Objectives

The objectives of State reserves are set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (see below). All of the general objectives for State reserves set out in the Act apply to the Waterfall Creek State Reserve. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the State Reserve, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

The management objectives of State reserves are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3 and 3.4);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purpose of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1);
- to encourage education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the State reserve, or both (Section 5.3);
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.4);
- to protect the State reserve against, and rehabilitate the State reserve following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the State reserve's natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the State reserve (Sections 2.5, 4, and 5.5.7)
- to encourage tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation

of the State reserve's natural and cultural values (Sections 5 and 7.2).

2.4 Purposes and Objectives of Nature Reserves

Nature reserves are a class of reserved land under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. They are an area of land that contains natural values that -

- (a) contribute to the natural biological diversity or geological diversity of the land, or both; and
- (b) are unique, important or have representative value.

Purposes

The purposes of reservation of nature reserves, as set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, are the conservation of the natural biological diversity or geological diversity of the area of land, or both, and the conservation of the natural values of that area of land that are unique, important or have representative value. Green Island Nature Reserve is reserved for these purposes.

Objectives

The objectives of nature reserves are set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (see below). All of the general objectives for nature reserves set out in the Act apply to the Green Island Nature Reserve. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors to be considered in managing the Nature Reserve, the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved are dealt with in a number of sections of the management plan. The sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

The management objectives of nature reserves are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3 and 3.4);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);
- to encourage education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the nature reserve, or both (Section 5.3);

- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.4);
- to protect the nature reserve against, and rehabilitate the nature reserve following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the nature reserve's natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the nature reserve (Section 2.5 and 4);
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purpose of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1).

2.5 Specific Park and Reserves Objectives

To maintain the particular Park and Reserves values, and to achieve the visions for them, specific objectives are set out below. These objectives are fundamental to the long term protection of the Park and the Reserves. In the case of the Park and the State Reserve, they underpin sustainable recreational and tourism use.

These objectives elaborate upon and give emphasis to the statutory management objectives in the light of the particular features, circumstances, issues and values which prevail in the South Bruny National Park, the Waterfall Creek State Reserve and the Green Island Nature Reserve, as identified in this management plan. The context makes clear to which reserve the objectives apply. Where no particular class of reserve is mentioned then the objectives apply to all of them.

Objectives

- Conserve threatened and priority flora species, plant communities with Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) values and other communities of conservation significance, National Estate flora values, and natural flora diversity.
- Conserve threatened and priority fauna species, habitats of conservation significance, National Estate fauna values, and natural fauna diversity.
- Conserve natural landscapes and sites of geoconservation and National Estate significance.

- Protect and retain the recreational and tourism character of the Park and State reserve.
- Enrich visitor experiences of national park and State reserve values through education and interpretation.
- Develop public understanding of the values and goals for management of the Park and Reserves.

2.6 Management Zones

Although the applicable visions and management objectives apply to the entire national park, State reserve, and nature reserve, in the case of the national park and the State reserve, different conditions prevail in different areas of them. To ensure appropriate management of these differing conditions, management zones have been designated to provide for visitor use and take account of and protect Park and Reserve values. By zoning for management purposes, more specific management objectives can deal with the localised values and character within each zone.

Objectives

- The objectives of zoning are to:
 - take account of localised features, conditions, and values;
 - ensure substantial areas of the national park and State reserve are undisturbed;
 - protect and enhance national park and State reserve values by concentrating and directing tourism and recreation development to designated locations; and
 - provide a range of recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the values of the national park and State reserve.

Policies

- Six management zones are designated for South Bruny National Park (refer to Maps 3 and 4):
 1. Jetty Beach Visitor Services Zone
 2. Cloudy Bay Visitor Services Zone
 3. Grass Point Visitor Services Zone
 4. Cape Bruny Visitor Services Zone
 5. Recreation Zone
 6. Conservation Zone

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- Two management zones are designated for Waterfall Creek State Reserve (refer to Map 3):
 1. Recreation Zone
 2. Conservation Zone
- Green Island Nature Reserve is not zoned but will generally be managed in accordance with the prescriptions for the Conservation Zone.
- Tourism and recreation facilities and services in each Zone will be limited to those provided for in Section 5 of this management plan.

Map 3

**Table 1 Management Zones - South Bruny National Park
and Waterfall Creek State Reserve**

ZONE & LOCATION	VALUES AND USE	OBJECTIVES
<p>Jetty Beach Visitor Services Zone This zone encompasses the campground, day visitor facilities and boat launching access in the Jetty Beach area (See Map 4).</p>	<p>The Zone provides for day visitors and offers overnight camping. Toilets are provided and vehicular access onto a limited area of the beach allows for boat launching. The Zone includes historic heritage features including the old jetty which provided access to the Cape Bruny lightstation. The priority for this Zone is to provide for visitors while maintaining other values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide visitor services and facilities.
<p>Cloudy Bay Visitor Services Zone This Zone extends from the eastern side of Whalebone Point to the end of the Cloudy Beaches at Cloudy Corner and includes a small inland area used for camping (See Map 4).</p>	<p>Near Whalebone Point, the Zone is a day visitor destination, popular with surfers, day trippers, and beach lovers. The Zone also provides overnight camping near Cloudy Corner, and in the small inland area just off the Cloudy Bay Road. The Bay is visually spectacular. The priority for this Zone is to provide for visitors while maintaining other values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide visitor services and facilities.
<p>Grass Point Visitor Services Zone This Zone extends from the Park boundary at East Cove in Adventure Bay along the coast to the cleared area containing the remains of the whaling station on Grass Point (See Map 4).</p>	<p>The Zone is a day visitor destination. Historic heritage in the Zone includes many remains of whaling activities. The priority for this Zone is to provide for day visitors while maintaining other values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide a limited range of recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide a basic level of visitor services.

*South Bruny National Park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve, and Green Island
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Map 4

Table 1 (cont.)

ZONE & LOCATION	VALUES & USES	OBJECTIVES
<p>Cape Bruny Visitor Services Zone This Zone includes all the Cape Bruny lightstation land returned to the State by the Commonwealth (See Map 4).</p>	<p>The Zone is a popular day visitor destination and provides spectacular views of the coastline of South Bruny National Park. The entire Zone is an important historic heritage precinct, containing the second oldest extant lighthouse in Australia and features and archaeology indicative of more than 150 years of occupation. Consequently the Zone serves the dual role of a visitor services zone and a historic heritage precinct. . The priorities for this Zone are to provide for visitors and protect historic heritage while maintaining other values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor heritage and environmental features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide a range of recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide visitor services and facilities.
<p>Recreation Zone In the Park, the Zone covers the existing tracks around the Labillardiere Peninsula, to East Cloudy Head and Tasman Head, and around Fluted Cape. It also includes Partridge Island, Cloudy Beaches west of Whalebone Point, and Mabel Bay beach. In Waterfall Creek State Reserve, the Zone covers the walking access corridor.</p>	<p>The Zone is chiefly a corridor for recreational travel and access to beaches, other natural features, and heritage areas. It also provides for low key, nature based beach recreation. The priority for this Zone is to maintain environmental and heritage values while allowing low impact recreation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; and - provide for low impact, low density, non-intrusive recreational use and enjoyment of the area.
<p>Conservation Zone This Zone covers the much of the remoter parts of the Park, a natural landscape with important values, and most of the Waterfall Creek State Reserve (see Map 3). Except as provided for in this plan, Green Island Nature Reserve is equivalent to the Conservation Zone for the purposes of this plan.</p>	<p>The Zone includes high quality natural landscape values, old growth and priority forest communities and key fauna habitat for threatened species. The priority for this Zone is to protect environmental and heritage values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conserve the natural integrity of the Zone; - protect, maintain and monitor the diversity of plant and animal species and communities; - conserve heritage values; and - maintain scenic quality and the character of natural quiet, tranquillity and sense of solitude.

3 Park and Reserves Conservation

3.1 Geodiversity

At its highest point, and just inside the Park boundary, Mount Bruny rises to 504 metres. In the north of the Park, the highest point is Fluted Cape rising to 272 metres. The highest points on Labillardiere Peninsula is Mount Bleak at 143 metres and Mount Barren at 146 metres. Above West Cloudy Head the land rises to 197 metres.

The coastline consists of cliffs and headlands broken by the beaches of Cloudy Bay. Virtually all the Park is Jurassic age dolerite outcrop. A band of Triassic fluvio-lacustrine sequences of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone occurs near the Cape Bruny lightstation and along the coast of the Bay of Islands near Grays Bluff, south of Fluted Cape. The Cloudy Bay beaches and an area from Kingfisher Beach inland to the west of Hawkins Creek are predominantly Holocene alluvium, sand, gravel and talus.

Cloudy Bay Lagoon features one of only four mid-bay spits in Tasmania and is identified as of outstanding significance for the local region (Dixon, 1996). The ocean side of the spit is within the Park. The Fluted Cape dolerite cliff geomorphology has been identified as having significance as representative for the local region and the Labillardiere Peninsula dolerite has representative and outstanding significance for the local region (Dixon, 1996).

The topography and geology of South Bruny contributes to a varied and scenic landscape which is of great appeal to visitors.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve includes steep sided, narrow sandstone gorges in its upper length.

Green Island is low lying and flat, its highest point being only about 10 metres above sea level.

Objectives

- The objectives of geoconservation in the Park and Reserves are to:
 - protect, maintain and monitor geodiversity and sites of geoconservation significance;
 - maintain the natural rates and magnitudes of change in earth processes; and

- minimise harmful impacts on geoconservation values.

Policies

- Potential adverse impacts on geodiversity and earth processes will be assessed when planning any development or action, including land rehabilitation and stabilisation (see Section 4.5).
- Management practices and development will avoid or otherwise minimise impacts on the integrity of sites of geoconservation significance.

Actions

- Prepare and disseminate an inventory of sites of geoconservation significance.
- Monitor impacts on geodiversity.

3.2 Natural Landscape and Water Quality

South Bruny National Park contains large relatively undisturbed areas with topographic and catchment integrity where natural processes continue largely unmodified by human intervention. A large portion of the Park in the Tasman Head area has been assessed as an indicative area of National Estate significance as a natural landscape (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). Waterfall Creek State Reserve is also a dramatic and undisturbed natural landscape, surrounded by State forest, much of which is reserved or otherwise protected. The landscape of Green Island Nature Reserve has been greatly altered and does not contain any water courses.

In accordance with the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*, protected environmental values are required to be set for the surface waters and ground waters within the Park and the State Reserve. Because the Park extends to low water mark, the marine waters between low water and high water are within the Park for the purposes of the State Policy. For these marine areas however, protected environmental values will be set at a later stage.

The Board of Environmental Management and Pollution Control and the Director have set the values, which were initially proposed in a public draft version of this plan. The Board will determine appropriate indicators for each of the values and would be expected to apply the most stringent numerical criteria to all indicators. This set of indicators and numbers will be the Water Quality Objectives for the Park and State Reserve. They will ensure protection of all of the values and be used to determine whether the values are being met over time. The protected environmental values are:

- A Protection of aquatic ecosystems:
- pristine or nearly pristine ecosystems for those watercourses with their headwaters in the Park or State Reserve;
 - modified (not pristine) ecosystems from which edible fish, crustacea and shellfish are harvested for all other waters within the Park and for all other waters within the State Reserve; and
- B Protection of recreational water quality and aesthetics (for activities permitted by the management plan or regulations):
- primary contact for all fresh waters within the Park and State Reserve;
 - secondary contact for all fresh waters within the Park and State Reserve; and
 - aesthetics.

Objectives

- The objectives of natural landscape and water quality management in the Park and the State Reserve are to:
 - protect, maintain and monitor the National Estate values of the natural landscape;
 - maintain or enhance water quality required by protected environmental values; and
 - protect scenic values.

Policies

- Identified protected environmental values will be achieved in accordance with the requirements of the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*.

Actions

- Ensure developments or activities do not compromise water quality.
- Identify and protect the significant natural landscape features and attributes that

contribute to the National Estate value of the Park as a natural landscape.

- Identify and protect the significant natural landscape features and attributes that contribute to the value of the State Reserve as a natural landscape.
- Identify and protect views of significant scenic natural landscapes.
- Assess the visual impact of proposed developments on natural landscape values prior to approval of such developments.
- Where feasible, remove, relocate, or replace facilities whose location or design significantly impact on natural landscape quality.
- Liaise with neighbouring land owners and land managers to limit the impact of developments outside the Park and State Reserve on their natural landscape values.

3.3 Flora

The Park's forest communities have been mapped as part of the comprehensive regional assessment for the Tasmania-Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1996). The forest communities identified in the Park as priority communities having CAR values, are *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest, *Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest, grassy *Eucalyptus globulus* forest, and *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest. Waterfall Creek State Reserve also contains areas of *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest and *Eucalyptus obliqua* wet forest.

An overall vegetation communities map of the Park has been prepared, combining RFA mapping, earlier field maps, and further on-site mapping of heathlands. Known flora species are listed in Appendix 1.

The vegetation of the Park has significant conservation values. One of only three known populations of the endemic eyebright *Euphrasia fragosa* occurs in the Park (Potts, 1997), which is the only secure location of the species in Tasmania. The species is listed nationally as endangered and is listed in the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. In the vicinity of the eyebright, and of conservation significance, a small area of *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest occurs on the slopes of Mount Bleak. The presence of a high diversity of heath

species and communities is also of conservation significance. The type locality of *Eucalyptus cordata*, collected by Labillardiere, occurs on Penguin Island. Another historic connection with Labillardiere is *Stackhousia monogyna*, recently discovered in the Park, and named by him.

The Park contains indicative areas of National Estate value for old growth forest, for flora communities characteristic of their class, and for exhibiting limits of range for flora (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). The CAR values of the Park include the priority forest communities identified above, and the areas of old growth forest. The Park does not include any wilderness areas. The importance of the Park for vegetation conservation means that conservation of plant communities and species is one of the major considerations of management.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve is predominantly wet eucalypt forest, dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* with myrtle *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, manfern *Dicksonia antarctica* and other fern species in the gully.

Most of the native vegetation of Green Island has been severely disturbed during the period that the island was used for grazing and agriculture. The island is treeless, with areas of bracken, grass and weeds such as thistles and blackberries.

Objectives

- The objectives of flora conservation in the Park and the Reserves are to:
 - protect, maintain and monitor natural flora diversity;
 - protect, maintain and monitor threatened flora species;
 - protect, maintain and monitor plant communities with CAR values and of conservation and National Estate significance; and
 - minimise harmful impacts on Park and Reserves indigenous flora.

Policies

- The following areas will be given high flora conservation priority:
 - sites of *Euphrasia fragosa*;
 - old growth forest communities;
 - priority forest communities;
 - grassy *Eucalyptus globulus* forest as habitat for swift parrot, and *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest as habitat for forty spotted pardalote; and

- any area containing threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.

- Adverse impacts in high conservation priority areas will be avoided or limited to those which are localised and of minimal impact.
- Only local provenance of species native to the Park and the Reserves will be used in rehabilitation works unless written approval is given for alternatives.

Actions

- Prepare and/or implement management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.

3.4 Fauna

The Park provides key fauna habitat for threatened species (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). Detailed fauna lists are not available for the Reserves. A list of fauna known to occur in the Park is included in Appendices 2 and 3.

Mammals

The mammal fauna of the Park, like that of Bruny Island in general, is typical of smaller islands in having low species diversity. For example, the native carnivores, Tasmanian devil and spotted-tailed quoll, and the wombat are absent. The eastern quoll *Dasyurus viverrinus* is reported to occur, probably introduced to the island. There is some local debate about this and about the presence of the spotted-tailed quoll.

Bennetts wallaby *Macropus rufogriseus* and Tasmanian pademelon *Thylogale billardieri* are common and widespread, as are brushtail possums *Trichosurus vulpecula*.

The Friars, rocks forming the most southerly part of the Park one kilometre south of Tasman Head, are home to large numbers of Australian fur seal *Arctocephalus pusillus*. Up to 800 seals use these rocks as a 'haul-out'.

The introduced rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* is common in parts of the Labillardiere Peninsula and has been recorded in considerable numbers on Green Island. Mammal species in the Waterfall Creek State Reserve are similar to those for the Park.

Birds

Bird life in the Park is rich and varied, the variety of habitat favouring many species. All 12 Tasmanian endemic bird species occur in the Park. The species most likely to be observed are listed in Appendix 3.

Beach breeding birds use the sandy beaches and dunes in the Park. This includes the Hooded plover *Thinornis rubricollis* which is vulnerable nationally and requires monitoring in Tasmania. There are a number of muttonbird colonies of the Short-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus tenuirostris* in the Park, including on The Friars. A small number of the Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus* have been found among the Short-tailed Shearwaters on Courts Island but evidence that confirms breeding has not been found.

Little Penguin (Fairy Penguin) *Eudyptula minor* colonies occur around the coastline of the Park. Birds in both muttonbird and penguin colonies are vulnerable to attacks by dogs or by burrows being trampled by visitors.

There is Swift parrot *Lathamus discolor* habitat in the Fluted Cape area, particularly along the coast between Cookville and Grass Point, and on Partridge Island.

Partridge Island protects one of the largest surviving colonies of the Forty-spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus quadragintus* on Bruny Island. Other colonies also occur in the Park.

Green Island is an important bird breeding colony for the Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*, one of the few breeding sites known in Australia. Pacific Gulls *Larus pacificus*, Silver Gulls *Larus novaehollandiae*, Caspian Tern *Sterna caspia*, and Crested Tern *Sterna bergii* also breed on the island. Black-faced Cormorants *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* have been recorded on Green Island as have Forest Ravens *Corvus tasmanicus* and introduced birds such as the Skylark *Alauda arvensis* and the European Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The three species of Tasmanian land snakes have been recorded in the Park. These are the tiger snake *Notechis ater*, copperhead *Austrelaps superbus*, and white-lipped whipsnake *Drysdalia coronoides*. Known reptile and amphibian species in the Park are listed in Appendix 2.

One unnamed species of lizard has been reported from Green Island Nature Reserve, but otherwise no records are available for the Reserves.

Objectives

- The objectives for fauna conservation in the Park and the Reserves are to:
 - protect, maintain and monitor threatened fauna species, in particular the forty-spotted pardalote and swift parrot;
 - protect, maintain and monitor the diversity of indigenous fauna and habitat;
 - minimise harmful impacts on indigenous fauna and habitats; and
 - provide opportunities for visitors to encounter wildlife.

Policies

- The following significant Park habitats will be left undisturbed or otherwise given special protection or management:
 - Forty-spotted Pardalote habitat;
 - Swift Parrot habitat;
 - any other threatened species habitat;
 - habitat of the Sooty Shearwater;
 - habitat of the Little Penguin
 - habitats of shore breeding birds during the breeding season between early September and late February.
- All practicable efforts will be made to prevent adverse fire and other impacts on breeding of threatened species.
- Monitor the impact of visitors on bird colonies on Whalebone Point.
- Use of shore breeding bird areas may be limited or access restricted if monitoring shows disturbance of breeding.
- Information and education will be provided to visitors on minimising impacts on Forty-spotted Pardalote, Little Penguin and shore breeding birds.
- Animal management and control measures, including fencing, culling, biological control, removal, or relocation, will be adopted if studies show them to be warranted and practicable.

Actions

- Prepare and/or implement management programs for protection of threatened fauna habitat and species.
- Monitor the breeding success of shore birds.

- Implement the relevant prescriptions of the Forty-spotted Pardalote recovery plan (Bryant, 1991) and the Swift Parrot recovery plan (Brereton, 1998).
- Monitor the conservation status of the Hooded Plover.
- Conduct fauna surveys to fill gaps in knowledge useful for management and protection.
- Discourage visitors from feeding wildlife by making them aware of the harmful effects of inappropriate food and dependence on humans.

also a number of stone arrangements along the coastline of the Park. The hinterland of the Park provided food sources in the form of vegetable foods and game. Hunters regularly burned thick vegetation to make it easier to travel through and to encourage new growth to attract game (Brown, 1986).

The Aboriginal heritage of the Park and Reserves has a strong and continuing significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. Heritage need to be identified and protected, particularly from the impacts of development and visitor use. There is potential for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to promote and interpret their heritage to the wider community and provide greater understanding of Aboriginal culture in the Park.

3.5 Aboriginal and Historic Heritage

3.5.1 Aboriginal Heritage

The Aboriginal heritage of South Bruny National Park and the Reserves has not been systematically investigated. European knowledge of human history in the South Bruny area is restricted to a combination of historical records and archaeological investigation of the heritage created by thousands of years of Aboriginal occupation and use. Evidence shows that Aboriginal people have lived in Tasmania continuously from at least 37,000 years ago.

The Park and the Reserves are within the territory of the South East Tribe (Brown, 1986). The historical records suggest that the South Bruny area was part of the area of the NUENONNE band of the tribe. It is estimated that the South East tribe consisted of some 400 to 500 people.

Aboriginal people occupied Bruny Island on a permanent basis (Brown, 1986). On 15 January 1802, members of the Baudin expedition met with a group of some 60 Aboriginal men, women and children in Great Taylors Bay. The total numbers of the NUENONNE band are estimated to be some 70 people (Brown, 1986). The band made frequent voyages between Bruny Island and the mainland and on occasions to the Tasman Peninsula directly across Storm Bay. They built huts, recorded at Adventure Bay in 1792 by Tobin who was Bligh's third lieutenant on the "Providence". Labillardiere reported some caves in the hills at the southern end of Adventure Bay which showed evidence of occupation.

The Park, including Partridge Island, contains Aboriginal heritage, mainly in the form of middens, quarries and artefact scatters. There are

New legislation dealing with Aboriginal heritage management is under consideration. At present, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* applies.

Objectives

- The objectives of management of Aboriginal heritage are, in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, to:
 - identify and record Aboriginal heritage;
 - protect and conserve Aboriginal heritage; and
 - interpret Aboriginal heritage.

Policies

- Aboriginal heritage values will be assessed and protected in accordance with applicable legislation, this management plan and any agreed national or state charter or guidelines for Aboriginal heritage.
- Locations of Aboriginal heritage significance will not be publicised unless the location has been assessed, in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, as suitable for educational or interpretative use. Where applicable, make use of any agreed Aboriginal interpretation strategy.
- The Aboriginal community will be consulted on any undertaking or development which may impinge upon Aboriginal heritage.
- All proposed landscape modification, development, or maintenance within the Park or Reserves will be subject to the prescriptions of Section 4.5.

- As far as possible, development will be located well away from areas of Aboriginal heritage.
- Aboriginal heritage will not be deliberately disturbed for management, development or research purposes unless the Director determines there is no practicable alternative and a permit to disturb aboriginal relics has been issued under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.

Actions

- In cooperation with the Aboriginal community, identify, record, monitor and protect Aboriginal heritage.
- Report all Aboriginal relics discovered in the Park or the Reserves to the Director, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
- In consultation with the Aboriginal community, rehabilitate and protect locations of Aboriginal heritage significance which have been damaged by development or use.
- Consult with the Aboriginal community on the management of Aboriginal heritage.
- Develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

3.5.2 Historic Heritage

Abel Tasman sailed past Bruny Island in 1642 but there are no records of landings on the island. In 1772, Marion du Fresne also passed the island and in 1773 Tobias Furneaux in the ship "Adventure" landed at Adventure Bay on Bruny Island. Captain James Cook also landed at Adventure Bay in 1777 as did William Bligh in both 1788 and 1792. Grass Point was the last point of contact Cook had with Australia before sailing for Tahiti and his death. A French expedition led by Brune' D'Entrecasteaux spent a month exploring Recherche Bay and the D'Entrecasteaux Channel between 21 April and 28 May 1792 and again from 21 January to 1 May 1793. Labillardiere, a naturalist was a member of the expedition. In 1802 Nicholas Baudin also explored the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and landed at Adventure Bay.

Whaling in Adventure Bay was recorded as early as 1804 (Pybus, 1988). There were whaling stations at Grass Point in the north east of the Park with a number of obvious structural

remnants there and in each of the small creek valleys running down to the foreshore back to East Cove. Archaeological excavations of whaling station remains have been undertaken at Grass Point. Whaling commenced in Cloudy Bay as early as 1833. Imlays Creek is probably named after the noter whaler Alexander Imlay. The remains of a whaling station are located on the tip of the promontory known as Cloudy Corner. The remains of the jetty at Jetty Beach date from when the Cape Bruny lightstation was serviced from there. The present ruined jetty was constructed in 1916 and additions were made in 1944. Use of the jetty to supply the lighthouse was discontinued when a road from Lunawanna was constructed about 1960 (Davis, 1988). Another jetty may once have been located between Jetty Beach and Partridge Island but little is known about its location and use (Guiler, 1998).

Construction of a lighthouse in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel was first proposed in 1822, but it was not until 1835 that a recommendation by the pilot and lighthouse sub-committee proposed Cape Bruny as the position for a lighthouse. Construction began in 1836 and was completed 1838. The lighthouse, together with the lightkeepers quarters and other buildings, facilities and grounds is referred to as the Cape Bruny lightstation.

The Cape Bruny lightstation is of outstanding cultural significance because it was established in the early colonial period. It contains features and archaeology indicative of more than 150 years of occupation including the second oldest extant lighthouse in Australia, one of only four colonial style rubble stone lighthouses with early substantial and significant cast iron stair and lantern house, optic and planetary table (Lucas et al, 1995). The Cape Bruny lightstation is listed on the Register of the National Estate.

On Partridge Island there are numerous dry stone walls of an abandoned settlement associated with farming and possibly whaling. In the twentieth century the island was mainly used for grazing. A Captain John Laughton was given a land grant covering Partridge Island and land adjoining it on South Bruny in 1825. By 1848 when the island was advertised for sale, it was described as having 22 acres in cultivation, a garden enclosed with a substantial stone wall, well supplied with fruit trees (Pybus, 1988).

Green Island derives its name from 'Ile Verte', the name given to the island by the D'Entrecasteaux expedition. A John Woodcock Graves is credited, in the 1840s, with introducing hares to the colony, raising them on Green Island

to supply the local market (Pybus, 1988). The introduction of house sparrows to the colony is also attributed to him (Pybus, 1988). A grazing lease continued on the island until 1978 when the Nature Reserve was gazetted. The remains of a horse drawn plough were reported on the island at the time of its reservation.

The history of the Park presents an opportunity for interpretation and education. However, the significance and integrity of the historic sites needs to be respected and maintained.

The historic heritage values of the Park and the Reserves need protection from avoidable decay or disturbance, and maintenance of their integrity.

Historic features, including previously cleared areas, all form an identifiable heritage setting of varying significance.

Objectives

- The objectives of historic heritage conservation and management are to:
 - identify and record historic heritage in the Park and the Reserves;
 - actively conserve and maintain the heritage integrity and quality of significant cultural landscapes, heritage structures and vegetation, and other heritage features;
 - protect and conserve historic heritage from damage;
 - present and interpret historic heritage; and
 - exclude intrusive development and activity.

Policies

- Irrespective of Zone, conservation and management of historic heritage in the Park and the Reserves will adhere to the Burra Charter (see Australia ICOMOS Inc, 1999) and its associated guidelines.
- As an historic heritage precinct, the Cape Bruny Visitor Services Zone will be conserved and managed in accordance with a conservation plan (currently Lucas et al, 1995) insofar as it is consistent with this management plan.
- Conservation, use, and management of historic heritage will conform with this management plan.

- Management of sites on the Tasmanian Heritage Register will be subject to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.
- A conservation policy statement or conservation plan, including specific assessment of significance, will be prepared before any decisions about major works on, use, removal or interpretation of individual elements of historic heritage. Such statements or plans will be prepared in accordance with the principles outlined in the Burra Charter, using the methodology outlined in Kerr (1996).
- Accurate, detailed working documentation, appropriate to the scale and significance of the works, will be prepared prior to any conservation works and will be prepared to record any conservation works "as built".
- An archaeological assessment will be required before approval of any development or ground-breaking work in areas of heritage significance (see Section 4.5).
- Interpretation, either on-site or off-site, may be used as a means of identifying historic heritage places and values.
- A cyclical and catch up maintenance program will be developed and implemented for significant historic features.

Actions

- Identify, record and assess the significance and condition of all historic features.
- Protect historic places from processes and actions which have an adverse effect.
- Make safe any dangerous structures, in keeping with their heritage significance.
- Prepare conservation policy statements or plans for all significant historic heritage features.
- Catalogue, appropriately store, or present historic artefacts to visitors. When warranted, adopt conservation measures.
- Provide suitable fire protection for all heritage structures.
- Identify and develop interpretation devices for historic heritage places and values in the Park and Reserves.

3.5.3 Cultural Landscape

Conservation of historic heritage values requires not only attention to remaining structures, features, and artefacts, but also careful and sympathetic management of the surrounding settings and cultural landscapes. Partridge Island was farmed from as early as 1825, and by 1895 had pasture land, English oaks, a row of poplars and flower gardens. Some evidence of the heritage landscape remains. Similarly at Cape Bruny, the modified natural vegetation and remnant exotic garden planting contribute to the cultural landscape of the lightstation.

Aboriginal cultural landscapes form part of Aboriginal heritage and are covered by Section 3.5.1.

Objectives

- The objectives of cultural landscape management in the Park and the Reserves are to:
 - identify and maintain significant heritage vegetation and cultural landscapes; and
 - revegetate or allow natural regeneration of all other disturbed areas.

Policies

- Cultural landscape management will be based on:
 - identification, management and maintenance of significant cultural landscapes and heritage vegetation; and
 - identification and protection of views of heritage significance.
- Relevant archaeological, historic heritage, botanical and zoological information will be used in developing cultural landscape management programs.
- Introduced plants of heritage significance will be retained and, if necessary, replaced to maintain continuity of the historic cultural landscape.
- Cultural landscape maintenance and renewal will be based on the researched layout of heritage plantings and cleared areas.

Actions

- Identify, record and assess the significance of historic plantings and cultural landscapes.

- Maintain, propagate and re-establish significant historic plantings.
- Prevent introduced plant species retained for their heritage significance spreading into indigenous plant communities.
- Identify and protect significant cultural landscape views.
- Assess the visual impact of proposed developments on cultural landscape values prior to approval of such developments.
- Where feasible, remove, relocate, or replace facilities whose location or design significantly impact on cultural landscape quality.

4 Park and Reserves Protection

4.1 Fire Management

The vegetation of South Bruny National Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve has been exposed to periodic fire for thousands of years and fire is a natural part of the Park and Reserve environment. In some cases, fire maintains a diversity of plant communities by enabling more fire-tolerant communities (principally grasslands, heathlands and woodlands) to regenerate. The plant species diversity in heathlands is lower in long unburnt areas than in adjacent more recently burnt areas. This is because many heathland species are short lived, but regenerate freely after fire. Fire management activities need to take particular account of the distribution and regeneration strategies of different plant communities. The exclusion of fire can also adversely impact on some flora and fauna species, including *Euphrasia fragosa*.

The topography and boundary configuration of South Bruny greatly influence visitor use of the Park and thus the fire risk associated with visitor activities. The few tracks to the hinterland of the Park limits visits by walkers and hence exposure to risk. However, illegal vehicle access, including by trail bikes, is a potential problem for fire management.

Vehicular access is currently available along a series of fire trails. If fire trails become overgrown and fringed by very high fuel loads they become unsuitable for their intended purpose.

Park visitor activities and arson pose the main fire risk to the Park but records show that the incidence of such fires is low. Campfires are allowed, subject to certain conditions, in designated campgrounds.

Green Island has been burnt frequently in the past to promote green growth for stock feed when the island was subject to a grazing lease. Illegal lighting of fires has occurred since the island was reserved.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve has not been burnt for many years.

The Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible under the *Fire Service Act 1979* and the *Fire Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations 1996* for all

aspects of fire management within the Park and the Reserves, including prevention, containment and suppression. The Parks and Wildlife Service has a duty of care to visitors and surrounding land owners to take reasonable steps to avoid a reasonably foreseeable risk of fire. The Park abuts private land and both the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve share boundaries with State forest containing important timber assets.

The focus of wildfire prevention is on protection of heavily visited areas and neighbouring properties, and areas of high environmental or heritage significance.

The highest priority for wildfire suppression is protection of visitors, neighbouring properties, and Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve facilities and buildings. The safety of walkers and campers in the event of bushfire is of particular concern. Nevertheless, during a wildfire, fire behaviour and suppression necessity will determine the on-ground actions and may mean that priorities need modification on the day. The development of high fuel loads may preclude direct suppression of any actively spreading fire which might occur in the Recreation and Conservation Zones.

Objectives

- The objectives of fire management are to:
 - protect visitors and staff;
 - protect neighbours and their property;
 - protect Park and Reserves facilities and assets; and
 - maintain or improve nature conservation values.

Policies

- Fire management will accord with this management plan and any current fire management plan or program.
- On the basis of contemporary knowledge and resources, fire management priorities will be directed towards providing the fire regimes and other protection measures considered necessary to protect human life and property. The areas thus treated will only be as extensive as is considered necessary to provide adequate protection. Outside of these areas, fire management will focus on

maintaining the diversity of flora and fauna species and communities.

- Fire management will be undertaken in consultation with relevant authorities and local landholders including Forestry Tasmania.
- Fire management and suppression procedures will accord with the Inter-Agency Fire Management Protocol agreed between the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Tasmania Fire Service and Forestry Tasmania (Forestry Tasmania et al, 1998).
- The use of earthmoving equipment for constructing emergency firelines will be limited to areas along the Park boundary.
- All practicable efforts will be made, consistent with the available resources, prevailing Fire Danger Index, fire intensity and fire crew safety, to exclude wildfire from or restrict its spread in high flora conservation priority areas and significant habitat (see 3.3 and 3.4).
- Except for emergency fire suppression, all fire management actions including habitat management burning, fuel reduction burning, water hole and fire track construction or maintenance will be undertaken in accordance with Section 4.5.
- Fuel reduction, including burning, slashing, mowing, and similar methods, may be used for wildfire prevention and containment.
- Ecological management burning may be undertaken.
- Fire frequencies set out in ecological management programs will aim to maintain viable populations of and/or habitats for plants and animals of conservation value.
- All practicable measures consistent with this management plan will be taken to diminish the risk of wildfires occurring in the Park and the Reserves and to lessen their impact.
- Existing vehicular tracks will be maintained if they are required for fire management.
- Park visitors may only light fires in a designated fireplace, except in an emergency or as otherwise authorised.
- Visitors will not be authorised to light fires in the Waterfall Creek State Reserve or the Green Island Nature Reserve.

- Rangers may, by display of a sign or notice, prohibit or restrict fires in the Park when the Fire Danger Index requires such measures, as well as during days of Total Fire Ban.

- Except on days of relatively low Fire Danger Index, suppression procedures will usually involve bringing the fire to safe edges provided by the sea, firebreaks, and any low fuel areas.

Actions

- Develop and implement fire management plans and/or programs for the Park and the Reserves.
- Explain fire management policies and fire safety procedures to visitors as part of an interpretive program for the Park and the Reserves.
- Maintain all firebreaks and firetrails.
- Prevent public vehicular access to fire trails not designated for such use.
- Strictly enforce any restrictions which apply to lighting fires.
- Provide suitable fire protection for all structures.
- Maintain fire suppression equipment to operational standards.
- Train staff in fire prevention and suppression procedures, including fuel reduction burning, wildfire fighting, use of fire fighting equipment, and actions to be taken at different fire ratings.

4.2 Introduced Pests and Diseases

4.2.1 Introduced Fauna

Mammals introduced to the Park and the Reserves include rabbits, black rats, house mice, and domestic/feral cats. Some introduced birds also occur, including common starling, house sparrow, gold finch, green finch and European blackbird (see Appendix 3). Dogs sometimes enter the Park and the Reserves, with or without their owners. Sheep sometimes enter the Park from adjacent private land

All these introduced animals have impacts on native species and ecosystems; hunting native species, introducing diseases, causing erosion,

competing for habitat or disturbing visitors. The presence of pest species not indigenous to the Park or the Reserves is out of keeping with the reasons for their reservation.

Objectives

- The objectives of management of introduced fauna in the Park and the Reserves are to:
 - eradicate introduced species where this is feasible and warranted by the damage being caused; and
 - control and manage introduced species where eradication is not practicable or warranted.

Policies

- Any proposal to introduce or translocate to the Park or Reserves fauna or fish (including Tasmanian fauna or fish) not historically indigenous within the boundaries of them will require a prior comprehensive scientific assessment before approval.
- Eradication of introduced fauna will only be attempted where populations of non target species are not threatened by the proposed methods, unless the threat from the introduced species is greater than the threat from eradication methods.
- Eradication, control, and containment programs and priorities will be based on clear, well documented contemporary knowledge or, where necessary, additional research.
- Except in accordance with the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*, animals not native to the Park or Reserves must not be taken into or allowed to be in or remain in the Park or the Reserves.
- In certain, licensed circumstances directly related to the ongoing maintenance of the historic heritage and living history of the Cape Bruny Visitor Services Zone, some species of animals not native to the Park may be allowed to be in or remain in the Zone.

Actions

- Monitor introduced animal populations within the Park and Reserves.
- Make visitors aware that dogs are not allowed in the Park or the Reserves.

- Prepare management programs for any introduced fauna species which monitoring suggests require active management.

4.2.2 Introduced Flora

Many plants have been introduced to the Park and the Reserves. Some have become weeds, invading bushland or derelict pasture, and competing with indigenous species. Effective control and management of weeds is necessary and priority targets for control need to be identified. Planning and resources are required. Land owners and land managers have a responsibility to prevent weed spreading from their land to neighbouring tenures.

There is ragwort on Grass Point around the old whaling station. Along the walking track on the Great Taylors Bay side of Labillardiere Peninsula there are infestations of *Pinus radiata*. Similar infestations occur around Cloudy Bay.

On Partridge Island, introduced plants include dandelion, blackberries, briar rose, fuschia, ivy, vinca, agapanthus, oak trees and Norfolk Island pine. Some of these may have historic heritage values related to the history of settlement of the island.

Introduced marram grass occurs on beaches in the Park. It is considered an invasive weed which alters natural dune and beach processes.

Broom and erica are threats to the Park and occur on the roadside by the entrance. Lupins are a threat to the Cloudy Bay area.

The heritage significance of introduced plants needs to be established, and managed accordingly. Those without heritage value are unwanted intruders in the Park and the Reserves but the possibility of complete removal of many of the species is remote. Nevertheless, control and, where possible, eradication are important management requirements.

Objectives

- The objectives of management of introduced flora in the Park and Reserves are to:
 - eradicate introduced flora where this is feasible and warranted by the damage being caused; and
 - control and manage introduced flora where eradication is not possible or warranted.

Policies

- In general, management of introduced flora will accord with the provisions of the introduced plants policy (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998)
- Introduced flora management will be linked with:
 - protection of natural and cultural values;
 - erosion control; and
 - revegetation works.
- An integrated regional approach to introduced flora management, involving neighbouring land owners and managers, will be supported.
- Eradication or control of introduced flora will only be attempted where non target species are not threatened by the proposed methods, unless the threat from the introduced flora is greater than the threat from eradication methods.
- Introduced flora eradication, control, and containment actions and priorities will be based on clear, well documented contemporary knowledge or, where necessary, additional research.
- The assistance of volunteers will be sought for control and eradication where suitable planned and programmed works and effective supervision or direction are available.

Actions

- Monitor the species and distribution of introduced flora within the Park and Reserves.
- Prepare introduced flora management programs for any introduced flora which monitoring suggests require active management.
- As a priority, and subject to heritage significance, remove the mature *Pinus radiata* on Labillardiere Peninsula and progressively eradicate wildlings.
- Prevent the spread of introduced plant species retained for heritage purposes.

4.2.3 Plant Diseases

Phytophthora cinnamomi is a microscopic fungus which lives in the soil and roots and causes severe dieback or death in at least 136

native plant species in sedgeland, heath, open forest, scrub and disturbed rainforest. Although the disease can spread by natural means, it is spread more rapidly and over greater areas by human activity. The disease can be spread in infected soil carried on boots, wheels and tracks of vehicles and machinery and by animals which scratch or dig in the soil. Except for localised infections, once an area is infected there is no known practical means to eliminate it.

South Bruny National Park is climatically suitable for *Phytophthora*, plant communities on the sandy heaths being most susceptible to attack. The Park already has *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infections in a number of places.

With care, it may be possible to avoid spreading *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and other soil borne pathogens to vulnerable areas as yet uninfected.

Objectives

- The objectives of plant disease management are to:
 - protect populations of threatened species; and
 - limit the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and other plant pathogens in the Park and Reserves.

Policies

- All practicable steps will be taken to prevent the spread of *Phytophthora* or other plant pathogens into uninfected areas where efforts to exclude disease are warranted by the values at risk.
- Any imported soil, fill or crushed rock used in any construction project in areas known to be free of *Phytophthora* and where exclusion of the disease is a priority, will be obtained from sites where *Phytophthora* is not found, using *Phytophthora*-free machinery.
- Where direct seeding is not used, all plants used in planting works within areas free of *Phytophthora* will be propagated, in *Phytophthora*-free soil or other medium from certified *Phytophthora* free nurseries.

Actions

- Designate *Phytophthora* management areas, and adopt catchment protection, access and activity controls for protection of representative areas of susceptible communities of threatened species.

- Monitor *Phytophthora* prone areas.
- Inform visitors of plant disease threats to the Park and Reserves and educate them in disease prevention hygiene measures.
- Limit development and recreation activity to those areas already infected or of low priority for disease exclusion.

4.3 Soil Conservation and Erosion Control

Dune erosion problems have been identified at Cloudy Corner where campers are accessing the beach. There is also erosion occurring on other sections of beach and some tracks, including old tracks between Cloudy Bay and Tasman Head formed when the area was used for mutton birding. Some action has been taken to combat erosion but more work is required to control existing erosion problems and prevent future degradation.

Objective

- The objective of soil conservation and erosion control in the Park and Reserves is to:
 - prevent erosion and rehabilitate damaged areas.

Policies

- The priority for soil conservation will be to prevent erosion from occurring.
- Erosion hazard and status assessments will be made where significant ground disturbance or soil exposure is proposed.
- Land rehabilitation and stabilisation will be carried out on the basis of a prior geomorphological assessment.

Actions

- Rehabilitate, revegetate or otherwise stabilise disturbed or eroding areas, including unwanted vehicular trails.
- Monitor beaches and dunes for erosion and dune stability and rehabilitate if necessary.
- Construct and maintain suitably designed dune crossings and barriers where necessary.

4.4 Managing Visitor Impacts

Rubbish is found around campgrounds, in carparks, along tracks and on beaches. On Partridge Island, accessible only by boat, large amounts of rubbish are sometimes found, particularly in the vicinity of the jetty and nearby buildings. Marine debris, including debris from marine farming activities, is sometimes found on the beaches of the Park, particularly on Kingfisher Beach and other beaches in Great Taylors Bay.

Visitors in large groups may disturb the recreational character of some Zones within the Park. Excessive drinking and rowdy, noisy behaviour, and misuse of vehicles on beaches, occurs at times at campsites.

Firewood collection is causing degradation at some campsites and campers can spread campsite impacts into previously undisturbed areas. There is evidence of illegal chainsaw use on Partridge Island.

To minimise impact, a minimal impact bushwalking program has been developed by the Parks and Wildlife Service. A similar minimal impact boating program has also been developed.

Objectives

- The objectives for managing visitor impacts are to:
 - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage values;
 - protect, maintain and monitor the special tourism and recreation character of the Park and State Reserve; and
 - perpetuate the Park and State Reserve in a state that is valued by visitors.

Policies

- Visitor numbers, services and activities will be limited to those which are ecologically sustainable.
- The best available and practicable technology will be used to protect environmental quality from human impacts.
- The maximum party size for licensed groups will be consistent with the principles of the Walking Track Management Strategy (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998).

- The general public will be encouraged to observe the same party size requirements as licensed groups.
- Toilets not connected to sewage treatment facilities will be managed to ensure that adjacent environments are not polluted by waste discharge.
- Camping areas will be designated within the Park and, if necessary, the overall size and capacity of camping areas, and the location of tent sites within them, will be defined to prevent environmental damage and protect the quality of the camping experience for visitors(See 5.5).

Actions

- Provide environmentally sustainable toilets in designated visitor areas.
- Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply techniques for minimal impact use of the Park and State Reserve.
- Prior to the establishment of any licensed camp, undertake a baseline environmental inventory of the proposed site for reference in future monitoring.
- Require visitors to take their garbage with them.
- Enforce the authority conditions and/or codes of conduct for the use of motor vehicles and bicycles.
- Promote minimal impact boating in the waters around the Park.

4.5 Managing Development

Development can range from manipulative research, works, including fire management works, which change the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and construction, alteration, repair or removal of tracks, toilets, buildings, other facilities or services. For the purposes of this plan, all prescribed burning can be considered to be development.

Major developments are those which are large in scale, or have high public interest, or the potential for substantial impacts on the values of the Park or Reserve, or have a material impact outside the Park or Reserve boundaries. Examples include accommodation developments and interpretation centres.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* requires that, in managing development on reserved land, regard must be had to the resource management and planning system objectives. The legislative framework for dealing with development continues to be refined and updated.

Objectives

- The objectives of managing development are to:
 - avoid or minimise the impact of development on Park and Reserve values;
 - protect, maintain and monitor the special tourism and recreation character of the Park and State Reserve; and
 - foster public confidence in approved developments.

Policies

- All development will be consistent with this management plan.
- All proposals for any development, landscape modification, research, management or maintenance work involving any ground breaking, structural disturbance, or environmental manipulation of any kind will be assessed in accordance with procedures approved by the Director.
- Development will be limited to that allowed by the zoning.
- In all Zones, site planning sufficient for the scale of proposed development will be undertaken to control and guide development in a co-ordinated and integrated manner.
- For all major developments and for proposed site developments or changes that will, while permitted by the zoning, appreciably alter the existing use or character of a Zone, a development specific site plan will be prepared.
- All site plans will be made available in draft form for public comment for a period of not less than thirty days prior to finalising and approving them, and subsequently whenever significant modifications are proposed to them.
- All development will meet applicable statutory requirements.

Actions

- Confirm and meet statutory requirements for planning and building approval before proceeding.
- Where they apply, ensure compliance with relevant Australian standards.
- Ensure development is consistent with the *Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996*.
- Ensure the design, placement and construction of facilities is consistent with the scenic values of the Park or Reserves.
- Rationalise provision of facilities where impacts or demand do not warrant the number or type of facilities provided.
- Provide visitors with on-site information about the intent and progress of any significant developments.

5 Tourism and Recreation

In this Section, references are predominantly to the South Bruny National Park, the Waterfall Creek State Reserve or both, depending on the context. Although tourism and recreation is not provided for in the Green Island Nature Reserve, some prescriptions in this Section apply to the Reserve, depending on the context.

5.1 Understanding the Park and Reserve Visit

Most visitors to the Park arrive at either Fluted Cape, Cloudy Bay or Jetty Beach. Visitors also visit the Park to reach the Cape Bruny lightstation. Boating visitors often land at the beaches of the Park or use the jetty on Partridge Island. No reliable visitor statistics are collected for any of these locations but the summer months are clearly the busiest time for visitors to the Park. Visitor statistics for the Waterfall Creek State Reserve are not available.

Visitors with boats use the beaches around the coastline of the Park as a base for fishing and other water-based activities, launching boats at Cloudy Bay and Jetty Beach. At Cloudy Bay, surfing is a popular activity. Although some overnight walkers use the Park, most visitors use the Park for short walks of less than a day.

Objectives

- The objectives of understanding the Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve visit are to:
 - understand visitor pressures on the Park and Reserve; and
 - provide the basis for effective visitor management.

Policies

- Visitor research will be focussed on improving the inventory and understanding of visitor numbers and characteristics, behaviour, needs and expectations, and assisting visitor management.

Actions

- Collect visitor arrival information regularly at major access points to the Park and Reserve.

- Monitor and investigate visitor pressures on the Park and Reserve.

5.2 Promoting the Park and Reserve

According to the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation (1990), the growth market in tourism and recreation is composed of visitors who are not satisfied with derivations or imitations of other places and experiences. The Commonwealth Department of Tourism (1994) state that visitors seek experiences that are authentic and incorporate learning, rather than contrived entertainment. In this regard, South Bruny National Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve are places that are inherently and uniquely attractive to visitors.

Much of the Park and Reserve is characterised by a recovering, or apparently unspoiled natural environment, spectacular scenery, and peace and quiet.

In the Park, visitors can “get away from it all”, and relax in close contact with wildlife, magnificent beaches and a scenic environment. In the Reserve, visitors experience a scenic and peaceful forest and fern walk.

Good marketing and pre-visit information will attract visitors seeking the experiences provided by the Park and Reserve and direct others to areas more suitable for their needs. It will also allow visitors to plan their visit to the region to experience the variety of attractions available.

According to the Tasmanian visitor survey (Tourism Tasmania, 1997), 2% of adult visitors to Tasmania in 1997 made a day visit to Bruny Island, that is, about 9200 people and 1% or 5600 made an overnight visit. In comparison, 20,400 or 4% of visitors went on a day trip to Hartz Mountains National Park while Cygnet was visited by 67,000 or 13.8% of visitors. This means many visitors to the State are bypassing Bruny Island and the Park.

South Bruny National Park has potential to become a component of tourism in the region. If more visitors could be attracted to the Park, there could be economic benefits to nearby communities.

Objectives

- The objectives of promoting the Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve are to:
 - increase the profile of the Park's and Reserve's features and values with potential visitors; and
 - encourage visits to the Park and Reserve and the region.

Policies

- The tourism and recreational themes for South Bruny National Park will be:
 - wild and rugged coastlines and beaches;
 - historic heritage;
 - forested landscapes; and
 - an atmosphere of quietness and relaxation.
- All tourism and recreational development and marketing for the Park will conform with and emphasise the tourism and recreational themes.
- The Park and Reserve and surrounding areas will be promoted cooperatively with local and regional tourism groups.

Actions

- Develop and implement a visitor strategy for the Park, consistent with this management plan and the Statewide Visitor Strategy (Parks and Wildlife Service, in prep).
- Liaise with Tourism Tasmania, Forestry Tasmania, the Kingborough Council and local tourism groups in developing and implementing the visitor strategy.
- In the strategy, consider the relationship with other reserves on Bruny Island where this will improve its effectiveness.
- Publicise the features and values of the Park and Reserve.
- Use visitor monitoring and research to guide future marketing of the Park and related attractions.
- Provide staff training in visitor reception and communication.

5.3 Interpretation and Education

Visitors are increasingly looking to enjoy, understand and appreciate their visit through high standard presentation of information, interpretation and education. Therefore, interpretation and education are critical to the delivery of quality Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve experiences, as well as fostering an appreciation of and caring attitude towards the Park and Reserve (Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation, 1994).

The key orientation for reserves in South Bruny Island is located at the Neck viewing platform area. Very little material has been prepared for interpretive use in the Park. Some orientation and directional information is provided but specific interpretation of the Park and its values is lacking. At Jetty Beach, Cape Bruny lightstation, and near the entrance to the Fluted Cape walk, signs forming part of the Huon Trail have been erected as part of a cooperative regional interpretive approach. Interpretive tours of the Cape Bruny lightstation have been conducted. At the entrance to the Mavista Nature Walk which leads into the Waterfall Creek State Reserve, high quality interpretive material has been provided by Forestry Tasmania.

Overnight visitors can discover and appreciate a great deal more about the Park than day visitors. Day visitors require simple and concise orientation and interpretation to make the most of their short stay. Orientation information and interpretation is insufficient in some locations and some existing information is out of date and poorly presented.

Objectives

- The objectives of interpretation and education for the Park and Reserve are to:
 - encourage pre-visit awareness of their special recreational and tourism character, facilities, opportunities and experiences;
 - reveal the diversity and values of the environmental and heritage features of the Park and Reserve;
 - explain the different periods of people's use of the Park and Reserve;
 - encourage visitors to pursue their interests and explore what the Park and Reserve have to offer;
 - utilise the educational values of the Park and Reserve;
 - canvas issues to be confronted in managing the Park and Reserve;

- increase public awareness of safety issues; and
- inform visitors of Park and Reserve etiquette and minimal impact practices.

Policies

- High priority will be given to provision of good quality visitor information and interpretation.
- Interpretation programs and facilities will mainly be concentrated in the Visitor Services Zones. Some basic interpretation may be provided in the Recreation Zone. No interpretation facilities will be located in the Conservation Zone.
- Use of the Park and Reserve for teaching about its environmental and heritage values will be encouraged.
- School and other groups undertaking educational activities will be encouraged to discuss their proposed program with staff when planning their visit.

Actions

- Prepare and implement an interpretation plan to guide development of interpretation for the Park.
- Provide Park and Reserve visitors with pre-visit information.
- Locate direction and information signs for the Park so that prospective visitors can make informed choices about visiting the Park and paying entry fees.
- Upgrade interpretation for day visitors in the Visitor Services Zones.
- Develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of South Bruny National Park in consultation with the Aboriginal community.
- Educate visitors about appropriate minimal impact behaviour and practices.
- Provide information about potential hazards and encourage visitors to adopt safe practices.

5.4 Access

Objectives

- The objectives for access to and within the Park and Reserves are to:
 - maintain, develop and promote opportunities for people, including those with disabilities, to visit;
 - protect Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve values by concentrating and limiting developed visitor arrival points and travel routes to designated locations;
 - limit access to Green Island Nature Reserve to that necessary for scientific or management purposes;
 - monitor and manage access by boating visitors; and
 - direct and develop access within the Park appropriate to the Zone in which it occurs.

5.4.1 Boating Access

Green Island Nature Reserve can be reached by boat. Partridge Island can be reached by boat from other parts of Bruny Island and from the mainland of Tasmania across the D'Entrecasteaux Channel (see Map 2).

Yachting and boating occur on the waters adjacent to the Park and the Green Island Nature Reserve. The waters of D'Entrecasteaux Channel, although not in the Park, are a popular boating destination because of the beauty of the area and the sheltered waters. Boating visitors often call at Partridge Island and nearby Butlers Beach and Hopground Beach. Boating visits to Green Island are less frequent but occur nevertheless.

Boats are launched from the beach at Jetty Beach and at Cloudy Corner. The Cloudy Corner launch site requires vehicles to travel some 3 kilometres along Cloudy Beaches from the beach access at the Cloudy Bay Road carpark. There are no constructed boat ramps in the Park. There is a jetty on Partridge Island which is used by boats including cruise operators.

Policies

- Constructed public boat ramp facilities will not be provided in the Park.
- Access to the beach for boat launching will be retained at Jetty Beach provided vehicle use accords with Section 5.4.3.

- Access to the beach for boat launching will be retained at Cloudy Corner provided vehicle use accords with Section 5.4.3.
- The jetty on Partridge Island will be retained to cater for use at approximately current (2000) levels and requirements.
- Boating access to Green Island Nature Reserve will not be encouraged.

Actions

- Develop and disseminate guidelines and information on requirements for boating from and sea access to the Park.

5.4.2 Air Access

There are no aircraft landing grounds in the Park or the Reserves. Other than by boat, Green Island Nature Reserve can only be accessed by helicopter.

Policies

- Airdrops within the Park or the Reserves will only be authorised for management or emergency purposes.
- Except in an emergency, or for management purposes, all aircraft, including helicopters and seaplanes, will require an authority, consistent with this management plan and the management zones, to land or take off in the Park and the Reserves, as required by the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.
- Any proposal to establish regular or frequent landing or taking off of aircraft, including helicopters and seaplanes, will be released for public comment before approval.

5.4.3 Vehicular Access

West of Cloudy Bay, the Labillardiere Peninsula section of the Park is reached by the Lighthouse Road and Jetty Road, both unsealed roads. Cloudy Bay and the Cloudy Beaches are reached by Cloudy Bay Road, also unsealed. Vehicular access to the former Fluted Cape State Reserve section of the Park is limited to four wheel drive tracks only.

Within the Park there are a small number of vehicular roads and tracks. Private motor vehicles are allowed on the Cape Bruny lightstation access road, the road to the carpark and beach access point at Cloudy Bay, on a designated section of Cloudy Beaches, and the

Jetty Beach campground access road, but on no other vehicular tracks in the Park. There are no vehicular tracks to or in the Reserves.

The condition of some roads and tracks is poor in places and causes excessive wear on management and visitor vehicles. This applies both within the Park and on access roads to the Park and on the inland roads connecting one section of the Park to another. Access from one end of the Park to the other is limited to round-about routes over sometimes poor roads. This makes effective supervision and other management of the Park within the resources available more difficult.

Both local government, which is responsible for roads outside the Park, and the Parks and Wildlife Service, which maintains roads within the Park, have limited resources for road construction and maintenance.

Direction signs on roads, and intersections leading to the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve are, in some cases, poorly located or absent, making it more difficult for visitors to find the Park or the Reserve than it could otherwise be.

Illegal use of trail bikes occasionally occurs in the Park. Vehicles are often used inappropriately on Cloudy Beaches, with complaints of speeding and manoeuvres such as 'wheelies' which can cause dune erosion, threaten visitor safety, and the viability of shore breeding birds.

Policies

- Support from relevant authorities will be sought to provide adequate direction signs to the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve.
- Relevant authorities will be encouraged to upgrade road access to the Park.
- Except for management purposes, only vehicles registered for use on public roads will be authorised in the Park.
- Before construction of any new roads or vehicular tracks, or re-routing of existing ones, survey the proposed route for disease risk, habitat and species significance, and heritage significance.
- Public use of motorised vehicles within the Park, including trail bikes and off-road vehicles, will only be authorised on designated formed roads or the designated sections of the Cloudy Beaches and Jetty

Beach in accordance with this plan (see Map 4). Use anywhere else in the Park, including beaches, will not be authorised.

- Vehicles will be confined to a designated eastern section of Jetty Beach (Map 4) for launching of boats only, and will not be authorised to travel along the beach.
- Vehicles will only be authorised on the designated section of Cloudy Beaches (see Map 4) for access to the designated campground by campers and for access to the boat launching area at Cloudy Corner by people launching or retrieving boats.
- All vehicles on Cloudy Beaches must display a valid Park entry pass.
- Vehicle use on the designated section of Cloudy Beaches will be limited to the area of beach between high water mark and low water mark. Vehicles must not use the beach at high tide.
- Vehicles will not be authorised to park anywhere on the Cloudy Beaches except at Cloudy Corner for boat launching or retrieval purposes (see Map 4).
- The impacts of vehicular use on Cloudy Beaches between the Cloudy Bay Road carpark and Cloudy Corner will be monitored and use modified or prohibited if the need arises (for example during the breeding season of shore birds, or if vehicles are used inappropriately).
- For security and safety reasons, an entrance gate may be retained on the entrance road into the Cape Bruny lightstation precinct, and kept locked during certain hours.
- Roads and vehicular track development and maintenance will accord with the prescriptions of Section 4.5.

Actions

- As a priority, investigate options for providing an inland vehicular access track to Cloudy Corner.
- Except for management purposes, close all vehicle access to Cloudy Beaches if a legal vehicular access, suitable for at least four wheel drive vehicles, is developed to Cloudy Corner.

- Assess and approve vehicular tracks to be retained or constructed as firebreaks or fire trails.
- Ensure roads and vehicular tracks are of a sufficient standard for their purpose.
- Gate or otherwise restrict public access to vehicular tracks designated for management purposes or controlled access only.
- Permanently close roads and vehicular tracks not required for public or management use.
- Adopt measures to control vehicle speeds on roads within the Park.

5.4.4 Walking Access

There are walking tracks to the tip of the Labillardiere Peninsula, on Partridge Island, and in the north of the Park, to Grass Point and Fluted Cape.

There are marked circuit walking tracks to Fluted Cape, around the Labillardiere Peninsula and on Partridge Island. Walking access is possible, though difficult, to East Cloudy Head and to the vicinity of Tasman Head on old, and overgrown four wheel drive tracks. A short walking track and boardwalk leads from the Cloudy Bay Road carpark to the popular surfing beach at Whalebone Point. Beyond, the western section of Cloudy Beaches provides a quiet, vehicle free alternative to the eastern section of beach.

Waterfall Creek State Reserve can be reached by walking track from Lockleys Road.

Walking access in the Waterfall Creek State Reserve is limited to a short continuation walking track from a Forestry Tasmania track called the Mavista Nature Walk. An old, overgrown and poorly formed track once continued on to Mavista Falls, but the slippery and dangerous nature of the track made it unsuitable for the general visitor. The technical difficulties and costs of upgrading this old track to a safe condition are considerable and available resources are insufficient to do so.

Policies

- In all circumstances, pedestrians have right of way over any motor vehicle, bicycle or other wheeled vehicle.
- The priorities for upgrading existing walking tracks or constructing new tracks will be determined and approved before any work commences.

- In general, walking track management will be prioritised as follows:
 - maintenance or development of short walks within the Visitor Services Zones;
 - upgrading or maintenance of existing longer tracks; and
 - development of new tracks.
- Before construction of any new walking tracks, or re-routing of existing tracks, survey the proposed route for disease risk, habitat and species significance, and heritage significance.
- Walking track development and maintenance will accord with the prescriptions of Section 5.5.
- Exact track locations and standards will be determined, and construction undertaken, using appropriate guidelines of the Walking Track Management Manual (Blamey, 1987) and/or the Walking Track Management Strategy (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998) and according to any applicable site plan.
- Where feasible, some disabled access will be provided in the Visitor Services Zones.
- To retain its natural character, walking tracks will not be constructed in the Conservation Zone unless monitoring of routes indicates the need for minimal surfacing and drainage for environmental protection purposes only.
- Continuation of the walking track to Mavista Falls in the Waterfall Creek State Reserve will only be considered when sufficient funding can be obtained to construct a safe track robust enough to withstand the natural conditions in the creek gully without compromising natural values.

Actions

- Identify a route and construct a new track to form a Fluted Cape circuit walk that is wholly within the Park.
- Take measures to promote safe use of the Fluted Cape walk.
- Relocate the Pineapple Rocks track where necessary to protect *Euphrasia fragosa*.
- Develop walking tracks from Cloudy Corner to East Cloudy Head and Tasman Head.
- Investigate options for improving the access onto the beach at Mabel Bay.

- Develop a walking track link from east Cloudy Beaches to west Cloudy Beaches over Whalebone Point to avoid or minimise impacts bird breeding colonies and direct visitors away from private land.
- Investigate options for providing a walking link between the Cape Bruny lightstation and the Labillardiere circuit walk.
- Construct a loop track at the end of the Mavista Nature Walk to avoid visitors encountering the current dead end.
- Maintain and clearly mark all designated walking tracks.

5.4.5 Bicycle Access

Vehicular tracks are used by cyclists, particularly by mountain bikes. Bikes are sometimes used illegally on walking tracks.

The use of bicycles, particularly mountain bikes, is increasing. On suitable vehicular tracks, bicycle use can provide enjoyment for visitors. Inappropriate use of bicycles can cause conflict with other users and impact on environmental, Aboriginal and historic heritage.

Policies

- In all circumstances, bicycle riders will be required to give way to pedestrians.
- Bicycles will only be allowed on public roads and designated vehicular tracks and beach access routes.
- Bicycles will not be allowed on any walking track.
- The impacts of bicycle use in the Park will be monitored and use modified if the need arises.

Actions

- Prepare, disseminate and enforce a code of practice for the use of bicycles in the Park.

5.5 Developing Facilities and Services

The Park is a valuable tourism, recreational and educational resource which the Parks and Wildlife Service has an interest in developing further. Tourism and recreation facilities and services which respect and complement the inherent values of the place are needed to

provide opportunities for visitors to experience the Park. Waterfall Creek State Reserve also has value as a low key visitor destination.

Because of their inherent values, the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve do not need invented attractions. Inappropriate development could have a detrimental impact on the tourism and recreational character of the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve, both in very obvious and immediate ways, and in more subtle, incremental ways.

The challenge for management is to provide facilities and services in a co-ordinated way, without destroying the values which attract visitors in the first place. To maintain these values, the type, location and level of facilities and services has to be determined and made explicit. Locating the spectrum of recreational opportunities by the system of zoning, and maintaining and enhancing recreational settings helps do this.

The sandy beaches, rocky headlands and bays attract visitors for their remoteness, spaciousness and solitude, for beach and water activities, and as a place to explore. Longer walks follow the coast around the Labillardiere Peninsula, and provide a circuit from East Cove in the south-east corner of Adventure Bay to Fluted Cape and back. The wet forest and fern gullies of Waterfall Creek State Reserve also attract visitors.

Visitors to the Park can enjoy the coastal scenery and long ocean beaches of Cloudy Bay, the quieter more protected beaches of Great Taylors Bay or the spectacular cliffs of Fluted Cape.

The four designated campgrounds in the Park are located at Jetty Beach, just inland of the Cloudy Beaches on the Cloudy Bay Road, at Cloudy Corner and on Partridge Island. Although camping elsewhere is not encouraged, visitors sometimes camp at other sites. Fireplaces, rubbish and tree cutting are evidence of this use.

There are pit toilets at all campgrounds and at the Cloudy Bay Road carpark.

A basic visitor shelter is available at Jetty Beach, used by day and overnight visitors. The shelter is located on an Aboriginal midden and is to be removed.

Water collected from the roof of the visitor shelter is available from a small tank at Jetty Beach. Otherwise, no water is provided and there are no showers or hot water available to visitors within the Park.

The campgrounds are not provided with fireplaces or firewood.

At some campsites, environmental degradation, such as the cutting of living trees, has occurred. Excessive use of alcohol by some visitors, and excessive noise at times disturbs the quiet enjoyment of the Park by other visitors. Dogs are sometimes illegally brought into the Park particularly onto beaches.

There is no built accommodation provided for overnight visitors to the Park. Except for management or authorised research purposes, overnight visitors are not authorised at either Waterfall Creek State Reserve or Green Island Nature Reserve.

South Bruny National Park has few permanent watercourses. Those that are most reliable are Sheepwash Creek which drains to Cloudy Bay near the Cloudy Bay Road carpark and Imlays Creek which runs into Cloudy Corner. Two permanent watercourses flow into Great Taylors Bay at Kingfisher Beach, Hawkins Creek and an un-named creek. Waterfall Creek is a tributary of Captain Cook Creek, and with its source on the slopes of Mt Mangana, usually flows.

Within Waterfall Creek State Reserve facilities are limited to a length of walking track and a few plant identification labels.

Objectives

- The objectives of developing visitor facilities and services are to:
 - provide opportunities for activities, relaxation, contemplation, enjoyment and educational experiences through direct contact or participatory involvement with the values of the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve;
 - enrich visitor experiences of the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve;
 - encourage understanding of and support for national parks and State reserves by highlighting and presenting their values;
 - safeguard the special tourism and recreational character of the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve;
 - minimise impacts on Park and Reserve values;
 - promote sound, sustainable, environmental behaviour and practices;
 - contribute directly to meeting the costs of researching, protecting, and managing the Park and the Waterfall Creek State Reserve; and
 - provide economic benefit to the community.

While flexibility in response to visitor needs, budgetary circumstances and protection of Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve values must be maintained, the general policies for development of visitor facilities and services are set out below.

Policies

- All tourism and recreational development will conform with this management plan, site plans, conservation plans, and the visitor strategy prepared for the Park.
- All tourism and recreation will accord with any requirements and codes established by the Parks and Wildlife Service for sustainable environmental practices and behaviour and protection of heritage values.
- Consistent with this plan, tourism and recreation facilities and services will be provided, principally in the Visitor Services Zones.
- To provide for the heaviest visitor pressures and make most effective use of management resources, generally priority will be given to developing visitor facilities in the Visitor Services Zones before any in the Recreation Zone.
- The range of visitor facilities provided will complement rather than replicate those which are or could be provided in nearby areas.
- To ensure equity of access for visitors, an occupancy time limit for people and camping equipment may be applied to camp sites in the Park. The managing authority may also designate intervals between repeat visits.

5.5.1 Jetty Beach Visitor Services Zone

While the exact provision and extent of visitor and management facilities depends on site planning for the Zone and on funding, the Zone is intended to serve as one of the principal locations for development of facilities for visitors to the Park. Some site planning for this Zone has been undertaken and is being implemented.

Policies

- Overnight and day visitors may be provided for in this Zone.
- Facilities in this Zone may include camping, licensed camps, visitor information and

interpretation buildings, visitor shelter, picnic facilities, nature trails, interpretive displays, toilets, management buildings and facilities, and roof water collection.

- Construction and maintenance in the Zone will be sufficient to withstand the impact of the anticipated number of visitors.
- The provision of buildings for accommodation purposes, other than licensed camps, will not be allowed in this Zone.
- Potential uses of any historic feature will be determined by preparation of a conservation plan (see Section 3.5.2).
- Camping in this zone will be allowed only in the designated Jetty Beach camping area.
- Fires will only be allowed in designated fireplaces provided by the managing authority.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors will be required to remove their rubbish.
- Vehicular access and boat launching will be authorised in accordance with Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.3.

Actions

- Complete implementation of the site planning for the Zone.
- Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves.
- Investigate and report upon options for improving supply of drinking water.
- Inform visitors of the drinking quality of any water source provided.
- Remove the existing public shelter.
- Construct a new public shelter in a new location and generally improve day use facilities.
- Upgrade campground toilets to the extent that available resources allow.
- Encourage efficient energy use by management and visitors.

5.5.2 Cloudy Bay Visitor Services Zone

This Zone is used regularly by locals, surfers, fishers, day visitors to Bruny Island and, to a lesser extent, interstate and overseas tourists. Some site planning for the visitor arrival area at the end of Cloudy Bay road has been undertaken and is being implemented. The Zone includes two existing campgrounds but no site planning has been undertaken for the campground beside the Cloudy Bay road or for the Cloudy Corner area.

Policies

- Overnight and day visitors may be provided for in this Zone.
- Facilities in this Zone may include camping, visitor information and interpretation buildings, picnic facilities, nature trails, interpretive displays, toilets, and roof water collection.
- Construction and maintenance in the Zone will be sufficient to withstand the impact of the anticipated number of visitors.
- The provision of licensed camps or buildings for accommodation purposes will not be allowed in this Zone.
- Until alternatives can be developed, camping in this zone will be allowed only at the stockyards campground and at Cloudy Corner campground.
- Fires will only be allowed in the Zone if designated fireplaces are provided by the managing authority at the stockyards campground.
- Fires will not be permitted at Cloudy Corner campground which will be a fuel stove only campground.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors will be required to remove their rubbish.
- Vehicular access and boat launching will be authorised in accordance with Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.3.

Actions

- Undertake and implement site planning for the Zone.
- Investigate alternatives to the existing, unsatisfactory stockyard camping area.
- Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves.

- Inform visitors of the drinking quality of any water source provided.

5.5.3 Grass Point Visitor Services Zone

This area will be less developed than the other two visitor services zones.

From the carpark and road, pedestrian access to the Park is along the beach. This route is poorly defined and to reach the Park, visitors have to cross a creek flowing across the beach. A "whaler's walk" is being developed for this Zone, consisting of a series of interpretive panels along the walking track to Grass Point. The interpretive theme is that of the area's history of whaling.

Policies

- Day visitors only may be provided for in this Zone and camping will not be authorised.
- Facilities in this Zone may include picnic shelters and barbeques, nature trails, interpretive displays, toilets, and roof water collection.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors will be required to remove their rubbish.
- Except for management purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone which will be a fuel stove only area.

Actions

- Undertake and implement site planning for the Zone.
- Investigate options for and provide improved visitor access to the Park.
- Monitor visitor impacts and, if necessary, identify a location for and provide a basic toilet.
- Inform visitors of the drinking quality of any water source provided.

5.5.4 Cape Bruny Visitor Services Zone

While the exact provision and extent of visitor and management facilities depends on site planning for the Zone and on funding, the Zone is intended to serve as one of the principal locations for development of facilities for visitors to the Park. The Zone is also an important historic heritage precinct. A **Cape Bruny**

Lightstation Conservation Management Plan

(Lucas et al, 1995) has been prepared for the Zone. Options for management of the lightstation as a licensed tourism operation are being considered.

Policies

- The primary management focus for this Zone will be the provision of visitor services and the conservation of the historic heritage precinct.
- Overnight and day visitors may be provided for in this Zone.
- Facilities in this Zone may include built accommodation, visitor information and interpretation buildings, picnic facilities, nature trails, interpretive displays, toilets, management buildings and facilities, and roof water collection.
- Construction and maintenance in the Zone will be sufficient to withstand the impact of the anticipated number of visitors.
- Potential uses of any historic feature will be determined in accordance with the conservation management plan and this management plan (see Section 3.5.2).
- Camping and licensed camps will not be allowed in this Zone.
- Except for management or licensed purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone which will be a fuel stove only area.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors will be required to remove their rubbish.
- Vehicular access will be authorised in accordance with Section 5.4.3.

Actions

- Progressively implement the conservation management plan.
- Generally improve day use facilities.
- Provide toilets for visitors.
- Encourage efficient energy use by management and visitors.
- Inform visitors of the drinking quality of any water source provided.

5.5.5 Recreation Zone

This Zone is essentially a corridor for recreational travel and access, or for beach use.

Policies

- Types of recreational uses and levels of use will be limited to those which minimise impacts on environmental and heritage features and values.
- Facilities in this Zone, depending on the location, may be developed to the level of walking tracks, camping, licensed camp, toilets, roof water collection, vehicle tracks for visitor or management purposes, and signs.
- Track marking and upgrading will accord with prescriptions set out in Sections 4.5 and 5.4.4.
- A licensed camp may be allowed in this Zone, but only on Partridge Island.
- The provision of buildings for accommodation purposes will not be allowed in this Zone, other than structures on Partridge Island existing at the time of approval of this plan, or a licensed camp (see above).
- In the Recreation Zone, camping will only be authorised in camping areas which may be designated by the managing authority.
- Except for management purposes or for licensed purposes on Partridge Island only, fires will not be allowed in the Zone which will be a fuel stove only area.
- Signs will be limited to those giving information on directions, historic features, safety of users, or protection of the Park.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors will be required to carry out their rubbish.

Actions

- Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade tracks to ensure protection of the environment and the reasonable safety of users.
- Clearly mark tracks.
- Monitor user impacts.

Table 2 Summary of Facilities, Services, and Activities in South Bruny National Park by Management Zone

e = existing, p = potential

Facility, Service or Use	Management Zone					
	Jetty Beach VSZ	Cloudy Bay VSZ	Grass Point VSZ	Cape Bruny VSZ	Recreation Zone	Conservation Zone
Built accommodation	No	No	No	Yes (p)	No	No
Camping	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	No	Conditional (p)	No
Licensed Camp	Yes (p)	No	No	No	Conditional (p)	No
Bicycles	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No
Vehicles	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No
Walking tracks	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No
Toilets	Yes (e,)	Yes (e)	Conditional (p)	Yes (p)	Conditional (p)	No
Showers	Yes (p)	No	No	Yes (p)	No	No
Fires	Conditional	Conditional	No	No	No	No
Gas barbeques	Yes (p)	Yes (p)	Yes (p)	No	No	No
Swimming	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)
Sea fishing	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)
Picnic facilities	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	Yes (p)	Yes (p)	No	No
Animals not native	No	No	No	Conditional (e)	No	No
Hunting	No	No	No	No	No	No
Interpretive displays	Yes (e)	Yes (p)	Yes (p)	Yes (e)	No	No
Direction signs	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	Yes (e, p)	No
Rubbish Collection	No	No	No	No	No	No

5.5.6 Conservation Zone

Policies

- Except for safety, environmental or heritage protection, and fire management, structures or any other type of development (including tracks) will not be allowed in the Zone.
- No visitor buildings or similar facilities will be provided in the Conservation Zone.
- Licensed camps will not be allowed.
- Camping will not be allowed.
- Except for management purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone which will be a fuel stove only area.

Actions

- Monitor user impacts.

5.5.7 Waterfall Creek and Green Island

Policies

- Except for camping, which will not be allowed, development in the Recreation Zone of the Waterfall Creek State Reserve will be limited to that set out in Section 5.5.5.
- Except for the provisions of the Conservation Zone set out in Section 5.5.6, and the provision of a navigation light, development proposals will not be considered for Green Island Nature Reserve.

5.5.8 Assessing Development Proposals

Policies

- Proposals to develop tourism and recreational opportunities, facilities, or services in South Bruny National Park will be considered if they:

- accord with the management plan;
 - base themselves on the features and values of the Park;
 - ensure the viability, diversity, and values of environmental features and processes are not damaged;
 - adopt environmentally sustainable operating practices and use environmentally "best practice" goods and technologies;
 - behave and operate in a manner compatible with protection of Aboriginal and historic heritage features and values;
 - explain the principles of minimal impact on environmental and heritage values to clients;
 - avoid impact on the legitimate enjoyment and experience by others of the Park's features and values;
 - contribute to any external costs (for example road or sewerage upgrading) resulting from the proposal; and
 - are sustainably achievable within the realistic capacity of management resources.
- Tourism and recreation development proposals will conform with and support realisation of this management plan, site plans, conservation plans, and the Park visitor strategy.
 - All proposals to develop tourism and recreational opportunities in the Park will adopt environmental "best practice" methods for:
 - sewage treatment;
 - stormwater management;
 - water supply;
 - energy generation and conservation;
 - vehicle storage and maintenance;
 - machinery installation and maintenance;
 - fuel delivery and storage; and
 - storage and disposal of solid and liquid waste.
 - Depending on the proposal, additional assessment guidelines and criteria may be required.
 - Development will complement existing facilities and services, foster visitor appreciation and understanding of the Park's features and values in accordance with the interpretation plan, and provide efficient, high quality service to the public.
 - Any sale within the Park of souvenirs and memorabilia will be focussed on Tasmanian

made merchandise directly related to the Park's features and values.

- Tourism and recreation development proposals will provide a clearly demonstrated benefit to the Tasmanian community.
- All development proposals requiring a licence or lease will submit a detailed business and financial plan showing at least a three year projection of operations, demonstrating financial viability while according with this management plan.
- Any publicly funded financial, infrastructure, managing authority services, or environmental resource subsidy of a tourism or recreation proposal will be made explicit and public.
- Tourism and recreation in the Park will directly and identifiably make a contribution to research, conservation or management of the Park.

Actions

- Develop and disseminate assessment guidelines and criteria for tourism and recreation proposals, including requirements and codes of sustainable environmental practices and behaviour.
- Develop programs and mechanisms for tourism and recreation development to contribute to research, conservation and management of the Park.
- Ensure all applicable statutory requirements and approvals are met or obtained.

6 Involving The Community

6.1 Community Support

Community support for the Park and the Reserves is very important. A number of community groups and organisations make regular use of the Park, as do local residents. There are also groups and individuals who visit the Reserves.

Objectives

The objectives of fostering community support are to:

- develop community appreciation of and support for Park and Reserves values;
- promote a positive image of the Park and Reserves and their contribution to the community; and
- encourage community involvement in Park and Reserves management.

Policies

- Relevant people, communities and groups will be consulted when their interests may be affected.
- Partnerships will be developed with communities and groups that wish to be involved in the management of the Park and the Reserves in accordance with this management plan.
- Volunteers will be encouraged when suitable, planned and programmed works and adequate supervision are available.

Actions

- Develop mechanisms and opportunities for consulting with people interested in management of the Park and the Reserves.
- Encourage community involvement through the Wildcare structure.

6.2 Working with Neighbours

The Park is fringed by marine waters, private land, both residential and rural, and State forest. Waterfall Creek State Reserve is completely surrounded by State forest.

Objectives

The objectives of working with neighbours are to:

- take account of concerns of neighbours in managing the Park and the Reserves;
- encourage conservation and sound land management practices on lands adjoining the Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve;
- encourage conservation and sound management of marine waters adjoining the Park and Green Island Nature Reserve; and
- enlist cooperation of neighbours in conserving Park and Reserves values.

Policies

- Neighbouring land owners and land managers will be consulted when their interests may be affected.
- Management agreements may be developed with neighbours.
- Land and marine management practices which require off-reserve or cross tenure implementation to protect natural and cultural values will be developed cooperatively with neighbours.

Actions

- Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with local government, adjacent land owners and land and marine managers on management issues and projects of common interest.

7 Other Issues

7.1 Boundaries

The marine environment around South Bruny National Park is a complementary and interdependent part of the terrestrial environment of the Park. However, it is not included in the Park.

In the vicinity of Whalebone Point at Cloudy Bay, where the Park narrows to a thin coastal strip, visitors sometime stray onto private land. This also happens at times at Adventure Bay.

Objectives

- The objectives of managing boundaries are to:
 - improve conservation of natural and cultural values; and
 - provide effective ecological and administrative boundaries.

Actions

- Clearly mark or otherwise advise visitors of the extent of the Park in areas where they may inadvertently trespass onto private land.

7.2 Leases, Licences and Authorities

The Hobart Ports Corporation maintains navigation lights at Hopwood Point in South Bruny National Park and on Green Island Nature Reserve.

Objectives

- The objectives of leases, licences and authorities are to:
 - provide a range of tourism and recreational opportunities;
 - provide efficient high quality facilities and services to the public;
 - manage and control uses and activities not undertaken by the managing authority;
 - contribute to recovery of costs arising from leased, licensed or authorised uses; and

- ensure Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve values are protected.

Policies

- All leases, licences and authorities will be consistent with this management plan.
- Subject to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and this management plan, leases and licences to provide services within the Park or licences to provide services within the Waterfall Creek State Reserve may be issued for tourism, recreation, or education purposes. Leases or licences will not be issued for the Green Island Nature Reserve.
- The Hobart Ports Corporation is authorised to provide, use and maintain navigational aids at Hopwood Point in South Bruny National Park and on Green Island, provided that where access is other than by sea, or any alterations to existing structures or provision of new structures are involved, such access or work has the written approval of the Director.
- Authorities to conduct infrequent, organised events or activities within the Park, of not more than one week duration, may be issued by the Director. Where Section 25B of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* applies, a business licence will be required.
- Leases, licences and authorities may be issued for any Zone in the Park or, in the case of Waterfall Creek State Reserves, licences and authorities, provided that they conform with the objectives and prescriptions for that Zone. Authorities for scientific research only may be issued for Green Island Nature Reserve.
- Consistent with Section 4.5 of this plan, a site plan may be required before lease, licence or authority proposals are considered.
- Compliance with the terms and conditions of leases, licences and authorities will be monitored and reviewed prior to any renewal.
- New private memorials or commemorative plaques will not be authorised in the Park.
- Public memorials or commemorative plaques may be authorised in the Park if they

commemorate events or people of the area that are of regional, state, national or international significance, and are approved by the Director.

- with the approval of the Director, plaques acknowledging Park infrastructure or services provided by bequests or commercial sponsorship may be attached to the infrastructure and include a company name and logo but no product advertising will be authorised on such plaques.

7.3 Statutory Powers

Surveyor General

- In consultation with the Director, the Surveyor General is authorised to exercise all statutory powers under the *Survey Co-ordination Act 1944* in relation to establishment of new or maintenance of existing permanent survey marks located in the Park or the Reserves provided that:
 - establishment of new permanent survey mark and associated beacons will be subject to the specific written approval of the Director;
 - establishment, maintenance, removal and access for surveying and maintenance purposes will accord with this management plan, including the access requirements of Zones.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) maintains a navigational light at Cape Bruny on leased land.

- AMSA is authorised to exercise its powers relating to navigational aids under the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* in accordance with the covenants and conditions of its lease agreements, provided that where any works on adjoining land are proposed, such works are consistent with this management plan and have the written approval of the Director.

7.4 Research and Monitoring

Research and monitoring assists understanding and conservation of the values of the Park and Reserves and contributes to effective management.

Objectives

- The objectives of research and monitoring in the Park or Reserves are to:
 - improve the inventory and understanding of environmental and heritage features and processes;
 - use the Park or Reserves, or parts of them, as scientific reference areas;
 - improve knowledge and understanding of visitor behaviour;
 - assess impacts, including long term cumulative changes associated with development or use of the Park or Reserves;
 - achieve the management objectives for the Park or Reserves; and
 - assist, assess and improve management of the Park or Reserves.

Policies

- All research and monitoring proposed in this management plan will depend on availability of funding and other necessary resources.
- Research and monitoring programs will accord with this management plan and policies or procedures approved by the managing authority.
- All proposed research or monitoring which may have an impact on the Park or Reserves will require written approval of detailed study proposals and methods before work begins.
- Researchers will submit to the managing authority not less than three copies of all work produced during the period of the research. The managing authority will determine requirements for the form of submission, its timing, confidentiality, and any other matters.
- Authorities for the collection of research material within the Park or Reserves will not be issued where the managing authority determines that it is possible and appropriate to collect the material outside them.
- Only research that does not have long term adverse effects on the environmental, heritage, or aesthetic values of the Park or Reserves will be authorised.
- The approval of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community will be obtained for any research involving Aboriginal heritage.

- Research will be encouraged which improves the inventory and understanding of, or assists management of:
 - the environmental features and processes of the Park or Reserves;
 - Aboriginal and historic heritage and archaeological features of the Park or Reserves;
 - visitors, including numbers, characteristics, behaviour, needs and expectations.
- Use and development practices will be monitored for their effects on Park or Reserves values, and where necessary, modified.
- Any cumulative changes in Park or Reserves values will be documented at regular intervals.
- The efficacy of management practices and the effects of management actions on Park or Reserves values will be monitored and evaluated, and where necessary, modified. As a minimum, base evaluation on the performance indicators set out in Appendix 4 .
- Relevant, additional monitoring and evaluation procedures developed during the period of the plan may be applied when evaluating management of the Park and Reserves.

7.5 Administration

Administratively, the Park and Reserves are part of the Southern District of the Parks and Wildlife Service, managed by a District Manager. Rangers are directly responsible for day to day management. Work also is done by contractors and temporary staff. Some accommodation is available for them and visiting staff at the Cape Bruny lightstation. The Park and Wildlife Service share an office with Forestry Tasmania at Adventure Bay. A small workshop is located adjacent to the office.

Objectives

- The objectives of administration of the Park and Reserves are to:
 - coordinate and integrate management and implementation of the management plan;

- ensure management responsibilities are efficiently and effectively carried out;
- ensure public safety and prompt response in emergencies; and
- enforce the management plan and relevant Acts and Regulations.

7.5.1 Implementation

Policies

- The prescriptions of this plan will be subject to the provision of funding and other resources sufficient to meet them, and may be prioritised by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife at the Director's discretion according to resource availability.
- To coordinate effective implementation of this management plan, a rolling implementation program of at least three years duration, and linked to service agreements and other relevant operational plans, will be developed.
- The implementation program will identify:
 - all development and other works planned,
 - scientific studies required,
 - those responsible for each stage of implementation,
 - the anticipated costs,
 - the staff requirements, and
 - ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements.
- The implementation program will conform with the management plan and other plans such as site plans, conservation plans, and the interpretation plan.

Actions

- Train staff to understand and implement the management plan.
- Review the implementation of the management plan annually and revise the implementation program if necessary. Base any revision on analysis of past progress and incorporate newly identified requirements. Add a further year's program at each annual review.
- Annually evaluate the outcomes of management against the objectives of the management plan.
- Take into account any findings and recommendations from research, monitoring

and evaluation of the condition and management of the Park and Reserves.

- Other law enforcement will be the responsibility of Tasmania Police.

7.5.2 Search and Rescue, First-Aid

Tasmania Police and the State Emergency Service have primary responsibility for all search and rescue within the Park and Reserves.

Policies

- Resources for the Park and Reserves will be maintained at a level sufficient to provide a reasonable response to emergency situations.

Actions

- Cooperate with Tasmania Police and State Emergency Services in search and rescue operations.
- Maintain a reasonable store of first-aid supplies.
- Educate and encourage visitors to adopt safe practices and provide them with sufficient information about potential hazards to enable them to make responsible decisions.
- Establish a risk management system that provides for regular identification, inspection, reporting and amelioration of existing and potential risks to public and staff safety.

7.5.3 Enforcement

Policies

- Within the Park and Reserves, authorised staff of the Parks and Wildlife Service, and Tasmania Police, will be responsible for enforcing the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*, *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, *Whales Protection Act 1988*, the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*, the *Wildlife Regulations 1999*, the *Aboriginal Relics Regulations 1978*, and any other Acts for which staff may be authorised.
- The Director of National Parks and Wildlife has delegated powers to enforce provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*.
- Staff may be authorised to enforce provisions of the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997* and associated by-laws.

Glossary and Abbreviations

Biodiversity (biological diversity) means the variety of life forms: the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form. It is usually considered at four levels: genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity and community diversity.

Conservation means all the processes and actions of looking after a place so as to retain its significance, always including protection, maintenance and monitoring.

Earth processes means the interactions, changes and evolutionary development of geodiversity over time.

Fire break means any natural or constructed discontinuity in a fuel bed used to segregate, stop, and control the spread of a wildfire, or to provide a fireline from which to suppress a fire.

Fire trail means a formed track which provides access for fire fighting vehicles and is built to specific standards.

Geoconservation means the conservation of geodiversity.

Geodiversity means the range or diversity of geological (bedrock), geomorphological (landform) and soil features, assemblages, systems and processes which exist naturally.

Indigenous species means a species that occurs at a place within its historically known natural range and that forms part of the natural biodiversity of a place.

Introduced species means a translocated or alien species occurring at a place outside its historically known natural range as a result of intentional or accidental dispersal by human activities.

Licensed camp means a camping accommodation area licensed by the managing authority for exclusive use as part of a licensed visitor facility and/or service where any structures, equipment caches and the like associated with the operation, irrespective of the materials used in the structures:

- (a) are left on a site or sites for more than 14 days at a time; and
- (b) are temporary on a site or sites, being completely removed for long enough for some recovery of the site/s to take place, and in all cases for a total of at least 12 consecutive weeks of any calendar year.

If any structures, equipment caches and the like associated with the operation of any licensed facility and/or service providing accommodation are not removed from a site or sites in accordance with (b) above, they will be considered buildings for accommodation purposes and will accord with the provision of this management plan for such buildings.

Local provenance means indigenous plant species growing on South Bruny Island or seeds or other propagation material collected from such plants.

Natural integrity means the degree to which a natural system retains its condition and natural rate of change in terms of size, biodiversity, geodiversity and habitat.

Natural landscape means large, relatively undisturbed area with topographic and catchment integrity where natural processes continue largely unmodified by human intervention.

Natural quiet means the natural ambient sound conditions, or the sounds of nature, and includes the sounds made by water, weather, and indigenous plants and animals.

Protection means taking care of a place by maintenance and by managing impacts to ensure that significance is retained.

Threatened species means a species listed in the Schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.

*South Bruny National Park, Waterfall Creek State Reserve, and Green Island
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Note: Refer to the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS Inc, 1999) and The Conservation Plan (Kerr, 1996) for definitions of historic heritage and cultural landscape terms.

AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
CAR	Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
RFA	Regional Forest Agreement

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Appendix 1

Known Flora of South Bruny National Park

(GTSpot Parks and Wildlife Service data base)

T = Listed in the Schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*

DICOTYLEDONAE

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading Wattle
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	Ploughshare Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Acacia riceana</i>	Spiny Southern Wattle
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper Wattle
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> var. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Buzzy
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Ant's Delight
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak, Bulloak
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	Necklace She-oak
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Sheoak, Drooping She-oak
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Golden Pea
<i>Apium prostratum</i>	Sea Parsley
<i>Argentipallium dealbatum</i>	White Everlasting
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Grey Saltbush
<i>Baeckea ramosissima</i>	Baeckea
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia, Honeysuckle
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Bauera
<i>Bedfordia linearis</i>	Narrow-leafed Blanket Leaf
<i>Bedfordia salicina</i>	Blanket Leaf
<i>Billardiera longifolia</i>	Purple Apple Berry
<i>Boronia parviflora</i>	Swamp Boronia
<i>Boronia pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	Hairy Boronia
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea
<i>Brachyloma ciliatum</i>	Fringed Brachyloma
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dolly Bush
<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel
<i>Cenarrhenes nitida</i>	Native Plum
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis
<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	Blue-spike Milkwort
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Blue Love Creeper
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Native Currant
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa
<i>Cyathodes abietina</i>	West Coast Pink Berry
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Native Gorse
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot Pea
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot Pea
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot Pea
<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked Sundew

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<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Dwarf Sundew	
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	
<i>Epacris lanuginosa</i>	Swamp Heath, Woolly-style Heath	
<i>Epacris myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Heath	
<i>Epacris obtusifolia</i>	Blunt-leaf Heath	
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Black Peppermint	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> ssp. <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus nitida</i>	West Coast Peppermint	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp or Black Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	Silver Peppermint	
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	White Gum	
<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Cudweed	
<i>Euphrasia fragosa</i>	Shy Eyebright	T
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry	
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Dwarf Cherry, Pale Fruit Ballart	
<i>Exocarpos syrticola</i>	Coast Ballart	
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Mountain Geranium	
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Bladder-pea, Pale Wedge-pea	
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> ssp. <i>micranthus</i>	Creeping Raspwort	
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Parrot's Food	
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	Needle Bush	
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Curling Everlasting	
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>	Scrambling Guinea-flower	
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	Spreading Guinea-flower	
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort	
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St. Johns Wort	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle Daisy	
<i>Leptomeria drupacea</i>	Currant Bush	
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	Smoky Tea-tree	
<i>Leptospermum grandiflorum</i>	Mountain Tea-tree	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	Manuka	
<i>Leucopogon collinus</i>	White Beard-heath	
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath	
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach Heath	
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Angled Lobelia	
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant	
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Small-leaf Paperbark	
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp Paperbark	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	
<i>Micrantheum hexandrum</i>	Box Micrantheum	
<i>Mitrasacme pilosa</i>	Hairy Mitrewort	
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom-heath	
<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	Cheese-berry	
<i>Myriophyllum simulans</i>	Amphibious Water-milfoil	
<i>Myriophyllum variifolium</i>	Varied Water-milfoil	
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	Starry Daisy Bush	

<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed	
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Soursob	
<i>Ozothamnus costatifructus</i>	Everlasting-bush	
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	
<i>Ozothamnus reticulatus</i>	Everlasting-bush	
<i>Ozothamnus scutellifolius</i>	Scale-leaf Everlasting	
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i> var. <i>juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung	
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Rice-flower	
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower	
<i>Pimelea nivea</i>	Round-leaf Rice-flower	
<i>Plantago triantha</i>	Coast Plantain	
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	Dogwood, Native Hazel	
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Yellow Dogwood	
<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i>	Striped Pomaderris	
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> var. <i>obcordata</i>	Native Daphne	
<i>Pultenaea dentata</i>	Button Pea	
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	Prickly Beauty	
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	
<i>Richea dracophylla</i>	Dragon-leaf Richea	
<i>Richea procera</i>	Lowland Richea	
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed	
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort	
<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	Creeping Fan flower	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Hill Fireweed	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed Groundsel	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	
<i>Senecio squarrosus</i>	Leafy Fireweed	T
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Globe Pea	
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink Swamp Heath	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles	
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Trigger Plant	
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach	
<i>Tetratea procumbens</i>	Tasmanian Lilac-bells	
<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>	Fairies' Aprons	
<i>Utricularia lateriflora</i>	Tiny Bladderwort	
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White Cudweed	
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender Speedwell	
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	
<i>Wahlenbergia littoricola</i>	Bluebell	
<i>Xanthosia dissecta</i>	Cut-leaf Xanthosia	
<i>Xanthosia pusilla</i>	Small Xanthosia	

MONOCOTYLEDONAE

<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito Orchid
<i>Acion hookeri</i>	Cord-rush
<i>Apodasmia brownii</i>	Coarse Twine-rush
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla-lily
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i>	Stiped Wallaby-grass
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby-grass
<i>Austrostipa aphylla</i>	Tall Spear-grass
<i>Austrostipa stuposa</i>	Corkscrew Grass
<i>Baumea acuta</i>	Pale Twig-rush
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush
<i>Baumea tetragona</i>	Square Twig-rush
<i>Blandfordia punicea</i>	Christmas Bells
<i>Burnettia cuneata</i>	Lizard Orchid
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers

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<i>Caladenia cracens</i>	Elegant Caladenia
<i>Caladenia dilatata</i>	Green-comb Spider Orchid
<i>Caladenia echidnachila</i>	Fawn Spider orchid
<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>	Musky Caladenia
<i>Caladenia transitoria</i>	Green Caladenia
<i>Caleana major</i>	Large Duck Orchid
<i>Calochilus herbaceus</i>	Pale Beard Orchid
<i>Calochilus paludosus</i>	Strap Beard Orchid
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purple Beard Orchid
<i>Calorophus elongatus</i>	Long Rope-rush
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis
<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	Small Helmet Orchid
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Large Tongue Orchid
<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small Gnat Orchid
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Common Plume-grass
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	White Flag Iris
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt Grass
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid
<i>Drymophila cyanocarpa</i>	Turquoise Berry
<i>Ehrharta distichophylla</i>	Hairy Rice-grass
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Pink Autumn Orchid
<i>Eurychorda complanata</i>	Flat Cord-rush
<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	Cutting Grass
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Coast Saw-edge
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Wax-lip Orchid
<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Yellow Star Lily
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp Club-rush
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Rush
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Tall Rush
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf Wire-lily
<i>Lemna disperma</i>	Common Duckweed
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sand Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	Common Rapier-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma oldfieldii</i>	Sword-sedge
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	Slender Twine-rush
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg
<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	Bushy Clubmoss
<i>Lycopodium laterale</i>	Slender Clubmoss
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched Onion Orchid
<i>Microtis rara</i>	Scented Onion Orchid
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion Orchid
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Blue Iris
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Silver Tussock-grass
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Blue Tussock-grass
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral Leek Orchid
<i>Prasophyllum brevibrabre</i>	Short-lip Leek Orchid
<i>Prasophyllum castaneum</i>	Chestnut Leek Orchid

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<i>Prasophyllum concinnum</i>	Trim Leek Orchid	T
<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	Tall Leek Orchid	
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek Orchid	
<i>Prasophyllum pulchellum</i>	Pretty Leek Orchid	
<i>Prasophyllum truncatum</i>	Truncate Leek Orchid	T
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis pedoglossa</i>	Prawn Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood	
<i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	Bearded Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i>	Small Bearded Greenhood	
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush	
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> subsp. <i>lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-rush	
<i>Sporadanthus tasmanicus</i>	Branching Scale-rush	
<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	Hair Sedge	
<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Great Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>	Veined Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i>	Twisted Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Pink Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra Xtruncata</i>	Truncate Sun Orchid	
<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	Water-ribbons	
<i>Xyris muelleri</i>	Dwarf Yellow-eye	
<i>Xyris operculata</i>	Tall Yellow-eye	

PTERIDOPHYTA

<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>	Shore Spleenwort
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water Fern
<i>Blechnum patersonii</i>	Strap Water Fern
<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	Hard Water Fern
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	Pouched Coral Fern
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Scrambling Coral Fern
<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground Fern
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i> ssp. <i>pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield Fern
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked Comb Fern
<i>Selaginella gracillima</i>	Tiny Selaginella
<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp Selaginella

Nomenclature follows Buchanan, A.M. (1999). *A Census of the Vascular Plants of Tasmania*; Tasmanian Herbarium Occasional Publication No 6, Hobart.

Appendix 2

Known Land Vertebrates (Excluding Birds) of South Bruny National Park (GTSpot Parks and Wildlife Service data base)

E = species endemic to Tasmania
T = Listed in the Schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*

Terrestrial Mammals

<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus</i>	Echidna	
<i>Antechinus minimus minimus</i>	Swamp Antechinus	
<i>Antechinus swainsonii swainsonii</i>	Dusky Antechinus	
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Eastern Quoll	
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus leucopus</i>	White-footed Dunnart	
<i>Isoodon obesulus affinus</i>	Brown Bandicoot	
<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	Eastern Barred Bandicoot	
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus viverrinus</i>	Ringtail Possum	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus</i>	Brush-tail Possum	
<i>Cercartetus nanus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy Possum	
<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>	Bettong	E
<i>Potorous tridactylus apicalis</i>	Potoroo	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus rufogriseus</i>	Bennetts Wallaby	
<i>Thylogale billardieri</i>	Tasmanian Pademelon	E
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water Rat	
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat	
<i>Pseudomys higginsii</i>	Long-tailed mouse	

Terrestrial reptiles

<i>Bassiana duperryi</i>	Three-lined Skink	
<i>Niveoscincus ocellatus</i>	Spotted Skink	E
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	Southern Grass Skink	
<i>Austrelaps superbis</i>	Copperhead	
<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	White-lipped Whip Snake	
<i>Notechis ater</i>	Tiger Snake	

Amphibians

<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Brown Froglet
<i>Litoria ewingi</i>	Brown Tree Frog
<i>Limnodynastes dumerili</i>	Banjo Frog

Exotic And Feral Species

<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat

Appendix 3

Birds Of South Bruny National Park environs

(Parks and Wildlife Service Data Base and Thomas, 1979)

E = species endemic to Tasmania
T = Listed in the Schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*
I = species introduced to Tasmania

<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduc	
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	I
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Little Penguin	
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Common Diving-petrel	
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sooty Shearwater	
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	T
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk	T
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	T
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen	
<i>Gallinula mortierii</i>	Tasmanian Native Hen	E
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover	
<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull	
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted tern	T
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Crested Tern	
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	T
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Brush Bronzewing	
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	
<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	Green Rosella	E

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<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	T
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Ground Parrot	
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfields Bronze-Cuckoo	
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	I
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-Wren	
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	Forty-spotted Pardalote	E, T
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	
<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	Tasmanian Scrubwren	E
<i>Acanthornis magnus</i>	Scrubtit	E
<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	Striated Fieldwren	
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	
<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	Tasmanian Thornbill	E
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	
<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	Yellow Wattlebird	E
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	
<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	Yellow-throated Honeyeater	E
<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>	Strong-billed Honeyeater	E
<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	Black-headed Honeyeater	E
<i>Phylidonyros pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater	
<i>Phylidonyros novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	
<i>Phylidonyris melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	Scarlet Robin	
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	
<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	Pink Robin	
<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	Dusky Robin	E
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-Thrush	
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail	
<i>Cocacina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike	
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Wood Swallow	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	
<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>	Black Currawong	E
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven	
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	I
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	I
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail	
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch	I
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch	I
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird	
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush	
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird	I
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	I

Note: Bird species names follow the taxonomy of Christidis & Boles (1994)

Appendix 4

Performance Indicators

Performance indicators provide a guide for evaluating if the management plan has been implemented, and if the management objectives of the plan have been achieved. During the life of this plan, further, more detailed research and monitoring programs, policies or procedures approved by the managing authority may be applied to evaluation of this plan and its implementation. As a minimum, the following performances indicators will be used when evaluating the plan's implementation and outcomes.

- The natural biological diversity of the indigenous flora and fauna in the Park and Reserves is at least equal to that which occurred at the commencement of the plan.
- Populations of threatened species within the Park and Reserves are stable or increasing upon that which occurred at the commencement of the plan.
- The significant natural landscapes and catchments in the Park and Reserves are intact or restored.
- Water quality in the Park and Reserves has not deteriorated or has improved.
- Geological diversity and sites of geodiversity significance in the Park and Reserves are intact or restored.
- Sites and areas of Aboriginal heritage are protected, managed and, in appropriate circumstances, interpreted in cooperation with the Aboriginal community.
- Cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people are in place in areas of significance to them, consistent with this management plan.
- Sites and areas of historic heritage are protected, managed and, in appropriate circumstances, interpreted.
- An interpretation plan for the Park has been prepared, implemented and reviewed.
- Research is available which improves the knowledge of the Park and the Reserves.
- Research and monitoring results are available which assist effective management decision making on conservation and management of the Park and the Reserves and visitors to them.
- Damaged or degraded areas of the Park and the Reserves have been stabilised or rehabilitated and restored.
- Fire management programs for the Park and Reserves have been undertaken.
- Park and Reserves values and neighbouring lands have not been adversely impacted upon by fire.
- *Phytophthora* and other plant diseases have not spread into areas unaffected at the commencement of the plan.
- Introduced flora and fauna are controlled or have been eradicated.
- The recreational and tourism character of the Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve is one of quietness and relaxation in an attractive natural setting.
- Coordinated and integrated site planning has been undertaken and implemented for all developments.

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- Recreation and tourism opportunities and facilities identified in the management plan or in site planning have been developed in accordance with the plans.
- Visitor impacts on Park and Reserves values are at sustainable levels for the zone or area in which they occur.
- Visits to the Park and Waterfall Creek State Reserve have increased since approval of the plan.
- Visitor and community, and Wildcare interest and involvement in, and comment upon, the state of the Park and the Reserves, and their management, is regular and predominantly favourable.