

Strzelecki National Park Management Plan

2000



Parks and Wildlife Service

Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment

**STRZELECKI NATIONAL PARK
MANAGEMENT PLAN 2000**

This Management Plan for Strzelecki National Park has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part IV of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*.

In accordance with S.23(1) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, the managing authority for the park, in this case the Director of National Parks and Wildlife, shall carry out his or her duties in relation to the park and the reserve for the purpose of giving effect to, and in accordance with the provisions of, this Management Plan.

A draft of this plan was released for public comment in accordance with statutory requirements from 15 April until 9 June 2000. This plan is a modified version of that draft, having been varied to take account of public input during that period and the views of the National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council.

APPROVAL

This management plan was approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on 4 December 2000 and took effect on 27 December 2000, being seven days after publication of that approval in the *Government Gazette*.

ISBN 0 7246 2146 6

© Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Primary Industries, Water and
Environment, 2000

Published by Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment
GPO Box 44A
Hobart, Tasmania 7001

Summary

Strzelecki National Park (4216 hectares) is located in the south-western corner of Flinders Island, the largest of the Bass Strait Islands. The park protects highly significant and diverse ecosystems as well as spectacular coastal and mountain landscapes.

The park's native vegetation consists of a range of different communities which provide habitat suitable for native fauna occurring on Flinders Island. The park has important biogeographic significance in that it forms an area where plant and animal species found on mainland Australia and Tasmania overlap. The park also plays an important role in the protection of the restricted Flinder's heath (*Epacris paludosa*) which known to be susceptible to the cinnamon fungus disease (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*).

The park holds considerable scientific interest due to the high number of endemic species, rare flora and fauna and significant vegetation communities. The park is the type locality for two invertebrate species, a cave cricket (*Parvotettix rangensis*) and a rare species of burrowing crayfish (*Engaeus martigener*). There are also a number of interesting geological features including the granite massif that forms the Strzelecki Range and coastal calcarenite formations that support unique vegetation communities.

Most of the park is on the Register of the National Estate in recognition of its natural values. The park also contains features of Aboriginal and historic heritage significance. One of these Aboriginal sites has been listed on the Register of the National Estate.

The scenic values of the park are outstanding and provide settings for a range of recreational opportunities, including camping, bushwalking, nature studies and scenic driving.

There are areas of unallocated Crown land adjoining and contiguous with the park. The future tenure of these areas are currently being considered in a land-use inquiry being conducted by the Resource Planning and Development Commission. The outcomes of this inquiry will recommend future tenure and land use. These areas are an important component in the management of the park and for the integrity of the park as a whole.

The major management initiatives for the park are summarised below.

- Improved facilities and information for visitors will be provided at the Trousers Point Visitor Service Zone.
- Access to the the Strzelecki Peaks walking track will be secured and improved interpretation for walkers will be provided at the base of the track.
- A short walk along the Trousers Point coastline will be developed.
- Walking access from the coast through the park to Big River Road using existing tracks will be stabilised and sign posted.
- Basic fire protection strategies for private land and environmental assets will be implemented.
- Measures will be implemented to control the spread of the cinnamon fungus disease (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) into unaffected areas of the park.
- Feral pig numbers in the park will be reduced to manageable levels through the implementation of control strategies identified in a feral pig management plan developed for the park.

Contents

1	Overview	1
1.1	Location, Reservation and Regional Context	1
1.2	Importance of the Park	1
1.3	Threats to Park Values.....	3
2	Vision and Objectives	5
2.1	The Vision for the Park	5
2.1.1	The Vision	5
2.1.2	Achieving the Vision.....	5
2.2	Purposes and Objectives of National Parks.....	5
2.3	Management Zones.....	6
3	Conservation.....	11
3.1	Topography and Climate	11
3.2	Geodiversity.....	11
3.3	Water Quality	12
3.4	Flora.....	12
3.5	Fauna	14
3.6	Aboriginal and Historic Heritage	16
3.6.1	Aboriginal Heritage.....	16
3.6.2	Historic Heritage	17
4	Protection.....	19
4.1	Fire Management	19
4.2	Pests, Weeds, and Diseases	20
4.2.1	Introduced Fauna.....	20
4.2.2	Weeds	21
4.2.3	Cinnamon Fungus.....	22
4.3	Soil Conservation and Erosion Control	23
4.4	Managing Development Works	24
5	Tourism and Recreation.....	26
5.1	The Park Visit	26
5.2	Promoting the Park	26
5.3	Interpretation and Education	27
5.4	Managing Visitor Impacts	28
5.5	Access.....	28
5.5.1	Boating	29
5.5.2	Aircraft	29
5.5.3	Vehicles	29
5.5.4	Walking	30
5.5.5	Bicycles	31
5.5.6	Horses.....	32
5.6	Developing Facilities and Services.....	32
5.6.1	Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone.....	33
5.6.2	The Recreation Zone	34
5.6.3	The Nature 1 Zone.....	35
5.6.4	The Nature 2 Zone.....	35
5.6.5	Special Use Zone.....	36
5.6.6	Special Flora Management Area	36
5.6.7	Assessing Development Proposals	36
6	Involving the Community.....	38
6.1	Community Support	38
6.2	Working with Neighbours	38
7	Other Issues	39
7.1	Boundaries	39
7.2	Leases, Licences and Authorities	39

7.3	Statutory Powers.....	40
7.3.1	Electrical Supply Functions.....	40
7.3.2	Flinders Council	40
7.4	Research and Monitoring.....	40
7.5	Administration.....	41
7.5.1	Search and Rescue, First Aid	41
7.5.2	Enforcement	41

8 Implementation 42

8.1	Implementation of the Plan.....	42
8.2	Plan Revision.....	42

Glossary and Abbreviations 49

References 49

Appendix 1 Implementation Priorities and Responsibilities..... 52

Appendix 2 Flora of Strzelecki National Park..... 59

Appendix 3 Known Fauna of Strzelecki National Park..... 66

Appendix 4 Birds recorded in Strzelecki National Park 67

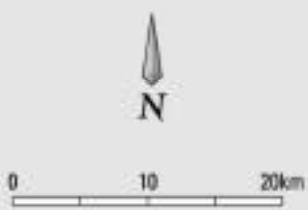
Maps

Map 1	Location – Flinders Island	vi
Map 2	Strzelecki National Park	2
Map 3	Trousers Point	4
Map 4	Management Zones – Strzelecki National Park	7
Map 5	Management Zones – Trousers Point	8

Tables

Table 1	Management Zones	9
Table 2	Threatened Flora Species	13
Table 3	Threatened Fauna Species	15
Table 4	Access (Roads, Vehicle Tracks, Walking Tracks)	35
Table 5	Summary of Permitted Facilities, Services, and Activities	40

Map 1 - Location Flinders Island



1 Overview

1.1 Location, Reservation and Regional Context

Strzelecki National Park is located in the south-west corner of Flinders Island, the largest island in the Furneaux Group in eastern Bass Strait (Map 1). In addition to the main section of the park (Map 2) there is a separate coastal headland called Trousers Point (Map 3) that is also part of the park. The park is within the Municipality of Flinders.

The park was named in honour of the Polish scientist and explorer Count Paul Edmund Strzelecki, who climbed a number of the mountain peaks on Flinders Island in 1842.

The exact boundaries of the park are set out on registered Plan Number 4837, located in the Central Plan Office, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment in Hobart. The boundaries of the Trousers Point section of the park extend to the low water mark around the coast whereas the remainder of the park, where it extends to the coast, only goes to high water. A series of coastal reserves between the high water mark and private land connect Trousers Point with the other coastal sections of the park.

The park was originally gazetted as a scenic reserve covering 3946 hectares in 1935 for its spectacular scenery and wildlife values. The national park was proclaimed in 1967 and given the official name of Strzelecki National Park in 1972. In 1978 three parcels of land, with a combined area of 270 hectares, were added to the park (including Trousers Point), giving the park a total area of 4216 hectares (Map 2). Extensions to the park are set out on Plan Number LM103.

The park is a major attraction for visitors to Flinders Island and contributes significantly to the island's tourism sector. A survey of visitors to Flinders Island, conducted in 1995 by Tourism Tasmania, found that an estimated 5300 non-residents visited Flinders Island during 1995. Nearly half (46%) of these visitors indicated that they had visited Trousers Point and 36% visited Mount Strzelecki during their stay. The most popular activity during their stay was recreational walking (45%) followed by bushwalking (29%). In addition, walker logbook data indicate that an average of 600 people walk the track to the summit of Strzelecki Peaks annually.

There are limited opportunities for bushwalking on formed tracks within the park and access to numerous beaches along the southern coastline, including the southern end of Fotheringate Bay. Camping and day-use facilities are provided for at the southern end of the Trousers Point headland. Trousers Point is particularly popular, both with visitors and the local community.

1.2 Importance of the Park

Most of the park is on the Register of the National Estate in recognition of its natural values. Aboriginal midden sites at

Trousers Point are also listed on the register for cultural significance.

The park has considerable scientific interest due to the high number of endemic species, rare flora and fauna and significant vegetation communities. It is of biogeographic significance as it contains elements of Tasmanian and Victorian flora. The park and adjacent Crown land forms the most extensive area of undeveloped vegetation in north-eastern Tasmania. Flinders Island is the northern and southern limit of the ranges for a number of species. It also includes several rare and threatened or locally endemic species.

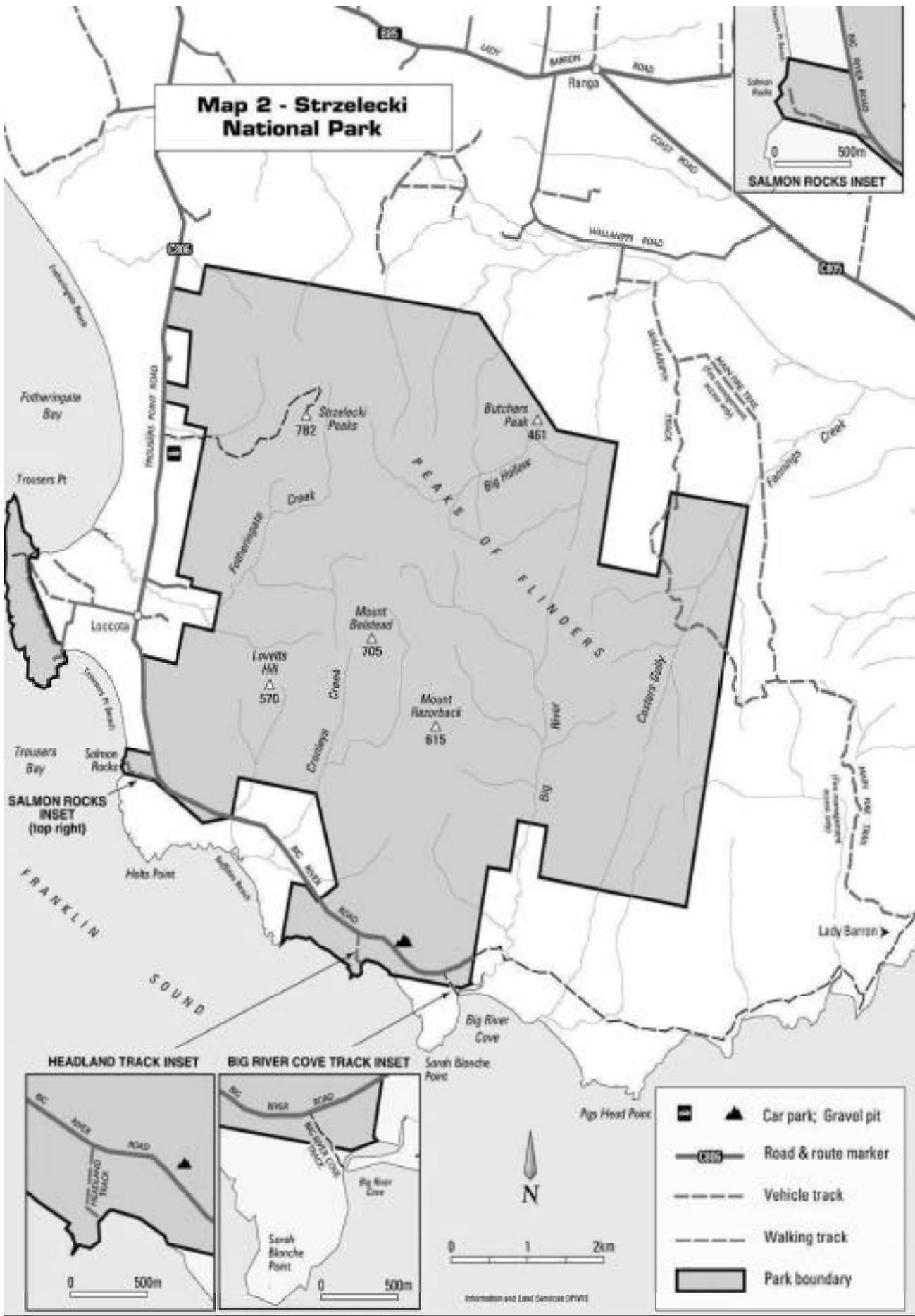
The park is important for the overall biodiversity of Flinders Island and provides significant habitat areas that have disappeared elsewhere on the island due to habitat loss or alteration. The mountainous regions of the park contain examples of cloud forest communities not found in any other part of Flinders Island.

The park is important for wildlife conservation. Several species of particular interest including the long-nosed potoroo (*Potorous tridactylus apicalis*), which only occurs in the Darling and Strzelecki Ranges, and the endangered forty-spotted pardalote (*Pardalotus quadragintus*). The rare burrowing crayfish (*Engaeus martigener*) occurs in higher elevation creeks in the park. The green and golden frog (*Litoria raniformis*), listed as vulnerable, has also been recorded in the park.

There are also a number of interesting geological features including coastal calcarenite formations that support unique vegetation communities and petrified features.

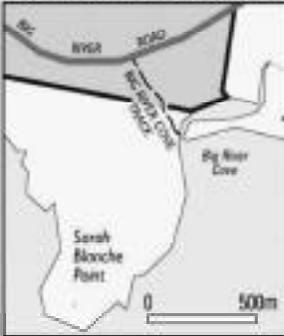
Map 2 - Strzelecki National Park

SALMON ROCKS INSET



HEADLAND TRACK INSET

BIG RIVER COVE TRACK INSET



- Car park; Gravel pit
- Road & route marker
- Vehicle track
- Walking track
- Park boundary

0 1 2km

Information and Land Services DPWE

The range and diversity of vegetation communities, interesting geological formations, readily accessible marine life and wildlife and the presence of cultural heritage sites provide many opportunities for education and interpretation within the park.

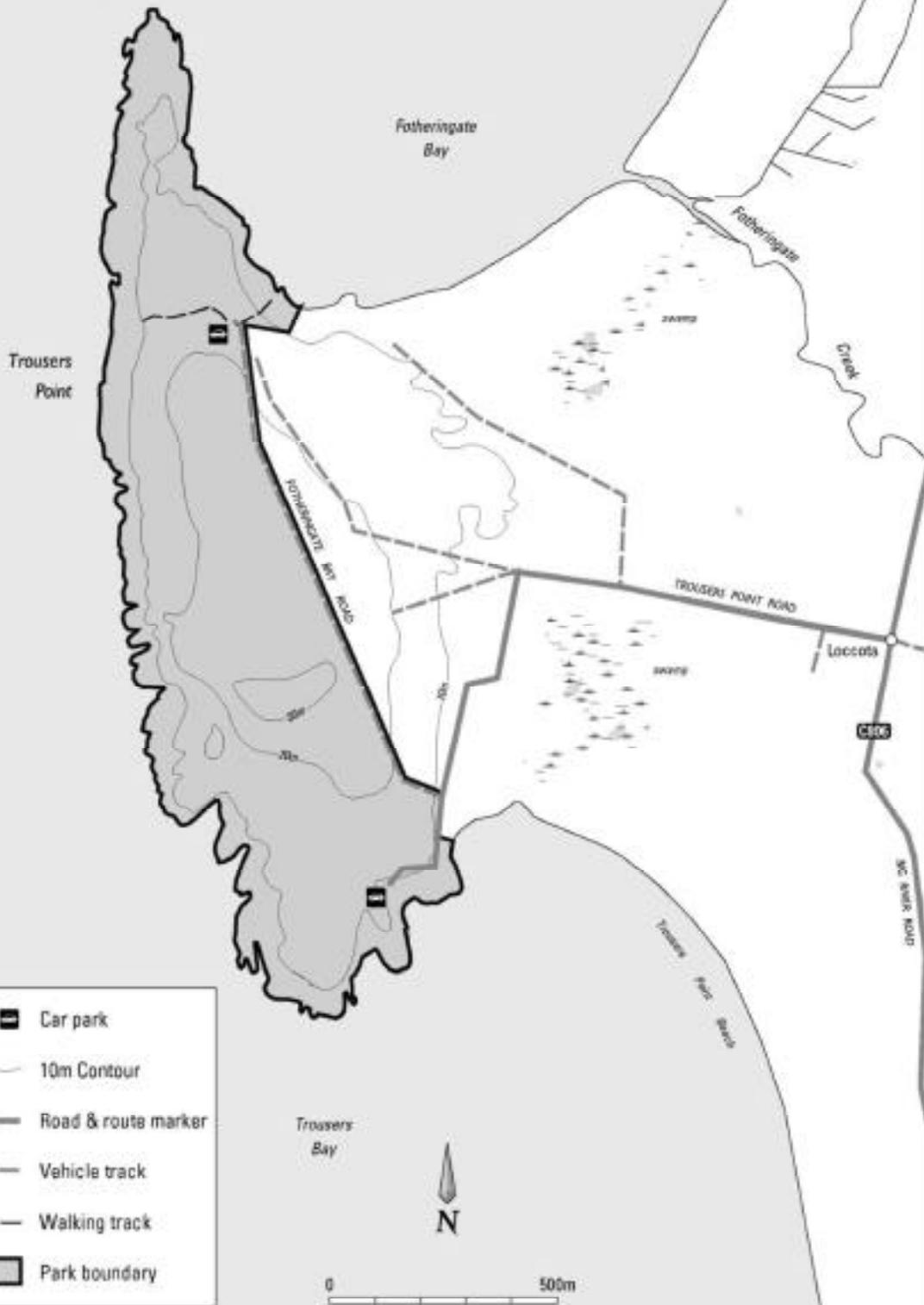
1.3 Threats to Park Values

There are a number of factors that detract from or have the potential to diminish the values and character of the park. These include:

- wildfire which may threaten the safety of visitors, destroy facilities and private property, fire-sensitive flora and fauna;
- the exclusion of fire from some areas may impact on the survival of certain fire-dependent species;
- introduced plants, animals and diseases which invade the ecosystem and displace or destroy native species;
- unsuitable developments or activities which degrade natural or cultural values or spoil the character of the park; and
- unmanaged recreational activities in sensitive areas.

These factors must be effectively dealt with if the values and character of the park are to be retained in the long term.

Map 3 - Trousers Point (Strzelecki National Park)



2 Vision and Objectives

2.1 The Vision for the Park

The long-term vision provides goals for sustaining the values of the park into the future by avoiding inappropriate development and undesirable management practices.

2.1.1 The Vision

These vision statements are not listed in order of priority and have equal importance.

The park contains a healthy and natural biodiversity, with viable populations of all native species and with no significant disturbance from human activities.

- Populations of threatened species within the park and reserves are stable or increasing.
- The park continues to support secure populations of other flora and fauna.
- Feral pig numbers have been reduced to manageable levels.
- Weed populations have been eradicated and are not displacing native species.
- The risk from wildfire has been reduced significantly through a combination of education programs, cooperative arrangements with landowners and effective fire management actions.

There has been no significant disturbance to the land and no contamination of the land, air and water through human activities.

- All plant communities are able to regenerate without disturbance.
- The effects of feral pigs have been minimised through a targeted control program.
- Damaged or degraded areas have been stabilised or rehabilitated and restored.
- Water quality is of a high standard.
- No new sites have been infected with cinnamon fungus disease.

The Aboriginal and historic heritage of the park is identified, well protected and interpreted for the public.

- All sites are identified and protected.
- Suitable interpretation of Aboriginal and historic sites has been provided.
- Arrangements are in place to consult with the Aboriginal community on the management of Aboriginal heritage sites.

Visitors are able to enjoy quiet and peaceful surroundings, and to pursue recreational activities based on the natural features of the park.

Recreational facilities and services are well sited and designed to be unobtrusive so as to avoid impacting on the natural and cultural features of the park.

- All designated walking tracks are well maintained and clearly marked.
- Improved information and interpretation is available for the public at key accessible locations.

- Camping and day-use areas are maintained to a high standard.

2.1.2 Achieving the Vision

This management plan sets out a series of specific management actions to achieve this vision. These actions are measurable and will be used to evaluate implementation of the management plan and to determine whether the vision for the park has been achieved.

Policies

- Review the plan ten years after gazettal, or sooner if research, monitoring, or other circumstances demonstrate that this is required.
- In reviewing the plan, evaluate the implementation of the management actions and their effectiveness in achieving the management objectives for the park.
- Use the implementation schedule set out in Appendix 1 when evaluating the plan's implementation and outcomes.

2.2 Purposes and Objectives of National Parks

National parks are a category of reserve under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. They are large natural areas of land containing representative or outstanding samples 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. Strzelecki National Park is reserved for these purposes.

Objectives

The objectives of national parks are set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. Not all the general objectives for national parks detailed in the Act will apply to every park. Using the National Estate criteria for wilderness (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1997, page 37), Strzelecki National Park does not contain any areas of wilderness. Therefore, the objective dealing with wilderness will not apply. However, all other objectives listed will apply to the park.

The complexity 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 discussed in a number of different sections of the management plan. Those sections of the management plan that deal primarily with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets.

Those management objectives which apply to Strzelecki National Park are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.4 and 3.5);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.2);
- to preserve the quality of water and protection of catchments (see Section 3.3);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (see Section 3.6);
- to encourage education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the national park, or both (see Section 5.3);
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purpose of reservation (Section 7.3);
- 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 (see Section 4);
- to encourage and provide for tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values (see Sections 4.4 and 5), and;
- 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 (see Sections 3.6, 5.6.7 and 7.4).

The *State Coastal Policy 1996* applies to Strzelecki National Park which falls, at least in part, within the Policy's definition of the coastal zone. The management objectives of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and the policies, objectives and actions within this management plan are considered by the Department to be consistent with the outcomes of the State Coastal Policy.

2.3 Management Zones

The park has been zoned to ensure appropriate management and use in different parts of the park.

Objectives

The objectives of zoning are to:

- take account of localised features, conditions, and values;
- ensure substantial areas of the park remain undisturbed;
- protect and enhance park 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 park.

Policies

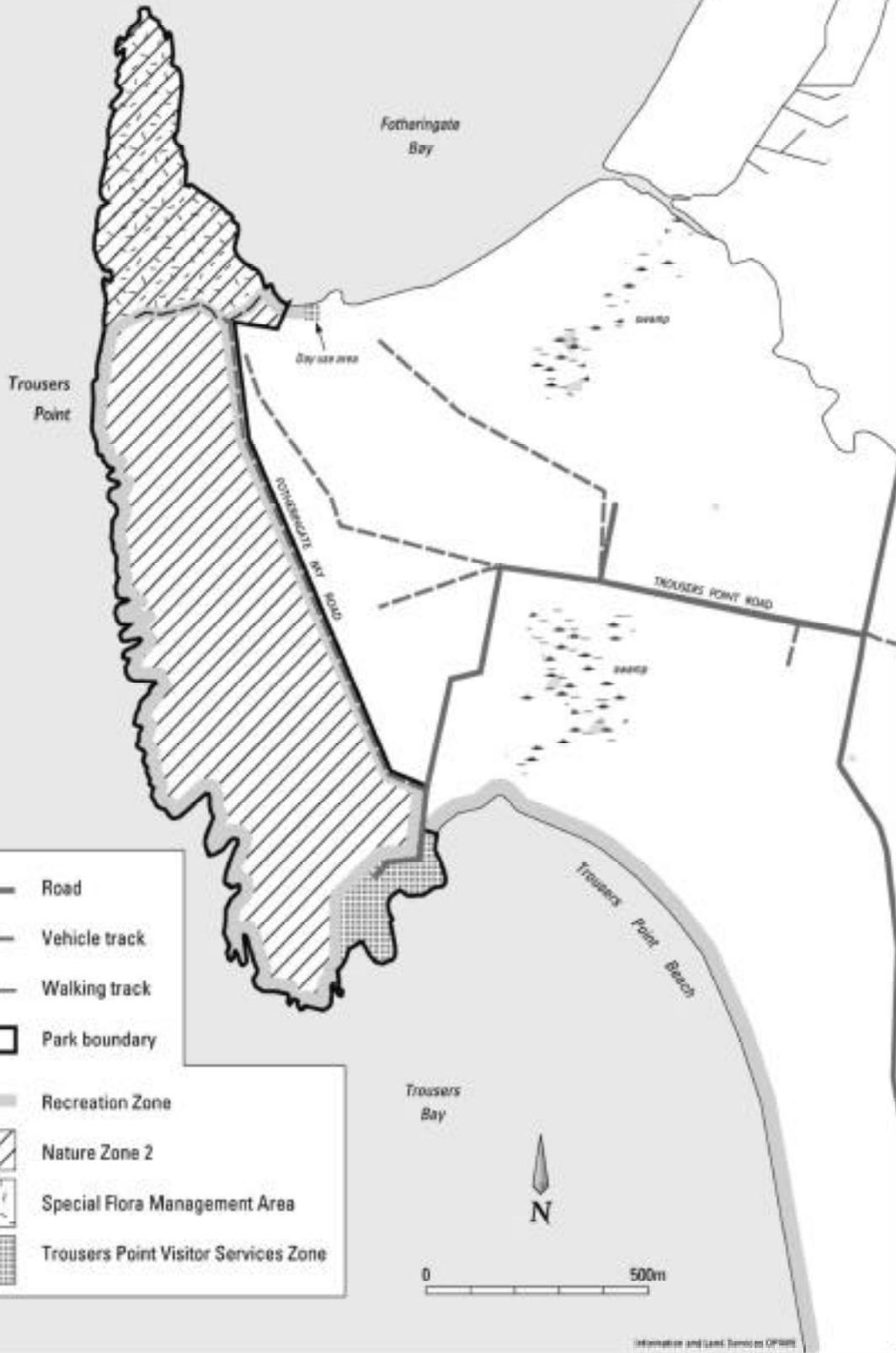
- Five management zones and one special flora management area will be designated for the park (see Maps 4 and 5). These are:
 1. Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone
 2. Recreation Zone
 3. Nature 1 Zone
 4. Nature 2 Zone
 5. Special Use Zone
 6. Special Flora Management Area
- If any development consistent with, but not already explicitly designated in this management plan is proposed, a site plan will be prepared in accordance with the prescriptions of Sections 4.4 and 5.6.1.
- Tourism and recreation facilities and services in each zone will be limited to those provided for in Section 5 of this management plan.
- If access in any zone of the park needs to be restricted, apply the provisions of Regulation 11 of the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999* or the management plan will be revised if permanent restricted areas are necessary.

Map 4 - Management Zones Strzelecki National Park



	Recreation Zone		Park boundary
	Nature Zone 1		Road & route marker
	Nature Zone 2		Vehicle track
	Special Use Zone		Walking track
			Gravel pit

Map 5 - Management Zones
Trousers Point (Strzelecki National Park)



	Road
	Vehicle track
	Walking track
	Park boundary
	Recreation Zone
	Nature Zone 2
	Special Flora Management Area
	Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone

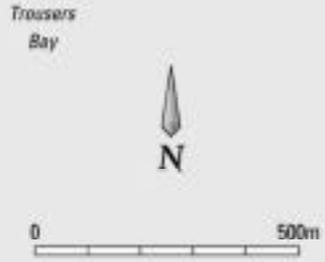


Table 1 Management Zones for Strzelecki National Park

ZONE	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	POLICIES
Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone	This zone encompasses the only camping ground and day-visitor facilities in the park, and receives the highest level of use. The zone has some heritage significance.	<p>To provide visitor services and facilities where visitation is highest and accessible, consistent with park objectives.</p> <p>To maintain, as far as possible, a natural setting and cultural integrity and to minimise impacts of facilities and visitor use.</p>	Prepare a site plan for the zone accordance with the prescription in Section 5.6.1.
Recreation Zone	This zone encompasses the formed roads that access the park such as the walking track to Strzelecki Peaks, and the coastline. The zone also covers the three beach access tracks from the coast to Big River Road. The zone is primarily a corridor for access to beaches, and other natural features.	To provide for sustainable dispersed recreational activities and small-scale recreational facilities without significant impact on natural processes.	Facilities, services and activities zone will be limited to those prescribed in Section 5.6.2 of this management plan.
Nature 1 Zone	This zone covers more of the remote and undeveloped parts of the park and where biophysical processes are continuing unhindered by human action. These areas are generally more difficult to access and retain much of their undisturbed character.	<p>To conserve natural integrity and protect, maintain and monitor the diversity of plant and animal species and communities.</p> <p>To conserve heritage values.</p> <p>To maintain the character of naturalness, tranquillity and isolation.</p>	Facilities, services and activities zone will be limited to those prescribed in Section 5.6.3 of this management plan.

ZONE	DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVES	POLICIES
Nature 2 Zone	This zone encompasses parts of the park that are important for the conservation of specific natural communities, natural resources or cultural features. The zone is used infrequently for recreation.	<p>The area will be primarily managed for the protection of identified natural and cultural features.</p> <p>Limited recreational use is allowed to a level compatible with the conservation of natural and cultural features.</p>	Facilities, services and activities in this zone will be limited to those provided for in Section 5.6.4 of this management plan.
Special Use Zone	This zone encompasses areas subject to use of natural resources or for a particular purpose, for example the disused gravel pit on Big River Road.	<p>To monitor site impacts and impacts on the surrounding area .</p> <p>Take measures to minimise any adverse effects on park values from the activity.</p> <p>Rehabilitate degraded areas where possible.</p>	Facilities, services and activities in this zone will be limited to those provided for in Section 5.6.5 of this management plan.
Special Flora Management Area	This area encompasses the northern headland of Trousers Point where localised rare and threatened plant communities occur.	To identify and protect significant plant communities that are vulnerable to disturbance and require specific management measures beyond those applied to the underlying zone.	Prescriptions for this area are detailed in Section 5.6.6 of this management plan.

3 Conservation

3.1 Topography and Climate

Strzelecki National Park covers an area of relatively high relief with steep slopes rising from sea level to over 700 metres in height. The main ridge in the park extends from Strzelecki Peak in the north, southward to Lovett's Hill. At a height of 756 metres, Strzelecki Peak is the highest mountain on Flinders Island. A second major ridge runs from north of Mount Belstead, in the centre of the park and south to Mount Razorback. Permanent streams drain from these two main ridges through deeply incised valleys. The eastern section of the park covers an area of low ridges and seasonal watercourses.

The Trousers Point section of the park consists of a distinctive rocky granite headland which rises to form a low hill backed by sand dunes and ridges. Long sandy beaches occur to the north and south of the headland. The topography of the park contributes to a varied and scenic landscape which is of great appeal to visitors.

Flinders Island has a cool maritime climate. Strong westerly winds can blow for days on end. The highest rainfall occurs from late spring to mid-winter. Rainfall can vary from 1494 mm in the mountains to 468mm at Trousers Point on the coast. The average annual rainfall on the southern part of the island is approximately 870mm. The park receives the highest rainfall on the island due to the presence of Strzelecki Peak at 756 metres. The mean summer temperature on Flinders Island is 21.2 C which occurs between January and March.

3.2 Geodiversity

Devonian granite dominates the park forming part of a much larger series of granite bodies extending from north-eastern Tasmania to Wilsons Promontory in Victoria. These granite massifs formed during a major continental collision in eastern Australia, approximately 370 million years ago. This activity formed a series of spectacular granite ridges which have gradually eroded to give rise to shallow, stony gradational soils throughout the park.

The rocky granite headland of Trousers Point is overlaid with Quaternary sands forming coastal beaches, dunes, ridges and flats on deep calcareous pale sandy soils. Granite boulders protrude through the shallow sandy soil and along the coastline.

There are two areas assessed to have geoheritage values within the park. These include coastal karst landforms that have developed in aeolian calcarenite (a type of limestone) at Fotheringate Bay on the northern side of Trousers Point. This area extends some 310 metres along the coast and is characterised by deep intertidal notches between three to four metres deep and extremely rugged karren which are the most spectacular features. Broad shore platforms (up to fifty metres) with solution pans, sea stacks, caves formed by

emerging groundwater, marine erosion and alveolar weathering of cliffs are also present (Dixon, 1996). Calcrete deposits have formed crusts on cliff tops. These features are readily broken as the rock is soft and fragile. Trampling of these features is a management concern as well as a public safety issue as walking can be quite dangerous. However, most visitors probably traverse by way of the more robust shore platform. The condition of the landscape is rated as vulnerable. The site is considered to be representative at a Tasmanian level.

Strzelecki Peaks with its razorback granite geomorphology is considered representative and outstanding at a local level. The condition of this site is considered to be robust.

Objectives

The objectives of geoconservation in the park are to:

- protect, maintain and monitor geodiversity;
- protect, maintain and monitor sites of geoconservation significance;
- maintain the natural rates and magnitudes of change in earth processes; and
- minimise harmful impacts on geoconservation values.

Policies

- The geoconservation values of remaining natural systems will be best protected if human disturbance is minimised.
- Potential adverse impacts on geodiversity and earth processes will be assessed when planning any development or action, including land rehabilitation and stabilisation (see Section 4.3).
- Management practices and development will avoid or otherwise minimise impacts on the integrity of sites of geoconservation significance.
- Promote public awareness and appreciation through public education and interpretation is required to minimise disturbance to geoheritage sites.

Actions

- Prepare and disseminate an inventory of sites of geoconservation significance.
- Monitor impacts on geoheritage values.
- Provide interpretation to the public at the picnic area above Fotheringate Bay regarding the presence of

sensitive karst features so that they can be protected from inadvertent damage and to inform visitors of the possible hazards when exploring the area.

- The proposed track system for the Trousers Point area should avoid the northern end of the headland to reduce visitor pressure on karst formations.

3.3 Water Quality

The *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* requires that protected environmental values (current values of a water body for which water quality should be protected) and water quality objectives are set for all surface waters within Tasmania.

The Board for Environmental Management and Pollution Control and the Director of Parks and Wildlife will set protected environmental values for surface waters within the park. These will become the water quality objectives for the park.

As the Trousers Point section of the park extends to the low-water mark, the marine waters are subject to the State Policy. For these marine areas however, protected environmental values will be set at a later stage.

Objectives

- To identify environmental and recreational protected environmental values for the surface waters of the park.
- To identify, maintain or enhance water quality and to protect aesthetic values of surface waters in the park.

Policies

- Designated protected environmental values will be adopted as the minimum standard for surface waters within the park.
- Surface waters within the park will be maintained at the level of pristine or nearly pristine ecosystems for those watercourses with their headwaters in the park.
- Surface waters within the park will be maintained at a level of secondary contact water quality for recreational activities in the park where there is some direct contact with water (e.g. paddling, boating or fishing).

Action

- Liaise with other relevant government agencies and neighbouring landowners to ensure integrated management of the catchment of the park.

- Respond to incidents involving pollution by oil and other hazardous or noxious substances within or adjacent to park.

3.4 Flora

The pattern of vegetation in the park is strongly influenced by rainfall and fire history. The recent fire history of the park has been characterised by infrequent but high-intensity fire events. Overall species diversity is high, due to the extreme climate range and the diversity of habitat niches available in the park.

The flora also retains interesting rainforest and wet forest elements which share affinities with flora in western Tasmania, and with the drier south Australian floras. These affinities depend on whether the flora occurs on coastal limestone, in the dry heath or in cloud forest communities found on mountain summits.

The main part of the park has closed or open scrub dominated by (*Leptospermum* spp., *Allocasuarina* spp., *Leucopogon parviflorus* and *Acacia* spp.) at the base of the mountains and around the perimeter of the park, especially along Big River Road and near the northern boundary of the park. This vegetation is very dense and is likely to have been the result of fires between 28 and 35 years ago. Open forests of Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), often with an understorey of Oyster Bay pine (*Callitris rhomboidea*) occur on the western and northern slopes. White gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) and Smithton peppermint (*Eucalyptus nitida*) occur on the lower and middle slopes.

The upper slopes are dominated by (*Acacia verticillata*, *Zieria arborescens*, *Tasmannia lanceolata* and *Westringia brevifolia*). Low open (*Eucalyptus nitida*) forest occurs at well-drained sites. The exposed summits are covered by low heaths of (*Kunzea ambigua*, *Epacris paludosa* and *Coprosma nitida*). Areas of tall open forest are confined to wet gullies dominated by blue gum over a canopy of broad-leaved trees, shrubs and ferns. Sassafras-musk rainforest also occurs in steep sheltered gullies protected from fire. On the lower eastern slopes of the park are open heath, with or without (*E. nitida*, *Banksia marginata*, *Allocasuarina* spp., *Leptospermum* spp. and *Xanthorrhoea australis*). The flora represented at Trousers Point includes coastal woodlands dominated by mature coastal sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata* and *A.littoralis*).

The park contains thirteen plant species classified as rare or threatened under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. The majority of native flora considered rare or threatened occur on the calcareous rocks and soils on the western fringe of the park. A number of ground orchid species are at risk due to the presence of feral pigs, which can destroy entire populations of orchids through feeding activity.

Eleven plant species endemic to Tasmania occur within the park. Several rare tree species are also found, including the coast pomaderris (*Pomaderris oraria*) and blueberry ash

(*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*), which occurs in sheltered wet gullies protected from fire, and the variable sawallow wattle (*Acacia mucronata* var. *longifolia*).

The calcareous soils on the northern headland of Trousers Point is home to a heath community dominated by the rare species, common eutaxia (*Eutaxia microphylla*).

Table 2 Threatened Flora Species

Species	Common Name	Status
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	variable sawallow wattle	rare
<i>Angianthus preissianus</i>	salt agianthus	rare
<i>Asperula minima</i>	grassy woodruff	rare
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwelli</i>	sea club-rush	rare
<i>Caladenia minor</i>	lesser or minor caladenia	rare
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	common eutaxia	rare
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	blueberry ash	rare
<i>Hakea megadenia</i>	lesser-beaked hakea	rare
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	pellitory	rare
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	curved rice-flower	rare
<i>Pomaderris oraria</i>	coast pomaderris	rare
<i>Uncinia tenella</i>	delicate hook-sedge	rare
<i>Westringia brevifolia</i> ssp. <i>raleighii</i>	native rosemary	rare

The most fire-sensitive vegetation within the park occurs in the headwaters of Fotheringate Creek where sassafras (*Atherosperma moschatum*) dominated rainforest persists due to the fire protection afforded by steep cliffs, and boulder fields.

The vegetation communities of the park have been mapped from a combination of aerial photography, field work and previous species lists compiled for the park. Flora species for the park are listed in Appendix 2.

Objectives

The objectives of flora conservation in the park are to:

- allow for ongoing evolutionary processes to occur unhindered;
- protect, maintain and monitor natural flora diversity;
- protect, maintain and monitor threatened flora species;
- protect, maintain and monitor plant communities of conservation significance; and
- minimise harmful impacts on the indigenous flora of the park.

Policies

- The following areas will be given high flora-conservation priority:
 - blue gum/Oyster Bay pine forest communities;
 - white gum forest;
 - rainforest communities excluded from fire; and
 - restricted heath communities at Trousers Point.
- Adverse impacts in high flora conservation-priority areas will be avoided or limited to those which are localised and of minimal impact.

- Only local provenance species native to the park will be used in rehabilitation works unless written approval from Departmental botanists is given for alternatives.
- Fire management in high flora-conservation priority areas, including fuel-reduction burning and habitat management burning, will conform with this management plan (see Section 4.1).
- Exclude unwanted wildfire from or restrict its spread in high flora-conservation priority areas within the constraints imposed by available resources, prevailing Fire Danger Index, fire intensity and fire crew safety (see Section 4.1).
- The collection of deadfall or cutting of live trees or shrubs for firewood in the park is prohibited under the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.

Actions

- Implement the control methods identified in the feral pig management plan developed for the park.
- Formalise existing access arrangements for the Strzelecki Peaks walking track with the relevant landowner and fence the southern side of the access corridor to prevent stock from browsing on orchids found along the base of the summit track before the first creek crossing.
- Prepare and/or implement ecological management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.
- Populations of rare species should be surveyed to determine their vigour and whether regeneration is occurring. Permanent plots should be established and monitored long-term for this purpose.
- Some small patch burning around the southern fringe of the park beside Big River Road may be necessary to

maintain myrtaceous scrub communities and reduce high fuel loads (see Section 4.1).

3.5 Fauna

A list of fauna (including birds) known to occur in the park is included in Appendices 3 and 4.

Mammals

Fourteen species of native terrestrial mammals have been recorded on Flinders Island. All these species are either known from, or are expected to occur in the park. Of these native species, none is particularly rare in Tasmania, nor are any recognised as a distinct island sub-species. Encounters with wombats (*Vombatus ursinus*), Bennetts wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*) and the Tasmanian pademelon (*Thylogale billardierii*) are a common occurrence in the park.

Species of particular interest include the long-nosed potoroo (*Potorus tridactylus*) which is known from the Cronley's Creek area within the park. This species is known to favour areas of dense cover; however, it will also re-colonise areas following fires, and may even favour recently burnt areas for feeding. A pattern of mosaic burning on the margins of the park may benefit this species. There are also several introduced mammals species (see Section 4.2.1).

Birds

Bird life in the park is rich and diverse, the variety of habitat favouring many species. Flinders Island has particular significance as an important stop-over point for bird species migrating between the Australian mainland and Tasmania. Therefore the conservation of large areas of diverse habitat is essential. Field surveys of the park have recorded approximately 114 species. These include a number of rare and threatened species (see Appendix 4).

The swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*), listed as threatened in Tasmania and nationally endangered, occurs in blue gum forest in the park. The endangered forty-spotted pardalote (*Pardalotus quadragintus*) occurs in white gum forest where it feeds on a variety of insects and manna (a sugary secretion produced by the tree in response to insect attack). White gum forests are not extensive in the park; the best-developed forests occur on the south-eastern slopes under Mount Razorback and in some of the larger wet gullies such as Bob Smiths and Fergussons gullies. The main threats to this species include loss of suitable habitat, competition from other pardalotes and predation from cats, which are known to take adults and nestlings.

Four species of rare or vulnerable seabirds and a vulnerable species of migratory wader, the grey-tailed tattler (*Heteroscerus brevipes*), have been recorded feeding in the intertidal areas of the park. Beach breeding birds use the sandy beaches and dunes in the park including the hooded plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*), which is listed as vulnerable nationally, and requires monitoring in Tasmania.

The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*) is believed to nest in the park and could be disturbed by low-flying aircraft. The management of the park needs to ensure protection of threatened bird species.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Nine of the nineteen species of reptile known to occur in Tasmania have been recorded in the park, including two species of snake, the tiger snake (*Notechis ater*) and white-lipped whipsnake (*Drysdalia coronoides*). A third species, the copperhead snake (*Austrelaps superbus*) is also expected to be found in suitable habitat within the park. In addition, there is one species of dragon lizard (*Tympanocryptis diemensis*) and six species of skink. Six of the eleven frog species occurring in Tasmania have been recorded in the park, one of these species, the green and golden frog (*Litoria raniformis*) is listed as vulnerable.

Fish

The headwaters of Big River originate in the park and forms the only permanent stream in the park. This stream is very likely to carry populations of native fish; however, surveys of the fish fauna are required to establish this.

Crustaceans

The invertebrate fauna of the park is poorly surveyed. The rare Flinders Island cave slater (*Echinodillo cavaticus*) is found in the park as are two species of burrowing crayfish, one of which, (*Engaeus martigener*) is restricted to high-altitude moist gullies and bogs within the south-west region of Flinders Island and at Mount Munro on Cape Barren Island. Surveys have found this species in small streams and along seepage lines on the walking track to Strzelecki Peaks. The species is very susceptible to high-intensity fires but appears to survive low-intensity fires associated with hazard reduction or regeneration fires. The presence of feral pigs may have an impact on this species by uprooting the moss beds and root mats in which they live.

Insects

No exhaustive surveys of insect fauna have been undertaken to date. Of the species identified for the park, the cave cricket (*Parvotettix rangensis*), is listed as rare.

Table 3 Threatened Fauna Species

Species	Common Name	Status
<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>	forty-spotted pardalote	endangered
<i>Echinodillo cavaticus</i>	Flinders Island cave slater	rare
<i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>	fairy tern	rare
<i>Sterna striata</i>	white-fronted tern	rare
<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>	wedge-tailed eagle (Tasmanian)	vulnerable

Strzelecki National Park Management Plan 2000

<i>Thalassarche melanophrys melanophrys</i>	black-browed albatross	vulnerable
<i>Engaeus martigener</i>	Flinders Island burrowing crayfish	vulnerable
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	swift parrot	vulnerable
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	vulnerable
<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	fairy prion (southern sub-species)	vulnerable

Objectives

The objectives for fauna conservation in the park are to:

- protect, maintain and monitor threatened fauna species, in particular the swift parrot and burrowing crayfish;
- determine the presence or otherwise of previously recorded species such as the forty-spotted pardalote;
- 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 habitats will be left undisturbed or otherwise given special protection:
 - swift parrot habitat;
 - any other threatened species habitat;
 - habitats of beach breeding birds during the breeding season.
- All practicable efforts will be made to prevent adverse fire and other impacts on breeding of threatened species (see Section 4.1).
- Use of shorebird breeding areas may be limited or access restricted if monitoring shows disturbance of breeding.
- Wildlife 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 programs of ecological management, setting out the fire frequencies necessary to maintain habitat and viable populations of species of conservation value (see Section 4.1).
- Implement the relevant prescriptions of any relevant threatened species recovery plans for species occurring on the island.
- Conduct fauna surveys to fill gaps in knowledge useful for management and protection.
- Monitor the breeding success of shorebirds.
- Discourage visitors from feeding wildlife by making them aware of the harmful effects of inappropriate food and dependence on humans.

3.6 Aboriginal and Historic Heritage

3.6.1 Aboriginal Heritage

Aboriginal people are believed to have migrated into Tasmania across the now drowned Bassian Plain that connected Tasmania to mainland Australia. Around 9000 years ago the last land connection between the Furneaux Islands and the Tasmanian mainland was severed by sea level rise. Aboriginal people continued to inhabit the region until some 5000 years or so after the area was inundated by rising seas and the Furneaux Islands formed. The dating evidence further indicates that this group of people died out about 4500 years ago. Their demise may have been due to the onset of the El Niño weather patterns in the Bassian region which imposed intolerable stresses on what had been a viable population living on Flinders Island (Sim 1999).

Aboriginal occupation of some of the islands recommenced after European contact. There is considerable evidence of past Aboriginal occupation of the islands and these sites have considerable cultural significance for Aboriginal people.

It is not known if Aboriginal people made use of the main section of the park compared to the lower, more open parts of Flinders Island. However, it is very likely that rock shelters or caves within the park were used and coastal areas would have provided a rich source of food.

The land use practices of these people were probably similar to those practiced on mainland Tasmania where Aboriginal people regularly used fire to burn thick vegetation to assist with travel and attract game to newly burnt areas.

A prehistoric land use survey carried out on Flinders Island (Sim 1989) identified a number of Aboriginal occupation sites, mainly on the north and west coasts, and others on some of the smaller islands of the Furneaux group. Shell midden sites on Flinders Island have been dated at 4000 years before the present.

A number of sites have been recorded in the park. The majority of sites are in the form of shell middens, stone artefact scatters and cave deposits. Several of these have been listed on the Register of the National Estate due to their cultural significance. Two shell middens with associated stone artefacts, a stone artefact scatter consisting of quartz flakes and cores and a rock shelter occur at Trousers Point. The midden sites are eroding out of frontal dunes approximately 20 metres from the high water mark. Although the visible sites are deflated they are also small and free from the impacts of stock trampling and vehicles.

These sites are significant for the presence of the only shell middens and artefact scatters to be reported from southern Flinders Island. The sites contain the only cultural remains which can be compared to excavated material from an occupation site at Palana in the north of Flinders Island, dated at 6520 years before the present, and as such have a high scientific significance. Sites such as these are likely to

be typical of low-density sites expected from an earlier phase of Bassian occupation.

The midden sites of Flinders Island are of particular interest as they were all probably deposited over the same period, and are therefore uncontaminated by more recent evidence from different occupation phases.

Further regional archaeological and palaeo-environmental data is required to determine the archaeological and heritage significance of these sites. There may also be contemporary artefact scatters located in the park associated with the Aboriginal people who were relocated to Wybalenna on the west coast of Flinders Island. These sites are protected under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.

Aboriginal sites and the cultural landscapes of the park have a strong and continuing significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. Sites need to be located and protected, particularly from the impacts of development and visitor use. There is potential for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to promote and interpret these sites to the wider community and provide greater understanding of Aboriginal culture in the park.

Objectives

The objectives of management of Aboriginal heritage are, in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, to:

- identify and record sites of Aboriginal heritage;
- protect and conserve Aboriginal heritage; and
- interpret Aboriginal heritage.

Policies

- Aboriginal heritage values will be assessed and protected in accordance with this management plan and any agreed national or state charter or guidelines for Aboriginal sites.
- Sites of Aboriginal significance will not be publicised unless the site has been assessed, in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, for educational or interpretive 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 sites.
- All proposed landscape modification, development, or maintenance within the park will be subject to the prescriptions of Section 4.4 (Managing Development Works).
- 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 Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council (TALC) and representatives from the Aboriginal community on Flinders Island, identify and record any Aboriginal sites.
- Consult with TALC and the Aboriginal community on Flinders Island regarding the management of Aboriginal heritage.
- Develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of the park in consultation with TALC and the Flinders Island Aboriginal community.
- Monitor Aboriginal sites for, and protect from damage or interference.
- The status of the midden sites at Trousers Point should be monitored on an annual basis.

3.6.2 Historic Heritage

The first Europeans to sight the Bass Strait Islands were on board the vessel *HMS Adventure*, under the command of Captain Tobias Furneaux in 1773. The island group was later named in honour of Captain Furneaux. In 1797, the *Sydney Cove*, enroute from Calcutta to Sydney and carrying a cargo of rum, was damaged in rough weather and forced to beach itself between two small islands south of Cape Barren Island. The survivors named the larger of these islands Preservation Island and the other Rum Island, as this was where the cargo of rum was stored in the months before the crew were rescued. The rescue party despatched from Sydney Town included Matthew Flinders who used the opportunity to discover whether a channel really did exist between the east coast of Australia and Van Diemens Land.

Flinders and his crew explored the coastlines of what are now Clarke and Cape Barren Islands and found the reefs and rocky shores teeming with seals. When reports of seals reached Sydney Town the news heralded an era of exploitation of the natural resources of the region to the point where within a decade the seal population was decimated almost to the point of extinction.

The sealers that remained kidnapped Aboriginal women, chiefly from Tasmanian tribes for partners and as unpaid labour. Muttonbirds (short-tailed shearwaters) were caught to supplement the diet of the sealing communities and to provide an additional source of income as seal numbers dwindled. Historical sites such as early sealers' camps and various shipwrecks provide physical evidence of these early commercial activities and the practice of 'mutton birding'

continues to the present day on many of the outer islands in the Furneaux Group.

The land along Trousers Point Road between the main part of the park and the coast was not taken up for farming until after 1914. There was a dairy at the Big River property on the south-eastern edge of the park during the 1950s which marked the extent of development along the southern coast until several Crown land blocks were purchased in subsequent decades.

A historic site has been recorded at the Fotheringate Bay end of Trousers Point. This site consists of an artefact scatter comprising fragments of china and glass that have been dated to the late nineteenth century. The site is associated with a small clearing. The lack of information about the site makes it difficult to assign a significance value. Trousers Point was used for cattle grazing for many years prior to it becoming part of the park in 1978. A site dating from the 1950s was located during surveys for the routing of a road to Fotheringate Bay. The site is believed to be the remains of a stockman's hut.

The history of the park presents an opportunity for interpretation and education. Historic features, including previously cleared areas, all form an identifiable heritage setting of varying significance. Conservation of 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.

Objectives

The objectives of historic heritage conservation and management are to:

- identify and record historic heritage in the park;
- 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

- Conservation and management of historic heritage in the park will adhere to the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter, 1999).
- A conservation policy statement or conservation plan, including specific assessment of significance, will be prepared before any decisions about major works, use, removal or interpretation of individual elements of historic heritage are made. Such statements or plans will be prepared in accordance with the principles

outlined in the Burra Charter, using the methodology outlined in Kerr (1996).

- A cyclical maintenance program should be developed and operate for significant historic places.
- Until additional information on the historic heritage sites at Trousers Point become available, the sites should be passively managed to avoid any disturbance.

Actions

- Identify, record and assess the significance of all historic features.
- Remove damaging uses, activities and developments which intrude upon or detract from heritage values.
- Where possible, mitigate natural processes which are having an adverse effect on heritage values.
- Prepare conservation policy statements or plans for all significant historic heritage features.
- Conserve and interpret key historic places for interaction with the general public.

4 Protection

4.1 Fire Management

Wildfire is probably the greatest risk to the values of the park and private property. A fire in December 1999 burnt out an area of Crown land near Badger Corner to the east of the park. Only fortuitous winds prevented this fire from moving west into the park.

The limited access, the rugged terrain, and nature of the vegetation and high fuel loads preclude effective fuel-reduction burning within the park. Therefore management will be directed to exclusion of fire from the park as far as is possible and priority will be placed on fire prevention.

The fire history of the park indicates that fires originate from outside the park and burn into it. The most likely sources of fire are from roadside verges of Trousers Point and Big River Roads, the Trousers Point camping area, the Strzelecki Peaks walking track and the Wallanippi track that crosses the north-east corner of the park through the Fanning Creek valley. The tracks, roads and camping ground at Trousers Point receive high levels of visitation particularly during the summer when fire danger is most prevalent. Any increase in the number of access points has the potential to increase the fire risk.

The worst fire weather is generally associated with warm north-easterly or north-westerly winds in January and February resulting from the regular passage of high-pressure systems. In the event of fire under these conditions, fire will most likely travel in a southerly direction and is unlikely to impact on properties to the north-west of the park. However the northern boundary of the park is vulnerable to fire escaping from properties bordering Crown land. The steep terrain in this area makes it virtually impossible to construct a fire break on the northern side of the park on the Crown land section. This necessitates cooperative arrangements with landowners on this boundary to construct and maintain an adequate fire break on private land. In addition, regular slashing between private and Crown land is required in order to protect the park from a fire originating from the north.

Two fire trails have been constructed on Crown land to the east of the park (see Map 2). The Wallanippi track passes through a section of the park in the vicinity of Fannings Creek. At present only limited vehicle traffic is able to access the Wallanippi track from the northern end as it is on private land. This includes Parks and Wildlife, the Tasmania Fire Service and licensed commercial operators. The condition of the fire trail is generally adequate but as it is not necessary to maintain this track as a fire trail the onus will be with the community to maintain it in a state that provides for continued access.

The other fire trail to the east of the Wallanippi track is the preferred strategic fire trail. This trail follows Smiths Road for a short distance before branching off and following a cut line before rejoining Smith Road close to the park's eastern

boundary. The fire trail then continues roughly south before finishing on the coast at Watering Beach. The route forms a safer fire boundary, being on flatter land and with considerably less fuel load. The primary aim in the construction of this fire trail was to protect property and assets in the Lady Barron area from fire and to undertake fuel-reduction burning on Crown land. This trail requires regular maintenance and a program of fuel-reduction burning if it is to remain an effective fire break between both Crown land and the park and private land at Lady Barron.

It is not considered necessary to maintain a fire trail on the southern boundary of the park for fire management purposes, as it serves no practical role in terms of asset protection, given the close proximity of the ocean. The responsibility lies with landowners to maintain effective barriers between their properties and the park.

The Trousers Point and Big River Roads could potentially provide a useful control line from which to back burn into the path of an oncoming fire. However in the event of a fast moving fire it would be hazardous to place fire suppression resources on these roads.

In the Trousers Point section of the park, the road to Fotheringate Bay could also provide a similar opportunity for a control line between the park and private land in the event of fire originating in this section of the park. At present it is considered neither necessary nor appropriate to conduct fuel reduction burning in this section of the park, given the high level of visitor use to Trousers Point. However, when fire danger conditions warrant, all or some of the park may be closed to visitors.

Roadside hazard reduction is one of the critical factors in the protection of the park from fire. It is the responsibility of the Flinders Council to keep in check the highly flammable grassland on the verge of public roads. This applies particularly to Lady Barron, Trousers Point, Big River Roads and the Wallanippi track. It is preferable that roadside clearing is done by means of slashing or mowing rather than grading which can result in a loss of species, erosion effects and altered drainage.

The topography of Strzelecki greatly influences visitor use of the park and thus the fire risk associated with visitor access activities. Fewer tracks into the main part of the park may limit the recreational opportunities of visitors, however it does decrease the fire risk.

Park visitor activities and land-use practices on adjacent private property pose the main fire risk to the park. Campfires are permitted, subject to certain conditions, in the designated camping ground at Trousers Point.

The Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible under the *Fire Service Act 1979* and the *Fire Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations* for all aspects of fire management within the

park, including prevention, containment and suppression. A draft fire management plan for the park was prepared in 1986. It is necessary that this plan be revised.

The highest priority for wildfire suppression is protection of visitors, park facilities and buildings. The safety of walkers and campers in the event of wildfire 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 focus of wildfire prevention is on protection of heavily visited areas and neighbouring properties, and areas of high environmental or heritage significance.

Objectives

The objectives of fire management are to:

- protect visitors and staff;
- protect neighbours and their property;
- protect park facilities and assets; and
- maintain or improve nature conservation values.

Policies

- Fire management will accord with *Draft Strzelecki National Park Fire Management Plan* for Strzelecki National Park and this management plan.
- Subject to the preceding paragraph, all practicable measures will be taken to diminish the risk of wildfires occurring in the park, to lessen their impact in high conservation priority areas and to prevent fires from entering the park from adjoining private land.
- Fuel-reduction burning will not be attempted within the current boundaries of the park.
- 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 4.4.
- Any fire management works will be undertaken in consultation with the relevant authorities and local landowners.
- To lessen the risk of arson or inadvertent ignition causing a wildfire, the public will only be permitted to use vehicles on designated roads.
- Only those vehicle tracks required for fire management purposes will be maintained.
- Access to the main fire trail east of the Wallanippi track is limited to management vehicles for fire management purposes.

- When fire danger conditions warrant, all or some of the park may be closed by restricting access under Regulation 9 of the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.
- The Natural and Recreation Zones of the park (see Section 5.7) will be designated as 'Fuel Stove Only Area' by use of Regulation 9 (1) of the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.
- Fire protection priority will be given to fire sensitive communities including callitris stands, mountain-top heaths, and rainforest gullies.
- Fire management and suppression procedures will accord with the Inter-Agency Fire Management Protocol agreed between the Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania, Fire Service and Forestry Tasmania.
- Fires will be banned in the park during periods of high to extreme fire danger, as well as during days of Total Fire Ban. Take all practical measures to inform visitors of these restrictions.
- Park visitors may only light fires in a designated fireplace at Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone.
- Design, construct and manage all facilities to minimise the likelihood of fire escapes.

Actions

- Review and revise the *Draft Strzelecki National Park Fire Management Plan* in accordance with this management plan.
- Maintain fire trails and fire breaks as necessary.
- Fuel-reduction burning is to be undertaken in the unallocated Crown land to the east of the park, in consultation with the Tasmania Fire Service.
- Provide gas barbecues and centralised fireplaces to limit firewood consumption and minimise fire risk.
- Educate visitors about fire management policies and fire safety procedures as part of an interpretive program for the park (see Section 5.3).
- Strictly enforce any restrictions which apply to the lighting of fires.

4.2 Pests, Weeds, and Diseases

4.2.1 Introduced Fauna

Several species have been introduced to Flinders Island as a result of European settlement. Among these, feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) and feral cats (*Felis catus*) are the most widespread animal pests in the park. Pigs were introduced onto Flinders Island by early visitors to ensure a meat supply or

accidentally from shipwrecks. A more recent release of pigs is believed to have occurred in the Cronleys Creek areas on the western side of the park in the early 1970s. It is believed that the populations of pigs in the park and those found along the east coast of Flinders Island could be separate populations, as extensive land clearing for agriculture has effectively isolated the two populations from each other.

Feral pigs represent a significant management problem for the park. Pigs are known to cause severe damage in wet gullies through rooting for underground tubers or invertebrates, selective feeding and trampling. These activities cause major ground disturbance leading to erosion and loss of ground species such as orchids. This in turn leads to habitat alteration and loss of species diversity. A number of areas in the park have been converted to bracken as a result of feral pig damage. In other areas of the park, a loss of diversity in understorey species can be attributed to pigs. In addition, they may play a role in the spread of cinnamon fungus (see Section 4.2.3).

Pigs need regular access to water and in winter tend to move from the higher parts of the park onto private land, using the wetter gullies as a means of travel. In summer they are generally confined to gullies and hollows where they can find water. Pigs can cause considerable damage to pasture and will predate on livestock although there have been no reports of lambs being killed on Flinders Island. Summer is the best time to attempt control of pigs in the park through a combination of trapping, poisoning and shooting. There has been a poisoning and trapping program in the more accessible parts of the park for a number of years. Parks and Wildlife staff are authorised under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* to destroy pigs within the park. Landowners also undertake feral pig control on their own land.

The implementation of control methods for feral pigs in the park remains a significant priority and will require further funding by the Tasmanian and Commonwealth Governments.

Other introduced animal species found in the park include the black rat (*Rattus rattus*), brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus norvegicus*) and house mouse (*Mus musculus*).

Anecdotal information suggests that feral cat populations are rapidly increasing on Flinders Island, and may present significant threats to fauna of the park, particularly small mammals, reptiles and birds (C. Spry pers. comm. 1999). Some exotic birds have also been introduced or arrived from mainland Tasmania (see Appendix 4). Domestic dogs sometimes enter the park, with or without their owners.

The park is fortunate that rabbits or foxes have never been introduced onto Flinders Island, as these species can have a devastating impact on vegetation and native fauna. The presence of species not indigenous to the park is out of keeping with the concept of a national park.

Objectives

The objectives of management of introduced fauna in the park are to:

- eradicate introduced species where this can be achieved and warranted by the damage being caused; and
- control and manage introduced species where eradication cannot be achieved or warranted.

Policies

- New introductions of animals to the park will not be permitted without an approved comprehensive scientific assessment.
- Eradication of introduced species will only be attempted where 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 for feral species will be based on clear, well-documented contemporary knowledge or, where necessary, additional research which:
 - identifies species requiring priority for control;
 - identifies areas of scientific or conservation significance where feral animals should be eradicated or controlled;
 - specifies the control methods to be used;
 - identifies protocols for the use of poison, shooting and trapping;
 - prescribes the appropriate time of year for control; and
 - outlines the structure of any further research into the most effective means of control.
- Except in accordance with the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*, stock, pets and other domestic animals will not be permitted entry into the park.

Actions

- Implement any control methods identified as suitable for the park from the feral pig management plan developed for Flinders Island.
- Remove other introduced species where practicable.
- Monitor introduced animal populations and undertake regular surveys of each species.
- Make visitors aware that dogs are not permitted in the park.

4.2.2 Weeds

Several plants have been introduced to the park. Some of these have become weeds, invading bushland and competing with indigenous species. Effective control and management of weeds is necessary and priority targets for

control need to be identified. This requires planning and resources. Both landowners and land managers have a responsibility to prevent weeds spreading from their land to neighbouring tenures.

There is a minor problem with African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) on the boundary of the Trousers Point section of the park. Landowners adjacent to the park have taken steps to control the species through spraying. There is a large infestation of boxthorn and various thistle species within the park and coastal reserve in the vicinity of Fotheringate Bay. A spraying regime for a number of these weed species has been in place here for some years. An introduced species of Plantain (*Plantago coronopus*) has been noted at the beginning of the western access track from the Fotheringate Bay carpark. This species is salt tolerant and has the potential to spread along the western saline edge of Trousers Point and may displace native species.

The regular disturbance to ground cover in the construction and maintenance of fire trails and fire breaks could facilitate the spread of unwanted weeds and cinnamon fungus unless strict quarantine procedures are implemented.

Objectives

The objectives of weed management in the park are to:

- eradicate weeds where this is feasible and warranted by the damage being caused; and
- control and manage weeds where eradication is not possible or warranted.

Policies

- In general, weed management will accord with the provisions of the introduced plants policy (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998)
- Weed management will be linked with:
 - protection of natural and cultural values;
 - erosion control; and
 - revegetation works.
- An integrated regional approach to weed management, involving neighbouring landowners and managers, will be supported.
- Eradication or control of weeds will only be attempted where non-target species are not threatened by the proposed methods, unless the threat from the weeds is greater than the threat from eradication methods.
- Weed eradication, control, and containment actions and priorities will be based on clear, well-documented contemporary knowledge or, where necessary, additional research which:
 - identifies species requiring priority for weed control;
 - identifies areas where weeds should be eradicated or controlled, including where they should be

retained as an interim means of environmental protection;

- specifies methods of removal and disposal of weeds;
 - identifies protocols for the use of herbicides and fertilisers;
 - prescribes the appropriate time of year for control; and
 - outlines the structure of any further research into the most effective means of control.
- 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

- Eradicate, control or contain boxthorn on the perimeter of the Trousers Point section of the park.
- Prepare and implement other weed management programs as they become identified.

4.2.3 Cinnamon Fungus

Cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) is an introduced soil-borne fungus which attacks the root system of woody plants and causes dieback in native vegetation. Heathland species are particularly susceptible to the disease, including both xanthorrhoea (grass trees) and banksias. Once an area of bushland is infected with this disease there is no known practical means to eliminate it from that area. Chemical techniques to prevent the disease are under investigation but are not well enough developed nor are they economical enough for application on anything but threatened species sites affected by the disease.

Infection by cinnamon fungus will only occur where susceptible plants are present in a favourable environment for the disease, which includes warm soil temperatures and high rainfall. Heavy forest cover depresses soil temperatures and limits the spread of the fungus into these areas.

Cinnamon fungus is spread through the transport of spores through wet soil, in water or from plant to plant through root contact. The fungus is generally spread into new areas by off-road vehicles and earth-moving machinery. The disease is also spread by animals or walkers passing through contaminated areas and transporting the spores into previously uncontaminated areas. Feral pigs could be responsible for spreading the disease within the park, therefore effective feral pig control is a fundamental component to any disease management program in the park.

Cinnamon fungus is known to be present in the park. Sampling indicates that the disease is probably restricted, at present, to lower slopes in the vicinity of roads. The park is a management area for the Flinder's heath (*Epacris paludosa*) which is known to be susceptible to the disease. The lowland populations of this species are particularly

vulnerable, while the numerous scattered populations on the rocky hilltops are afforded some natural protection. The species has the potential to become a threatened species should its population decline. The park has been insulated to a degree due to factors such as elevation and the absence of roads and tracks that facilitate the spread of the disease. However, the potential does exist for the disease to be introduced into other parts of the park through human and management activities.

Organised events in the park, such as the annual Three Peaks Race, has the potential to introduce the disease into the more elevated areas of the park by transporting fungus spores in the tread of running shoes. The risk arises from the route taken by participants along the southern coastal track before climbing the Strzelecki Peaks track. As cinnamon fungus occurs along this coastal track, there is the potential for runners to transport spores unknowingly into the park. It is possible to minimise this risk through the implementation of basic disease management guidelines such as the use of clean running shoes before ascending the Strzelecki Peaks track. Other measures may also be applicable. These precautions will need to be observed by all visitors to this section of the park.

There are infestations of cinnamon fungus on Crown land to the east of the park and in particular along the main fire trail to the east of the Wallanippi track. These infestations appear to be long term and extensive in the open heath country. More limited infestations occur under tea tree and open eucalypt forest (T. Rudman, pers. comm. 1999).

Objectives

The objectives of cinnamon fungus management are to:

- contain the spread of cinnamon fungus along walking tracks and roads in the park;
- prevent the introduction of cinnamon fungus in higher elevation areas of the park;
- protect highly susceptible species and communities present in the park, including *Epacris paludosa*; and
- educate the community in cinnamon fungus prevention hygiene measures.

Policies

- An extension to the existing walking track to Strzelecki Peaks is considered inadvisable, given the potential for introduction of cinnamon fungus into areas of the park where susceptible plant species are present.
- Ensure all users, including participants in infrequent organised events, are made aware of the risk to the park from cinnamon fungus disease and comply with measures to minimise its entry into the park.
- Walking track and all fire break maintenance must be conducted in accordance with the hygiene prescriptions

in the *Parks and Wildlife Phytophthora Hygiene Manual 1994*.

- The Wallanippi track will remain open for commercial operators and the public but will be limited to periods of the year when the track is dry, to minimise the spread of cinnamon fungus.
- Limit all vehicle track and fire break construction to areas known to be affected by cinnamon fungus or in immediate threat from uphill infections.
- Any imported soil, fill or crushed rock used in any construction project in areas known to be free of the disease and where exclusion of the disease is a priority, will be obtained from sites where the disease is not present, using machinery that has been thoroughly washed clean.
- Where direct seeding is not used, all plants used in planting works within areas free of the disease will be propagated under hygienic conditions and monitored for dieback prior to planting.
- In general, limit development and recreation activity to those areas already infected or of low priority for disease exclusion, such as the Visitor Service Zone and the Recreation Zone.
- Any promotional material developed for the park will contain information on the cinnamon fungus threat to the park and methods used to reduce the risk.

Actions

- Implement any control methods identified as suitable for the park from the feral pig management plan developed for Flinders Island (see Section 4.2.1).
- Undertake periodic surveys of cinnamon fungus prone areas to monitor the disease status of the park.
- Maintain fire breaks and fuel-reduction burning programs to avoid emergency machinery use for fire control (see Section 4.1).
- Investigate options for a wash down station at the first creek crossing on the Strzelecki Peaks walking track for walkers to clean boots and gaiters.
- Ensure that visitors to the park, including participants in any organised events, are informed of the cinnamon fungus threat to the park at the base of the Strzelecki walking track so they can take measures to avoid transporting the disease (see Section 5.3).

4.3 Soil Conservation and Erosion Control

Within the park there are a number of tracks that lead down to the coast from the Big River Road for the purpose of accessing beaches. These tracks are actively eroding and

require either closure or stabilisation. Uncontrolled track proliferation results in direct damage to flora and fauna and increases the likelihood of fire and the introduction of feral animals, weeds and diseases like *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Potential dune erosion problems have been identified at Trousers Point where the short walking track that commences at the camping ground exits onto the coast. The track, although signposted, is not clearly defined and has resulted in the development of a meandering pattern of walking paths. The track down to the rocks needs to be more clearly defined. Short-term fencing may be required to stabilise dunes.

Aurora Services (the contracting arm of Aurora Energy) maintain the overhead distribution power line along Trousers Point and Big River Roads. Where sections of this power line are within the park, e.g. along sections of Big River Road, this section of road effectively becomes part of the park and therefore subject to the objectives, policies and management prescriptions identified in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and this management plan.

Clearing of vegetation under overhead power lines is carried out by contractors under the supervision of Aurora Services and with advice from Flinders Council. Flinders Council is responsible for maintaining roadside verges which invariably coincide with the routes taken by power lines. The Council has developed a roadside management strategy that provides broad guidelines on roadside clearing operations as well as a register of rare and endangered plant species.

There is a small gravel pit located beside Big River Road, within the park. This pit was once used to provide material for road base. This gravel pit should be closed and rehabilitated.

Erosion works are required for the car park and track down to Fotheringate Bay. Although some erosion works have been undertaken, further work is required to control existing erosion problems and prevent future degradation.

The large population of wallabies needs to be considered when revegetation works are being undertaken as wallabies will readily graze tree and other seedlings. New seedlings may need to be protected by enclosures.

Objectives

The objective of soil conservation and erosion control in the park is to:

- prevent erosion and rehabilitate damaged areas.
- prevent track degradation and track proliferation problems.

Policies

- Public access to specific areas may be restricted to protect natural or cultural values of high conservation value.
- Minor tracks into the park that originate from privately owned blocks will be closed and rehabilitated, with the exception of those used to legitimately access privately owned blocks.
- Erosion hazard and status assessments will be made where significant ground disturbance or soil exposure is proposed (see Section 4.4).
- Land rehabilitation and stabilisation will be carried out on the basis of a prior geomorphological assessment.
- Roadside vegetation management undertaken within or beside the park by other agencies should be carried out in consultation with district parks staff.

Actions

- Stabilise those tracks identified in Table 4 and close others not required for access to privately owned blocks.
- Rehabilitate, revegetate or otherwise stabilise disturbed or eroding areas, including unwanted tracks.
- Seek the cooperation of the local community to undertake rehabilitation works on closed tracks.
- Monitor beaches and dunes for erosion and dune stability.
- Construct and maintain suitably designed dune crossings and barriers where necessary.
- Rehabilitate the small gravel pit located beside Big River Road.
- Protect newly planted areas with wallaby-proof fencing.

4.4 Managing Development Works

Development works can range from manipulative research, construction of a new track or installation of a toilet, to constructing new buildings or refitting existing ones, and installing or repairing services.

Major developments are large in scale and often create the potential for substantial impacts on the values of the park, or have a material impact outside the park boundary. 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 (RMPS) objectives. In addition, the management

objectives, policies and actions contained in this plan give effect to and are consistent with the principles of the *Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996*.

Any proposed site developments in the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone that would significantly alter the existing use or character of the zone would require a site plan. However, given the present site constraints of the Trousers Point camping area it is unlikely that any major developments would be either possible or desirable.

Objectives

The objectives of managing development works are to:

- avoid or minimise the impact of development works on park values;
- protect, maintain and monitor the special tourism and recreation character of the park; and
- foster public confidence in any approved and appropriate development.

Policies

- More detailed site planning should be considered for Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone as it is the main focus for visitor activity in the park.
- Assess all proposals for any development, landscape modification, research, management or maintenance work involving any ground breaking, structural disturbance, or environmental manipulation of any kind, in accordance with procedures approved by the Director.
- Unless already covered by this management plan or detailed in a site plan, all major development proposals will require a comprehensive environmental and heritage effects assessment in accordance with guidelines established by the Department. This assessment will be made available for public scrutiny.
- To maintain scenic values, any structures which have the potential to be visually intrusive will not be permitted in the park.
- Development in the Recreation and Nature Zones will be limited to that permitted by the zoning. Such development may first require an approved site plan. (see Section 5.6).
- Minimise areas of disturbance arising from any site works permitted by this plan.
- Where necessary, peg or fence to define the limits of the site that may be disturbed. If trees or shrubs or other site features to be retained occur within this area, protect them for the duration of the works.
- Private memorials or commemorative plaques will not be permitted in the park.
- Public memorials or commemorative plaques may be

permitted 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.

Actions

- Provide more detailed site planning for Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone.
- Ensure the design, placement and construction of facilities is consistent with the scenic values of the park.
- Rationalise provision of facilities where impacts or demand do not warrant the number or type of facilities provided.
- Confirm 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*.
- Provide visitors with on-site information about the intent and progress of any significant developments.

5 Tourism and Recreation

5.1 The Park Visit

Tourism is likely to become a growing source of income for Flinders Island in the future.

Flinders Island presently has a small seasonal tourist industry and the natural scenery on the island is a recognised tourism resource.

The park has become a major attraction for visitors to Flinders Island, given its visual prominence and its proximity to the townships of Whitemark and Lady Barron. The Trousers Point camping and day-use area is particularly popular with both visitors and the local community and receives the highest level of visitation in the park.

A survey of visitors to Flinders Island conducted in 1995 by Tourism Tasmania found that an estimated 5300 non-residents visited Flinders Island during 1995. This survey only covered commercial flights from the island and did not include charter flights, private flights or any sea transport. Sea transport for 1998/99 was estimated at approximately 300 passengers.

The Trousers Point area receives most of its visitors during the summer months and holiday periods. When combined with regular local visitation, this makes it the most heavily used area within the park. This is due mainly to its vehicular accessibility and number of sheltered swimming beaches. This relatively high level of use for what is quite a small area makes the management of this area quite different to the rest of the park.

Objectives

The objectives of understanding the park visit are to:

- understand visitor pressures on the park; and
- provide the basis for effective visitor management.

Policies

- Future visitor research will focus on an improved 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.
- Monitor and investigate visitor pressures on the park.

5.2 Promoting the Park

Strzelecki National Park is an important component of tourism in the region. However, if more visitors could be attracted to the park, there could be economic benefits to the Flinders Island community.

The wide diversity of flora, fauna, landforms, scenic features and coastal areas that characterise the park are a major attraction for visitors. Many of these features are accessible to local people and visitors alike. The park provides for bushwalking, nature study, and camping. The rocky headlands and beaches at Trousers Point and Fotheringate Bay are a valuable recreational asset and prime tourist attraction as visitors can camp, picnic, swim, fish, snorkel and dive at these locations. The park presently caters for different types of users, from those who want the challenge of a climb to the top of Strzelecki Peaks to a more laid back visit to the beaches. Trousers Point provides an ideal safe environment for children, and a pleasant environment and many recreational opportunities suitable for families and less active people.

Both the Trousers Point Beach walk and Strzelecki Peaks walking track have been identified in the *Tasmanian Walking Tracks Strategy and Marketing Plan 1998* in the category of 'ten great island walks'. It is recommended that attention be given to the future upgrading, promotion and marketing of these walks.

The Strzelecki Peaks walking track enables visitors to experience a diverse range of vegetation communities and provides spectacular views of the cliffs and crags of the granite range as well as the surrounding countryside.

At present, the one access point to the mountain can be controlled so that visitors benefit from interpretive material, making it easier to inform people of precautions to take in the event of fire or to prevent the spread of cinnamon fungus through the park.

Good marketing and pre-visit information will attract visitors seeking the experiences provided by the park 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.

Objectives

The objectives of promoting the park are to:

- increase the profile of the features of the park with potential visitors; and
- encourage visits to the park and the region.

Policies

- The tourism and recreational themes for the park will

be:

- dramatic mountain landscapes;
 - wild and rugged coastlines and beaches;
 - easily accessible flora and fauna;
 - an atmosphere of quietness and relaxation.
- Cooperative promotion of the park with the local tourism association will be encouraged.

Actions

- Develop and implement a visitor strategy for the park, consistent with this management plan and the *Statewide Visitor Strategy* (Parks and Wildlife Service 1998).
- Liaise with Tourism Tasmania, Flinders Council and the local tourism association groups in developing and implementing a visitor strategy for the park.
- Publicise the features and values of the park in an ecologically sensitive manner.
- Use visitor monitoring and research to guide future marketing of the park and related attractions.

5.3 Interpretation and Education

Interpretation is a method of communication that seeks to enhance the relationship between visitor and place. The gains of effective interpretation are increased understanding and awareness of an area and a greater degree of enjoyment by visitors. Much of the information provided in the park is quite basic and does not provide a true interpretive role. Interpretation and education are critical to the delivery of quality park experiences, as well as fostering an appreciation of and caring attitude towards the park.

There are no interpretive centres in the park; however, information pamphlets, maps and brochures are available through the Service Tasmania centre in Whitemark. Information boards are also provided at Trousers Point and at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks walking track.

The standard of information provided to visitors at both these locations needs upgrading to provide more visually attractive and informative material that provides information on what visitors can do while in the park and the types of animals and plants they are most likely to encounter during their visit.

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. Information of this description would be suitable for Trousers Point. The information needs of visitors attempting more extended walks are quite different: they require information on terrain, access points, sources of water and possible camping areas. The information provided at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks

walking track is insufficient for the needs of walkers and poorly presented.

Objectives

The objectives of interpretation and education for the park are to:

- encourage pre-visit awareness of the park's special recreational and tourism character, facilities, opportunities and experiences;
- reveal the diversity and values of the environmental and heritage features of the park;
- explain the different periods of historic use of the park;
- encourage visitors to pursue their interests and explore what the park has to offer;
- realise the educational values of the park;
- canvas issues to be confronted in managing the park;
- increase public awareness of safety issues; and
- inform visitors of park etiquette and minimal impact practices.

Policies

- High priority will be given to provision of good quality visitor information and interpretation including improved directional signage, consistent with the Departmental Signs Manual.
- Interpretation programs and facilities will mainly be concentrated in the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone. Some basic interpretation may be provided in the Recreation Zone. No interpretation facilities will be located in the Nature Zone.
- Use interpretation to enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of the environmental and heritage values of the area, foster appropriate visitor behaviour and explain management strategies
- Use of the park 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

- Provide prospective park visitors with pre-visit information, make this information available to local tourism operators, airport and information centres.

- Improve road signage in the approach to Trousers Point camping area. Provide access signs to the beach from the carpark at Fotheringate Bay.
 - Replace the information board and upgrade interpretation for day visitors to the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone (see Section 5.6.1).
 - Provide improved information for walkers at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks walking track as to the level of difficulty and possible hazards likely to be encountered, for example weather exposure or snake bite.
 - Inform visitors of the cinnamon fungus threat to the park so they can take measures to avoid transporting the disease (see Section 4.2.3)
 - Prepare and implement an interpretation plan as part of a wider visitor strategy to guide development of interpretation facilities in the park.
 - Where appropriate develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of the park in consultation with TALC and the local Aboriginal community.
- The best available and practicable technology will be used to protect environmental quality from human impacts.
 - The maximum party size for licensed walking tour groups will depend on the nature of the walking track. In general, groups will be limited to seven persons to one guide for day walks and five persons to one guide for any overnight walks (see Section 5.5.4).
 - The general public will be encouraged to observe the same party size requirements as licensed groups.
 - Toilets not connected to some form of sewage storage facilities will be managed to ensure that adjacent water bodies are not polluted by waste discharged from them.
 - Camping areas will be designated within the park and, if necessary, tent sites defined to prevent environmental damage.
 - School and other groups undertaking educational activities will be encouraged to develop their proposed program in consultation with park management staff.
 - The organisers of authorised events in the park will be required to liaise closely with management staff for guidance on minimising adverse environmental and social impacts.

5.4 Managing Visitor Impacts

The annual Three Peaks Race concentrates visitor pressure over a relatively short period of time mainly on the track to Strzelecki Peaks. As the race becomes more popular and attracts more competitors, the potential for impact to this section of the park increases.

Firewood collection for camping purposes is an ongoing problem at Trousers Point and Fotheringate Bay. This practice causes degradation to campsites and large groups can spread campsite impacts into previously undisturbed areas. An alternative to wood-fired barbecues at Trousers Point is required due to the high number of visitors. The size of camping groups needs to be restricted to a level that the site can support, particularly during high use periods.

A simple recycling program is in place in the park at Trousers Point camping area. Park staff collect and dispose of other rubbish from the camping area.

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
- perpetuate the park in a state that is valued by visitors.

Policies

- Visitor numbers, services and activities will be limited to those which are ecologically sustainable.

Actions

- Install gas-operated barbecue facilities at Trousers Point to reduce the need for visitors to cook on campfires and therefore the need for firewood.
- Provide environmentally sustainable toilets in designated visitor areas.
- Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply techniques for minimal impact use of the park.
- Continue the collection of garbage at Trousers Point. However, encourage visitors to take their garbage with them.
- Continue and where possible improve upon the recycling program.

5.5 Access

Objectives

The objectives for access to and within the park are to:

- provide for reasonable public access into the park that maintains, develops and promotes opportunities for people to visit and access for research and study purposes.
- protect park values by concentrating and limiting

developed visitor arrival points and travel routes to designated locations;

- avoid or minimise the impact of unsuitably placed or poorly designed tracks on park values;
- monitor and manage access by boating visitors; and
- direct and develop access within the park appropriate to the zone in which it occurs.

5.5.1 Boating

The coastal waters adjacent to the park are a popular boating destination because of the beauty of the area and the sheltered waters. In winter the southern coastline can be buffeted by strong winds and high seas. During these conditions Fotheringate Bay can provide an alternative anchorage. There are boat ramps in relatively close proximity to the park at Whitemark, Lady Barron and Badger Corner. Fishing from beaches and rocky headlands is a popular activity.

At present there appears to be no conflict with water skiers. However, there are potential public safety problems at Trousers Point Beach where conflicts of use could arise between swimmers and water skiers. To resolve this, a length of the beach could be designated for water skiing activities where swimming is deemed inadvisable.

Sea-kayaking occurs along the coast. Informal camping is generally allowed, provided that people observe minimal impact guidelines. There are no commercial sea-kayaking operations on Flinders Island. Should a number of commercial operations develop, it may become necessary to limit camping to certain areas.

Policy

- Constructed public boat ramp facilities will not be provided in the park. Existing facilities outside the park are considered adequate.

Actions

- Develop and disseminate guidelines and information on requirements for boating from and sea access to the park, including water skiing.
- Provide direction for the separation of swimmers and water skiers at Trousers Point Beach.

5.5.2 Aircraft

There are no airstrips or helicopter landing grounds in the park. There is an airport at Whitemark and there are numerous privately owned airstrips, including one at Lady Barron.

Policies

- Air-drops within the park will only be permitted for management or emergency purposes.
- Except in an emergency, all aircraft, including helicopters, will require an authority to land or take off in the park, as required by the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.
- The use of aircraft for filming or monitoring infrequent organised events will require prior consultation with management staff to ensure minimal social and environmental disruption.

Action

- In consultation with relevant stakeholders, develop, or make use of existing overflight guidelines to minimise the impact of low flying aircraft on the recreational experiences of park visitors and on wildlife.

5.5.3 Vehicles

The roads that lead to and through the park are shown on Maps 2 and 3. It is important to note that where any of these roads pass through a section of the park, they are part of the park and therefore under the control of the Director and subject to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*. Flinders Council maintain Trousers Point Road and those sections of Big River Road which pass through the park as they provides access to a number of private blocks.

The road to Fotheringate Bay is in reasonable condition; however, the edging on the steeper sections at the turn-off from the main access road to Trousers Point camp ground and at the car park end require further stabilisation and erosion control works. Heavy rain has caused minor surface erosion which should be addressed.

There are a number of four-wheel drive tracks that provide access to the beach from the Big River Road. These tracks are actively eroding and will either require closure or stabilisation. The track down to Salmon Rocks is within the park and one of the few areas where the park is connected to the coast. This is used as a fishing spot by the local community and has recreational value.

The Big River Road continues on past the turn-off to Trousers Point for another six kilometres through sections of the park and beside private land before terminating at the boundary of the Big River property, after which it becomes a walking track. The track was initially built to provide access across Crown land to three privately owned blocks. This track is also used by the local community to access the southern coastline of the island and as part of the route for the annual Three Peaks Race. Given the Department's role as a manager of Crown land adjacent to the park, it is appropriate that the Director liaise with Flinders Council and the local community as to the future use of this track should it be added to the park.

At present vehicle access to the Wallanippi track to the north and east of the park is limited to Parks and Wildlife, the Tasmania Fire Service and licenced commercial operators. Future use of the Wallanippi track will be at the users own risk. At certain times of the year access may be limited depending on the condition of the trail and the perceived fire risk.

Policies

- Support from relevant authorities will be sought to provide adequate direction signs to the park.
- Relevant authorities will be encouraged to upgrade road access to the park.
- Public roads and vehicle tracks within the park will be limited to those designated in this plan or in any subsequent site plan.
- Public use of motorised vehicles, including trail bikes and off-road vehicles, will only be permitted on designated formed roads within the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone, the Recreation Zone and on the Wallanippi track. Use of vehicles anywhere else in the park, including beaches, will not be permitted unless authorised by the Director.
- Access to the main fire trail east of the Wallanippi track is limited to management vehicles for fire management purposes.
- Before any re-routing of existing roads or vehicle tracks, survey the proposed route for disease risk, habitat and species significance, and heritage significance.
- Roads and vehicle track development and maintenance will accord with the prescriptions in Section 4.4.

Actions

- For fire management purposes, designate tracks to be retained or constructed as fire breaks or fire trails.
- The track down to Salmon Rocks should be stabilised to prevent further erosion.
- The headland track should be stabilised to prevent further erosion.
- Bring tracks and parking areas designated for public and management use to an adequate standard.
- Gate or otherwise restrict public access to roads and vehicle tracks designated for management purposes only.

- The Director will liaise with Flinders Council and landowners with respect to the future use of the southern coastal track.

5.5.4 Walking

There is one main and several minor walking tracks in the park. The main track to the summit of Strzelecki Peaks is accessed from the Trousers Point Road. The beginning of the track is accessed across a section of private land before crossing the park boundary. The track is marked and takes between four and five hours to complete. The climb to the summit is rewarded by superb views of the rest of Flinders Island and Cape Barren Island to the south.

As the Strzelecki walking track is a high-profile walk, its ongoing maintenance is a priority. The track is presently well marked, however there is the potential for walkers to become disorientated at the summit if the weather closes in. This could be overcome through the placement of prominent markers to indicate the point where the track leads down from the summit that can be clearly seen by walkers in poor weather conditions.

An extension to the existing walking track to Strzelecki Peaks has been suggested by some members of the local community. The extension of the existing track would most likely increase the level of use of the area and to that extent increase the fire risk to the park. The current track is already recognised as a likely ignition point and a risk management consideration in terms of people accessing more remote areas of the park and getting into difficulty. In addition, the track would require ongoing resources to keep it in good condition, possibly at the expense of other areas in the park. There is also the concern that cinnamon fungus could be spread by walkers into new areas of the park. The opening up of core areas within the park by extending the track could be detrimental to the natural values of the park.

Beach walking is a popular pastime and various beaches can be accessed along the coastal sections of the park. A short marked walking track starts at Trousers Point camping ground and passes through casuarina woodland and coastal heath before exiting on the coast. North of this is another track which accesses Fotheringate Bay. Walkers can then use the formed road to return to the camping ground or return back along the coast. Both these tracks have been identified in the *Statewide Track Management Strategy* as 'Great Short Walks'. Funds are anticipated for their upgrade and future development including better interpretation for the public.

An extended coastal walking can be undertaken along the southern coast of Flinders Island, much of it through the park, along coastal reserve or unallocated Crown land to the east of the park. To walk this coastline in its entirety is likely to involve an overnight stop.

Rockclimbing has been known to occur in the park. There are numerous opportunities for short climbs and one cliff of around 230 metres.

Policies

- Priority will be given to upgrading existing tracks before any new tracks are constructed.
- In general, priority will be given to development of short walks within or from the Visitor Services Zone over upgrading of longer walks.
- 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 5.6.2.
- Exact track locations and construction standards will be undertaken in accordance with the *Walking Track Management Manual* (Blamey, 1987) and the *Tasmanian Walking Track Strategy* (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998) and according to any applicable site plan.
- To retain its natural character, walking tracks will not be constructed in the Nature Zone unless monitoring of routes indicates the need for minimal surfacing and drainage for environmental protection purposes only.
- Monitor rockclimbing activity in the park and take action if impacts are shown to be undesirable.

Table 4 Access (Roads, Vehicle Tracks, Walking Tracks) in Strzelecki National Park

e = existing, p = potential

Access type	Name/Location	Access Route	Mgt Zone
Formed Road	Trousers Point Road (e)	10 km south of Whitemark	Recreation
	Fotheringate Bay Road (e) area	Turn right 50 metres before Trousers Point camping	Recreation
	Big River Road (e)	Follow Trousers Point Road after turn-off to camping area.	Recreation
4WD Vehicle Track	Wallanippi track (e)	From private land (Wallanippi) or from Watering Beach	Nature 1
	Salmon Rocks (e)	Big River Road	Nature 2
	Headland track west of Sarah Blanche Point (e)	Big River Road	Nature 2
Walking Tracks	Strzelecki Peaks walking (e) track	Trousers Point Road	Recreation
	Fotheringate Bay (e) Big River Cove (e)	Fotheringate Bay car park Big River Road/Beach	Recreation Nature 2
	Trousers Pt coastal walk (p)	From Fotheringate Bay car park or Trousers Point camping area	Recreation

Actions

- Access into the park across private land needs to be formalised through a suitable arrangement with the landowner.
- Both the information board at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks walking track and the park brochure could be used to advise walkers of the difficulty of the walk and the rapid change in weather conditions.
- Maintain and clearly mark all designated walking tracks.
- Stabilise those vehicle tracks identified in Table 4 to allow for walking access between the coast and Big River Road.
- Investigate the potential of and, as appropriate, develop a short walk along the coastline of Trousers Point using existing access points at Fotheringate Bay and Trousers Point camping area.

5.5.5 Bicycles

The use of bicycles, particularly mountain bikes, on vehicle tracks is increasing. Inappropriate use of bicycles can cause

conflict with other users and impact on environmental, Aboriginal and historic heritage.

Policies

- Bicycles will only be permitted on designated roads and the Wallanippi track.
- Bicycles will not be permitted on any designated walking tracks or those tracks that access the coastal sections of the park.

Actions

- Designate and signpost roads and vehicle tracks available for bicycle use.
- Prepare, disseminate and enforce a code of practice for the use of bicycles in the park.

5.5.6 Horses

There is a very active Pony and Riding Club on Flinders Island. The local pony club uses the Wallanippi track, Big River Road and the southern coastal track for trail rides. Beaches are popular for many beach activities by both adults and children. Threatened beach breeding birds occur on all the beaches of the park. Conflicts with horses, including safety risks and threats to successful breeding of shorebirds, has the potential to occur.

Policies

- Horses will be permitted to use the Wallanippi track, Big River Road and the southern coastal track providing private landowners agree.
- Use of the Wallanippi track by horses will be subject to weather conditions and generally limited to the drier months of the year when the risk of cinnamon fungus transmission is reduced.
- The potential for risk or injury to both horse and rider in the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone and conflict with other users precludes their use in this section of the park.
- Horses will not be permitted beach access through the park.
- The entry of horses into the park will be subject to a valid authority and a code of practice for their use.

Action

- Prepare, disseminate and enforce a code of practice for the use of horses in the park.

5.6 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 area are needed to provide opportunities for visitors to experience the park.

Because of its inherent values, the park does not need invented attractions. Inappropriate development could have a detrimental impact on the tourism and recreational character of the park, both in very obvious and immediate ways, and in more subtle, incremental ways. Disturbance to the park for the construction of visitor facilities or other limited forms of development need to be carefully managed to minimise impact.

The challenge for management is to provide facilities and services in a coordinated 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 in a strategic rather than ad hoc fashion. Locating the spectrum of recreational opportunities through a system of zoning, and maintaining and enhancing recreational settings helps do this.

There is one designated camping ground in the park which is located at the southern end of Trousers Point. Basic visitor facilities include a dry composting toilet, rainwater tank, fireplace areas, picnic tables, open areas for tents, information board and rubbish bins. No showers or hot water are available to visitors. The camping area has provision for ten to fifteen small camping sites. This number of sites is adequate for the number of people that presently visit the park. Should the number of visitors to the Trousers Point section increase significantly in the next few years, serious consideration may have to be given to the provision of an alternative camping area at Fotheringate Bay, which has limited space, or elsewhere in the park. There are no formal camping areas within the Strzelecki Peaks section of the park.

The possibility of the Trousers Point and the Fotheringate Bay day-use area being handed over or leased to Flinders Council for day-to-day management responsibility has been discussed in previous years but never agreed on. There have been various proposals to develop the Fotheringate Bay day use area to a similar standard as that of Trousers Point. A major upgrade is not considered to be warranted at this stage but the installation of a gas-operated or stick barbecue is required, to reduce the fire risk. At the camping ground and day-use area some environmental degradation, such as the cutting of living trees, has occurred. The camping ground is relatively small and disruptive behaviour by some visitors could disturb the enjoyment of the park by others. Dogs are sometimes illegally brought into the park, particularly onto beaches.

There is no built accommodation provided for overnight visitors to the park. Overnight camping in the main part of the park is not encouraged, particularly during summer when the fire risk is at its greatest.

Fotheringate Bay is a popular traditional recreation area for the local community. The facilities here consist of a gravel road and car park and a short walking track leading to a small picnic area. The picnic area requires a proper fireplace or alternatively a gas barbecue. The area provides an alternative recreation site to Trousers Point on windy days.

The park has few permanent watercourses. The most reliable are Fotheringate Creek and Big River, the lower reaches of which occur on private land adjacent to the park. Water can be obtained at two points along the Strzelecki Peaks walking track but is not always reliable.

Unless ground water can be sustainably tapped, water remains a major constraint on future expansion of visitor facilities at Trousers Point, particularly for overnight visitors. Because of their lower water consumption, increasing numbers of day visitors to the site can be handled more readily.

A parking area needs to be provided at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks walking track. At present cars are parking on the roadside verge where space is limited and there is no provision for vehicles to turn around. An area of land will need to be obtained for these facilities to be provided. This will need to be resolved through negotiations with the landowner.

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;
 - enrich visitor experiences of the park;
 - encourage understanding of and support for national parks by highlighting and presenting their values;
 - safeguard the special tourism and recreational character of the park;
 - minimise impacts on park values;
 - promote sound, sustainable, environmental behaviour and practices;
 - contribute directly to meeting the costs of researching, protecting, and managing the park; and
 - provide an economic benefit to the community.
- While flexibility in response to visitor needs, budgetary circumstances and protection of park values must be maintained, the general policies for development of visitor facilities and services are set out below.

Policies

- Development of recreational infrastructure or major redevelopment must be preceded by a comprehensive site analysis and site design process (see Section 4.4).
- 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.
- 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 Zone before any are provided 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.
- Facilities will be low-key and of a scale and design which is visually unobtrusive.
- In the Visitor Services Zone, development will be guided by a site plan, prepared in accordance with Section 5.6.1.
- Playground equipment will not be provided in the park.
- The local community and users will be consulted during the planning stages of any development proposal.
- Development of built structures for overnight accommodation would be better provided at suitable locations outside the park.

5.6.1 Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone

This zone encompasses the camping ground and day-use facilities at the south-east and north-east ends of the Trousers Point headland. This zone will be the focus for visitors to the park.

While the exact provision and extent of visitor and management facilities depends on the preparation of a site plan for the zone and on funding, the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone is intended to serve as the principal location for development of facilities for visitors to the park.

The camping ground at Trousers Point is not suitable for use by caravans as there is no electricity and space is limited. The camping area is shared by both day users and campers. The camping area is located some twenty metres from the beach within a mature casuarina forest. As many of these trees are mature, in strong winds there is the potential for trees to fall.

The camping area is considered to be too close to the beach. A request has been made to re-route the track to the beach to avoid the camping area. There may be a possibility to

improve the existing walking track system in the Trousers Point area (see Section 5.5.4).

Policies

- Continue to provide a low key, free range camping area for the local community and visitors at the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone.
- Camping in this zone will be available only in the designated camping area.
- Develop and maintain facilities that allow for public enjoyment of the area without causing significant impact to its environmental and scenic values.
- Facilities in Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone may include a day shelter, visitor information and interpretive displays, picnic facilities (including gas barbecues), nature trails, toilets and water supply.
- At some point in the future the toilet facilities at Trousers Point may need to be upgraded. At present the limited and low use of the camping area does not warrant this.
- If visitor pressure increases at Trousers Point beyond a level at which the local environment of the camp ground begins to show signs of significant degradation, or overcrowding becomes a significant issue, park management may need to consider the regulation of existing camping or the provision of alternative camping areas.
- Monitor any impacts whether they be natural or human induced.
- Temporary standing camp, equipment cache, or similar accommodation or services provisions will not be permitted in the zone.

Actions

- Replace the information board and upgrade interpretation for day visitors to the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone (Section 5.3).
- Provide gas barbecues and centralised fireplaces to limit firewood consumption.
- Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves.
- Upgrade the reliability of the water supply system and the quality of the water supply.
- Investigate the provision of a day shelter at the camping ground.
- Monitor the condition of trees in the camping ground and remove if potentially hazardous.
- Replant trees on the southern side of the camping ground to act as a windbreak.

- Steps from the camping ground to Trousers Point Beach should be regularly checked and maintained.
- If visitation increases appreciably, upgrade facilities as required.
- Assess the re-routing of the existing track around the camping area as part of more detailed site planning for the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone.

5.6.2 The Recreation Zone

This zone encompasses the formed roads that access the park, the existing walking track to Strzelecki Peaks, and the coastline from the start of the walking track that begins at the Fotheringate Bay car park and follows the coast to the southern end of Trousers Point headland. The zone continues along the coast to Big River Cove. The zone also covers the three beach access tracks that pass through the park onto the coast from Big River Road.

The zone is primarily a corridor for access to beaches and other natural features.

Policies

- Facilities in this zone, depending on the location, may be developed to the level of walking tracks, vehicle tracks for management purposes, and signs.
- The standard of track construction in the zone will conform to W2 for the Trousers Point area and T1 for the Strzelecki Peaks walking track (Blamey, 1987).
- Subject to environmental assessment and conditions, temporary standing camp, equipment cache, or similar accommodation provisions may be permitted in the zone.
- Designated camping will only be permitted in camping areas.
- A camping area of not more than five tent sites may be developed at Fotheringate Bay. Facilities will be limited to pit toilets and a rainwater tank.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided at Fotheringate Bay and visitors will be required to carry out their rubbish.
- Signs will be limited to those giving information on directions, historic features, safety of users, or protection of the park.

Actions

- Investigate the potential to develop a short walk along the coastline of Trousers Point. The standard of this track will conform to W2, as defined in the *Walking Track Management Manual* (Blamey, 1987).

- Provide improved information for walkers at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks walking track as to the level of difficulty and possible hazards likely to be encountered.
- Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade existing tracks to ensure protection of the environment and the reasonable safety of users.
- Monitor and respond to user impacts.
- The Nature and Recreation Zones of the park (see Maps 4 and 5) will be designated as 'Fuel Stove Only Areas' by use of Regulation 9 (1) of the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.
- Visitors will be educated about appropriate minimal impact behaviour and practices such as the Minimal Impact Bushwalking Code.
- No visitor buildings or similar facilities will be provided in the Nature 1 Zone.
- Temporary standing camp, equipment cache, or similar accommodation provisions will not be permitted in the zone.

5.6.3 The Nature 1 Zone

The Nature 1 Zone encompasses large areas of largely unmodified land, containing ecosystems where biophysical processes are continuing unhindered by human action. The area is not permanently inhabited and recreational use is very low or non-existent. The Regional Forest Agreement process identified high-quality natural landscape values and key fauna habitat for threatened species in parts of the park. Most of these features are contained within this zone.

The zone covers the more remote and rugged parts of the park that have particular conservation significance. These areas are generally more difficult to access and retain much of an undisturbed character. The protection of different vegetation types and maintaining a sense of remoteness are the primary management concerns. By preserving the isolation and naturalness of the area, the diversity of recreational opportunity in the park is maintained for all users.

Policies

Action

- Monitor and respond to any user impacts.

5.6.4 The Nature 2 Zone

This zone encompasses parts of the park that are important for the conservation of specific natural features or communities. For example, karst features and sensitive dune areas. The zone will be primarily managed for the protection of these features and disturbance will be minimised. The primary purpose will be to provide reference areas for research and educational programs. Limited recreational use is allowed to a level compatible with the conservation of natural and cultural features.

Table 5 Summary of Permitted Facilities, Services, and Activities in Strzelecki National Park by Management Zone
e = existing, p = potential

Management Zone					
Facility, Service or Use	Trousers Pt VSZ	Recreation Zone	Nature Zone(s)	Special Use Zone	Special Mgt Area
Built accommodation	No	No	No	No	No
Camping	Yes (e)	No (p)	Conditional	No	No
Standing camp	No	Conditional	No	No	No
Bicycles	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	No	No
Vehicles	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	No	No
Walking tracks	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	No	No	No
Fire trails	No	No	Yes (e)	No	No
Toilets	Yes (e, p)	No (p)	No	No	No
Campfires	Yes (e)	No (p)	No	No	No
Gas barbecues	No (p)	No (p)	No	No	No
Swimming	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	No
Sea fishing	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No	No
Research	Conditional	Conditional	Yes (e, p)	Yes (p)	Yes (p)
Picnic facilities	Yes (e, p)	Yes (p)	No	No	No
Domestic animals	No	No	No	No	No
Hunting	No	No	No	No	No
Interpretive displays	Yes (e)	Yes (e, p)	No	No	No
Direction signs	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	No	No	Yes (e)
Rubbish collection	Yes (e)	No (p)	No	No	No

Policies

- Visitors will be educated about appropriate minimal impact behaviour and practices.
- No visitor buildings or similar facilities will be provided in the Nature 2 Zone.
- Provide for vehicle access through the zone to access privately owned land. Minimise the number of tracks being utilised.
- All other vehicle access may be restricted to reduce environmental degradation.
- Scientific research directed at conserving and better managing natural or cultural features will be encouraged.

Actions

- Monitor and respond to user impacts.

5.6.5 Special Use Zone

This zone encompasses areas subject to use of natural resources or for a particular purpose, for example the disused gravel pit on Big River Road.

Policies

- Seek alternative locations for gravel outside the park.
- Monitor site impacts and impacts on surrounding areas with a view to preventing impacts from spreading into the adjacent zone(s).
- Rehabilitate degraded areas where possible.
- Any commercial/private operations or facilities must be licensed or leased.
- Monitor licence or lease conditions and modify as necessary.
- Areas adjacent to the site may need to be modified to reduce the risk of fire escaping from the site.
- Ensure public safety where there is public access to the site.

Actions

- Liaise with Flinders Council to identify alternative sites on Crown land suitable for gravel extraction.
- Rehabilitate existing gravel pits within the park.

5.6.6 Special Flora Management Area

A special flora management area is proposed over part of the Nature 2 Zone at the northern end of Trousers Point headland (see Map 5). Its purpose is to identify areas where species of particular significance occur that are vulnerable to disturbance and require an extra level of management above and beyond those applied to the underlying zone.

Policies

- Access to the northern end of Trousers Point headland will be limited, to protect a threatened plant community and fragile karst formations.
- Track development in this area will be kept to a minimum to reduce visitor pressure on these karst formations.
- No visitor buildings or similar facilities will be provided in this area.

Actions

- Provide interpretation to the public at the picnic area above Fotheringate Bay regarding the presence of sensitive karst features.
- Establish sites for regular monitoring of the *Eutaxia microphylla* population found on the northern headland of Trousers Point.

5.6.7 Assessing Development Proposals

The park has some potential as a commercial tourism resource, and generally such opportunities are supported provided that they do not undermine the values they are based on.

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 (RMPS) objectives. In addition, the management objectives, policies and actions contained in this plan give effect to and are consistent with the principles of the *Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996*.

Policies

- Development proposals will only be considered in the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone or the Recreation Zone as set out in Section 5.6.1 and Section 5.6.2.
- Proposals to develop tourism and recreational opportunities, facilities, or services in the park will:
 - 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 parks' features and values;
 - contribute to any external costs (for example road or sewerage upgrading) resulting from the proposal; and
 - accord with the management plan, being 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 focused on Tasmanian-made merchandise directly related to the parks features and values.
 - Tourism and recreation development proposals will provide a clearly demonstrated benefit to the Tasmanian community.
 - All commercial development proposals will submit a detailed business and financial plan showing at least a three-year projection of operations, demonstrating economic viability while according with this management plan.
 - Any 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.

6 Involving the Community

6.1 Community Support

Community recognition and support for the park is very important. A number of community groups and organisations make regular use of the park, as do individuals.

Wildcare is an initiative developed as a partnership between volunteers and the Parks and Wildlife Service to deliver community action for natural and cultural heritage conservation. Interested groups can seek financial support for partnership projects under the Wildcare program.

Objectives

The objectives of fostering community support are to:

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

Policies

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

Actions

- Develop mechanisms and opportunities for consulting with people interested in management of the park.
- Encourage community involvement through the Wildcare structure or existing Landcare groups.

6.2 Working with Neighbours

The park is fringed by private land, predominantly small rural holdings on the western and southern side of the park. The interface between private land and the park is a critical area for protecting the values of the park.

There is a process in place for developing management agreements on an individual basis with landowners who

share common boundaries with conservation reserves. These agreements are generally based on issues of common interest such as the control of weeds, feral animals, preventing erosion, fire protection and managing remnant vegetation on their property.

Objectives

The objectives of working with neighbours are to:

- take account of concerns of neighbours in managing the park;
- encourage conservation and sound land management practices on lands adjoining the park; and
- enlist cooperation of neighbours in conserving park values.

Policies

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

Action

- Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with adjacent landowners and land managers on management issues and projects of common interest.

7 Other Issues

7.1 Boundaries

The present park boundary is a combination of the original scenic reserve, a realignment on the northern boundary and some land additions resulting in a boundary that largely ignores topography. In 1969, the Scenery Preservation Board agreed to adopt a recommendation which would have seen most of the Crown land to the north and east added to the park. The recommendation was not acted on, with the result that a large area of Crown land still exists on the northern and eastern margins of the park.

The future tenure of this Crown land is currently being investigated by the Resource Planning and Development Commission (RPDC). The final recommendations with regard to future tenure are expected towards the end of 2000. The addition of these Crown land areas to the park would assist in the protection of the park by providing a buffer between the park and private land. This management plan may need to be reviewed in light of the RPDC recommendations.

The park also shares boundaries with private land. This has implications for the future management of the areas, in particular with relation to fire management and control of weeds and feral animals.

At present, the walking track to the summit of Strzelecki Peaks is accessed through a section of private land beside the Trousers Point Road. This access arrangement should be formalised in negotiation with the relevant landowner, either through purchase of an easement or a long-term leasing arrangement. The present access arrangement is due to the goodwill of the present owners. Should the property change hands and the present informal arrangement cease then the Department might be required to re-route the start of the track.

A number of landowners have property on the southern boundary of the park accessed from Big River Road. Tracks have been constructed through sections of the park to access these properties.

The Trousers Point section of the park extends to the low-water mark and includes the intertidal zone. This marine component complements the coastal terrestrial environment of the park.

Actions

- Formalise existing access arrangements for the Strzelecki Peaks walking track with the relevant landowner.
- Support the inclusion within the park of unallocated Crown land to the north and east of the park.

- Review this management plan if the Crown land areas are recommended for addition to the park.
- Provide for vehicle access through the park to privately owned land and for public access to the coast. However, where possible, minimise the number of tracks being utilised.

7.2 Leases, Licences and Authorities

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* requires commercial activities in national parks to be licensed. There are currently six licences (concessions) issued for commercial tourism operators to use the park for guided tours and activities. These take the form of guided walking and cycling tours, four-wheel drive vehicle scenic tours and four-wheel bike tours.

A licence or authority is required for the staging of infrequent organised event or activities in the park. An example of one such event is the annual Three Peaks Race.

There are no authorised gravel pits within the park. There is a gravel extraction site beside the Big River Road that was used for road base. This gravel pit was put in without authority and should be closed and rehabilitated.

Objectives

- The objectives of leases, licences and authorities are to:
 - 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 permitted uses; and
 - ensure park 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 may be issued for tourism, recreation, or educational purposes.
- Authority to conduct infrequent, organised events or activities within the park, of not more than one week in 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.

- If events are permitted, organisers will be required to liaise closely with management staff for guidance on minimising adverse environmental and social impact.
- Compliance with the terms and conditions of leases, licences and authorities will be monitored and reviewed prior to renewal.

Actions

- Liaise with Flinders Council to identify alternative sites on Crown land suitable for gravel extraction.
- Close and rehabilitate the small gravel pit located beside Big River Road.

7.3 Statutory Powers

Section 24(1) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970 provides that no statutory powers (within the meaning of the Act) may be exercised in a national park or state reserve unless authorised by a management plan. Such provision requires the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The following statutory powers will be permitted to be exercised in Strzelecki National Park.

7.3.1 Electrical Supply Functions

The Minister administering the *Electricity Supply Industry Act 1995* is authorised to exercise powers in relation to the repair and maintenance of existing overhead distribution power lines within Strzelecki National Park, provided such activities are not contrary to the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*. Any other works will require the written approval of the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

7.3.2 Flinders Council

The General Manager, Flinders Council is authorised to exercise powers under the *Local Government Highways Act 1982* to improve, repair and maintain the portions of Big River Road that pass through Strzelecki National Park, provided that the Flinders Council notifies the Director of any routine or minor works. Any other works (including reconstruction or realignment) will require the written approval of the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

7.4 Research and Monitoring

Research, involving surveying, recording, monitoring and analysing, is a requisite for conservation of the values of the park.

Objectives

The objectives of research in the park are to:

- document and improve the understanding of environmental and heritage features and processes;
- use the park as a scientific reference area;
- monitor the natural rates and magnitudes of change;
- improve knowledge and understanding of visitor behaviour;
- assess impacts of and long term cumulative changes caused by development or use of the park; and
- assist and improve management of the park.

Policies

- All proposed research that may have an impact on the park will require written approval of detailed study proposals and methods before research begins, and be subject to this management plan.
- 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 will not be issued where the managing authority determines that it is possible and appropriate to collect the material outside the park.
- Research should not have any long-term adverse effects on the environmental, heritage, or aesthetic values of the park.
- The approval of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community will be obtained for any research involving Aboriginal heritage.
- Research which improves the documentation and understanding of the environmental features and processes of the park, or assists with management of the park, will be encouraged.
- Research which improves the documentation and understanding of Aboriginal and historic heritage and archaeological features of the park, or assists management of them, will be encouraged.
- Research which improves the recording and understanding of visitor numbers and characteristics, behaviour, needs and expectations, or assists visitor management, will be encouraged.
- Use and development practices will be monitored for

their effects on park values, and where necessary, modified.

- The efficacy of management practices in the park and the effects of management actions on values will be monitored and where necessary, modified.
- Any cumulative changes in park values will be documented at regular intervals.

Priorities for research

- Establishing baseline data on the geoheritage, flora, fauna and cultural heritage of the park.
- Monitoring and researching the distribution, numbers and control of feral animals, particularly feral pigs.
- Measuring and monitoring the effects of feral pigs on the vegetation of the park.
- Monitoring and researching the extent of weeds and diseases, particularly cinnamon fungus disease.
- Establishing the erosion status of sandy coastal areas in the park and causes of disturbance.
- Systematic, reliable recording and analysis of visitor numbers, profiles and impacts.
- Water quality monitoring to assess the extent to which activities within or external to the park may impact on values.

7.5 Administration

Administratively, the park is part of the Northern Region of the Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE). The Senior Ranger (Furneaux Group) and two field officers are based on Flinders Island and have day-to-day management responsibility for all conservation reserves and Crown land in the Furneaux Group.

The Parks and Wildlife Service office is located at Whitemark. In addition to Parks and Wildlife staff, certain works in the park involve contractors and temporary staff.

Objectives

The objectives of administration of the park are to:

- 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 Search and Rescue, First Aid

Tasmania Police and the State Emergency Service have primary responsibility for all search and rescue within the park. Parks and Wildlife staff are often called upon to provide local knowledge of the area.

Policy

- Resources for the park 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.
- Ensure the training of staff in incident response procedures.

7.5.2 Enforcement

Policies

- Within the park, authorised staff of the Parks and Wildlife Service will be responsible for enforcing the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*, the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*, *Whales Protection Act 1988*, *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*, 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.
- Other law enforcement will be the responsibility of Tasmania Police.

8 Implementation

8.1 Implementation of the Plan

Implementation of the actions proposed in this plan will be undertaken in stages and will be the responsibility of the relevant program areas within the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (DPIWE). Achievement of these management actions will be evaluated as part of the service agreement process negotiated annually between the various program areas within DPIWE and operational staff.

Objectives

The objectives of implementing the plan are to:

- ensure that management actions are addressed in a timely and effective manner;
- implement the actions identified in the management plan with the assistance of and direction from relevant program areas.

Policies

- The actions proposed in this plan are summarised in Appendix 1 of this management plan.
- The actions in this plan have been prioritised in accordance with Appendix 1 and will be subject to the provision of funding and other resources sufficient to meet them.
- To coordinate effective implementation of this management plan, service agreements between program areas and operational staff will be reviewed annually to assess whether management priorities for the park have been met.
- As a general rule, higher management priorities must be met prior to undertaking lower priority management tasks. However, if opportunities arise to fund and implement lower priority works, these tasks can be undertaken, provided they are agreed to by program areas and operational staff.

Actions

- Inform program managers (see Appendix 1) of the relevant actions in the management plan that are to be implemented by their program areas.
- Program managers are to review the implementation of the requirements of the management plan annually and revise their individual service agreements as necessary. Base any revision on analysis of past progress and incorporate newly identified requirements. Add a

further years program of tasks in each annual service agreement.

- Annually evaluate the outcomes of management against the objectives of the management plan through the Department's service agreement process.

8.2 Plan Revision

- 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.
- Take into account the findings and recommendations of the relevant program areas in addressing and evaluating park management priorities in order to guide and progressively improve ongoing management of the park.
- The management plan may only be varied in accordance with the procedures set out in Sections 19 and 20 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*.

Glossary and Abbreviations

Aeolian calcarenite is a form of wind deposited clastic limestone composed of sand-sized grains between 1.5 and 2mm in diameter.

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.

DPIWE is the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

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

Geoconservation means the conservation of geodiversity for its intrinsic, ecological and heritage values.

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

Geoheritage means those components of natural geodiversity that are of significant value to humans for purposes such as scientific research, education, aesthetics and inspiration, non-destructive recreation, cultural development and contribution to the 'sense of place' experience by human communities.

ICMOS means International Council on Monuments and Sites.

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.

Karst is a landform produced where chemical solution and re-precipitation of rock in natural waters dominates over mechanical erosion processes. Karst is a well known phenomenon in limestones, but also occurs in many other rock types. Characteristically produces underground drainage, caves, surface flutes, arches, towers, and other distinctive landforms.

Karren are small-scale karst landforms such as runnels or fretted surfaces resulting from the solution of carbonate rocks exposed to rain, beneath soil or in coastal environments.

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

Managing authority applies to the Director of National Parks and Wildlife in respect to any reserved land managed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*.

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

Solution pan is a form of karren comprising a dish-like depression typically developed on level or slightly inclined rock surfaces; solution pans are a feature of shore platforms in some coastal karsts.

TALC means Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council.

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

References

BARKER, P. 1994, *Phytophthora cinnamomi: The susceptibility and management of selected Tasmanian rare species: A report to Forestry Tasmania and the Australian Nature Conservation Agency.*

- BLAMEY, N. 1987, **Walking track management manual: A guide to the construction, restoration and maintenance of walking tracks**, Department of Lands, Parks and Wildlife, Tasmania, and Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, Australian Capital Territory.
- BRYANT, S.L. 1991, **The Forty-spotted Pardalote Recovery Plan: Management Phase**, Department of Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, Tasmania.
- BUCHANAN, A.M. (Ed) 1999 **A census of the vascular plants of Tasmania**, Tasmanian Herbarium Occasional Paper No. 6 3rd Edition.
- CHOQUENOT, D., McILROY, J. and KORN, T. 1996, **Managing Vertebrate Pests: Feral Pigs**, Bureau of Resource Sciences, Australian Government Printing Service, Canberra.
- CHRISTIDIS, S.L. and BOLES W.E. 1994, **The Taxonomy and Species of Birds of Australia and its Territories**, Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union Monograph 2, RAOU, Melbourne.
- DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT 1994, **Fire Management Policy on Reserved Lands**.
- DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT 1997, **Plant Diseases Policy**.
- DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT 1997, **Introduced Plants Policy**.
- DORAN, N., (in prep) **Burrowing Crayfish (*Engaeus*) Group Recovery Plan 2000–2005**, Threatened Species Unit, Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- DIXON, G. 1996, **A Reconnaissance Inventory of Sites of Geoconservation Significance on Tasmanian Islands**, Report to Parks and Wildlife Service and Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.
- EDGECOMBE, J. 1992, **Discovering Flinders Island: the Furneaux Group**, Thornleigh New South Wales.
- FLORA ADVISORY COMMITTEE 1994, **Native higher plant taxa which are threatened in Tasmania, Edition 1, *Species at risk, Tasmania – Flora***, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- FORESTRY TASMANIA, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT, and TASMANIA FIRE SERVICE 1996, **Inter-Agency Fire Management Protocol 1996**, unpublished inter-agency agreement, Hobart.
- HARRIS, S., ZIEGLER, K. and ARTHUR, C., (in prep) **Cloud Forests and Firestorms: The Vegetation of Strzelecki National Park**, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
- HOCKING, G. 1999, **The Fauna of Strzelecki National Park. Preliminary Report on Fauna Values and Management**, Fauna Section, Parks and Wildlife Service DPIWE (internal report).
- INVERTEBRATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE 1994, **Native invertebrates which are threatened in Tasmania, Edition 1. *Species at risk, Tasmania: Invertebrates***. Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- KIERNAN, K. 1992, **Some coastal landforms in aeolian calcarenite, Flinders Island, Bass Strait**, *Helicite* 30 (1).
- KERR, J.S. 1996, **The Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance**, 4th edition, National Trust (NSW), Sydney.
- KIRKPATRICK, J.B. 1977, **The disappearing heath: a study of the conservation of the coastal heath plant communities of North and East Tasmania and the Furneaux Group** Tasmanian Conservation Trust, Hobart.
- MARQUIS-KYLE, P. and WALKER, M. 1992, **The Illustrated Burra Charter, Making good decisions about the care of important places**; Australia ICOMOS Inc, Sydney.
- LADD, P.G., ORCHISTON, D.W. and JOYCE, E.B. 1992, **Holocene vegetation history of Flinders Island**, *New Phytology* 122 p. 757-767.
- LOVEGROVE, T. 1990, **A Walkers Guide to Flinders Island and Cape Barren Island**, Ron Smith Whitemark Printers. Flinders Island, Tasmania.
- LYNCH, A.J.J. 1993, **Conservation Biology and Management of 16 Rare or threatened FABACEAE Species in Tasmania**, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. Project No.4 Canberra.

- NORTH, A., JOHNSON, K., ZIEGELER, K., DUNCAN, F., HOPKINS, K., ZIEGELER, D., and WATTS, S., 1998, **Flora of recommended areas for protection and forest nature reserves in Tasmania: nature reserve reports: volume 1: Furneaux IBRA region / Ben Lomond IBRA region**, Forest Practices Board, Forestry Tasmania and Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998 Hobart, Tasmania.
- PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE 1994, ***Phytophthora cinnamomi* Hygiene Manual**, Edition 2, June 1994, unpublished report for the Department of Environment and Land Management.
- PINKARD G.J and RICHLEY L.R 1982, **Land systems of Tasmania: Region 2**, Tasmanian Department of Agriculture, Hobart.
- RANDO, S.P. 1986, **Draft Fire Management Plan: Strzelecki National Park**. Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.
- RESOURCE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION April 2000, **Inquiry into unallocated Crown land on Flinders Island, Tasmania**, Draft Proposed Recommendations Report, Hobart.
- SIM, R. 1989, **Flinders Island prehistoric land use survey**: A report to the National Estate Grants Program on behalf of the Tasmanian Archaeological Society.
- SIM, R. 1999, **Prehistoric Human Occupation in the Furneaux Region, Bass Strait**. Paper delivered at the Launceston Historical Society Symposium. March 1999.
- TASMANIAN PUBLIC LAND USE COMMISSION 1997, **Tasmania–Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement National Estate Report. Background Report Part H**, Tasmanian Land Use Commission in conjunction with the Commonwealth Forests Taskforce, Hobart.
- TOURISM SPORT AND RECREATION 1989, **The Furneaux Islands: a tourism study**, Research and Development Division. Department of Tourism Sport and Recreation. Hobart.
- TOURISM TASMANIA 1995, **Flinders Island Visitor Survey**, occasional paper 3/36, Tourism Tasmania, Hobart.
- TOURISM TASMANIA, PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE and FORESTRY TASMANIA 1998, **Tasmanian Walking Track Strategy and Marketing Plan**.
- UNDERWOOD, S. 1998, **Synecology and conservation of vegetation on aeolian calcarenite, Flinders Island**, BSc (Honours) Thesis, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania.
- VERTEBRATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE 1994, **Native vertebrates which are threatened in Tasmania, Edition 1, Species at risk, Tasmania – Vertebrates**, Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.

Appendix 1

Implementation Priorities and Responsibilities

Note: The Program Areas nominated are responsible for the actions outlined in this schedule and for ensuring that they are implemented during the lifetime of the plan.

The figure(s) in brackets under the Action column is the relevant section of the management plan in which the action is prescribed.

ACTIONS BY ISSUE TYPE	PRIORITY	RESPONSIBLE PROGRAM AREA
Nature Conservation		
Implement any control methods identified as suitable for the park from the feral pig management plan developed for Flinders Island. (3.4, 4.2.1)	Very High	Nature Conservation Branch
Undertake periodic surveys of cinnamon fungus- prone areas to monitor the disease status of the park. (4.2.3)	Very High	Nature Conservation Branch
Formalise existing access arrangements for the Strzelecki Peaks walking track to prevent stock from browsing on orchids found along the base of track before the first creek crossing. (3.4, 7.1)	Very High	Nature Conservation/Conservation Initiatives Branch
Stabilise those tracks identified in Table 4 and close others not required for access to privately owned blocks. (4.3, 5.5.3)	Very High	Nature Conservation Branch
Prepare and/or implement management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance. (3.4)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Gate or otherwise restrict public access to roads and vehicle tracks designated for management purposes only. (5.5.3)	High	Nature Conservation Branch/Fire Management
Prepare programs of ecological management, setting out the fire frequencies necessary to maintain habitat and viable populations of species of conservation value. (3.4, 3.5, 4.1)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Conduct fauna surveys to fill gaps in knowledge useful for management and protection. (3.5)	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor and respond to user impacts in the Recreation and Nature Zones. (5.6.2, 5.6.3, 5.6.4).	High	Nature Conservation Branch
Implement the relevant prescriptions of any threatened species recovery plans for any species occurring in the park. (3.4, 3.5)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor impacts on geodiversity. (3.2)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch

Investigate options for a wash-down station at the first creek crossing on the Strzelecki Peaks walking track for walkers to clean boots and	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
--	-----------------	----------------------------

gaiters. (4.2.3)		
Populations of rare species should be surveyed to determine their vigour and whether regeneration is occurring. Permanent plots should be established and monitored long-term for this purpose. (3.4)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor the breeding success of shorebirds. (3.5)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor introduced animal populations and undertake regular surveys of each species. (4.2.1)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Remove any other introduced animal species where practicable. (4.2.1)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Eradicate, control or contain boxthorn on the perimeter of the Trousers Point section of the park and other weeds as they become identified. (4.2.2)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Monitor beaches and dunes for erosion and dune stability. (4.3)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Construct and maintain suitably designed dune crossings and barriers where necessary. (4.3)	Moderate	Nature Conservation Branch
Rehabilitate the small gravel pit located beside Big River Road. (4.3, 5.6.5, 7.2)	Low	Nature Conservation Branch
Visitor Services		
Provide improved information for walkers at the base of the Strzelecki Peaks walking track as to the level of difficulty and possible hazards that might be encountered. (5.3, 5.6.2)	Very High	Visitor Services Branch
Provide information to the public at the picnic area above Fotheringate Bay regarding the presence of sensitive karst features. (3.2, 5.6.6)	Very High	Visitor Services Branch
Ensure that visitors to the park, including participants in any organised events, are informed of the cinnamon fungus threat to the park so they can take measures to avoid transporting the disease. (4.2.3, 5.3, 7.2)	Very High	Visitor Services Branch
Replace the information board and upgrade interpretation for day visitors to the Trousers Point Visitor Services Zones. (5.3, 5.6.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Maintain and clearly mark all designated walking tracks. (5.5.4)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade existing tracks to ensure protection of the environment and the reasonable safety of users. (5.6.2)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Improve road signage in the approach to Trousers Point camping area. Provide access signs to the beach from the car park at Fotheringate Bay. (5.3)	High	Visitor Services Branch

Make visitors aware that dogs are not permitted in the park. (4.2.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply techniques for minimal impact use of the park. (5.3, 5.4)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Publicise the features and values of the park in an ecologically sensitive manner. (5.2)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Bring vehicle tracks and parking areas designated for public and management use to an adequate standard. (5.5.3)	High	Visitor Services Branch
If visitation increases appreciably, upgrade facilities at Trousers Point camping area as required. (5.6.1)	High	Visitor Service Branch
Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves. (5.6.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Monitor the condition of trees in the camping ground and remove if potentially hazardous. (5.6.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Replant trees on the southern side of the camping ground to act as a windbreak. (5.6.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
The steps from the camping ground to Trousers Point Beach should be regularly checked and maintained. (5.6.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch
Install gas barbecues and centralised fireplaces at Trousers Point to limit firewood use and minimise fire risk. (4.1, 5.4, 5.6.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Educate visitors about fire management policies and fire safety procedures to visitors as part of an interpretive program for the park. (4.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Prepare and implement an interpretation plan as part of a wider visitor strategy to guide development of interpretation facilities in the park. (5.3)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Where appropriate, develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of the park, in consultation with TALC and Flinders Island Aboriginal community. (3.6.1, 5.3)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch/Aboriginal Heritage Section
Designate and signpost roads and vehicle tracks available for bicycle use. (5.5.5)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Develop and implement a visitor strategy for the park, consistent with this management plan and the <i>Statewide Visitor Strategy</i> (Parks and Wildlife Service 1998). (5.2)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Liaise with Tourism Tasmania, Flinders Council and the local tourism association groups in developing and implementing a visitor strategy for the park. (5.2)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Discourage visitors from feeding wildlife by making them aware of the harmful effects of inappropriate food and dependence on humans.	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch

(3.5, 5.3, 5.4)		
Provide environmentally sustainable toilets in designated visitor areas. (5.4)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Upgrade the reliability and quality of the water supply system. (5.6.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Collect visitor arrival information regularly at major access points to the park. (5.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Monitor and investigate visitor pressures on the park. (5.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Use visitor monitoring and research to guide future marketing of the park and related attractions. (5.2)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Provide prospective park visitors with pre-visit information and make this information available to local tourism operators, airport and information centres. (5.3)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch
Investigate the potential to develop a short coastal walk along the coastline of Trousers Point using existing access points at Fotheringate Bay and Trousers Point camping area. (5.5.4, 5.6.2)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Investigate the provision of a day shelter at the Trousers Point camping area in the context of a site plan for the Visitor Services Zone. (5.6.1)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Continue and where possible improve upon the recycling program at Trousers Point. (5.4)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Develop and disseminate guidelines on requirements for boating from and sea access to the park, including water skiing. (5.5.1)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Prepare and disseminate a code of practice for the use of bicycles in the park. (5.5.5)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Prepare, disseminate and enforce a code of practice for the use of horses in the park. (5.5.6)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Provide visitors with on-site information about the intent and progress of any significant developments in the park. (4.4)	Low	Visitor Services Branch
Provide direction for the separation of swimmers and water skiers at Trousers Point Beach. (5.5.1)	Low	Visitor Services Branch

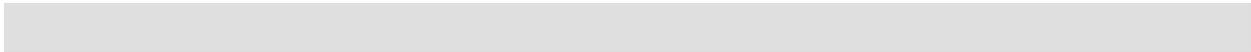
Park Additions		
Formalise existing access arrangements for the Strzelecki Peaks walking track with the relevant landowner. (3.4, 5.5.4, 7.1)	Very High	Planning Services Branch (Conservation Initiatives)
Support the inclusion of adjacent inallocated Crown land into the park. (7.1)	Very High	Planning Services Branch (Conservation Initiatives)
Review this management plan if the Crown land areas are recommended for addition to the park. (7.1)	High	Planning Services Branch

Associated Plans and Guidelines		
Provide more detailed site planning for Trousers Point Visitor Services Zone. (4.4, 5.6.1)	Very High	Planning Services Branch
Develop and disseminate guidelines and criteria for tourism and recreation proposals, including requirements and codes of sustainable environmental practices and behaviour. (5.6.7)	Moderate	Planning Services Branch
Develop programs and mechanisms for tourism and recreation development to contribute to research, conservation and management of the park. (5.6.7)	Moderate	Planning Services Branch
In consultation with relevant stakeholders, develop, or make use of existing overflight guidelines to minimise the impact of low flying aircraft on the recreational experiences of park visitors and on wildlife. (5.5.2)	Moderate	Planning Services Branch
Critical Incident Response		
Ensure the training of staff in incident response procedures. (7.5.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch (Critical Incident Response)
Respond to incidents involving pollution by oil and other hazardous or noxious substances within or adjacent to park. (3.3)	High	Visitor Services (Critical Incident Response)
Park management staff to maintain a reasonable store of first-aid supplies. (7.5.1)	High	Visitor Services Branch (Critical Incident Response)
Establish a risk management system that provides for regular identification, inspection, reporting and amelioration of existing and potential risks to public and staff safety. (7.5.1)	Moderate	Visitor Services Branch (Critical Incident Response)
Fire Management		
Review and revise the <i>Draft Strzelecki National Park Fire Management Plan</i> in accordance with this management plan. (4.1)	Very High	Fire Management Section
Designate tracks to be retained or constructed as fire breaks or fire trails. Maintain fire trails and fire breaks as necessary. (4.1, 5.5.3)	High	Fire Management Section
Maintain fire breaks and fuel-reduction burning programs to avoid the emergency use of machinery for fire control (4.2.3).	High	Fire Management Section
In consultation with the Tasmania Fire Service, undertake fuel-reduction on the unallocated Crown land to the east of the park. (4.1).	High	Fire Management Section
Strictly enforce any restrictions which apply to lighting fires. (4.1)	High	Fire Management Section
Cultural Heritage		
Remove damaging uses, activities and developments which intrude upon or detract from heritage values. (3.6.2)	High	Cultural Heritage Branch
Where possible, mitigate natural processes which are having an adverse effect on heritage	High	Cultural Heritage Branch

values. (3.6.2)		
Consult with TALC and the local Aboriginal community on the management of Aboriginal heritage. (3.6.1)	High	Aboriginal Heritage Section
Prepare conservation policy statements/plans for significant historic heritage features. (3.6.2)	High	Historic Heritage Section
In cooperation with the Aboriginal community, identify and record Aboriginal sites. (3.6.1)	Moderate	Aboriginal Heritage Section
Monitor Aboriginal sites for, and protect from damage or interference. (3.6.1)	Moderate	Aboriginal Heritage Section
Conserve and interpret key historic places for interaction with the general public. (3.6.2)	Low	Historic Heritage Section
Community Partnerships		
Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with adjacent landowners and land managers on management issues and projects of common interest. (6.2)	Very High	Community Partnerships Section
Seek the cooperation of the local community to undertake rehabilitation works on closed tracks. (4.3)	Moderate	Community Partnerships
Develop mechanisms and opportunities for consulting with people interested in management of the park. (6.1)	Moderate	Community Partnerships
Encourage community involvement through the Wildcare structure or existing Landcare group. (6.1)	Moderate	Community Partnerships
Liaise with other relevant government agencies and neighbouring landowners to ensure integrated management of the catchment of the park. (3.3)	Low	Community Partnerships
Resource Use		
Liaise with Flinders Council to identify sites on Crown land suitable for gravel extraction. (5.6.5, 7.2)	Low	Crown Land Services

Infrastructure		
Ensure the design, placement and construction of facilities is consistent with the scenic values of the park. (4.4)	Very High	Planning Services Branch
Provide for vehicle access through the park to privately owned land and for public access to the coast. However, where possible, minimise the number of tracks being utilised. (7.1)	High	Planning Services Branch (Investigations)
Rationalise provision of facilities where impacts or demand do not warrant the number or type of facilities provided. (4.4)	High	Planning Services Branch
Confirm statutory requirements for planning and building approval, compliance with relevant Australian standards and consistency with the <i>Tasmanian State Coastal Policy</i> before	High	District Manager

proceeding. (4.4)		
Plan Implementation		
Inform program managers of the relevant actions in the management plan that are to be implemented by their program areas. (8.1)	Very High	District Manager
Program Managers are to review the implementation of the requirements of the management plan annually and revise their individual service agreements with the District if necessary. Add a further years program of tasks in each annual service agreement. (8.1)	High	Individual Program Managers
Annually evaluate the outcomes of management against the objectives of the management plan through the Department's service agreement process. (8.1)	High	Program Manager/District Manager



Appendix 2

Flora of Strzelecki National Park

E	=	endemic to Tasmania
I	=	introduced to Tasmania
T	=	Listed in the Schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>
SM	=	Strzelecki Massif
TP	=	Trousers Point

FAMILY	Species Name	Common Name	SM	TP
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	Sickle Fern	x	
AIZOACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface		x
	<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Round-leaved Pigface		x
	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Ice Plant; Bower Spinach		x
APIACEAE	<i>Apium prostratum</i>	Sea Parsley		x
	<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	Centella	x	
	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Australian Carrot	x	
	<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	Prostrate Blue Devil; Prick Foot	x	
	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort	x	
	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	Entire-leaf Pennywort	x	
	<i>Trachymene anisocarpa</i>	Parsnip Trachymene	x	
	<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia	x	
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Sea-box		x
	<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	Twining Silkpod	x	
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i>	Mother Spleenwort	x	
	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern		x
	<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i>	Shore Spleenwort		x
	<i>Asplenium terrestre</i>	Ground Spleenwort	x	
ASTERACEAE	T <i>Angianthus preissianus</i>	Salt Agianthus	x	
	<i>Apalochlamys spectabilis</i>	Native Tobacco		x
	<i>Bracteantha papillosa</i>	Everlasting Daisy		x
	<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Golden Everlasting	x	
	I <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	x	x
	<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dolly Bush	x	
	I <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Black Thistle	x	
	<i>Cotula</i> ssp.	Cotula	x	
	<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Cudweed	x	
	<i>Gnaphalium indutum</i>	Cudweed		x
	I <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear or Flat-weed		x
	<i>Lagenifera</i> sp.	Bottle Daisy	x	
	I <i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hawkbit	x	
	<i>Leptinella longipes</i>	Long Cotula	x	
	<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion or Snow Bush		x
	<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk Daisy Bush	x	
	<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Snow Daisy Bush	x	
	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty Daisy Bush	x	
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy Bush	x	
	<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	Starry Daisy Bush	x	
	<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>	Spicy Everlasting	x	
	<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	x	
	<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	Coast Everlasting		x
	<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Variable Groundsel		x
	<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed; Fireweed Groundsel	x	
	I <i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow Thistle	x	

	I <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow Thistle	x	
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	Fishbone Water-fern; Black-stem	x	
	<i>Blechnum wattsi</i>	Hard Water-fern	x	
BRASSICACEAE	I <i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	x	
CALLITRICHACEAE	I <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Starwort	x	
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Angled Lobelia		x
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentata</i>	Annual Bluebell	x	
	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.	Bluebell		x
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Chickweed	x	
	<i>Cerastium</i> spp.			
	<i>Colobanthus apetalus</i>	Coast Colobanth	x	
	<i>Sagina</i> sp.	Pearlwort		x
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak, Bulloak	x	
	E <i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	Necklace Sheoak	x	
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Sheoak; Drooping Sheoak		x
CENTROPLEPIDACEAE	<i>Centrolepis</i> sp.	Centrolepis; Bristlewort		x
	<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis; Bristlewort		x
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Atriplex billardierei</i>	Glistening Saltbush		x
	<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Grey Saltbush		x
	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Coastal Saltbush		x
	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort; Samphire		x
	<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit		x
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed		x
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> ssp. <i>sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	x	
	<i>Crassula</i> spp.		x	
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Oyster Bay Pine	x	
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Tree-fern	x	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Baumea acuta</i>	Pale Twig-rush	x	
	T <i>Bolboschoenus caldwelli</i>	Sea Club-rush	x	
	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	x	
	<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	Great Cutting-grass	x	
	<i>Isolepis aucklandica</i>	Alpine Club-rush	x	
	<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Margined Club-rush	x	
	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush	x	
	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sandhill Sword-sedge	x	
	<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	Tall Sword-sedge		x
	<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	Thread Rapier-sedge	x	
	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>	Pithy or Common Sword-sedge	x	
	<i>Schoenus carsei</i>	Bog-rush	x	
	<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	Hair-sedge; Bristle Twig-rush	x	
	<i>Uncinia incisa</i>	Nettle	x	
	T <i>Uncinia tenella</i>	Delicate Hook-sedge	x	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Bat's Wing Fern	x	
	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy Ground-fern	x	
	<i>Hypolepis</i> sp.	Ground-fern	x	
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken, Austral Bracken	x	x
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Soft Tree-fern	x	
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia aspera</i>	Guinea-flower	x	

	<i>Hibbertia hirticalyx</i>	Guinea-flower	x	
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>peltata</i>	Pale Sundew	x	
	<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew	x	
	<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Dwarf Sundew	x	
DRYOPTERIDECEAE	<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	Mother Shield-fern	x	
	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leathery Shield-fern; Shield Hare's-foot	x	
ELAEOCARPACEAE	T <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash	x	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry	x	
	<i>Cyathodes juniperina</i>	Eastern Pink-Berry	x	
	E <i>Cyathodes pendulosa</i>	Pendulous Mountain Berry	x	
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	x	
	<i>Epacris paludosa</i>	Flinder's Heath	x	
	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach Berry; Peach Heath	x	
	<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath	x	
	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Currant Bush, Coast Beard-heath		x
	<i>Leucopogon</i> sp.	Beard-heath		
	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom-heath	x	
	<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	Golden Wood	x	
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge	x	
	<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Purple Turpentine Bush		x
	<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood		x
	<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>	Shrubby Spurge	x	
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	x	
FABACEAE	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Golden Pea; Common Aotus	x	
	T <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia		x
	<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	Clovertree	x	
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> var. <i>obcordata</i>	Native Daphne	x	
	<i>Swainsona lessertiiifolia</i>	Poison Pea; Coast Swainson-pea		x
	I <i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	x	
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Wild Geranium, Austral Storks-bill	x	
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	Scrambling Coral-fern	x	
	<i>Sticherus</i> sp.	Fan-fern	x	
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Parrot's Food, Hop Goodenia	x	
	<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Swamp-weed	x	
GRAMMITIDACEAE	<i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i>	Gypsy Fern	x	
	<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>	Finger-fern	x	
	<i>Grammitis magellanica</i> ssp. <i>nothofagetii</i>	Beech Finger-fern	x	
	<i>Grammitis</i> sp.			
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	Raspwort	x	
	<i>Gonocarpus</i> sp.	Raspwort	x	
HYMENOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Hymenophyllum australe</i>	Australe Filmy-fern	x	
	<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i>	Common Filmy-fern	x	
	<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i>	Shiny Filmy-fern	x	
	<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i>	Narrow Filmy-fern	x	
	<i>Hymenophyllum</i> sp.	Filmy-fern	x	
	<i>Polyphlebium venosum</i>	Veined Bristle-fern	x	
IRIDACEAE	<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Blue Iris; Short Purple-flag Iris	x	

JUNCUCEAE	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush	x	x
	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Rush	x	
	<i>Luzula flaccida</i>	Flaccid Wood-rush	x	
LAMIACEAE	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle	x	x
	<i>Westringia brevifolia</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	Native Rosemary	x	
	T <i>Westringia brevifolia</i> var. <i>raleighii</i>	Native Rosemary	x	
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender or Tangled Dodder-laurel	x	
	<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Large Dodder-laurel	x	
	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Hairy Dodder-laurel	x	
LILIACEAE	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily		x
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Spreading Flax-lily	x	
	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	x	
	<i>Drymophila cyanocarpa</i>	Native Solomon's Seal; Turquoise Berry	x	
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw fern		x
LYCOPODIACEAE	<i>Huperzia varia</i>	Long Clubmoss	x	
	<i>Lycopodium deuterodensum</i>	Bushy Clubmoss	x	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading or Early Wattle	x	
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	x	
	E, T <i>Acacia mucronata</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Variable Sallow Wattle	x	
	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Mimosa; Echidna Wattle	x	
MONIMIACEAE	<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Sassafras	x	
MYOPORACEAE	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobyalla		x
MYRTACEAE	<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush	x	
	<i>Callistemon</i> sp.	Bottlebrush		
	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Fringe-myrtle	x	
	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	x	
	E <i>Eucalyptus nitida</i>	Smithton Peppermint	x	
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	White Gum	x	
	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	White Kunzea		x
	E <i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	Semi-glaucous Tea-tree	x	
	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree		x
	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	x	
	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	Manuka	x	
	<i>Leptospermum</i> sp.	Tea-tree	x	
	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark		x
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Small-leaved Paperbark	x		
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	x		
OLEACEAE	<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Native Olive	x	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid	x	x
	<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito Orchid	x	
	<i>Caladenia alpina</i>	Alpine Caladenia	x	
	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers	x	
	E <i>Caladenia cracens</i>	Elegant Caladenia	x	
	<i>Caladenia dilatata</i>	Green-comb Spider Orchid	x	
	<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink fairies	x	x
	T <i>Caladenia mentiensi</i>	Minor Caladenia	x	
	<i>Caladenia prolata</i>	Long-leaved Caladenia	x	
	<i>Caleana minor</i>	Small Duck Orchid	x	

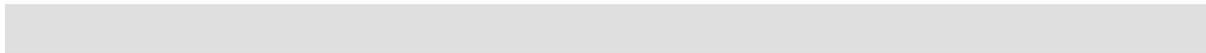
	<i>Chiloglottis cornuta</i>	Green Bird Orchid	x	
	<i>Chiloglottis reflexa</i>	Autumn Bird Orchid	x	x
	<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	Small Helmet Orchid	x	
	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small Gnat orchid	x	x
	<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	Large gnat orchid		x
	<i>Diuris orientis</i>	Eastern Wallflower Diuris	x	
	<i>Dockrillia striolata</i> ssp. <i>striolata</i>	Streaked Rock Orchid	x	
	<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	Potato Orchid	x	
	<i>Glossodia major</i>	Wax-lip Orchid	x	x
	<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral Leek Orchid	x	
	E <i>Pterostylis alata</i>	Striped Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Black-striped Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis parviflora</i>	Tiny Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Banded Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i>	Small Bearded Greenhood	x	
	<i>Pterostylis tunstallii</i>	Tunstall's Greenhood	x	x
	<i>Thelymitra circumsepta</i>	Naked Sun Orchid	x	
OSMUNDACEAE	<i>Todea barbara</i>	Austral King-fern	x	
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Oxalis		x
	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.			
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple-berry; Apple dumplings	x	
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Box; Blackthorn	x	
	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Cheesewood; Tallow-wood	x	
PLANTAGINACEAE	I <i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain		x
POACEAE	<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Blown Grass		
	<i>Catapodium</i> sp.			
	<i>Danthonia penicillata</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	x	
	<i>Danthonia</i> spp.	Wallaby-grass	x	
	<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i>	Mountain Bent Grass	x	
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent Grass	x	
	<i>Deyeuxia</i> sp.	Bent Grass	x	
	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass		x
	I <i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Hedgehog Grass	x	
	<i>Ehrharta distichophylla</i>	Hairy Rice-grass	x	
	<i>Ehrharta</i> sp.	Rice-grass		
	<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	x	
	<i>Hierochloa redolens</i>	Sweet Holy-grass	x	
	I <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	x	
	I <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's tail Grass	x	
	<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Blue Tussock Grass		x
	<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Hairy Spinifex	x	
	<i>Stipa stipoides</i>	Coastal Spear-grass	x	x
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Blue Love Creeper	x	
	<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum	x	
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kangaroo Fern	x	
PORTULACACEAE	<i>Calandrinia calypttrata</i>	Small-leaf Parakeelya	x	
	<i>Montia fontana</i>	Water-blinks	x	
PRIMULACEAE	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernell		x
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia; Honeysuckle	x	
	<i>Hakea decurrens</i>	Hakea	x	
	E <i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	Beaked Hakea	x	

	<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	Needle Bush; Mountain Needlewood	x	
	E, T <i>Hakea megadenia</i>	Lesser-beaked Hakea	x	
	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	x	
	E <i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant	x	
	<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Satinwood	x	
	E <i>Persoonia juniperina</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	Prickly Geebung	x	
PSILOTACEAE	<i>Tmesipteris obliqua</i>	Long Fork-fern	x	
	<i>Tmesipteris</i> spp.	Fork-fern	x	
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	Tender Brake	x	x
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis		x
	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Clematis	x	
	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.			
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush	x	
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	Dogwood; Native Hazel	x	
	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Yellow Dogwood	x	
	T <i>Pomaderris oraria</i>	Coast Pomaderris	x	
	E <i>Spyridium gunnii</i>	Gunn's Spyridium	x	
	E <i>Spyridium obovatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i>	Dusty Miller	x	
ROSACEAE	<i>Acaena novae-zealandiae</i>	Buzzy, Bidy-widdy		x
	I <i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley Piert	x	
	I <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Garden Burnet	x	
RUBIACEAE	T <i>Asperula minima</i>	Grassy Woodruff	x	
	<i>Coprosma hirtella</i>	Coffee-berry	x	
	<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	Native Currant	x	
	<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw		x
	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed	x	
RUTACEAE	<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i>	Stinking Boronia		x
	<i>Correa backhouseana</i>	Velvet Correa	x	
	<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Native Fuchsia	x	
	<i>Phebalium bilobum</i>	Truncate Phebalium	x	
	<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood	x	
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos</i> sp.	Native Cherry	x	
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spathulata</i>	Native Hop-Bush		x
SCHIZAEACEAE	<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked Comb-fern	x	
	<i>Schizaea fistulosa</i>	Narrow Comb-fern	x	
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica calycina</i>	Slender Speedwell	x	
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Swamp Selaginella	x	
SOLANACEAE	I <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn		x
	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Kangaroo Apple	x	
STACKHOUSIACEAE	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Native Mignonette; Cream Candles		x
STYLIDIACEAE	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Common or Grass Trigger Plant		x
THYMELAEACEAE	T <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> var. <i>sericea</i>	Curved Rice-flower		x
	<i>Pimelea drupacea</i>	Cherry Rice-flower	x	
	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common or Dwarf Rice-flower	x	

	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender Rice-flower	x
	<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Rice-flower	x
URTICACEAE	T <i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Pellitory	x
	<i>Urtica incisa</i>	Nettle	x
VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf Violet	x
WINTERACEAE	<i>Tasmannia lanceolata</i>	Mountain Berry	x
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Yacca Gum; Austral Grass-tree	x

Note: This is not a complete list, other rare, threatened or uncommon species are expected to occur in the park.

Sources: Harris, S. 1999; Tasmanian Herbarium, 2000; GT Spot (DPIWE Database); *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.



Appendix 3

Known Fauna (Excluding Birds) of Strzelecki National Park

E	=	endemic to Tasmania
I	=	introduced to Tasmania
T	=	Listed in the Schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>
*	=	Species expected to occur in Strzelecki National Park

Mammals

<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	echidna
<i>Antechinus minimus</i>	swamp antechinus
<i>Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis</i>	common wombat
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	eastern pygmy possum
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	common ringtail possum
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus</i>	brushtail possum
<i>Macropus rufogriseus rufogriseus</i>	Bennetts wallaby
<i>Thylogale billardieri</i>	Tasmanian pademelon
<i>Potorous tridactylus apicalis</i> *	long-nosed potoroo
<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i> *	white-footed dunnart
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water-rat
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat
I <i>Rattus norvegicus norvegicus</i>	brown rat
I <i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat
I <i>Felis catus</i>	feral cat
I <i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse
I <i>Sus scrofa</i>	feral pig

Reptiles

<i>Tympanocryptis diemensis</i>	mountain dragon
<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>	slender blue-tongue lizard
<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Bougainvilles skink
<i>Bassiana duperryi</i>	three-lined skink
<i>Niveoscincus metallicus</i>	metallic skink
<i>Niveoscincus ocellatus</i>	ocellated skink or spotted skink
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	southern grass skink
<i>Egernia whitei</i>	Whites skink
<i>Austrelaps superbus</i> *	copperhead snake
<i>Notechis ater</i>	tiger snake
<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	white-lipped whip snake

Amphibians

<i>Limnodynastes dumerili</i>	banjo frog
T <i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and golden frog
<i>Litoria ewingi</i>	brown tree frog
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted marsh frog or spotted grass frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	brown froglet
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	southern toadlet

Invertebrates

<i>Parvotettix rangaensis</i>	cave cricket
T <i>Engaeus martigener</i>	Flinders Island burrowing crayfish
T <i>Echinodillo cavaticus</i>	Flinders Island cave slater
<i>Cavernotettix flindersensis</i>	
<i>Conoesucus fromus</i>	
<i>Oxytelus</i> sp.	

Sources: Hocking, G. 1999; GT Spot (DPIWE Database); *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.

Appendix 4

Birds Recorded in Strzelecki National Park

T = Listed in the Schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*
 I = Introduced to Tasmania

BIRDS

Antarctic prion	<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>
Australasian gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>
Australasian shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis</i>
Australian hobby	<i>Falco nigripennis longipennis</i>
Australian kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>
Australian magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen hypoleuca</i>
Australian pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Australian shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Banded lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>
Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>
Bassian thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>
Beautiful firetail	<i>Emblema bella</i>
Black currawong	<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>
Black swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
T Black-browed albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys melanophrys</i>
Black-faced cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
Black-faced shag	<i>Leucocarbo fuscescens</i>
Black-headed honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>
I Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blue-winged parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>
Brown falcon (Tasmanian)	<i>Falco berigora tasmanica</i>
Brown goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>
Swamp quail (ssp. of brown quail)	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora ypsilophora</i>
Brush bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>
Cape Barren goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>
Caspian tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
Cattle egret	<i>Ardeola ibis</i>
Chestnut teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
Collared sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus cirrhocephalus</i>
Common diving-petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix</i>
I Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
I Common skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
I Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Crescent honeyeater (Tasmanian)	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera inornata</i>
Crested tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>
Curlew sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Dusky robin	<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>
Dusky woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>
Eastern curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>
Eastern spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>
Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra australi</i>
European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
European greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
T Fairy prion (southern sub-species)	<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>
T Fairy tern	<i>Sterna nereis nereis</i>
Fan-tailed cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis prionurus</i>
Flame robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>
Forest raven	<i>Corvus tasmanicus tasmanicus</i>
Forty-spotted pardalote	<i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i>
Golden whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>
Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae</i>
Great egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Green rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>
Grey fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa albiscapa</i>

Grey shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>
Grey teal	<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>
Grey-tailed tattler	<i>Heteroscerus brevipes</i>
Hoary-headed grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
Hooded plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>
Horsfields bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Laughing kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>
Lesser golden plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
Lewins rail	<i>Rallus pectoralis brachypus</i>
Little black cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Little grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus gramineus</i>
Little penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>
Little pied cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>
Masked lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>
Musk duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
New Holland honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>
Olive whistler	<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>
Pacific black duck	<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>
Pacific gull	<i>Larus pacificus pacificus</i>
Pallid cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>
I Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>
Pied oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris longirostris</i>
Pink robin	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>
Purple swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus</i>
Red-capped plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>
Red-necked stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>
Richards pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>
Sacred ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
Satin flycatcher	<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>
Scarlet robin	<i>Petroica multicolor boodang</i>
Shining bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus</i>
Short-tailed shearwater	<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>
Shy albatross	<i>Diomedea cauta cauta</i>
Silver gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis lateralis</i>
Sooty oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>
Southern boobook (Tasmanian)	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis</i>
Southern giant-petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>
Striated pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus striatus</i>
Strong-billed honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus validirostris</i>
Superb fairy wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus cyaneus</i>
Swamp harrier	<i>Circus approximans gouldi</i>
T Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>
Tasmanian thornbill	<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>
Tawny-crowned honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris melanops crassirostris</i>
Tree martin	<i>Hirundo nigricans nigricans</i>
T Wedge-tailed eagle (Tasmanian)	<i>Aquila audax fleayi</i>
Welcome swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
White-bellied sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
White-browed scrub wren (Tasmanian)	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>
White-faced heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
White-faced storm-petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>
White-fronted chat	<i>Ephthianura albifrons</i>
T White-fronted tern	<i>Sterna striata</i>
White-throated needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>
Yellow-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>
Yellow-throated honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>

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

