

# GUNAIKURNAI AND VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT JOINT MANAGEMENT PLAN

GIPPSLAND LAKES RESERVE  
AT RAYMOND ISLAND  
— TATUNGALUNG COUNTRY



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### **Parks Victoria Act 2018**

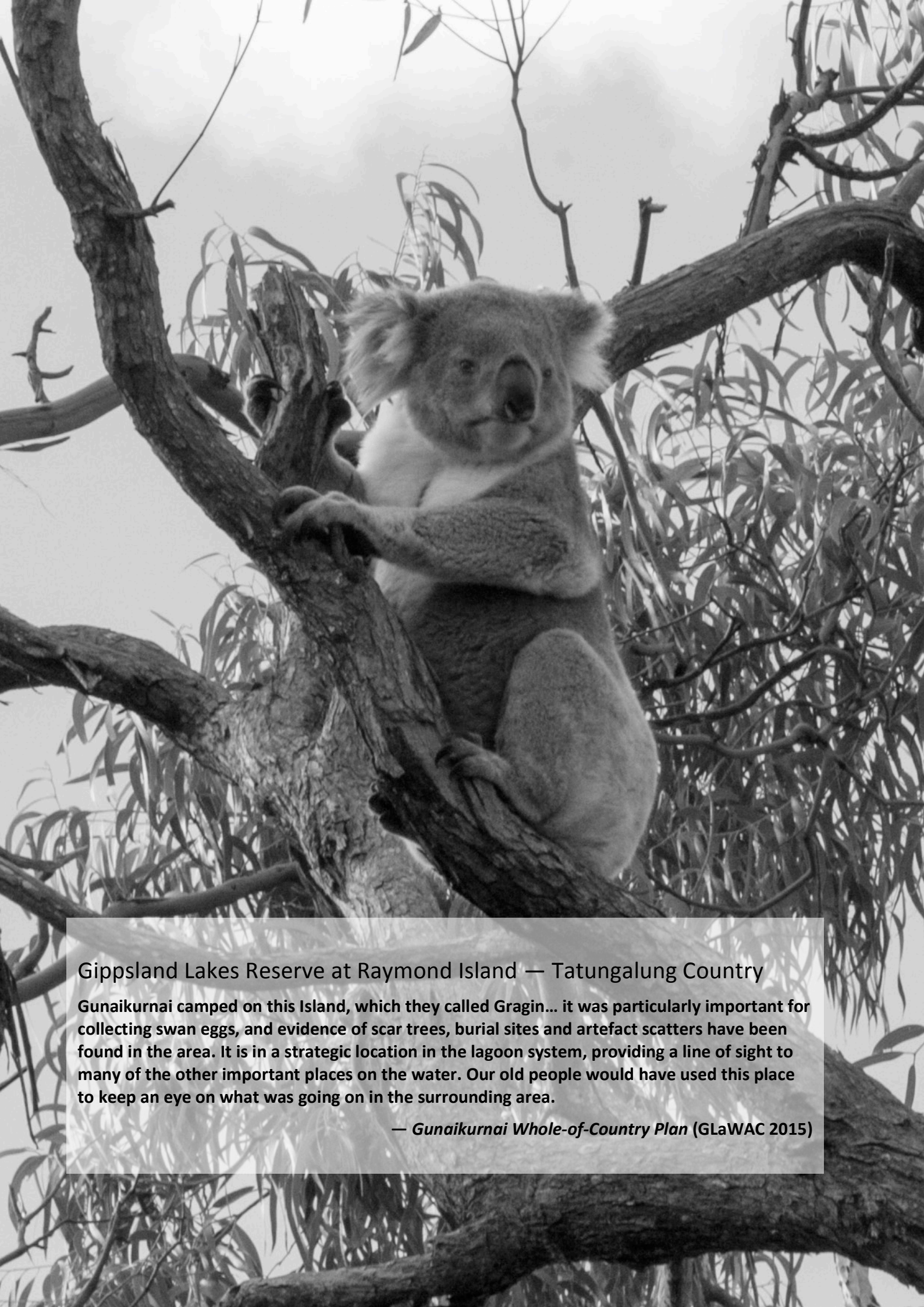
References to Parks Victoria in this plan should be read in the following context:

The *Parks Victoria Act 2018* (Vic.) will commence later in 2018. Under this Act, Parks Victoria will change  
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park and reserve management responsibilities in its own right. It will continue to be a Committee of  
Management of particular reserves under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

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## Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island — Tatungalung Country

Gunaikurnai camped on this Island, which they called Gragin... it was particularly important for collecting swan eggs, and evidence of scar trees, burial sites and artefact scatters have been found in the area. It is in a strategic location in the lagoon system, providing a line of sight to many of the other important places on the water. Our old people would have used this place to keep an eye on what was going on in the surrounding area.

— *Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan (GLaWAC 2015)*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BASIS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In a 2010 Native Title Determination, the Federal Court recognised that the Gunaikurnai hold native title rights over much of Gippsland. At the same time, the Victorian Government took additional steps to recognise Gunaikurnai peoples' traditional rights and ownership and entered into a Recognition and Settlement Agreement (RSA) under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic.) with Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation. The Recognition Statement from the RSA is reproduced in full in the Introduction to the Joint Management Plan (JMP).

The Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation (GLaWAC) is the 'traditional owner group entity' for the purposes of the RSA. GLaWAC is also the Prescribed Body Corporate for the purposes of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth) and the Registered Aboriginal Party for the area for the purposes of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic.).

As part of the RSA, Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island has been granted to the Gunaikurnai as Aboriginal Title by the Victorian Government and will be managed jointly by Gunaikurnai and the Victorian Government. The Aboriginal Title grant is subject to the Gunaikurnai giving the State the right to occupy, use, control and manage the land for the same purpose as applied immediately before the grant. In the case of Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island, the land continues to be managed as a reserve for public purposes and the protection of natural features, under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

This management plan for the Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island has been prepared under Section 82 of the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic.) and the provisions of the Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Agreement 2010. It is consistent with the objects and requirements of the Crown Land (Reserves) Act and the requirements of the regulations made under that Act. (Additional legislation and policies which have been considered in the preparation of the Management Plan are listed in Appendix 4 of the Strategic Plan.)

Because Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island is within the area covered by the 2010 Determination and the RSA, the rights of the Gunaikurnai to undertake traditional activities apply to the reserve. Existing rights and interests in the reserve that are held by others are not affected by the RSA, but remain subject to management policies and regulation.

The Gunaikurnai Traditional Owner Land Management Board (GKTOLMB) was established in accordance with the RSA between GLaWAC and the State of Victoria, with the statutory objective of enabling the knowledge and culture of the Gunaikurnai to be recognised in the management of the 10 Aboriginal Title areas, including the Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island. The Board was responsible for preparing this management plan jointly with GLaWAC, Parks Victoria and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

There have been few opportunities in the past for Gunaikurnai to participate in the decision-making and management of public land. Through this management plan, GLaWAC and the Victorian Government seek to:

- ensure that the Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island is well managed, its values and assets are protected and conserved, and the statutory requirements for reserve management are fulfilled, through an equitable partnership between the Victorian Government and GLAWAC
- increase opportunities for Gunaikurnai people to connect with Country, foster employment and economic development opportunities and build their capacity and skills to take a central role in joint management with the other management partners
- benefit the Gunaikurnai and the State by recognising, valuing, promoting and incorporating Gunaikurnai culture, knowledge, skills and decision-making into the reserve.

The reserve is part of the 58 800 ha Gippsland Lakes Site of International Significance listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention).

The Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan (EGCMA 2015) provides direction for the site and is coordinated by the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (EGCMA) on behalf of regional agency partners (West Gippsland CMA, DELWP, Parks Victoria and GLaWAC).

The Victorian Government is committed to conserving habitats of birds listed in the Japan–Australia Migratory Birds Agreement 1974 (JAMBA), the China–Australia Migratory Birds Agreement 1987 (CAMBA), the Republic of Korea–Australia Migratory Bird Agreement 2006 (ROKAMBA) and the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). Several listed species under these agreements regularly use Lake King and Lake Victoria.

## 1.2 HOW TO READ THE PLAN

This plan provides a description of joint management strategies and actions that are specific to Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island. The following sections provide:

- describe values, uses and threats relating to the land, water and heritage of the reserve, and goals and strategies to protect and conserve those values
- describe Traditional Owner, visitor and community connections to the reserve and their uses and activities, and the goals and strategies for managing and enhancing those connections and uses
- identify government and community relationships and partnerships that are key to managing the reserve
- state the actions that will be undertaken over the next 10 years to achieve the goals and implement the strategies described in the plan.

In addition to the specific actions for Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island in this plan, the strategic initiatives described in the Strategic Plan may include actions that relate to Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island.

The *Parks Victoria Act 2018* (Vic.) will commence later in 2018. Under this Act, Parks Victoria will change from being an authority providing park management services by agreement to being an authority with park and reserve management responsibilities in its own right. It will continue to be a Committee of Management of particular reserves under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

## 1.3 THE RESERVE

Raymond Island is approximately 6.4 kilometres long and 1.8 kilometres at its widest point, and is separated by a narrow channel from Paynesville. About 550 people live permanently in residential areas and farms on the Island. The island is known by Gunaikurnai as *Gragin* (meaning ‘quartz’) or *Bunjil Baul* (meaning ‘Mister Island’), a men’s initiation place.

The Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island covers 215 hectares (about one third of the island’s area) in the southern and eastern portion of the island and in a wetland area towards the north-east corner.

Prior to the grant of Aboriginal Title the reserve was set aside for public purposes, consisting of conservation, education and recreation.

## 2 THE GIPPSLAND LAKES RESERVE AT RAYMOND ISLAND UNDER JOINT MANAGEMENT

The Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island is on the Country of the Tatungalung clan. The Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan (GLaWAC 2015) sets out the following management priorities for the reserve:

- looking into the possibility of establishing an Indigenous Protected Area to help maintain the reserve's good condition
- looking into buying strategic parcels of land to reconnect and bring back the forest, investigating opportunities with the Indigenous Land Corporation and other funding mechanisms
- formally identifying and protecting burial sites
- renaming streets with Gunaikurnai names and sharing information about our traditional past, to balance the settler perspective of history
- undertaking more cultural surveys to get a better picture of what happened on the Island.

While recognising these priorities, this plan sets out actions that are consistent with and limited to the terms of the 2010 Recognition and Settlement Agreement.

Raymond Island has an active residential community which is very engaged in the management of the reserve and the island's environment.

The land and water areas of much of the reserve are less accessible and prominent than the other jointly managed parks and reserves, but the presence of Koalas attracts significant numbers of visitors including international tourists.

Under joint management there is an opportunity for the Gunaikurnai, Parks Victoria, community groups, local residents and other government organisations to work closely to maintain and enhance the important natural values of the reserve.

The proximity of the reserve and its small size presents an opportunity for the Gunaikurnai to demonstrate their capacity as joint managers and develop a strong relationship with the local community and visitors to the reserve.

The popularity of the island presents opportunities to present an enhanced and broader tourism experience through the development of a formalised walking track network, guided Koala-spotting walks and cultural activities.

### 3 ZONING

A zoning scheme has been developed to provide a geographic framework to manage the reserve. These zones will:

- communicate to the community and stakeholders which management aims have priority in different parts of the reserve;
- indicate the types and levels of use allowed;
- assist in minimising conflicts between uses, or between those and the protection of conservation values;
- provide a basis for assessing the suitability of future activities and use proposals.

Two management zones and one overlay apply to the reserve (Map 1). Zones describe the primary management priority for a designated part of the reserve. Overlays provide additional management direction where a specified value needs to be protected and conserved, or a variation is required to the activities that are allowed in the zone. The description and purpose of each zone and overlay is given in Table 1 and the locations are shown on Map 1.

In summary, the northern shore of the Island and the small wetland complex at the north-eastern end of island are zoned Conservation. This provides for minimal disturbance in the significant ecological vegetation classes and waterbird habitats in these areas including Coastal Saltmarsh, Swamp Scrub and Plains Grassy Woodland.

The remaining areas of the reserve, including the ‘Koala walk’ area near the residential zone and the Gravelly Point visitor site, are zoned Conservation and Recreation. The location of the zones largely reflects environmental and recreational values based on existing knowledge. Gunaikurnai cultural heritage values in the reserve are not well documented and need to be systematically surveyed and mapped. The zoning scheme includes provision for a future Cultural Values Overlay that would be applied through a formal variation to the plan, incorporating the outcomes of the cultural mapping project when completed.

Implementing this overlay may require an amendment of the description or provisions of the zones, and integration with Aboriginal Heritage Act and *Heritage Act 2017 (Vic.)* provisions to ensure compatibility.

Under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act, natural resource agreements can authorise activities such as the hunting of wildlife and game, fishing, and the gathering of flora and forest produce. No agreement over the Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island is currently in place, but any future agreement may require variation to the zoning scheme and provisions of this management plan.

**Table: 1 Management zones and overlays.**

Zone	Description and purpose
Conservation Zone	Areas of high natural value including land, water and ecological values. Recreation and nature-based tourism are allowed subject to close management to ensure minimal impact and disturbance of natural values. Low-impact recreation activities are allowed; limited visitor facilities are provided, and are dispersed and small-scale.
Conservation and Recreation Zone	Areas where the management emphasis is on protection of land, water, ecological and cultural values while encouraging dispersed recreation and nature-based tourism. Low-impact recreation activities are allowed; dispersed, small-scale facilities are provided, without significant impact on natural processes and landscape character.
Cultural Values Overlay (future)	Areas where the extent, nature or significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage and/or historic heritage is high. Specific protections and restrictions on use and activities may be applied.



## 4 CARING FOR COUNTRY

### 4.1 GUNAIKURNAI CULTURAL HERITAGE

Gunaikurnai have lived and camped on *Gragin* (meaning 'quartz') for thousands of years. The island is part of Tatungalung Country and is also known as *Bunjil Baul* or 'Mister Island', referring to its use as a men's initiation place.

The island is in a strategic position in the lagoon system and provided an important line of sight to many other important places on the water.

The waters of the island remain important to Gunaikurnai for fishing, collecting mussels, catching eels, hunting animals, collecting swan eggs, and gathering various plants for food and medicine. Raymond Island offers an important opportunity within the joint managed parks to interpret Gunaikurnai cultural interactions with the marine and coastal landscape.

The foreshore and forests are rich with materials for activities such as weaving baskets and making canoes, and the island contains a number of archaeological sites.

The Gunaikurnai cultural values of the reserve have not been systematically surveyed and mapped, but key values include:

- artefact scatters containing remains of weapons and evidence of tool-making activity
- scarred trees where bark was removed to make canoes and shields
- burial sites.

Protecting burial sites is particularly important to the Gunaikurnai. These sites, and the human remains they contain, are vulnerable to exposure by wind and coastal erosion and damage by works and visitor activities in the reserve. They need to be inventoried and mapped. Where necessary, rapid rehabilitation of burial sites is needed when they are exposed.

### 4.2 LAND AND WATER VALUES

Large areas of native vegetation throughout the reserve provide habitat for a wide range of fauna, although the overall condition of these areas is poor.

Raymond Island is part of the Gippsland Plains Bioregion. Little of its land rises higher than three to four metres above the surrounding lakes, and parts of the northern coast are prone to inundation. The southern coast has several stretches of attractive narrow, sandy beaches.

Much of the island has international recognition as a significant wetland under the Ramsar convention and intergovernmental migratory bird agreements.

The reserve supports Plains Grassy Woodland and Swamp Scrub EVCs, which are endangered within the Gippsland Plains Bioregion because of land clearance.

Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland is listed as vulnerable. Active rehabilitation programs coordinated by Landcare have assisted with the revegetation in some areas of the reserve. Table 2 describes the significant vegetation classes in the reserve.

DELWP's NatureKit biodiversity data products provide important information for conserving flora and fauna in the reserve.

**Table 2: Significant Ecological Vegetation Classes in the Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island.**

Land and water values	Description	Conservation status	Character species
Coastal Saltmarsh (2% of the reserve)	Restricted to flats on low energy coastlines subject to the influence of daily inundation and exposure to salt water and poor drainage.  It is most extensively developed immediately inland from the major ocean beaches in the Gippsland Lakes area. Ranges from a low succulent herbland and shrubland to rushland and sedgeland.	EPBC listed	Beaded Glasswort ( <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> )  Australian Salt-grass ( <i>Distichlis distichophylla</i> )  Creeping Brookweed ( <i>Samolus repens</i> )
Plains Grassy Woodland (9% of the reserve)	An open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall occurring on a number of geologies and soil types. Occupies poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a grassy and herbaceous ground layer.	Endangered	Gippsland Red Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> subsp. <i>mediana</i> )
Swamp Scrub (8% of the reserve)	Closed scrub to 8 m tall at low elevations on alluvial deposits along streams or on poorly drained sites with higher nutrient availability. The EVC is dominated by paperbarks.  Occasional emergent eucalypts may be present. Where light penetrates to ground level, a lichen–bryophyte or herbaceous ground cover is often present. Dry variants have a grassy or herbaceous ground layer.	Endangered	Swamp Paperbark ( <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> )  Woolly Tea-tree ( <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> )
Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland (62% of the reserve)	Woodland with a grassy, heathy or bracken-dominated understorey and a ground layer rich in herbs, grasses, and orchids. Occurs mainly on flat or undulating areas on moderately fertile, relatively well drained, deep sand or sandy loam.	Vulnerable	Coast Manna Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>pyroriana</i> )  Shining Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus willisii</i> )

Koalas were introduced to the Island in 1953, and the population grew significantly. Their densities soon became unsustainable as their source of food, mainly Manna Gums, became defoliated and died, leading to mass starvation of the Koala population. Since then there has been active management of the population to protect the Koalas and their habitat.

Koalas are managed by DELWP with support from the other joint management delivery partners and in association with wildlife groups in accordance with Victoria’s *Koala Management Strategy* (DSE 2004).

## Rare or threatened species

The natural environment of Raymond Island and the surrounding waters provides habitat for a wide range of fauna species. Lake King (to the north) and Lake Victoria (to the south) are part of the Gippsland Lakes Ramsar site. The reserve is home to 66 flora species and 191 fauna species, of which five are listed as rare, vulnerable, or endangered.

Green and Golden Bell Frog and Growling Grass Frog have been reported from the reserve, but recent surveys have not confirmed their presence. Significant orchid species including the rare Robust Spider-orchid (*Caladenia valida*) are also present in the reserve.

**Table 3: Significant Species, Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island.**

Scientific name	Common name	Conservation status	Relevant legislation	FFG Action Statement
<i>Caladenia valida</i>	Robust Spider-orchid	endangered	FFG	—
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	vulnerable	FFG	—
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	vulnerable	FFG	60
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	near threatened	FFG	—
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	near threatened	FFG	—
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull	near threatened	FFG	—
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus hillii</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	near threatened	FFG	—
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern	near threatened	FFG	—

## Landscape and catchment context

The catchment surrounding the reserve is one of the most complex natural landscapes in Victoria. The Gippsland Lakes receive water from six major rivers, are subject to dynamic hydrological and tidal processes and are surrounded by a complex mix of land uses including agriculture, fisheries, urban development and tourism.

Several key plans coordinate the natural resource management and development across land categories and agencies within the catchment, including the *East Gippsland Regional Catchment Strategy*, the *Gippsland Lakes Priorities Plan*, the *Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan* and the *Gippsland Lakes Sustainable Boating Plan 2016–2018*.

The Regional Catchment Strategy sets out the following objectives for the Gippsland Lakes and Hinterland landscape, which includes the reserve:

- targeted improvement of the condition, security, diversity and connectivity of native vegetation
- targeted improvement of the status of threatened species and communities
- targeted improvement of the water quality and freshwater flow regime of the Gippsland Lakes
- targeted provision of appropriate freshwater and salinity regimes for selected fringing wetlands of the Gippsland Lakes
- increased sustainability of land use, with development in appropriate nodes along the Gippsland Lakes coastline
- plan for adaptation of Gippsland Lakes communities to changing conditions along the coastline.

## 4.3 HISTORIC HERITAGE

The first pastoral lease on the island was taken up in 1856. The first township subdivision occurred in 1884, and the vehicular ferry service commenced in 1888. Some of the island was settled under the Village Settlement Scheme during the economic depression in the 1890s. Cattle leases, small holdings and fishing were the major land uses at the time. The produce from these enterprises was picked up by one of the steamers travelling back and forth daily between Sale and Lakes Entrance.

The island was rediscovered after World War 2 as a place for weekend shacks and holiday retreats.

## 4.4 THREATS TO COUNTRY AND HERITAGE

A recent assessment of the reserve's native vegetation found that there has been significant impact from extensive dieback and overgrazing. Bracken and Saw Banksia are now dominant in areas that were Open Grassy Woodland and Manna Gum Grassy Woodland.

Parts of the reserve are fragmented by numerous tracks, especially in the western area around Koala Walk, and in the central section of the reserve. Extensive revegetation has been undertaken in partnership with Landcare, and these programs have contributed significantly to the restoration of the reserve's natural condition.

Foreshore erosion, pest plants and animals, unmanaged visitor access and inappropriate development are adversely affecting the large number of significant Gunaikurnai cultural locations in and around the reserve, including sites containing artefacts and places of spiritual and or cultural significance.

### Invasive plants and animals

Priority invasive plant and animal threats that have been identified on Raymond Island (Ethos 2015) include:

- the presence of highly invasive weed species, including Dolichos Pea (*Dipogon lignosus*) and other garden escapes
- the presence of Bluebell Creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*) as a new and emerging species
- threats posed by grassy weeds on margins and in residential areas (as a source), particularly to the threatened Gippsland Red Gum Grassy Woodland and associated native grassland
- increased browsing pressure from over-abundant native wildlife, resulting in tree death
- impacts of Hog Deer, including pugging of wetlands and low-lying areas and browsing of coastal vegetation.

Weeds could affect the significant vegetation communities and some of the reserve's important habitats, Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Dolichos Pea and Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*) as well as garden escapees such as Agapanthus, kangaroo-paws (*Anigozanthus* spp.) and Bluebell Creeper are displacing native vegetation species, reducing diversity of native wetland flora and reducing habitat for water birds such as nesting terns.

Austral Bracken is a significant coloniser of areas where over-storey trees have died. The challenge is to maintain the relatively intact nature of the vegetation within the reserve and protect it from new introductions.

Goats, pigs and other livestock are farmed on the Island near the reserve, so there is a continual risk of stray animals becoming feral in the reserve. Hog Deer are also present on the island.

Protection of the Robust Spider-orchid by fencing out browsing native and feral herbivores has been undertaken in partnership with the Bairnsdale and District Field Naturalists Club.

### Overabundant native animal populations

#### Koalas

From the introduction of fewer than 50 to Raymond Island in 1953, the Koala population grew steadily, peaking in 2003 at 605. The growing population created browsing pressure on the limited

area of Manna Gum forest habitat. Management strategies include sterilisation, Manna Gum revegetation, dog control, Koala population monitoring, Koala relocation to allow restoration of Manna Gum woodlands, habitat manipulation, protection of individual trees, and Koala health surveillance.

Once the population is at a sustainable level, ongoing management will be needed to ensure that population sizes are maintained to manage overgrazing and disease. DELWP has conducted several translocations, moving animals to suitable areas north of Bairnsdale where food supplies are available.

Fertility control has also been used to slow the population growth and move the management of the Koalas away from translocation to controlling the numbers on the island. The sustainable long-term Koala population is considered to be between 100 and 200 animals.

### **Kangaroos**

The island has a significant population of Eastern Grey Kangaroos. The size of this population and the resulting grazing pressure on native vegetation is not currently posing problems, but needs to be monitored to determine the need for management action in the future.

### Visitor and public impacts

Managing vehicle access throughout the reserve and around the lake foreshore, particularly in the southern area, will be an ongoing challenge to protect vegetation and prevent erosion. Firebreaks are often used illegally for vehicle access, creating soil disturbance, dust and other issues.

The network of tracks and trails across the island and the unmarked boundaries of the reserve result in unmanaged access within the reserve and potential disturbance to sensitive sites.

A number of landholders have cleared native vegetation on foreshore sections of the reserve adjacent to their properties in order to gain better views or water access. This illegal activity needs to be controlled through enforcement of vegetation clearing regulations.

### Climate change

Climate change may intensify existing and new threats, including changes to hydrology, increased frequency and severity of extreme events, and changes in vegetation arising from rainfall and evaporation changes.

Climate change and severe weather such as drought and storms can alter freshwater inflows, create shoreline erosion, and impact on cultural sites. Extensive climate modelling and impact assessments have indicated a likely increase in sea level coupled with an increase in the frequency and intensity of storms in Gippsland Lakes (EGCMA 2015).

Changes such as sea-level rise are likely to occur slowly, but more extreme events such as storms, floods and bushfires can occur at any time. Potential impacts include physical damage to shorelines, vegetation and assets, and increased inundation, which can affect native vegetation diversity, cultural heritage sites, threatened species habitat and waterbird feeding.

Shoreline erosion may affect the habitat of several threatened species, including wading birds. The shoreline contains stabilising plants that protect the shoreline from erosion and contribute to important fish breeding and nursery areas.

### Fire management

There have been no bushfires in the reserve since 1992, when a fire burned approximately 20 ha of the reserve north-east of Eleventh Parade. Several planned burns were undertaken in 2009 and 2011 in the western section of the reserve, near the main residential area of the island. Fire management on the island is a matter of debate within the local community.

The *Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land* (DEPI 2012) provides the framework for public land fire management across the State. Fire management on public land in non-urban areas is the responsibility of DELWP.

The *Alpine-Greater Gippsland Strategic Bushfire Management Plan* (DELWP 2015) sets the direction for fire management in the Reserve areas of Raymond Island.

The detailed treatment of fuel risks and ecological fire requirements are considered in DELWP's Fire operations plan process. The natural, cultural, and recreational values identified and prioritised in this plan will inform the Fire operations plan process so that burning and other fuel treatments are prioritised or modified where necessary. In particular, the planned burning strategy for the reserve needs to be focused on identifying areas of country that require burning and working with DELWP fire management to prioritise burning in these locations.

### Changes to hydrology

At the time of European settlement, the Gippsland Lakes were linked to the sea by an intermittent entrance. Sand deposition closed the entrance during low river flows until a high flow raised the level of the lakes and breached the sand barrier.

An artificial entrance was opened in 1889, near Lakes Entrance, to improve boat access into and out of the lakes system. This resulted in reduced fluctuations and a general lowering of the Lakes' levels, thereby changing the flooding regime of the bordering swamps. The salinity of the water in the lakes also increased, causing extensive dieback of common reed beds along the shorelines.

Without the protection of the reed beds, shoreline erosion became extensive and widespread. Several important ecological vegetation classes on Raymond Island are vulnerable to changes in the Gippsland Lakes hydrology including coastal saltmarsh and shorelines.

## 4.5 CONSERVATION STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH THREATS

Conservation strategies to deal with the key land and water values are described in Table 4. Values are identified primarily at the level of EVCs and threatened species, using state-wide datasets.

However, it is more practical and effective to take conservation action by targeting assets at an intermediate level. For example, controlling weeds or undertaking planned burning to improve the health of an assemblage of ground-cover plants in a particular EVC or part of the area, rather than the EVC as a whole or a single threatened plant species.

An intensive conservation action planning process is required to identify the most critical assets given the present condition of the area and the ecological processes, such as predation or weed invasion, that are operating within it.

The strategies in Table 4 should therefore be further evaluated through a conservation planning process that takes into account their feasibility, impact and priority in the broader landscape.

**Table 4: Land, water and heritage conservation strategies.**

Threats	Priorities	Strategy
<b>Waterbirds and critical breeding habitat — coastal saltmarsh, shorelines, swamp scrub</b>		
Predation by foxes, cats, and dogs; deer disturbance and browsing; shoreline and Island erosion	Australian Pelican, Musk Duck, Little Tern, Fairy Tern, White-bellied Sea-eagle, Black Swan	Control predators, feral herbivores and invasive plants. Ensure compliance by visitors with access, navigation, and activity restrictions.
<b>Native animal populations</b>		
Overabundance leading to decline or death of Coastal Manna Gum forest	Koala numbers, genetic diversity, and health.	Maintain the Koala program, through collaboration between DELWP and partners, due to the impact on the health of the Island’s vegetation.
Overabundance leading to grazing pressure on ground vegetation	Condition of Manna Gum habitat. Kangaroo numbers	Monitor numbers and genetic diversity, undertake periodic Koala health checks. Seek to reduce population size to a sustainable level through fertility control, relocation and management of diseased animals.  Keep the community informed of population status and engage in relation to proposed management actions and maintain opportunities for Koala viewing.  Monitor population size and grazing pressure, and determine any required control action.
<b>All EVCs</b>		
Invasive plants	Dolichos Pea and Bluebell Creeper	Seek to eradicate these species prior to the expansion of the populations during favourable conditions.  Control invasive climbers in areas within or adjoining the reserve. Engage with local community members and the East Gippsland Shire Council to encourage residents not to plant invasive species.
<b>Plains Grassy Woodland EVC</b>		
Predominant EVC, extending over approximately three-quarters of the reserve’s area. Characteristic component of broader community listed as threatened under the FFG Act and endangered under EPBC Act	Grazing by rabbits, weed invasion, firewood collection, overgrowth of shrubs and trees	Maintain extent and enhance condition.  Control grazing by rabbits and high impact weeds. Protect hollow-bearing trees and coarse woody debris. Restrict perennial grasses and shrub invasion to promote ground-layer vegetation. Consider targeted low-intensity burning to promote ground-layer species.
<b>Rare or threatened species</b>		
Various	White-bellied Sea-eagle, Robust Spider-orchid	Implement relevant parts of FFG Action Statement No. 60, guidelines, and recovery plans.  Investigate the feasibility of restoring depleted species.
<b>Gunaikurnai cultural heritage values</b>		
Cultural sites and intangible heritage have only been partially surveyed and recorded	Cultural survey and mapping	Complete the current GKTOLMB cultural mapping project for the ten jointly managed parks and reserves. Determine required management actions including implementation of a Cultural values overlay.

# 5 PEOPLE IN THE RESERVE

## 5.1 TRADITIONAL OWNERS CONNECTING WITH COUNTRY

Cultural values and practices in the present, as well as the past, are fundamental to Gunaikurnai.

The reserve provides opportunities for the Gunaikurnai to increase and strengthen their connection to country in an inspiring landscape, characteristic of Country in its original and traditional condition.

Joint management provides a renewed opportunity for Gunaikurnai to hold community gatherings on country, share lore, pass cultural skills and knowledge between generations, and meet cultural obligations to care for country through conservation and restoration work in the area. As far as possible the Gunaikurnai should be the tellers of their own cultural stories.

GLaWAC Joint management ranger team members undertake conservation and maintenance works in the reserve, co-operatively with Parks Victoria, including Koala management and weed control. There is great scope to build capacity and expertise through this program.

In addition to taking a greater role in the management and conservation of the reserve, Gunaikurnai will take opportunities to gather in the area, pass on lore and cultural knowledge between generations and undertake traditional practices.

## 5.2 VISITORS TO THE RESERVE

The reserve is an important recreation area for Raymond Island residents, who walk, ride and picnic in the reserve. A network of roads and vehicle tracks has developed in the past, with little planning. There are instances of inappropriate use of the reserve for vehicle access to freehold land where there are alternative on-title alignments. Recreational boats on Lake Victoria and Lake King pull on to the shoreline and jetties fringing the reserve. The only designated visitor site is at Gravelly Point which has toilets and a picnic area.

Visitors including international tourists are attracted by the opportunity to see Koalas and several tour operators include the location in their itineraries. A walking route using existing roads and tracks in the south-western area of the reserve has become known as the Koala walk.

The Raymond Island Community Association has upgraded signs and information for visitors along the walk. Several short four-wheel-drive tracks in this area have been closed to vehicles to reduce the disturbance of the Koalas and improve the walking and viewing experience. A 'tuk tuk' operation that provides transport for visitors needs to be formalised.

There is a significant opportunity to broaden the experience beyond wildlife to take in Gunaikurnai culture and the interpretation of the wider values of Gunaikurnai Country, particularly for international visitors. These experiences are likely to continue to be small-scale because of the island's ferry-only access and the limited capacity for visitors.

The relatively sheltered waters around the island are very well suited to kayaking and canoeing, and there is scope to broaden tour services for these activities. The island is also well suited to easy cycling, and cycles are transported on the ferry at no charge.

There are potential commercial tourism opportunities for Gunaikurnai within these activities. Services provided by East Gippsland Shire Council are integral to visitor use and enjoyment of the island including responsibility for the ferry service, toilets at the ferry landing and responsibility for the first section of the Koala walk.



## 5.3 VISITOR STRATEGIES

The management of visitor experiences in the reserve will be based on the goal and strategies in Table 5.

**Table 5: Visitor experiences goal and strategies.**

### Goal

Provide bushland and coastal day visits for a wide range of visitors based on quiet enjoyment and experience of the natural and cultural values of the Reserve supported by low-key facilities and services

### Strategies

Develop better experiences and services for domestic and international visitors, focused on Koala-watching with interpretation and guiding that provide broader Gunaikurnai cultural tourism experiences.

Manage the Reserve's road and track network to provide practical public access while reducing impacts on natural and cultural values, especially in the Conservation Zone and any future Cultural Values Overlay.

Recreational activities and uses will be managed in accordance with Table 6. This table does not limit the operation or exercising of Native Title or Traditional Owner rights held by the Gunaikurnai people.

At the time of writing, regulations for the reserve under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act had lapsed and had not been renewed. This limits Park Victoria's capacity to regulate inappropriate activity by visitors and the general public. Regulations under other legislation provide some continuing enforcement powers in relation to dogs, firearms, off-road driving and other activities.

**Table 6: Recreational activities allowed in management zones.**

Activity	Conservation Zone	Conservation and Recreation Zone
Boating — motorised, sailing	Yes	Yes
Boating — rafting, canoeing, kayaking	Yes	Yes
Camping — designated areas	No	No
Camping — dispersed vehicle-based	No	No
Camping — dispersed other	No	No
Campfires — solid fuel	No	No
Campfires — liquid or gas fuel stove	Yes	Yes
Competitive events	No	Yes (with permit, if activity type is allowed)
Cycling	Yes (on open public roads and MVO roads and tracks. Not allowed on walking tracks)	Yes (on open public roads and MVO roads and tracks. Not allowed on walking tracks)

Activity	Conservation Zone	Conservation and Recreation Zone
Dogs	No	Yes (only on lead)
Education activities	Yes	Yes
Firearms	No	No
Firewood collection	No	No.
Fishing	Yes	Yes
Geocaching	Yes (no excavation allowed)	Yes (no excavation allowed)
Guided activities	Yes	Yes
Horseriding	No	No
Hunting	No	No
Orienteering and rogaining	No	Yes (subject to permit)
Picnicking	Yes	Yes
Swimming	Yes	Yes
Walking and hiking	Yes	Yes
Vehicle use (two-wheel and four-wheel drive, and trail bikes)	Yes (on open public roads – not allowed on Management Vehicle only roads and tracks)	Yes (on open public roads – not allowed on Management Vehicle only roads and tracks)

## 6 WORKING TOGETHER

### 6.1 THE JOINT MANAGEMENT DELIVERY PARTNERS — GLaWAC, PARKS VICTORIA, DELWP, GKTOLMB

The reserve is assigned to Parks Victoria to manage as part of Victoria's parks and conservation reserves system. Parks Victoria rangers operate from Bairnsdale. Regional and state-wide technical specialist staff provide environmental, cultural and visitor expertise and services to manage the area from other locations in eastern Victoria and Melbourne. Parks Victoria and GLaWAC have an agreement for GLaWAC to undertake works in the reserve and other jointly managed areas, which has been operating since 2013.

DELWP is responsible for Koala management and public land fire management on the Island. The GLaWAC Joint Management Ranger Team has recently commenced participation in DELWP's fire management program. The Country Fire Authority is responsible for fire management on private land on the Island.

The GKTOLMB, Parks Victoria, GLaWAC and DELWP have identified the potential for these partnerships to expand and evolve significantly over time through mentoring, training, information sharing and employment and contractual opportunities. This process should operate in several directions, with expertise and knowledge of park and public land management being shared by Parks Victoria and DELWP, and cultural and local knowledge and expertise being shared by GLaWAC.

GKTOLMB provides a central forum for coordinating these partnerships, and provides the strategic management directions for the partnerships through this joint management plan.

### 6.2 COMMUNITY AND OTHER PARTNERS

The Raymond Island residential community is a critical partner in successfully managing the reserve. The Raymond Island Community Association coordinates community and volunteer projects, and liaison with government agencies. The Raymond Island Landcare group is active in undertaking revegetation and weed control projects on the Island. The Raymond Island History group promotes the collection and preservation of historical knowledge about the Island, and a wildlife carer's network provides support for injured and displaced wildlife.

The Sporting Shooters Association Australia and the Australian Deer Association provide volunteers to assist with deer and invasive animal control programs in the joint managed parks and reserves.

There is strong debate and differing views within the community about certain aspects of reserve management. In the absence of a management plan for the reserve, planning debates have sometimes developed during the implementation of operational programs by ranger staff. This should be addressed by facilitated engagement with the community in advance of operational programs.

The Friends of the Gippsland Lakes Parks and Reserves aims to promote the values of parks and reserves and to provide an avenue for the community to participate in their management.

The Bairnsdale and District Field Naturalists Club and the Gippsland Environment Group are both active in surveying and monitoring the natural values and condition of the parks and reserves in the region.

The Gippsland Lakes Yacht Club, based at Paynesville, uses the waters around the reserve.

Other agency partners are important in the management of the reserve. Aboriginal Victoria is the primary Government agency responsible for policy and regulation of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria.

The East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority provides significant funding for conservation works on public land in the region and provides strategic co-ordination of catchment restoration

investment. It provides executive personnel and support to the GKTOLMB. The EGCMA is also responsible for implementing the *Victorian Coastal Strategy (VCC 2014)* in East Gippsland to achieve integrated management, conservation, and sustainable use of the coastal zone.

Raymond Island is within the Shire of East Gippsland. The Shire manages the ferry service to the island and is responsible for local road and traffic management, planning regulation and other municipal functions.

The management of ports and public facilities in the Gippsland Lakes (including public jetties, moorings, navigational aids, dredging, rock walling and beach renourishment) is the responsibility of Gippsland Ports.

### 6.3 AUTHORISED USES

A number of jetties are located on the shoreline of the reserve. These are managed by Gippsland Ports and East Gippsland Shire Council.

Several tour operators are licensed to visit the reserve, primarily for wildlife tours.

A Uniting Care school camp that operates on private land adjacent to the reserve uses the reserve for bushwalking and bird-watching by agreement.

### 6.4 RESERVE BOUNDARIES

Opportunities to create more effective boundaries or to negotiate improved access through acquisitions or landholder agreements should be evaluated.

There is a small patch of endangered Plains Grassy Woodland in the north-western section of the reserve, and some also on neighbouring private land. Opportunities to acquire the areas on private land, or to bring them under conservation management by agreement, should be pursued if they arise.

## 7 GOALS AND ACTIONS

The following goals and actions should be read in conjunction with goals and strategic initiatives for the joint management area as a whole.

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### Caring for Country

#### Goal

The land, water and cultural values of the Gippsland Lakes Reserve on Raymond Island are protected and cared for using the combined values, knowledge and skills of the Gunaikurnai, Parks Victoria, community and partners.

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#### Land and water

- | No. | Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RI1 | Apply the zoning set out in Table 1.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| RI2 | Protect and conserve the reserve by implementing the land and water conservation strategies detailed in Table 4.                                                                                                      |
| RI3 | Increase control of emerging threats including deer, Bridal creeper, Bluebell creeper, Dolichos Pea, Polygala, Agapanthus, and Kangaroo paw.                                                                          |
| RI4 | Work with the local government, EGCMA and affected landholders to control shoreline erosion.                                                                                                                          |
| RI5 | Work with DELWP to protect the area, assets and communities from bushfire through fuel management strategies that do not adversely affect migratory bird habitat and other fire-sensitive values.                     |
| RI6 | Identify areas where planned burning is required to achieve conservation objectives for reserve ecosystems and habitats, and seek to program and implement burns as part of DELWP's fire operations planning process. |
| RI7 | Include the area in the development of a comprehensive conservation action plan aligned to the Gunaikurnai Whole-of-Country Plan and broader Gippsland Park Landscape conservation.                                   |

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#### Cultural heritage

- |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RI8  | Increase the visibility of Gunaikurnai cultural values in the area through Welcome to Country and other appropriate signage, based on the Tatungalung clan at entry points and visitor nodes. Consider establishing a totemic plant or animal emblem for the reserve. Promote and interpret Gunaikurnai cultural interactions with the marine and coastal landscape of Raymond Island. |
| RI9  | Undertake surveys and mapping of Gunaikurnai cultural values in the reserve, and consider implementing a cultural values overlay as part of the reserve zoning.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| RI10 | Explore opportunities with the tourism industry and local community for Gunaikurnai to provide information, interpretation and guiding, particularly to interpret the cultural context of Koalas and the broader natural and cultural values of the reserve to local, interstate and international visitors.                                                                           |
| RI11 | Seek to rename places in the reserve using traditional Gunaikurnai names, through the Office of Geographic Names.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| RI12 | Create opportunities for greater Gunaikurnai connection by visiting the reserve and undertaking community cultural activities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

- RI13 Ensure tour operators undertake cultural awareness training conducted by Gunaikurnai, to enhance knowledge and protection of cultural heritage and to improve the interpretation of cultural heritage to visitors.  
Incorporate cultural values information into induction processes for contractors and others working in the reserve.
- RI14 Ensure Gunaikurnai are included in the assessment and approval of research applications in the Reserve in accordance with the Aboriginal Heritage Act.
- RI15 Implement relevant entitlements or obligations under the Native Title Act, and any future Land Use Activity Agreement that is established under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act, relating to Gunaikurnai rights to negotiate long-term and high-impact leases, and comment on lower-impact authorisations in the reserve.
- RI16 Implement cultural heritage management procedures for the reserve as agreed between the partners, including incorporation of Aboriginal Heritage Act provisions and any Natural Resource Agreement that may be established for the reserve under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act.

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## People in the Reserve

### Goals

The Gunaikurnai increase their connection with the reserve through management, operations and the opportunity to undertake cultural practices.

Visitor and community enjoyment, experience and understanding of the reserve are enhanced by joint management.

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No.	Actions
RI17	Manage visitor experiences in the reserve in accordance with the goal and strategy in Table 5.
RI18	Manage visitor activities in accordance with Table 6. Generally, maintain existing regulatory settings for activities and uses in the reserve, apart from changes set out in this plan (including approved variations) or changes arising from statutory requirements.
RI19	Develop an access plan for the reserve in collaboration with the Shire of East Gippsland, local community and tour operators that provides opportunities for Koala viewing, walking, cycling and vehicles, and sightseeing and interpretation of the Reserve's natural and cultural values. Relocate vehicle access to freehold land from informal alignments in the reserve to on-title alignments as development applications are made, or in response to changes in reserve facilities or requirements.
RI20	Encourage the development of new reserve regulations under the Crown Land (Reserves) Act. Maintain education and enforcement of relevant regulations under other Acts to ensure compliance with vegetation clearance, waste and other regulations.
RI21	Explore the opportunity for increased tour experiences in the reserve and around the coast including canoe and kayak tours.

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## Working Together

### Goals

Joint management of the reserve operates as an effective partnership in which Gunaikurnai build their capacity to play a central role.

Community and stakeholders support and contribute to the protection and conservation of the reserve.

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No.	Actions
RI22	Build consensus among the joint management partners and the Raymond Island community about management strategies for the reserve, using independent facilitation where necessary.
RI23	Collaborate with Destination Gippsland and other tourism and community groups to promote the reserve and improve tourism services for visitors.
RI24	Continue the participation and input of Gunaikurnai in DELWP-led Koala management programs, and increase participation in fire management programs on the Island.
RI25	Provide opportunities for Parks Victoria rangers in the area to interact with other parks and partners in the RSA area to develop their understanding and knowledge of joint management approaches.
RI26	Maintain close collaboration with the EGCMA and DELWP biodiversity and fire staff in relation to management programs and priorities in and around the wider landscape.
RI27	Pursue opportunities to add areas of significant adjacent native vegetation to the reserve and create more effective boundaries through acquisitions or landholder agreements.

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## 8 PLAN MONITORING AND REVIEW

An annual rolling plan will be used to implement the actions in Section 7. The progress and effectiveness in implementing these actions will be tracked by collecting two types of data:

- data on *activities* — what is being done under joint management
- data on *outcomes* — what changes are occurring as a result of what is being done.

Table 7 provides further detail on both types of data, and describes how they will be collected.

To minimise the burden of additional data collection processes, the methodology outlined below builds on existing project management processes and data wherever possible. Progress on actions that apply to more than one of the joint managed parks (for example, Gunaikurnai capacity building) will be reported under the Strategic Plan actions while tracking the initiatives in specific parks that contribute to that broader action.

**Table 7: Data used to track progress in implementing the Joint Management Plan.**

Data type	Description	Data source and method
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Activities are the things we are doing under joint management.</p> <p>Tracking activities is important for understanding whether the planned projects and activities are being implemented successfully. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the activities of each of the strategic initiatives documented in Table 5 in Section 4 of the Strategic Plan.</li> <li>• the actions described in this management plan for Raymond Island.</li> </ul>	<p>Tracking the activities outlined in the Introduction and Strategic Plan of the JMP will be based on the project management tools that the partners use to guide implementation.</p> <p>Existing project management tools should provide sufficient evidence and information on how implementation is progressing, what has been completed, any bottlenecks or issues to be addressed, and the staff responsible.</p>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<p>Outcomes are the changes that occur as a result of what is being done.</p> <p>Tracking outcomes is important for understanding whether the intended changes are being achieved, and therefore whether the goals for the first five-year period are being achieved. Outcomes are documented in Tables 3 and 4 of the Strategic Plan.</p>	<p>Some outcomes identified for the five-year goals can be tracked using existing project management tools, while others will require additional data collection.</p> <p>Appendix 2 of the Strategic Plan specifies potential indicators and timings for outcomes.</p>

Table 8 provides an example of the data that will be collected on the outcomes of joint management. It is an excerpt from the complete outcomes framework, which is contained in Appendix 2 of the Strategic Plan.



**Table 8: Excerpt of outcomes framework from the Strategic Plan.**

Theme	Example of outcome <i>The desired change</i>	Description <i>Further detail</i>	Indicators and frequency <i>How will the change be assessed?</i>
People	More visitors see, engage with, and learn from Gunaikurnai and non-Gunaikurnai staff on parks.	Gunaikurnai and non-Gunaikurnai rangers and other management staff will be more visible in parks, engaging with visitors and educating them about park values and Gunaikurnai heritage.	Number of rangers and other staff working in roles such as guides and educators.  Detail on programs implemented to build capacity of rangers and staff as guides and educators (e.g. number of participants).  <i>Annual</i>
Culture	Protections are in place for all identified cultural sites	Measures will be put in place to protect all culturally important sites from erosion, park use and other threats.	Percentage of identified cultural sites that have protections in place.  <i>Annual</i>
Country	Rangers and management staff have the knowledge, skills and resources to implement sustainable, integrated land management practices.	Partners aim to continue capacity-building and training programs for rangers and other management staff in sustainable land management practices that integrate Gunaikurnai traditional practices with modern conventional practices.	Details on program (e.g. content, forms of capacity building implemented, number of rangers completing capacity building initiatives).  <i>Annual</i>
Working Together	Decision-making processes are embedded.	The JMP specifies the decision-making processes in the governance structure. Partners will embed these by demonstrating they have put them into practice and are using them to make decisions.	Reflection on how decision-making processes and governance arrangements have been followed and complied with in the previous 12-month period, and lessons for the future.  <i>Annual</i>

The monitoring regime, especially for Caring for Country and People in the Parks actions, will use measures and data specified in regional Conservation Action Plans and state-wide monitoring programs conducted across the broader park and reserve estate, including the *State of the Parks* and *State of the Forests*. This will be particularly important for monitoring outcomes, which are often complex and can only be monitored efficiently at selected locations rather than in every park.

This management plan has effect for 10 years and will be formally reviewed and renewed at the end of that period. After the five-year review of the Strategic Plan, any consequential variations to this management plan will be made at that time through a consultative process.

## REFERENCES

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- EGCMA (2015). *Gippsland Lakes Ramsar Site Management Plan*. East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority: Bairnsdale.
- Ethos NRM (2015). *Gippsland Lakes Invasive Species Strategy. Final Report*. Report to Parks Victoria by Ethos NRM: Bairnsdale.
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### Raymond Island - Gippsland Lakes Reserve

#### Joint Management Plan

23/03/2018

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 VICGRID94

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic



- Walking track
- 4WD
- Unsealed road
- Sealed road
- Arterial road
- Management Vehicles Only

- Joint Management
- Public Land

#### Management Zones

- Conservation Zone
- Conservation & Recreation Zone

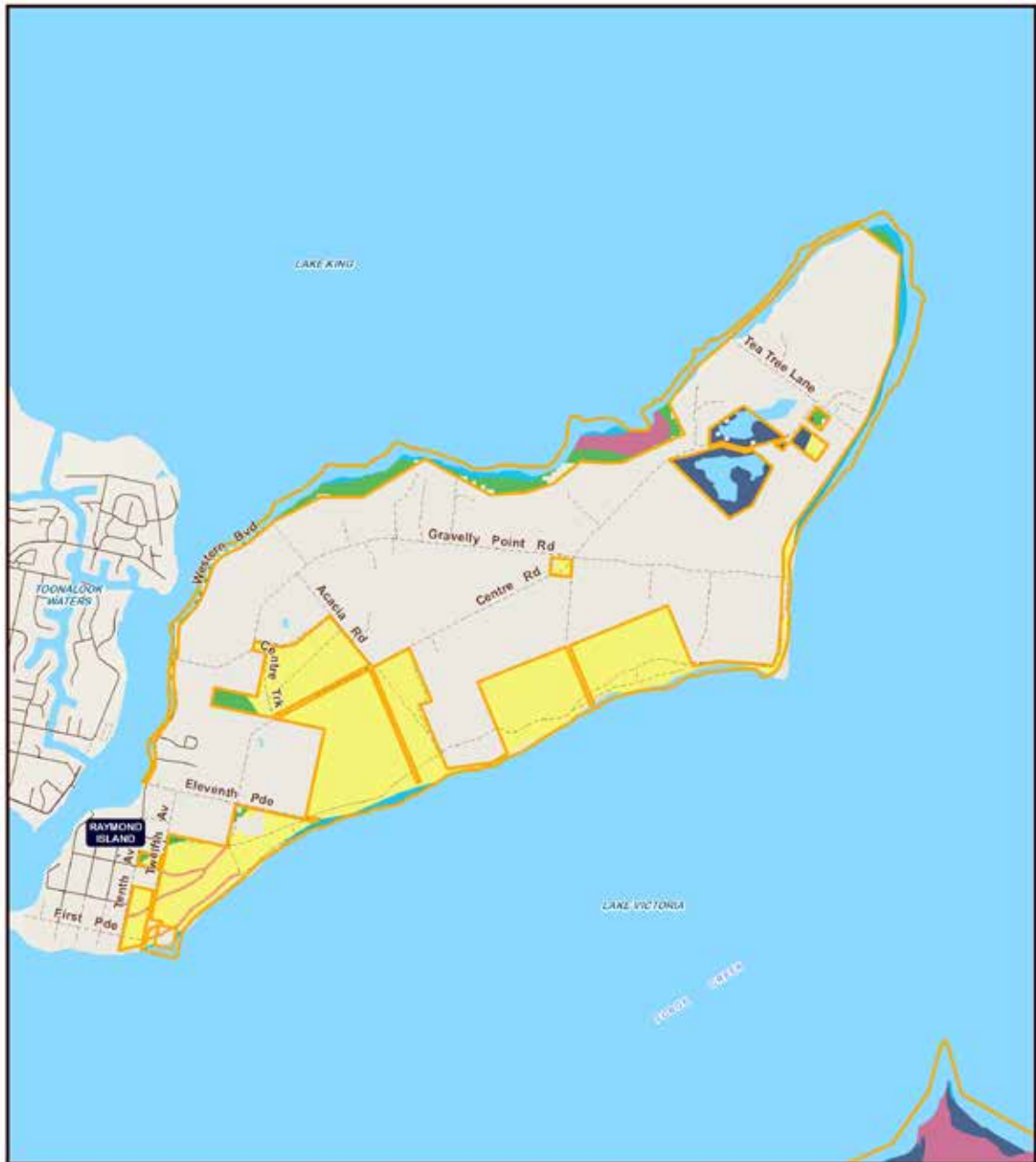
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Healthy Parks  
Healthy People!



Map 1: Management zones and overlays, Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island.



## Raymond Island - Gippsland Lakes Reserve

### Joint Management Plan

28/03/2018

Coordinate System: GDA 1994 VICGSD94  
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic



- Walking track
- 4WD
- Unsealed road
- Sealed road
- Arterial road
- Management Vehicles Only
- Joint Management

### Ecological Vegetation Classes

- Coastal Saltmarsh
- Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland
- Plains Grassy Woodland
- Swamp Scrub
- Water Body - Fresh

Raymond Island is a shared area between Parks Victoria and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning. This map is a joint product of Parks Victoria and the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.



Healthy Parks  
Healthy People



Map 2: Ecological Vegetation Classes, Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island.



### Raymond Island - Gippsland Lakes Reserve

Joint Management Plan  
29/3/2018  
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 VICGRID94  
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic



- Arterial Roads
- Sealed Roads
- - - Unsealed Roads
- ..... Walking Tracks
- ..... 4WD
- ..... Management Vehicles Only

- Joint Management
- Park and Reserve
- Public Land

#### Visitor Sites & Facilities

- Picnic Area
- Toilets

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Map 3: Visitor Sites and Facilities, Gippsland Lakes Reserve at Raymond Island.