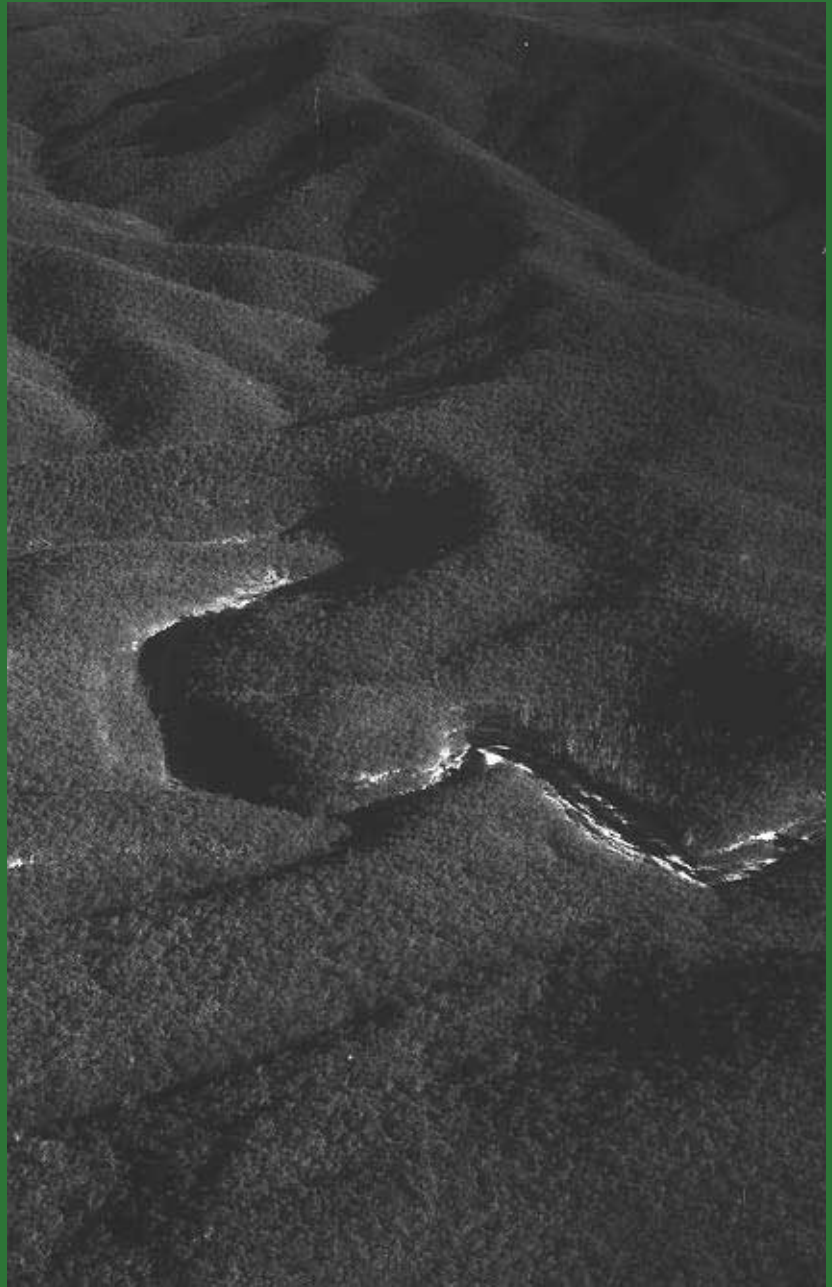


Coopracambra National Park

August 1998



Management Plan



This Management Plan for Coopracambra National Park is approved for implementation. Its purpose is to direct all aspects of management in the Park until the Plan is reviewed. A Draft Management Plan for the area was published in August 1997. The one submission received has been considered in developing this Approved Plan.

Copies of this Plan can be obtained from:

Parks Victoria
378 Cotham Road
KEW VIC 3101

Parks Victoria Information Centre
35 Whitehorse Road
DEEPPDENE VIC 3103

NRE Information Centre
8 Nicholson Street
EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

Parks Victoria Cann River Office
Princes Highway
CANN RIVER VIC 3890

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COOPRACAMBRA NATIONAL PARK
MANAGEMENT PLAN

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FOREWORD

Coopracambra National Park in far east Gippsland is one of the most significant conservation areas in south-eastern Australia. It may not be well known by name, but the ancient fossil footprints discovered in the Genoa River Gorge, which is in the Park, are of international importance and have been widely reported. In addition, the Park's flora and fauna includes a number of rare or threatened species.

Much of the Genoa River in the Park has been designated a Heritage River corridor because of its geomorphic, fossil and vegetation significance, and two Natural Catchment Areas within the Park have also been designated under the *Heritage Rivers Act 1992* (Vic.) because of their largely undisturbed natural condition. Together with the adjoining Genoa Wilderness Area in NSW, the Park in fact protects one of the largest areas of high-quality wilderness in south-eastern Australia. (A total of 53 000 hectares is reserved in Coopracambra National Park and the adjoining South East Forests National Park in NSW.)

Management will focus on protecting and facilitating high-quality wilderness experiences in the core of the Park. Low-key facilities will be provided at some accessible points on the perimeter, and scenic drives will be developed jointly with Victorian and NSW tourist groups. The Park also has tracks suitable for four wheel drive touring. Information about the Park will be provided on signs, in shelters and in tourist information centres.

Apart from its very high conservation value, a major value of this Park is the opportunity it offers for walkers to experience unspoiled wilderness and to enjoy self-reliant exploration of a rugged and spectacular natural area. Such opportunities are increasingly rare in today's world.

I look forward to the community's support in managing this special part of Victoria.



Marie Tehan MP
Minister for Conservation
and Land Management

APPROVED MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Approved Management Plan has been prepared under section 17 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) and is approved for implementation

The Plan provides the basis for future management of Coopracambra National Park. It was finalised following consideration of the submission received on the Draft Plan.



Rod Gowans
**A/Director
National Parks**



Mark Stone
**Chief Executive
Parks Victoria**

SUMMARY

Coopracambra National Park (38 800 ha) is one of the most remote and scenic places in Victoria's parks system.

The Park incorporates a diversity of natural values, including many vegetation types and threatened species, and extensive wilderness. Combined with the adjoining South East Forests National Park (NSW), it forms one of the largest areas of high quality wilderness in south-eastern Australia.

Within the Park, the Genoa River has been given Heritage River status because of the undisturbed nature of its surroundings.

Primeval fossil footprints discovered in the Genoa River Gorge are of international significance.

Coopracambra National Park attracts bushwalkers and botanists but also provides for activities such as camping, scenic viewing, driving and day use in association with nearby tourist centres such as Mallacoota and South Coast NSW.

The Park will provide enjoyment for future generations of adventurous visitors, together with continuing protection of its biological values and pristine river catchment.

Major management directions for the Park are outlined below.

- Most of the Park will remain undeveloped.
- Management programs for significant natural values will be implemented.
- Continued research and monitoring of fire effects will form the basis of ecological burning regimes to sustain Park flora and fauna communities.
- A pest plant and animal strategy will be implemented in co-operation with NSW.
- Management focus will be on providing a wilderness experience with low-key developments on the perimeter.
- Interstate scenic drives giving access to points of interest will be provided for in a combined approach by NSW and Victorian tourist groups in regional promotion.
- Opportunities for self-reliant camping and picnicking will be maintained.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and planning area

Coopracambra National Park is in Far East Gippsland, abutting the Victorian/NSW border (figure 1). It is about 460 km east of Melbourne and 20 km north of Cann River, mostly east of the Monaro Highway.

This Plan covers Coopracambra National Park (38 800 ha), which includes the following legally designated and sometimes overlapping areas (figure 1):

- Genoa Wilderness Zone (19 400 ha);
- four Reference Areas—Yambulla (380 ha), Winnot Creek (1290 ha), Merragunegin (660 ha) and Jones Creek (425 ha);
- Mt Kaye Remote and Natural Area (8100 ha);
- Genoa Heritage River (1300 ha, 27 km);
- two Natural Catchment Areas—Winnot Creek (1280 ha) and an unnamed Genoa River tributary (1120 ha).

The Park is essentially untracked and undisturbed. Combined with the former Genoa National Park part of the South East Forests National Park (NSW) it forms a contiguous conservation reserve with a total area of about 53 000 ha. Of this area, 25 500 ha is designated as wilderness.

1.2 Regional context

The Park lies within a very extensive area of public land in both Victoria and NSW.

In Victoria, the Park adjoins extensive areas of State forest and abuts several areas of freehold, including small settlements along the Monaro Highway at Weeragua and Chandlers Creek, and Wangarabell settlement on the eastern side of the Park.

North of the border the Park abuts the southern part of the South East Forests National Park (including the former Genoa National Park) in NSW and two small sections of the Bondi State Forest and Yambulla State Forest (on the north-western and north-eastern extremities respectively). Most of the former Genoa

National Park is a wilderness area under the *Wilderness Act 1987* (NSW).

A Memorandum of Understanding in relation to cross-border management will be finalised in conjunction with NSW (see section 7.3).

Far East Gippsland is drawing increasing numbers of visitors seeking remote areas and natural attractions. The Park complements a number of other areas in the region which are similarly untouched (such as parts of Croajingolong National Park) and contrasts with developed tourist destinations such as Mallacoota and Cape Conran.

The communities affiliated with the Park are small and scattered. Wangarabell is the largest, although the settlements extending north from Cann River along the Monaro Highway are more accessible. The area also has linkages with southern NSW through forestry access roads, national parks and freehold land in the Nungatta area. The northern sections of the Park are usually accessed from NSW, not Victoria.

Nearby attractions in Far East Gippsland include:

- Croajingolong National Park—a superb coastal National Park offering camping, picnicking, walking, boating and touring in some of the State's most beautiful and unspoilt coastal scenery;
- Cape Conran Coastal Park—an attractive coastal area used mainly by day visitors from Marlo, Orbost and Bemm River, and by visitors seeking the more formal visitor facilities at Cape Conran;
- Alfred and Lind National Parks—small Parks on the Princes Highway with areas of Warm Temperate Rainforest, visited mainly by those en route to other destinations.

The intervening country is mainly native forest with relatively few public access routes suitable for visitors, so linkages to these Parks are tenuous. The Wangarabell sections of the Park are easily accessed from Genoa and Mallacoota.

1.3 Significance of the Park

Coopracambra National Park makes a valuable contribution to the parks systems in South Eastern Australia, where the aim is to protect viable representative examples of the country's natural environments occurring on public land. Parks also provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy and appreciate natural and cultural values, and many make important contributions to tourism.

The Park's natural values complement those protected in other East Gippsland conservation reserves, which are themselves distinctive components of Victoria's parks system. These include:

- the diverse environments of Snowy River National Park, such as sub-alpine communities, Alpine Ash and Mountain Ash forests, and Rainshadow Woodland;
- Errinundra National Park with its old growth mountain forests of Shining Gum and Cut-tail;
- the Warm Temperate Rainforest of Alfred and Lind National Parks;
- the highly significant coastal environments of Croajingolong National Park and Cape Conran Coastal Park (proclaimed September 1997).

Conservation measures in these reserves complement those in surrounding State forest.

The Park is assigned to the IUCN Category II (National Parks) of the United Nations' list of National Parks and Protected Areas. Category II areas are managed primarily for ecosystem conservation and appropriate recreation.

The Park is also included on the Register of the National Estate (as part of a larger area), in recognition of its outstanding values and importance as part of our heritage.

Significant features in Coopracambra National Park are outlined below.

Cultural values

- An Aboriginal site and places of significance.

- Relics of European pioneering and cattle grazing.

Natural values

- The Genoa River gorge, a site of international and national significance for its palaeontological, geological and geomorphological features, especially the tetrapod trackway site (among the world's oldest known) and other fossil evidence.
- Diverse flora, including the sandstone flora of the Upper Genoa River with a large number of *Pomaderris* species, of national botanical significance.
- Significant number of rare plant species, many of biogeographic significance.
- Several threatened fauna, especially bats and amphibian species.
- One of the largest areas of high quality wilderness in South Eastern Australia, when combined with Genoa Wilderness Area in NSW.
- A number of undisturbed stream catchments and reference areas.

Tourism and recreation values

- High scenic values associated with the Genoa River sandstone gorge and granite peaks such as Mt Kaye, Mt Denmark and Mt Coopracambra.
- Excellent opportunities for high quality wilderness experiences and recreation in a remote setting.

1.4 Creation of the Park

Coopracambra State Park (14 500 ha) was first included on Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 26 April 1979, following Land Conservation Council (LCC) recommendations for the East Gippsland Study Area (LCC 1977). In 1988, following the East Gippsland Area Review (LCC 1986), this smaller reservation was enlarged to form Coopracambra National Park (35 100 ha) and included in Schedule Two of the National Parks Act. The Park was expanded to 38 800 ha in 1991, following government decisions on East Gippsland National Estate issues.

North of the border in NSW, a similar process of consolidation of park reserves has proceeded. The original Nalbaugh and Nungatta National Parks were joined to form Genoa National Park, which was subsequently incorporated into South East Forests National Park. Genoa Wilderness Area (NSW) was gazetted within that reservation in 1993.

The combined Victoria/NSW reservations now extend from north of Cann River to south of Bombala, a distance of about 50 km.

1.5 Legislation and guidelines

Coopracambra National Park is reserved and managed under the National Parks Act. The Act requires the Director to preserve and protect the natural condition of the Park and its natural and other features and, subject to this, to provide for the use of the Park by the public for enjoyment, recreation and education. The Act also provides for appropriate research.

The LCC Wilderness Special Investigation Final Recommendations (LCC 1991b) recommended the creation of the Genoa Wilderness Zone (19 400 ha). This area was included in Schedule Five of the National Parks Act and proclaimed in June 1992.

The Genoa Wilderness Zone is managed under the wilderness provisions of the National Parks Act. The Act requires the Director to preserve and protect the natural environment and other features, and to provide opportunities for solitude and appropriate self-reliant recreation, and for education and research.

As a result of the LCC's Wilderness Special Investigation Final Recommendations (LCC 1991b), the Mt Kaye area was designated a Remote and Natural Area under the National Parks Act. The area is to be managed to protect its remote and natural condition and to preclude new and incremental developments. Specific provisions are set out in sections 21C and 21D of the Act.

Following recommendations from the LCC Rivers and Streams Special Investigation (LCC 1991a), the Genoa River and two isolated, essentially natural catchments are managed under the Heritage Rivers Act. This Act provides for the protection of particular parts of

rivers and catchment areas which have significant values. The Genoa Heritage River corridor is uniformly 200 m wide along each stream bank for its entire length within the Park (27 km) (LCC 1991a).

The four Reference Areas—Yambulla, Winnot Creek, Merragunegin, and Jones Creek—are proclaimed under the *Reference Areas Act 1978* (Vic.) and managed in accordance with Ministerial directives, the relevant guideline and management plan. Within these areas, which form a reference for comparative study purposes, natural processes are to be allowed to continue undisturbed.

The former LCC (1986) has made particular recommendations relating to use and appropriate management in the Park. In summary these include:

- provide opportunities for recreation and education associated with the enjoyment and understanding of natural environments;
- conserve and protect natural ecosystems;
- supply water and protect catchments;
- do not permit logging, hunting and grazing.

The LCC's Rivers and Streams Special Investigation (LCC 1991a) and Wilderness Special Investigation (LCC 1991b) include provisions for:

- the control of willows on the Genoa River;
- no stocking with non-indigenous fish within the greater catchment;
- the Government to pursue discussions with the NSW Government in relation to co-operative management of the South East Forests National Park to ensure maintenance of wilderness values;
- no additional (or upgrading of existing) vehicular tracks or structures in or on the boundaries of the wilderness area.

The Park is managed in accordance with Parks Victoria guidelines for the management of parks, relevant LCC recommendations (particularly LCC 1991a and LCC 1991b) and in conjunction with other plans and guidelines, including:

- Orbost Region Fire Protection Plan (CFL 1990);
- Genoa Wilderness Zone Interim Management Plan (NPS 1994).

1.6 Park management aims

Section 4 (Objects) and Section 17 (for National Parks), and 17B (for Wilderness Zones) of the National Parks Act provide the main basis for management of the Park. The following management aims are derived from those sections, and as such broadly govern all aspects of park management.

Resource conservation

- Preserve and protect the natural environment.
- Maintain, or where possible enhance, wilderness values.
- Maintain Heritage River and unmodified catchment values.
- Allow natural environmental processes to continue with the minimum of interference.
- Maintain biodiversity.
- Conserve features of archaeological, historical and cultural significance.

Park protection

- Protect water catchments and streams.
- Protect human life, the Park and adjacent lands from injury by fire.
- Eradicate, or otherwise control, introduced plants, animals and diseases.

The Park visit

- Provide opportunities for appropriate recreation and tourism.
- Promote and encourage an appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the Park's natural and cultural values and its recreational opportunities.
- Encourage appropriate park use and visitor behaviour and foster a conservation ethic in visitors.
- Take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of visitors.

Other

- Provide for and encourage scientific research, surveys and monitoring that will contribute to a better understanding and management of the Park.
- Co-operate with local, State and interstate government authorities, the community and other interested organisations to assist in the management of the Park.

2 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

2.1 Park vision

A future visitor to Coopracambra National Park finds one of the most significant conservation areas in south-eastern Australia. Linked with the South East Forests National Park in NSW through co-operative management, the combined park reservation of 53 000 ha is nationally recognised for its very high wilderness and conservation values and the outstanding opportunities for exploration of remote peaks, rivers and rainforest.

Ecosystems are carefully managed to ensure the future survival of the Park's significant species and communities. Research into the diverse values of the Park is on-going. Ecologically-based burning regimes based on continuing research assist in the conservation of particular communities and also reduce fire risk in the Park. There are few willows in the Genoa Heritage River corridor, as a result of the combined efforts of Park staff and volunteer groups in both States.

Visitor facilities and access are in keeping with the remote and wild nature of the Park and are concentrated on the accessible perimeter at Wangarabell and Chandlers Creek.

Complementary facilities on the State border and in South East Forests National Park add to the 'two-State' value of these Parks. Tourists from South Coast NSW and East Gippsland increasingly use the Park as a scenic drive destination.

Brochures and interpretative information assist car-based visitors to enter and enjoy the rugged ridges of the Park along the historic WB Line, choose a camp in the spacious forests near Wangarabell, or explore the botanical complexities of Mt Kaye.

The Genoa Wilderness in the Park and the adjoining Genoa Wilderness in NSW continue to offer major challenges for walkers. Facilities at entry and exit points and walker transport options enhance their trips.

The interests of future generations are assured.

2.2 Management directions

Major management directions for the Park are outlined below.

Resource conservation

- Most of the Park will be maintained for its natural values, particularly the wilderness, natural catchments and reference areas.
- Management programs for significant natural values will be implemented. Initial priorities will be given to monitoring the recovery of the Jones Creek rainforest, the Mt Kaye area and a number of species listed under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic.).

Park protection

- The Park's fire protection strategy will be integrated with the introduction of ecological burning regimes to sustain Park flora and fauna communities along with continuing research and monitoring of fire effects.
- A pest plant and animal strategy will be implemented, major priorities being willow removal and feral animal control along the Genoa River, in co-operation with similar programs in NSW.

The Park visit

- The focus of management will be on providing a high quality wilderness experience in the core of the Park, in conjunction with Genoa Wilderness in NSW.
- Low-key visitor development will be focused at selected localities on the more accessible perimeter.
- Interstate scenic drives visiting points of interest will be provided for in a combined approach by NSW and Victorian tourist groups in regional promotions. A regional approach to walking opportunities will be adopted.

- Opportunities for self reliant camping and picnicking at locations near the Monaro Highway, Wangarabell and at complementary facilities in South East Forests National Park in NSW will be maintained.

2.3 Zoning

A park management zoning scheme has been developed to:

- provide a geographic framework in which to manage the Park;
- indicate which management directions have priority in different parts of the Park;
- indicate the types and levels of use appropriate throughout the Park;

- assist in minimising existing and potential conflicts between uses and activities, or between those and the protection of park values;
- provide a basis for assessing the suitability of future activities and development proposals.

Three management zones apply to the Park: Conservation, Wilderness, and Reference Area. Several overlay designations — Special Protection Area, Natural Catchment Areas, Remote and Natural Area, and Heritage River Area — are used to summarise requirements additional to those of the underlying management zones.

Table 1 specifies park management zone and overlay characteristics, and the location of these zones is shown in figure 1.

TABLE 1 MANAGEMENT ZONES AND OVERLAYS

	ZONES		
	REFERENCE AREA	WILDERNESS	CONSERVATION
AREA/ LOCATION	2755 ha (7%). Winnot Creek, Yambulla, Merragunegin and Jones Creek Reference Areas.	19 400 ha (50%). Genoa Wilderness Area.	16 645 ha (43%). Most of Park outside Wilderness/ Reference Zones.
VALUES	Undisturbed land types and vegetation.	Large untracked areas.	Important natural values with scope for recreation opportunities.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AIM	Protect viable samples of one or more land types that are relatively undisturbed for comparative study with similar land types elsewhere, by keeping all human interference to the essential minimum and ensuring as far as practicable that the only long-term change results from natural processes.	Protect or enhance the essentially unmodified natural condition of the area and, subject to that protection and minimal interference to natural processes, provide opportunities for solitude, inspiration and appropriate self-reliant recreation.	Protect sensitive natural environments and provide for minimal impact recreation activities and simple visitor facilities, subject to ensuring minimal interference to natural processes.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	No burning except natural fire. Fire suppression outside zone.	Ecological burning regimes. Minimal impact suppression measures.	Ecological burning using minimal impact techniques.
ACCESS	Research access only.	Foot access only.	2WD/4WD access.
SIGNAGE	No signs.	No signs.	Direction, information and interpretation signs.

Table 1 (cont.)

	OVERLAY			
	SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA	REMOTE AND NATURAL AREA	NATURAL CATCHMENT AREAS	HERITAGE RIVER AREA
AREA/ LOCATION	10 ha Fossil site—Genoa Gorge.	8100 ha Mt Kaye.	2400 ha Winnott Creek; unnamed Genoa River tributary.	1300 ha Genoa River corridor.
VALUES	Important fossil footprint site.	Significant remote and natural area. Opportunities for self-reliant recreation.	Catchments in essentially natural conditions.	River corridor significant for conservation, recreation and scenic values.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AIM	Protect specific natural or cultural values in specific areas and sites where a special management focus is required.	Provide for specific legislative requirements.	Provide for specific legislative requirements.	Provide for specific legislative requirements.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	As per underlying zone.	Ecological burning under strict control. Minimal impact suppression measures.	As per underlying management zone.	As per underlying management zone.
ACCESS	As per underlying zone.	Walking access and emergency vehicles only.	As per underlying management zone.	As per underlying management zone.
SIGNAGE	None.	Interpretative signs only.	As per underlying management zone.	As per underlying management zone.

3 RESOURCE CONSERVATION

3.1 Geological and landform features

The geology of the Park broadly comprises Ordovician and Devonian sediments in the east and extensive tracts of Devonian granite in the west. Mt Merragunegin (718 m) is Ordovician bedrock, Mt Kaye (1000 m), Mt Denmarsh (917 m) and Mt Coopracambra (1103 m) are granite. Upper Devonian non-marine sediments called 'red beds' occur in the upper sections of the Genoa River valley, and within these beds in the Genoa River Gorge ancient tetrapod fossil footprints have been found (Warren & Wakefield 1972). They are believed to be among the oldest fossil records of a land dwelling vertebrate (about 395 million years old). Little research has been done on the 'red beds' since 1972. The Genoa River valley has been listed as a site of national and international significance because of the fossil discoveries (McRae-Williams, Rosengren & Kraemers 1981). The river flats of the Genoa River (Wangarabell area) and along the Cann River on the Park's western boundary are Quaternary alluvial deposits.

Landform is strongly dissected, with several major peaks characterised by large granite tors (Mt Denmarsh, Mt Coopracambra). The Genoa River gorge, although not deep by Victorian standards, is sinuous and dissected with rock shelves, waterfalls and cliffs to 20 m high. The valleys of Black Jack Creek and Murmuring Creek are undulating but become incised closer to the Genoa River junctions. Large scale faulting has formed a prominent scarp from Mt Merragunegin northwards to Nungatta Mountain in NSW.

Aims

- Protect areas of geological and geomorphological interest, especially the fossil sites in the Genoa River gorge.
- Increase awareness and understanding of the Park's geological and landform features and processes.

Management strategies

- *Encourage appropriate research that increases knowledge of the Park's geological, palaeontological and landform features.*
- *Oversee the activities of researchers and education groups to ensure that the integrity of significant fossil sites is maintained.*

3.2 Rivers and streams

The Park includes parts of the catchments of three major river systems: the Cann, the Thurra and the Genoa. The eastern catchment of the Cann River is within the Park, draining from the Mt Coopracambra ridge (the river is in the Park immediately south of the State border, where the Park lies west of the Monaro Highway).

The Genoa River catchment commences well north of the State border. The Park section of this catchment is pristine and largely untracked. The 27 km corridor from the border to upstream of Wangarabell has been designated a Heritage River corridor under the Heritage Rivers Act because of a range of values, including the geomorphic significance of the gorge, which displays deeply entrenched meanders in various scales of channel and valley development. The 'red beds' of the gorge contain fish and plant fossil horizons and the fossil footprints site (see section 3.1). The riparian vegetation, apart from introduced willows (see section 4.2), is also significant because of the restricted nature of some species to this part of the State.

Two 'Natural Catchment Areas' (Winnot Creek and an unnamed tributary of the Genoa River) are designated under the Heritage Rivers Act in recognition of their lack of disturbance and to ensure that physical and biological processes within these catchments remain unimpaired by human activity. The Winnot Creek catchment is also a Reference Area.

The Park receives about 900 mm of rainfall/year. Major flood events on the Cann

and Genoa rivers after heavy rainfall have moved sediments progressively downstream, causing problems on agricultural land areas near Genoa. Within the Park, the accumulation of sand within the Genoa Gorge has changed this river habitat markedly since the 1971 flood. New sandbanks now provide ideal sites for willow invasion along the river corridor. Deep rock pools have filled with silt. The effect of the sediment on river biota has probably been a reduction in diversity and a change in species composition. River authorities are monitoring the movement of these sediments and mitigation measures have been implemented downstream of the Park. Interstate co-operative river management is required to alleviate problems in these catchments.

Aims

- Protect and maintain the integrity of catchments within the Park.
- Protect and enhance the conservation, wilderness and recreation values of the Genoa River Heritage River corridor.
- Encourage a total catchment management approach with NSW authorities.

Management strategies

- *Minimise the effect of management and visitor activities on catchment values within the Park, especially those affecting riparian vegetation.*
- *Liaise with the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority (EGCMA) and the two-state Genoa Wallagarragh Rivers Interstate Catchment Committee (GWRICC) on issues relating to stream erosion, flooding and pest plant and animal control in the broader catchments draining the Park.*
- *Assist in monitoring the effect of major flood events in the catchment streams to enable appropriate erosion mitigation measures to be designed and implemented by EGCMA in areas downstream of the Park catchments, especially the Genoa River area at Wangarabell and the Upper Cann River sections.*

- *Incorporate appropriate erosion mitigation techniques into any management works within the Park.*

3.3 Vegetation

Coopracambra National Park has an excellent range of vegetation classified in the following 'groups': rainforest, moist forest, riparian forest, dry forest, lowland forest, heathland, and rocky outcrops (Woodgate et al. 1994). Thirteen distinct Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) have been defined (Woodgate et al. 1994) within these groups (appendix I). Most are of high quality; that is, they have a low weed component.

Damp Forest, Lowland Forest and Shrubby Dry Forest are the most widespread EVCs. Microclimatic and edaphic conditions within these broad types allow for the development of discrete pockets of other EVCs including Wet Forest, Warm Temperate Rainforest, Dry Rainforest and Rocky Outcrop Shrubland. A small outlier (from coastal areas) of Clay Heathland occurs on the south-eastern edge of the Park.

Several areas of vegetation have been identified for their significance, including Mt Kaye, Jones Creek, Upper Genoa River and the catchment of the West Thurra River (appendix II). Species considered as rare or threatened in Victoria are listed in appendix III.

The southern part of the Park, except for Mt Kaye, was recorded as burnt in the major wildfires of 1983. Most of the northern section was burnt in 1980. The impact on the vegetation was varied depending on the intensity of the fire and the sensitivity of the different vegetation types to fire. The Jones Creek rainforest is the largest area of Warm Temperate Rainforest in Victoria. It has been burnt completely and intensely and will require possibly hundreds of years to return to its former structure. In other vegetation types, the populations of some species of plants have benefited from the fires.

There are several major management considerations for flora conservation: the Park contains a wide range of vegetation types with different management requirements, and special

'sites of biological significance' have been identified which might require special attention. Unfortunately, knowledge of the biological resources of the Park is sparse; studies of flora have been carried out in some parts but there has not been a comprehensive floristic survey of the whole Park.

Aims

- Protect native plant communities in their natural condition, and maintain genetic diversity.
- Enhance the long-term survival prospects of threatened or significant plant species or communities.
- Increase understanding of the Park's flora.

Management strategies

- *Encourage surveys of and research into flora in the Park to improve knowledge of their management requirements.*
- *Manage species listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (appendix III) in accordance with approved Action Statements.*
- *Apply a fire frequency consistent with the requirements of the different ecological vegetation classes (integrated with fire protection requirements – see sections 4.1 and 3.4).*
- *Establish a program to monitor key sites that will improve knowledge of the response of different vegetation types to the 1983 wildfires.*

3.4 Fauna

The Park has a varied indigenous fauna. Totals of 36 mammal, 170 bird, 16 amphibian and 18 reptile species have been recorded in or near (within about 10 km of) the Park. A systematic survey of fauna in the Park has yet to be undertaken. The possibility of locating species within the Park may be deduced from habitat characteristics recorded on a number of surveys in the area, including work in the surrounding

forest blocks (Loyn et al. 1992; Gillespie et al. 1990; Sutter et al. 1993).

The richest assemblage of fauna in the Park is in the Wet Forests of the west Thurra River, which has consequently been identified as a site of 'National' significance (appendix II). The terrestrial fauna of the other EVCs in the Park is largely unknown. A remarkably high number of bat species (14) has been recorded in the Park (Gillespie et al. 1990; Loyn et al. 1992).

Eighteen species recorded in or near the Park are threatened in Victoria, including 13 listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (appendix IV). The east branch of the Cann River was listed as a site of State significance because of the occurrence of two species of amphibian listed as threatened in Victoria. Recent surveys (Holloway & Osborne 1996) indicate that the Southern Barred Frog and Giant Burrowing Frog may occur there no longer (appendix IV).

Lack of knowledge of the biological resources of the Park is a major management concern for fauna conservation.

Aims

- Protect native animal communities in their natural condition, and maintain genetic diversity.
- Enhance the long-term survival prospects of threatened or significant fauna species and communities.
- Improve knowledge of the occurrence, distribution and management requirements of the Park's fauna.

Management strategies

- *Encourage surveys of the Park's fauna, particularly threatened species.*
- *Manage species listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (appendix IV) in accordance with approved Action Statements.*
- *Establish a program to monitor key sites that will improve knowledge of the response of different fauna to the 1983 wildfires.*

3.5 Landscape

The most impressive landscapes in the Park are the sandstone gorge of the Genoa River, the granite peaks of Mt Denmarsh and Mt Kaye, and the northwards view from Mealing Hill across the Genoa Wilderness.

The steep rocky slopes from the Cann River valley towards Mt Kaye and other peaks are attractive to highway travellers, as are the riparian fringes of the Cann River itself, with inviting pools and rocky sections, such as at the WB Line at Chandlers Creek. The cliffed ramparts of Mt Wakefield are also visible to travellers north of Wangarabell on the east side of the Park.

The Genoa Gorge, however, is not visible except to those wilderness walkers who traverse it. The most impressive landscapes within the Park are those reached with some effort, such as the Mt Denmarsh or Mt Kaye summits where expansive views of the wilderness and the Cann Valley are gained.

Impacts on vistas from the Park in both Victoria and NSW are chiefly those relating to timber harvesting and plantation development in Bondi and Yambulla Forests to the north in NSW and in State forest south of the Park in Victoria.

The Park is not highly vulnerable to landscape impact given the steep, dissected and forested nature of the country, which shields many possible views outside the Park.

Clearing of State border survey lines has presented a problem in past years.

Aim

- Protect and or enhance landscape values.

Management strategies

- *Minimise the visual impact of management activities within the Park.*
- *Liaise with the Forests Services (NSW and Victoria) and the appropriate survey agencies in Victoria and NSW regarding management activities in the surrounding forest which may impact on Park landscape values.*

3.6 Cultural heritage

The Park has only one recorded Aboriginal archaeological site. There are also three Aboriginal places recorded, which are of spiritual significance to the local Aboriginal community. It must be emphasised that the low number of recorded archaeological sites and Aboriginal Places does not necessarily indicate that the area is devoid of heritage values (AAV 1997).

Aboriginal oral history describes occupation of the Cann Valley and Genoa River, where there are many known campsites, hunting grounds and places associated with ceremonial activities. The area is known for its ready access to both the highland territory and the lowland coastal areas where suitable shelter and an abundant food supply existed.

This area is significant for the Monaro and South Coast tribes. There were important migration and trading routes between the groups, enabling the exchange of raw materials, knowledge, information and food supplies.

All Aboriginal material and sites are protected under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* (Vic.) and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth).

The Wangarabell area was an early settlement for this part of Australia, dating to the 1840s. A pack track running along what became known as the WB Line from Wangarabell to Bendoc gave access in the 1860–1880 gold mining period.

Parts of the Park area were subject to cattle grazing up to the early 1980s when the licences (largely to Nungatta Station in NSW) were

cancelled on declaration of the Coopracambra State Park.

In 1871 the Victorian Government Surveyors Black and Allan surveyed the Victorian border from Forest Hill to Cape Howe. Large stone border cairns and blazed trees defined the survey route. Some cairns remain but most trees have disappeared due to fire. The border was more recently re-defined to facilitate timber utilisation in NSW forest areas.

Aims

- Identify and protect archaeological sites and sites of cultural and historical significance.
- Increase knowledge of the prehistory and history of the Park.
- Encourage Aboriginal involvement in the management of identified Aboriginal sites, and in the aspects of park management which may affect Aboriginal cultural values in the Park.

Management strategies

- *Initiate a survey for Aboriginal sites in co-operation with National Parks and Wildlife Service of NSW (NPWS NSW), covering both the Coopracambra and South East Forests National Parks.*
- *Identify, protect and manage Aboriginal sites within the Park in accordance with Parks Victoria guidelines and in consultation with local Aboriginal communities and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria.*
- *Liaise with the appropriate survey departments in Victoria and NSW to ensure that historic border cairns and markers from the 1871 survey are identified and protected.*
- *Establish an oral history program to record the information available on early European settlement on both sides of the border.*

4 PARK PROTECTION

4.1 Fire management

The National Parks Act requires the Director of National Parks to ensure that appropriate and sufficient measures are taken to protect parks from injury by fire.

Current fire protection measures are in accordance with the Orbost Region Fire Protection Plan (CFL 1990). This Plan sets out burning regimes for protection purposes (including areas planned not to be burnt). It also outlines provision for the maintenance of the Park's system of fire protection tracks, liaison with private landholders, and information on assets including Reference Areas and areas of ecological and cultural significance. The Fire Protection Plan is due for review. Currently the perimeters of the Park are zoned Priority 3 for burning, the central core Priority 4, and sensitive areas zoned no burning.

Fuel reduction burning should be avoided in and adjacent to areas sensitive to fire, particularly Riparian Forest and Warm Temperate Rainforest. Reference areas will not be subject to fuel reduction burning.

There has been virtually no fuel reduction burning in the Park since the last major fires in 1980 (northern section) and 1983 (southern section and Jones Creek). Chesterfield, Taylor and Molnar (1990) describe recovery after wildfire of rainforest at Jones Creek. Both of these major outbreaks were high intensity fires burning a heavy build-up of fuel within the Park area (I. Smith pers. comm.).

Fire intensity and frequency is a major influence on the development and perpetuation of vegetation communities. An ecologically based burning regime, drawing on current fire ecology research, is required. Many of the strategies for fire protection and ecological burning are complementary and can be integrated for maximum benefit.

The Fire Protection Plan provides for an ecological burning strategy in Priority 3 and 4 zones but this has not been developed.

Access for suppression activities is difficult, especially in the Wilderness Zone. Few tracks traverse the area. (One helipad site currently exists at Mealing Hill.) In view of these access difficulties, and where conditions allow, wildfires should be allowed to burn out, outside the main fire danger period, to appropriate control lines.

Fuel loads in the forests immediately adjacent to Wangarabell are naturally low, and control of wildfire is easier on this flat to undulating topography.

Aims

- Protect life, property, adjacent lands and park values from injury by fire.
- Minimise the adverse effects of fire and fire suppression methods on park values.
- Adopt fire regimes appropriate to the conservation of specific flora and fauna communities in the Park.
- Minimise the likelihood of wildfire entering the Park from outside sources.

Management strategies

- *Undertake fire management and suppression in accordance with the Orbost Regional Fire Protection Plan, the Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land (CNR 1995a) and table 1.*
- *Maintain Mealing Hill (outside the Wilderness Zone) as the area's primary existing helipad. Develop guidelines for the appropriate siting and design of alternative temporary helipads to be constructed if and when required.*
- *Give preference to the following suppression methods whenever practicable:*
 - *use of hand tools and aerial suppression;*
 - *use of existing or proposed helipads;*
 - *use of existing roads and tracks as control lines;*
 - *backburning;*

- *letting wildfires burn out to appropriate control lines, outside of main fire danger periods and where conditions allow.*
- *Monitor the effects of large or significant fires on flora and fauna, erosion, stream sedimentation and spread of environmental weeds and pests.*
- *Rehabilitate fire control lines, helipads and other disturbance resulting from fire suppression activities as soon as possible after fire incidents.*
- *Provide input for the review of the Regional Fire Protection Plan.*
- *Prepare an ecological burning strategy, drawing on research into the ecological burning requirements of Park vegetation communities. As a better understanding of fire regimes is developed, ensure that this information updates existing fuel reduction burning and fire management strategies. Give particular consideration to the objectives of the Wilderness Zone, including the requirement to allow natural processes to predominate, while still protecting significant populations or communities.*
- *Liaise with NSW fire management and park authorities to develop appropriate fire management strategies in locations of mutual concern.*

4.2 Pest plants and animals, and diseases

Exotic plants and animals pose a significant threat to the survival of indigenous ecosystems within the Park, but at present the major problems are not widespread. Within the Park, pest plants predominantly occur along the Cann and Genoa Rivers, with some relatively minor infestation on the WB Line and associated tracks. Other areas that have been grossly disturbed, such as helipads and picnic areas, have some (usually herbaceous) exotic plants. The Genoa River has been badly affected by Willows and Blackberry, Morning Glory,

Sweet Briar and Poplar thought to originate from settlements and farmland upstream.

Pest animals found within the Park include the rabbit, fox, wild dog, goat, pig, house mouse, black rat and cat. All these species are presumed to have an adverse impact on native flora and fauna. The predation pressure from foxes and cats poses the threat of local extinction to some small ground dwelling animals like bandicoots and potoroos. The paucity of survey results in the Park gives little indication of the threat to these animals.

The greatest future threat is probably posed by the steady incursion of feral pigs from NSW into the Genoa Gorge area, and the small but potentially damaging population of wild goats.

No Cinnamon Fungus has been recorded in the Park but it has been a serious threat in forests south of the Princes Highway.

Aims

- Control, and where possible eradicate, pest plants and animals in the Park.
- Minimise the impact of control measures on native flora and fauna.
- Protect the Park from threats and diseases, in particular pigs and goats from NSW.

Management strategies

- *Develop and implement a pest plant and animal strategy to address priorities for funding, target species, techniques and monitoring. Special consideration should be given to the difficulty of access to much of the Park and the streamlining of procedures to allow for rapid response to reported threats.*
- *Liaise and co-ordinate control efforts with Park neighbours, particularly the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and NSW State Forests.*
- *Implement an eradication plan for willows and poplars along the Genoa River in co-operation with neighbours and appropriate authorities in NSW and the EGCMA (Gustus & Humphrey 1990).*

- *Carry out annual surveillance and eradication of pig incursions from NSW.*
- *Ascertain, and implement appropriate eradication programs for, wild goat populations in the upper Genoa Gorge area.*
- *Maintain an active wild dog, fox and cat control program in the Park in co-operation with adjoining landholders (see section 6.2).*

4.3 Soil conservation

Soils are variable, depending on parent rock. The granite derived soils are vulnerable to water erosion. The hilly country carries mainly yellow brown gradational soils; friable red and brown gradational soils occur in the more elevated south-western parts of the Park. Undifferentiated stony loams are found on steep slopes and exposed sites nearer the Genoa River. The river flats are Quaternary alluvium with brown loams on the younger terraces and yellow-brown gradational soils on

the older terraces. Stream erosion from these alluvial terraces is a concern in the Wangarabell area during high rainfall periods although the terraces in the Park are generally intact (L. White, I. Drummond & Associates pers. comm.).

Aim

- Prevent soil erosion arising from management activities.

Management strategies

- *Adopt appropriate soil erosion control measures on tracks and after fire-related activities to ensure that the highly erodible soils of the Park remain intact, with special care in the Wangarabell area river environs and the catchments draining into the Cann River valley.*
- *Implement co-operative inter-agency management programs for erosion mitigation in riparian areas.*

5 THE PARK VISIT

5.1 The Park visitor

The attraction of Coopracambra National Park lies in its undeveloped nature. People can still virtually ‘discover’ places in the Park.

The Park is generally marketed as a wilderness area, but it also offers a wider range of experiences for adventurous, exploratory and self-reliant 2WD and 4WD users who may include short walking forays to nearby peaks or river locations.

The Park’s distinctive visitor experiences are:

- self-reliant wilderness recreation for walkers visiting or exploring the Genoa River gorge and remote peaks in the Park, especially in the wilderness zone;
- relatively easy 4WD exploration experiences using the WB Line and Wroxham Roads on the perimeter of the Park, linked to similar access systems in NSW;
- for those with 2WD, the opportunity to enjoy the more accessible sites near the Cann Valley Highway (including Beehive Falls) and Wangarabell, which offer opportunities for self-reliant riverside recreation camping and picnicking.

There are few figures on visitor use for the Park. About 6–8 groups walk the Genoa River gorge during the Christmas and Easter periods. Wangarabell residents report an increase in the number of parties exiting at that point (C. Sewell/P. Allard pers. comm.). Total visitor days per year are estimated at about 800.

Vehicle use of WB Line as a through road is presently fairly low but the picnic area and Beehive Falls area on Chandlers Creek are well used by Monaro Highway travellers.

Park visitor use cannot be considered in isolation from the South East Forests National Park and forest areas north of the border in NSW. Many wilderness walkers commence their trip in NSW. 4WD users consider the general area a suitable day trip from tourist centres on the NSW South Coast and Mallacoota, passing across the border as part

of the trip. Many Monaro Highway travellers seek scenic views, picnic sites and camping areas with little regard to State boundaries.

The Wilderness experience

Genoa Wilderness provides opportunities for recreation activities in keeping with the primary management objective, which is to maintain or enhance the area’s wilderness condition. These activities include bushwalking, dispersed camping and nature study. Excessive or insensitive activity in the wilderness may lead to the gradual degradation of this environment. The promotion of minimal impact techniques, regardless of the activity, will be important in ensuring the long-term sustainability of recreational use of the Park, as well as enhancing the enjoyment of visitors generally.

Providing for the visitor

In recognition of its remote values and setting, large parts of the Park will be available for remote walking. However, 4WD access will be available on several tracks, principally the WB Line. Visitors in 2WD will be able to experience the Park at key sites close to the perimeter. Emphasis will be placed on retaining the remote and undeveloped characters of the Park, regardless of the recreation activity. However, the facilities at the Chandlers Creek picnic area will be improved.

Aims

- Provide for visitors in accordance with the above overview of future management for visitors.
- Develop an understanding of visitor profiles, attitudes, expectations and needs, with particular attention to the interstate visitor use of the Parks in this area.
- Encourage safe and responsible minimal impact visitor use.
- Allow for self-reliant recreation by small groups of visitors.

- Maintain the integrity of wilderness experiences available in the Park.

Management strategies

- *Permit recreation activities in accordance with table 2.*
- *Provide facilities and services which highlight, but are in keeping with, the area's distinctive wild, remote and undeveloped character (table 3).*
- *Conduct visitor surveys in conjunction with the NPWS NSW to assess visitor profiles and needs for the general Park areas.*
- *Encourage all visitors to adopt minimal impact techniques and to adhere to codes of conduct appropriate to their activity, by dissemination of brochure information and media releases.*
- *Monitor visitor numbers and use to ensure adequate provision of facilities consistent with appropriate types and levels of use.*

5.2 Visitor recreation activities and facilities

5.2.1 Vehicle access

The Park is broadly bounded by three major bitumen roads: Monaro Highway on the west, Imlay Road (Rockton to Eden) some 15 km north in NSW, and the Princes Highway about 20 km to the south. A well-maintained Shire road gives access to Wangarabell from near Genoa. The road north of Wangarabell is a marginal 2WD track for 9 km until reaching a major forest road across the border (Waalimma Forest Road) which joins the Imlay Road further north. It is possible to approach the Park from any direction using this major network.

Within the Park there are relatively few tracks. The WB Line is the main Park access road, joining Chandlers Creek on the Cann Valley Highway with the Wangarabell settlement to the east. It also gives access to the helipad on Mealing Hill, which affords expansive views across the Park and links to road networks in

Drummer State Forest, which lead south to the Princes Highway. WB Line has some steep grades and is not recommended for through travel by 2WD vehicles. There are overgrown 4WD tracks near Mt Kaye and along a south-west boundary of the Park (Camferbar Track). These tracks have difficult stream crossings and are useful for fire access only.

There are no vehicle tracks north of WB Line in the wilderness area, although the Yambulla Peak Track could be traversed in emergency situations such as fire.

A track along the Park boundary north of Wangarabell is still largely traffickable through box woodland. Ivor Track on the southern side of the river at Wangarabell is sometimes used by walkers exiting the Genoa Gorge.

Maintenance of the Wroxham to Nungatta road link is the responsibility of Parks Victoria. The strategic linkage of the good quality road systems at Nungatta with those of Wangarabell will improve tourism flows, Park access (for both Parks) and access for fire suppression or search and rescue.

Wilderness transport logistics

Walking in the Genoa Wilderness usually involves one-way travel down river, or at least some route not involving a walking return to the point of origin. Vehicle ferrying is required.

Many walkers leave a vehicle at Saddleflaps (NSW) or WB Line/Yambulla Peak Track junction (Victoria), or Nungatta (NSW), and walk from these locations to exit points at Wangarabell or Nungatta or WB Line where another vehicle has been parked to allow return to the entry point.

There are some difficult links in the ferrying options available because of the lack of bridges on the Genoa River and doubtful 2WD access. Retrieval to the entry point may take half a day and a 100 km drive in some cases. Provision of 2WD access and a car park on the northern side of the Genoa River at Wangarabell would improve exit options back to NSW by some hours. There is already access via the southern side at Ivor Track.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	ZONES AND OVERLAYS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Picnicking	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camping (dispersed, no facilities)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Walking	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bicycle riding	YC	No	No	N/A	No	N/A	N/A
Horse riding	YC*	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fishing	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	No	Yes
Firewood collection	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Dogs	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Swimming	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
Nature study	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rock climbing/Abseiling	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes

Yes	- appropriate	1	Conservation Zone	5	Remote and Natural Area
No	- not appropriate	2	Wilderness	6	Natural Catchment Areas
YC	- conditions apply	3	Reference Area Zone	7	Heritage River Areas
N/A	- not applicable	4	Special Protection Area		

*WB Line and Tasker Track only

Aims

- Maintain roads and tracks for visitor use, park management and access to private property.
- Minimise the adverse impacts of vehicle and track management on the Park, particularly on wilderness values.

Management strategies

- *Manage and permit use of Park roads and tracks in accordance with table 4 and Parks Victoria guidelines (see section 5.3).*
- *Improve Boundary Track north of Genoa River at Wangarabell and establish a car park to provide access for walker exit.*

- *Liaise with VicRoads and the East Gippsland Shire about maintenance of the relevant sections of Monaro Highway, and Tasker Track and WB Line respectively.*
- *Promote responsible and safe use of vehicles on Park roads through appropriate signage and brochure information, with special attention to steep grade warning signs on WB Line.*

5.2.2 Day visits

Day visitor destinations include the highway picnic area on the Cann River at Chandlers Creek and the walking track to Beehive Falls nearby. This location provides opportunities for riverside recreation and nature study.

TABLE 3 EXISTING AND PROPOSED RECREATION FACILITIES

SITE	DEFINED CAMP	DISPERSED CAMPING	TOILET	PICNIC TABLE	FIRE PLACE	WATER AVAIL.	WALKING TRACK	LOOKOUT VIEWPOINT	PARK INFO. PROPOSED	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND COMMENTS
Day use areas										
Chandlers Creek (Cann Valley Highway).	-	-	-	E	E	E			A	Highway rest area— Coopracambra NP entry point, info. site.
Beehive Falls.	-					E	E	E	-	Encourage access to this point from WB Line day visitor/rest area.
Mealing Hill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	C	Describe view.
Camping areas										
Jones Creek (WB Line Crossing).	-	P	-	-	-	E	-	-	C	Vehicle-based camping. Initially no facilities.
Wangarabell east, west side Genoa River on Park boundary.	-	P	-	-	-	E	-	-	C	Southern car park/camp for walkers leaving Genoa River Gorge. Vehicle- based camping.
Complementary recreation facilities of NPWS NSW										
Bull Flat (South East Forests NP).	-		E	E	E				E	Only rest area south of Bombala (35 km). Complements WB Line facility 35 km south (off highway).
Saddleflaps (South East Forests NP).	-	-	P	-	-	E	-	-	A	Access point/car park for wilderness walkers to Genoa River.
E	Existing		A - Park orientation board and shelter							
P	Proposed		C - Small unobtrusive sign							
-	Not applicable									

TABLE 4 MANAGEMENT OF VEHICLE ROADS AND TRACKS

All roads and tracks listed may be subject to seasonal closure

ROAD OR TRACK NAME	CURRENT		PROPOSED		COMMENTS/STRATEGY
	CLASS	STATUS	CLASS	STATUS	
WB Line (Wangarabell– Bendoc Line)	1	O	1	O	Steep beyond Beehive Falls. Short section providing access to private property is maintained by Shire.
- Chandlers Creek to Yambulla Peak Track					
- Yambulla Peak Track to Jones Creek	1	O	1	O	Marginally 2WD in good conditions but steep grades. No steep grades.
- Jones Creek to Wangarabell	1/2	O	2	O	
Boundary Track north of Genoa River to Wangarabell	3	O	1	O	Improve to provide access to river for walker exit. Open for emergency access only.
Yambulla Peak Track	3	MVO	3	MVO	
Ivor Track	2	O	2	O	Access to river and private property.
Windy Ridge Track	2/3	MVO	2	MVO	
Johnson Track	2/3	MVO	2	MVO	
Mt Kaye Track	2/3	MVO	3	MVO	Open for emergency access only.
Camferbar Track	2/3	MVO	3	MVO	Open for emergency access only.
Thurra Junction Road	1	O	1	O	Liaise with the Forests Service regarding maintenance.
Wangarabell to Wroxham Road	1/2	O	1/2	O	Road reserve cuts through Park, maintained by PV. Access to NSW forest road network.
Jones Creek Road	1	O	1	O	Access to private property.
Tasker Track	2	O	2	O	Access to private property, maintained by Shire.
Reserve Tree Track	2	O	2	MVO	Open for emergency access only—dead end.
Sleeper Track	2	O	2	MVO	Open for emergency access only—dead end.
Archies Track	3	O	3	MVO	Open for emergency access only.

Uses

- O - Open to public vehicles.
- MVO - Management vehicles only.

Class

- 1 - 2WD dry weather only.
- 2 - 4WD dry weather only.
- 3 - Unmaintained 4WD dry weather only.

The Wangarabell settlement on the east side of the Park has the feel of history and remoteness. The spacious and open forests of Gippsland Grey Box in the Park make pleasant picnic sites, and informal walks through the forest are possible. This area is accessible from Mallacoota and the NSW South Coast, and coupled with 4WD touring adds interest to a round trip north to Nungatta and the Imlay Road in NSW.

Aim

- Establish and maintain day visitor facilities which enhance visitor enjoyment and are consistent with protecting park values.

Management strategies

- *Maintain Beehive Falls walking access.*
- *Promote the Wangarabell section of the Park as a day visitor destination, in regional brochures and tourism information for the region. Encourage dispersed day visits or activities rather than defining picnic areas.*

5.2.3 Bushwalking

There are no walker-only tracks in the Park, although Yambulla Peak and Mt Kaye (management vehicle only) tracks give walking access. The wilderness core of the Park provides excellent conditions for remote off-track extended walks, especially along the Genoa River. Off-track walking, such as to peaks in the Park or along the gorge, may be as slow as 1 km per hour where scrub or cliffs are encountered. The walks to the peaks of Mt Denmarsh and Mt Kaye are well-known day walks (C. Sewell pers. comm.).

Aside from the popular route along Yambulla Peak Track, off WB Line (figure 1), walkers usually incorporate the Genoa River in their route.

Probably more than half the walkers commence in NSW, at Saddleflaps north of the border or from Nungatta Station area, using Yambulla Creek as access and incorporating both the Genoa (Victoria) and Genoa (NSW) wilderness areas in walks of

3–5 days duration down the river valley, exiting near Wangarabell. Car shuttles are long and complex as a result (see section 5.2.1.).

Aim

- Maintain remote walking opportunities.

Management strategies

- *Allow walking throughout the Park, except in Reference Areas.*
- *Encourage the use of minimal impact techniques by walkers and campers, in particular the minimal impact bushwalking code including the use of fuel stoves instead of lighting fires.*
- *Monitor wilderness use and factors detracting from wilderness experiences (camp sites, rubbish, etc.) to ensure that recreational experiences and natural features are not compromised by overuse or misuse.*
- *To avoid placing undue pressure on these areas, do not promote particular routes or destinations. Give visitors the opportunity to explore the area for themselves.*
- *Incorporate walking routes in the regional network of tracks without compromising wilderness values.*
- *Encourage the provision of bushwalker ferry transport to enable wilderness users to return to vehicle departure points.*

5.2.4 Camping

Camping is an important component of many of the activities undertaken in the Park, given its distance from accommodation centres.

Wilderness users camp self-contained during their tours, and may also camp at vehicle access points before and after their trek e.g. the exit point at Wangarabell north of the River.

The Saddleflaps area in NSW provides one such track-head facility for the area. Dispersed vehicle-based camping is confined to WB Line and Wroxham Road areas, usually in the open forests at these locations and generally near water (e.g. Jones Creek). Overall the level of

vehicle-based camping is very low and no facilities are required.

Aim

- Provide opportunities for a variety of camping experiences that capitalise on the remote undeveloped nature of the Park.

Management strategies

- *Allow dispersed camping in the Park, other than in Reference Areas.*
- *Regularly monitor the condition of campsites in the Park to ensure that recreational experiences and natural features are not compromised by overuse or misuse.*

5.2.5 Other activities

Rivers and streams near campsites are popular with swimmers in summer. Fishing is an occasional activity in the Genoa and Cann rivers, although neither are recognised fishing waters. There are some suitable rock abseiling areas in the Park but use is unlikely because of their inaccessibility. At this stage demand does not warrant strategies for these activities.

5.3 Visitor information and interpretation

An appreciation for wilderness can be enriched by a better understanding of its features and values. Provision of information, interpretative services and environmental education with both a local and a regional focus can serve to heighten public knowledge of such areas.

The Park information and interpretation facilities at present comprise an A4 Park brochure with map, Park entry signs and road signs. Most passing visitors are unaware of the Park and have no idea of its size or the opportunities on offer. Contact with ranger staff is unlikely.

A visitor orientation shelter at the Chandlers Creek entrance to the Park would assist visitors interested in exploring further than the highway perimeter. Information via Parks Victoria information centres is also important.

A combined facility with NPWS NSW has been suggested at the State border. Such a facility would indicate the 'two-State' nature of this conservation area and help visitors to choose appropriate access and facilities in the area without regard to border limitations.

An enlarged Park brochure would be the best source of interpretative information for sites within the Park such as Mt Kaye and Mealing Hill, and should include information on safety and access.

Aims

- Orientate visitors to the Park and its features.
- Enhance visitors' appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of the Park, particularly its wilderness area.

Management strategies

- *Provide adequate visitor orientation, interpretative information and safety messages.*
- *Develop and erect a Park information facility at Chandlers Creek picnic area.*
- *Improve the Park brochure by including interpretative and safety information.*
- *Promote public awareness and appreciation of the Park and its wilderness values.*
- *Establish and implement monitoring and maintenance schedules for all interpretative facilities, information signs and brochures.*
- *Regularly evaluate information and interpretation programs related to the Park, especially regional tourist brochure information.*
- *Provide information on the Park for inclusion in the State border information facility proposed by NPWS NSW.*
- *Upgrade and standardise road and track signposting in the Park in accordance with signage guidelines.*

- *Disseminate information on park matters and activities to the Bombala and NSW South Coast media outlets as well as Victorian media.*

5.4 Commercial tourism operations

The Park is within a 2½ hour drive of Canberra, and one hour from tourist centres such as Eden, Merimbula and Mallacoota. It can contribute to nature-based tourism in Far East Gippsland and the broader region, particularly at the less developed and more self-reliant end of the tourism product spectrum.

A development plan for regional tourism which capitalises on these aspects has recently been completed for the Lakes and Wilderness product region (which includes Far East Gippsland).

The Monaro Highway in Victoria is an extension of the Monaro Highway in NSW. With the construction of the last section of the Monaro Highway now nearing completion, it is highly likely that the road will become a major traffic route linking Canberra and the NSW southern tablelands with the Gippsland coast. This creates increased tourism opportunities for the Park.

There are a number of commercial tourism operations licensed within the Park, at present focused on guided walking tours, but this use is under-developed.

Tour operators are likely to undertake cross-border operations in this Park, so liaison with NPWS NSW is necessary on operational conditions.

Freehold land outside the Park at places like Wangarabell and Chandlers Creek presents opportunities for accommodation and other tourist services associated with park activities.

Tourism accommodation already exists at Wangarabell. A nature-based tourism strategy has been developed for the Far East Gippsland region. Transport for walkers using the wilderness area is another area where commercial operations could play a role (see section 5.2.3).

Aims

- Provide for sustainable tourism activities based on the Park's remote and wild character and its diversity of natural values.
- Support the provision by commercial tour operators of high quality wilderness adventure and nature-based experiences.
- Encourage transport and accommodation infrastructure required for wilderness use in the region.

Management strategies

- *Provide information to the tourism industry and local communities about visitor and operator opportunities in the Park, including those located in, or operating from, NSW.*
- *Liaise with the Lakes and Wilderness Tourism Board and the South Coast Tourism Board (NSW) to ensure sound promotion and imaging of the Park, and to co-ordinate the Park with other regional tourism activities.*
- *Assist commercial tour operators in developing itineraries, destination information and appreciation of park values, and requirements at a local ranger level.*
- *Monitor and comment on tourism development proposals that may impinge on the Park to ensure that facilities are compatible with Park use.*
- *Liaise with NPWS NSW about joint commercial operations in the Park and South East Forests National Park.*

5.5 Public safety

The main issues associated with public safety in the Park relate to remote area walking (including in the Wilderness Zone) and to bushfires.

The inherent dangers involved with wilderness use need to be respected when planning for visitor safety. Walkers should be well prepared and equipped before entering the Park, and should leave trip details, including an expected deadline for return, with relatives and others. It may be some hours or days before medical assistance is available for bushwalkers distant from settlements and communication.

The Victoria Police are responsible for search and rescue operations, which usually involve local SES groups and PV staff. The safety of these groups is also an issue. Local Wangarabell and Nungatta residents are usually a key element in these operations.

Aim

- Promote and encourage safe practices among visitors and staff.

Management strategies

- *Contribute to emergency management planning for search and rescue activities in the Park.*
- *Encourage wilderness users and walkers to adopt the 'let someone know before you go' philosophy.*
- *Ensure that Park staff are adequately trained and able to assist in search and rescue operations.*
- *Encourage local resident involvement in the monitoring of walker movements through the Park.*

6 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

6.1 Friends and volunteers

There is no current 'Friends' group for the Park, but interested groups and individuals could make valuable contributions to park management. The Wangarabell Nungatta Landcare Group and the East Gippsland River Management Board have assisted in total catchment survey and pest plant and animal assessment in sections of the Park and in NSW. Emergency Services volunteers worked on fire suppression in the Park for many days during the major fires of 1980 and 1983.

Biological surveys by tertiary institutions and natural history groups would be of great assistance. Further evaluation of the fossil beds and other paleontological aspects of the Park is another area where scientific groups could be involved. Work to remove willows from along the Genoa River Heritage River is a suitable summer volunteer program for bushwalking groups or the Campus Conservation Corps.

Aim

- Encourage volunteer involvement in park activities.

Management strategies

- *Develop a long-term volunteer strategy for the Park which draws on the skills and interests of volunteer groups in undertaking actions from this Plan.*
- *Encourage the formation of a 'Friends' group.*
- *Investigate ways of encouraging research and survey activity. Incentives could include research grants, organised park nature activities such as 'twitchathons' (bird surveys), and assistance with biological survey camp-outs such as camp accommodation, transport and food for participants.*

6.2 Community awareness and Park neighbours

Neighbours of the Park are primarily involved in agriculture or pursue alternative lifestyles on isolated farmland. The main community relating to the Park is Wangarabell, although the small communities of Noorinbee North, Weeragua and Chandlers Creek along the south and western perimeter are also important. While their main interests relate to issues such as pest plants and animals, access and fire protection, there is a strong thread of cultural attachment to this Park.

To the north, farm properties at Nungatta in NSW border the Park.

An emerging tourism industry based on remoteness and nature-based experiences is developing on both sides of the border, supplying the needs of tourists to the NSW South Coast and Mallacoota area. These visitors, often seasonal and returning more than once, are becoming aware of the parks in the region and seek destinations as alternatives to the coast (NPWS 1992).

Aims

- Increase public awareness of management activities such as fire management and pest plant and animal control among local people on both sides of the border.
- Encourage sound conservation practices on private land adjoining the Park.

Management strategies

- *Maintain liaison with local landholders and groups, and involve them in relevant planning and management of the Park.*
- *Apply, and encourage application of, the Good Neighbour Policy to management issues on boundaries.*
- *Liaise with community bodies and special interest groups to promote public awareness of the features and values of the Park.*

7 OTHER ISSUES

7.1 Authorised uses

There are two trigonometric reserves in the Park (Mt Kaye and Mealing Hill), which are used for survey purposes. Mealing Hill summit has been cleared for a helipad. Mt Kaye is covered in forest and sight lines may be required for survey purposes.

Five apiary sites were defined when the Park was first reserved as Coopracambra State Park. One site was used during 1988 but none have been since.

Aim

- Allow authorised uses within the Park in accordance with relevant legislation, LCC recommendations and Parks Victoria guidelines.

Management strategies

- *Liaise with survey agencies to ensure that survey activities at the two trigonometric Reserves in the Park are compatible with this Management Plan.*
- *Liaise with the Victorian Apiarists Association about apiary issues within the context of maintaining opportunities for apiculture on public land.*

7.2 Boundaries and adjacent uses

The NSW State forest areas of Bondi and Yambulla border the Park's northern boundary for 15 km, and the Genoa Wilderness managed by NPWS NSW borders the Park for about 8 km. Native forest logging and other forestry activities such as fuel reduction burning and roading may occur from time to time in the NSW State forests. Landscape and catchment values may be affected, especially if timber harvesting were to occur on the slopes of Mt Wakefield and Mt Merragunegin along the State border.

The boundary with State forest in Victoria has similar implications for landscape and conservation values. Both Forest Services have protocols for the preservation of wildlife

corridors, stream buffer strips and roadside treatments in areas subject to logging.

The East Gippsland Forest Management Plan (CNR 1995b) contains several strategies that aim to complement the management of the Park. These include the protection of conservation values in Special Protection Zones (e.g. along the Thurra and Genoa Rivers), management of landscapes visible from several roads leading to the Park from the Princes Highway (Jones Creek Road and Wangarabell Road) and from Mt Kaye and Mt Denmark, and provision for activities which are not permitted or are restricted in the Park.

The East Gippsland Shire Council is the responsible planning authority. The zoning for adjacent private land is all rural, so intensive subdivision and other developments are unlikely to be approved under present planning control except with permit. NRE is a referral authority for many applications.

Unused sections of gazetted road reserve within the Park are unlikely to be required and could be included at two locations (south of Jones Creek, and near Beehive Falls) in the Park reservation.

Aim

- Minimise conflicts between Park management and surrounding land uses, including timber harvesting in adjacent State forests.

Management strategies

- *Liaise with State Forest Services in both States regarding future timber harvesting and forestry proposals which have the potential to impact on the Park.*
- *Liaise with the input to East Gippsland Shire Council on planning controls and access issues which affect park values.*
- *Seek to include the unused road reserves within the Park as part of the Park reservation.*

7.3 Co-operative management with National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW

On the recommendation of the LCC (1991b), the park agencies of Victoria and NSW are developing a Memorandum of Understanding for co-operative management of Coopracambra National Park and South East Forests National Park (NSW). Park visitors often traverse both Parks, and the adjacent wilderness areas on both sides of the State border offer a broad range of recreation opportunities. Enforcement, pest plant and animal programs and provision of facilities and information would benefit from a co-operative approach.

Aim

- Enhance the collective values and co-operative management of Coopracambra and South East Forests National Parks.

Management strategy

- *Finalise and implement a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW in relation to co-operative management of Coopracambra and South East Forests National Parks.*

8 IMPLEMENTATION

A three-year rolling plan will be prepared for the Park to ensure efficient implementation of this Plan. Priorities for management are identified in table 5.

TABLE 5 PRIORITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	SECTION IN PLAN
Resource conservation	
Develop and implement an ecological burning strategy for Park flora and fauna communities in conjunction with the Fire Protection Plan.	3.3, 4.1
Liaise with EGCMA and GWRICC on river management issues.	3.2
Park protection	
Develop and implement a pest plant and animal strategy.	4.2
Implement an eradication plan for willows and poplars from the Genoa River.	4.2
Prepare input for review of the Regional Fire Protection Plan.	4.1
The Park visit	
Incorporate Park walking opportunities into the regional network.	5.2.3
Develop and construct a Park information facility at Chandlers Creek picnic area.	5.3
Disseminate information on park matters to tourism outlets in Victoria and southern NSW.	5.3, 5.4
Monitoring and research	
Encourage surveys and research on Park flora and fauna, fire ecology and palaeontology.	3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1
Establish monitoring programs for key flora and fauna sites.	3.3, 3.4
Monitor visitor numbers and use.	5.1
Other	
Finalise and implement Memorandum of Understanding for co-operative management with NPWS NSW.	7.3

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APPENDIX I ECOLOGICAL VEGETATION CLASSES

EVC (and number)	HABITAT	CHARACTERISTIC OR DOMINANT SPECIES		
		OVERSTOREY	SHRUB LAYER	GROUND LAYER
32	Warm Temperate Rainforest In fire-protected niches such as gullies and south-facing slopes. Soils well developed with high organic content.	Lilly-Pilly, Sweet Pittosporum, Mutton-wood, Yellow-wood, Kanooka or Eastern Leather-wood. Woody lianes common.	Prickly Coprosma, Large Mock-olive and wiry climbing vines.	Soft Tree-fern, Rough Tree-fern, Shiny Shield fern, Jungle Brake, Downy Ground-fern, Mother Shield-fern.
29	Damp Forest Range of soils and aspects.	Mountain Grey Gum, Messmate and Yellow Stringybark.	Blackwood, Frosted Wattle, Blanket-leaf, Musk Daisy-bush.	Rough Tree-fern, False Bracken, Gristle Fern.
16	Lowland Forest Tertiary geology on lowland plains and coastal hills into dissected hinterland.	Large diversity of Eucalypts, depending on site, including Silvertop Ash, Red Iron-bark and Mountain Grey Gum.	Holly Lomatia, Blue Dampiera, Shrubby Platysace, Broom Spurge, Hairy Pink-bells, Hairpin Banksia, Silver Banksia, and Bushy Hakea.	Thatch saw-sedge, Curly-wig, Mat-Lily, Small Grass-tree, Leafy Purple-flag, Austral Bracken.
18	Riparian Forest Along larger creeks and river flats where soils are usually Quaternary alluviums of various grades.	Manna Gum, River Peppermint and Bangalay.	Blackwood, Black Wattle and Burgan, Kanooka, Lilly-Pilly and Mutton-wood.	Fishbone Water-fern, Downy Ground-fern, Common Maidenhair fern. Weeping grass, Basket Grass.
30	Wet Forest Variety of landforms; gullies, south facing slopes, escarpments, and plateaus where rainfall is high.	Shinning Gum, Cuttail, Messmate, Mountain Ash and Manna Gum.	Silver Wattle, Blackwood and Frosted Wattle, Austral Mulberry, Musk Daisy-bush, Hazel Pomaderris, Blanket Leaf.	Hard Water Fern, Mother Shield-fern Mother Spleenwort and Bat's-wing Fern.
21	Shrubby Dry Forest Ridges and western or northern slopes in high rainfall zones, to eastern/southern aspects and gullies in low rainfall zones.	Red Stringybark, Yertchuk, Red Box, Brittle Gum, Silvertop and White Stringybark.	Shinning Cassinia, Pale Hickory Wattle, Sunshine Wattle, Cluster Flower, Geebung.	Hop Bitter-pea, Gorse Bitter-pea, Common Heath
17	Riparian Scrub Complex Along gullies and creeks on low hills where the streams are small, semi-permanent or permanently flowing and the gradient is gentle.	Eucalypt overstorey rare.	Scented Paperbark, Woolly Tea-tree, or Smooth Tea-tree.	Scrambling Coral Fern, Tall Saw-sedge, Rusty Velvet-bush.

Appendix 1 (cont.)

		CHARACTERISTIC OR DOMINANT SPECIES			
EVC (and number)	HABITAT	OVERSTOREY	SHRUB LAYER	GROUND LAYER	
22	Grassy Dry Forest	Usually restricted to ridges and upper slopes under low to moderate rainfall (700-1000 mm).	Variable, but likely to be Silver Bundy, But But and Yertchuk.	Shinning Cassinia, Prickly Broom-heath, Curved Rice-flower.	Variable Plantain, Stinking Pennywort, Hairy Sheep's Burr, Slender Tick-trefoil, Common Raspwort.
23	Herb-rich Forest	Very fertile, well drained soils in low to moderate rainfall zones on lower slopes and gullies.	May include Yellow Box, Apple-top Box, Coast Grey Box, or Gippsland Blue Gum.	Common Cassinia, Burgan, Austral Indigo.	May include: Austral Bear's Ear, Solengyne, Trailing Speedwell, Variable Plantain, Crane's Bill or Coarse Lagenifera.
20	Heathy Dry Forest	Exposed aspects and ridge tops with free-draining relatively infertile soils.	Yertchuk, Broad-leaved Peppermint, Red Stringybark.	Prickly Broom-heath, Daphne Heath, Urn Heath, Peach Heath.	Kangaroo Grass.
15	Limestone Box Forest	Tertiary limestone outcrops, generally around coastal streams and gullies.	Coast Grey Box, Blue Box and Red Ironbark.	Hazel Pomaderris, Limestone Blue Wattle, Snowy Daisy-bush, Bootlace Bush, Cherry Ballart, Sweet Pittosporum.	Herbs and grasses including: Hairy Sheep's Burr, Bidgee-Widgee, Forest Buttercup, Variable Sword-sedge, Common Tussock Grass.
7	Clay Heathland	On lowland sites with impeded drainage derived from tertiary outwash alluviums.	Swamp Stringybark, Yertchuk.	Bushy Hakea, Scrub Sheoke, Crimson Bottlebrush, Silver Banksia, Burgan, Prickly Teatree.	Thatch Saw-sedge, Rapier-sedge, Small Grass-tree, Twisted Sun-orchid, Salmon Sun-orchid, Wax-lip Orchid, Parsons Bands.
28	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland	Shallow skeletal sandy loams with a moderate level of organic matter in low-moderate rainfall. Elevation ranges from 100-1000 m.	Silvertop Ash, Mallee-form Gully Gum, Blue-leaved Stringybark.	White Kunzea, Rusty Pomaderris, Tangled Pseudanthus, Sticky Hop-bush.	Common Correa, Myrtle Wattle, Blunt Bush-pea, Wallaby Grass, Black-anther Flax-lily, Variable Sword-sedge.

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APPENDIX II SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

SITE	SIGNIFICANCE	REFERENCE
Jones Creek	National	Forbes, Gullan & Walsh 1981
Upper Genoa River	National	Forbes, Gullan & Walsh 1981
Mt Kaye	National	Forbes, Gullan & Walsh 1981
West Thurra River	National	Loyn et al. 1992
Cooagalah Hill	Regional	Loyn et al. 1992
Beehive Creek Falls	Regional 'Quadrat' site of significance	Forbes, Gullan & Walsh 1981
East branch of Cann River	State	Norris & Mansergh 1981
Merragunegin Rainforest		NRE, in prep.
Black Snake Creek Rainforest		NRE, in prep.
Cann River Flats, Noorinbee North Rainforest		NRE, in prep.
Genoa River Valley	National and International	McRae-Williams, Rosengren & Kraemers 1981.

APPENDIX III RARE OR THREATENED FLORA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	REF
<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	Giant Maidenhair	e	FIS
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair	r	FIS
<i>Allocasuarina nana</i>	Stunted Sheoke	r	FIS
<i>Beyeria lasiocarpa</i>	Wallaby-bush	r	FIS
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood	r	FIS
<i>Caladenia flavovirens</i>	Summer Spider-orchid	r	FIS
<i>Cyathea leichhardtiana</i>	Prickly Tree-fern	v*	FIS
<i>Daviesia wyattiana</i>	Long-leaf Bitter-pea	v	FIS
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock Orchid	e*	FIS
<i>Dendrobium striolatum</i>	Streaked Rock-orchid	r	FIS
<i>Deyeuxia parviseta</i> var. <i>boormanii</i>	Fine Bent-grass	r	FIS
<i>Dodonaea truncatiales</i>	Angular Hop-bush	v	G, L
<i>Eriostemon virgatus</i>	Tasmanian Wax-flower	v	FIS
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-leaved Stringybark	r	L
<i>Gompholobium glabratum</i>	Dainty Wedge-pea	r	G, L, FIS
<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	Finger Hakea	r	FIS
<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>	Brown Guinea-flower	r	FIS
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	Long Clubmoss	v	FIS
<i>Leptomeria acida</i>	Sour Currant-bush	r	FIS
<i>Leptospermum emarginatum</i>	Twin-flower Tea-tree	r	FIS
<i>Lepyrodia anarthria</i>	Scale-rush	r	G, FIS
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i>	Hairy Beard-heath	r	L, FIS
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	Lacy Wedge-fern	r	G, L, FIS
<i>Mirbelia pungens</i>	Prickly Mirbelia	v	FIS
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	r	L, FIS
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Prickly Podolobium	r	L, FIS
<i>Polystichum formosum</i>	Broad Shield-fern	r	FIS
<i>Pomaderris costata</i>	Veined Pomaderris	R, r	FIS
<i>Pomaderris cotoneaster</i>	Cotoneaster Pomaderris	E, e*	FIS
<i>Pomaderris ledifolia</i>	Sydney Pomaderris	r	FIS
<i>Pomaderris pauciflora</i>	Mountain Pomaderris	R, r	FIS
<i>Pomaderris sericea</i>	Bent Pomaderris	V, v*	FIS
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek-orchid	v	FIS
<i>Prostanthera walteri</i>	Monkey Mint-bush	R, r	FIS
<i>Pterostylis longipetala</i>	Small Autumn Greenhood	r	FIS
<i>Almaleea paludosa</i>	Marsh Bush-pea	r	FIS
<i>Ripogonum album</i>	White Supplejack	r	FIS
<i>Sambucus australasica</i>	Yellow Elderberry	v*	FIS
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt Sandalwood	v	FIS
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>	Erect Groundsel	r	L
<i>Thelymitra circumsepta</i>	Naked Sun-orchid	v	FIS
<i>Tmesipteris ovata</i>	Oval Fork-fern	r	FIS
<i>Viola caleyana</i>	Swamp Violet	r	FIS

Status (NRE database 1998)

e - endangered in Victoria

r - rare in Victoria

v - vulnerable in Victoria

E - endangered Australia

R - rare in Australia

V - vulnerable in Australia

* - listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

References: G - Gillespie et al. 1990, L - Loyn et al. 1992, S - Sutter et al. 1993, FIS - NRE database 1998.

APPENDIX IV THREATENED FAUNA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS	REF.
Mammals			
* <i>Potorous longipes</i>	Long-footed Potoroo	E, End#	G
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spot-tailed Quoll	End#	G, L
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Common Bent-wing Bat	Vul#	G, L
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe Bat	Vul#	L
* <i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smoky Mouse	End	L
<i>Canis latrans dingo</i>	Dingo	DD	G, L
Birds			
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	End#	S
* <i>Tyto tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl	Vul#	G, L
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl	End#	G, L
* <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	End#	S
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo	Vul#	
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot	LR(nt)#	G
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	End	
Reptiles			
<i>Cyclodomorphus michaeli</i>	Eastern She-oak Skink	LR(nt)	LCC
<i>Egernia coventryi</i>	Swamp Skink	Vul	L
Amphibians			
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Southern Barred Frog	CE#	
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>	Giant Burrowing Frog	Vul#	
Fish			
* <i>Gobiomorphus coxii</i>	Cox's Gudgeon	End#	S
* <i>Galaxias brevipinnus</i>	Broad-finned Galaxias	pt	S

* recorded within 10 km of Coopracambra National Park but not within the Park boundary, in some cases as predator remains

Status (NRE 1998) except for *Galaxias brevipinnis* where Koehn & O'Connor (1990) is followed):

CE - critically endangered in Victoria

DD - data deficient: considered likely to fall into threatened category

E - listed as endangered in Australia under the *Endangered Species Act 1992* (Cwlth)

End - endangered in Victoria

LR(nt) - lower risk (near threatened) in Victoria

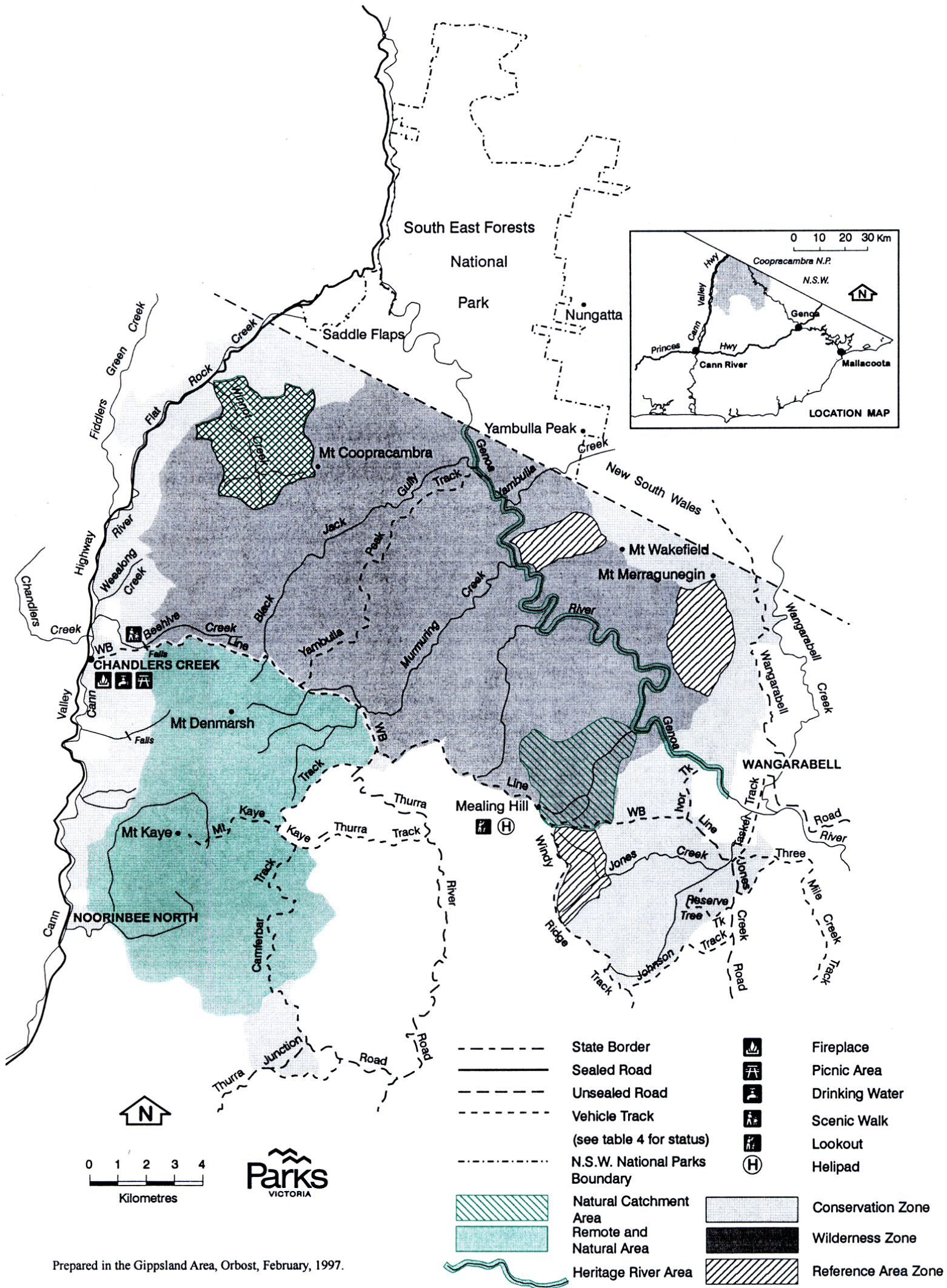
pt - potentially threatened in Victoria

Vul - vulnerable in Victoria

- listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

References: G - Gillespie et al. 1990, L - Loyn et al. 1992, S - Sutter et al. 1993, LCC - LCC 1986

Figure 1 - COOPRACAMBRA NATIONAL PARK



Prepared in the Gippsland Area, Orbost, February, 1997.