
WABBA WILDERNESS PARK

MANAGEMENT PLAN

National Parks Service
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Victoria

DECEMBER 1995

This 1995 plan was evaluated in 2009 and will continue to be implemented for a further five years

This Management Plan for Wabba Wilderness Park is approved for implementation. Its purpose is to direct all aspects of management of the Park until the Plan is reviewed. A Draft Management Plan was published in June 1995. Ten submissions were received. Copies of this Plan can be purchased from:

Outdoors Information Centre
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
240 Victoria Parade
EAST MELBOURNE 3002

CNR Wodonga Office
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
PO Box 303
WODONGA VIC 3690

For further information on the Plan, please contact:

Chief Ranger - Murray Park Management Area, CNR Wodonga Office

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2. Wabba Wilderness Park (Vic.). I. Victoria. Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources. II. Title.

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FOREWORD

Wabba Wilderness Park is one of 22 wilderness areas within Victoria's outstanding parks system. These areas make an important contribution to maintaining some of the least disturbed and most remote parts of the State's natural landscapes, as well as providing for remote self-reliant recreational opportunities.

Wabba Wilderness, in the foothill forests of north-eastern Victoria, contrasts with the wilderness areas in the nearby Alpine National

Park and, as it becomes better known, is likely to attract more visitors seeking to enjoy its wilderness qualities.

This Approved Plan establishes the long-term management framework to protect the area's important conservation and wilderness values. I look forward to the community's support for the management of this important wilderness park, which is a significant part of Victoria's parks system.

The Hon Mark Birrell MP
Minister for Conservation and Environment

APPROVED MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

The Plan provides the basis for future management of the Wabba Wilderness Park. It was finalised following consideration of the 10 submissions received on the Draft Plan.

Mark Stone
Director, National Parks Service

Rosemary James
Area Manager, North East

SUMMARY

Wabba Wilderness Park (20 100 hectares) is located in the foothill forests of the Great Dividing Range in north-eastern Victoria. It is important for its high nature conservation values, particularly since it includes excellent representation of little disturbed foothill forests and one of only six essentially natural catchments identified north of the Great Dividing Range. The relative absence of human impacts and the mature open eucalypt forests provide a valuable setting in which visitors may enjoy solitude, inspiration and appropriate self-reliant recreation.

The primary objective in managing the Wilderness is to preserve and, where possible, enhance its wilderness condition (i.e. the extent to which it is undisturbed by the

influences of the European settlement of Australia). Priority will therefore be given to protecting and conserving the natural environment and maintaining it in an undisturbed condition.

Although the Wilderness is unlikely to require intensive management, several management actions will enhance its value as a wilderness area. These include the control of pest plants and animals, particularly blackberries, wild dogs and foxes, sensitive fire management, and the closure of vehicle tracks to all vehicles except those required for essential management purposes. The provision of appropriate visitor information and the encouragement of minimal impact use are also proposed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and planning area

Wabba Wilderness Park (the Wilderness) comprises 20 100 hectares in far north-eastern Victoria, approximately 300 kilometres from Melbourne and 20 kilometres south-west of Corryong. It encompasses the foothill forests of the Wabba Creek and Log Bridge Creek catchments and extends to the montane forests of the Gibb Range (figure 1).

This management plan covers Wabba Wilderness Park, including the Log Bridge Creek [East Branch] Natural Catchment Area (2590 hectares) located in its centre. It is considered that all aspects of management of the Natural Catchment Area are compatible with the management of the Wilderness and will not be detailed separately in this Plan.

1.2 Regional context

Wabba Wilderness is surrounded by State forest. This and other areas of public land within the Upper Murray area, including Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park and land along the Murray River, as well as the nearby Alpine National Park to the south, provide a range of recreational opportunities that are not accommodated in the Wilderness.

1.3 Significance of the Wilderness

Wabba Wilderness is one of 22 wilderness areas within Victoria's parks system. These areas protect some of the least disturbed and most remote parts of the State and as such contribute significantly to maintaining those attributes within Victoria's natural landscapes.

The Wilderness is the only wilderness area in the foothill forests north of the Great Dividing Range. The area has long been recognised for its mostly undisturbed condition and associated high nature conservation values (LCC 1973, LCC 1986, LCC 1991a, LCC 1991b) and is of particular value as an example of little disturbed foothill forests.

The Log Bridge Creek [East Branch] Natural Catchment Area is one of only six such identified catchments north of the Great

Dividing Range. The headwaters of Rawes Creek are part of a proclaimed catchment feeding a small part of Corryong's water supply.

The Wilderness provides visitors with opportunities to enjoy solitude, inspiration and appropriate, self-reliant recreation within mature open eucalypt forests where there is relatively little human impact.

1.4 Creation of the Wilderness

Wabba Wilderness Park was included on Schedule 2A (Wilderness Parks) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992* (Vic.) following the Land Conservation Council's Wilderness Special Investigation Final Recommendations (1991b). The Wilderness was proclaimed on 30 June 1992.

1.5 Legislation, LCC recommendations and guidelines

Wabba Wilderness Park is managed under the wilderness provisions of the National Parks Act, particularly sections 4(ab), 17A and 17C. These seek to maximise the extent to which wilderness areas are undisturbed by the influences of European settlement, except for essential management activities and other specified uses. The exceptions provided for in the case of Wabba Wilderness Park are summarised in table 1. The Act enables visitors to use wilderness areas for inspiration, solitude and non-mechanised self-reliant recreation that does not involve the use of animals, while protecting the areas' essentially undisturbed natural condition. Appropriate research and study are also permitted.

The Wilderness Special Investigation Final Recommendations (LCC 1991b), in addition to the general recommendations covering wilderness areas, noted that the control of localised areas of blackberry infestation in the Wabba Wilderness should be given priority, and that there may be scope for rationalising the track network. Recommendations M1-M14

(Management Principles for Wilderness Areas) also apply to the Wilderness.

Following the Rivers and Streams Special Investigation Final Recommendations (LCC 1991a), the Log Bridge Creek [East Branch] Natural Catchment Area is also managed under the *Heritage Rivers Act 1992* (Vic.). This requires the managing authority to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the area is maintained in an essentially natural condition. Specified activities are not permitted.

The Wilderness is also managed in accordance with CNR guidelines for the management of parks (NPS 1993) and other relevant Departmental guidelines and procedures. In addition, the North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990), as amended from time to time, applies to the Wilderness.

1.6 Park management aims

Sections 4(ab) and 17A of the National Parks Act provide the main basis for management of the Wilderness. The following aims set the framework for the long-term management of the Wilderness.

Resource conservation

- Maximise the extent to which the area is undisturbed by the influences of European settlement.
- Allow natural environmental processes to occur with minimal interference from the influences of European settlement.

- Preserve and protect the natural environment, including indigenous flora and fauna and features of ecological, geological, scenic or scientific significance.
- Preserve and protect features of archaeological and historic significance.
- Provide for appropriate scientific research, survey and monitoring.

Park protection

- Control and where possible eradicate non-indigenous plants and animals.
- Protect human life and adjacent lands from injury by fire and minimise the adverse effect of fire on wilderness values.

The Wilderness experience

- Provide opportunities for the use and enjoyment of the Wilderness for solitude, inspiration and appropriate self-reliant recreation in a wilderness setting.
- Promote public awareness, appreciation and understanding of wilderness values.
- Take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of visitors.

TABLE 1 PERMITTED ACTIVITIES OTHERWISE PROHIBITED

PROHIBITED ACTIVITY	NP ACT SECTION	EXCEPTION	REASONS PERMITTED	NP ACT SECTION
Roads	17C(1)(a)	Wabba Track Fergusons Track Price Hills Track Rawes Creek Track Graptolite Gully Track *Log Bridge Spur Track (north of Log Bridge Creek)	Fire management Pest plant control	17C(2)(f) 17C(2)(a)
Structures or installations	17C(1)(a)	Trig. point - Wabba Track/ Rawes Creek Track junction	Trig. point existing at 23 Aug. 1989	17C(2)(b)
Commercial activities	17C(1)(b)	Commercial recreation tours - walking-based	Compatible use	17C(2)(b)
Motorised transport	17C(1)(c)	Management vehicles (incl. helicopters)	Fire management Search and rescue Pest plant and animal control Scientific research	17C(2)(f) 17C(2)(f) 17C(2)(a) 17C(2)(e)

*Permitted until blackberry control is completed.

2 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

2.1 Park vision

A future visitor to the Wabba Wilderness Park finds a forest wilderness area which is a contrast to the Alpine wilderness areas to the south and the granite landscapes of the parks in the Upper Murray area. The conservation value of the Wilderness is enhanced by the absence of significant infestations of pest species and the reduced impact of vehicular tracks. Visitors enjoy its forests and creeks away from the main influences of civilisation. The long-term protection of this wilderness area in the foothills of north-eastern Victoria is assured.

2.2 Management directions

The major management directions for the Wilderness are outlined below.

Conservation

- The wilderness value of the area will be enhanced, including a rationalisation of the vehicle track network.
- Natural processes will be allowed to occur with minimal interference from the influences of European settlement.
- Significant natural and cultural features will be given special protection where identified.

- Appropriate scientific research, survey and monitoring activities will be encouraged.

Protection

- A pest plant and animal control strategy will be prepared which identifies key sites, target species and control methods. Initial priority will be given to blackberries, wild dogs and foxes.
- The fire protection strategy for the Wilderness will be amended to better reflect wilderness management objectives.

The wilderness experience

- Non-mechanised self-reliant recreation not involving the use of animals will be permitted, and opportunities for solitude and inspiration in a wilderness setting will be provided.
- Minimal impact visitor use will be encouraged.
- Appropriate information on the Wilderness will be provided outside the area.

3 RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Syme (1994) contains a more detailed description of the natural and cultural values of the Wilderness.

3.1 Natural values

Geology and landforms

Most of Wabba Wilderness comprises hilly terrain underlain with Ordovician schists, slates, sandstones and shales, with a small belt of less dissected, Silurian granite along Wabba Creek. The area's mainly steep montane slopes fall sharply away to rolling hills towards the Nariel Creek valley. Elevations range from over 1100 metres north of Price Hills Track to around 520 metres in the north-east of the Wilderness.

Native vegetation and flora

The Wilderness contains a range of vegetation communities which have remained in an essentially natural condition. The main forest types are wet and dry open eucalypt forests. The wet forests include a small area of mature and regrowth (fire and logging) Alpine Ash, small patches of Snow Gum, and open forests of Narrow-leaf Peppermint, which dominate the broad ridge tops and steeper slopes with higher rainfall. The dry open eucalypt forests include, on the lower slopes, open forests of Broad-leafed Peppermint associated with Candlebark on the moister sites and Blue Gum in the gullies. Red Stringybark/Long-leaf Box forests occur mostly on the driest and northern or western slopes below around 700 metres elevation.

Comprehensive surveys of the flora in the Wilderness have not been undertaken. These are required, particularly to establish whether threatened species are present. Prior to the 1950s there were reports of several threatened flora in the area. However, there are no details of these reports in the CNR Flora Database and their occurrence in the Wilderness has not been confirmed. The species reported were:

- Rough Eyebright (*Euphrasia scabra*) - endangered (Vic.), vulnerable (Aust.);

- Grey Rice-flower (*Pimelea treyvaudii*) - vulnerable (Vic.);
- Cupped Bush-pea (*Pultenaea vrolandii*) - rare (Vic.).

In addition, Frood (1983) refers to the occurrence of Crimson Grevillea (*Grevillea polybractea*) along Wabba Ridge (currently listed as rare in Victoria). However, its existence in the Wilderness has also not been confirmed.

There is no evidence to support the use of fire for ecological purposes at the current time.

Native fauna

The two main habitat types within the Wilderness - the wet and dry open eucalypt forests - support a diversity of fauna, although no detailed fauna surveys have been conducted. The Spot-tailed Quoll, which is listed as rare in Victoria, was recorded in the Wabba Creek area in the 1930s (LCC 1984) but no recordings have been made since that date.

Landscape

Gentle rolling hills rising sharply to steep montane slopes, densely covered with eucalypt forests, characterise the landscape qualities of the area. While the Wilderness contains steep slopes and narrow ridges, no singular feature dominates the landscape. However, impressive views of the surrounding mountains, including the Snowy Mountains, can be gained from the ridges.

Aims

- Allow natural processes to occur with minimal interference as far as possible.
- Protect and maintain native plant and animal communities in an undisturbed condition, with special attention given to threatened flora and fauna.
- Increase knowledge of the area's flora and fauna.
- Protect the scenic qualities of the area.

Management strategies

- *Undertake surveys of the flora and fauna in the Wilderness to clarify their presence, distribution and abundance, in particular threatened species of national and state significance. This may include streams.*
- *Implement Flora and Fauna Guarantee Action Statements for the conservation of threatened flora and fauna (if their existence is confirmed).*
- *Undertake regular monitoring programs of threatened species, where identified.*
- *Allow habitat manipulation (including prescribed burning) for ecological purposes only where it can be demonstrated that such action is necessary for the conservation of a significant community or population. This would be subject to the approval of the Director of National Parks, and occur only after the preparation of a soundly researched community or species management plan* and provided no other viable alternatives were available. (*Listing of a community or species under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act with an approved action statement would constitute an appropriate basis for such action.)*

3.2 Cultural values

There are no known sites of cultural significance (Aboriginal or European) in the Wilderness. Little is known about Aboriginal use of the area, but it is believed to have been minimal. Any evidence remaining is likely to be scattered artefacts along spurs or creek banks.

There has been very little utilisation activity within the Wilderness apart from light grazing by both sheep and cattle (K. Coulston pers. comm. 1993), and a small amount of localised, mainly selective, timber harvesting. Several bridle trails were formed for grazing access, but these have since become overgrown. From the early 1900s some prospecting for alluvial gold occurred around the lower reaches of Log Bridge Creek, but this was mostly outside the Wilderness (K. Coulston pers. comm. 1993). Exploratory drilling for copper and other minerals also occurred along Beetoomba Spur Track during the 1980s but no mining occurred as a result.

Aim

- Identify and protect sites of Aboriginal or other cultural significance.

Management strategies

- *Assess the significance of any Aboriginal or other cultural sites that are discovered.*
- *Protect identified sites from disturbance as appropriate.*

4 PARK PROTECTION

4.1 Fire management

The early fire history of the Wilderness is not accurately known. The majority of the Wilderness was burnt during the summer of 1938/39, but no wildfires of any significance have been recorded in the vicinity since then. Externally, the major threat of a severe fire is likely to be from the west or north-west.

Fuel reduction burns have been carried out over extensive areas of the Wilderness throughout the past 14 years. Areas fuel reduced in 1981, 1986 and 1987 were generally the drier, north-facing slopes, or those open areas of forest with a high fuel load.

The North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990) provides the basis for fire prevention and suppression in the Wilderness.

The Department's guideline for fire management in wilderness areas, endorsed by the LCC (1991b), states that as far as practicable fuel reduction burning will be concentrated on adjacent public land forming a buffer to a wilderness area. The aim is to protect both the wilderness area and property and natural resources outside it.

The priority burning zones defined in the Regional Fire Protection Plan were determined prior to the LCC's Wilderness Special Investigation and the subsequent proclamation of the Wabba Wilderness Park. That plan currently zones the area as a combination of Priority 2, 3 and 4 burning zones. The LCC (1991b) recognised that some Regional Fire Protection Plans may require amendment to incorporate new wilderness areas. Consequently, this Plan aims to establish a more appropriate fire regime for the Wilderness, where natural processes are intended to predominate, consistent with adequate fire protection measures.

Aims

- Protect human life and adjacent lands from fire and minimise the adverse affects of fire on wilderness values.

- Minimise the adverse effects of fire and fire suppression methods.
- Minimise the incidence of fuel reduction burns in the Wilderness, consistent with adequate fire protection measures.
- Encourage the responsible use of fire by Wilderness visitors.

Management strategies

- *Seek to amend the North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990) in relation to fuel reduction burning in the Wilderness by rezoning as much as reasonable of the Wilderness as Priority 4, where burning will only be carried out for ecological reasons or infrequently in response to the identification of particular needs.*
- *Undertake any prescribed burning in accordance with the North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990) and the Code of Fire Practice (CNR 1995).*
- *Maintain the vehicular track network in accordance with section 6.1.*
- *As far as practicable, concentrate fire suppression activities on adjacent public land forming a buffer to the Wilderness.*
- *As far as practicable, employ those fire suppression techniques that will least disturb the environment and that least affect the wilderness quality of the Wilderness. Preferred tactics are:*
 - *direct attack by crews using hand tools;*
 - *aircraft dropping water, foam or retardant;*
 - *back burning from existing roads or natural firelines.*
- *Firelines using earth moving machinery and temporary helipads should only be constructed if other tactics are not appropriate. Where construction is necessary, minimise the disturbance.*

- *Rehabilitate any areas of the Wilderness which may be disturbed by control lines and other suppression activities as soon as practicable following fire suppression operations.*
- *Encourage the use of fuel stoves by visitors, rather than the lighting of fires.*
- *Incorporate information on fire regulations and the use of fire into the Wilderness A4 leaflet (section 5).*
- *Promote fire awareness among visitors and Wilderness neighbours.*

4.2 Pest plants and animals

The main occurrences of pest plants in the Wilderness are localised infestations of blackberry along several gullies, principally Log Bridge Creek, Wabba Creek, Rawes Creek, Simpsons Creek and Camp Oven Gully. Access to these areas for control is difficult.

Wild dogs and foxes are known to exist in the Wilderness. Only wild dog control programs have been conducted in the past.

Aims

- *Eradicate or control populations of non-indigenous plants and animals, particularly blackberries, wild dogs and foxes.*
- *Minimise the risk of new infestations of non-indigenous plants and diseases.*
- *Monitor the occurrence of non-indigenous plants and animals.*

Management strategies

- *Prepare and implement a pest plants and animals control strategy for the Wilderness which:*
 - *identifies key target species and locations;*
 - *specifies appropriate control methods which ensure maximum protection of non-target species and which have minimal impact on the natural environment;*
 - *gives initial priority to controlling blackberries along gullies and tracks to prevent further infestations into uninfected areas;*
 - *includes appropriate control programs to reduce population levels of pest animals (particularly wild dogs and foxes) having a significant impact on native species or adjacent landowners.*
- *Establish a monitoring program to monitor the incidence of pest plants and animals, including:*
 - *checking key sites for potential new pest plant infestations (e.g. vehicular tracks and boundaries adjoining State forest);*
 - *monitoring the incidence of populations of pest animals (particularly wild dogs and foxes).*

5 THE WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE

Wabba Wilderness provides opportunities for appropriate self-reliant recreation (including bushwalking, camping and nature-study) in a largely undisturbed forest environment.

Walking trips of two to three days duration through mature eucalypt forests are possible, particularly considering the available water supply from a number of creeks.

The recreational use of vehicles, bicycles and non-native animals is not permitted, and those activities which involve large numbers of people are not appropriate in a wilderness setting.

Visitor use is currently very low and is expected to remain so, although the area's increased profile as a wilderness is likely to attract more visitors to it. No commercial tours currently operate in the Wilderness. There is currently little visitor information available about the area.

The primary responsibility for search and rescue operations rests with the Victoria Police. CNR and other organisations play a support role as required through DISPLAN, the State's Disaster Plan, which includes search and rescue operations.

Aims

- Provide for appropriate, self-reliant recreation activities.
- Encourage responsible, minimal impact visitor use of the Wilderness.
- Provide visitor information about the Wilderness.
- Ensure an efficient process is in place to deal with emergencies associated with visitor use of the area.

Management strategies

- *Provide for use of the Wilderness for appropriate, self-reliant recreation by small groups of visitors (generally by small groups of 4-8 people).*

- *Provide for commercial tour operations involving self-reliant recreation activities on the same basis as other visitors to the Wilderness.*
- *Encourage the use of minimal impact techniques by visitors, in particular an awareness of the minimal impact bushwalking code. This includes the use of fuel stoves, rather than the lighting of fires.*
- *Exclude competitive events, including orienteering, from the Wilderness.*
- *Do not promote particular routes or destinations within the Wilderness so as to avoid placing undue pressure on certain areas, and to provide visitors with the opportunity to discover the area for themselves.*
- *Provide appropriate information about the Wilderness in an A4 leaflet and on local information boards as appropriate.*
- *Encourage visitors to contact local staff prior to visiting the Wilderness and maintain a voluntary register of Wilderness visitors.*
- *Formulate (and review regularly) search and rescue and evacuation operational procedures in consultation with all relevant parties.*
- *Rehabilitate any disturbance caused in the course of search and rescue operations.*
- *Investigate the possibility of a Wilderness viewing platform with 2WD public access outside the Wilderness.*

6 OTHER ISSUES

6.1 Vehicular track network

The existing vehicular track network is closed to the public but provides access for essential management purposes such as fire management and weed control. The LCC (1991b) considered that there was the potential to rationalise the track network, retaining only tracks essential for fire protection purposes. Log Bridge Spur Track, from its intersection with Fergusons Track in the north to Wabba Track to the south, has been identified as not required for fire protection purposes, although the section north of Log Bridge Creek (East Branch) is required temporarily for the control of blackberries.

Aims

- Maintain a track network for essential management purposes.
- Minimise the impact of the track network.

Management strategies

- *Permanently close the southern section of Log Bridge Spur Track (Log Bridge Creek (East Branch) to Wabba Track) and allow natural revegetation to occur. (The track alignment should be recorded to permit re-opening if required in an emergency fire suppression operation.)*
- *Close the section of Log Bridge Spur Track north of Log Bridge Creek (East Branch) when blackberry infestations have been controlled.*
- *Maintain the remaining vehicular track network, minimising the impact of the use of machinery.*

6.2 Monitoring and research

Monitoring programs can assist managers to make better informed decisions on land management issues affecting the Wilderness. Scientific research can be useful in establishing baseline data which can increase our knowledge of the area, and also can allow comparisons to be made with research results from other more

modified areas. In keeping with the aims of wilderness management, only low-impact research techniques (such as setting out markers for survey quadrats and establishing recording and monitoring stations) are permitted.

Aims

- Enhance management of the Wilderness through appropriate monitoring.
- Provide for appropriate scientific research.

Management strategies

- *Establish programs to monitor the following:*
 - *significant flora and fauna;*
 - *non-indigenous plants and animals;*
 - *impact of fire and fire management;*
 - *restoration of disturbed areas;*
 - *visitor use;*
 - *illegal uses.*
- *Allow appropriate scientific research in the Wilderness provided:*
 - *it enhances an understanding of the Wilderness and cannot be carried out elsewhere;*
 - *only low-impact techniques are used (non-destructive and non-manipulative);*
 - *it is approved by the Director.*

6.3 Authorised use

A trigonometric station is located at the junction of Wabba Track and Rawes Creek Track (figure 1) and is maintained by the Division of Survey and Mapping, Department of Finance.

Aims

- Provide for the use of the trig. station.
- Minimise the impact of the trig. station and its use on the Wilderness.

Management strategies

- *Review the need for the trig. station in conjunction with the Division of Survey and Mapping. Remove the station if technology renders it obsolete.*
- *Issue a consent under section 27 of the National Parks Act for the operation of the trig. station, subject to conditions to minimise its impact on the Wilderness.*

Aim

- Prevent stray stock grazing in the Wilderness.

Management strategy

- *Co-ordinate with the Forests Service appropriate means of ensuring that stock do not stray into the Wilderness.*

6.4 Straying stock

Stray stock occasionally wander into the Wilderness from nearby freehold properties and from licensed areas to the east and west of the Wilderness, due to the lack of stock-proof fencing. They have the potential to cause damage within the Wilderness.

7 IMPLEMENTATION

A three-year rolling implementation program will be prepared for the Wilderness to ensure efficient implementation of this Plan. Priorities for management are identified in table 2 as an initial step in this process.

TABLE 2 PRIORITIES FOR MANAGEMENT

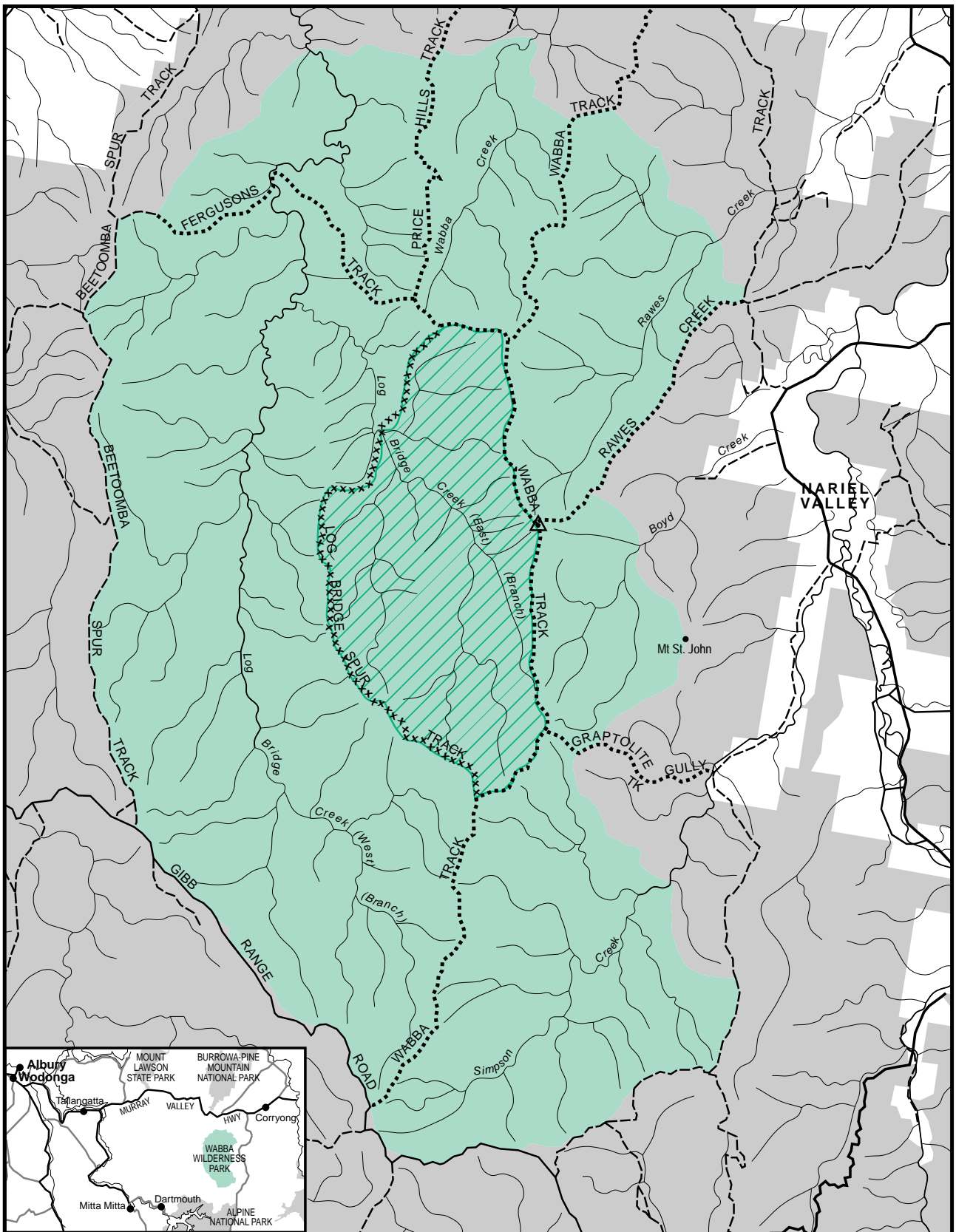
MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	SECTION IN PLAN
Resource conservation	
Carry out surveys to identify any threatened flora and fauna.	3.1, 6.2
Park protection	
Amend the North East Region Fire Protection Plan in the light of wilderness requirements.	4.1
Prepare a pest plant and animal control strategy.	4.2
Control blackberries, wild dogs and foxes.	4.2
The wilderness experience	
Prepare an information sheet for the Wilderness.	5
Encourage minimal impact behaviour.	5
Investigate the possibility of a Wilderness viewing platform.	5
Other issues	
Close Log Bridge Spur Track.	6.1
Maintain other tracks as appropriate.	4.1, 6.1
Monitoring and research	
Prepare and implement monitoring programs.	6.2

REFERENCES

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Personal communications

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- Major road ———
- Minor road ———
- Vehicular track (4WD only) - - - -
- Management vehicles only - - - -
- Track to be closed permanently (see section 6.1) x x x x x x

- Wabba Wilderness Park
- Other public land
- Log Bridge Creek Natural Catchment Area
- Trig. station ▲

Figure 1
WABBA WILDERNESS PARK

