

Freycinet National Park, Wye River State Reserve Management Plan

2000



Parks and Wildlife Service

Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment

**FREYCINET NATIONAL PARK,
WYE RIVER STATE RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN 2000**

This management plan for the Freycinet National Park and the Wye River State Reserve has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part IV of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. A draft of this plan was released for public comment from 3 June 2000 to 28 July 2000.

Unless otherwise specified, this plan adopts the interpretation of terms given in Section 3 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. The term "Minister" when used in the plan means the Minister administering the Act. The term "Park" refers to the Freycinet National Park. The term "Reserve" refers to the Wye River State Reserve.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

APPROVAL

This management plan was approved by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council on 2 October 2000 and took effect on 15 November 2000, being seven days after publication of that approval in the *Government Gazette*.

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Summary

Freycinet National Park is important for nature conservation due to its variety of landscape, vegetation communities and correspondingly diverse fauna. It is well protected geographically and is large enough to include areas for both conservation and recreation. The impressive granite peaks, spectacular cliffs and long sandy beaches of Freycinet National Park are appreciated by locals and visitors to the State alike. It is important for cultural heritage conservation due to the extensive evidence of Aboriginal occupation and European occupation. Aboriginal sites include shell middens, rock quarries, rock shelters, stone artefacts and possibly a rock painting. European sites include huts, mining sites, bay whaling stations and shipwrecks.

Freycinet National Park is one of the most popular parks in Tasmania for tourists and locals alike, known for its scenic beauty, accessibility, pleasant weather and wide range of recreational opportunities.

The Wye River State Reserve was created to protect forest communities and threatened flora species.

The management plan provides for conservation of the values of the Park and the Reserve. Particularly in the case of Freycinet National Park, the plan also provides for visitor access and facilities.

To these ends, the management plan:

- zones the Park and Reserve to take account of different features and values and direct and manage visitor activities and impacts;
- focuses on conservation of threatened and priority flora and fauna species and communities with Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) or National Estate values;
- protects Aboriginal and historic heritage features and values;
- in the Park, identifies key locations for provision of visitor facilities and services in Visitor Services Zones at Coles Bay, Whitewater Wall and Isaacs Point;
- gives priority to improving visitor facilities and services, particularly interpretation and short walks, in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone; and
- promotes the Park as an important visitor destination on Tasmania's east coast.

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*Freycinet National Park and Wye River State Reserve,
Management Plan 2000*

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1 Introduction

1.1 An Overview of the Park and the Reserve

1.1.1 Location and Regional Context

Freycinet National Park is located on the east coast of Tasmania, stretching from Bicheno in the north to Schouten Island in the south (see Map 1). The Park includes impressive granite peaks, forested hills, spectacular cliffs and long sandy beaches.

The Park combines a coastal location with significant environmental values, scenic beauty, accessibility, pleasant weather and a wide range of recreational opportunities. Consequently, Freycinet National Park is a key element of the tourism industry in the east coast region, attracting more visitors than any other national park in the State outside the World Heritage Area.

The Wye River State Reserve lies about 3 kilometres to the east of Lake Leake (see Map 1). The Reserve is not a significant focus of tourism and recreation activity.

1.1.2 Climate

Lying in the State's rain shadow, the climate at Freycinet is mild and dry most of the year. The annual average rainfall recorded in the Park at the ranger station since 1985 is 730 mm, though very high rainfall in 1985 and 1986 may have made this figure not truly representative. The prevailing winds are generally from the north-west from October to March, and from the north-east from April to September.

Bureau of Meteorology records from Swansea show the temperature in January, the warmest month, ranges from a mean daily maximum of 22.2°C to a mean daily minimum of 11.3°C. In July, the coldest month, temperatures range from a mean daily maximum of 13.0°C to a mean daily minimum of 3.4°C.

1.1.3 Importance of the Park and the Reserve

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

Wye River State Reserve is similar to a Category III Protected Area in the categorisation system of the IUCN. Category III reserves are protected areas managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features.

The geology of Freycinet National Park is of scientific interest as it contains features from many geological ages, including some recognised to have National Estate values. The geological attributes of the Park are also of significant scenic interest.

In much of the Park and the Reserve, biodiversity is high and in a relatively natural state. The Park and Reserve are substantially free of pollution of air, land, and water. Freycinet National Park protects National Estate recognised wilderness values. Both the Park and the Reserve have National Estate values as natural landscape.

The Park's native vegetation consists of a great diversity of predominantly dry sclerophyll plant communities, heathlands and coastal vegetation. There are also small areas of wet eucalypt forests. Wye River State Reserve is predominantly dry sclerophyll forest with some areas of wet eucalypt forest and in the north areas of Oyster Bay pine forest.

Plant communities in the Park and Reserve have high conservation value. This is due to the presence of species listed in the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, forest communities with Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR)

values, and forest and other flora communities and species with a range of National Estate values.

The Park is valuable for wildlife conservation and provides key fauna habitat for threatened species.

Use of the Park by Aborigines and Europeans has left a series of sites, buildings, relics, cultural landscapes and records which form a cultural resource and provide source material for educative and interpretive programs.

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

No Aboriginal or European heritage of significance has been identified in the Wye River State Reserve. However, it is likely that Aboriginal sites may occur there.

The Park provides an attractive tourism and recreational setting. Much of the Park is characterised by natural quiet and a relaxed coastal atmosphere. This is a very significant element of the Park's value and character. Near Coles Bay, the Park is much busier, receiving the majority of all Park visitors.

The principal recreational uses of the Park are camping and walking. Its coastline and surrounding waters are also popular for sightseeing, rock climbing, boating, fishing, surfing, diving, photography and nature study.

Wye River State Reserve provides limited recreational opportunities.

The Park provides an excellent opportunity for education and interpretation and is an educational resource for a wide variety of school and community groups.

The area that constituted the Park prior to its extension in 1992 is listed on the register of the National Estate.

The area of the Wye River State Reserve that was formerly Bluemans Creek State Reserve is listed on the register of the National Estate.

1.2 Creation of the Park and the Reserve

1.2.1 Reservation History

As early as 1900, the Tasmanian government was urged to protect the Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island as public reserves. One letter said:

"... With the progress of settlement in Tasmania, as elsewhere, the indigenous plant and animal life of the country is almost certain to be largely destroyed, and it seems desirable that a small portion of the country should be reserved for their perpetuation. Such reservation may be of importance directly or indirectly to all classes of the community, to men of science, tourists, in some instances to the commercial world, and lastly, to those who are simply intelligently curious." (James D. Barret's letter of 10 February 1903 to the Tasmanian Minister of Lands).

On 11 January 1906, all of the Crown land on Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island was proclaimed a game preserve under Section 3 of *The Game Protection Act 1905* for a period of five years to protect all kangaroo, deer and possum from capturing, hunting and killing.

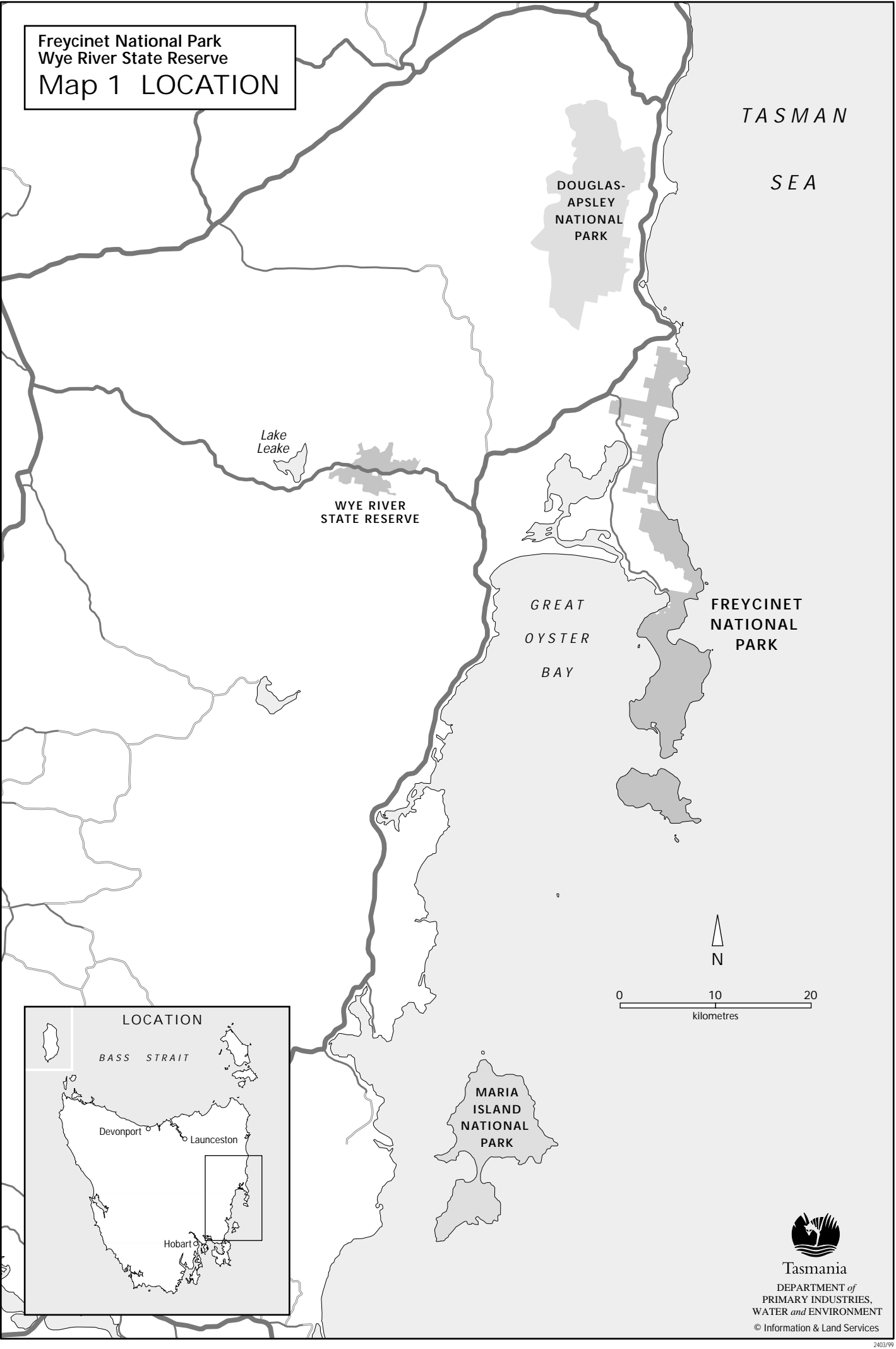
On 29 August 1916, Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island were gazetted Scenic Reserves under the *Scenery Preservation Act 1915*, making Freycinet National Park one of the oldest national parks in Tasmania.

On 29 January 1992, an area of 1 920 hectares, including the Friendly Beaches, was added to Freycinet National Park.

As a result of recommendations of the Regional Forest Agreement, an additional 4873 hectares was added to the Park on 30 April 1999.

Wye River State Reserve, which combines the former Bluemans Creek State Reserve and Wye River-Bluemans Creek State Reserve, was proclaimed by Statutory Rule 2000, No 43, gazetted and effective from 31 May 2000.

Freycinet National Park
Wye River State Reserve
Map 1 LOCATION



TASMAN
SEA

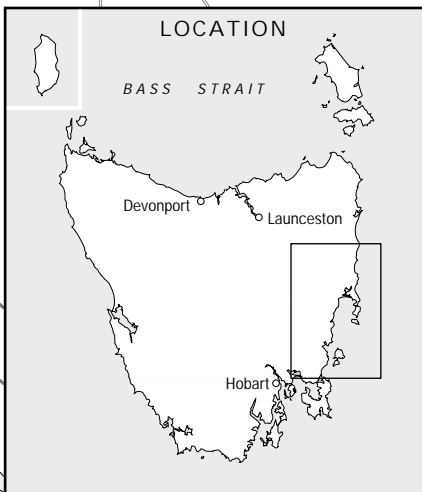
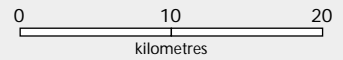
DOUGLAS-
APSLEY
NATIONAL
PARK

Lake
Leake

WYE RIVER
STATE RESERVE

GREAT
OYSTER
BAY

FREYCINET
NATIONAL
PARK



MARIA
ISLAND
NATIONAL
PARK



1.2.2 Area and Boundaries

Freycinet National Park comprises a total area of some 16 803 hectares and includes Freycinet Peninsula, Schouten Island and nearby offshore islets and rocks extending in each case to the low water mark. The Park extends in the north as far as Harveys Farm Road and includes Cape Tourville, Bluestone Bay and the Friendly Beaches north to Cape Lodi (see Map 1A). It is a coastal park approximately 48 kilometres long (including Schouten Island) by up to 6 kilometres wide, bounded by Great Oyster Bay, State Forest and freehold land to the west and the Tasman Sea to the east.

Within the Park, but excluded from it, are 5.67 hectares at Parsons Cove known as The Fisheries, originally granted to C. Meredith in 1841. This now subdivided freehold land has become a holiday village.

Three parcels of Crown land located within the Park between Coles Bay and The Hazards are also excluded from it (see Map 2). A four hectare mining lease near Parsons Cove expired in 1997. Red granite was quarried intermittently at very low levels of production from this lease. Another mining lease on 2.02 hectares of Crown land straddling the old walking track to Mt Amos and including a road easement was never worked and expired in 1994. A third lease of 4.04 hectares, located on the hillside above Honeymoon Bay, expired in 1983 but the land is still excluded from the Park.

Approximately 4.53 hectares (plan LM 6976) between Richardsons Beach and Honeymoon Bay are leased to Freycinet Lodge Tasmania Pty Ltd under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* to provide tourist accommodation in the Park. The 99-year lease and licence to operate expire in 2053. The Youth Hostel Association of Tasmania holds an annually renewable lease on an area of 2.02 hectares between the granite quarry and The Fisheries.

The boundaries of the Park are set out on plan number LM 51, and CPR Plan No 2355 (LD 1303), CPR Plan No 4307, CPR Plan No 4308, and CPR Plan No 4309, registered in the Central Plan Office, Department of

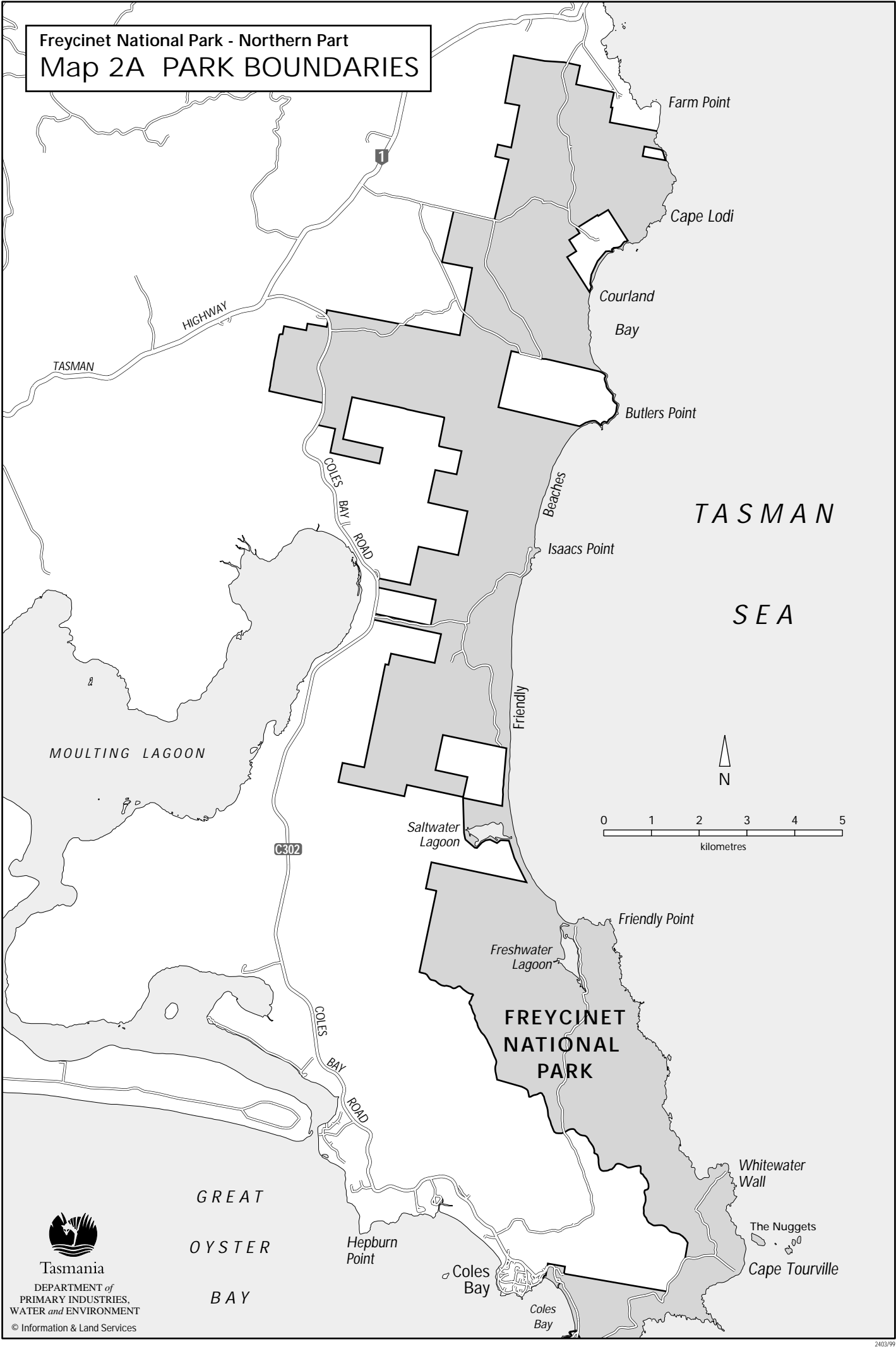
*Freycinet National Park and Wye River State Reserve,
Management Plan 2000*

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**Wye River State Reserve has an area of
some 2682 hectares. The boundaries of the
Reserve are set out on CPR Nos 2965 and
4355.**

**The Park and Reserve are within the
Municipality of Glamorgan-Spring Bay.**

Freycinet National Park - Northern Part
Map 2A PARK BOUNDARIES



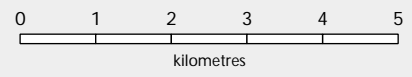
Farm Point

Cape Lodi

Courland Bay

Butlers Point

TASMAN SEA



MOULTIN LAGOON

Saltwater Lagoon

Freshwater Lagoon

FREYCINET NATIONAL PARK

Friendly Point

GREAT OYSTER BAY

Whitewater Wall

The Nuggets

Cape Tourville

Hepburn Point

Coles Bay

Coles Bay

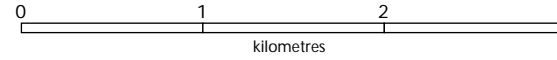


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Freycinet National Park - Southern Part
Map 2B PARK BOUNDARIES



Wye River State Reserve
Map 3 BOUNDARIES



NOTE: Lake Leake Road
is not part of the reserve.

WYE RIVER STATE RESERVE

B34

B34

Flat Rock
Lookout



2 The Vision and Objectives for the Park and the Reserve

2.1 The Vision for the Park and the Reserve

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

2.1.1 The Vision

Freycinet National Park

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

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

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

Freycinet National Park is managed for large numbers of visitors of diverse backgrounds, interests and abilities. In Tasmania, it has a reputation as a family park offering a wide range of recreational opportunities. At the same time, the Park attracts many interstate and overseas visitors and is renowned for its qualities.

Visitors enjoy the Park for its history, its relaxed and peaceful atmosphere, for the variety of its beautiful coastlines and landforms, and for its flora and fauna. They appreciate the ready contact with the natural features and processes and scenic landscapes.

The features and values of the Park are presented to visitors in high quality interpretation and education programs and

materials which add to their experience, appreciation and understanding of the Park.

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

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

Wye River State Reserve

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 Achieving The Vision

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

- Review the plan ten years after its approval, or sooner if circumstances show this to be needed.
- In the review of the plan, evaluate implementation of the management prescriptions and their effectiveness in achieving the management objectives of the plan.
- As a minimum, use the performance indicators set out in Appendix 4 when evaluating the plan's implementation and outcomes.
- Utilise any relevant, additional monitoring and evaluation procedures developed during the period of the plan when evaluating the plan's implementation and outcomes.

2.2 Purposes and Objectives of National Parks

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

Purposes

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

Objectives

The objectives of national parks are set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (see below). All of the general objectives set out in the Act apply to Freycinet National Park. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors in conserving and protecting the Park's values, the management plan as a whole specifies the reasons these objectives apply and the

manner in which the objectives will be achieved. Nevertheless, as a guide, the sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

The management objectives of national parks are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3 and 3.4);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);
- to encourage education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the national park, or both (Section 5.3);
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purpose of reservation (Section 7.4);
- to protect the national park against, and rehabilitate the national park following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the national park's natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the national park (Sections 2.5, 4, and 5.5.7);
- to encourage and provide for tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values (Section 5 and 7.2);
- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purpose of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1);
- to preserve the natural, primitive and remote character of wilderness areas (Section 2.5 and 5.5.5).

2.3 Purposes and Objectives of State Reserves

State reserves are a class of reserved land under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970*. They are areas of land containing any

of the following:

- significant natural landscapes;
- natural features;
- sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people.

Purposes

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

- (a) the natural and cultural values of the area of land;
- (b) sites, objects or places of significance to Aboriginal people contained in that area of land;
- (c) use of the area of land by Aboriginal people,

while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with conserving any of the things referred to in paragraph (a), (b) and (c) as applicable. Wye River State Reserve is reserved for purposes (a) and (b) while providing for ecologically sustainable recreation consistent with (a) and (b).

Objectives

The objectives of State reserves are set out in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* (see below) All of the general objectives for State reserves set out in the Act apply to Wye River State Reserve. Because of the complex interrelationship of factors in conserving and protecting the Reserve's values, the management plan as a whole specifies the reasons these objectives apply and the manner in which the objectives will be achieved. Nevertheless, as a guide, the sections of the management plan which primarily deal with each management objective in the Act are shown in brackets below.

The management objectives of State reserves are:

- to conserve natural biological diversity (Sections 3.3 and 3.4);
- to conserve geological diversity (Section 3.1);
- to preserve the quality of water and protect catchments (Section 3.2);
- to conserve sites or areas of cultural significance (Section 3.5);

- to encourage cooperative management programs with Aboriginal people in areas of significance to them in a manner consistent with the purpose of reservation and the other management objectives (Section 3.5.1);
- to encourage education based on the purpose of reservation and the natural or cultural values of the State reserve, or both (Section 5.3);
- to encourage research, particularly that which furthers the purposes of reservation (Section 7.4);
- to protect the State reserve against, and rehabilitate the State reserve following, adverse impacts such as those of fire, introduced species, diseases and soil erosion on the State reserve's natural and cultural values and on assets within and adjacent to the State reserve (Sections 2.5, 4, and 5.5.7);
- to encourage tourism, recreational use and enjoyment consistent with the conservation of the State reserve's natural and cultural values (Sections 5 and 7.2).

2.4 Specific Park and Reserve Objectives

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

These objectives are consistent with the general management objectives for national parks and State reserves. They elaborate upon and give emphasis to them in the light of the particular features, circumstances, issues and values which prevail in the Park and the Reserve, as described or identified in this management plan. The context makes clear to which reserve the objectives apply. Where no particular category of reserve is mentioned then the objectives apply to both of them.

- Conserve threatened and priority flora species, plant communities with CAR values and other communities of conservation significance, National

Estate flora values, and natural flora diversity.

tourism opportunities consistent with the values of the national park and State reserves.

- Conserve threatened and priority fauna species, habitats of conservation significance, National Estate fauna values, and natural fauna diversity.
- Conserve natural landscapes and sites of geoconservation and National Estate significance.
- Protect and retain the recreational and tourism character of the Park and Reserve.
- Enrich visitor experiences of Park and Reserve values through education and interpretation.
- Develop public understanding of the values and goals for management of the Park and Reserve.

2.5 Management Zones

Different conditions prevail in different areas of the Park or Reserve. To assist management of these differing conditions, management zones or sites have been designated to provide for visitor use and take account of and protect Park and Reserve values. By zoning for management purposes, more specific management objectives can deal with the localised values and character within each zone or site.

Some offshore islands and rocks of the Park are seasonally restricted areas to which the public does not have a general right of access (see Section 5.4).

Objectives - Zoning

- Take account of localised features, conditions, and values;
- Ensure substantial areas of the Park and Reserve are undisturbed;
- Protect and enhance national park and State reserves values by concentrating and directing tourism and recreation development to designated locations; and
- Provide a range of recreational and

Policies

- **Five management zones are designated for Freycinet National Park (refer to Maps 4A and 4B):**
 1. **Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone**
 2. **Isaacs Point Visitor Services Zone**
 3. **Whitewater Wall Visitor Services Zone**
 4. **Recreation Zone**
 5. **Conservation Zone**

- **Two management zones are designated for Wye River State Reserve (refer to Map 6):**
 1. **Recreation Zone**
 2. **Conservation Zone**




- **Tourism and recreation facilities and services in each Zone or Site will be limited to those provided for in Section 5 of this management plan.**

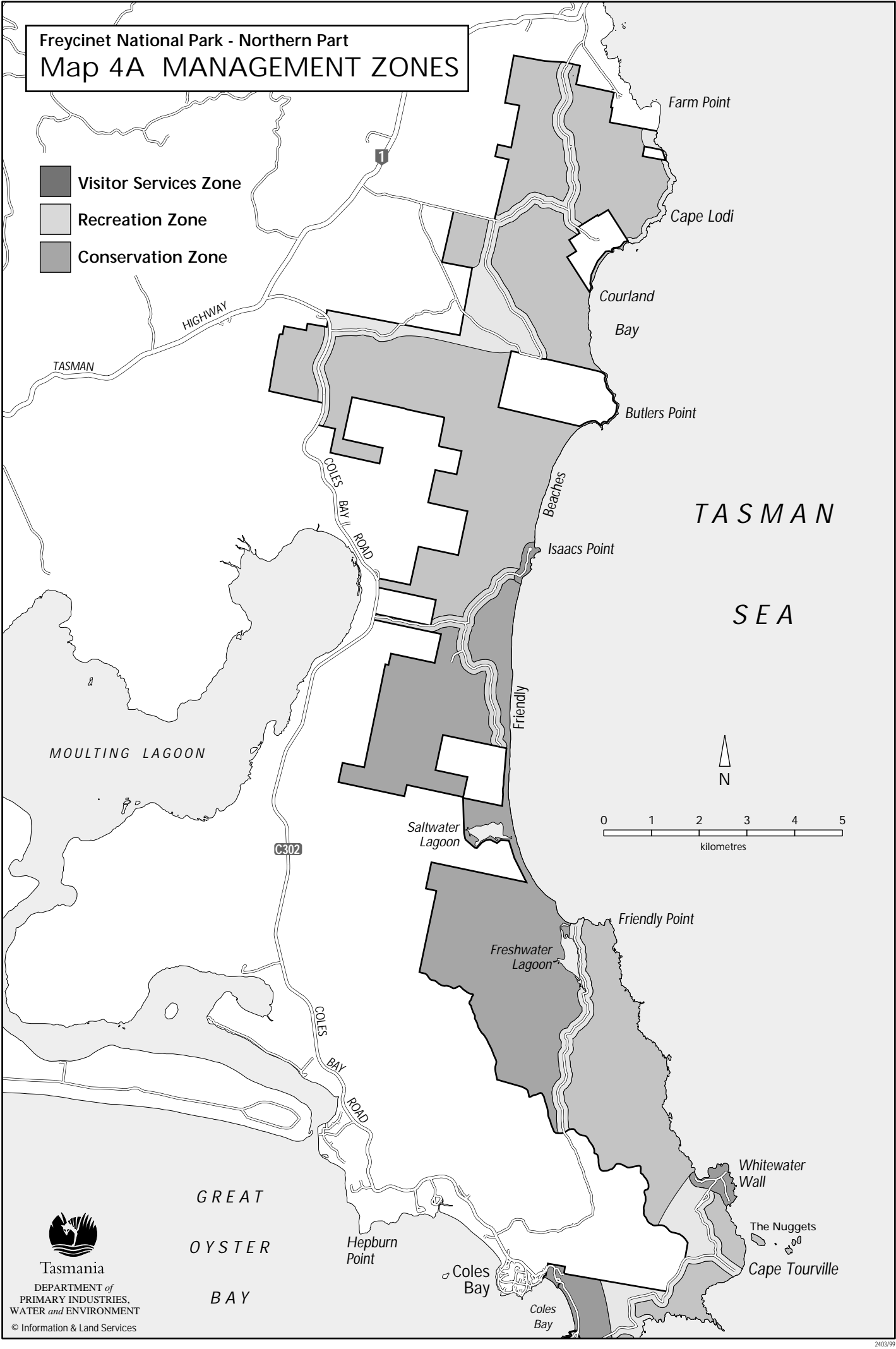
Table 1 Management Zones - Freycinet National Park and Wye River State Reserve

ZONE & LOCATION	VALUES AND USE	OBJECTIVES
<p>Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone The Visitor Services Zone is generally located along the road between Coles Bay and the Wineglass Bay walking track carpark. It includes the entrance area, visitor facilities along Richardsons Beach, and Honeymoon Bay (See Map 5).</p>	<p>This Zone serves as the principal visitor services area in the Park and is most heavily used by visitors. The Zone is also the main location of management facilities and services. The concentration of development and use in this zone minimises impact in more sensitive areas of the Park. The priority in this Zone is to provide a range of high quality visitor services and facilities while minimising impacts on the area's values. (See Map 4).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide the principal visitor and management services and facilities for the Park.
<p>Whitewater Wall Visitor Services Zone This Zone stretches from Little Bluestone Bay around Whitewater Wall to Bluestone Bay (See Map 5)</p>	<p>The Zone includes cliffs and rock faces which are very popular with climbers. A campground with toilet is provided and rehabilitation work has been undertaken in conjunction with climbers and other users. The priority for this Zone is to provide visitors with relatively low key facilities and retain the recreational character in approximately its current state while ensuring other values are maintained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide a limited range of recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide limited visitor services and facilities.
<p>Isaacs Point Visitor Services Zone This Zone extends from where the Friendly Beaches road reaches the coast northwards to Isaacs Point (See Map 5).</p>	<p>The Zone is a day visitor and camping destination and provides access to the Friendly beaches. The priority for the Zone is to provide a similar range of facilities and services to those currently provided but upgrade them to improve their quality and better protect the values of the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; - protect, maintain and monitor the recreational and tourism character; - provide a limited range of recreational and tourism opportunities consistent with the above objectives; and - provide limited visitor services and facilities.

Freycinet National Park - Northern Part

Map 4A MANAGEMENT ZONES

-  Visitor Services Zone
-  Recreation Zone
-  Conservation Zone






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WATER and ENVIRONMENT
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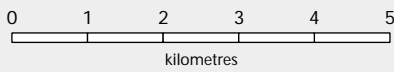
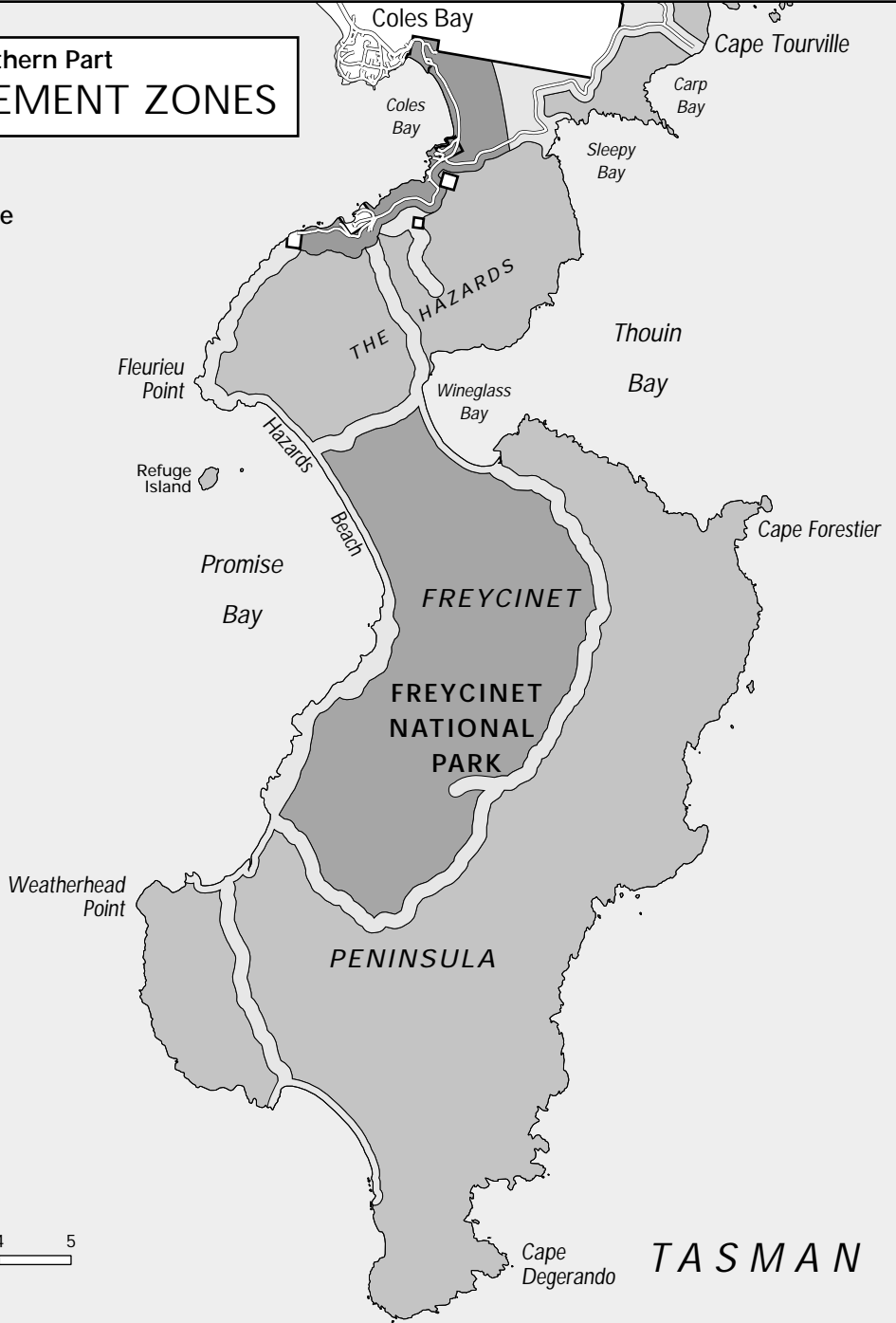
Table 1 (cont.)

ZONE & LOCATION	VALUES AND USE	OBJECTIVES
<p>Recreation Zone In the Freycinet National Park, the Recreation Zone includes the Wineglass Bay Track, all of the walking tracks and camping areas on the peninsula and two public huts. The Cape Tourville Road to Sleepy Bay and beyond is included in this zone. Where indicated on the maps, the Recreation Zone includes approximately 50 metres each side of walking tracks and roads, and extends along the roads open for public access in the Wye River State Reserve (See Map 6).</p>	<p>The Zone comprises those areas of the Park where camping and walking opportunities are provided at a more basic level than in the Visitor Services Zone. It is chiefly a corridor for recreational travel and access to beaches, other natural features, and heritage areas. It also provides for low key, nature based beach recreation. In the Wye River State Reserve, the Recreation Zone is chiefly an access corridor. The priority for the Zone is to conserve its natural and cultural values while allowing low key, low impact recreation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage features and values; and - provide for low impact, low density, non-intrusive recreational use and enjoyment of the area.
<p>Conservation Zone All of the remoter areas of the Park outside of the Recreation and Visitor Services Zone are included in the Conservation Zone. Except for the road access corridors, all of the Wye River State Reserve is Conservation Zone (See Map 6)</p>	<p>This Zone covers the more remote and rugged parts of the Park, a substantially undisturbed landscape with important environmental values. There are important Aboriginal and historic features and landscape elements. The Zone is also of value for its scenic qualities, natural quiet and sense of solitude. The Regional Forest Agreement process identified high quality natural landscape values, wilderness, old growth forest communities and key fauna habitat for threatened species in parts of the Park, mostly contained within this Zone (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996 & 1997). Except for wilderness, similar such values are identified for the Wye River State Reserve. The priority for the Zone is to conserve its natural and cultural values.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conserve the natural integrity of the Zone; - conserve the diversity of plant and animal species and communities; - conserve heritage values; and - conserve wilderness, scenic quality, and the character of natural quiet, tranquillity and sense of solitude.

Freycinet National Park - Southern Part
Map 4B MANAGEMENT ZONES

-  Visitor Services Zone
-  Recreation Zone
-  Conservation Zone




GREAT
 OYSTER
 BAY

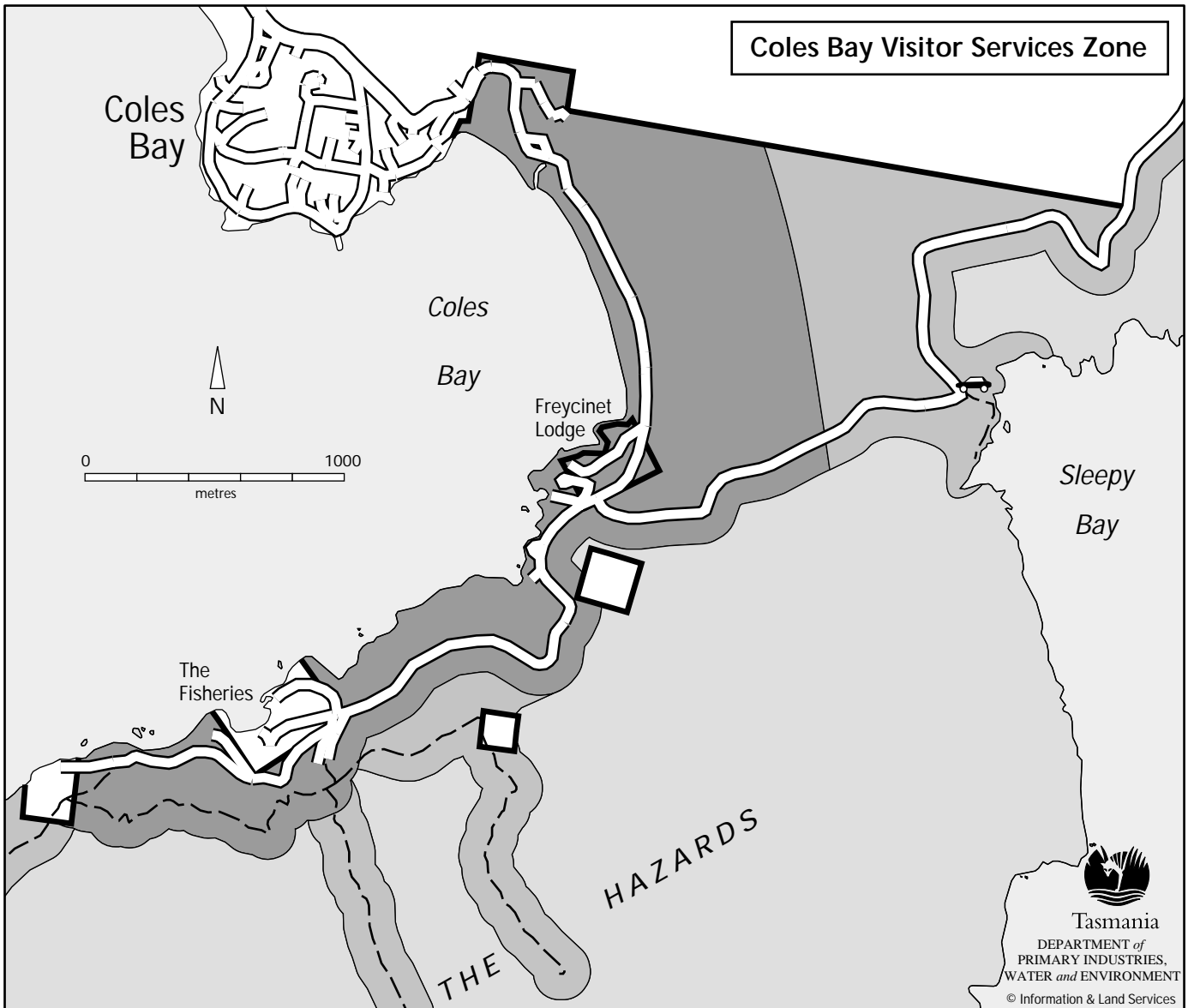
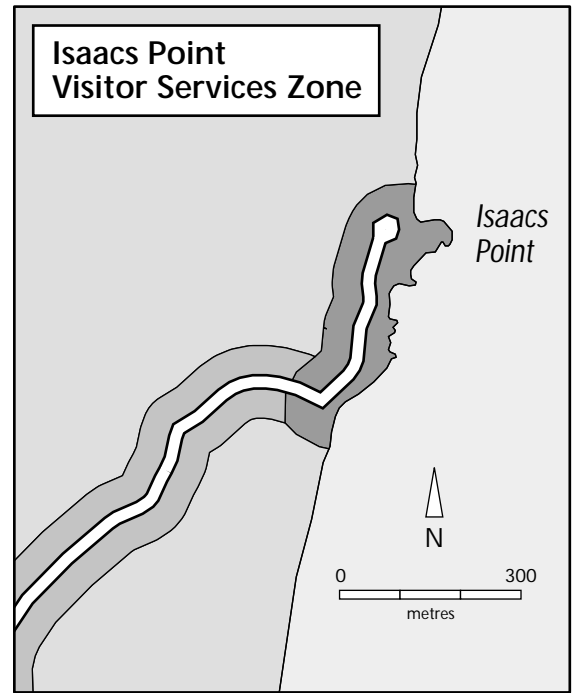
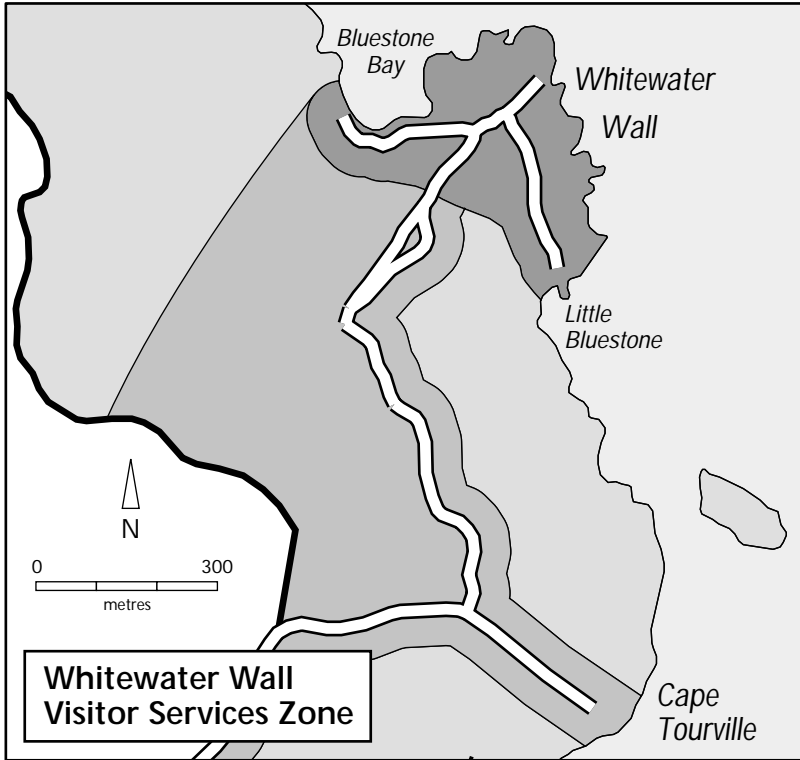


TASMAN
 SEA



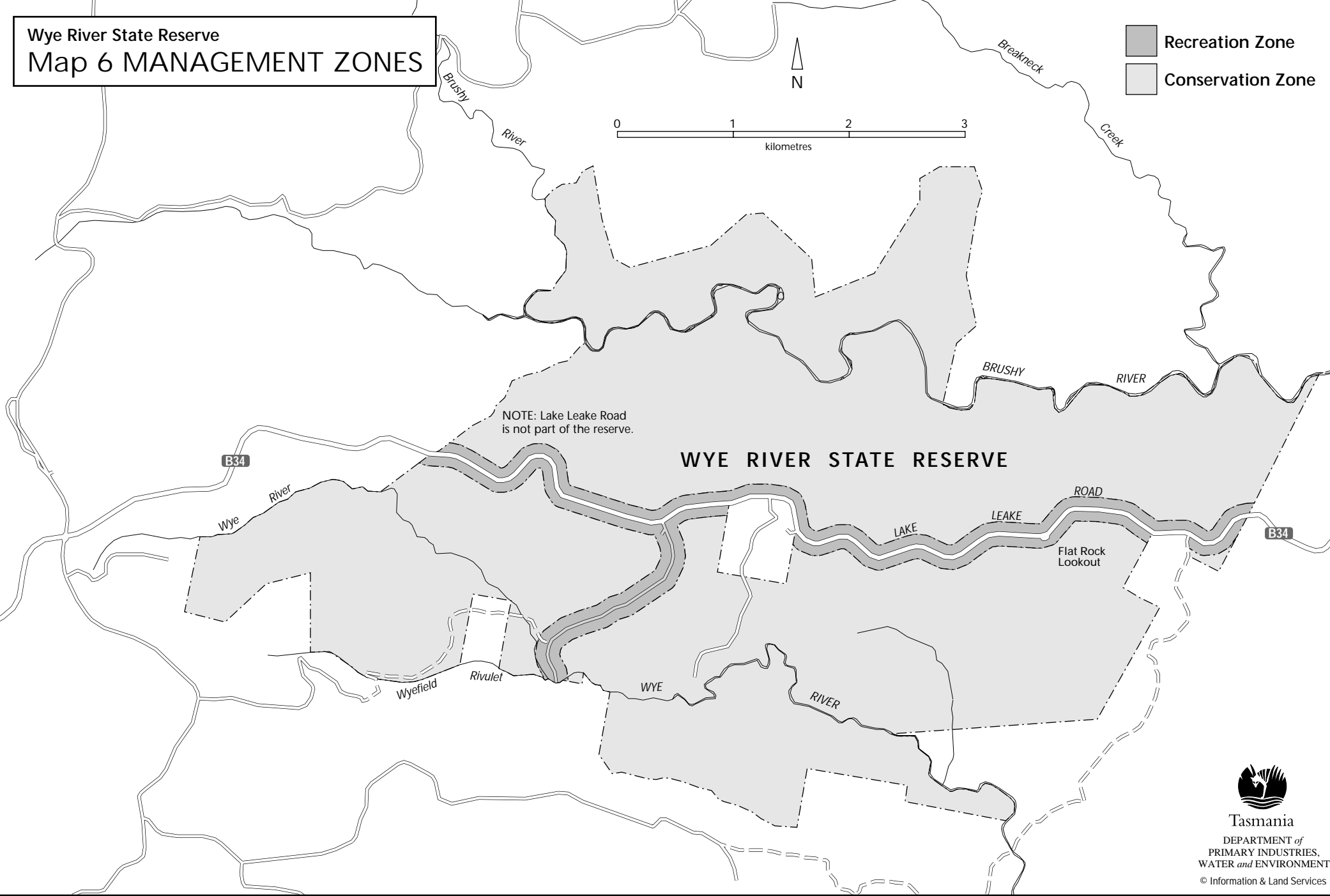
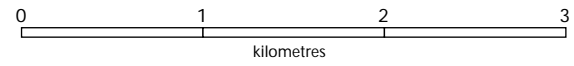
Freycinet National Park
Map 5 VISITOR SERVICES ZONES

-  Visitor Services Zone
-  Recreation Zone
-  Conservation Zone



Wye River State Reserve
Map 6 MANAGEMENT ZONES

- Recreation Zone
- Conservation Zone



3 Park and Reserve Conservation

3.1 Geodiversity

In the south of Freycinet National Park, the landscape is dominated by two groups of spectacular red granite peaks separated by a low marshy isthmus on Freycinet Peninsula. North of the isthmus are The Hazards, comprising Mt Parsons (331 metres), Mt Dove (485 metres), Mt Amos (445 metres) and Mt Mayson (420 metres). Characterised by little vegetation and exfoliating granite slabs, they form a dominant landmark of the East Coast. The Hazards are the most outstanding example in Tasmania of large scale granite weathering and landform development due to joint control and exfoliation (Bradbury 1993). South of the isthmus are Mt Graham (579 metres) and the highest point on the peninsula, Mt Freycinet (620 metres). Except for Wineglass Bay, the seaward or eastern coastline of the peninsula is characterised by rugged cliffs, while the western coastline is characterised by more gentle slopes and beaches.

Schouten Island is similar in topography to the peninsula with a coastline of cliffs to the east and south, and sheltered beaches on its northern coastline. The highest point on the island is Mt Story (400 metres).

Two large blocks of Devonian granite form the two mountain complexes of the peninsula. They are linked by the Wineglass Beach and Hazards Beach tombolo, an unusually wide and well developed tombolo-dune barred lagoon system (Bradbury 1993). This isthmus is composed of Holocene sand and alluvial deposits and also has low hills of weathered granite which are distinct from the bare granite outcrops of the Hazards and Mt Freycinet-Mt Graham mountains. The outstanding lamprophyre dyke near Lagunta Creek at the southern end of Hazards Beach reveals the relative ages of two granitic phases and dolerite on Freycinet peninsula (Bradbury 1993). It is about six metres wide and 60 metres long, a fine-grained black rock contrasting with

the surrounding grey granite. Jurassic dolerite is found at Weatherhead Point on the peninsula and on the western half of Schouten Island. The fault line which bisects the narrowest part of Schouten Island is one of the most striking geological features of the Park. Triassic sandstones and mudstones of the Upper Parmeener Super Group are present at Cooks Corner on the peninsula and on the western part of Schouten Island. On Schouten Island, these mudstones contain coal measures which were discovered in 1809 and mined in the 1840s. Permian rocks of the Lower Parmeener Super Group occur at Saltwater Lagoon.

The rocky crests and upper slopes of the granite peaks of the Park are typically smooth, rounded and devoid of soil, except in localised sites where granitic soils, usually less than ten centimetres in depth, occur (Davies, 1988).

On steeper, well drained slopes and on broad saddles where run-off is less extreme, duplex soils over 1.4 metres deep are found. On the gentle lower slopes and flats, uniform sands occur. Along topographically protected creek lines, uniform gravelly sands have developed. Deep duplex soils are found on drainage flats. Deep uniform clays may also be present (Davies, 1988).

The Park contains indicative areas of National Estate value for geological, geomorphological and soil sites (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). Sites of geoconservation significance are listed in Bradbury (1993).

The highest point in the Wye River State Reserve is Big Peppermint Hill rising to 708 metres. The Reserve is composed of Jurassic dolerite.

Objectives – Geodiversity

- Protect, maintain and monitor geodiversity and sites of geoconservation significance;
- Maintain the natural rates and

magnitudes of change in earth processes;
and

- Minimise harmful impacts on geoconservation values.

Policies

- Potential adverse impacts on geodiversity and earth processes will be assessed when planning any development or action, including land rehabilitation and stabilisation (see Section 4.5).
- Management practices and development will avoid or otherwise minimise impacts on the integrity of sites of geoconservation significance.
- Permanent climbing fixtures of any kind will not be allowed in the Park and Reserve.

Actions

- Prepare an inventory of sites of geoconservation significance to guide management.
- Monitor impacts on geodiversity.

3.2 Natural Landscape and Water Quality

Freycinet National Park contains large relatively undisturbed areas with topographic and catchment integrity where natural processes continue largely unmodified by human intervention. A large portion of the Freycinet Peninsula and all of Schouten Island has been assessed as an indicative area of National Estate value as a wilderness area (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). Virtually all of the Park has National Estate values as a natural landscape and, for most of the peninsula, as an undisturbed catchment (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). Wye River State Reserve has also been identified to have National Estate values as natural landscape (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997).

The Middleton Creek catchment and the dams in the tin mines area supply water to

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

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

A Protection of aquatic ecosystems:

- pristine or nearly pristine ecosystems for surface waters within the Park or Reserve with their headwaters in the Park or Reserve;
- modified (not pristine) ecosystems from which edible fish, crustacea and shellfish are harvested for all other surface waters within the Park and for all other surface waters within the Reserve;

B Protection of recreational water quality and aesthetics (for activities permitted by the management plan or regulations):

- primary contact for all fresh waters within the Park and Reserve;
- secondary contact for all fresh waters within the Park and Reserve;
- aesthetics; and

C Raw water for drinking water supply (Coles Bay):

*Freycinet National Park and Wye River State Reserve,
Management Plan 2000*

- **subject to coarse screening plus disinfection.**

**Objectives – Natural Landscape &
Water Quality**

- protect, maintain and monitor the National Estate values of the natural landscape;
- protect, maintain and monitor wilderness values in the Park;
- maintain or enhance water quality required by protected environmental values; and
- protect scenic values.

Policies

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

Actions

- Ensure developments or activities do not compromise water quality.
- Identify and protect the significant natural landscape features and attributes that contribute to the National Estate value of:
 - the Park as a wilderness, natural landscape and undisturbed catchment; and
 - the Wye River State Reserve as a natural landscape.
- Identify and protect views of significant scenic natural landscapes.
- Assess the visual impact of proposed developments on natural landscape values prior to approval of such developments.
- Protect the scenic natural landscape values of Wineglass Bay and the Hazards.
- Where feasible, remove, relocate, or replace facilities whose location or design significantly impact on natural landscape quality.
- Liaise with neighbouring land owners and land managers to limit the impact of developments outside the Park and Reserve on their natural landscape values.

3.3 Flora

Freycinet National Park is important for the conservation of Tasmania's dry sclerophyll plant communities on granite and dolerite, and the conservation of a range of rare and endemic plant species. Over 500 native higher plant species have been recorded in the Park, nearly one-third of the Tasmanian higher plant flora. Several communities and species are of high conservation value, including many endemic species of restricted distribution and conservation status. Importantly, the heathlands at the Friendly Beaches appear to be free of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

At least 83 species of Tasmanian native orchids have been recorded from Freycinet National Park. The Park is considered a valuable refuge for orchids, particularly the horned orchid, *Orthoceras strictum* and the ruddy hood, *Pterostylis squamata*. The latter species is most vulnerable to disturbance by management and visitor activities.

The flora of the Park includes species listed in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. These include *Melaleuca pustulata*, *Cyphanthera tasmanica*, *Epacris barbata*, *Stenanthemum pimeleoides*, *Westringia brevifolia* var *raleighii*, *Odidia angusta*, *Euphrasia collina* ssp. *deflexifolia*, *Euphrasia collina* ssp. *gunnii* and *Gahnia rodwayi*. While a small population of *Euphrasia collina* ssp. *deflexifolia* occurs near Friendly Point, evidence of it and *Euphrasia collina* ssp. *gunnii* have not been found in recent years in other locations in the Park where they formerly occurred. It is uncertain if they will reappear following fire.

There are 49 species in the Park which are endemic in Tasmania. Many of these species are restricted in distribution. Wye River State Reserve contains 43 endemic species.

The Park's forest communities have been mapped as part of the comprehensive regional assessment for the Tasmania-Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission,

1996). The forest communities identified in the Freycinet National Park as priority communities having CAR values are coastal *Eucalyptus amygdalina* sclerophyll forest, *Allocasuarina verticillata* forest, grassy *Eucalyptus globulus* forest, *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest, shrubby *Eucalyptus ovata* - *Eucalyptus viminalis* forest, *Eucalyptus pulchella* - *Eucalyptus globulus* - *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest, *Eucalyptus sieberi* forest on granite, *Eucalyptus sieberi* forest on other (non-granite) substrate, *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest on granite, and *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest.

The Park contains indicative areas of National Estate value for old growth forest, flora type localities, flora species and forest community richness, centres of endemic flora, disjunct flora species, flora species at the limit of their range and flora refugia from fire and disease (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). The CAR values of the Park include the priority forest communities identified above, and the areas of old growth forest. The Park also includes wilderness areas (see 3.2). The importance of the Park for flora conservation means that conservation of plant communities and species is one of the major considerations of management.

Flora species are listed in Appendix 1.

The forest communities identified in the Wye River State Reserve as priority communities having CAR values are *Eucalyptus pulchella* - *Eucalyptus globulus* - *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy shrubby dry sclerophyll forest, *Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest on dolerite, medium and tall hardwood forests dominated by *Eucalyptus delegatensis*, *Eucalyptus viminalis* grassy forest, and *Eucalyptus tenuiramis* forest on dolerite.

The Reserve contains indicative areas of National Estate value for old growth forest, flora type localities, flora species and forest community richness, centres of endemic flora, and flora refugia from fire and disease (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). The CAR values of the Reserve include the priority forest communities identified above, and the areas of old growth forest. The Reserve does not include any wilderness areas. The

Reserve contains *Lasiopetalum micranthum*, a prostrate shrub species listed as vulnerable in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Other listed species include *Melaleuca pustulata*, *Stenanthemum pimeleoides* and *Gahnia rodwayi*. The importance of the Reserve for flora conservation means that conservation of plant communities and species is one of the major considerations of management.

Objectives – Flora

- Protect, maintain and monitor natural flora diversity, threatened flora species, and plant communities with CAR values and of conservation and National Estate significance; and
- Minimise harmful impacts on Park and Reserve indigenous flora.

Policies

- The following areas will be given high flora conservation priority:
 - old growth forest communities;
 - priority forest communities;
 - areas of heathland and heathy forest not known to be infected with *Phytophthora cinnamomi*; and
 - any area containing threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.
- Adverse impacts in high conservation priority areas will be avoided or limited to those which are localised and of minimal impact.
- Only local provenance of species indigenous to the Park and the Reserve will be used in rehabilitation works unless written approval is given for alternatives.

Actions

- Complete preparation of a detailed vegetation map for the Park and the Wye River State Reserve.
- Identify key habitats and prepare and/or implement management programs for threatened flora species or communities of conservation significance.

3.4 Fauna

The fauna of Freycinet National Park can be regarded as fairly typical of the dry sclerophyll forest of the eastern half of Tasmania. The wide diversity of habitats within the Park and its surrounding marine environment provide for a wide diversity of terrestrial and marine species.

A list of fauna known to occur in the Park is included in Appendices 2 and 3. Useful information on threatened fauna locations, profiles and habitat types is contained in a handbook on Tasmania's threatened fauna (Bryant and Jackson, 1999). Most of the Park provides key fauna habitat for threatened species (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission, 1997). No systematic survey of the fauna of Wye River State Reserve has been undertaken and detailed fauna information is not available.

Mammals

The most common macropod in the Park is the Bennetts wallaby *Macropus rufogriseus*. It is common around camping areas and carparks where feeding by visitors encourages them to congregate in larger than natural numbers. The Tasmanian pademelon *Thylogale billardierii* is common and occurs throughout the Park. The long-nosed potoroo *Potorous apicalis* occurs but is uncommon, being found only in thick heath and sclerophyll forest undergrowth.

The Tasmanian bettong *Bettongia gaimardi* occurs in the Park. The Tasmanian devil *Sarcophilus harrisii* is common. The eastern quoll *Dasyurus viverrinus* appears to be widespread, but the spotted-tailed quoll *Dasyurus maculatus* is uncommon. Brush-tailed possums *Trichosurus vulpecula* are common, particularly around camping areas. Other less common possums which have been recorded include the ringtail possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and the introduced sugar glider *Petaurus breviceps*. The eastern pygmy possum *Cercartetus nanus* is probably common in the Park and the little pygmy possum *Cercartetus lepidus* also occurs. Wombats *Vombatus ursinus* are common, but the status of the brown bandicoot *Isodon obesulus* and the

barred bandicoot *Perameles gunnii* is not known.

Echidnas *Tachyglossus aculeatus* are common throughout the Park, and though likely to occur, platypus *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* have not been confirmed.

The New Holland mouse *Pseudomys novaehollandiae* was first discovered in Tasmania in 1976 in the heathlands of the Friendly Beaches (Hocking 1980). The mouse was found at a location near Hepburn Point in the Coles Bay Conservation Area, formerly known as the Coles Bay Coastal Reserve (Rose, 1998), and more recently over much of nearby parts of the Conservation Area (Lazenby, 1999). Its distribution on the Freycinet Peninsula is unknown. The mouse is listed as rare in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.

The swamp rat *Rattus lutreolus* has been recorded, and the native water rat *Hydromys chrysogaster* is common in lagoon/beach areas and around the rocky shorelines of the Park.

Several bat species are known to occur in the Park. The most common are the lesser long-eared bat *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* and the smallest Tasmanian bat species, the little forest bat *Vespadelus vulturnus*. In 1985, eleven large forest bats *Vespadelus darlingtoni*, one Eastern false pipistrelle *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* and one chocolate wattled bat *Chalinolobus morio* were recorded near Richardsons Beach.

Australian fur seals *Arctocephalus pusillus* haul out to rest on the Taillefer Rocks, islets just south of Schouten Island which are included in the Park. Leopard seals *Hydrurga leptonyx* sometimes come ashore.

Mammal species in the Reserve have not been surveyed systematically.

Birds

Bird life in the Park is rich and varied, the variety of habitat favouring many species. Of more than 230 species of birds recorded in Tasmania and its waters, at least 147 have been recorded in and around the Freycinet Peninsula, Schouten Island and Moulting Lagoon. A list of bird species, their status and preferred habitats in the Park appears

in Appendix 3.

The vulnerable swift parrot *Lathamus discolor* is a common summer migrant to the Park, nesting in old growth forests of *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Several pairs of white-bellied sea eagles *Haliaeetus leucogaster* and a few pairs of wedge-tailed eagles *Aquila audax* are known to breed and nest within the Park. Both species are protected. The wedge-tailed eagle is listed as vulnerable in the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.

Several species of waders breed on the shores of the Park and offshore islets and rocks. The Park is important for wading birds due to its proximity to Moulting Lagoon, a wetland of international importance. The hooded plover *Charadrius rubricollis*, nationally listed as vulnerable and requiring monitoring in Tasmania, breeds and nests on the beaches of the Park. Hooded plovers and other waders/shorebirds such as pied oystercatchers and masked lapwings lose eggs, nests and chicks during the breeding season to trampling and other human disturbance, and to predation by feral cats.

All of the Park's offshore islands, islets and rocks are important breeding and resting sites for seabirds. For example, fairy prions and short-tailed shearwaters breed on Taillefer Rocks, and short-tailed shearwaters and fairy penguins breed and nest on Refuge Island and Schouten Island. Pacific gulls breed on The Nuggets. Penguin colonies also occur on the mainland of the Park, including at the eastern end of Crocketts Bay on Schouten Island.

The diversity of the avifauna of the Park is directly related to the diversity and size of habitats available. Fire is the most important factor to consider for conserving and/or manipulating habitats and their diversity. Old growth forest is an important habitat for many species, especially hollow-nesters such as owls and parrots, including the vulnerable swift parrot.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Three species of snakes are present in the Park; the tiger snake *Notechis ater* the

copperhead *Austrelaps superbus* and the **white-lipped whipsnake** *Drysdalia coronoides*. All three species are venomous. The largest species of lizard in Tasmania, the **Tasmanian blotched blue-tongue** *Tiliqua nigrolutea* is found in the Park as is the **southern or mountain dragon** *Tympanocryptis diemensis*.

White's skink *Egernia whitii* is common in the Park as is the **ocellated skink** *Niveoscincus ocellatus*. The **metallic skink** *Niveoscincus metallicus* and the **three-lined skink** *Bassiana duperryi* are also found. The **she-oak skink** *Cyclodomorphus casuarinae*, **grass skink** *Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii*, **Tasmanian tree skink** *Niveoscincus pretiosus* and **three-lined skink** have been recorded on Schouten Island. The extensions to the Park have included suitable habitat for the **tussock skink** *Pseudemoia pagenstecheri* which only occurs in tussock grasslands.

Frog species within the Park include the **green and golden frog** *Litoria raniformis* which has suffered serious decline on the mainland and in parts of Tasmania. A population has been discovered in Hazards Lagoon which may be an important refuge for the species. The other six species occurring in the Park have all been recorded in the Mosquito Creek swamp.

Fish

The permanent streams in the Park carry populations of native fish. In February 2000 a one day survey of fish was undertaken on Schouten Island and the western side of the peninsula (Jackson and Harvey, 2000). This was the first fish survey undertaken in these areas. On Schouten Island, species recorded were *Atherinidae* sp. **hardyhead**, *Galaxias truttaceus* **spotted galaxias**, *Neochanna cleaveri* **Tasmanian mudfish**, and an *Anguilla* sp. **eel**. The **Tasmanian mudfish** *Neochanna* (formerly *Galaxias*) *cleaveri* is of significance in that it has not previously been recorded on the east coast between Flinders Island and the Prosser River. At Cooks Beach swamp and outflow, *Galaxias truttaceus*, *Anguilla* sp. and *Pseudogobius olorum* **Swan River goby** were recorded, at Lagunta Creek *Galaxias truttaceus*, *Anguilla* sp. and *Pseudaphritis urvillii* **sandy**, at Bryans Lagoon outflow *Atherinidae* sp. and at Middleton Creek

Anguilla sp. The survey noted that the trout free streams supported a very high density of native fish.

Although not included in the Park, the marine waters around the Park are popular for fishing.

Invertebrates

Little is known of the invertebrate fauna of the Park, though a few species of scientific interest have been noted.

A tree-climbing land snail *Bothriembryon tasmanicus*, confined to the east coast of Tasmania, is widespread and abundant along the coast of Schouten Island. Snails and freshwater molluscs found in the Park are given in Smith and Kershaw (1981).

The freshwater crayfish *Astacopsis franklinii* has been recorded near the summit of Mt Graham and in the dry bed of Chinese Creek on Schouten Island. It and the other fauna associated with its burrows are considered a faunal feature unique to Tasmania.

Objectives - Fauna

- Protect, maintain and monitor threatened fauna species, in particular the swift parrot, and the diversity of indigenous fauna and habitat;
- Minimise harmful impacts on indigenous fauna and habitats; and
- Provide opportunities for visitors to encounter wildlife.

Policies

- To protect breeding seabirds and resting seals, The Nuggets, Refuge Island, Promise Rock, Lemon Rock, Half Lemon Rock, Eastern Rock and Taillefer Rocks are restricted areas to which the public does not have a general right of access between 1 October and 31 March each year (see Section 5.3).
- The following significant Park habitats will be left undisturbed or otherwise given special protection or management:
 - swift parrot habitat;
 - bettong habitat;
 - any other threatened species habitat;
 - habitats of shore breeding birds during the breeding season from the beginning of October until the end of

Easter.

- To prevent disturbance to penguins, camping will not be permitted at the eastern end of Crocketts Bay.
- All practicable efforts will be made to prevent adverse fire and other impacts on breeding of threatened species.
- Adopt appropriate fire regimes to maintain the habitat of the New Holland mouse.
- Use of shore breeding birds areas may be limited or access restricted if monitoring shows disturbance of breeding.
- Eagle nests will be protected as far as possible from disturbance. As a precaution, the location of nests will not be made public.
- Information and education will be provided to visitors on minimising impacts on shore breeding birds.
- Animal management and control measures, including fencing, culling, biological control, removal, or relocation, will be adopted if studies show them to be warranted and practicable.

Actions

- Identify habitats of threatened species and implement management programs for protection of the habitat and the threatened species.
- Monitor the breeding success of shore birds.
- Implement the relevant prescriptions of the swift parrot recovery plan (Brereton, 1998)
- Monitor the conservation status of the hooded plover.
- Conduct fauna surveys of the Park and the Reserve useful for management and protection.
- Discourage visitors from feeding wildlife.

3.5 Aboriginal and Historic Heritage

3.5.1 Aboriginal Heritage

Some surveys of the Aboriginal heritage of Freycinet National Park have been undertaken. The Reserve has not been systematically investigated. European knowledge of human history in the Freycinet area is restricted to a combination of historical records and archaeological investigation of the heritage created by thousands of years of Aboriginal occupation and use. Evidence from Warreen Cave in Tasmania's south west suggests that Aboriginal people have lived in Tasmania continuously from at least 35,000 years ago.

The Park and Reserve are in the territory of the Oyster Bay Tribe which consisted of an estimated 600-700 people, and whose territory extended from the Derwent estuary up the east coast to the Fingal Valley and westward to the Midlands (Brown, 1986). In 1816, Captain James Kelly recorded a party of Aborigines on Schouten Island (MacFie, 1991). The historic records suggest that the Freycinet Peninsula and Schouten Island were part of the area of the TOO.RER.NO.MAIR.RE.ME.NER band of the tribe and possibly MAY.YER.LOW.ER or MAIR.REN.NER.PAIR.RER.NER bands.

Limited archaeological studies in the Park (Brown 1986, 1991; Snelgrove and Noble 1991), and a more recent study (Stanton, 1998) which also discusses more broadly Aboriginal values and aspirations, have revealed an abundance of Aboriginal heritage. This is particularly focussed along the coastal margins, behind sandy beaches, beside estuaries, along cliffs and rocky coastal areas. This heritage includes shell middens, rock quarries, rock shelters, stone artefacts and possibly a rock painting. There is very little documented knowledge of the Aboriginal heritage of the Wye River State Reserve

Along with some natural erosion, recreation and development in the Park has resulted in impacts upon Aboriginal heritage. As early as the 1830s, Cole burned shells from middens along Richardsons Beach to make

lime. Today, dune systems with middens line many of the beaches popular for camping, and roads and walking tracks cross several middens and archaeological areas in the Park. For example, the camping ground at Richardsons Beach is located on one of the most extensive shell middens known on the east coast, with highly significant cultural resources (Stanton, 1998). The many access tracks to the beach made by campers over the years has contributed to erosion of the midden/dune system on the seaward side and the vehicle access track, parking and tent sites have also contributed to the destruction of the inland side of the midden/dune system. Use of the walking track across the isthmus between Wineglass Bay and Hazards Beach has caused erosion of a midden at Hazards Beach. A chained boardwalk and other works have been installed to ensure the stability of the area.

The Aboriginal heritage of the Park and Reserve have a strong and continuing significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. Heritage needs to be identified and protected, particularly from the impacts of development and visitor use. There is potential for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to promote and interpret their heritage to the wider community and provide greater understanding of Aboriginal culture in the Park. Very little information about the wealth of Aboriginal heritage of the Park is interpreted for visitors.

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

Objectives – Aboriginal Heritage

In cooperation with the Aboriginal community:

- Identify and record Aboriginal heritage;
- Protect and conserve Aboriginal heritage; and
- Interpret Aboriginal heritage.

Policies

- Aboriginal heritage values will be assessed and protected in accordance

with applicable legislation, this management plan and any agreed national or state charter or guidelines for Aboriginal heritage.

- Locations of Aboriginal heritage significance will not be publicised unless the location has been assessed, in cooperation with the Aboriginal community, as suitable for educational or interpretative use. Where applicable, make use of any agreed Aboriginal interpretation strategy.
- The Aboriginal community will be consulted on the management of Aboriginal heritage and on any undertaking or development which may impinge upon Aboriginal heritage.
- All proposed landscape modification, development, or maintenance within the Park and Reserves will be subject to the prescriptions of Section 4.5.
- As far as possible, development will be located well away from areas of Aboriginal heritage.
- Aboriginal heritage will not be deliberately disturbed for management, development or research purposes unless the Director determines there is no practicable alternative and a permit to disturb aboriginal relics has been issued under the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.

Actions

- In cooperation with the Aboriginal community, identify, record, monitor and protect Aboriginal heritage.
- Report all Aboriginal relics discovered in the Park or the Reserves to the Director, in accordance with the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*.
- In consultation with the Aboriginal community, rehabilitate and protect locations of Aboriginal heritage significance which have been damaged by development or use.
- Rationalise and harden access tracks from individual campsites along Richardsons Beach to limit damage to Aboriginal middens.

- In consultation with the Aboriginal community, educate visitors on the significance and protection of Aboriginal

heritage and develop interpretation of Aboriginal heritage.

3.5.2 Historic Heritage

In 1642, Abel Tasman explored the southern and south-eastern coastline of Tasmania and named Schouten Island. Tasman also named a feature of high land to the north Vanderlins Eylandt. Vanderlins Eylandt was renamed Freycinet Peninsula after two brothers on Captain Nicolas Baudin's French scientific expedition of 1802. Baudin's expedition did extensive charting of the area and named features in the area, including Cape Faure, Cape Baudin, Cape Forestier and Thouin Bay. Members of the Baudin expedition landed overnight on Schouten Island.

In the early 1800s, sealers were active in Great Oyster Bay and the sealer Joseph Stacey are recorded being at Schouten Island in 1809. In 1824, George Meredith established a bay whaling station at Parsons Cove known as the "Old Fishery", which operated until the mid-1830s. Records indicate that there were bay whaling stations at Sleepy Bay and at both the north and south ends of Wineglass Bay, as well as George Meredith's operation at Parsons Cove (Evans, 1993; Kostoglou, 1995). Settlement remains at Bryans Beach are from a bay whaling station, and Slaughterhouse Bay was probably named for its association with the industry. A bay whaling station was also located at Passage Point/Crocketts Bay. Remains of the industry in the Park are very sparse, limited to piles of whalebone, a few bricks, stone fireplaces and hut foundations.

George Meredith claimed land at his whaling site in 1841 and, in 1854, 5.67 hectares of this claim were granted to his son Charles Meredith. This private freehold land has been subdivided and is now known as "The Fisheries". Charles was leased a further 37.65 hectares to the west of Wineglass Bay in 1870 for pastoral and agricultural purposes, but the land was considered poor and the lease lapsed. A retired auctioneer, Harry Parsons, moved to The Fisheries in the 1920's, and visitors began building holiday shacks and homes.

In the 1830s, Silas Cole, a farm manager from Cranbrook, north of Swansea, built a

hut at the north-eastern end of Coles Bay, in the vicinity of the present powered caravan sites in the Park. Cole burned shells from the enormous Aboriginal middens along Richardsons Beach to make lime, which was shipped to Swansea for use in mortar.

The following account of mining activity on Schouten Island is taken from Bacon and Corbett (1984). Coal was discovered on Schouten Island in 1809. Coal was mined for a short time in the 1840s, and prospecting for coal on the island occurred again between 1888-1892 and in 1924. Alluvial tin was won by Chinese prospectors north of Mt Story between 1840 and 1880. Old embankments and cuttings, alluvial workings on Chinese Creek, ruins and coal adits are now the only visible remains of tin and coal mining on Schouten Island.

In the early twentieth century, a number of tin mining leases operated in the area between Sleepy Bay and Richardsons Beach. Several gravel quarry leases for road construction have operated on the Sleepy Bay-Cape Tourville Road in the Park in the past.

Until recently, two mining leases existed on Crown land surrounded by the Park (see Map 2B). Northern Tasmanian Quarries Pty Ltd held a licence until 1997 to operate the red granite quarry at Parsons Cove. The same company also held a mining lease for red granite on the old walking track to Mt Amos. This lease was never worked and expired in 1994. These parcels of Crown land, as well as a third parcel with a lease that expired in 1983, have not been added to the Park.

Farming in the area now occupied by the Park began about 1850, when Edward Crockett ran sheep on Schouten Island and later at Bryans Beach. About the same time, a Mr Leggs was occupying a stone hut at Cooks Corner on the peninsula. Remains there include the hut, three stone fish traps and a boat slip (McGowan 1984). On Schouten Island several years later, Athol Cook built the wooden extensions to Cook's Hut and constructed the timber house. Remains on Schouten Island also include a shed ruin, a sheep dip, farm machinery and other building foundations. Grazing leases were held on Schouten Island until 1969.

Ron Richardson built some holiday shacks on the site of Freycinet Lodge (formerly The Chateau) in 1934, which were used as a bivouac by the army during World War II. In 1951, Richardson was initially granted a 21 year lease on the land where The Chateau was built and eventually granted a 99-year lease. The Brand family assumed the 99-year lease and bought The Chateau buildings in 1970 as family holiday accommodation. The Chateau was sold in 1990 and redeveloped as Freycinet Lodge.

Wye River State Reserve was formerly State forest. Very little historic heritage information is readily available for the Reserve.

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

Management of sites in the Park and the Reserve that are on the Tasmanian Heritage Register is subject to the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. All the significant historic heritage values of the Park and the Reserve need protection from avoidable decay or disturbance, and maintenance of their integrity.

Objectives – Historic Heritage

- Identify, record and conserve significant historic heritage in the Park and the Reserve;
- Present and interpret historic heritage; and
- Protect significant historic heritage from intrusive development and activity.

Policies

- Irrespective of Zone, conservation and management of historic heritage in the Park and the Reserve will adhere to the Burra Charter (see Australia ICOMOS Inc, 1999) and its associated guidelines.
- Conservation, use, and management of historic heritage will conform with this management plan.
- A conservation policy statement or

conservation plan, including specific assessment of significance, will be prepared before any decisions about major works on, use, removal or interpretation of historic heritage or individual elements of it. Such statements or plans will be prepared in accordance with the principles outlined in the Burra Charter, using the methodology outlined in Kerr (1996).

- Accurate, detailed working documentation, appropriate to the scale and significance of the works, will be prepared prior to any conservation works and will be prepared to record any conservation works “as built”.
- An archaeological assessment will be required before approval of any development or ground-breaking work in areas of heritage significance (see Section 4.5).
- A cyclical and catch up maintenance program will be developed and implemented for significant historic features.
- Except for historic artefacts requiring special attention, the historic features present in the Park and Reserve, including historic huts in the Park, will remain in situ and will be managed in accordance with this plan.
- Assistance in management of historic huts will be sought from people with an interest in or an historical association with the Park.

Actions

- Identify, record and assess the significance and condition of all historic features.
- Protect historic places from adverse processes and actions.
- Make safe any dangerous structures, in keeping with their heritage significance.
- Prepare conservation policy statements or plans for all significant historic heritage features.

- Catalogue, appropriately store, or present historic artefacts to visitors. When warranted, adopt conservation measures.
- Assess requirements for and provide suitable fire protection for all heritage structures (see 4.1).
- Develop interpretation for historic heritage places and values in the Park and Reserve.

3.5.3 Cultural Landscape

Conservation of historic heritage values requires not only attention to remaining structures, features, and artefacts, but also careful and sympathetic management of the surrounding settings and cultural landscapes.

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

Objectives – Cultural Landscape

- Identify and conserve the heritage integrity and quality of significant cultural landscapes and heritage vegetation; and
- Revegetate or allow natural regeneration of all other disturbed areas.

Policies

- Introduced plants of heritage significance will be retained and, if necessary, replaced to maintain continuity of the historic cultural landscape.
- Cultural landscape maintenance and renewal will be based on the researched significance and layout of heritage plantings and cleared areas.

Actions

- Identify, record and assess the significance of historic plantings and cultural landscapes.
- Maintain, propagate and re-establish significant historic plantings.
- Prevent introduced plants species

**retained for their heritage significance
spreading into indigenous plant
communities.**

- **Assess the visual impact of proposed developments on cultural landscape values prior to approval of such developments.**
- **Where feasible, remove, relocate, or replace facilities whose location or design significantly impact on cultural landscape quality.**

4 Park and Reserve Protection

4.1 Fire Management

The vegetation of Freycinet National Park and the Reserve has been exposed to periodic fire for thousands of years and fire is a natural part of the Park and Reserve environment. In some cases, fire maintains a diversity of plant communities by enabling more fire-tolerant communities (principally grasslands, heathlands and woodlands) to regenerate. The plant species diversity in heathlands is lower in long unburnt areas than in adjacent more recently burnt areas. This is because many heathland species are short lived, but regenerate freely after fire. Fire management activities need to take particular account of the distribution and regeneration strategies of different plant communities. The exclusion of fire can also adversely impact on some fauna species. For example, the New Holland mouse favours the early post fire seral stages in heathland. If fire is excluded for too long in these communities, the habitat becomes unsuitable for it.

The imposition of appropriate fire regimes is important to the ecology of these areas and essential to maintaining the diversity of species. Ecologists have determined that a fire regime should be defined by the frequency of burning, the season of burning, the intensity of fires, the size of individual fires and the degree of variability of all these factors. Too frequent burning, too infrequent burning, or lack of variability in season of burning or frequency of burning, have all been recognised as factors which can reduce biodiversity and eliminate species, even in fire adapted communities.

The topography and boundary configuration of Freycinet greatly influence visitor use of the Park and thus the fire risk associated with visitor activities. On the peninsula, few escape routes for walkers increase exposure to risk. In the north of the Park, illegal vehicle access, including by trail bikes, is a potential problem for fire management.

Illegal fire lighting have been the major source of wildfires in the last 20 years and this has contributed to the burning of almost the entire Freycinet National Park. Escapes from campfires, and from burning of rubbish, garden waste, logging slash and fuel reduction burns on private land have all contributed to the fire history of the Park.

Because a highway runs through the length of the Wye River State Reserve, it is vulnerable to arson or inadvertent ignition.

The Parks and Wildlife Service is responsible under the *Fire Service Act 1979* and the *Fire Service (Miscellaneous) Regulations 1996* for all aspects of fire management within the Park and the Reserves, including prevention, containment and suppression.

The Park abuts private land and both the Park and the Reserve share boundaries with State forest with important timber assets.

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

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

Objectives – Fire Management

- Protect visitors and staff;
- Protect neighbours and their property;

- Protect Park and Reserves facilities and assets; and
- Maintain or improve nature conservation values.

Policies

- Fire management will accord with this management plan and the fire management plan current at the time.
- On the basis of contemporary knowledge and resources, fire management priorities will be directed towards providing the fire regimes and other protection measures considered necessary to protect human life and property. The areas thus treated will only be as extensive as is considered necessary to provide adequate protection. Outside of these areas, fire management will focus on maintaining the diversity of flora and fauna species and communities.
- Fire management will be undertaken in consultation with relevant authorities and local landholders including Forestry Tasmania.
- Fire management and suppression procedures will accord with the Inter-Agency Fire Management Protocol agreed between the Parks and Wildlife Service, the Tasmania Fire Service and Forestry Tasmania (Forestry Tasmania et al, 1998).
- All practicable efforts will be made, consistent with the available resources, prevailing Fire Danger Index, fire intensity and fire crew safety, to exclude wildfire from or restrict its spread in high conservation priority, significant habitat and historic heritage areas.
- Except for emergency fire suppression, all fire management actions including ecological management burning, fuel reduction burning, water hole and fire track construction or maintenance will be undertaken in accordance with Section 4.5.
- Fuel reduction, including burning, slashing, mowing, and similar methods, may be used for wildfire prevention and containment.
- Ecological management burning may be undertaken to maintain populations of flora or fauna species and communities, with priority given to species and communities of high conservation value (see 3.3 and 3.4).
- Fire frequencies set out in ecological management programs will aim to maintain viable populations of and/or habitats for plants and animals of conservation value.
- Within the constraints identified in this management plan and the fire management plan, historic heritage sites will be protected from damage by fire or fire management operations.
- Until such time as revised mapping is available, the priority areas for the exclusion of fire and/or mechanical disturbance will be as shown on Maps 1a, 1b, and 1c of the Fire Management Plan (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1995).
- Where priorities for protection of conservation values have not been established, priorities will be determined after consultation with relevant specialists if time and circumstances permit, or if not, on the basis of suppression expediency.
- No earthmoving machinery will be used for fire management purposes south of the Wineglass Bay Carpark.
- All practicable measures consistent with this management plan will be taken to diminish the risk of wildfires occurring in the Park and the Reserves and to lessen their impact.
- Park and Reserve visitors may only light fires in a designated fireplace in Zones which are not designated fuel stove only (see 5), except in an emergency or as otherwise authorised.
- Rangers may, by display of a sign or notice, prohibit or restrict fires in the Park or Reserve when the Fire Danger Index requires such measures, as well as during days of Total Fire Ban.

- Except on days of relatively low Fire Danger Index, suppression procedures will usually involve bringing the fire to safe edges provided by the sea, firebreaks, and any low fuel areas.
 - In the Recreation and Conservation zones south of the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone, wildfires may be allowed to burn if use of suppression resources is not warranted by the threats to safety or conservation priorities.
 - Fire suppression operations will be undertaken in a manner which minimises the impact on Aboriginal and historic heritage, and threatened species, and the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, in so far as this is practicable and consistent with the objective of protecting life and neighbouring property from wildfire.
- designate vehicular tracks to be retained or constructed as firebreaks or fire trails.
 - Take all practicable measures to prevent public vehicular access to those formed tracks designated exclusively for use as fire trails or other management or licensed uses.
 - Close to private vehicle access fire trails within the Park leading from Coles Bay Road and Cape Tourville Road.
 - Strictly enforce any restrictions which apply to lighting fires.
 - Provide suitable fire protection for all structures.
 - Maintain fire suppression equipment to operational standards.
 - Train staff in fire prevention and suppression procedures, including fuel reduction burning, wildfire fighting, use of fire fighting equipment, and actions to be taken at different fire ratings.

Actions

- Develop and implement fire management programs for the Reserve.
- Implement, review and revise as necessary the fire management plan for the Park.
- Maintain all existing firebreaks and fire trails.
- In the Park, undertake fuel reduction measures in accordance with the Fire Management Plan.
- Adopt fire regimes to maintain populations of all flora and fauna species and communities, with particular priority for the bettong, New Holland mouse, and Oyster Bay pine forest.
- Make all practicable efforts to prevent adverse fire and fire management impacts on breeding of threatened species.
- Explain fire management policies and fire safety procedures to visitors as part of an interpretive program for the Park and the Reserves.
- For fire management purposes,

4.2 Introduced Pests and Diseases

4.2.1 Introduced Fauna

Mammals introduced to the Park and the Reserves include rabbits, black rats, house mice, and domestic/feral cats. There are rabbits on Schouten Island. Some introduced birds also occur, including common starling, house sparrow, gold finch, green finch and European blackbird (see Appendix 3). The introduced Laughing Kookaburra *Dacelo novaeguineae* also occurs in the Park. Dogs sometimes illegally enter the Park and the Reserves, with or without their owners.

The owners of shacks and holiday homes at The Fisheries are allowed, by regulation, to transport dogs through the Park to the Fisheries. A similar provision applies to private land in the north of the Park.

Feral cats have been reported on the peninsula and at Bluestone Bay, but their numbers and distribution are unknown.

The sugar glider *Petaurus breviceps* has been recorded in the Park. The species was introduced to Tasmania from mainland Australia and its impact, numbers and distribution in the Park are unknown.

Pacific oysters could establish feral populations along the shores of the Park if

spat from marine farms in Great Oyster Bay drift on currents onto the Park's coastline.

All these introduced animals have impacts on native species and ecosystems, hunting native species, introducing diseases, causing erosion, competing for habitat or disturbing visitors. The presence of pest species not indigenous to the Park or the Reserve is out of keeping with the reasons for their reservation.

Objectives – Introduced Fauna

- Eradicate introduced species where this is feasible and warranted; and
- Control and manage introduced species where eradication is not practicable or warranted.

Policies

- Introduction of fauna or fish (including Tasmanian fauna or fish) not historically indigenous within the boundaries of the Park or Reserve will not be allowed.
- Eradication of introduced fauna will only be attempted where populations of non target species are not threatened by the proposed methods, unless the threat from the introduced species is greater than the threat from eradication methods.
- Eradication, control, and containment programs and priorities will be based on clear, well documented contemporary knowledge or, where necessary, additional research.
- The priority for eradication throughout the Park will be feral cats and rabbits.
- Except in accordance with the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*, animals not native to the Park or Reserve must not be taken into or allowed to be in or remain in the Park or the Reserve.
- In the Park, Regulation 7(2)(c) of the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*, will apply only to domestic dogs and stock and to no other species of animal not native to the Park.

- Authorities for movement of stock through the Park (other than within a moving vehicle) may be issued for the designated trails shown in this management plan (see Map 7), and in accordance with the plan, but under no other circumstances.
- Authorities for horses may be granted for the designated horse trails shown in this management plan, and in accordance with the plan, but under no other circumstances.
- Horses will not be allowed on any beach or coastal dune system.

Actions

- Monitor introduced animal populations within the Park and Reserve.
- Monitor the coastline of the Park for Pacific oysters or other invasive marine species.
- Make visitors aware that dogs are not allowed in the Park or the Reserve.
- Liaise with and educate adjacent residents to manage pets so that they do not enter the Park or Reserve.
- Prepare management programs for introduced fauna species which require active management.

4.2.2 Introduced Flora

Many plants have been introduced to the Park and the Reserve. Some have become weeds, invading bushland or derelict pasture, and competing with indigenous species. Effective control and management of weeds is necessary and priority targets for control need to be identified.

The principal weeds are marram grass, thistle, gorse and a number of herbaceous weed species. There is a large local infestation of gorse on Schouten Island as well as a number of other introduced species. Considerable effort has gone into removing the gorse although in recent years less work has been undertaken.

Introduced marram grass *Ammophila arenaria* occurs on beaches in the Park. It is

considered an invasive weed which alters natural dune and beach processes. Other introduced sand-binding species such as sea spurge *Euphorbia paralias* occur at Slaughterhouse Bay and Weatherhead Point. The Friendly Beaches are so far free of these species.

Objectives – Introduced Flora

- Eradicate introduced flora where this is feasible and warranted by the damage being caused; and
- Control and manage introduced flora where eradication is not possible or warranted.

Policies

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

other invasive species, including marram grass at Bryans Beach.

Actions

- Monitor introduced flora within the Park and Reserve.
- Monitor Friendly Beaches for any outbreaks of marram grass or sea spurge and remove before them.
- Prepare management programs for introduced flora which requires active management.
- Eradicate, control or contain gorse and marram grass.
- Prevent the spread of introduced plant species retained for heritage purposes.
- Remove introduced garden plants in the Park at the boundary with the town of Coles Bay.

4.2.3 Plant Diseases

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

Freycinet National Park is climatically suitable for *Phytophthora*, plant communities on the sandy heaths being most susceptible to attack. The Park already has *Phytophthora cinnamomi* infections in a number of places. Surveys (Harris 1991 and Rudman 1993) have found symptoms consistent with *Phytophthora cinnamomi* present in vegetation on walking tracks throughout the peninsula. Schouten Island was surveyed in 1994 and the disease was found on the Bear Hill track and in creek catchments on the southern side of the island, possibly a result of tin mining in the late 1800s. Symptoms of the disease appear to be most prevalent on the peninsula walking tracks between Wineglass Bay and Mt Graham, extending to the Mt Freycinet saddle, and on the Hazards Beach track north of Fleurieu Point. The disease is also known from behind Passage Beach, where it is affecting a newly found population of *Epacris barbata*, and along the ridge between Passage Beach and Mt Freycinet.

The distribution of the disease in the Park

suggests that bushwalkers are the principal vector. There is little that can be done now to prevent the ultimate spread of the disease on the Peninsula. Consequently, Friendly Beaches are an extremely important heathland conservation area as they appear to be *Phytophthora* free. However, the disease may already occur on adjacent land.

The disease is a threat to the rare shrub *Conospermum hookeri*, which occurs on the Hazards Beach track near Malunna Creek. The disease is prevalent around developed sites such as Freycinet Lodge, where extensive patches of the rare plant *Thryptomene micrantha* have succumbed to the disease. Other rare species threatened by the disease include *Epacris barbata*, *Epacris myrtifolia*, *Melaleuca pustulata*, *Xanthorrhoea arenaria* and *Xanthorrhoea bracteata*.

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

Objectives – Plant Disease

- Protect populations of threatened species; and
- Limit the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and other plant pathogens in the Park and Reserve, particularly in the Friendly Beaches area.

Policies

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

or other medium from certified
Phytophthora free nurseries.

- Any new walking tracks or routes in the Park will be located to minimise the spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Actions

- Designate *Phytophthora* management areas, and adopt catchment protection, access and activity controls for protection of representative areas of susceptible communities of threatened species.
- Monitor *Phytophthora* prone areas.
- Inform visitors of the *Phytophthora* threat to the Park and Reserve and educate them in disease prevention hygiene measures.
- Limit development and recreation activity to those areas already infected or of low priority for disease exclusion.
- Re-route tracks or use other techniques such as boardwalks where necessary to protect threatened species and/or control the spread of infection.

Some action has been taken to combat erosion but more work is required to control existing erosion problems and prevent future degradation.

4.3 Soil Conservation and Erosion Control

The potential for erosion of the dune systems along the coastal areas of the Park is high due to natural causes and due to trampling and vehicle use by visitors, particularly in the Coles Bay and Isaacs Point Visitor Services Zones. Illegal vehicle use along the Friendly Beaches has contributed to damage and dune erosion.

The granite soils of the Freycinet National Park are very susceptible to erosion. The steep upper slopes and crests are particularly vulnerable to sheet and rill erosion, while gully, tunnel and stream bank erosion are common on the lower slopes and flats. The risk of soil erosion increases with the frequency of burning. Erosion problems are increasing on the Hazards traverse and on the steep section of the Peninsula track between Mt Graham and Wineglass Bay

Objective – Soil Conservation & Erosion Control

- Prevent erosion and rehabilitate damaged areas.

Policies

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

Actions

- Undertake drainage and erosion control works on the Peninsula track between Mt Graham and Wineglass Bay.
- Monitor erosion on the Hazards tracks and traverse and undertake prevention measures and/or rehabilitation.
- Complete rehabilitation of the granite quarry site, removing any remains of the jetty, power poles, sheds, machinery and equipment, rubbish and waste materials. While generally relying on natural revegetation, undertake active revegetation if necessary.
- Rehabilitate disturbed or eroding areas, including unwanted vehicular trails and areas disturbed by development.
- Monitor beaches and dunes for erosion and dune stability and rehabilitate if necessary.
- Construct and maintain suitably designed dune crossings and barriers where necessary.

bins and recycling bins are provided in the Park at central locations. Visitors are responsible for taking their rubbish to the nearest waste transfer station.

Depending on the location or Zone, visitors in large groups may change the recreational character of the Park and Reserve, causing adverse social and environmental impacts. If large school or other groups lack adequate supervision, and/or trained or qualified leaders, adverse impacts can occur.

In areas of the Park where camping occurs, the illegal collection of wood for campfires has resulted in severe localised degradation. Ringbarking, cutting and damage to live trees has increased as the availability of dead and down wood diminishes. There is evidence of illegal chainsaw use on Schouten Island. Other visitor impacts include erosion of tracks, dunes and middens, the risk of spread of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* disease, enlargement of camping areas and the accumulation of human waste.

The dunes at Richardsons Beach incorporate an extensive Aboriginal shell midden. The midden shows evidence of long occupation. Camping, vehicle access to campsites and foot access tracks from campsites to the beach have contributed to erosion of the midden/dune system.

Monitoring of the camping area at the southern end of Wineglass Bay Beach confirms the expansion of the camping area, the use of chainsaws for destruction of standing trees both dead and alive, and removal of all available ground litter for campfires. Despite minimal impact bushwalking policies, large amounts of rubbish left by boaters and walkers must be removed each season. Toilet facilities at the Wineglass Bay campsite are now inadequate and the camping area has now deteriorated below an acceptable standard.

Boating visitors or participants in events such as the Three Peaks race may be unaware of Park values and cause adverse impacts. Minimal impact boating education now operates and applies not only to Freycinet National Park, but to all coastal areas of the State.

4.4 Managing Visitor Impacts

Rubbish, including marine debris, is found around campgrounds, in carparks, along tracks and on beaches. Rubbish collection

A minimal impact bushwalking program applies to the Park and the Reserve.

quality of the camping experience for visitors(See 5.5).

Sewage disposal is provided by the sewage lagoons located near the Park entrance built to service Park facilities. These lagoons also accept input of sewage from Freycinet Lodge. The lagoons are operated as a scheduled premise.

Reticulated water from Coles Bay is available in the Park as far south as Honeymoon Bay. No water is provided at Isaacs Point or elsewhere in the Park apart from water tanks on Cooks Hut and the toilet block at Wineglass Bay carpark.

Objectives – Visitor Impacts

- Protect, maintain and monitor environmental and heritage values and the special tourism and recreation character of the Park; and
- Perpetuate the Park in a state that is valued by visitors.

Policies

- Visitor numbers, facilities, services and activities will be limited to those which are ecologically sustainable.
- The maximum party size for licensed groups will be consistent with the principles of the Walking Track Management Strategy (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998B).
- In the Recreation Zone, the general public who are camping will be encouraged to observe the same party size requirements as licensed groups.
- No input to the sewage lagoons in the Park will be accepted from any development outside of the Park.
- Toilets not connected to sewage treatment facilities will be managed to ensure that adjacent environments are not polluted by waste discharge.
- Camping areas will be designated within the Park and, if necessary, the overall size and capacity of camping areas, and the location of tent sites within them, will be defined to prevent environmental damage and protect the

Actions

- Assist local and State government authorities develop a sustainable sewerage scheme and water supply system for the Swanick-Coles Bay-Freycinet National Park community.
- Undertake site design and implement protection measures to repair and maintain the quality of the camping area at the southern end of Wineglass Bay.
- Provide environmentally sustainable toilets in designated visitor areas.
- If monitoring suggests the need, provide a toilet at the northern end of Wineglass Bay.
- Upgrade the toilets at Hazards Beach, Cooks Beach and south Wineglass Bay.
- Inform visitors of, and encourage them to apply techniques for minimal impact use of the Park and Reserve.
- Prior to the establishment of any licensed camp, undertake a baseline environmental inventory of the proposed site for reference in future monitoring.
- In the Coles Bay and Isaacs Point Visitor Services Zones, provide rubbish collection facilities in designated locations.
- In all other Zones, require visitors to take their rubbish with them.
- Enforce the authority conditions and/or codes of conduct for the use of motor vehicles, bicycles and horses.
- Provide guidelines for groups on reasonable group size, supervision, minimal impact requirements and qualified or experienced leaders.

4.5 Managing Development

Development can range from manipulative research, works, including fire management

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

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

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

Objectives – Managing Development

- Avoid or minimise the impact of development on Park and Reserve values;
- Conserve the special tourism and recreation character of the Park and Reserve; and
- Foster public confidence in approved developments.

Policies

- All development will accord with this management plan.
- All proposals for any development, landscape modification, research, management or maintenance work involving any ground breaking, structural disturbance, or environmental manipulation of any kind will be assessed in accordance with procedures approved by the Director.
- Development will be limited to that allowed by the zoning.
- In all Zones, site planning commensurate with the scale and type of proposed development will be undertaken to control and guide development.

- Development in Visitor Services Zones will accord with an overall site plan for the Zone. The site plan for a Visitor Services Zone may be an individual plan for the Zone or combined with site plans for other Visitor Service Zones in the Park.
- For all major developments and for proposed site developments or changes that will, while permitted by the zoning, appreciably alter the existing use or character of a Zone, a development specific site plan will be prepared.
- All site plans will be made available in draft form for public comment for a period of not less than thirty days prior to finalising and approving them, and subsequently whenever significant modifications are proposed to them.
- All development will meet applicable statutory requirements.

Actions

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

5 Tourism and Recreation

In this Section 5, references are to the Freycinet National Park, the Wye River State Reserve or both, depending on the context.

5.1 Understanding the Park and Reserve Visit

As one of the major recreational areas in Tasmania and the most accessible and well known tourist destination on the East Coast, the Park attracted an estimated 170 000 individual visitors (person-visits) in the 1998/99 financial year, divided between some 100 000 interstate or overseas visitors and 70 000 Tasmanian visitors.

People staying in the Park or nearby settlements may enter the Park many times during their stay. This accounts for the some 255 000 person-entries over the same time period. Person-entries are determined by multiplying the number of times a vehicle crosses the traffic counter at the Park entrance at Coles Bay by a multiplier for the average number of people carried by a vehicle. An unknown number of people enter the Park at other locations.

Person-entries are strongly seasonal, with some 64% occurring between December and April. The level of person-entries in January is about six times that of July. About 95% of all visitors are day visitors. The average length of stay for other visitors is approximately 2.8 nights. Some 82% of overnight visitors stay in the Park between December and April.

Visitor statistics are not available for the Wye River State Reserve, but except for through traffic on the Lake Leake Road, visitor numbers are expected to be very low.

School groups, scout groups, outdoor recreation groups and bushwalking clubs regularly use the Park and its facilities.

Visitors with boats use the beaches around

the coastline of the Park as a base for fishing and other water-based activities, launching boats at Coles Bay. At Friendly Beaches, surfing and fishing are popular activities.

Objectives – Understanding the Visit

- Understand visitor pressures on the Park and Reserve; and
- Provide the basis for effective visitor management.

Policies

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

Actions

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

5.2 Promoting the Park and Reserve

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

Much of the Park and Reserve is characterised by a recovering, or apparently

unspoiled natural environment, spectacular scenery, and peace and quiet.

In the Park, visitors come in close contact with wildlife, magnificent beaches and a scenic environment, forming a peaceful and relaxing setting. In the Reserve, visitors experience scenic and peaceful forests and scenic outlooks.

The granite faces of the Hazards and nearby sea cliffs are among the best known and most popular rock climbing areas in the State, and are used by school and recreation groups as well as recreational climbers.

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

The recreational opportunities and the scenic beauty of the Park attract many people to the Coles Bay area each summer. Tourist facilities in the Park include Freycinet Lodge, the Youth Hostel Association of Tasmania (YHA) hostel, powered caravan sites and camping areas.

According to the Tasmanian visitor survey (Tourism Tasmania, 1999), 19.7% of adult visitors to Tasmania in 1998 made a day visit to Coles Bay/Freycinet Peninsula, that is, about 99 500 people.

Objectives – Promoting the Park & Reserve

- Increase the profile of the Park's and Reserve's features and values with potential visitors; and
- Encourage sustainable tourism and visits to the Park and Reserve and the region.

Policies

- The Park and Reserve and surrounding areas will be promoted cooperatively with local and regional tourism groups.

Actions

- Establish an East Coast Interpretation Centre in the Park.

- Develop and implement a visitor strategy for the Park, consistent with this management plan and the Statewide Visitor Strategy (Parks and Wildlife Service, in prep).
- Liaise with Tourism Tasmania, the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council and local tourism groups in developing and implementing the visitor strategy and on provision of visitor information along roads leading to the Park and Reserve.
- Consider the relationship with other reserves in the region where this will improve the effectiveness of the strategy.
- Publicise the features and values of the Park and Reserve.
- Use visitor monitoring and research to guide future marketing of the Park, Reserve and related attractions.
- Provide staff training in visitor reception and communication.

5.3 Interpretation and Education

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

Freycinet National Park is the most popular reserve on the east coast of Tasmania, but relatively little information and interpretation services are currently available. There is limited on-site interpretation, education and information on Aboriginal heritage, old whaling stations, old mine workings and pastoral activities. Information for boating visitors is also limited.

Maps and notesheets are available. There are also information sheets on the common birds, plants and animals of the Park.

An East Coast Interpretation Centre is being developed in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone. Interpretation in the Centre is to focus on the values of the network of reserves in the east coast region, including the Park and Wye River State Reserve.

The Park is an important educational resource for students. It is also well used by youth groups, scout groups and other outdoor recreation groups.

Limited material has been prepared for interpretive use in the Reserve. Some orientation and directional information is provided.

Objectives – Interpretation and Education

- Encourage pre-visit awareness of the recreational and tourism features, facilities, opportunities and experiences;
- Highlight the diversity and values of the environmental and heritage features of the Park and Reserve;
- Explain the different periods of people's use of the Park and Reserve;
- Encourage visitors to pursue their interests and explore what the Park and Reserve have to offer;
- Utilise the educational values of the Park and Reserve;
- Canvas issues to be confronted in managing the Park and Reserve;
- Increase public awareness of safety issues; and
- Limit visitor impacts on each other and on the Park and Reserve.

Policies

- High priority will be given to provision of good quality visitor information and interpretation, particularly in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone.
- Interpretation programs and facilities will be concentrated in the Visitor Services Zones. Some interpretation may be provided in the Recreation Zone. No interpretation facilities will be located in the Conservation Zone.
- Interpretation of the Park will focus on its marine, flora, fauna, geology, and Aboriginal and historic heritage values.

- Use of the Park and Reserve for teaching about environmental and heritage values will be encouraged.
- School and other groups undertaking educational activities will be encouraged to discuss their proposed program with staff when planning their visit.

Actions

- In the light of the new East Coast Interpretation Centre and its interpretive focus, prepare and implement an interpretation plan to guide development of interpretation for the Park.
- Provide visitors with pre-visit information.
- Upgrade interpretation for day visitors in the Visitor Services Zones, with priority on the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone.
- Provide signs in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone for visitors to orientate themselves and find key features.
- With the cooperation of the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), provide interpretation at Cape Tourville.
- Develop interpretation of the Aboriginal heritage of Freycinet National Park in consultation with the Aboriginal community.
- Develop education packages for use by school and other groups.
- Provide information about potential hazards and encourage visitors to adopt safe practices. In particular, ensure users of the Wineglass Bay lookout track are sufficiently informed.
- Inform visitors of Park and Reserve etiquette and minimal impact behaviour and practices, including removal of rubbish.
- Develop and disseminate guidelines for boating from and sea access to the Park.

5.4 Access

The main road access to Freycinet National Park is via Coles Bay Road (C302), accessed from the Tasman Highway (A3). The northern boundary of the Park can be reached from Harveys Farm Road.

Some visitors to the Park arrive by sea. The principal anchorages are Wineglass Bay, Coles Bay and at Bryans Beach. The anchorages for Schouten Island are at Crocketts Bay and Moreys Bay.

Wye State Reserve can be reached by the Lake Leake Road (B34) which runs through the middle of the Reserve.

Objectives - Access

- Maintain, develop and promote opportunities for people, including those with disabilities, to visit;
- Protect Park and Reserve values by concentrating and limiting developed visitor arrival points and travel routes to designated locations;
- Monitor and manage access by boating visitors; and
- Direct and develop access within the Park and Reserve appropriate to the Zone in which it occurs.

Policies

- In accordance with Section 25 of the Act and by virtue of this management plan, the following areas of Freycinet National Park are declared to be areas of the Park, to low water mark, to which the public has not a general right of access between 1 October and 31 March:
 - The Nuggets;
 - Refuge Island;
 - Promise Rock;
 - Lemon Rock;
 - Half Lemon Rock;
 - Eastern Rock; and
 - The Taillefer Rocks.

An area which is subject of such a declaration is termed a "restricted area".

- Except for management purposes approved by the Director, no person

may enter or remain in a restricted area except in accordance with the conditions of an authority issued by the managing authority, or unless accompanied by a Ranger or other person duly authorised by the Director.

5.4.1 Boating Access

Fishing is very popular within Great Oyster Bay and along the shores of the Park. Pleasure boats, yachts, recreational and commercial fishing boats anchor in sheltered bays of the Park, especially Wineglass Bay and Crocketts Bay on Schouten Island. Boaters go ashore most often at Wineglass Bay, Cooks Beach and Bryans Beach on the peninsula, and at Crocketts Bay and Moreys Bay on Schouten Island. Charter boat service operates in Great Oyster Bay. Each year, boats from events such as the Sydney to Hobart yacht race and the Three Peaks race visit the Park. Monitoring and policing of boating activities and access to the Park in remote areas is difficult.

The waters immediately offshore of Richardsons Beach are very popular for swimming, snorkelling and other water-based activities. From time to time, concerns are expressed about water-skiing, power-boating, netting and commercial fishing being incompatible with more passive activities undertaken in waters adjacent to the Park. Under By-law 27 of the *Marine and Safety (Motor Boats and Licences) By-laws 1998*, made under the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997*, visitors using boats are restricted to speeds of 5 knots within 120 metres of any person in the water and within 60 metres of the shore or any marine facility such as a jetty or mooring.

There are no constructed boat ramps in the Park but boats are often launched from and stored on Richardsons Beach. Trailer launching and retrieval of boats is available at public boat ramps in Coles Bay. Boats are sometimes launched from the beach at Isaacs Point if an authority has been issued and a key obtained. A similar system formerly operated at Freshwater Lagoon, but, consistent with the recommendations of the site plan (*Inspiring Places, 2000*), is no longer available.

Policies

- No landing facilities, boat ramps, or jetties for boats will be allowed on any shores of the Park, except for the jetty facility at Freycinet Lodge, as provided for in the approval of its redevelopment. This jetty will provide short term mooring for access to the resort but will not to be used as a base for refuelling.
- The use of boat trailers or the launching or retrieval of boats from trailers will not be permitted on Richardsons Beach or any other beach in the Park, except with an authority at Isaacs Point.
- Campers with a booked Richardsons Beach campsite may store small boats in the Park on Richardsons Beach for the duration of their booking only.
- Where boats are to be stored for longer than two weeks, an authority will be required and, in such cases, boats must be stored in the dingy rack at the northern end of Richardsons Beach.
- Except for the above provisions, or for management purposes, boats will not be stored anywhere else in the Park.
- Boating visitors to the Park will be subject to the same statutory and other requirements as other visitors.
- Constructed public boat ramp facilities will not be provided in the Park.

Actions

- Negotiate an agreement with Marine and Safety Tasmania that no moorings will be authorised around the coastline of the Park except for the existing areas off Richardsons Beach and Fisheries Beach at Coles Bay.
- Develop and disseminate guidelines for boating from and sea access to the Park, including water skiing.
- Consider means for volunteer reporting (eg "Boatwatch") of the activities of boating visitors within the Park.
- Liaise with Marine and Safety

Tasmania as required to deal with boating and water sport activities, and in cooperation with them, strictly enforce requirements for boating and water sport activities in the waters off the Park.

5.4.2 Air Access

There are no aircraft landing grounds in the Park or the Reserve. AMSA, as part of its lease agreements for Schouten Island and Cape Tourville, does not require an authority for air access to those leases.

Policies

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

Actions

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

5.4.3 Vehicular Access

The roads leading to and through the Park are shown on Maps 2A and 2B. It is important to note that where any of these roads pass through the Park, they are part of the Park and therefore under the control of the Director and subject to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and the *National Parks and Reserved Land Regulations 1999*.

The Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council maintains the section of Coles Bay Road within the Park (now named Freycinet Drive). The road provides access for visitors and to the youth hostel, as well as to The Fisheries.

authority issued by the managing authority, designated sections of the Friendly Beaches at designated times. Use anywhere else in the Park or Reserve, including beaches, will not be allowed.

Access to Sleepy Bay, the Cape Tourville lighthouse and Bluestone Bay is gained via Cape Tourville Road. The lighthouse is a popular destination for visitors because it is accessible by car, but the standard of maintenance is unsuitable for the large numbers of visitors who drive there.

Recreational vehicle driving occurs on sections of the Friendly Beaches at designated times of year provided an authority has been obtained, and on designated formed tracks year round. Illegal use of trail bikes and off road vehicles occurs in the Park, with particular problems occurring on the Friendly Beaches and around Saltwater Lagoon and Freshwater Lagoon.

In the north of the Park there are a small number of vehicular roads and tracks, including access tracks to freehold blocks surrounded by the Park.

The Wye River State Reserve is divided by the Lake Leake Road and there are a few vehicular tracks into the Reserve from this road.

Policies

- No new roads will be constructed in the Park south of the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Only vehicles registered for use on public roads will be allowed in the Park and Reserve.
- The existing road to private land at Courland Bay will remain open for public vehicle access. All side tracks from this road will be closed to public vehicle access.
- Private use of motorised vehicles within the Park and Reserve, including trail bikes and off-road vehicles, will only be allowed on designated formed roads in the Visitor Services Zones and Recreation Zone or, subject to an

- Before construction of any new roads or vehicular tracks, or re-routing of existing ones, survey the proposed route for disease risk, habitat and species significance, and heritage significance.
- The impacts of vehicular use of Friendly Beaches will be monitored and use modified or prohibited if the need arises (for example during the breeding season of shore birds).
- Vehicle use on the designated section of Friendly Beaches will be limited to the area of beach between high water mark and low water mark.
- Except for management purposes, vehicle access will not be permitted around the western side of Freshwater Lagoon or to Saltwater Lagoon.
- Roads and vehicular track development and maintenance will accord with the prescriptions of Section 4.5.
- Ensure roads and vehicular tracks are of a sufficient standard for their purpose and maintained to prevent erosion.
- Subject to any agreement on public walking access to Courland Bay (see 5.4.4), develop a public turn around and parking area and vehicle gate in a suitable location along the access road in the vicinity of the private land boundary.
- Upgrade and regularly maintain the Cape Tourville road.
- Redesign the Sleepy Bay carpark and adjacent road alignment to increase its size and safety.
- Regularly maintain the Whitewater Wall/Bluestone Bay road to a stable, four wheel drive standard.
- Improve the grade and safety of the ramp connecting the upper and lower levels of the Wineglass Bay carpark.

Actions

- Liaise with the Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council on traffic and pedestrian safety measures on the road between the Park entrance and the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Control vehicle speeds on roads within the Park.
- For fire management purposes, designate vehicular tracks to be retained or constructed as firebreaks or fire trails.
- Prevent private vehicle access to fire trails and firebreaks or any other formed tracks designated for authorised, licensed or management purposes only.
- Where practicable, ensure barriers are sufficient to prevent illegal vehicle access, particularly to beaches.
- Consistent with the recommendations of the site plan, close the existing vehicle track to the beach at Freshwater Lagoon and prevent illegal vehicle access.
- Seal the lower section of the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Construct and seal a bus parking area at the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Consider installation of gravel overflow parallel parking along the entry road to the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Install signs to inform visitors of roads and vehicle tracks which are not suitable for conventional vehicles, coaches, caravans or trailers.
- Permanently close roads and vehicular tracks not required for public or management use.
- Enforce controls on vehicle access.
- Consider means for volunteer reporting (eg "Beachwatch") of the activities of vehicles on beaches within the Park.
- Ensure vehicle access by licence or authority includes conditions to protect environmental, Aboriginal and historic heritage values, and that these conditions are observed.

5.4.4 Walking Access

The system of walking tracks is well developed within the Park, and all tracks on the peninsula now originate from the Wineglass Bay carpark. The extremely erodible granitic and sandy soils of the Park mean that a track subjected to such high use is difficult to maintain, and is considered to be unsafe by many visitors. Visitors have slipped and fallen on the Wineglass Bay lookout track, injuring themselves and requiring rescue and medical attention. Improvements have been made to the track and ongoing upgrading and maintenance continues.

Visitors without vehicles walk along the road to reach the Wineglass Bay carpark. An alternative walking route between Richardsons Beach and the carpark could provide increased safety and amenity for visitors on foot, and expand the range of walking opportunities.

Other well used day walks include the track to Mt Amos and the Wineglass Bay/Hazards Beach circuit track which continues from Wineglass Bay across the Isthmus to Hazards Beach, then along the coast to the carpark. All of these tracks receive high use and are subject to erosion which increases with gradient. At present, track maintenance is concentrated in these high use areas where tracks require virtually continual maintenance.

There is also a constructed track from the carpark at Sleepy Bay to the rocks and shoreline below and continuing south along the coast to a small, unnamed gravelly beach. Although upgrading work has been undertaken, some further improvements could be made.

The Peninsula Track is a circuit around the peninsula via Mt Graham and around Mt Freycinet providing a medium grade, two to four day walk. Walkers also have the option of continuing on a short return track from Cooks Corner to Bryans Beach

No constructed tracks exist but walkers occasionally continue on from Bryans Beach to Passage Beach and around the eastern side of the peninsula to Slaughterhouse Bay and along to Gates Bluff.

There has been increasing use of what is unofficially referred to as the Hazards traverse, along the ridge lines of Mt Parsons, Mount Dove, Mt Amos and then exiting on the Wineglass Bay lookout track, or continuing up over Mt Mawson and out onto the Isthmus Track. The route is used by private groups, school groups and at times tour operators. Serious problems are being reported along this traverse. Toilet wastes and erosion are of concern. It will be expensive to provide toilets and measures to control the environmental impacts occurring are becoming necessary.

There are no established walking tracks on Schouten Island except for the track to the top of Bear Hill. Other parts of the island are visited only occasionally.

There are no walking tracks in the Wye River State Reserve.

Policies

- In all circumstances, pedestrians have right of way over any motor vehicle, horse, bicycle or other wheeled vehicle.
- In general, priority will be given to development of short walks within or from the Visitor Services Zones, or within the Recreation Zone between Coles Bay and Cape Tourville, over upgrading of longer walks.
- Priority will be given to upgrading and maintaining the Wineglass Bay track and the Sleepy Bay track.
- The standard of construction and maintenance of new or existing nature walks and walking tracks in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone will be "Walk" standard.
- Before construction of any new walking tracks, or re-routing of existing tracks, survey the proposed route for disease risk, habitat and species significance, and heritage significance.
- Walking track development and maintenance will accord with the prescriptions of Section 5.5.
- Exact track locations and standards will

be determined, and construction undertaken, using appropriate guidelines of the Walking Track Management Manual (Blamey, 1987) and/or the Walking Track Management Strategy (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1998B) and according to any applicable site plan.

- Where feasible, some disabled access will be provided in the Visitor Services Zones.
- To retain its natural character and protect wilderness values, new walking tracks will not be constructed in the Conservation Zone unless monitoring of routes indicates the need for minimal surfacing and drainage for environmental protection purposes only.
- The impacts of walkers in the Park will be monitored and use modified if the need arises.

- Reroute tracks or otherwise implement measures to protect threatened species at risk from the siting or use of walking tracks.

Actions

- Upgrade and maintain the entire Wineglass Bay track at "Walk" standard.
- If necessary to cater for the number of users, redesign and reconstruct the Wineglass Bay Lookout.
- Upgrade and maintain the entire Sleepy Bay track at "Walk" standard.
- Identify and develop additional short walks at "Walk" standard in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone.
- Develop a walking track from the Park entrance to the Wineglass Bay carpark, possibly in combination with a bicycle track.
- With the cooperation of AMSA, develop a lookout and short walk in the vicinity of Cape Tourville.
- Except for the Wineglass Bay and Sleepy Bay tracks (see above), upgrade and/or maintain existing tracks in the Recreation Zone at "Track" standard. Give priority to the Peninsula track in the vicinity of Mt Graham and down to Wineglass Bay.

- Retain all existing tracks in the Conservation Zone at their current classification.
- In consultation with users, develop practicable, but effective measures to protect environmental values along the Hazards traverse.
- Monitor use of the Hazards traverse and modify or increase protective measures as necessary.
- Investigate options for a walking track linking the Bicheno end of the Park with the southern end.
- Seek an agreement to allow public walking access to Courland Bay Beach through private land.
- Maintain and clearly mark all designated walking tracks in Visitor Services Zones and the Recreation Zone.

5.4.5 Bicycle Access

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

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

Policies

- In all circumstances, bicycle riders will be required to give way to pedestrians and horses.
- Bicycles will only be allowed on public roads and designated vehicular tracks.
- Bicycles will not be allowed anywhere in the Park south of the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Unless designated for both uses, bicycles will not be allowed on any walking track.

- The impacts of bicycle use in the Park will be monitored and use modified if the need arises.

Actions

- As a priority, develop a bicycle track from the park entrance to the Wineglass Bay carpark.
- Provide bicycle racks, or similar parking/storage facilities, at the Wineglass Bay carpark
- Prepare, disseminate and enforce a code of practice for use of bicycles in the Park.

5.4.6 Horse Access

Horse riding has occurred in the inland areas south of Bicheno recently added to the Park. Use is intermittent and low in numbers. Riding is done on existing fire trails and former forestry roads. Horse riding has never been legal on the beaches of the Park but some illegal use has been reported.

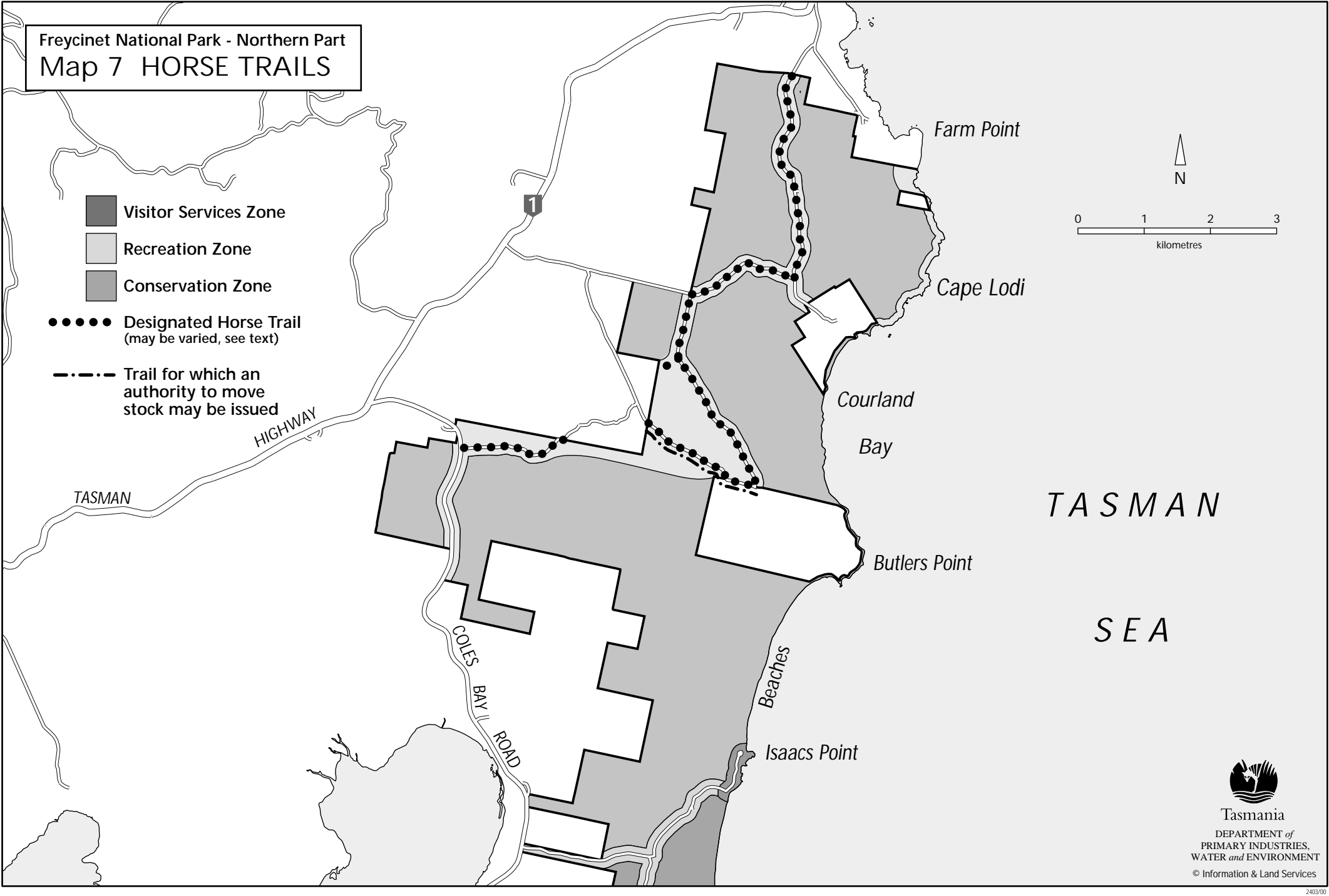
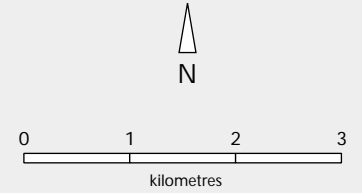
Policies

- A person will require an authority granted by the managing authority to bring a horse or horses into the Park. Such an authority will be subject to this management plan and any other conditions required by the managing authority.
- Horses will be allowed, provided an authority has been granted, on designated fire trails in the Recreation Zone within the area of the Park north of Butlers Point added in 1999 (see Map 7 for current trails). Within this area, horse trails may be relocated if fire trails are opened, closed or relocated.
- Horses will not be authorised elsewhere in the Park.
- Horses will not be authorised in the Wye River State Reserve.
- In all circumstances, horse riders and handlers will be required to give way to pedestrians.

Freycinet National Park - Northern Part
Map 7 HORSE TRAILS

- Visitor Services Zone
- Recreation Zone
- Conservation Zone

- Designated Horse Trail
(may be varied, see text)
- Trail for which an authority to move stock may be issued



TASMAN
SEA



- The impacts of horse use in the Park will be monitored and routes and use modified if the need arises.
- values of the Park rely on

Actions

- Prepare, disseminate and apply a code of practice for the use of horses in the Park.
- Before construction or re-routing of any horse tracks in the area of the Recreation Zone designated for their use, survey the proposed route for traffic risks, disease risk, habitat and species significance, and heritage significance.
- Consistent with Section 6.1, seek assistance from horse riding groups to construct, maintain or upgrade designated tracks.

5.5 Developing Facilities and Services

Freycinet National Park is a valuable tourism, recreational and educational resource which the Parks and Wildlife Service has an interest in developing further. It is the most popular State reserve on the east coast of Tasmania. Good quality facilities and services, developed to a high standard, and which respect and complement the inherent values of the place, are needed to provide opportunities for visitors to experience the Park. Wye River State Reserve has value as a low key visitor destination.

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

In the case of Freycinet National Park, nature conservation and recreational use are the two major values of the Park. Conservation of the Park's natural and heritage values largely depends on management of human use of the Park. Conversely, the recreational and tourism

protection, conservation and maintenance of the natural and heritage values.

Facilities and services currently provided include interpretation booths, signs, an outdoor theatre used for interpretation programs, carparks, marked walking tracks, a nature trail, vehicle-accessed camping areas and powered caravan sites at Richardson Beach, vehicle-accessed camping areas at Honeymoon Bay, Isaacs Point, and Whitewater Wall, day use areas with electric barbecues, fireplaces and picnic tables, toilets, water tanks, water taps, and a large public shelter at Ranger Creek. These facilities are insufficient to service the large numbers of day visitors to the Park. Facilities provided for campers, especially in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone are also insufficient.

There is a network of walking tracks in the Park. There are a number of camping areas for walkers and boaters. Designated areas are located at Wineglass Bay, Hazards Beach and Cooks Beach, all of which have pit toilets. Designated camping areas without toilets include Bryans Corner and the western end of Crocketts Bay on Schouten Island.

Basic facilities for visitors who arrive by sea are limited, particularly on Schouten Island. There are few signs at popular anchorages informing visitors about use of the Park.

There are two accommodation facilities located within the Park, Freycinet Lodge and the youth hostel.

Coles Bay, the Park and Freycinet Lodge obtain town water from the Council's weir on an unnamed creek, north of Mosquito Creek and the Park. The Council is also licensed to draw water from dams within the Park at the Middleton Creek tin mines to top up the town water supply dam. The old dam near the Sleepy Bay Road provides fire fighting back-up for Freycinet Lodge.

Sewage disposal is provided by the sewage lagoons located near the Park entrance.

There are presently no facilities for the disabled, and no nature trails or high grade, short and easy interpretive walks.

The steep walk as far as the lookout over Wineglass Bay is the nearest interpretive walk to the Park entrance. The northern end of Wineglass Bay beach is popular for day use, but there is no toilet nearby.

Overall, the provision of facilities and services for day visitors, particularly in the Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone where most day visitors arrive, is poor. While the new East Coast Interpretation Centre will provide additional facilities and interpretation, improved walking, viewing and interpretation opportunities are needed.

No visitor facilities are provided at Wye River State Reserve except for a lookout on the Lake Leake road at Flat Rock Lookout.

Objectives – Developing Visitor Facilities & Services

- Provide opportunities for activities, relaxation, contemplation, enjoyment and educational experiences through direct contact or participatory involvement with the values of the Park and Reserve;
- Enrich visitor experiences of the Park and Reserve;
- Encourage understanding of and support for national parks and State reserves by highlighting and presenting their values;
- Safeguard the special tourism and recreational character of the Park and the Reserve;
- Minimise impacts on Park and Reserve values;
- Promote sound, sustainable, environmental behaviour and practices;
- Contribute directly to meeting the costs of researching, protecting, and managing the Park and Reserve; and
- Provide economic benefit to the community.

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

Policies

- All tourism and recreational

development will conform with this management plan, site plans, conservation plans, and the visitor strategy prepared for the Park.

- All tourism and recreation will accord with requirements and codes established by the Parks and Wildlife Service for sustainable environmental practices and behaviour and protection of heritage values.
- Tourism and recreation facilities and services will be provided principally in the Visitor Services Zones.
- Priority will be given to developing visitor facilities in Visitor Services Zones before the Recreation Zone.
- The range of visitor facilities provided will complement rather than replicate those which are or could be provided in nearby areas.
- To ensure equity of access for visitors, a maximum 14 day occupancy time limit for people and camping equipment will apply to all camp sites in the Park unless otherwise authorised. The managing authority may also designate intervals between repeat visits.
- Proposals for licensed camps will be considered in accordance with this management plan, and provided that licence conditions are consistent for all licensed camp licences issued within the same zone.
- No permanent infrastructure for licensed camps, such as huts, jetties, equipment caches or storage depots, will be allowed.
- Major new facilities in the Visitor Services Zones, such as a visitor centre, toilets and picnic facilities, will provide for people with disabilities.

5.5.1 Coles Bay Visitor Services Zone

While the exact provision and extent of visitor and management facilities depends on the preparation and implementation of the site plan for the Zone and on funding, the Zone is intended to serve as the principal location for development of

facilities for visitors to the Park. A site plan for this Zone has been prepared and is being implemented. A key development to be implemented as a result of the site plan is the new East Coast Interpretation Centre.

Policies

- Overnight and day visitors will be provided for in this Zone.
- Facilities may include built accommodation on existing leased or licensed land, camping, a licensed camp, visitor information and interpretation buildings, picnic facilities, nature trails, interpretive displays, toilets, management buildings and management facilities.
- Construction and maintenance in the Zone will be sufficient to withstand the impact of visitors.
- Potential uses of any historic feature will be determined by preparation of a conservation plan (see Section 3.5.2).
- Camping will be allowed only in designated camping areas.
- A maximum of one licensed camp will be allowed in this Zone.
- Visitors will be encouraged to take their rubbish with them.
- Vehicular access and boat launching and storing will be allowed in accordance with Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.3.
- Priority will be given to developing and publicising short walks and viewing spots additional to those already available, including access for people with disabilities.

Actions

- Implement the site plan for the Zone.
- Encourage campers to bring fuel stoves.
- Provide electric barbeques for visitor use.
- Investigate options for improving supply of drinking water.

- Replace the existing public shelter and improve day use facilities.
 - Upgrade campground toilets.
 - Improve the facilities provided for camping, including group camping.
- this limits visitor numbers and creates a particular character.

Policies

- Types of recreational uses and levels of use will be limited to those which minimise impacts on environmental and heritage features and values.
- Overnight and day visitors will be provided for in this Zone.
- Facilities may include camping, a licensed camp, walking tracks, interpretive displays, toilets, and roof water collection.
- Camping will be allowed only in designated camping areas.
- A maximum of one licensed camp will be allowed in this Zone.

5.5.2 Isaacs Point Visitor Services Zone

This Zone is used regularly by surfers, campers, fishers and day visitors. Site planning for this Zone has been undertaken and is being implemented.

Policies

- Overnight and day visitors will be provided for in this Zone.
- Facilities may include camping, a licensed camp, picnic shelters and barbeques, nature trails, interpretive displays, toilets, and roof water collection.
- Camping will be allowed only in designated camping areas.
- A maximum of one licensed camp will be allowed in this Zone.
- Construction and maintenance will be sufficient to withstand the impact of the anticipated number of visitors.
- Except for management purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone, which will be a fuel stove only area.
- Visitors will be encouraged to take their rubbish with them.

Actions

- Complete and implement site planning for the Zone.

5.5.3 Whitewater Wall Visitor Services Zone

This Zone is a major destination site for climbers. The cliffs of Whitewater Wall near Bluestone Bay are regularly used for rock climbing and abseiling for recreational and training purposes. Vehicle access is not suitable for two wheel drive vehicles and

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- Except for management purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone, which will be a fuel stove only area.
- Visitors will be required to remove their rubbish.
- planning for the Zone.
- Monitor visitor impacts and if necessary modify facilities, services and uses.
- Inform visitors of the drinking quality of any water source provided.

Actions

- Complete implementation of the site

Table 2 Summary of Permitted Facilities, Services, and Activities in Freycinet National Park and Wye River State Reserve by Management Zone

e = existing, p = potential

Management Zone					
Facility, Service or Use	Coles Bay VSZ	Isaacs Pt VSZ	Whitewater Wall VSZ	Recreation Zone	Conservation Zone
Built accommodation	Yes (p)	No	No	No	No
Camping	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	No
Powered campsites	Yes (e)	No	No	No	No
Licensed camp	Yes (p)	Yes (p)	Yes (e)	Yes (e, p)	No
Bicycles	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Conditional (p)	No
Vehicles	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Conditional (e)	No
Walking tracks	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	Yes (e, p)	Conditional (e, p)	No new tracks
Toilets	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e)	Yes (e, p)	No
Showers	Yes (p)	No	No	No	No
Fires	Conditional (e)	No	No	No	No
Gas/electric barbeques	Yes (p)	No	No	No	No
Swimming	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)
Sea fishing	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)	Yes (e)
Picnic facilities	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	No	No	No
Animals not native	No	No	No	No	No
Hunting	No	No	No	No	No
Horse Riding	No	No	No	Conditional (p)	No
Interpretive displays	Yes (e, p)	Yes (p)	Yes (p)	Yes	No
Direction signs	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	Yes (e, p)	No
Rubbish Collection	Yes (e)	No	No	No	No

5.5.4 Recreation Zone

The Zone includes the outstanding Wineglass Bay and the scenic lookout on the Hazards. These features have become tourism icons of the Park. Although Wineglass Bay is heavily visited, retention of its scenic qualities and apparently pristine and remote character is essential if its role as an icon is to be retained. Much of the remainder of the Zone is essentially a corridor for recreational travel and access, or for beach use. The parts of the Wye River State Reserve within this Zone are also covered by Section 5.5.6

Policies

- Types of recreational uses and levels of use will be limited to those which minimise impacts on environmental and heritage features and values.
- Facilities, depending on the location, may include camping areas, licensed camps (see below), vehicle tracks for public and/or management purposes, horse and bike tracks on designated routes, signs, toilets, and roof water collection.
- Activities in the Recreation Zone south of Coles Bay will not be allowed if they appreciably compromise the character of natural quiet and tranquillity in the Conservation Zone.
- Track marking and upgrading will accord with prescriptions set out in Sections 4.5 and 5.4.4.
- Provided they are located not more than 500 metres from any existing designated public camping areas, licensed camps may be allowed in this Zone at the following locations only (see Section 7.2):
 - Moreys Bay (western end only);
 - Cooks Corner;
 - Bryans Corner; and
 - south end of Hazards Beach.
- A maximum of one licensed camp will be allowed in each of the possible locations listed above.
- Camping will only be authorised in

camping areas designated by the managing authority.

- Except for management purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone, which will be a fuel stove only area.
- Visitors will be required to remove their rubbish.

Actions

- Develop a lookout with associated interpretation and parking near the top of the steep paved section of the Cape Tourville road.
- With the agreement of AMSA, develop a lookout with associated interpretation and parking in the vicinity of the Cape Tourville lighthouse.
- With the agreement of AMSA, develop a short interpretive "Walk" standard track of less than one hour duration in the vicinity of the Cape Tourville lighthouse.
- Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade tracks to ensure protection of the environment and the reasonable safety of users.
- Clearly mark tracks.
- Monitor user impacts.

5.5.5 Conservation Zone

Policies

- Except for safety, environmental or heritage protection, water supply links from the former tins mines to Coles Bay water supply, and fire management, new structures or any other type of development (including new tracks) will not be allowed.
- No visitor buildings or similar facilities will be provided.
- Activities will not be allowed which compromise the character of wilderness, natural quiet, tranquillity and sense of solitude in the Zone.

- Except for management purposes, fires will not be allowed in the Zone, which will be a fuel stove only area.
- Camping will not be allowed.
- Licensed camps will not be allowed.

Actions

- Monitor user impacts.

5.5.6 Wye River State Reserve

Policies

- Except for camping and use of horses which will not be allowed, development in the Recreation Zone of the Wye River State Reserve will be limited to that allowed for in the Recreation Zone set out in Section 5.5.4.
- Except for the provisions of the Conservation Zone set out in Section 5.5.5, development proposals will not be considered for the Conservation Zone of the Wye River State Reserve.

5.5.7 Assessing Development Proposals

Refer also to Section 4.5 Managing Development.

Policies

- Proposals to develop tourism and recreational opportunities, facilities, or services in the Park or Reserve will be considered if they:
 - accord with the management plan;
 - base themselves on the features and values of the Park or Reserve;
 - ensure the viability, diversity, and values of environmental features and processes are not damaged;
 - adopt environmentally sustainable operating practices and use environmentally "best practice" goods and technologies;
 - behave and operate in a manner compatible with protection of Aboriginal and historic heritage features and values;
 - explain the principles of minimal impact on environmental and heritage values to clients;

- avoid impact on the legitimate enjoyment and experience by others of the Park or Reserve features and values;
- contribute to any external costs (for example road or sewerage upgrading) resulting from the proposal; and
- are sustainably achievable within the realistic capacity of management resources.

- Tourism and recreation development proposals will conform with and support realisation of this management plan, site plans, conservation plans, and the Park visitor strategy.

- All proposals to develop tourism and recreational opportunities in the Park and Reserve will adopt environmental "best practice" methods for:

- sewage treatment;
- stormwater management;
- water supply;
- energy generation and conservation;
- vehicle storage and maintenance;
- machinery installation and maintenance;
- fuel delivery and storage; and
- storage and disposal of solid and liquid waste.

- Depending on the proposal, additional assessment guidelines and criteria may be required.

- Development will complement existing facilities and services, foster visitor appreciation and understanding of the Park or Reserve features and values, and provide efficient, high quality service to the public.

- Any sale within the Park of souvenirs and memorabilia will be focussed on quality Tasmanian made merchandise directly related to the Park's features and values.

- Tourism and recreation development proposals will provide a clearly demonstrated benefit to the Tasmanian community.

- All development proposals requiring a licence or lease will submit a detailed

**business and financial plan showing at
least a three year projection of
operations, demonstrating financial**

viability while according with this management plan.

- Any publicly funded financial, infrastructure, managing authority services, or environmental resource subsidy of a tourism or recreation proposal will be made explicit and public.
- Tourism and recreation in the Park will directly and identifiably make a contribution to research, conservation or management of the Park.

Actions

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

6 Involving The Community

6.1 Community Support

Community support for the Park and Reserve is very important. A number of community groups and organisations make regular use of the Park, as do local residents. There are also many individuals and family groups from throughout Tasmania who visit the Park. There are few visitors to the Reserve.

Objectives – Community Support

- Develop community appreciation of and support for Park and Reserve values;
- Promote a positive image of the Park and Reserve and their contribution to the community; and
- Encourage community involvement in Park and Reserve management.

Policies

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

Actions

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

6.2 Working with Neighbours

The Park is fringed by marine waters, residential and rural private land, and State forest. Wye River State Reserve is surrounded by State forest and private land. Development along the Coles Bay Road and in other areas around the Park can have an effect on the arrival experience of visitors.

Objectives – Working With Neighbours

- Take account of concerns of neighbours in managing the Park and Reserve;
- Encourage conservation and sound land management practices on lands adjoining the Park and Reserve;
- Encourage conservation and sound management of marine waters adjoining the Park; and
- Enlist cooperation of neighbours in conserving Park and Reserve values.

Policies

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

Actions

- Regularly liaise and develop good working relations with local government, adjacent land owners, and land and marine managers on management issues and projects of common interest.
- Support Council planning mechanisms which protect or enhance the scenic quality of approaches to the Park.

7 Other Issues

7.1 Boundaries

The marine environment around Freycinet National Park is a complementary and interdependent part of the terrestrial environment of the Park. However, it is not included in the Park. A number of small blocks of Crown land, completely surrounded by the Park, have not been incorporated into it.

Objectives – Boundaries

- Improve conservation of natural and cultural values; and
- Provide effective ecological and administrative boundaries.

Actions

- Incorporate the 4.04 hectares of Crown land of the former quarry at Parsons Cove in the Park.
- Incorporate the Crown land parcel straddling the former lower section of the Mt Amos track and associated roadway easement in the Park.
- Incorporate the parcel of unallocated Crown land and associated roadway easement below the Hazards in the Park.
- Clearly define the boundary between the Park and the Coles Bay township.
- Clearly define the boundary between the Park and The Fisheries.

7.2 Leases, Licences and Authorities

Freycinet Lodge leases 4.53 hectares on Richardsons Beach in the Park. Under the terms of the lease, the permission of the Director must be obtained to construct or alter buildings or make any improvements.

The leaseholder is also required to observe regulations and to conserve flora and fauna of the Park.

The YHA holds a lease on 2.02 hectares in the Park.

AMSA holds two leases within the Park. A lease of .0513 hectares incorporates the lighthouse and helipad at Chicken Point on Schouten Island and a lease of .1618 hectares incorporates the Cape Tourville lighthouse.

A large number of licensed tours operate in the Park. These tour operators provide opportunities for visitors who may be inexperienced, inadequately equipped or prefer a more guided visit.

Objectives – Leases, Licences and Authorities

- Provide a range of tourism and recreational opportunities;
- Provide efficient high quality facilities and services to visitors;
- Manage and control uses and activities not undertaken by the managing authority;
- Contribute to recovery of costs arising from leased, licensed or authorised uses; and
- Ensure Park and Reserve values are protected.

Policies

- All leases, licences and authorities will be consistent with the management plan.
- Subject to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* and this management plan, leases and licences to provide services within the Park or licences to provide services within the Wye River State Reserve may be issued for tourism, recreation, or education purposes.
- Authorities to conduct infrequent, organised events or activities within

the Park or Reserve, of not more than one week duration, may be issued by the Director. Where Section 25B of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1970* applies, a business licence will be required.

- There will be no extension to the area of land leased by Freycinet Lodge and no further cabin development beyond the existing capacity.
- The YHA hostel may remain in the Park provided it continues to operate as a youth hostel, publicised and readily accessible for use by all members of the Australian YHA and the affiliated world-wide Youth Hostels Associations.
- The lease area of the YHA facility in the Park will be reduced from 2.02 hectares to curtilage to allow fire management work and to define the limits of the facility.
- Expansion of the YHA hostel beyond its current bed capacity or approximate budget standard of accommodation, or transfer of the leased area to a non community based organisation, will not be authorised.
- Leases, licences and authorities may be issued for any Zone in the Park or, in the case of Wye River State Reserve, licences and authorities, provided that they conform with the objectives and prescriptions for that Zone.
- Consistent with Section 4.5 of this plan, a site plan may be required before lease, licence or authority proposals are considered.
- Compliance with the terms and conditions of leases, licences and authorities will be monitored and reviewed prior to any renewal.
- New private memorials or commemorative plaques will not be authorised in the Park.
- Public memorials or commemorative plaques may be authorised in the Park if they commemorate events or people of the area that are of regional, state, national or international significance

and are approved by the Director.

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

7.3 Statutory Powers

Surveyor-General

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

Marine and Safety Tasmania

Marine and Safety Tasmania maintain a navigation light on the peninsula at Weatherhead Point.

- Marine and Safety Tasmania is authorised to exercise its powers relating to navigational aids under the *Marine and Safety Authority Act 1997* provided that where access is other than by sea, or any alterations to existing structures or provision of new structures are involved, such access or work has the written approval of the Director.

Australian Maritime Safety Authority

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority

(AMSA) maintain the navigational lights at Cape Tourville and Chicken Point (Schouten Island) on leased land.

- AMSA is authorised to exercise its powers under the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* relating to establishment, operation and maintenance of aids to marine navigation at Cape Tourville and Chicken Point (Schouten Island) in accordance with its lease provisions.
- AMSA is authorised to exercise its powers relating to aids to marine navigation under the *Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act 1990* provided that where any works on adjoining land are proposed, or where it is proposed to install any new navigational aid or create any new structures outside of its existing leased areas, such works are consistent with this management plan and have the written approval of the Director.

7.4 Research and Monitoring

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

Objectives – Research and Monitoring

- Improve the inventory and understanding of environmental and heritage features and processes;
- Use the Park or Reserve, or parts of them, as scientific reference areas;
- Improve knowledge and understanding of visitor behaviour;
- Assess impacts, including long term cumulative changes associated with development or use of the Park or Reserve;
- Achieve the management objectives for the Park or Reserve; and
- Assist, assess and improve management of the Park or Reserve.

Policies

- All research and monitoring proposed in this management plan will depend on

availability of funding and other necessary resources.

- Research and monitoring programs will accord with this management plan and policies and procedures approved by the managing authority.
- All research or monitoring which may have an impact on the Park or Reserve will require written approval of detailed study proposals and methods before work begins.
- Researchers will submit to the managing authority not less than three copies of all work produced during the period of the research. The managing authority will determine requirements for the form of submission, its timing, confidentiality, and any other matters.
- Authorities for the collection of research material within the Park or Reserve will not be issued where the managing authority determines that it is possible and appropriate to collect the material outside them.
- Only research that does not have long term adverse effects on the environmental, heritage, or aesthetic values of the Park or Reserve will be authorised.
- The approval of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community will be obtained for any research involving Aboriginal heritage.
- Research will be encouraged which improves the inventory and understanding of, or assists management of:
 - the environmental features and processes of the Park or Reserve;
 - Aboriginal and historic heritage and archaeological features of the Park or Reserve;
 - visitors, including numbers, characteristics, behaviour, needs and expectations.
- Use and development practices will be monitored for their effects on Park or Reserve values, and where necessary, modified.

- Any cumulative changes in Park or Reserve values will be documented at regular intervals.
 - The efficacy of management practices and the effects of management actions on Park or Reserve values will be monitored and evaluated, and where necessary, modified. As a minimum, base evaluation on the performance indicators set out in Appendix 4 .
 - Relevant, additional monitoring and evaluation procedures developed during the period of the plan may be applied when evaluating management of the Park and Reserve.
- three years duration, and linked to service agreements and other relevant operational plans, will be developed.
 - The implementation program will identify:
 - all development and other works planned,
 - scientific studies required,
 - those responsible for each stage of implementation,
 - the anticipated costs,
 - the staff requirements, and
 - ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements.
 - The implementation program will conform with the management plan and other plans such as site plans, conservation plans, and the interpretation plan.

7.5 Administration

Administratively, the Park and Reserve are part of the North Eastern District of the Parks and Wildlife Service, managed by a District Manager. Rangers are directly responsible for day to day management of it. Work also is done by contractors and temporary staff.

Objectives - Administration

- Coordinate and integrate management and implementation of the management plan;
- Ensure management responsibilities are efficiently and effectively carried out;
- Ensure public safety and prompt response in emergencies; and
- Enforce the management plan and relevant Acts and Regulations.

7.5.1 Implementation

Policies

- The prescriptions of this plan will be subject to the provision of funding and other resources sufficient to meet them, and may be prioritised by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife at the Director's discretion according to resource availability.
- To coordinate effective implementation of this management plan, a rolling implementation program of at least

Actions

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

7.5.2 Search and Rescue, First-Aid

Tasmania Police and the State Emergency Service have primary responsibility for all search and rescue within the Park and Reserve. The management staff at the Park receive many requests for first aid from visitors each year, and are involved in several search and rescue operations each year.

Policies

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

Actions

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

7.5.3 Enforcement

Policies

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

Glossary and Abbreviations

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

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

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

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

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

Geoconservation means the conservation of geodiversity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local provenance means indigenous plant species growing in, or within five kilometres of the boundaries of, Freycinet National Park or Wye River State Reserve (as the case may be) or seeds or other propagation material collected from such plants.

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

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

Natural quiet means the natural ambient sound conditions, or the sounds of nature, and includes

the sounds made by water, weather, and indigenous plants and animals.

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

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

Note: Refer to The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS Inc, 1999) and The Conservation Plan (Kerr, 1996) for definitions of historic heritage and cultural landscape terms.

AMSA	Australian Maritime Safety Authority
CAR	Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
YHA	Youth Hostel Association of Tasmania

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Appendix 1

Flora of Freycinet National Park

e	=	endemic to Tasmania
i	=	introduced to Tasmania
T	=	Listed in the Schedules of the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>

GYMNOSPERMAE

CUPRESSACEAE

Callitris rhomboidea Oyster Bay Pine

PINACEAE

Pinus radiata Radiata pine i

DICOTYLEDONAE

AIZOACEAE

Carpobrotus rossii Native Pigface
Disphyma crassifolium Round-leaved Pigface
Tetragonia implexicoma Ice-plant

AMARANTHACEAE

Hemichroa pentandra Trailing Hemichroa

APIACEAE

Apium prostratum Sea Parsley
Centella cordifolia Centella
Daucus glochidiatus Australian Carrot
Eryngium vesiculosum Prostrate Blue Devil; Prick Foot
Hydrocotyle hirta Hairy Pennywort
Hydrocotyle muscosa Mossy Pennywort
Hydrocotyle pterocarpa Wing Pennywort
Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Entire-leaf Pennywort
Lilaeopsis polyantha Australian Lilaeopsis
Trachymene anisocarpa Parsnip Trachymene
Xanthosia dissecta Cut-leaf Xanthosia
Xanthosia pilosa Woolly Xanthosia
Xanthosia pusilla Small Xanthosia
Xanthosia tridentata Hill Xanthosia

APOCYNACEAE

Alyxia buxifolia Sea-box

ASTERACEAE

Actites megalocarpa Coastal Sow-Thistle
Apalochlamys spectabilis Native Tobacco
Argentipallium dealbatum White Everlasting
Bedfordia salicina Tasmanian Blanket Leaf e
Brachyscome aculeata Hill or Coarse Daisy
Brachyscome cardiocarpa Swamp Daisy
Brachyscome decipiens Field Daisy
Brachyscome sieberi var. *gunnii* Sieber's Daisy e
Bracteantha subundulata Orange Everlasting

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<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Winged Slender Thistle	i
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Dolly Bush	
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting; Yellow Buttons	
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting	
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water-buttons	i
<i>Craspedia glauca</i>	Common Billy-buttons	
<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star Cudweed	
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	Purple Cudweed	i
<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>	Curling Everlasting	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Flat-weed; Cat's ear	i
<i>Lagenifera huegelii</i>	Coarse Bottle Daisy	
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	Blue Bottle Daisy	
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hairy Hawkbit	i
<i>Leptinella longipes</i>	Long Cotula	
<i>Leptinella reptans</i>	Creeping Cotula	
<i>Leptorhynchus linearis</i>	Shiny Buttons	
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion Bush	
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Native Dandelion	
<i>Odixia angusta</i>	Thin Ixodia	e
<i>Olearia argophylla</i>	Musk	
<i>Olearia ciliata</i>	Fringed Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia ericoides</i>	Heathy Daisy Bush	e
<i>Olearia erubescens</i>	Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia lirata</i>	Dusty Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	Silky Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy Bush	
<i>Olearia viscosa</i>	Viscid Daisy Bush	
<i>Ozothamnus costatifructus</i>	Ribseed Everlasting	e
<i>Ozothamnus ericifolius</i>	Heathy Everlasting	e
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	Tree Everlasting	
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	Grey Everlasting	
<i>Ozothamnus reticulatus</i>	Reticulate Everlasting	e
<i>Ozothamnus scutellifolius</i>	Scale-leaf Everlasting	e
<i>Picris angustifolia</i>	Hawkweed Ox-tongue	
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i>	Jersey Cudweed	
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	Groundsel	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Hill Fireweed	
<i>Senecio lautus</i>	Variable Groundsel	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	Fireweed; Fireweed Groundsel	
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	Fireweed	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed	
<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Flat-herb; Flatweed	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	i
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow-thistle	i
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion	i
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>		i
BORAGINACEAE		
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	Hound's Tongue; Forget-me-not	T
<i>Cynoglossum latifolium</i>	Forest Hound's Tongue	T
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's Tongue	
<i>Myosotis australis</i>	Austral Forget-me-not	
BRASSICACEAE		
<i>Cakile edentula</i>	American Sea-rocket	i
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea-rocket	i
<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>	Twisted Bittercress	

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<i>Lepidium desvauxii</i>	Bushy Peppercross	
<i>Lepidium foliosum</i>	Leafy Peppercross	
<i>Lepidium pseudotasmanicum</i>	Peppercross	T
CAMPANULACEAE		
<i>Lobelia alata</i>	Angled Lobelia	
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall Lobelia	
<i>Lobelia pratioides</i>	Poison Lobelia	T
<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>	Branched Lobelia	T
<i>Pratia irrigua</i>	Salt Pratia	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentata</i>	Annual Bluebell	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Australian Bluebell	
<i>Wahlenbergia gymnoclada</i>	Naked Bluebell	
<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgells Bluebell	
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Erect or Tall Bluebell	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE		
<i>Colobanthus apetalus</i> var. <i>apetalus</i>	Coast Colobanth	
<i>Gypsophila tubulosa</i>	Annual Chalkwort	T
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearl-wort	i
<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>	Knawel; Twin-flower Knawel	
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Coastal Sand-spurry	i
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Forest Starwort	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	i
<i>Stellaria pungens</i>	Prickly Starwort	
CASUARINACEAE		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Bulloak	
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	Necklace Sheoak	e
<i>Allocasuarina paludosa</i>	Scrub Sheoak	
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	
CHENOPODIACEAE		
<i>Atriplex billardierei</i>	Glistening Saltbush	
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Mat Saltbush	i
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>		i
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	Coastal Saltbush	
<i>Sarcocornia blackiana</i>	Marsh Samphire	
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort; Samphire	
CLUSIACEAE		
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St. Johns Wort	
CONVOLVULACEAE		
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Australian or Blushing Bindweed	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed	
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia	
CRASSULACEAE		
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Stonecrop	
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	
CUNONIACEAE		
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Bauera; Wiry Bauera	

DILLENACEAE

<i>Hibbertia acicularis</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower	
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>	Scrambling Guinea-flower	
<i>Hibbertia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Guinea-flower	e
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	Spreading Guinea-flower	
<i>Hibbertia prostrata</i>	Prostrate Guinea-flower	
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect Guinea-flower	
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower	

DROSERACEAE

<i>Drosera binata</i>	Forked Sundew	
<i>Drosera macrantha</i>	Climbing Sundew	
<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Pale Sundew	
<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>	Dwarf Sundew	
<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	Rosy Sundew	

EPACRIDACEAE

<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Ant's Delight	
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry	
<i>Astroloma pinifolium</i>	Soft Cranberry Heath	
<i>Brachyloma ciliatum</i>	Ciliate Brachyloma	
<i>Brachyloma depressum</i>	Spreading Brachyloma	T
<i>Cyathodes divaricata</i>	Divaricate Cheeseberry	e
<i>Epacris barbata</i>	Bearded Heath	e, T
<i>Epacris gunnii</i>	Gunn's Heath	
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath	
<i>Epacris lanuginosa</i>	Swamp Heath; Woolly-style Heath	
<i>Epacris myrtifolia</i>	Thick-leaf coastal Heath	e
<i>Epacris obtusifolia</i>	Blunt-leafed Heath	
<i>Epacris tasmanica</i>	Tasman Heath	e
<i>Leucopogon australis</i>	Spike Beard-heath	
<i>Leucopogon collinus</i>	White Beard-heath	
<i>Leucopogon ericoides</i>	Pink Beard-heath	
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Currant Bush; Coast Beard-heath	
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath	
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach Berry; Peach Heath	
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	Tree Broom-heath	
<i>Monotoca glauca</i>	Golden Wood	
<i>Monotoca scoparia</i>	Prickly Broom-heath	
<i>Monotoca submutica</i>	Round-leaf Monotoca	e
<i>Pentachondra involucrata</i>	Southern endemic Pentachondra	e
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>	Pink Swamp Heath	
<i>Styphelia adscendens</i>	Golden Heath	

ERICACEAE

<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	Snow Berry	
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EUPHORBIACEAE

<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>	Broom Spurge	
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>	Pinkwood	
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge	i
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea-spurge	i
<i>Phyllanthus australis</i>	Austral Spurge	
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>	Shrubby Spurge	
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera	
<i>Pseudanthus ovalifolius</i>	Oval-leaved Pseudanthus	
<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	Wedding bush	

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FABACEAE

<i>Almaleea subumbellata</i>	Wiry Bush-pea	
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Golden Pea; Common Aotus	
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	Showy Bossiaea	
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea	
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	Native Gorse	
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	Grey Parrot Pea	
<i>Dillwynia glaberrima</i>	Smooth Parrot Pea	
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot Pea	
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining Glycine	
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Bladder-pea; Pale Wedge-pea; Karella	
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i> var. <i>lotifolia</i>	Clovertree; Golden tip	
<i>Hovea linearis</i>	Common Hovea	
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Native Indigo	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>		i
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Melilot	i
<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>	Golden Rosemary	
<i>Phyllota diffusa</i>	Tasman Phyllota	e
<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	Handsome Flat-pea	
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Common Flat-pea	
<i>Platylobium triangulare</i>	Ivy Flat-pea	
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i> var. <i>obcordata</i>	Native Daphne	
<i>Pultenaea dentata</i>	Button Pea	
<i>Pultenaea gunnii</i>	Golden Bush-pea	
<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>	Prickly Beauty	
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea	
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	Rigid Bush-pea	
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Slender Bush-pea	
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	Globe Pea	
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered Clover	i
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	i
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Vetch	i
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Four-seeded Slender Vetch	i

GENTIANACEAE

<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	i
<i>Centaurium spicatum</i>	Australian Centaury	T
<i>Sebaea albidiflora</i>	White Sebaea	
<i>Sebaea ovata</i>	Yellow Centaury	

GERANIACEAE

<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	Mountain Geranium	
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Native Geranium; Austral Cranesbill	
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Wild Geranium	
<i>Pelargonium inodorum</i>	Kopata	

GOODENIACEAE

<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera	
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia	
<i>Goodenia lanata</i>	Native Primrose	
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Parrot's Food	
<i>Scaevola hookeri</i>	Creeping Fan-flower	
<i>Selliera radicans</i>	Swamp-weed	

GYROSTEMONACEAE

<i>Gyrostemon thesioides</i>	Didymotheca	T
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HALORAGACEAE

<i>Gonocarpus humilis</i>	Low Raspwort	
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Common Raspwort	
<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	Raspwort	
<i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> var. <i>longibracteolatum</i>	Mat Water-milfoil	
<i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> var. <i>pedunculatum</i>		Mat
Water-milfoil		

LAMIACEAE

<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle	
<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	Slender Mint	
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Christmas Bush	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	i
<i>Westringia angustifolia</i>	Scabrous Westringia	e, T
<i>Westringia brevifolia</i>	Native Rosemary	e
<i>Westringia brevifolia</i> var. <i>raleighii</i>	Native Rosemary	e, T
<i>Westringia rigida</i>	Stiff Western Rosemary	

LAURACEAE

<i>Cassytha glabella</i>	Slender or Tangled Dodder-laurel	
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Large Dodder-laurel	
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Hairy Dodder-laurel	

LENTIBULARIACEAE

<i>Utricularia dichotoma</i>	Bladderwort; Fairies' Aprons	
<i>Utricularia lateriflora</i>	Tiny Bladderwort	

LINACEAE

<i>Linum marginale</i>	Wild or Native Flax	
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LOGANIACEAE

<i>Mitrasacme pilosa</i>	Hairy Mitrewort	
<i>Mitrasacme pilosa</i> var. <i>stuartii</i>	Stuart's Hairy Mitrewort	

MALVACEAE

<i>Lawrenzia spicata</i>	Salt Lawrenzia	
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flower Mallow	i

MENYANTHACEAE

<i>Villarsia reniformis</i>	Yellow or Running Marsh-flower	
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MIMOSACEAE

<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle	
<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading or Early Wattle	
<i>Acacia gunnii</i>	Ploughshare Wattle	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Variable Sallow Wattle	
<i>Acacia mucronata</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	Variable Sallow Wattle	
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle	
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle; False Boobialla	
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle	
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle	
<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	Sunshine Wattle	
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Juniper Wattle	T
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses	
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> var. <i>ovoidea</i>	Prickly Mimosa; Echidna Wattle	

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<i>Acacia verticillata</i> var. <i>verticillata</i>	Prickly Mimosa; Echidna Wattle	
MONIMIACEAE		
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Sassafras	
MYOPORACEAE		
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobiolla	
MYRTACEAE		
<i>Baeckea ramosissima</i>	Baeckea; Rosy Heath-myrtle	
<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>	Lemon Bottlebrush	
<i>Callistemon viridiflorus</i>	Prickly Bottlebrush	e
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Fringe-myrtle	
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Black Peppermint	e
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	White-topped Stringy Bark	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Brown-top or Messmate Stringybark	
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp, Black or Marrawah Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	White Peppermint	e
<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Tasmanian Ironbark	
<i>Eucalyptus tenuiramis</i>	Silver Peppermint	e
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	White Kunzea	
<i>Leptospermum glaucescens</i>	Semi-glaucous Tea-tree	e
<i>Leptospermum grandiflorum</i>	Grand Tea-tree	e
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly Tea-tree	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	Large Manuka	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	Manuka	
<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	Swamp Paperbark	
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i>	Small-leaved Melaleuca	
<i>Melaleuca pustulata</i>	Cranbrook Paperbark	e, T
<i>Melaleuca squamea</i>	Swamp Melaleuca	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	Scented Paperbark	
<i>Thryptomene micrantha</i>	Heath Myrtle; Ribbed Thryptomene	T
OLEACEAE		
<i>Notelaea ligustrina</i>	Native Olive	
ONAGRACEAE		
<i>Epilobium curtisiae</i>	Bald-seeded Willowherb	
OXALIDACEAE		
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel	i
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Oxalis	
PITTOSPORACEAE		
<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>	Climbing Blueberry	
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Apple-berry	
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Prickly Box	
<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>	Cheesewood	
<i>Rhytidosporum procumbens</i>	Mary's Flower	
PLANTAGINACEAE		
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	i
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain	T
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	i
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain	

POLYGALACEAE

<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	Spike or Blue-spike Milkwort	
<i>Comesperma ericinum</i>	Heathy Milkwort	
<i>Comesperma retusum</i>	Purple or Mountain Milkwort	
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Blue Love Creeper	

POLYGONACEAE

<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum	
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp or Slender Dock	

PRIMULACEAE

<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed	
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PROTEACEAE

<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia	
<i>Conospermum hookeri</i>	Variable Smoke-bush	e, T
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	Beaked Hakea	e
<i>Hakea lissosperma</i>	Needle Bush; Mountain Needlewood	
<i>Hakea megadenia</i>	Lesser Beaked Hakea	e, T
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	Yellow Hakea	
<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>	Dagger Hakea	
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	Guitar Plant	e
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly Geebung	
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i> var. <i>mollis</i>	Prickly Geebung	e
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i> var. <i>ulicina</i>	Prickly Geebung	e

RANUNCULACEAE

<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Australian Clematis	
<i>Clematis gentianoides</i>	Rock Clematis	e

RHAMNACEAE

<i>Cryptandra exilis</i>	Coastal Cryptandra	e
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	Dogwood	
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	Yellow Dogwood	
<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i>	Hairy Yellow Dogwood	
<i>Spyridium eriocephalum</i>	Heath Spyridium	T
<i>Spyridium obovatum</i>	Dusty Miller	e
<i>Spyridium obovatum</i> var. <i>velutinum</i>	Velvet-leaf Spyridium	e
<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i>	Winged Spyridium	T
<i>Stenanthemum pimeleoides</i>	Spreading Stenanthemum	e, T

ROSACEAE

<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr	
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Buzzy; Biddy-widdy	
<i>Acaena ovina</i> var. <i>velutina</i>	Sheep's Burr	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry	

RUBIACEAE

<i>Galium australe</i>	Tangled Bedstraw	
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i>	Rough Bedstraw	
<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	Broad-leaf Stinkweed	
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed	

RUTACEAE

<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i>	Stinking Boronia	
<i>Boronia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented Boronia	
<i>Boronia nana</i>	Dwarf Boronia	
<i>Boronia parviflora</i>	Swamp Boronia	

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<i>Boronia pilosa</i>	Hairy Boronia	
<i>Boronia pilosa</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>	Hairy Boronia	e
<i>Boronia pilosa</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>	Hairy Boronia	
<i>Correa alba</i>	White Correa	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Correa	
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	Common Correa	
<i>Leionema bilobum</i>	Truncate Phebalium	
<i>Philotheca verrucosa</i>	Fairy Wax-flower	
<i>Philotheca virgata</i>	Twiggy Wax-flower	
<i>Zieria arborescens</i>	Stinkwood	
<i>Zieria cytisoides</i>	Downy or Dwarf Zieria	T
SANTALACEAE		
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry	
<i>Exocarpos strictus</i>	Dwarf Cherry; Pale Fruit Ballart	
<i>Leptomeria drupacea</i>	Drupe Bush	
<i>Leptomeria glomerata</i>	Creeping Tasman Sandalwood	e
SAPINDACEAE		
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Broadleave hop-bush	
SCROPHULARIACEAE		
<i>Euphrasia collina</i>	Purple Eyebright	
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>deflexifolia</i>		T
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>gunnii</i>		T
<i>Euphrasia gibbsiae</i>	Alpine Eyebright	
<i>Mimulus repens</i>	Creeping Monkey Flower	
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender Speedwell	
SOLANACEAE		
<i>Cyphanthera tasmanica</i>	Tasmanian Ray-flower	e, T
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Ground-cherry	i
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Kangaroo-apple	
<i>Solanum marginatum</i>		i
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black night-shade	i
<i>Solanum vescum</i>	Gunyang	
STACKHOUSIACEAE		
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Candles	
STERCULIACEAE		
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Velvet Bush	T
<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i>	Shrubby Velvet Bush	
STYLIDIACEAE		
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass Trigger Plant	
THYMELAEACEAE		
<i>Pimelea drupacea</i>	Cherry Rice-flower	
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Dwarf Rice-flower	
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Smith	
<i>Pimelea nivea</i>	Round-leaf Rice-flower; Cotton Bush	e
TREMANDRACEAE		
<i>Tetradlea labillardierei</i>	Labillardiere's Black-eyed Susan	
<i>Tetradlea pilosa</i>	Common Lilac-bells; Hairy Pink-bells	
<i>Tetradlea procumbens</i>	Tasmanian Lilac-bells	

URTICACEAE

Urtica incisa Nettle

VIOLACEAE

Viola cleistogamoides Cryptic Violet
Viola cunninghamii Cunningham's Violet T
Viola hederacea Ivy-leaf Violet

WINTERACEAE

Tasmania lanceolata Mountain Pepper

MONOCOTYLEDONAE

CENTROLEPIDACEAE

Centrolepis aristata Pointed Centrolepis
Centrolepis strigosa Hairy Centrolepis; Bristlewort

CYPERACEAE

Baumea acuta Pale Twig-rush
Baumea arthropophylla Articulate Twig-rush
Baumea articulata Jointed Twig-rush T
Baumea juncea Bare Twig-rush
Baumea rubiginosa Soft Twig-rush
Baumea tetragona Square Twig-rush
Carex appressa Tall Sedge
Carex breviculmis Sedge
Carex iynx Sedge
Caustis pentandra Thick Twist-rush T
Chorizandra australis Heron Bristle-rush
Cyperus tenellus Tiny Flat-sedge; Delicate Leaf-rush i
Eleocharis acuta Common Spike-rush
Eleocharis sphacelata Tall Spike-rush
Gahnia filum Chaffy Saw-sedge; Thready Twig-rush
Gahnia grandis Cutting Grass
Gahnia microstachya Slender Saw-sedge
Gahnia radula Thatch Saw-sedge
Gahnia rodwayi Rodway's Saw-sedge e, T
Gahnia trifida Coast Saw-sedge
Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus Button Grass
Isolepis cernua Nodding, Low or Grassy Club-rush
Isolepis fluitans Floating Club-rush
Isolepis inundata Swamp Club-rush
Isolepis nodosa Knobby Club-rush
Isolepis subtilissima Tiny Club-rush
Lepidosperma concavum Sand or Hill Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma elatius Tall Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma ensiforme Two Handed Sword
Lepidosperma filiforme Common or Thread Rapier-sedge
Lepidosperma forsythii Stout or Large-flowered Rapier-sedge T
Lepidosperma gladiatum Coast Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma globosum e
Lepidosperma gunnii Little or Narrow Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma inops Fan Sedge e
Lepidosperma laterale Variable or Broad Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma longitudinale Pithy or Common Sword-sedge
Lepidosperma tortuosum Tortuous or Twisting Rapier-sedge T
Lepidosperma viscidum Sticky Sword-sedge T

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<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common or Fluke Bog-rush	
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> subsp. <i>lepidosperma</i>	Slender Bog-rush	
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>	Leafy or Dwarf Bog-rush	
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush	
<i>Schoenus tesquorum</i>	Bog-rush	
<i>Schoenus turbinatus</i>	Swampy Bog-sedge	
<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	Hair-sedge; Bristle Twig-rush	
<i>Tricostularia pauciflora</i>	Needle Bog-rush	T
HYDROCHARITACEAE		
<i>Halophila australis</i>	Sea-wrack	
IRIDACEAE		
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	White Flag Iris	
<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Gladioli	i
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Blue Iris; Short Purple-flag Iris	
JUNCACEAE		
<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>	Manifold Rush	
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush	
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush	
<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Rush	
<i>Juncus procerus</i>	Great Rush	
<i>Juncus revolutus</i>	Creeping Rush	
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Fleshy Rush	
<i>Luzula flaccida</i>	Flaccid Luzula	
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Meridian	
JUNCAGINACEAE		
<i>Triglochin alcockiae</i>	Alcock's Water-ribbons	
<i>Triglochin procerum</i>	Water-ribbons	
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	Streaked Arrow-grass	
LEMNACEAE		
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaf Duckweed	
LILIACEAE		
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla-lily	
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	Leek Lily	
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Black Anther Flax-lily	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blue Flax-lily	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	
<i>Drymophila cyanocarpa</i>	Turquoise Berry	
<i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i>	Golden Weather-glass; Golden Star	
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf Wire-lily; Nodding Lily	
<i>Thelionema caespitosum</i>	Tufted Blue-lily; Tufted Lily	
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily	
ORCHIDACEAE		
<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid	
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito Orchid	
<i>Caladenia alata</i>	Winged Caladenia	
<i>Caladenia angustata</i>	Narrow-leaf Caladenia	e
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers	
<i>Caladenia caudata</i>	Tailed Spider Orchid	e
<i>Caladenia clavigera</i>	Clubbed Spider Orchid	
<i>Caladenia deformis</i>	Blue Fairies	

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<i>Caladenia dilatata</i>	Green-comb Spider Orchid	
<i>Caladenia filamentosa</i>	Daddy Long-legs	T
<i>Caladenia fuscata</i>	Dusky Caladenia	
<i>Caladenia gracilis</i>	Musky Caladenia	
<i>Caladenia helvina</i>	Summer Spider Orchid	e
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink Fairies	
<i>Caleana major</i>	Large Duck Orchid	
<i>Caleana minor</i>	Small Duck Orchid	
<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purple Beard Orchid	
<i>Chiloglottis grammata</i>	Small Bird Orchid	e
<i>Chiloglottis reflexa</i>	Autumn Bird Orchid	
<i>Chiloglottis triceratops</i>	Three-horned Bird Orchid	e
<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>	Spurred Helmet Orchid	
<i>Corybas diemenicus</i>	Stately Helmet Orchid	
<i>Corybas fimbriatus</i>	Fringed Helmet Orchid	
<i>Corybas incurvus</i>	Stately Helmet Orchid	
<i>Corybas incurvus</i>	Slaty Helmet Orchid	
<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	Small Helmet Orchid	
<i>Cryptostylis subulata</i>	Large Tongue Orchid; Duckbill Orchid	
<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small Gnat Orchid	
<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid	
<i>Diuris chryseopsis</i>	Common Golden Moths	
<i>Diuris palustris</i>	Swamp Diuris	T
<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Leopard Orchid	
<i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Tiger Orchid	
<i>Dockrillia striolata</i>	Streaked Rock Orchid	
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Pink Autumn Orchid; Parsons Bands	
<i>Gastrodia sesamoides</i>	Potato Orchid	
<i>Genoplesium archeri</i>	Elfin Midge Orchid	
<i>Genoplesium despectans</i>	Sharp Midge Orchid	
<i>Genoplesium firthii</i>	Firth's Midge Orchid	e, T
<i>Genoplesium morrisii</i>	Bearded Midge Orchid	T
<i>Genoplesium nudum</i>	Tiny Midge Orchid	T
<i>Genoplesium pumilum</i>	Green Midge Orchid	
<i>Genoplesium tasmanicum</i>	Tasmanian Midge Orchid	e
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Wax-lip Orchid	
<i>Lyperanthus suaveolens</i>	Brown Beaks	
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched Onion Orchid	
<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender Onion Orchid	
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Common Onion Orchid	
<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	Horned Orchid	T
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral Leek Orchid	
<i>Prasophyllum brevilabre</i>	Shortlip Leek Orchid	
<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	Tall Leek Orchid	
<i>Prasophyllum lindleyanum</i>	Green Leek Orchid	
<i>Pterostylis concinna</i>	Trim Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis curta</i>	Blunt Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis cycnocephala</i>	Swan Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	Cobra or Superb Greenhood	T
<i>Pterostylis melagramma</i>	Black-stripe Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis parviflora</i>	Tiny Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis pedoglossa</i>	Prawn Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroonhood	
<i>Pterostylis plumosa</i>	Bearded Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis squamata</i>	Ruddy Greenhood	T
<i>Pterostylis stenochila</i>	Green-lip Greenhood	e

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<i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i>	Small Bearded Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis uliginosa</i>	Marsh Greenhood	
<i>Pterostylis williamsonii</i>	Brown-lip Orchid	e
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Fire Orchid; Red Beaks	
<i>Spiranthes australis</i>	Pink Spiral Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Rabbit-ears	
<i>Thelymitra arenaria</i>	Lazy Sun Orchid	e
<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Great Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra carnea</i>	Tiny Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra circumsepta</i>	Naked Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra cyanea</i>	Veined Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i>	Twisted Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra ixioides</i>	Spotted Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra malvina</i>	Mauve-tufted Sun Orchid	T
<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	Plain Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Pink Sun Orchid	
<i>Thelymitra Xtruncata</i>	Truncate Sun Orchid	
<i>XCalassodia tutelata</i>	Hybrid Wax-lip Orchid	
POACEAE		
<i>Agrostis aemula</i>	Blown Grass	
<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>	Blown Grass	
<i>Agrostis venusta</i>	Graceful Bent Grass	
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hair grass	i
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram grass	i
<i>Amphibromus recurvatus</i>	Dark Swamp Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia geniculata</i>	Kneed Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia laevis</i>	Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia penicillata</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>	Velvet or Purple-awned Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly or Mulga Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrodanthonia tenuior</i>	Fine Wallaby-grass	
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Coast Fescue	
<i>Austrostipa aphylla</i>	Tall Spear-grass	e
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Yellow Spear-grass	
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear-grass	
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Tall Spear-grass	
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous Spear-grass; Barbed Spear-grass	
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coastal Spear-grass	
<i>Austrostipa stuposa</i>	Corkscrew Grass	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking grass	i
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	i
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	i
<i>Deyeuxia contracta</i>	Bent Grass	
<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	Bent Grass	T
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i>	Bent Grass	
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent Grass	
<i>Deyeuxia rodwayi</i>	Bent Grass	
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass	
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Scarce Plume-grass	
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass	
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Hedgehog Grass	
<i>Ehrharta acuminata</i>	Pointed Rice-grass	
<i>Ehrharta distichophylla</i>	Hairy Rice-grass	
<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	
<i>Ehrharta tasmanica</i>	Tasmanian Wire-grass	e

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<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Rough Wheat-grass	
<i>Festuca plebeia</i>	Common Fescue	e
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Mat Grass	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog grass	i
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>	Barley-grass	i
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>	Blady Grass	
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat grass	i
<i>Notodanthonia gracilis</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass	
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i>	Five-awned Spear-grass	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Clelands's Poa Grass	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock or Snow Grass	
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	Blue Tussock Grass	
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Rodway's Poa	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Tussock or Snow Grass	
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock Grass	
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Saltmarsh Grass	
<i>Rytidosperma dimidiatum</i>	Half-formed Wallaby-grass	
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Spinifex	
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch	T
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Hair grass; Silk grass	i
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	i
<i>Zoysia macrantha</i>	Prickly Couch	
POTAMOGETONACEAE		
<i>Potamogeton tricarınatus</i>	Floating Pondweed	
RESTIONACEAE		
<i>Acion hookeri</i>	Woolly-glume Restio	e
<i>Apodasmia brownii</i>	Coarse Twine-rush	
<i>Calorophus elongatus</i>	Long Rope-rush	
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	Spreading Rope-rush	
<i>Eurychorda complanata</i>	Flat Cord-rush	
<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush	
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	Slender Twine-rush	
<i>Lepyrodia muelleri</i>	Common or Erect Scale-rush	
<i>Sporadanthus tasmanicus</i>	Branching Scale-rush	
RUPPIACEAE		
<i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>	Ruppia	
TYPHACEAE		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cumbungi	i
XANTHORRHOEACEAE		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg	
<i>Xanthorrhoea arenaria</i>	Grass-tree; Black-boy	e, T
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral Grass-tree; Black-boy	
XYRIDACEAE		
<i>Xyris marginata</i>	Emarginate Yellow-eye	e
<i>Xyris muelleri</i>	Mueller's Yellow-eye	e
<i>Xyris operculata</i>	Tall Yellow-eye	
<i>Xyris tasmanica</i>	Slender Yellow-eye	e
ZANNICHELLIACEAE		
<i>Lepilaena cylindrocarpa</i>	Long-fruited Water-mat	

PTERIDOPHYTA

ADIANTACEAE

Adiantum aethiopicum .
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
Cheilanthes sieberi
Pellaea falcata

Common Maidenhair
Rock Fern
Narrow-rock Fern
Sickle Fern

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium appendiculatum
Asplenium flabellifolium
Asplenium obtusatum

Ground Spleenwort
Necklace Fern
Shore Spleenwort

BLECHNACEAE

Blechnum nudum
Blechnum watsii

Fishbone Water-fern; Black-stem
Hard Water-fern

CYATHEACEAE

Cyathea australis

Rough Tree-fern

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Histiopteris incisa
Hypolepis glandulifera
Hypolepis rugosula
Pteridium esculentum

Bat's Wing
Sticky Ground-fern
Ruddy Ground-fern
Bracken; Austral Bracken

DICKSONIACEAE

Dicksonia antarctica

Tree-fern; Soft Tree-fern

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Lastreopsis acuminata
Polystichum proliferum
Polystichum proliferum
Rumohra adiantiformis

Shiny Shield-fern
Prickly Shield-fern
Mother Shield-fern
Leathery Shield-fern; Shield Hare's-foot

GLEICHENIACEAE

Gleichenia dicarpa
Gleichenia microphylla
Sticherus tener
Sticherus urceolatus

Pouched Coral-fern
Scrambling Coral-fern
Silky Fan-fern
Fan fern

GRAMMITIDACEAE

Ctenopteris heterophylla
Grammitis billardierei

Gipsy-fern
Finger-fern

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Crepidomanes venosum
Hymenophyllum australe
Hymenophyllum cupressiforme
Hymenophyllum flabellatum
Hymenophyllum marginatum
Hymenophyllum rarum

Veined Bristle-fern
Austral Filmy-fern
Common Filmy-fern
Shiny Filmy-fern
Bordered Filmy-fern
Narrow Filmy-fern

LINDSAEACEAE

Lindsaea linearis

Screw fern

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LYCOPODIACEAE

Huperzia varia
Lycopodiella lateralis
Lycopodiella serpentina
Lycopodium deuterodensum

Long Clubmoss
Slender Clubmoss
Bog Clubmoss
Bushy Clubmoss

OSMUNDACEAE

Todea barbara

Austral King-fern

POLYPODIACEAE

Microsorium pustulatum

Kangaroo Fern

PSILOTACEAE

Tmesipteris obliqua

Long Fork-fern

PTERIDACEAE

Pteris tremula

Tender Brake

SCHIZAEACEAE

Schizaea bifida
Schizaea fistulosa

Forked Comb-fern
Narrow Comb-fern

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella uliginosa

Swamp Selaginella

Nomenclature follows Buchanan, 1999

Appendix 1B

Flora of Wye River State Reserve

List derived from the species list for the Bluemans Creek RAP by Forestry Tasmania.

Nomenclature follows Buchanan 1999

e = endemic to Tasmania
i = introduced to Tasmania
T = Listed in the Schedules of the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*

ADIANTACEAE

Adiantum aethiopicum
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia
Pellaea falcata

APIACEAE

Hydrocotyle hirta
Xanthosia dissecta
Xanthosia pusilla

APOCYNACEAE

Parsonsia brownii

ASPLENIACEAE

Asplenium flabellifolium

ASTERACEAE

Argentipallium dealbatum
Bedfordia salicina e
Brachyscome aculeata
Brachyscome sieberi var. *gunnii* e, T
Brachyscome spathulata ssp. *glabra*
Cassinia aculeata
Cirsium sp.
Cotula alpina
Craspedia glauca
Euchiton collinus
Euchiton involucratus
Helichrysum scorpioides
Hypochoeris radicata i
Lagenifera huegelii
Lagenifera stipitata i
Leontodon taraxacoides
Leptorhynchos linearis
Leptorhynchos squamatus
Olearia argophylla
Olearia erubescens
Olearia lirata
Olearia ramulosa
Olearia viscosa
Ozothamnus argophyllus
Ozothamnus ledifolius e
Ozothamnus lycopodioides e, T
Ozothamnus obcordatus
Ozothamnus purpurascens e
Ozothamnus scutellifolius e

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<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	
<i>Senecio minimus</i>	
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	
<i>Solenogyne</i> sp.	
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	i
BLECHNACEAE	
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	
<i>Doodia media</i>	
BORAGINACEAE	
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	
BRASSICACEAE	
<i>Cardamine</i> sp.	i
CAMPANULACEAE	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia tadgellii</i>	
CASUARINACEAE	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	
<i>Allocasuarina monilifera</i>	e
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	
CHENOPODIACEAE	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	
CLUSIACEAE	
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	
CONVOLVULACEAE	
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	
CRASSULACEAE	
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	
CUNONIACEAE	
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	
CUPRESSACEAE	
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	
CYPERACEAE	
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>	T
<i>Baumea tetragona</i>	
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	
<i>Gahnia grandis</i>	
<i>Gahnia rodwayi</i>	e, T
<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma elatius</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma filiforme</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma globosum</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>	
<i>Lepidosperma inops</i>	e
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	

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<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>		
<i>Lepidosperma oldfieldii</i>		e
<i>Lepidosperma tortuosum</i>		T
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>		
<i>Schoenus lepidosperma</i> ssp. <i>lepidosperma</i>		
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>		
<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>		
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE		
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>		
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>		
DICKSONIACEAE		
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>		
DILLENIACEAE		
<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>		
<i>Hibbertia hirsuta</i>		e
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>		
<i>Hibbertia serpyllifolia</i>		
DROSERACEAE		
<i>Drosera peltata</i> ssp. <i>auriculata</i>		
<i>Drosera pygmaea</i>		
DRYOPTERIDACEAE		
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>		
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>		
ELAEOCARPACEAE		
<i>Aristotelia peduncularis</i>		e
EPACRIDACEAE		
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>		
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>		
<i>Cyathodes divaricata</i>		e
<i>Cyathodes juniperina</i>		
<i>Cyathodes pendulosa</i>		e
<i>Epacris acuminata</i>		e, T
<i>Epacris impressa</i>		
<i>Epacris lanuginosa</i>		
<i>Epacris tasmanica</i>		e
<i>Leucopogon collinus</i>		
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>		
<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>		
<i>Styphelia adscendens</i>		
EUPHORBIACEAE		
<i>Amperea xiphoclada</i>		
<i>Beyeria viscosa</i>		
<i>Micrantheum hexandrum</i>		
<i>Phyllanthus australis</i>		
<i>Phyllanthus gunnii</i>		
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>		

FABACEAE

Bossiaea prostrata
Daviesia ulicifolia
Gompholobium huegelii
Hovea lanceolata
Hovea linearis
Indigofera australis
Platylobium obtusangulum
Platylobium triangulare
Pultenaea daphnoides var. *obcordata*
Pultenaea dentata
Pultenaea gunnii
Pultenaea juniperina
Pultenaea pedunculata
Sphaerolobium minus
Trifolium sp.
Ulex europaeus i

GENTIANACEAE

Centaurium erythraea i
Sebaea ovata i

GERANIACEAE

Geranium potentilloides
Pelargonium australe

GLEICHENIACEAE

Gleichenia dicarpa
Gleichenia microphylla

GOODENIACEAE

Goodenia elongata
Goodenia lanata
Goodenia ovata

GRAMMITIDACEAE

Ctenopteris heterophylla

HALORAGACEAE

Gonocarpus tetragynus
Gonocarpus teucrioides

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum cupressiforme

IRIDACEAE

Diplarrena moraea
Patersonia fragilis

JUNCACEAE

Juncus australis
Juncus bassianus
Juncus pauciflorus
Juncus vaginatus T
Luzula sp.

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LAMIACEAE

Prostanthera lasianthos
Teucrium corymbosum T
Westringia sp.

LAURACEAE

Cassytha melantha
Cassytha pubescens

LILIACEAE

Arthropodium milleflorum
Arthropodium minus
Caesia sp.
Dianella revoluta
Dianella tasmanica
Hypoxis hygrometrica
Thelionema caespitosum
Wurmbea sp.

LINACEAE

Linum marginale

LINDSAEACEAE

Lindsaea linearis

LYCOPODIACEAE

Huperzia varia

MIMOSACEAE

Acacia dealbata
Acacia genistifolia
Acacia mearnsii
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia mucronata var. *mucronata*
Acacia myrtifolia
Acacia stricta
Acacia verticillata var. *verticillata*

MONIMIACEAE

Atherosperma moschatum

MYRTACEAE

Callistemon pallidus
Callistemon viridiflorus e
Eucalyptus amygdalina e
Eucalyptus barberi e, T
Eucalyptus brookeriana e
Eucalyptus delegatensis ssp. *Tasmaniensis* e
Eucalyptus globulus ssp. *globulus*
Eucalyptus obliqua
Eucalyptus ovata
Eucalyptus pauciflora ssp. *pauciflora*
Eucalyptus pulchella e
Eucalyptus tenuiramis e
Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. *viminalis*

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Leptospermum grandiflorum e
Leptospermum lanigerum
Leptospermum scoparium var. *scoparium*
Melaleuca pustulata e, T

OLEACEAE

Notelaea ligustrina

ORCHIDACEAE

Acianthus pusillus
Caladenia deformis
Calochilus robertsonii
Corybas sp.
Cyrtostylis reniformis
Diuris chryseopsis
Diuris pardina
Eriochilus cucullatus
Glossodia major
Microtis sp.
Pterostylis melagramma e
Pterostylis williamsonii e
Pterostylis alata
Pterostylis decurva
Pterostylis nutans
Pterostylis pedunculata
Sarcochilus australis
Thelymitra sp.

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis perennans

PITTOSPORACEAE

Billardiera longiflora
Billardiera longiflora var. *longiflora*
Bursaria spinosa
Pittosporum bicolor
Rhytidosporum procumbens

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago varia

POACEAE

Agrostis aemula T
Agrostis avenacea
Agrostis parviflora
Agrostis venusta
Aira caryophyllea i
Austrodanthonia caespitosa
Austrodanthonia laevis
Austrodanthonia pilosa
Austrodanthonia setacea
Austrodanthonia tenuior
Austrostipa aphylla e
Austrostipa mollis
Austrostipa pubinodis
Austrostipa rudis
Austrostipa stuposa
Austrostipa nodosa

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<i>Briza</i> sp.	
<i>Deyeuxia contracta</i>	
<i>Deyeuxia monticola</i>	
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>	T
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	
<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	
<i>Elymus scaber</i>	
<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>	i
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	i
<i>Notodanthonia semiannularis</i>	
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i>	
<i>Poa hookeri</i>	
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>acris</i>	e
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	
<i>Poa mollis</i>	e, T
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	
<i>Rytidosperma dimidiatum</i>	e
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
POLYGALACEAE	
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	
POLYPODIACEAE	
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	
PRIMULACEAE	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	i
PROTEACEAE	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	
<i>Grevillea australis</i> var. <i>linearifolia</i>	T
<i>Hakea epiglottis</i>	e
<i>Hakea microcarpa</i>	
<i>Lomatia tinctoria</i>	e
PTERIDACEAE	
<i>Pteris comans</i>	
RANUNCULACEAE	
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	
<i>Clematis gentianoides</i>	e
RESTIONACEAE	
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	
<i>Restio australis</i>	
RHAMNACEAE	
<i>Cryptandra exilis</i>	e
<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>	
<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>	
<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i>	
<i>Spyridium obovatum</i> var. <i>obovatum</i>	e
<i>Spyridium obovatum</i> var. <i>velutinum</i>	e
<i>Stenanthemum pimeleoides</i>	e, T

ROSACEAE

Acaena echinata
Acaena novae-zelandiae

RUBIACEAE

Coprosma hirtella
Coprosma quadrifida
Galium australe
Opercularia varia

RUTACEAE

Boronia nana
Correa reflexa
Philotheca verrucosa
Zieria arborescens

SANTALACEAE

Exocarpos cupressiformis
Exocarpos strictus
Leptomeria drupacea

SAPINDACEAE

Dodonaea filiformis e
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. *spathulata*

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Veronica calycina
Veronica formosa e

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella uliginosa

SOLANACEAE

Cyphanthera tasmanica e, T

STACKHOUSIACEAE

Stackhousia monogyna

STERCULIACEAE

Lasiopetalum micranthum e

STYLIDIACEAE

Stylidium graminifolium

THYMELAEACEAE

Pimelea humilis
Pimelea nivea e

TREMANDRACEAE

Tetratheca pilosa

URTICACEAE

Urtica incisa

VIOLACEAE

Viola cleistogamoides
Viola hederacea ssp. *hederacea*

XANTHORRHOEACEAE

Lomandra longifolia

Lomandra nana

Appendix 2

Known Land Vertebrates (Excluding Birds) of Freycinet National Park

e = endemic to Tasmania
T = Listed in the Schedules of the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Terrestrial Mammals

<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	platypus	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus setosus</i>	echidna	
<i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i>	spotted-tailed quoll	
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	eastern quoll	
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Tasmanian devil	e
<i>Vombatus ursinus tasmaniensis</i>	common wombat	
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus viverrinus</i>	ringtail possum	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula fuliginosus</i>	brushtail possum	
<i>Cercartetus lepidus</i>	little pygmy possum	
<i>Cercartetus nanus nanus</i>	eastern pygmy possum	
<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>	bettong	e
<i>Potorous tridactylus apicalis</i>	long-nosed potoroo	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus rufogriseus</i>	Bennetts wallaby	
<i>Thylogale billardierii</i>	Tasmanian pademelon	e
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat	
<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland mouse	
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat	

Bats

<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	chocolate wattled bat	
<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	southern forest bat	
<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	large forest bat	
<i>Vespadelus vulturnus</i>	little forest bat	
<i>Falsistrellus tasmaniensis</i>	eastern false pipistrelle	
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	lesser long-eared bat	
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis sherrini</i>	Tasmanian long-eared bat	

Terrestrial reptiles

<i>Tympanocryptis diemensis</i>	mountain dragon	
<i>Bassiana duperryi</i>	three-lined skink	
<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>	she-oak skink	e
<i>Egernia whitii</i>	White's skink	
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	delicate grass skink	
<i>Niveoscincus metallicus</i>	metallic skink	
<i>Niveoscincus ocellatus</i>	spotted skink	e
<i>Niveoscincus pretiosus</i>	pretty skink	e
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	southern grass skink	
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	blotched blue-tongue lizard	
<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	copperhead	
<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	white-lipped whip snake	
<i>Notechis ater</i>	tiger snake	

Amphibians

<i>Litoria ewingi</i>	brown tree frog	
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	green and gold frog	T
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted marsh frog	
<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	southern toadlet	
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	common eastern froglet	
<i>Crinia tasmaniensis</i>	Tasmanian froglet	e

Introduced Mammals

Petaurus breviceps breviceps

Mus musculus

Rattus norvegicus norvegicus

Rattus rattus

Lepus capensis

Oryctolagus cuniculus

Felis catus

sugar glider

house mouse

brown rat

black rat

brown hare

European rabbit

cat

Appendix 3

Birds Of Freycinet National Park environs

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

<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	
<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i>	Fiordland Penguin	
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Little Penguin	
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	Common Diving-petrel	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-petrel	
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	
<i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Fluttering Shearwater	
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	
<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	T
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	T
<i>Diomedea chlororhynchus</i>	Yellow-nosed Albatross	
<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm-petrel	
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	T
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Purple Swamphen	
<i>Gallinula mortierii</i>	Tasmanian Native Hen	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	
<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail	
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	
<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Jaeger	
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull	
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern	T
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Crested Tern	
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	T
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing	
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	
<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	Green Rosella	
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	T
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfields Bronze-Cuckoo	
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	

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<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-Wren
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Acanthornis magnus</i>	Scrubtit
<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	Striated Fieldwren
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza ewingii</i>	Tasmanian Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
<i>Anthochaera paradoxa</i>	Yellow Wattlebird
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy miner
<i>Lichenostomus flavicollis</i>	Yellow-throated Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus affinis</i>	Black-headed Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin
<i>Melanodryas vittata</i>	Dusky Robin
<i>Cinlosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-Thrush
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Wood Swallow
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Strepera fuliginosa</i>	Black Currawong
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest Raven
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European Greenfinch
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling

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

Appendix 4

Performance Indicators

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

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

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- **The recreational and tourism character of the Park and Reserve is one of quietness and relaxation in an attractive natural setting.**
- **Coordinated and integrated site planning has been undertaken and implemented for all developments.**
- **Recreation and tourism opportunities and facilities identified in the management plan or in site planning have been developed in accordance with the plans.**
- **Visitor impacts on Park and Reserve values are at sustainable levels for the zone or area in which they occur.**
- **Visits to the Park and Reserve have increased since approval of the plan.**
- **Visitor, community, and Wildcare interest and involvement in, and comment upon, the state of the Park and the Reserve, and their management, is regular and predominantly favourable.**

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Management Plan 2000*