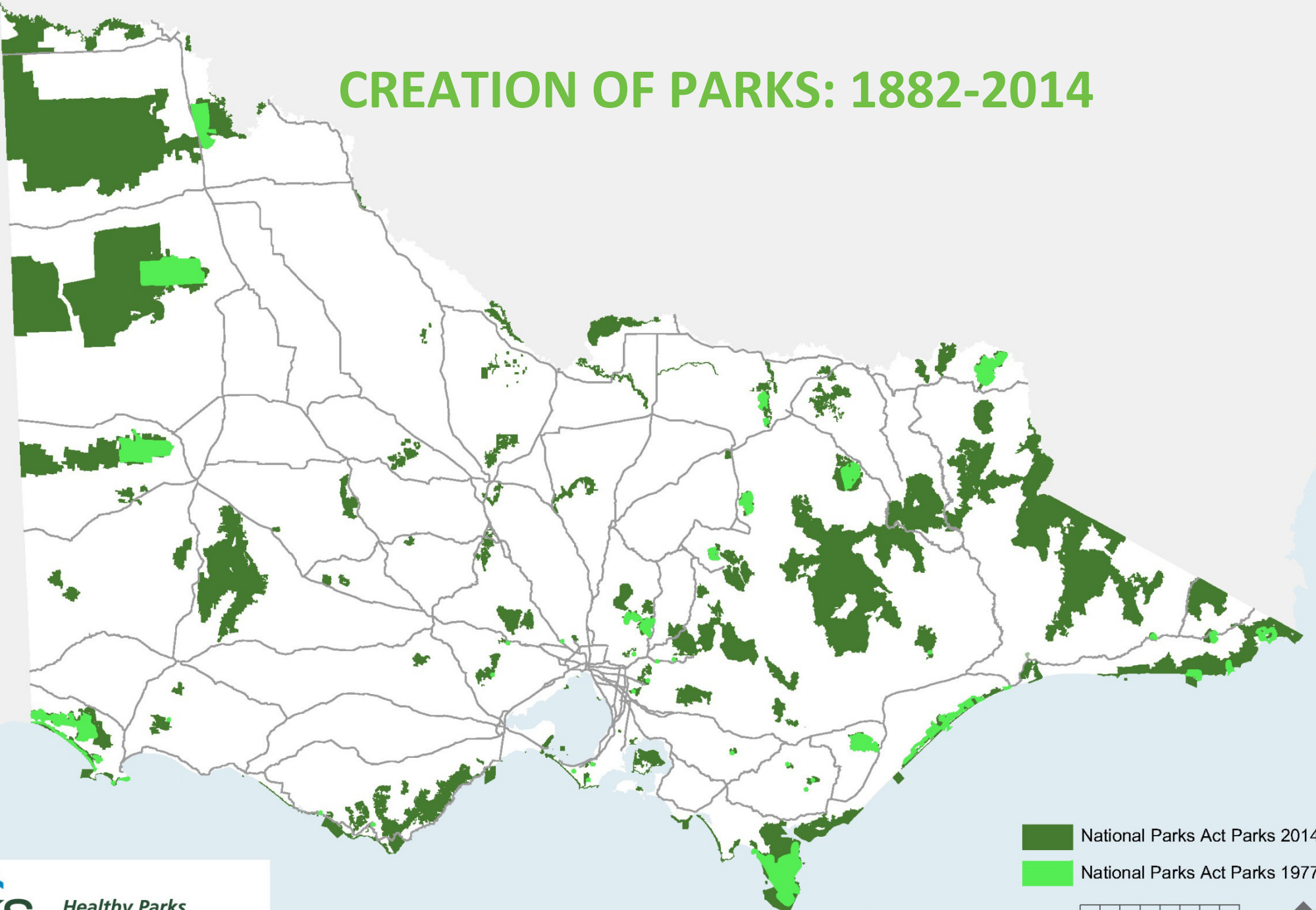


CREATION OF PARKS: 1882-2014



-  National Parks Act Parks 2014
-  National Parks Act Parks 1977



CREATION OF PARKS

1882–2014

December 2014 Version 1

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About the creation of parks

Parks are reserved under Victorian State Government legislation. Many parks have previously been reserved under legislation, such as the Forests Act 1958 or the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978, before being reserved under the National Parks Act.

The first national parks, such as Mount Buffalo and Wilsons Promontory, were reserved under the Land Act; initially the Land Act 1890. In 1956 the State Government enacted the National Parks Act 1956 creating a National Parks Authority and thirteen parks to be reserved and managed in accordance with the Act. This legislation has been remade and amended over time to create new parks and provide for changes in park management and park management authorities.

Parks are now reserved under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic). The Act includes a number of schedules for various classes of parks.

- National Parks
- Wilderness Parks
- State Parks
- Other Parks
- Other Parks and Reserves
- Marine National Parks
- Marine Sanctuaries

As at 30 June 2014 there were 139 areas with a total area of more than 3.45 million ha managed under various provisions of the National Parks Act.

	Number at 30 June 2014	Area (ha) at 30 June 2014
National Parks (Schedule Two)	45	2 904 727
Wilderness Parks (Schedule Two A)	3	202 050
State Parks (Schedule Two B)	26	156 787
Other Parks (Schedule Three)	18	76 712
Other Parks and Reserves (Schedule Four)	8	55 365
Marine National Parks (Schedule Seven)	13	52 900
Marine Sanctuaries (Schedule Eight)	11	876
Other areas (non-scheduled)	15	4 442
Total	139	3 453 859

The number and size of parks in Victoria reserved under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) have increased significantly over the years: from 26 national parks totalling over 226 000 ha in 1975.

A key factor in the overall increase in the size of the parks estate is the incremental expansion of individual parks over time including the amalgamation of some parks, for example Bogong National Park into Alpine National Park. Appendix 1 lists the current and former names of parks.

When first created many parks were much smaller than what they are today, particularly some of the first parks established in Victoria. For example Dandenong Ranges National Park was 176 ha when first created and has been significantly expanded several times, most notably in the 1960s and 1990s. While only a small part of the park has been reserved for over 120 years, most of the park is over 50 years old (see diagram opposite).

This history documents the establishment and expansion of the individual parks over time. It details the size of each park when established and every addition or excision since, including the year and the name of relevant legislation. The parks are listed alphabetically for each group of parks reserved under the *National Parks Act 1975 (Vic.)*.

The current legislation under which parks are reserved and managed is the National Parks Act 1975. This legislation is referred to as the *Principal Act* and is changed by *Amending Legislation* to create new areas of parks, reflect changes in management, such as Native Title, or to remove (repeal) sections of the Principal Act no longer required. The legislation relevant to each park is noted in the tables. All legislation can be viewed online at <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>

A number of parks are the result of recommendations to Government arising from detailed investigations into public land management. The agencies responsible for these investigations noted in this report are:

- Land Conservation Council (LCC) 1971 – 1997
- Environment Conservation Council (ECC) 1997 – 2001
- Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) 2001 onwards

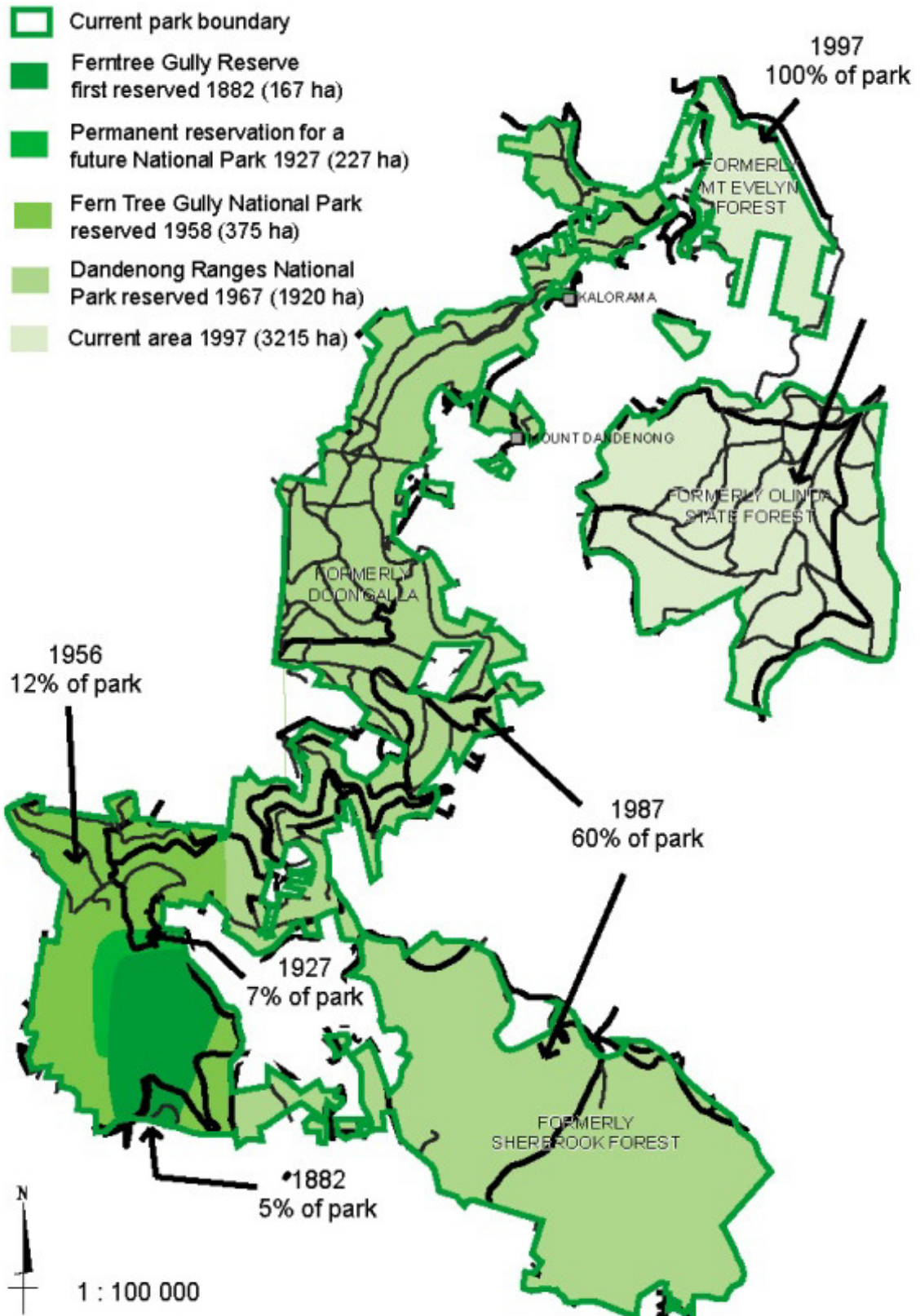
This history of the reservation of each of Victoria's parks currently reserved under the National Parks Act was compiled from three main sources: park management plans, Annual Reports on the National Parks Act and the Parks and Reserves Information System. Every effort has been made to verify the information presented using the details of legislation and two publications on the development of the parks and reserves system in Victoria:

- Jane Calder, 1990 *Victoria's National and State Parks*, Victoria National Parks Association, Melbourne.
- Esther Anderson, 2000, *Victoria's National Parks: A Centenary History*, State Library of Victoria and Parks Victoria, Melbourne.

The information was compiled by Andrea Noriega, who generously volunteered her time for the project, Wendy Luke, Linda Greenwood and Ian Foletta.

Note that the legislated area for many parks will vary from the total of key changes listed in the tables due to variations in mapping accuracy.

HISTORY OF DANDENONG RANGES NATIONAL PARK



NATIONAL PARKS

Schedule Two

NATIONAL PARKS - SCHEDULE TWO

1. Alfred National Park (3050 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1912	established	Lands Act 1912	2188	2188
1956	move to National Parks Act 1956	National Parks Act 1956	-	2188
1971	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1971	111	2299
1975	addition and move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	1	2300
1988	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1988	750	3050

Alfred National Park was first reserved as a National Park on 23 December 1925 following representations from the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria. The Park was named after the Minister for Lands and Water Supply, Alfred Downard.

Following recommendations in the Land Conservation Council's East Gippsland Area Review (LCC 1986), Alfred National Park was expanded to 3050 ha in 1988.

2. Alpine National Park (661 777 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Tingaringy National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	18 000	18 000
	Wabonga Plateau State Park established		17 600	35 600
1981	Bogong National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	76 700	112 300
	addition to Wabonga Plateau State Park (southern area)		3600	115 900
	Wonnangatta–Moroka National Park established		107 000	222 900
1984	addition to Bogong National Park (Kiewa Crown Grant part)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	4300	227 200
	addition to Bogong National Park (Mt Higginbotham)		200	227 400
	Cobberas–Tingaringy National Park established		89 000	316 400
1988	addition to Cobberas–Tingaringy National Park (east of Snowy River)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1988	9600	326 000
	addition to Cobberas–Tingaringy National Park (mineral licences)		38 000	364 000
1989	Alpine National Park established	National Parks (Alpine National Park) Act 1989	262 251	626 151
	addition of Brown Creek headwaters post logging		980	627 231
	addition of Wonnangatta Station and		449	627 680

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
	Guys Paddock)			
	addition of Dartmouth and Conners Creek areas post logging		8900	363 580
	addition of Barry Mountains link post logging		5500	642 080
	addition of Stony/Turnback Creeks post logging		1900	643 980
	Addition of East Kiewa area post logging		1800	645 780
1995	addition of Roaring Camp, McKillop Bridge and road reserves	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	120	645 900
1997	addition of the remainder of Kiewa Crown Grant	Electricity Industry (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act 1997	1800	647 700
1997	excision (Mt McKay/Rocky Valley area)	Alpine Resorts (Management) Act 1997	-285	647 415
2000	addition of Wongungarra wilderness)		12 850	660 265
2000	addition of Mt McKay/Rocky Valley area	National Parks (Amendment) Act 2000	285	660 550
2009	Addition (Mount Typo)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	825	661 375
	addition of an area of snow gum woodland on northern slopes of Mt McKay.		12	661 387
2013	excision of an area on the northern foreshore of Rocky Valley Dam near the damwall (9.6 ha) and an area at Sun Valley comprising part of Falls Creek's snow-grooming facilities (0.4 ha)	Alpine Resorts and National Parks Acts Amendment Act 2013	-10	661 377

* The legislated area varies from the total of key changes due to refinements in mapping.

The significance of the natural environments of the Victorian Alps has long been recognised. The concept of a Victorian Alpine National Park was first put forward in 1949 when the then Town and Country Planning Association proposed a park of over 500 000 ha in the State's north eastern highlands.

Twenty years later, the Association's successor, the Victorian National Parks Association (VNPA), made a detailed submission to the State Government for an Alpine National Park. In 1974, the VNPA published a case for a park extending from Mount Baw Baw to the New South Wales border, in its book 'The Alps at the Crossroads'. In 1979, the Land Conservation Council recommended the creation of a series of national parks and other reserves in the alpine area. Bogong, Wonnangatta–Moroka and Tingaringy National Parks, and Wabonga Plateau State Park were established as a result.

Following the LCC Alpine Area Special Investigation (LCC 1983), the LCC further recommended that these parks be extended and linked to form a single, large contiguous Alpine National Park. Legislation for Alpine National Park was passed in the Victorian Parliament in May 1989 and the park was proclaimed on 2 December 1989.

Since the park was proclaimed, several areas have been added, including the Wongungarra Wilderness (12 850 ha). An area at Mount Typo (825 ha) was added to the park on 20 August 2010, bringing the total area of the park to 661 375 ha.

On 1 August 2013 two areas totalling 10 ha were excised from the park and added to Falls Creek Alpine Resort. This was accompanied by the addition to the park of 12 ha excised from the resort.

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves including Alpine National Park were included on the National Heritage List on 7 November 2008, in recognition for their remarkable landforms, cold climate flora and fauna, pioneering history and popular recreation areas.

3. Barmah National Park (28 505 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1987	Barmah State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	7900	7900
2010	Barmah National Park established with addition of part of Barmah State Forest	Parks and Crown Legislation Amendments (River Red Gums) Act 2009	20 605	28 505

In 1985 the Land Conservation Council recommended in its Murray Valley Area investigation, the creation of Barmah State Park and in November 1987 the park (7900 ha) was proclaimed. Located on the Murray River between Echuca and Tocumwal, Barmah State Park was established to protect the internationally significant Barmah wetlands, including one of the most important waterfowl habitats in the Murray system, part of Australia's most extensive River Red Gum forest and two reference areas.

In 2010 as part of the Government's response to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council's (VEAC) River Red Gum Forest Investigation, Barmah State Park and a portion of Barmah State Forest (21 320 ha) were reserved as Barmah National Park (28 505 ha).

4. Baw Baw National Park (13 530 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	13 300	13 300
1997	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	230	13 530

Baw Baw National Park (13 300 ha) was established in 1978 under Schedule Two of the National Parks Act as a result of the Government's implementation of the Land Conservation Councils (LCC) 1977 Melbourne Study Area Final Recommendations.

There were some changes to the boundaries of the park on 4 June 1997 bringing the area of the park to 13 530 ha. The boundary changes accorded with the LCC 1994 Melbourne Study Area District 2

Review Final Recommendations accepted by Government and included additions as well as several small excisions to rationalise the boundary.

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves including Baw Baw National Park were included on the National Heritage List on 7 November 2008, in recognition for their remarkable landforms, cold climate flora and fauna, pioneering history and popular recreation areas.

5. Brisbane Ranges National Park (8885 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1975	established	National Parks Act 1975	1132	1132
1978	addition	National Parks	50	1182
	addition	(Amendment) Act 1978	6288	7470
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	15	7485
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	32	7517
1995	addition (land from Steiglitz)	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendment) Act 1995	201	7718
2009	addition (Lower Stony Creek area and several Government roads)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	1200	8918
2013	addition of forest and woodland west of Balliang	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	22	8940

* The legislated area varies from the total of key changes due to refinements in mapping.

The idea of Brisbane Ranges National Park was first proposed at a meeting in September 1918 by the Field Naturalist Club of Victoria; however, negotiation with the public agencies was needed before this could occur.

Brisbane Ranges National Park (1132 ha) was first included under Schedule 2 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 15 August 1975. As a result of the Land Conservation Council recommendations for the Melbourne Study Area (LCC 1977), the park was increased to 7470 ha on 26 April 1979.

On 20 June 1995 the park was increased to 7718 ha as a result of the LCC recommendations (LCC 1987) to incorporate part of the adjacent Steiglitz Historic Park into the National Park. As a result of the Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment in 2009, Brisbane Ranges National Park was increased to its current size (8865 ha), including areas formerly managed or owned by Barwon Water such as the Lower Stony Creek Reservoir and its catchment and adjacent allotments containing significant natural and heritage values, and several Government roads.

On 18 December 2013 a small area of forest and woodland west of Balliang was added to the park including endangered Creekline Herbrich Woodland and threatened fauna.

6. Burrowa–Pine Mountain National Park (18 400 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	17 300	17 300
1984	Addition to eastern side of the Burrowa Block	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	300	17 600
1989	Addition to the southern section	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	800	18 400

Burrowa–Pine Mountain National Park was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 16 May 1978 following Government acceptance of Land Conservation Council (LCC) Final Recommendations for the North-Eastern Study Area District 1 (LCC 1973). Three hundred hectares were added to the eastern side of the Burrowa Block in 1984, and a further 800 ha were added to the southern section on 23 August 1989.

7. Chiltern–Mt Pilot National Park (21 650 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1980	Chiltern State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	4250	4250
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	5	4255
1989	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	45	4300
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	20	4320
1997	name change to Chiltern Box–Ironbark National Park, moved to Schedule 2	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	-	4320
2002	name change to Chiltern–Mt Pilot National Park with addition of Mt Pilot Multi-purpose Park and Woolshed Falls (52 ha)	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	17 245	21 565
2004	excision (roads)	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	-7	21 560
	addition (roads)		2	

Chiltern–Mt Pilot National Park was proclaimed on 30 October 2002 based on the recommendations of the Environment Conservation Council (ECC) in its *Box–Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2001) accepted by the Government in 2002 (Government of Victoria 2002). The park includes the former Chiltern Box–Ironbark National Park and other areas of Crown land. The Chiltern section of the park was originally reserved forest and was known as Chiltern State Forest.

Chiltern State Park (4250 ha) was included in Schedule 3 (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act on 26 April 1980 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). The park was

established as a result of the Government’s acceptance of recommendations by the Land Conservation Council.

Several other areas were later added to Chiltern State Park: 5 ha by the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984* (Vic.), 45 ha by the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic.) and 20 ha by the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* (Vic.). Minor boundary changes in relation to the Hume Freeway bypass of Chiltern occurred in 1987, bringing the total area of the park to 4320 ha.

In 1997 Chiltern State Park became Chiltern Box–Ironbark National Park (4320 ha), which was included in Schedule 2 of the National Parks Act on 4 June 1997 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.).

The Pilot Range section of Chiltern–Mt Pilot National Park was reserved forest under the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic.) until the creation of the Mt Pilot Multi-Purpose Park in 1978 under Section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) following the Government’s acceptance of the final recommendations of the 1977 Land Conservation Council’s study for the North East Study Area Districts 3, 4 and 5.

Although the Barambogie Area was originally set aside as reserved forest, the LCC recommended that it become uncommitted land (LCC 1977). This area then became Barambogie State Forest following the LCC review of the North-eastern area in 1986. The Barambogie Education Area was also set aside at this time.

Woolshed Falls (52 ha) was added to Chiltern–Mt Pilot National Park in 2002. This area was formerly part of Beechworth Historic Park, which was first included on Schedule 3 (Other Parks) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 26 April 1980 following LCC recommendations.

8. Churchill National Park (271 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1941	Park gazetted as Dandenong National Park		193	193
1944	Name changed to Churchill National Park		–	193
1956	Established	National Parks Act 1956	–	193
1995	Additions to park	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	78	271

Churchill National Park (originally 193 ha and referred to as Dandenong National Park) was created in 1939 as a result of pressure from conservationist organisations, supported by representatives of adjoining shires which pressed the Minister of Land to preserve the park as a sanctuary for fauna and flora. It was gazetted on 12 February 1941. In 1944 Sir Winston Churchill was honoured in the renaming of the park. Churchill National Park was included on Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) in 1975.

As a result of the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* (Vic.) additions were made to Churchill National Park (Churchill extension 78 ha).

This park is a component of a broader strategy to establish a public land corridor linking the Dandenong Ranges to the metropolitan parks in the Dandenong Creek Valley. The strategy commenced in 1971 with placement of a proposed public open space reservation on private land between the two Parks. Linking was achieved progressively by acquisitions in the Parish of Narre Warren. In 1990 the State Government acquired part of Crown Allotment 70A and part Monbulk Preemptive Right (ZA Nominees land) abutting the north-east boundary of Lysterfield Park, and part of Crown Allotments 71, 72 and 73 (Kings land) abutting the eastern boundary of Churchill National Park. The acquisition of part of Crown Allotments 59, 60 and 71 (Van Beers land) in 1993 completed the public land link between the Dandenong Valley and Birds Land.

9. Cobboboonee National Park (18 510 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2008	Park established	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Amendment Act 2008	18 510	18 510

Cobboboonee National Park (18 510 ha) was created on 9 November 2008. The park is located in the Cobboboonee forest north-west of Portland and abuts Lower Glenelg National Park and Cobboboonee Forest Park.

The national park includes most of the Surry River corridor as well as the headwaters of the Fitzroy River. It protects significant areas of lowland forest, many wetlands, endangered and vulnerable vegetation types as well as threatened species, including large forest owls, small marsupials and a species of skink.

10. Coopracambra National Park (38 800 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1979	Established as Coopracambra State Park	National Parks (Amendments) Act 1978	14 500	14 500
1988	Addition and reserved as a national park	National Parks (Amendments) Act 1988	20 600	35 100
1991	Addiition	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	3700	38 800

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

North of the border in NSW, a similar process of consolidation of park reserves has proceeded. The original Nalbaugh and Nungatta National Parks were joined to form Genoa National Park, which was

subsequently incorporated into South East Forests National Park. Genoa Wilderness Area (NSW) was gazetted within that reservation in 1993.

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

11. Croajingolong National Park (88 500 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1909	Wingan Inlet National Park established		1913	6458
	Mallacoota Inlet National Park established		4545	
1956	Wingan Inlet National Park and Mallacoota Inlet National Park moved to National Parks Act 1956	National Parks Act 1956	–	6458
1969	Captain James Cook National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	2713	9171
	addition to Wingan Inlet National Park (extended to low water mark)		–	
1975	Wingan Inlet National Park move to current Act with small excision	National Parks Act 1975	–15	9898
	Mallacoota Inlet National Park move to current Act with addition		705	
	Captain James Cook National Park move to current Act with addition		37	
1978	addition to Mallacoota Inlet National Park		668	
1979	Croajingolong National Park established from existing parks and additional linking areas	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	76 032	85 998
1981	Minor change	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	–	85 998
1984	Minor change	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	–	85 998
1988	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1988	1500	87 498
1998	Area correction	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	–	87 500
2004	Dowell Creek addition	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	75.58	87 578
	Area correction		214	87 792
2009	Addition	Parks and Crown Land Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	855	88 647
2010	Excision of land around Mallacoota Airport	Parks and Crown Land (Mount Buffalo) Act 2010	–71	88 576
	Area correction		–85	88 491

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (88 489 ha) due to recent refinements in mapping

Croajingolong National Park was included on Schedule Two of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.) and proclaimed on 26 April 1979.

The park was created in 1979 following Government decisions on recommendations from Land Conservation Council (LCC) studies in the East Gippsland Area in 1977 which recommended a major coastal national park combining the then Mallacoota Inlet, Wingan Inlet and Captain James Cook National Parks, and extensive interlinking areas, covering 86 000 ha. The former Wingan Inlet National Park and Mallacoota Inlet National Park were established 1909. Captain James Gook National Park was established in 1969

Small amendments were made in 1981 and 1984, and 1500 ha were added to the park in 1988, following Government decisions on recommendations from Land Conservation Council (LCC) studies in the East Gippsland Area in 1986, bringing the park to an area of 87 500 ha.

12. Dandenong Ranges National Park (3540 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1882	Area reserved at One Tree Hill and Upper Fern Tree Gully as a site for public recreation			
1927	Fern Tree Gully National Park proclaimed			
1956	Fern Tree Gully National Park moved to National Parks Act 1956	National Parks Act 1956		375
1969	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	2	377
1971	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1971	24	401
1975	addition and move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	49	450
1978	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	9	459
1981	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	7	466
1984	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	3	469
1986	Addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	21	490
1987	Dandenong Ranges National Park established	National Parks (Dandenong Ranges) Act 1987	1430	1920
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	1295	3215
2005	area correction	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	3	3218
	additions (Melbourne Water land)		132	3350
	addition (land purchases)		189	3539
2013	addition area near Mt Evelyn and correction	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	0.12	3540

In the late 1800s, one of Eugene von Guérard's most celebrated paintings, *Ferntree Gully in the Dandenong Ranges 1857*, was displayed in a Collins Street music shop window. According to Ruth Pullin, the National Gallery of Victoria's Guest Curator of Eugene von Guérard: Nature Revealed

(pers. comm. 2011), the painting encouraged excursions by Melbourne townfolk to visit the tranquil and majestic place of the then Dobson’s Gully, soon renamed to the present Ferntree Gully.

Significantly, the location became Victoria’s first officially proclaimed protected area in 1882, when 168 ha at Upper Ferntree Gully and One Tree Hill were reserved as a site for public recreation. In 1927 an area of 227 ha was added to the original 168 ha to create Fern Tree Gully National Park, proclaimed in 1928.

The State Government purchased additional land in the Dandenong Ranges through an extensive land acquisition program, including the historic Doongalla Estate, which was purchased in 1950. The former Forests Commission purchased additional land on behalf of the former National Parks Service, increasing the size of Fern Tree Gully National Park.

The Land Conservation Council (LCC) in its Final Recommendations for the Melbourne Study Area (LCC 1977) recommended that Fern Tree Gully National Park, Sherbrooke Forest and Doongalla Estate, together with various other public lands, be amalgamated to form Dandenong Regional Park.

Following considerable community interest in the area, the State Government decided to establish Dandenong Ranges National Park. It was created on 13 December 1987 when it was included on Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Dandenong Ranges) Act 1987* (Vic.). The park incorporated the core areas of, Fern Tree Gully National Park, Sherbrooke Forest and Doongalla Estate, as well as other public land.

In accordance with LCC 1994 recommendations, various areas of land have been added to the park. The Mount Evelyn and Montrose Forests, Olinda State Forest, Burnham Beeches Estate, the ‘Mountain Ash Paddock’ and the associated ‘Tan Track’, the northern part (6 ha) of the former ‘40-acre Nicholas Paddock’ (purchased by the Crown in 1976), and smaller parcels of public land, including land forming the Sassafras and Upwey corridors, public land water-frontage reserves along two tributaries of Olinda Creek, the Mechanics and Singleton Reserves and Mount Dandenong Arboretum, were added to the park as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.), increasing the area of the park from 1920 ha to 3215 ha. Further substantial additions — surplus Melbourne Water land (‘Silvan No. 2 land’) and ‘Kalorama Park’, and a number of minor boundary refinements — were made to the park as a result of the *National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005* (Vic.), increasing the area of the park from 3215 ha to 3540 ha. On 18 December 2013 a small area adjoining existing park near Mt Evelyn was added to the park.

13. Errinundra National Park (39 870 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1988	Established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1988	25 100	25 100
1991	addition (area in Goolengook catchment)	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	500	25 600
1998	addition (Ellery Creek catchment)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1998	1275	26 875
2009	addition (State forest and Goolengook Flora and Fauna Reserve)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	12 340	39 215

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (39 215 ha) due to refinements in mapping

Errinundra National Park was included on Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 15 July 1988. The park was established following Government decisions on the LCC's detailed review of public land use in East Gippsland in 1986. Three other areas were also included: Coast Range South, the upper Brodribb River (north branch) and the Bonang River (south branch). A further area, in the Goolengook catchment, was added to the park in 1991. The Ellery Creek Catchment (1275 ha) was added to the park in 1999 and a large area (12 340 ha) linking the park to Snowy River National Park was added on 20 August 2010.

14. French Island National Park (11 160 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	French Island State Park established under National Parks Act 1975	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	8300	8300
1997	French Island National Park established from French Island State Park and additional land	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	2364	10 664
	addition (State Electricity Commission land at Red Bluff)		261	10 925
1999	addition (Heifer Swamp - part of 60A)		175	11 100
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	-94	11 006
	addition (Tankerton Rd purchase)		2.4	11 009
	addition (Forbes Land purchase)		75	11084
	addition (Duchers Swamp purchase)		77	11 160
2006	area correction	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	-138	11 012
	addition (purchase of Coast Rd)		0.9	11 013
	addition (Churcher purchase)		27	11 040
2012	Correction to area	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2012		11 160

Since the first European settlement, about a third of the Island has been alienated from the Crown, primarily for agricultural and other uses. In 1971, the then Fisheries and Wildlife Division recommended a French Island Wildlife Reserve in an internal report (Seebeck 1971) which provided a basis for a submission to the then Land Conservation Council (LCC) in 1974 .

The LCC in its 1977 Final Recommendations for the Melbourne Study Area recommended that an area of about 8000 ha be reserved as French Island State Park and that it be managed by the then Fisheries and Wildlife Division. The park was permanently reserved under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) in June 1982.

Subsequently, on 28 June 1988, the State Park of 8300 ha was included on Schedule Three (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984* (Vic.), and transferred to the Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989.

Following a review by the former LCC (completed in July 1994) and acceptance of its recommendations by Government, the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.) provided for the reservation of French Island National Park, under Schedule Two (National Parks) of the National Parks Act. The enlarged French Island National Park (10 664 ha) was proclaimed on 4 June 1997 and

the SEC land at Red Bluff (261 ha) included in the park on 15 July 1997. Land in the vicinity of Heifer Swamp (175 ha) was added to the park in 1999 and ceased to be available for use for duck hunting.

15. Grampians National Park (168 235 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	167 000	167 000
1986	minor change	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	–	167 000
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	200	167 900
1997	minor change	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	0	167 900
1998	addition (Pomonal bequest)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1998	19	167 019
	area correction		–399	166 620
	addition (Mirranatwa purchase)		–	166 620
	addition (CA 61 P. Boroka, S and D Penny)		20	166 640
2004	addition (Ledcourt purchase)	National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004	32	166 672
	addition (Burrah Burrah purchase)		68	166 740
	addition (Parrie Yallock purchase)		127	166 767
	addition (Mt Christabel purchase)		129	166 796
	addition (Swans purchase)		129	166 925
	addition		158	167 053
	addition (North Mount)		259	167 312
2006	addition (Ledcourt 2)	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	12	167 324
	addition (Uebergang)		172	167 496
	addition (other crown land and road closures added)		179	167 675
2009	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	37	167 712

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (168 147 ha) due to refinements in mapping

The park was included in Schedule Two (National Parks) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984* (Vic.), and proclaimed on 1 July 1984. The park resulted from the former Land Conservation Council's South-western Area District 2 Final Recommendations). Small additions were made in 1986, 1995 and 1998. Three small excisions were made in 1995 and 1997.

Over 900 ha were added to the park in 2004, 364 ha in 2006 and a further 37 ha added in 2009 resulting in the current size of the park.

Grampians National Park was included on the National Heritage List on 15 December 2006 in recognition of the significance of one of the richest Aboriginal rock art areas in south-eastern Australian, as well as the dramatic spring wildflowers.

16. Great Otway National Park (103 875 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Melba Gully State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	48	48
	minor change Melba Gully State Park		0	48
1981	Otway National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	12 750	12 798
1986	addition Melba Gully State Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	17	12 815
1987	Angahook–Lorne State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	21 000	33 815
1988	Carlisle State Park established	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	5600	39 415
1995	addition Angahook–Lorne State Park (Eastern View block)	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	124	39 539
	addition Otway National Park (near Point Franklin)		150	39 689
	addition Angahook-Lorne State Park (O'Donohue's land)		216	39 905
	addition Melba Gully State Park (Trust for Nature land)		9	39 914
1997	addition to Angahook-Lorne State Park (block near Airey's Inlet)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	19	39 933
2005	Great Otway National Park created from amalgamation of Otway National Park, Melba Gully State Park, most of Angahook–Lorne State Park and Carlisle State Park and the additions below	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005		102 690
	Hayden's sawmills Historic Area		–	
	Hopetoun Falls Scenic Reserve		2	
	Sabine Falls Scenic Reserve		8	
	Knott's No. 3 sawmill Historic Area		13	
	Glasgow Falls Scenic Reserve		13	
	Little Aire Creek Scenic Reserve		29	
	Aire I13 Bushland Reserve		43	
	Mount Ingoldsby Flora Reserve		48	
	Wangerrip Streamside Reserve		49	
	Smythes Creek Flora Reserve		56	
	Carisbrook Falls Scenic Reserve		60	
	Johanna Bushland Reserve		63	
	Princetown Nature Conservation Reserve		69	
	Henry's Nettle and Carisbrook sawmills Historic Area		72	
	Cape Otway Lighthouse Reserve		99	
	Yaugher Flora and Fauna Reserve (356)		121	
	Marchbank sawmill and tramway Historic Area		132	
	part of Eumeralla Education Area		151	
	St George sawmills Historic Area		173	
former West Barham Big Trees Flora Reserve	219			
Redwater Creek Flora and Fauna Reserve	465			

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
	Henry and Sandersons sawmills Historic Area		565	
	Anglesea Flora Reserve		856	
	Olangolah Flora and Fauna Reserve		1694	
	Mount McKenzie/Crinoline Creek Flora and Fauna Reserve		2056	
	State Forest		53 732	
	Barwon Water freehold		1410	
	Wannon Water freehold		560	
2006	excision		0	
	addition (road closures)	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	4	
	addition (Sabine Falls)		24	103 184
	area correction		303	
	addition (Ironbark Basin)		163	
2009	addition (Crown Allotment 2007 and Crown Allotment 2007 Township of Wyelangata)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	0	103 197
	additions		13	
2013	addition near Aireys Inlet	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	12	103 261
	addition east of Carlisle River		52	

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes due to refinements in mapping.

Great Otway National Park was included on Schedule Two to the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 11 December 2005. It includes the former Otway National Park proclaimed on 1 July 1981 and Melba Gully State Park proclaimed on 17 July 1986, most of Angahook–Lorne State Park established 24 November 1987 and Carlisle State Park established 21 June 1988, a number of former State forest areas, many smaller reserves and other areas of public land. There were several significant additions to the former parks during the years following the proclamation of provisions of the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* and also on 4 June 1997 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997*.

The Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) commenced an investigation relating to Angahook–Lorne State Park in 2002. Since the 1980s, the environmental community advocated for the cessation of logging in the Otways. The purpose of the investigation was later expanded to include the investigation of a single national park in the Otway Ranges and the addition of State forest areas to the protected area network.

The VEACs final report was released in November 2004 after extensive research, analysis and community consultation. The majority of the final recommendations were accepted by the Victorian Government; including the creation of a large new national park, a forest park and three new reference areas (Porcupine Creek, Aquila Creek and Painkalac Creek). Land at Ironbark Basin, Sabine Falls and multiple areas formerly owned and managed by water corporations were added to the park in 2006.

On 18 December 2014 two areas were added to the park; 12 ha near Aireys Inlet containing high quality heathy woodland and rare and threatened species, and 52 ha of high quality native vegetation east of Carlisle River.

17. Greater Bendigo National Park (17 340 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1986	Whipstick State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	2300	2300
	Kamarooka State Park established		6300	8600
1991	addition to Kamarooka State Park	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	600	9200
1997	addition to Whipstick State Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	3	9203
1998	addition to Kamarooka State Park (Crown Allotment 21 of B, P. Whirrakee)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1998	87	9290
	addition to Kamarooka State Park (Crown Allotment 5 of A, P. Whirrakee)		117	9407
2000	addition to Kamarooka State Park (Crown Allotment 19 of B, P. Whirrakee)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 2000	94	9501
2002	Greater Bendigo National Park established	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	7484	16985
2004	excision	National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004	0	16985
	addition (Trust For Nature land and roads)		35	17020
2009	addition (Crown Allotment 2015 and Crown Allotment 2016 P. Neilborough)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	161	17181
2009	addition (Crown Allotment 's 2008 and 2009 P. Whirrakee)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (Mount Buffalo) Act 2009	252	17433

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (17 433 ha) due to recent refinements in mapping

Greater Bendigo National Park was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Box– Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.) and was proclaimed on 30 October 2002.

Whipstick and Kamarooka State Parks were established on 17 June 1986. Additions were made to Kamarooka State Park in 1991, 1998 and 2000 and to Whipstick State Park in 1997.

Greater Bendigo National Park resulted from the Environment Conservation Council (ECC) Box–Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report recommendations and included areas formerly known as: Whipstick State Park (2303 ha, north of Bendigo), Kamarooka State Park (7273 ha, north of Bendigo), One Tree Hill Regional Park (1090 ha, south-east of Bendigo), Mandurang South and Sandhurst State Forests (1327 ha, south of Bendigo), and former Water Production areas (1482 ha, south of Bendigo), Eucalyptus Oil Production areas (2267 ha, in north of Bendigo in the Whipstick area), Flora Reserve (3 ha), Earth Resources areas (156 ha), areas of uncommitted land linking Kamarooka and Whipstick State Parks (1005 ha), freehold land (94 ha), and land donated by the Trust for Nature at One Tree Hill (20 ha), which the Trust had acquired with funds donated by

the public, the former Strathfieldsaye Shire, Ross Trust, Australian Geographic, two anonymous donors and the Government of Victoria.

In accordance with ECC final recommendations the recommended Sandhurst Reference Area (G6) and the areas formerly reserved as state park are reserved to the centre of the Earth and all other areas, including One Tree Hill, Mandurang and Big Hill, are reserved to a depth of 100 metres below the surface.

18. Gunbower National Park (9330 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2009	Park established	National Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Bill 2009	9330	9330

The park resulted from the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council (VEAC) River Red Gum Forest Investigation 2008 Final Report Recommendation, and was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975 (Vic.)* as a result of the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009*. Gunbower National Park was proclaimed on 29 June 2010. The park incorporated the former Gunbower State Forest and a section on the River Murray Reserve.

19. Hattah-Kulkyne National Park (49 975 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1960	Hattah Lakes National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1960	17 814	17 814
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	-14	17 800
1978	Hattah-Kulkyne National Park established with addition of land	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	30 200	48 000
2009	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	1975	49 975

The history of park reservation in the Mallee dates back to 20 October 1909, when the first part of Wyperfeld (38.9 km²) was temporarily reserved as a site for a national park, although several additional areas at Wyperfeld and Hattah Lakes were reserved over the next 70 years. In 1915 an area including Lake Mournpool and close lakes had been proclaimed a sanctuary for 'native game'. Members of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria pressed for reservation of part of the Mallee lakes area next to Kulkyne State Forest in the 1930s. In 1941, 17 000 ha of Mallee country was added to state forest, which became known as the Kulkyne National Forest.

On 7 June 1960, an area of 178 km², including the Hattah Lakes, was reserved as Hattah Lakes National Park as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1960 (Vic.)*. The adjacent State forest was added on 26 April 1980 to form Hattah-Kulkyne National Park (480 km²).

The Park was expanded in 1975 ha as a result of the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 1999*; including land in Gayfield and Nurnurnemal Parishes.

20. Heathcote-Graytown National Park (12 700 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	Park established	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	12 700	12 700
2004	excision (part of Rushworth-Graytown Road)	National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004	-4	12700
	addition		3	

The Heathcote-Graytown National Park was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.) on 30 October 2002. Minor amendments were made to the park boundary in 2004.

The park resulted from recommendations from the Environment Conservation Council's *Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report*, which was accepted by the Victorian Government in 2002.

The national park includes the former McIvor Range Scenic Reserve (780 ha), adjacent to Heathcote, bounded by Forest Drive, Heathcote – North Costerfield Road, Heathcote – Nagambie Road and Hylands Track; Mount Ida Flora Reserve (1265 ha), at the western end of the park; Rushworth State Forest (9030 ha); Mount Black Flora Reserve (1337 ha); Graytown Historic Reserve (41 ha). The park includes parts of the historic township of Graytown.

In 2005 a small excision was made to exclude certain areas of the Rushworth-Graytown Road. In the same year, an addition of an unused section of roads was added to the park.

21. Kara Kara National Park (13 990 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	Kara Kara State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	3840	3840
2002	St Arnaud Range National Park established	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	10 060	13 900
2009	addition (Crown Allotment 2007 P.Carapooee West)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	91	13 990
2012	name change to Kara Kara National Park	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2012	–	13 990

Kara Kara National Park was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.) and was proclaimed as St Arnaud Range National Park on 30 October 2002.

The park resulted from Recommendation A2 of the Environment Conservation Council's (ECC) Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report (ECC 2001). In accordance with the ECC recommendations accepted by Government, the park incorporates:

- the former Kara Kara State Park (3948 ha) (originally proclaimed under the National Parks Act in 1986)
- the Mt Separation Reference Area (188 ha)
- part of the former St Arnaud Range State Forest (8540 ha)
- areas of uncommitted Crown land (1224 ha).

In 2012 the park was renamed Kara Kara National Park in response to community views expressed during the management planning process for the new national park.

22. Kinglake National Park (23 210 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	established	National Parks Act 1956	5700	5700
1958	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1968	5	5705
1969	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	2	5707
1971	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1971	2	5709
1975	move to current act, area correction	National Parks Act 1975	-9	5700
1978	Addition to Kinglake National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	136	11 270
	addition to park (Wombelano Block)		5434	
	Yea River Park established		220	
1981	addition to Kinglake National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	20	11 810
1984	addition to Kinglake National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	100	11 910
1986	addition to Kinglake National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	40	11 950
1995	addition of Wallaby Creek catchment and Yea River Park	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	9950	21 900
2005	addition (Oakland Cres land purchase)	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	0.2	21 655
	area correction		0.5	
	addition (Jehosephat Gully land purchase)		0.8	
	addition (P. Billian land purchase)		137	
	addition (Melbourne Water land)		617	
2008	additions (Yarwood, Bald Spur and Watsons Creek)	National Parks and Crown land Reserves Amendment Act 2008	74	21 729
2010	addition (Crown Allotment 2012 Parish Queenstown)	National Parks and Crown Land Legislation (Mount Buffalo) Act 2010	22	21 751
2012	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2012	758	22 509

On 7 March 1928, an area of 5585 ha was permanently reserved as a site for a National Park. Several small additions occurred between 1928 and 1978. Since 1975, the park has been included on Schedule Two of the National Parks Act.

In 1980, following the Land Conservation Council (LCC) Melbourne Study Area Final Recommendations, the size of the park almost doubled (to 11 270 ha) with the inclusion of the Wombelano Block and two education areas. Subsequent additions in 1981, 1984 and 1986 brought the area to 11 430 ha.

On 15 December 1995, a net area of 10 170 ha was added to the park. This net increase, arising from the 1994 LCC Melbourne Area District 2 Review comprised:

- the addition of Yea River Park (220 ha), which since 1980 had been reserved under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act;
- the addition of a substantial part of the Wallaby Creek catchment area (9965 ha);
- an excision of 15 ha.

Further additions were made as a result of the National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts Amendments Bill 2008 on 9 November 2009:

- two blocks of undisturbed bushland contiguous with the existing park (59 ha) – donated land, land purchased with the assistance of a donation
- frontage of Watsons Creel and nearby road reserve (15 ha) – crown land reserve.

In 2012 an area of 758 ha was added to the park.

23. Lake Eildon National Park (27 750 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1957	Fraser National Park established	Fraser National Park Act 1957	2672	2672
1958	move to National Parks Act	National Parks Act 1958	–	2672
1962	addition to Fraser National Park	National Parks Act 1962	465	3137
1969	excision from Fraser National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	–1	3136
1975	Fraser National Park move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	–36	3100
1978	addition to Fraser National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	650	3750
1980	Eildon State Park established		24 000	27 750
1997	Lake Eildon National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	–	27 750
2004	Addition – Enterprise Block, Allans Peak area, transfer of VPC land	Managed as park; yet to be formally added	6.2	27 756
2006	Addition –Goulburn Murray Water land west side of Jerusalem block	Managed as park; yet to be formally added	116	27 872

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission purchased a number of grazing properties for the construction of Lake Eildon. Land that was not flooded by the dam was proposed as a national park and an area of 6600 acres (2672 ha) proclaimed as Fraser National Park on 18 December 1957.

Subsequent additions (and a very small excision) brought the area to 3750 ha by 1978. The park was included on Schedule Two of the National Parks Act in 1975.

As a result of LCC (1977) recommendations and the *National Parks Act 1978* (Vic.), the former Eildon State Park (24 000 ha) was included on Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 26 April 1980. It was transferred to the Schedule Two B (State Parks) on 23 August 1989 as a result of the *National Parks(Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic.).

The State and National Parks were combined to form Lake Eildon National Park, which was proclaimed on 4 June 1997, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.).

24. Lind National Park (1370 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	established	National Parks Act 1956	1166	1166
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	0	1166
1988	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1988	199	1365
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	5	1370

Lind National Park (originally 1166 ha) was recommended by a Crown Lands Investigation Committee to conserve rainforest habitat and was gazetted in 1926.

The Park was included in Schedule Two of the National Parks Act in 1975. Following recommendations from the East Gippsland Area Review (LCC 1986), Lind National Park was expanded to 1365 ha in 1988. Five hectares (unused road reserve) were added in 1995.

25. Little Desert National Park (132 647 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1955	Kiata Lowan Sanctuary established		217	217
1958	Little Desert National Park established around and including sanctuary	National Parks (Little Desert and Mt. Richmond) Act 1968	945	1162
1969	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	34 008	35 170
1971	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1971	81	37 251
1975	addition move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	49	37 300
1988	addition (central and western blocks, and Horseshoe Bend campground)	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	96 700	134 000
1991	addition (Broughtons Waterhole)	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	7	134 007
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	640	134 647

Little Desert National Park had its beginnings in 1955 when 217 ha were reserved, principally for the protection of Malleefowl, as the Kiata Lowan Sanctuary (this area is now referred to as the Sanctuary). The Little Desert was a focus of public attention and controversy in the years following 1968 when plans were announced to develop the area for agriculture. As a result of the public outcry over this proposal, the area was increased to 1162 ha in 1968 and proclaimed as the Little Desert National Park – the 21st national park in Victoria.

In 1969 the park was expanded to 35 300 ha with the addition of the majority of the block between the Wimmera River and the Nhill-Harrow Road. The park became the state’s second largest National Park in 1988 when an extension of 96 700 ha was proclaimed on 25 May 1988. The extension of the park from 35 000 ha to 132 000 ha was a result of the National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988, in accordance with the Land Conservation Council (LCC) Final Recommendations for the Wimmera Study Area. The popular campground known as Horseshoe Bend was also added to the park at this time.

A significant addition to the park in 1991 was donated by the Williams family (formerly of Kaniva) of seven hectares of land known as Broughtons Waterhole.

An addition of 640 ha was made in 1997 increasing the park’s area to its current size.

26. Lower Glenelg National Park (26 430 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1969	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	9069	9069
1975	addition; move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	18 231	27 300
1978	addition (Jones' Lookout)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	–	27 300
1981	minor addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	–	27 300
1993	minor excision	Victorian Plantations Corporation Act 1993	–	27 300
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	15	27 315
2008	addition (Victorian Plantations Corporation area)	National Park and Crown land Reserves Amendment Act 2008	16	27 331
	area correction		–901	26 430

During the 1960s it was intended to open up areas of the Kentbruck Heath for closer settlement by farmers. Pine plantations were also being planned and established along much of the land north and south of the Glenelg River. Following a long campaign by conservationists aiming to protect many of the significant areas from development, the Land Utilisation Advisory Council recommended the creation of a national park. Lower Glenelg National Park was proclaimed in 1969 with an area of 9069 ha. The park included the block of heathland and bush north of Nelson, a section of the Glenelg River between the Victoria - South Australia border and Keegans Bend, and a separate block of forest and heathland encompassing most of the significant Moleside Creek catchment.

In 1975, in accordance with recommendations of the Land Conservation Council (LCC), the park was expanded to include a section of the Glenelg River extending 60 km from the coast, together with

large areas of forest and heathland to the north, south and east of the river, making a total area of 27 300 ha.

Princess Margaret Rose Caves Reserve of 90 ha was also included in the park at this time, but special provisions allowed for its management as Reserved Forest for a further five years. Operationally, it became part of the park in 1981.

In 1983 the Land Conservation Council recommended two further additions (LCC 1983), which have been accepted by Government, but are yet to be implemented: 3 ha of public land south of Jones Lookout, used by the Scout Association; and 3 ha of public land adjoining the park north of the Park Headquarters access road, which contain the Nelson rubbish tip and which are used partly for extraction of limestone.

Small additions and excisions were made in 1983, 1993, 1995 and 2008 and 2009. On 9 November 2009 of three small areas of crown land abutting existing park were added to the park (16 ha), supporting heathy or herb-rich woodlands.

27. Lower Goulburn National Park (9320 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2009	Park established	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	9310	9310

Lower Goulburn National Park was proclaimed on 29 June 2010 and included in Schedule Two of the *National parks Act 1975* (Vic.). The park resulted from the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council – River Red Gum forest Investigation 2008 Final Report recommendations.

28. Mitchell River National Park (14 365)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1962	Glenaladale National Park established	Glenaladale National Park Act 1962	163	163
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	–	163
1978	addition to Glenaladale National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	20	183
1986	Mitchell River National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	11 716	11 900
2002	addition (Southern Rural Water land and Mitchelldale purchase)	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	2350	14 250

Mitchell River National Park is a substantial enlargement of the former Glenaladale National Park of 183 ha. Glenaladale National Park was reserved on 13 November 1963 as a result of the *Glenaladale National Park Act 1962* (Vic.), with 20 ha added in 1978. Glenaladale National Park was renamed and extended to include the Mitchell River Gorge, foothill forests and rainforest communities to the north, as a result of the Land Conservation Council's (LCC) Final Recommendations for the Gippsland Lakes Hinterland Study Area in 1983.

The LCC recommended the area be a State Park, however this was amended to 'National Park'. Subsequently, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986* (Vic.) Mitchell River National Park was proclaimed on 17 June 1986.

Amendments to the National Parks Act on 20 October 2002 also resulted in the addition of 2350 ha to Mitchell and Wentworth rivers. This includes the formerly proposed dam site at Angusdale and 'Mitchelldale', which contains significant grassy woodland vegetation and was purchased with assistance from the Commonwealth Government.

29. Mornington Peninsula National Park (2680 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1975	Cape Schanck Coastal Park established	National Parks Act 1975	900	900
	addition to Cape Schanck Coastal Park		94	
	Nepean State Park established		724	
1978	addition to Nepean State Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	45	1844
	addition to Cape Schanck Coastal Park (land in Flinders)		81	
1984	addition to Cape Schanck Coastal Park (Flinders foreshore)	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	15	1859
1984	addition to Cape Schanck Coastal Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	5	1864
1986	addition to Nepean State Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	8	1872
1988	addition of Point Nepean/Greens Bush name change to Point Nepean National Park	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	270	2142
	move to schedule 2B		-	
1989	addition to Point Nepean National Park (section of Greens Bush)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	250	2392
1990	addition to Point Nepean National Park (final Greens Bush blocks)	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1990	230	2622
1995	addition of South Channel Fort name change to Mornington Peninsula National Park	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	6	2628
	excision (transfer to Point Nepean National Park)		-265	
2005	addition (Fingal Rd blocks and part of Cape Schanck car park)	National Parks (Point Nepean) Act 2005	4	2686
	addition (Melbourne Water land at St Andrews Beach)		19	
	adjustment to previous area 2686 ha			
2006	addition (Lots 101 and 102 Fingal Rd)	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	0.2	2686
2012	addition (Crown Allotment 's 2002, 2005-2007)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2012	0.3	2686

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (2625 ha) due to refinements in mapping

In 1908, the Commonwealth Government of Australia acquired 170 ha of Point Nepean for specific purposes, which later becomes part of Mornington Peninsula National Park.

The former Cape Schanck Coastal Park, incorporating the then existing coastal reserve (which was then managed by a committee of management) was proclaimed on 1 December 1975 (900 ha) as a result of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Point Nepean National Park was proclaimed in 1988 and changed its status from state and coastal to national park. The new park comprised the former Cape Schanck Coastal Park, a portion of the Commonwealth Army Reserve at Point Nepean and the Highfield and Green's Bush area of Nepean State Park.

In its 1994 review, the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) endorsed the existing status of Mornington Peninsula National Park because the park has importance for the representation of land systems, contains the largest remaining area of remnant native vegetation on the Peninsula with associated significant flora and fauna and recreation values, and has nationally significant historical values at Point Nepean and South Channel Fort.

In 2005 there were additions totalling 23 ha to the remaining part of Mornington Peninsula National Park, 4 hectares at the Cape Schanck car park and on Fingal Road (on 17 August 2005) and 19 ha of surplus Melbourne Water land at St Andrews Beach (on 6 October 2005). Two additional areas on Fingal Road were added in 2006 and a small addition in 2011.

30. Morwell National Park (565 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	established	Morwell National Park Act 1966	138	138
1975	addition move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	2	140
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	143	283
1989	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	113	396
2004	addition (Regional Forest Agreement and Yinnar additions)	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	169	565

Morwell National Park was originally proclaimed on 26 November 1966 as a result of the *Morwell National Park Act 1966* (Vic.). Subsequent additions in 1969, 1981, 1989 and 2004 increased the park size to 565 ha.

31. Mount Buffalo National Park (31 020 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1898	Eurobin falls reserved as “a site for a national park”		1165	1165
1956	move to National Parks Act 1956	National Parks Act 1956	11 000	11 000
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	–	11 000
1978	addition (foothill country)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	20 000	31 000
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	2	31 002
2009	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	22	31 024
2013	excision of an existing access track on the eastern edge of park near Buckland River	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	–0.7	31 023

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (31 020ha) due to refinements in mapping

The Victorian Government temporarily reserved 1165 ha around the Eurobin Falls as a ‘site for a national park’ in 1898. In 1908 the area was expanded to over 10 500 ha, with a further 526 ha added in 1934.

The historic Mount Buffalo Chalet was built in 1910. Following Government acceptance of the recommendations of the former Land Conservation Council *1977 North Eastern Study Area, Districts 3, 4 and 5*, an additional 20 000 ha was added to the park in 1978. A small area of 2 ha was added in 1995, which made no change to official area which was recorded in km² at that time.

Further areas (two areas on the south-west and north-east boundaries) totalling 22 ha were added in 2010, bringing the area of the park to 31 020 ha.

excised to provide legal access to a freehold property

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves including Mount Buffalo National Park were included on the National Heritage List on 7 November 2008, in recognition for their remarkable landforms, cold climate flora and fauna, pioneering history and popular recreation areas.

32. Mount Eccles National Park (8565 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1960	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1960	32	32
1962	addition	National Parks Act 1962	2	34
1968	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1968	360	394
1975	addition move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	6	400
1986	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	5078	5478
2004	area correction		480	
	additions Regional Forest Agreement, Bessibelle, The Stones WR, Condah Leasehold)	National Parks (Additions and other amendments) Act 2004	2425	8433
2013	addition of an area of lava flow country.	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	193	8626

Mount Eccles, proclaimed a National Park on 7 June 1960 as a result of the National Parks (*Amendment*) Act 1960 (Vic.), was first reserved in November 1926 as a site for a public park at the request of the Minhamite Shire Council. The 32 ha park encompassed the extinct volcano of Mount Eccles and crater occupied by Lake Surprise and the surrounding area.

Additions to the park have been 2 ha in 1962, 360 ha in 1968 and the adjoining 5078 ha Wildlife Reserve in 1986, which including a range of volcanic features of national geological significance and areas for protection of the Tiger Quoll and Yellow-Bellied Glider. In 2005, a transfer from the Trust for Nature of 2425 ha included Bessibelle, The Stones WR and Condah Leasehold, significant Aboriginal values and forest and woodland communities not found in existing park – areas identified in the Gippsland and West Victoria Regional Forest Agreement, Land Conservation Council and Land purchase.

On 18 December 2013 an area of lava flow country, mostly comprising intact stony rise woodland, was added to the park.

Mount Eccles National Park was included on the National Heritage List on 20 June 2004. The inclusion of this park recognises that the large, settled Aboriginal community systematically farming and smoking eels for food and trade, dating back thousands of years.

Mount Eccles National Park is co-managed by Parks Victoria and Budj Bim Council in accordance with a 2007 Native Title Agreement between the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation and the Victorian Government.

33. Mount Richmond National Park (1733 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1960	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1960	621	621
1968	addition	National Parks (Little Desert and Mt. Richmond) Act 1968	203	824
1975	addition move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	876	1700
1978	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	7	1707
1987	addition (purchased land)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	26	1733

Mount Richmond National Park was proclaimed a National Park, with an area of 621 ha, on 7 June 1960 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1960* (Vic.), following strong representations from the Portland Field Naturalists Club and other conservation groups. Further additions of 203 ha in 1968, 876 ha in 1975 and 7 ha in 1978 were made to the park.

In 1987 a small addition of 26 ha of purchased land was made to the park. This land provides an important link between the park and Discovery Bay Coastal Park and brought its area to the current 1733 ha.

34. Murray–Sunset National Park (664 810 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1979	Pink Lakes State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	50 700	50 700
1987	excision to Pink Lakes State Park (Government road)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	0	50 700
1991	Murray–Sunset National Park established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1990	582 300	633 000
2010	Addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	32 135	665 135

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (673 510 ha) due to refinements in mapping.

Murray–Sunset National Park (at first called Yanga-nyawi) was proclaimed on 5 June 1991, incorporating Pink Lakes State Park (507 km²), which had been proclaimed on 26 April 1979.

In 2010, an addition of 32 135 ha was made, including part of the Murray River floodplain (including Walpolla Island) and adjoining dryland areas.

35. Organ Pipes National Park (153 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1972	Established from private land donation	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1971	65	65
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	0	65
1978	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	20	85
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	36	121
2000	addition (land from Brimbank)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 2000	13	134
2005	excision (overlap with Calder Freeway)	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	0.1	134
	area correction		19	153

Organ Pipes National Park originated as a result of a donation of 65 ha of land to the Crown from the trustees of the E.A. Green Charitable Foundation. Following transfer of the land to the Crown, and as a result of the *National Parks Act 1971* (Vic.), the area was included in Schedule 2 of the Act, and proclaimed on 12 March 1972. The area included the interesting basalt columns known as the Sydenhan Organ Pipes.

An additional 20 ha of land was added to the park as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). A further 36 ha of Crown land, including some land previously compulsorily acquired for the park, was added to the park on 4 June 1997, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.).

In 2000, an area along Jackson Creek donated by the City of Brimbank was added and five years later 0.1 ha – part of the former Organ Pipes Road and now part of Calder Freeway – was excised from the park.

36. Point Nepean National Park (578 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2005	established (area transferred from Mornington Peninsula National Park)	National Parks (Point Nepean) Act 2005	265	470
	addition (transfer to Crown of Commonwealth land)		205	
2009	addition (former Quarantine Station)	National Parks Amendment (Point Nepean) Act 2009	105	575
2013	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	1.3	576

* The legislated area varies from the total of key changes due to variations in mapping accuracy over time

In December 1988 an area of approximately 265 ha, comprising two parcels of land at Point Nepean linked by Defence Road, was transferred from the Commonwealth to the State and opened to the public as part of the then Point Nepean National Park. At this time Point Nepean National Park

extended from Point Nepean to Flinders and inland to Greens Bush, and encompassed the former Cape Schanck Coastal Park proclaimed in 1975 and parts of the former Nepean State Park proclaimed in 1978.

In 1995, following the addition of South Channel Fort, Point Nepean National Park was renamed the Mornington Peninsula National Park, having regard to its geographical extent along the coast and inland.

On 17 August 2005 amendments to the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) created a new Point Nepean National Park, initially incorporating the Point Nepean and South Channel Fort sections (265 ha) of Mornington Peninsula National Park. On 20 March 2006, as the result of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments, 205 ha of Commonwealth land comprising the former weapons range south of Defence Road was transferred to Victoria and included in the national park, bringing its area to 470 ha.

The park, sitting at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, highlights in particular the outstanding heritage values associated with the history of military use of the area. The park also has significant natural and Aboriginal cultural values and, with its historic defence installations and panoramic coastal views, provides a special visitor experience less than two hours' drive from Melbourne.

On 6 December 2009, 105 ha comprising nearly all of the heritage-listed Quarantine Station and the adjoining intertidal zone were added to Point Nepean National Park. This addition means that virtually the whole of Point Nepean is protected in a national park.

On 18 December 2013, a small area at the Quarantine Station excluded from the park in 2009 as a site for a possible respite centre was added to the park.

Point Nepean National Park was included on the National Heritage List on 16 June 2006. The park was included in the list for its two 19th century landmarks – the fortifications and the quarantine station.

37. Port Campbell National Park (1 830 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1964	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1964	708	708
1975	Excision, move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	-8	700
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	1050	1750
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	0	1750
2005	excision (coastal land in Port Campbell township)	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	-5	1830
	area correction		7	
	addition	78		

The coastal area now forming part of Port Campbell National Park was first reserved late last century in recognition of the scenic attractions of the coastline. Much later, Port Campbell National Park was proclaimed on 5 May 1964, as a result of the *National Parks Act 1964* (Vic.).

Port Campbell National Park was extended in 1981 to include a section of the former Port Campbell Water Reserve, bushland areas in the Sherbrook River Valley, sand dune systems between Castle Rock and Princetown, and part of the Sherbrook River Valley as an Education Area. A small house block in Port Campbell Township was excised in 1997.

On 11 December 2005, 122 ha were added to the park including Loch Ard cemetery and miscellaneous areas Crown land including unused road reserves. Another 5.4 ha were excised from the park - land in Port Campbell Township, including part of Port Campbell foreshore, surf lifesaving club, Caravan Park, a water authority depot and police residence.

38. Snowy River National Park (114 600 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1979	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	26 000	26 000
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	200	26 200
1987	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	15 100	41 300
1988	addition (Rodger - Bowen and Mooresford areas)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1988	54 100	95 400
1991	addition (Swamp and Good Hope Creek) excision	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	3300	98 700
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	26	98 726
2009	State forest and other Crown land	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	16 005	114 731

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (114 731 ha) due to refinements in mapping

Snowy River National Park was initially proclaimed on 26 April 1979 (26 000 ha) following the Land Conservation Council (LCC) studies of East Gippsland in 1977 and the Alpine area in 1979. Further additions were made in 1981 (200 ha), 1987 (15 100 ha), 1988 (54 100 ha), 1991 (3300 ha) following further LCC studies in 1995 (26 ha) and 2009 (16 005 ha).

On 15 July 1988 the park was expanded to become an exceptional National Park of 95 400 ha by the additions of the Mooresford area, contain the tributaries to Raymond Creek with woodlands of Silver-lead Stringybark; an area west of the Snowy River with high scenic and recreation values; and the Rodger–Bowen area. The Rodger–Bowen area is of the highest significance, incorporating Victoria’s largest forest wilderness; the ancient and very beautiful Mountain Ash forest of the Rodger River; and a rich and varied fauna including substantial populations of arboreal mammals, large owls, and several significant species such as the endangered Long-footed Potoroo. The landscapes of the parks are exceptional and provide a magnificent backdrop for a range of recreation activities.

Additions were made in the Warbisco Creek, Home Creek, Swamp Creek and Good Hope Creek catchments, the latter two as part of decisions on national estate issues in 1991. A small area of 26 ha was added to the park in 1995. A larger area of 16 005 ha was added to the park in 2010. This addition links the park with Errinundra National Park and brings the total area to 114 600 ha.

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves including Snowy River National Park were included on the National Heritage List on 7 November 2008, in recognition for their remarkable landforms, cold climate flora and fauna, pioneering history and popular recreation areas.

39. Tarra–Bulga National Park (2015 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	Tarra Valley National Park established	National Parks Act 1956	81	81
1962	addition to Tarra Valley National Park	National Parks Act 1962	47	128
1971	addition to Tarra Valley National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1971	8	136
1975	addition to Tarra Valley National Park move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	4	140
1978	addition to Tarra Valley National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	–	140
	Bulga National Park established		80	220
1981	addition to Bulga National Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	–	
1986	Tarra–Bulga National Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	1009	1229
1991	addition (link and Cynthea Falls)	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	292	1522
2004	excision (cleared paddock in Balook township)	National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004	–	
	addition (Regional Forest Agreement)		493	2015

Bulga National Park was first reserved in 1904, and Tarra Valley National Park in 1909. Various additions were subsequently made that expanded these two former parks and linked them through the Strzelecki Ranges north of Yarram. The park includes significant stands of cool temperate rainforest of Mountain Ash, Myrtle Beach and Sassafras and other vegetation types representative of the Strzeleckis.

Tarra–Bulga National Park was proclaimed on 17 June 1986 under Schedule two of the *National Park Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986* (Vic.). It was created based on Land Conservation Council (LCC) recommendations for the South Gippsland Area, District 2.

As a result of a land exchange between Australian Paper Mill Forests (now AMCOR) and the Crown, the Tarra Valley and Bulga sections of the park were finally linked in 1991. These additions, totalling 292 ha, significantly consolidated Tarra–Bulga National Park and helped protect Cyathea Falls; part of this land was purchased with funds provided by a generous donor.

In 2004 a further 493 ha was added to the park as a result of the *National Parks (additions and other Amendments) Act 2004*.

40. Terrick Terrick National Park (6390 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1988	Terrick Terrick State Park established	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	2493	2493
1999	addition (Davies property) and move to Schedule 2	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1998	1277	3770
2002	addition (Terrick Terrick Flora Reserve and Public Land Water Frontage)	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	110	3880
2010	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	2045	5925
2010	addition (Patho West and Turrumberry Nature Conservation Reserve)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (Buffalo Bill) Act 2009	468	6993

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (6393 ha) due to refinements in mapping

Terrick Terrick National Park was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1998* (Vic.) and was proclaimed on 15 April 1999. The park includes the former Terrick Terrick State Park (created in 1988) and 1277 ha of former freehold land, which, because of its nationally significant grassland values, was purchased with joint State and Commonwealth funding. The park protects one of the few remaining remnant natural areas of the northern plains, including Victoria's largest White Cypress-pine woodland. It is a major landmark and scenic feature of the flat northern plains between Bendigo and Kerang.

Terrick Terrick Flora Reserve (26 ha), reserved forest (11 ha), water frontage reserve along Bendigo Creek (adjoining strips of reserved and unreserved Crown land totalling 43 ha) and unused road (4 ha) were added to the park on 30 October 2002 as a result of the *National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002*. This was in line with the final recommendations of the Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation carried out by the Environment Conservation Council (ECC).

On 30 October 2002, the *National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* amended the Act to expand the parks system in the box-ironbark region by nearly 68 000 ha. This resulted from the Government's decision on the ECC Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report (2001) Terrick Terrick was increased by 110 ha. In 2010 additions of 2045 ha included several nature conservation reserves containing native grasslands of the northern plains, and other Crown Land.

41. The Lakes National Park (2390 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	The Lakes National Park established	National Parks Act 1956	1510	1510
1958?	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1960	610	2120
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	-20	2100
1978	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	280	2380
	excision		0	
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	10	2390

Sperm Whale Head National Park (1451 ha) was first reserved in 1927 and then proclaimed a fauna sanctuary under the Game Act 1936 (Vic.). It was subsequently reserved under the National Parks Act in 1956 as The Lakes National Park.

The Park was enlarged by 610 ha in 1958. Rotamah and Little Rotamah Islands were added in 1978 and an addition of 10 ha made in 1984.

42. Warby–Ovens National Park (14 750 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Warby Range State Park established and addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	2821	2821
1981	addition	National parks (Amendment) Act, 1981	499	3320
1987	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	220	3540
1989	addition (Warby Range State Forest)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	3340	6880
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	720	7600
2002	addition	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	3860	11 460
2009	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	3195	14 655
2012	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2012	95	14 750

In 1959 members of the Upper Goulburn Regional Committee and the Upper Murray Regional Committee made a joint inspection of the Warby Ranges to determine which areas of public land should be permanently reserved as a National Park. A report prepared by the Committees

recommending the creation of a National Park was submitted to the Minister for State Development in 1968.

In August 1975, 2750 ha of the Warby Range was proclaimed as a Site for Public Purposes (National Park) and was subsequently renamed Warby Range State Park. This area and an addition were included in Schedule Three of the National Parks Act under the National Parks (Amendment) Act in 1978. Additions over time significantly increased the size of the park and helped connect the fragmented sections of the original park, included a substantial donation of land by the Nason family of Wangaratta (220 ha) in 1984 (added to the park in 1987), and small additions of 46 ha and 499 ha made in 1979 and 1981 respectively. The Nason family has a long association with the area and was active in the campaign to establish the park.

Following the Government's acceptance of the Environment Conservation Council's (ECC) recommendations from the Box–Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report in 2002, the former Killawarra State Forest (2944 ha), the former Killawarra (Wallaby Hill) Education Area (279 ha) and former Boweya Flora and Fauna Reserve (261 ha) were added to the park as a result of the National Parks (Box–Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002 (Vic.) on 30 October 2002. Other purchased freehold land, Buck and Bailey blocks of 163 ha and 175 ha and 26 ha of the Griffiths Track area were added at the same time increasing the park by 3860 ha.

Booth block, 720 ha of freehold land, was purchased and added to the park in 1995.

In 2010, as a result of the Government's response to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council River Red Gum Forest Investigation, the park was included on Schedule Two of the National Parks Act and renamed Warby–Ovens National Park. The national park incorporated the former Warby Range State Park and riverine forests of the lower Ovens River including the former Lower Ovens State Forest, Lower Ovens Regional Park, Peechelba Flora Reserve, water authority land and public land water frontage areas and bushland reserve linking the former Killawarra and Ovens Forests, and part of the Ovens Heritage River. A small addition of 95 ha was made to the park in 2012.

43. Wilsons Promontory National Park (49 049 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	move to Act	National Parks Act 1956	41 449	41 449
1969	addition (Yanakie Isthmus and Glennie group)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1969	7448	48 897
1975	Addition; move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	103	49 000
1978	addition (2 allotments in former T. Seaforth)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	–	49 000
2002	addition (Wilsons Promontory and Citadel Island lighthouse reserves)	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	49	49 049

On 8 July 1898, an area of 36 826 ha at Wilsons Promontory was temporarily reserved under the *Land Act 1890* (Vic.) as a site for a national park. This was followed by the permanent reservation of

30 351 ha in 1905 (which excluded the half-mile coastal strip, most of which was added in 1908). Further areas were reserved in 1909—eight islands (295 ha), 1918 and 1928—areas at Seaforth township (2 ha and 58 ha respectively), 1965—area between high and low water marks, and 1969—Yanakie Isthmus, several islands and a small area at Refuge Cove (7485 ha). Since 1975 the park has been included on Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.).

On 1 December 1995, the Commonwealth’s lighthouses on South East Point and Citadel Island passed to the State Government and were temporarily reserved under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.). The amendments to the Act on 20 October 2002 resulted in the addition of the two lighthouse reserves at South East Point (30 ha) and Citadel Island (19 ha) to Wilsons Promontory National Park.

For the first time, the whole of Wilsons Promontory and all of the adjacent islands were included in the national park.

44. Wyperfeld National Park (359 445ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1956	move to National Parks Act 1956	National Parks Act 1956	56 583	56 583
1975	move to current act	National Parks Act 1975	–83	56 500
1978	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	43 500	100 000
1990	addition	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1990	223 700	323 700
1992	addition (Wilderness Zone)	National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992	33 100	356 800
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	217	357 017
2004	addition (Hutchinson donation)	National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004	190	357 207
	area correction		4563	361 770
2013	addition (area north of Yaapeet)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	96	361 866

The history of national park reservation in the Mallee dates back to October 1909, when the first part of Wyperfeld (38.9 km²) was temporarily reserved as a site for a national park.

Although several additional areas at Wyperfeld were reserved over the next 70 years, by far the largest park reservations have occurred since 1979, following Land Conservation Council studies in 1977, 1989 and 1991. Over 1000 km² was reserved under the National Parks Act in 1979 and 1980 as a result of the National Parks Act 1978 (Vic.), over 10 000 km² in 1990 and 1991 as a result of the National Parks (Amendment) Act 1990 (Vic.), and a further 331 km² in 1992 as a result of the National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992 (Vic.). This addition of essentially undisturbed Mallee dunefields lies south and west of Chinaman Well Track and expanded Wyperfeld National Park to 356 800 ha.

A further 217 ha was added on 4 June 1997 as a result of the National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997. The National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004 added 190 ha of Mallee vegetation, Malleefowl habitat was added to the park, this area was donated.

On 18 December 2013, an area of mallee north of Yaapeet providing important malleefowl habitat was added to the park.

45. Yarra Ranges National Park (77 185 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1995	established	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	76 000	76 000
2000	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 2000	3	76 003
2005	area correction	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	-496	75 507
	addition (Melbourne Water surplus land)		1533	77 404
2008	addition	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts Amendment Act 2008	150	77 190
2013	addition (area north of Warburton and part of the O'Shannassy Aqueduct and walking track) and correction	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	0.2	77 190

In 1994 the former Land Conservation Council (LCC), in its Final Recommendations for the Melbourne Area District 2 Review, recommended establishing an Ash Ranges National Park to protect the area's significant mature Wet Forests and Cool Temperate Rainforests. The Government subsequently accepted this recommendation with several variations, including changing the name to Yarra Ranges National Park and incorporating the Maroondah, O'Shannassy and Upper Yarra Reservoirs, and an area at Dom Dom Saddle in the park.

Subsequently, the Yarra Ranges National Park was included on Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 15 December 1995 as a result of the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* (Vic.). Four small areas in or on the boundaries of the Armstrong Creek and Upper Yarra catchments (3 ha) were added to the park on 25 January 2001.

On 11 December 2005, 1533 ha was added to the park; former Crown land and Melbourne Water land at or near Badger Creek, Cement Creek, Dom Dom Saddle, Fernshaw and Maroondah and in the Upper Yarra catchment and parts of decommissioned O'Shannassy Aqueduct.

Other areas were added on 23 September 2008 as a result of the *National Parks and Crown Land (Reserve) Acts Amendment Act 2008*.

On 18 December 2014 a small area north of Warburton containing wet forest and part of the O'Shannassy Aqueduct and associated walking track was added to the park.

On 18 December 2014 a small area north of Warburton containing wet forest and part of the O'Shannassy Aqueduct and associated walking track was added to the park.

WILDERNESS PARKS

Schedule Two A

WILDERNESS PARKS - SCHEDULE TWO A

1. Avon Wilderness Park (39 650 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1986	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	40 000	40 000
1992	excision	National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992	-350	39 650

The Avon Wilderness Area was recommended by the LCC as part of its Gippsland Lakes Hinterland Area and Alpine Area Special Investigation in 1983. The area was proclaimed as a Wilderness Park under the National Parks Act in 1987. The Wilderness Special Investigation (LCC 1991) recommended the continuing use of the Avon Wilderness Area in accordance with minor boundary amendments, bringing the total area to 39 650 ha.

The Australian Alps National Parks and Reserves including Avon Wilderness Park were included on the National Heritage List on 7 November 2008, in recognition for their remarkable landforms, cold climate flora and fauna, pioneering history and popular recreation areas.

2. Big Desert Wilderness Park (142 300 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	113 500	113 500
	move to Schedule Two A	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	0
	additions	National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992	28 800	142 300

Big Desert Wilderness Park was proposed by the LCC in the 1977 Mallee Study Area Final Recommendations (LCC 1977). Initially included on Schedule 3 (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act and proclaimed on 26 April 1979, the 113 500 ha Park was managed by the then National Parks Service. Prior to proclamation, the area was unreserved Crown Land.

The Park was included on the newly created Schedule Two A (Wilderness Parks) of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic.). Following the LCC Wilderness Special Investigation Final Recommendations (LCC 1991), two additions totalling 28 800 ha were proclaimed on 30 June 1992 under the *National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992* (Vic.).

3. Wabba Wilderness Park (20 100 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1992	established	National Parks (Wilderness) Act 1992	20 100	20 100

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

STATE PARKS
Schedule Two B

STATE PARKS - SCHEDULE TWO B

4. Arthurs Seat State Park (565 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Nepean State Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	213	213
	addition to Nepean State Park		65	278
1981	addition to Nepean State Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	43	321
1984	addition to Nepean State Park (closed roads)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	2	323
1988	addition Arthurs Seat Park established	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	26	349
1997	addition (Parkdale block and Arthurs Seat Public Park)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	178	527
	addition (McKellar Flora Reserve)		43	570
	addition (blocks along Tower Hill Road)		1	571
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	-8	563
	area correction		-6	557
2013	addition (Parkdale Block)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	7	564

On 16 May 1978, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.), Nepean State Park (which included the northern section of Greens Bush and most of what is now Arthurs Seat State Park) was created. Land in the Arthurs Seat area was first reserved for public purposes in 1863. The Seawinds property was purchased by the Government in 1975.

Between 1978 and 1987 several additions were made to both parks, and in 1988, following acquisition of additional land at Greens Bush and Commonwealth land at Point Nepean, the areas became Point Nepean National Park (2200 ha) and Arthurs Seat State Park (350 ha).

The former Land Conservation Council review in 1994 recommended a number of additions to Arthurs Seat State Park. Most of these areas including Arthurs Seat Public Park and Parkdale block were proclaimed as part of the park in June 1997.

On 18 December 2013 an area of Lowland Forest contiguous with the park (Parkdale Block) north of Arthurs Seat Road was added to the park.

5. Black Range State Park (11 700 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1987	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	11 700	11 700

Black Range State Park was initially reserved under Schedule Three (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act on 21 June 1988 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987* (Vic.). It was then transferred to the Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989.

The Park resulted from former Land Conservation Council's 1982 South-Western Area District 2 Final Recommendations.

6. Broken-Boosey State Park (1010 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	1030	1030
2006	area correction	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	-21	1009
	addition (Gordons Road land)		0.6	1010

Broken-Boosey State Park was included in Schedule Two B of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.) and was proclaimed on 30 October 2002. This resulted from the Government's decision on the former Environment Conservation Council's *Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report* (2001).

The park comprises areas that were formerly Wunghnu Common Bushland Reserve (33 ha), Wunghnu Town Reserve (7.5 ha), Whitty Bushland Reserve (23 ha), Katamatite Bushland Reserve (17 ha), small parcels of town land, and larger sections of streamside reserve and public land water frontage. The area of the park was decreased from about 1030 ha to 1010 ha in 2006 as a result of minor boundary adjustments.

7. Bunyip State Park (16 655 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1989	Gembrook Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	2650	2650
	Bunyip State Park established		13 900	16550
1997	addition and incorporation of Gembrook Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	10	16560
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	-20	16540
	addition		115	16655

Bunyip State Park was included on Schedule Two B of the National Parks Act and Gembrook Park on Schedule Three, on 23 September 1992, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic.), following former Land Conservation Councils (LCC) 1977 recommendations for the Melbourne Study Area.

Following the LCC's 1994 Melbourne Area District 2 Review Final Recommendations, Gembrook Park was included in Bunyip State Park on 4 June 1997.

In 2004, 115 ha of Heathy Woodland and other areas were added to the park as a result of the *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004*.

8. Cape Nelson State Park (210 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	210	210
1989	move to Schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	210

Cape Nelson State Park was included in Schedule Three (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act on 26 April 1979 as a result of the *National Parks Act 1978* (Vic.), following the acquisition of the whole area (210 ha) containing the significant eucalypt species, Soap Mallee. It was transferred to Schedule Two B in 1989.

9. Cathedral Range State Park (3616 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	3570	3570
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	7	3577
1989	move to Schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	3577
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	39	3616

Cathedral Range State Park (3570 ha) was proclaimed on 26 April 1979 and included on Schedule Three (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). It was transferred to schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989. Additions were made to the park in 1986 (7 ha) and 1997 (39 ha).

The Park was created and extended following Government decisions on the former Land Conservation Council's 1977 and 1977 Melbourne Study Area Final Recommendations.

10. Dergholm State Park (10 400 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1989	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	10 400	10 400

Following the former Land Conservation Council 1983 South-Western Area District 1 Review Final Recommendations, Dergholm State Park was included on Schedule Two B of the National Parks Act and proclaimed on 23 September 1992 under the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic.).

11. Enfield State Park (4400 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1995	established	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	4400	4400
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	0	4400

Enfield State Park was proposed by the former Land Conservation Council in the 1982 Final Recommendations for the Ballarat Study Area. The Park was added to Schedule Two B (State Parks) of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments Act 1995* (Vic.) and proclaimed on 3 August 1995.

12. Holey Plains State Park (10 740 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	10 450	10 450
1986	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	0	10 450
	addition		126	10 576
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	40	10 616
1997	addition (parts of Crown Allotments 35 and 35A, Parish of Holey Plains)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	25	10 641
2008	addition (178 ha Ben Winch Swamp) and area correction	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts Amendment Act 2008	99	10 740

Holey Plains was first reserved as a site for a State Park under the *Land Act 1958* (Vic.) in May 1977, following earlier recommendations by the former Land Conservation Council in 1972. It was reserved under the National Parks Act on 16 May 1978, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). More recent small additions include Clear Water Lake Water Reserve (126 ha) at the eastern end of the park in 1986, an inlier of forested freehold land, 'Whites Block' (40 ha) in 1995, and parts of Crown Allotments 35 and 35A (25 ha) in 1997.

As a result of the *National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts Amendment Act 2008* (Vic.) an addition of 178 ha of purchased land, Ben Winch Swamp, a significant wetland containing two nationally endangered plant species, was made. In addition, the total area took into account a re-calculation of the park area based on a new map base.

13. Kooyoorra State Park (11 350 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	3593	3593
1989	move to Schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	3593
2002	addition (including Wehla Flora Reserve and Aldridge Springs)	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	7757	11 350

On 18 October 1910 a meeting held at Mrs Halbert's Hotel, Kingower, resolved to ask the Forests Commission to reserve 6000 acres surrounding the 2000 acres already reserved near Mt Cooyorah (present day Mt Kooyoorra) as a wattle plantation. The land referred to was a picnic and pleasure resort and provided water all year round to settlers on nearby lower ground.

On 7 April 1915 it was announced that 6360 acres had been reserved in the parishes of Brenanah, Kangderaar and Kingower and 314 acres in the parish of Wehla.

A Committee of Management was established in 1950 to manage the Melville's Caves Scenic Reserve, which had been proclaimed the year before. The committee managed the area until the creation of the state park in 1985.

During the time of the Committee of Management, the Victorian Concert Orchestra gave 15 performances in the Melville Caves Picnic Area.

Kooyoorra State Park was included under Schedule 3 of the *National Parks Act 1975 (Vic.)* on 17 November 1985. In 1989 the park was moved to Schedule Two B. Following the Government's acceptance of the Environment Conservation Council's 2001 (ECC) Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report the park was trebled in size and expanded to 11 350 ha on 30 October 2002.

14. Lake Tyers State Park (8 680 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2012	established	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2012	8645	8645
2013	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	35	8680

Lake Tyers State Park was included in Schedule Two B of the National Parks Act 1975 (Vic.) as a result of the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013* (Vic.), and was proclaimed on 1 September 2012.

The park includes the former Lake Tyers Forest Park, the coastal forests surrounding Lake Tyers as well as Mt Nowa Nowa and the scenic Boggy Creek gorge immediately north of Nowa Nowa township. An area of 35 ha was added in 2013.

15. Langi Ghiran State Park (3040 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	2695	2695
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	25	2720
	addition (Regional Forest Agreement)		280	3000
2008	addition	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts Amendment Act 2008	42	3042*

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (8 918 ha) due to recent refinements in mapping

Langi Ghiran State Park is included on Schedule Two B of the National Parks Act 1975 (Vic.) and was proclaimed on 24 June 1987. It was created following acceptance by the Government of Land Conservation Council (LCC) 1982 recommendations for the Ballarat Study Area.

As a result of the *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004* (Vic.), 280 ha of Woodland (including old growth), and cultural heritage places – an area identified in the Gippsland and West Victoria Regional Forest Agreement – were added.

16. Leaghur State Park (2050 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1990	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1990	1580	1580
2009	addition	Parks Crown and Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	470	2050

The park area was originally managed by the Forests Commission of Victoria as Leaghur Forest Reserve and, from 1970, as Leaghur Forest Park. Subsequently, Leaghur State Park was proposed by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) in the 1989 Final Recommendations for the Mallee Area Review. The Park was proclaimed under Schedule Two B (State Park) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 23 September 1992, as a result of the *National Park (Further Amendment) Act 1990* (Vic.).

In 2009, as a result of the *Parks Crown and Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act* (Vic.) 470 ha were added to the park.

17. Lerderderg State Park (20 185 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1988	established	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	13 340	13 340
1991	addition	National Parks (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1991	760	14 100
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	150	14 250
2004	addition (Pyrete Range Regional Forest Agreement)	National Parks and Wildlife (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	5930	20 180
2009	addition (state forest and Government roads)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	5	20 185

Lerderderg State Park was created following Government decisions on the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) 1977 Melbourne Study Area Final Recommendations and the 1987 LCC Melbourne Area District 1 Review Final Recommendations.

Lerderderg State Park was initially reserved under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 21 June 1988, as a result of the *National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988* (Vic.). Further additions were made in 1991 (760 ha) and 1996 (150 ha). It was transferred to Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989.

In 2004, 5930 ha was added as a result of the *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004*, including Pyrete Range drier forests, an area identified in the Gippsland and West Victoria Regional Forest Agreement.

In 2006 the Minister leased two small areas of freehold land under section 19E to be managed as though they were part of Lerderderg State Park – part of the Mackenzies Flat picnic area on the Lerderderg River and part of Blackwood Ranges Track. A small area was added in 2009.

18. Moondarra State Park (6330 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	6292	6292
1989	190 ha addition awaiting proclamation	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	6292
	move to schedule 2B		0	6292
1993	excision (State Electricity Commission easement)	Victorian Plantations Corporation Act 1993	0	6292
2004	addition (previously 6292 ha)	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	38	6330

Moondarra State Park was proclaimed in January 1986 following recommendations by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) for the Melbourne Study Area in 1977 and for the South Gippsland Study Area in 1982.

As a result of the *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004*, 38 ha of Damp and lowland forest, heathy woodland were added to the park.

19. Mount Arapiles-Toosan State Park (7470 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1987	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	5050	5050
1989	addition move to schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	10	5060
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	1	5061
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	-6	5055
	addition (Regional Forest Agreement)		2415	7470

Following the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) 1982 South-Western Area District 2 Final Recommendations, the Toosan block, as part of the Mt Arapiles- Toosan State Park, was included on

Schedule 3 (Other Parks) and proclaimed on 17 December 1987 under the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987* (Vic.) and transferred to the Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989.

The Land Conservation Councils 1982 Final Recommendations for the South-Western Area, District 2 proposed the creation of a Mount Arapiles-Tooan State Park. This recommendation was adopted by the Government and the park was proclaimed on 27 May 1987 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987*.

The Park incorporates the area previously reserved as the Mt Arapiles Forest Park and the area known locally as the Tooan Scrub. The LCC 1986 final recommendations for the Wimmera Study Area recommended the addition of Mitre Rock to the proposed Park. Mitre Rock was added to the park on 6 June 1989.

The *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004* added 2415 ha of remnant woodlands to the park. The area was identified in the Gippsland and West Victoria Regional Forest Agreement.

20. Mount Buangor State Park (2400 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1989	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	2400	2400

The park was proclaimed on 27 October 1989 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic). Before its proclamation as a State Park it was proclaimed under Section 50 of the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic.) as the Mount Buangor Forest Park.

21. Mount Granya State Park (6140 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1995	established	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	6140	6140

Mount Granya State Park was included on Schedule Two B (State Parks) on 3 August 1995 as a result of the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* (Vic.). The park was created following Government decisions on the Land Conservation Council 1973 North Eastern Study Area District 1 (LCC 1973) and 1986 North-Eastern Area (Benalla-Upper Murray Review).

22. Mount Lawson State Park (13 150 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1987	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	13 150	13 150
1989	move to schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	13 150

Mount Lawson State Park was included on Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 21 June 1988 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987* (Vic.) and was transferred to the Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989.

Mount Lawson State Park was created following Government decisions on the Land Conservation Council 1973 North Eastern Study Area District 1 (LCC 1973) and 1986 North-Eastern Area (Benalla-Upper Murray Review).

23. Mount Napier State Park (2800 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1986	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	2800	2800
1989	move to schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	2800

Mount Napier State Park was first reserved for public purposes in 1921. This reserve covered 139 ha including the summit and part of the Manna Gum woodland. This area together with adjacent public land was reserved as a State Park under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 24 June 1987 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986* (Vic.). It was included on the Schedule Two B of the National Parks Act in 1989.

24. Mount Samaria State Park (7600 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	7600	7600
1989	move to schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	7600

Mount Samaria State Park was included on Schedule Three of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.) and proclaimed on 26 April 1979. It was transferred to the Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989. The Park was created following Government decisions on recommendations from the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) 1974 studies in the North-eastern Study Area.

25. Mount Worth State Park (1040 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	221	221
	addition		203	424
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	577	1001
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	40	1041

The park, included on the Schedule Two B (State Parks) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.), was proclaimed on 16 May 1978. The Warragul Field Naturalists and Warragul Shire were instrumental in having the park created to preserve an example of the Wet Forest type originally widespread in the western Strzelecki Ranges.

The park, originally covering 221 ha, was included on Schedule Three (Other Parks) of the National Parks Act 1975. It became a State Park as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). Later additions, bringing the total area of the park to 423.5 ha, 1000 ha, and then 1040 ha, were proclaimed on 26 April 1979, 19 May 1981, and 15 May 1984 respectively.

26. Paddys Ranges State Park (2010 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1989	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	1670	1670
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	5	1675
2002	addition (part of Wareek State Forest)	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	335	2010

Paddys Ranges State Park (1670 ha) was originally proclaimed under Schedule Two B of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 27 October 1989 under the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989* (Vic.)

following Government acceptance of the former Land Conservation Council (LCC)1981 recommendations for the Northern Central Study Area . The park was originally named ‘Paddy’ Ranges State Park, with the name changed to ‘Paddys’ in 1991.

Five hectares of land were added to the park on 3 August 1995 under the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* (Vic.). The park was increased to 2010 ha on 30 October 2002 as a result of the *National Parks (Box–Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.) to include part of Wareek State Forest and to consolidate the park boundary.

27. Reef Hills State Park (2020 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	Reef Hills Park established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	2040	2040
2002	Reef Hills State Park established excision	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	-20	2020

Reef Hills State Park was included in Schedule Two B of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Box–Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.), and was proclaimed on the 30 October 2002.

The park includes the former Reef Hills Park (2040 ha) that was included on Schedule 3 of the National Parks Act as a result of the *National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984* (Vic.), and proclaimed on 2 May 1986 in accordance with the 1986 Land Conservation Council recommendations for the North Eastern Area (Benalla – Upper Murray), except for the areas of shooting range and environs. It also includes 18 ha of former Crown land. The main north–south Reef Hills Road is not part of the park.

28. Warrandyte State Park (686 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1975	established	National Parks Act 1975	135	135
1978	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	83	218
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	166	384
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	48	432
1987	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	154	586
1997	addition (Scotchmans Hill)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	2	588
	addition (Mt Lofty)		88	676
2005	addition (land purchases 45, 79, 215)	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	0	676
	area correction		1	677
	addition (Melbourne Water land)		2	679
2008	addition (land purchased and road reserves)	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts Amendment Act 2008	6	685

Much of the current park was formerly managed by a range of authorities, committees and private owners. Concern for the protection of the area led to a proposal being developed in 1969 to establish a State Park.

The then Premier, R. J. Hamer, announced the establishment of the original Warrandyte State Park in 1973 and parts of the current park, Pound Bend, Jumping Creek and Black Flat, totalling 135 ha were reserved in 1975 under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.).

The Northern River Frontage, balance of Jumping Creek Reserve and various small parcels of Crown land were added to the park in 1978. Additional Crown land, The Common, Timber Reserve and Fourth Hill were added to the park in 1981. Koornong and the Eastern section of Pound Bend were added in 1984. The State Government purchased the Stane Brae and Yarra Brae River frontages in 1982 and both parcels of land were incorporated into the park in 1987.

The Mount Lofty block (88 ha) was purchased from Melbourne Water and added to the park on 4 June 1997 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.). This addition accorded with the Land Conservation Council 1994 Melbourne Area District 2 Review Final Recommendations accepted by Government.

In 2005, an additional 2.8 ha of surplus Melbourne Water land adjacent to Wittons Reserve was added to the park as a result of the *National Parks (Otways and other Amendments Act) 2005* (Vic.).

In 2008, 6 ha were added to the park, three small blocks at Pound Bend (purchased land) and road reserves no longer required.

29. Werribee Gorge State Park (575 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	207	207
	addition		168	375
1989	move to schedule 2B	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1989	0	375
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	200	575

Werribee Gorge State Park (207 ha) was initially reserved under Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 16 May 1978 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). Further additions were made in 1979 (168 ha) and 1995 (200 ha). It was transferred to Schedule Two B (State Parks) in 1989.

The former Land Conservation Council (LCC) 1977 Melbourne Study Area Final Recommendations included Werribee Gorge in what was proposed as Brisbane Ranges State Park. This proposal was not adopted. Werribee Gorge was recognised as a separate State Park in the LCC 1987 Melbourne Area District 1 Review Final Recommendations.

OTHER PARKS
Schedule THREE

OTHER PARKS - SCHEDULE THREE

1. Bay of Islands Coastal Park (950 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1997	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	950	950

Most of Bay of Islands Coastal Park was temporarily reserved for public purposes in 1873. In 1978, the former Land Conservation Council (LCC 1978) recommended that the area be reserved as a coastal park. It was permanently reserved in 1982 and 1984 under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) for the protection of the coastline and known as the Bay of Islands Coastal Reserve. As a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.), the Bay of Islands Coastal Reserve (above low water mark), Childers Cove Foreshore Reserve and some adjacent Crown land were proclaimed as the Bay of Islands Coastal Park on 4 June 1997.

2. Beechworth Historic Park (1090 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	1130	1130
2002	area excised for Chiltern-Mt Pilot NP	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	-50	1080
	area correction		-15	1065
2004	excision (roads)	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	12	1077
	name change to Beechworth Historic Park addition		13	1090
2006	area correction	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	0	1090

Beechworth Historic Park was first included on Schedule Three (Other Parks) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 26 April 1980 following Government acceptance of the former Land Conservation Council's recommendations for the North-Eastern Study Area (LCC 1977). Following a subsequent North-Eastern Area (Benalla–Upper Murray) Review (LCC 1986), a further nine hectares were added to the park on 23 August 1989. At the same time, a disturbed area along Three Mile Creek was excised from the park.

In accordance with the Government’s acceptance of the former Environment Conservation Council’s recommendations for the Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation (ECC 2001) , an area including Woolshed Falls (52 ha) was excised from the park and added to Chiltern–Mt Pilot National Park in October 2002. Several small additions were made to the park, and two cleared paddocks (7 ha) with no conservation value and several sections of road contributing to the council road network were excised as a result of the *National Parks (and Other Amendments Act) 2004* (Vic.), bringing the total area to 1090 ha.

The name of the park was formally changed from Beechworth Park to Beechworth Historic Park in 2004 through amendment of the National Parks Act.

3. Cape Conran Coastal Park (11 700 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1997	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	11 700	11 700

Cape Conran Coastal Park was included in Schedule 3 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.), as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.), on 4 July 1997.

The park is based on the recommendation of the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) in its 1986 East Gippsland Area Review Final Recommendations for a Cape Conran–Sydenham Inlet Coastal Park, with some minor boundary adjustments in the vicinity of Marlo Aerodrome Reserve.

The park also includes the land recommended by the LCC for the Cape Conran Education Area (780 ha). The LCC recommendations for all areas comprising the park were given effect by Executive Order (Governor-in-Council) on 15 December 1987. The former Cape Conran Foreshore Reserve (500 ha), temporarily reserved and managed by a Committee of Management between 1988 and 1997, was included in the park.

4. Cape Liptrap Coastal Park (4315)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1997	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	4175	4175
2005	addition	National Parks (Otways and Other Amendments) Act 2005	24	4199
	area correction		26	4225
2013	addition (area near Walkerville South and section of redundant road)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment Act 2013	0.1	4225*

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (8 918 ha) due to recent refinements in mapping.

Cape Liptrap Coastal Park was included in Schedule 3 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.) and was proclaimed on 4 July 1997. The park includes the areas recommended for inclusion in a Venus Bay–Waratah Bay Coastal Park by the former Land Conservation Council in the South Gippsland Area District 2 Final Recommendations (LCC 1982), except for part of the Walkerville Foreshore Reserve.

On 11 December 2005, 24 ha were added to the park; Crown land at Rock Hill, three road reserves accessing Venus Bay beaches.

On 18 December 2013 a small area contiguous with the park near Walkerville South and a section of redundant government road near Cape Liptrap were added to the park.

5. Discovery Bay Coastal Park (10 460)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	8450	8450
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	80	8530
1987	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	60	8590
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	1870	10460

Discovery Bay Coastal Park was first included in Schedule Three of the National Parks Act on 26 April 1979 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). Its area was then 8450 ha. Additions of purchased land in 1981 and 1987 increased its area to 8590 ha. It was initially recommended as a Coastal Reserve in 1973 by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC 1973), but subsequently as a Coastal Park in 1983. The Discovery Bay Coastal Park does not include the Bridgewater Bay Foreshore Reserve. In 1983 the Land Conservation Council recommended that most of the public land along the coast west from Sheoaks Road, being land not within the boundary of the then Township of Portland, be added to the park (LCC 1983). An area totalling 1870 ha was added to the park on 4 June 1997.

6. Gadsen Bend Park (1620 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2009	established	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Bill 2009	1620	1620

Gadsen Bend Park was included in Schedule Three of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Bill 2009* and was proclaimed on 29 June 2010.

The park resulted from implementation of the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council– River Red Gum Forest Investigation 2008 Final Report Recommendations.

7. Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park (17 805)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	15500	15500
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	600	16100
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	400	16500
1987	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1987	700	17200
1997	minor excision and additions	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	384	17584
2000	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 2000	16	17600
2010	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation (Mount Buffalo) Act 2010	10	17610*

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (17610 ha) due to recent refinements in mapping.

The Government proclaimed Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park on 26 April 1979 following acceptance of Land Conservation Council 1973 recommendations. A number of areas of former freehold land were added in 1984, 1987 and 1997 and minor additions made in 2000 and 2010.

8. Haining Farm (66 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	64	64
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	2	66

Haining Farm, a working dairy farm, was the first land gifted to the Victorian Conservation Trust in 1974. The area was added to Schedule 3 of the National Parks Act 1975 on 16 May 1978 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* and a small addition made in 19 May 1981 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981*.

9. Kings Billabong Park (2195 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
	reserved as a wildlife Reserve		2050	2050
1978	addition (Bruce's Bend)	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	34	2084
	addition		1	2085
2010	transferred to Schedule Three	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	110	2195

The former Land Conservation Council (LCC), in its 1979 Final Recommendations for the Mallee Study Area, recommended that 2200 ha of reserved forest and unreserved Crown land known as Kings Billabong be reserved under Section 14 of the *Land Act 1958* (Vic.) as a wildlife reserve.

An area of 34 ha at Bruce's Bend was subsequently excised from the recommended LCC area and reserved under Section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) as a recreation reserve for use as a houseboat marina (resurveyed in 1991 to 17 ha). The LCC Mallee Review Final Recommendations (LCC 1989) proposed a smaller area (2140 ha) as a wildlife reserve.

The reserve (2050 ha) was permanently reserved as a wildlife reserve under Section 4 of the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) on 10 August 1999, and part of the reserve was further classified as a Nature Conservation Reserve under the Section 15(2) of the *Wildlife Act 1975* (Vic.) on 8 February 2001. An area of 1.1 ha in the southern part of the reserve was added to the reserve on 15 August 2006.

Kings Billabong Park was included on Schedule Three of the National Parks Act in June 2010 as part of the Government's response to the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council 2008 *River Red Gum Forest Investigation*. The park incorporates the former Kings Billabong Wildlife Reserve, Karadoc State Forest, Mildura Bushland Reserve and a section of the River Murray Reserve.

10. Lake Albacutya Park (8300 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	10 700	10 700
1990	excision (Lake Werrebean transferred to Wyperfeld National Park) and addition (Ross Lakes)	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1990	-2400	8300

The history of park reservation in the Mallee dates back to 20 October 1909, when the first part of Wyperfeld (38.9 km²) was temporarily reserved as a site for a national park.

Lake Albacutya Park (107 km²) was proclaimed in 1980. In 1991, Lake Werrebean was transferred to Wyperfeld National Park, and Ross Lakes was added to Lake Albacutya Park.

11. Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve (214 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	214	214
1995	minor excision	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	0	214

The land was resumed by the Victorian Government during the period 1886–1889 for the creation of the Langwarrin Military Reserve.

At Federation in 1901, the military reserve passed to the Commonwealth Government for military training purposes. Military use continued until 1979 when the reserve was proclaimed surplus to Commonwealth needs.

During the period from 1908 onwards, the military reserve was leased for grazing, and in later years, used for activities such as horse riding and scout camps. Local naturalists and conservation groups, particularly the Langwarrin Reserve Conservation Committee, pressured the Commonwealth Government to cease activities damaging the bushland and to protect its natural values. An ecological evaluation of the reserve in 1975 documented its natural and historical features and conservation values, and recommended control by a competent management authority (Calder 1975).

In January 1980, the Commonwealth agreed to lease the Langwarrin Military Reserve to the Victorian Minister for Conservation for the purpose of protecting conservation values. On 28 June 1982, the State Government purchased the reserve from the Commonwealth.

The reserve was proclaimed on 11 December 1985 as a result of the *National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984* (Vic.) and included in Schedule 3 of the National Parks Act. Small areas were excised to allow roundabouts to be constructed on Robinsons Road in 1988 and 1995, and the site of a pre-existing gun club was excised in 1995.

12. Lysterfield Park (1397 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1981	establishment	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	1150	1150
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	1	1151
1988	addition	National Parks and Wildlife (Amendment) Act 1988	0	1151
1995	addition	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	125	1276
1997	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997	121	1397

Lysterfield Park (originally 1151 ha) was included on Schedule 3 of the National Parks Act on 19 May 1981 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981* (Vic.). The Park was created following the decommissioning of the Lysterfield Reservoir (built in 1936) and placement of its catchment under the management of the then National Parks Service in 1979. Minor amendments were made to the park in 1984 (1 ha net addition) and 1988 (road closure). The park was opened to the public in 1986.

As a result of the *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995* (Vic.) additions were made to Lysterfield Park (Lysterfield north-eastern extension 125 ha). A further area of 121 ha was added to Lysterfield Park as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1997* (Vic.) (Lysterfield western extension).

The park is a component of a broader strategy to establish a public land corridor linking the Dandenong Ranges to the metropolitan parks in the Dandenong Creek Valley. That strategy commenced in 1971 with placement of a proposed public open space reservation on private land between the two Parks.

Linking was achieved progressively by acquisitions in the Parish of Narre Warren. In 1990 the State Government acquired part of Crown Allotment 70A and part Monbulk Preemptive Right (ZA Nominees land) abutting the north-east boundary of Lysterfield Park, and part of Crown Allotments 71, 72 and 73 (Kings land) abutting the eastern boundary of Churchill National Park. The acquisition of part of Crown Allotments 59, 60 and 71 (Van Beers land) in 1993 completed the public land link between the Dandenong Valley and Birds Land.

13. Murray-Kulkyne Park (4555 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	Murray River Park established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	1550	1550
1984	name change to Murray-Kulkyne Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	0	1550
1990	addition (Retail Island and Liparoo block)	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1990	1980	3530
2010	Addition (including Tarpaulin Bend Reference Area)	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Act 2009	1025	4555

The history of national park reservation in the Mallee dates back to 20 October 1909, when the first part of Wyperfeld (38.9 km²) was temporarily reserved as a site for a national park.

Murray-Kulkyne Park was proclaimed on 26 April 1980 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment Act 1978)* (Vic.). In 1990, it was increased with the addition of the Liparoo block.

In 2010 1 025 ha of forests and woodlands along the Murray River (including Tarpaulin Bend Reference Area) were added to the park.

14. Nyah-Vinifera Park (1370 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2009	established	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Bill 2009	1370	1370

Nyah-Vinifera Park was included in Schedule Three of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (River Red Gums) Bill 2009* and was proclaimed on 30 June 2010.

The park resulted from implementation of the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council River Red Gum forest Investigation 2008 Final Report recommendations.

15. Steiglitz Historic Park (425 ha)*

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established as Steiglitz Park	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978	655	655
1981	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	3	658
1984	addition	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	12	670
1984	minor change	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	0	670
1995	extraction (transfer to Brisbane Ranges National Park)	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	-201	469
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	-59	410
	addition and name change to Steiglitz Historic Park		15	425
2006	excision (roads)	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	-2	423*

* The legislated area above varies from the total of key changes (425 ha) due to recent refinements in mapping.

The Steiglitz Courthouse came under the management of the National Parks Service in 1977. In 1979, 655 ha of Crown land around the township was proclaimed Steiglitz Park under Schedule 3 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks Act 1978* (Vic.) in accordance with the former Land Conservation Council recommendations (LCC 1977).

In accordance with LCC 1987 recommendations parts of the northern and southern sections of the park (201 ha) were added to Brisbane Ranges National Park in 1995 as a result of *National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995*.

The *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004* changed the name of the Steiglitz Park in the Act to what it had long been known as; Steiglitz Historic Park.

A total of 15 ha in the old township were added to the park - Land purchases, Land Transferred from the Trust for Natural, according to the *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004*.

In 2006 section of South Steiglitz and Meredith-Steiglitz roads were excised from the park (1.9 ha)

16. Tara Range Park (7620 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2009	established	Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009	7620	7620

Tara Range Park was proclaimed on 20 August 2010 as a result of the *Parks and Crown Land Legislation Amendment (East Gippsland) Act 2009* (Vic.). Tara Range Park was included on Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act, and is adjacent to Snowy River National Park.

17. Tyers Park (1810 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1984	1810	1810

Tyers Park was proclaimed in January 1986 following recommendations by the former Land Conservation Council for the Melbourne Study Area in 1977 and for the South Gippsland Study Area in 1982.

18. Woodlands Historic Park (820 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1981	Woodlands established	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981	265	265
1986	addition (Gellibrand Hill block)	National Parks (Amendment) Act 1986	393	658
1995	addition (adjacent to Somerton Road) name change to Woodlands Historic Park	National Parks (Yarra Ranges and Other Amendments) Act 1995	46	704
2004	area correction	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	1	705
	addition (Greenvale Hospital)		115	820

From the 1960s the then Shire of Bulla had a long-standing commitment to bring about the preservation of Gellibrand Hill and the Woodlands property as parkland. In 1972, the Shire proposed to the State Government that Woodlands and the Gellibrand Hill summit area be acquired and developed as metropolitan parkland. In support of this, the former National Parks Service prepared a preliminary statement on proposed uses and management for the area in October 1973, and published a Plan of Management for the proposed Park in 1974.

The former National Parks Service took possession of the 'Woodlands' property in November 1977. An initial area of 265 ha including Woodlands was proclaimed as under Schedule 3 of the National Parks Act on 19 May 1981, as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1981* (Vic.). The Park was increased in size to 658 ha in 1986, with the addition of the block including Gellibrand Hill itself, and to 704 ha in 1995 with the addition of Crown land adjacent to Somerton Road. It was renamed Woodlands Historic Park on 3 August 1995.

The *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004* added 115 ha of crown land of regionally significant woodland and grassland to the park.

OTHER PARKS AND RESERVES

Schedule FOUR

OTHER PARKS AND RESERVES - SCHEDULE FOUR

1. Bunurong Marine Park (1660 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	reserved for protection of coastline	Government Gazette 28/3/1984 962	part	part
1991	temporary reservation as a marine park	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 18/12/1991 3531	part	part
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	1660	1660

Part of the marine park was reserved for the protection of coastline on 20 March 1984. On 17 December 1991 the Government temporarily reserved Bunurong Marine Park under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

Bunurong Marine Park was temporarily reserved ‘for the preservation of an area of ecological significance, conservation of an area of natural interest or beauty or of scientific historic or archaeological interest and for public recreation’. Concurrently the park was added to Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act and the Bunurong Sanctuary Zone proclaimed and rules specified under Section 79A of the *Fisheries Act 1968* (Vic.) to prohibit fishing.

The proclamation of Bunurong Marine National Park on 16 November 2002 revoked only the Sanctuary zone of the Bunurong Marine Park. All other areas of the marine park along the coast between Coal Point and Undertow Bay, and Eagles Nest Beach and Wreck Creek, remain.

2. Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park (7585 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002	7500	7500
	excision (pine plantation)		-4	7496
2004	addition (Herons Reef land purchase)	National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004	44	7540
	area correction		57	7597
	addition (roads closed)		0	7597
2006	excision (Dingo Farm encroachment etc.)	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2006	-2	7595
	area correction		3	7598
	addition (Kalimna Park 1and2 land purchases)		4	7602
2008	addition	National Parks and Crown Land (Reserves) Acts (Amendment) Act 2009	10	7612
2009	addition	Parks and Crown Land Legislation (Mount Buffalo) Act 2010	25	7641

Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park was originally created with the inclusion of 7500 ha in Schedule Four of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) as a result of the *National Parks (Box-Ironbark and Other Parks) Act 2002* (Vic.) and was proclaimed on 30 October 2002. This resulted from the Government's decision on the Environment Conservation Council's *Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Final Report* (2001). A new category of park was created. The park is reserved at or above a depth of 100 metres below the land surface.

The park includes the following former areas of Crown land: Castlemaine–Chewton Historic Area (3511 ha), 2744 ha of State forest and uncommitted land near Castlemaine, Guilford and Upper Loddon, Upper Loddon Flora Reserve (820 ha), Vaughan Mineral Springs Reserve (83 ha), Expedition Pass, Crocodile and Golden Point Reservoirs and Water Production Areas (46 ha total), Faraday Education Area (42 ha) and 196 ha of various other public land units.

The Herons Reef Gold Diggings (45 ha), was purchased by the State Government in 2003 and added to the park as a result of the *National Parks (Additions and Other Amendments) Act 2004* (Vic.). The *National Parks (Additions and other Amendments) Act 2004* (Vic.), added 45 ha to the park, historic herons reed gold diggings through land purchase. In 2005 the park boundary was corrected to exclude certain areas (4 ha).

In 2006 an area for legal access, area associated with dingo farm was extracted from the park (2.1 ha). In 2009, 10 ha of purchased and otherwise acquired land was added to the park, part of the

historically significant Welsh Village and several small allotments along Happy Valley Road to consolidate the park in that location.

Several adjustments have been made to the park including the excision of several small areas, and the addition of several allotments, bringing the total area of the park to 7585 ha.

Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park was included on the National Heritage List on 27 January 2005, in recognition for its rare snapshot into the gold rush-era in Australia.

3. Corner Inlet Marine and Coastal Park (18 000 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	18 000	18 000

In April 1983, the Victorian Government announced its intention to implement the Final Recommendations for the Land Conservation Councils 1982 *South Gippsland Area District 2* investigation, including recommendations that four reserves be established: the Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve (later implemented as a Marine Reserve and a Marine Park) and the Corner Inlet, Nooramunga and Shallow Inlet Marine and Wildlife Reserves.

In March 1986 the Government, by Order of the Governor-in-Council, reserved Corner Inlet and Marine and Coastal Park under the *Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978 (Vic.)* and included it on Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act.

4. Deep Lead Nature Conservation Reserve No.1 (1120 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1978	established	Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978	1120	1120
1988	move to current act	1988	0	1120
2002	name change to Deep Lead Nature Conservation Reserve No.1	2002	0	1120

Deep Lead Flora and Fauna Reserve was reserved under the Crown Lands (Reserves) Act in 1978 and added to Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act in 1988. The name of the reserve was changed to Deep Lead Nature Conservation Reserve (No. 1) in 2002 as a result of the Environmental Conservation Council *Box-Ironbark Investigation 2001* and the reserve extended to 100 metres below the land surface.

5. Nooramunga Marine and Coastal Park (15 000ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	15 000	15 000

In April 1983, the Victorian Government announced its intention to implement the Final Recommendations for the Land Conservation Councils 1982 *South Gippsland Area District 2* investigation, including recommendations that four reserves be established: the Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve (later implemented as a Marine Reserve and a Marine Park) and the Corner Inlet, Nooramunga and Shallow Inlet Marine and Wildlife Reserves.

In March 1986 the Government, by Order of the Governor-in-Council, reserved Nooramunga Marine and Coastal Park under the *Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) and included it on Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act.

6. Shallow Inlet Marine and Coastal Park (2000 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	2000	2000

In April 1983, the Victorian Government announced its intention to implement the Final Recommendations for the Land Conservation Councils 1982 *South Gippsland Area District 2* investigation,, including recommendations that four reserves be established: the Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve (later implemented as a Marine Reserve and a Marine Park) and the Corner Inlet, Nooramunga and Shallow Inlet Marine and Wildlife Reserves.

In March 1986 the Government, by Order of the Governor-in-Council, reserved Shallow Inlet Marine and Coastal Park under the *Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.) and included it on Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act.

7. Wilsons Promontory Marine Park (7000 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	7000	7000

On 26 March 1986 the Government, by Order of the Governor-in-Council, temporarily reserved Wilsons Promontory Marine Park and Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve under the *Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

Wilsons Promontory Marine Park was temporarily reserved 'for the conservation of areas of natural interest or beauty or of scientific, historic or archaeological interest and areas for public recreation'. The park was added to Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act on 23 April 1986.

8. Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve (3000 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
1984	established	National Parks (Further Amendment) Act 1984	3000	3000

On 26 March 1986 the Government, by Order of the Governor-in-Council, temporarily reserved Wilsons Promontory Marine Park and Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve under the *Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve was temporarily reserved 'for the conservation of areas of natural interest or beauty or of scientific, historic or archaeological interest'. The reserve was added to Schedule 4 of the National Parks Act on 23 April 1986.

The proclamation of Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park revoked all of Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve except for the coastline of the Glennie Group of Islands, a small area in the southern end of Norman Bay, and the eastern coastline from Cape Wellington to the southern part of Refuge Cove. Technically the marine reserve remains below 200 metres beneath the seabed of the Marine National Park, although this has negligible practical implications.

MARINE NATIONAL PARKS

Schedule SEVEN

MARINE NATIONAL PARKS – SCHEDULE SEVEN

1. Bunurong Marine National Park (2100 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	2100	2100

Bunurong Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. Selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the National Parks Act. Bunurong Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 16 November 2002.

The new Marine National Park includes areas between the high water mark and 1 km offshore that were formerly the Sanctuary zone of the Bunurong Marine Park. The proclamation of Bunurong Marine National Park on 16 November 2002 revoked only the Sanctuary zone of the Bunurong Marine Park. All other areas of the marine park along the coast between Coal Point and Undertow Bay, and Eagles Nest Beach and Wreck Creek, remain.

2. Cape Howe Marine National Park (4050 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	4050	4050

Cape Howe Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of new parks and sanctuaries under the National Parks Act. Cape Howe Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 16 November 2002.

Cape Howe Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of Croajingolong National Park (Cape Howe Wilderness Zone).

3. Churchill Island Marine National Park (670 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	670	670

Churchill Island Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Churchill Island Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

Churchill Island Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of Churchill Island Heritage Farm.

4. Corner Inlet Marine National Park (1550 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	1550	1550

Corner Inlet Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included the establishment of the new Marine National Park under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.).

In its response to the ECC recommendations, the Government modified the recommended boundary of the Corner Inlet Marine National Park to exclude areas on the north-western and north-eastern sides of the recommended park. Following negotiations between the Government and the Opposition prior to passage of the legislation in 2002, the boundary of the park was amended again to reduce the impact of the park on commercial fishers.

Corner Inlet Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002. Fishing was allowed to continue in the park until 1 April 2004.

Corner Inlet Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water marks that were formerly part of Wilsons Promontory National Park, including parts of Bennison and Granite Islands, and areas beyond the low water mark that were formerly part of Corner Inlet Marine and Coastal Park.

5. Discovery Bay Marine National Park (2770 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	2770	2770

Discovery Bay Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new park under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Discovery Bay Marine National Park was included in Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

Discovery Bay Marine National Park includes the areas between high and low water mark that were formerly part of Discovery Bay Coastal Park.

6. French Island Marine National Park (2800 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	2800	2800

French Island Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). French Island Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

French Island Marine National Park includes areas extending between mean high water mark and 150 m offshore that were formerly part of French Island National Park.

7. Ninety Mile Beach Marine National Park (2750 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	2750	2750

Ninety Mile Beach Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries under the *National Park Act 1975* (Vic.). Ninety Mile Beach Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

Ninety Mile Beach Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of McLoughlins Beach – Seaspray Coastal Reserve, reserved under the *Crown Lands (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic.).

8. Point Addis Marine National Park (4600 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	4600	4600

Point Addis Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new park and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Point Addis Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

There were minor excisions from the park on 3 December 2003 as a result of the Forests and National Parks Acts (Amendments) Act 2003 and a boundary coordinate was corrected.

9. Point Hicks Marine National Park (4000 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	4000	4000

Point Hicks Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of new parks and sanctuaries under the National Parks Act. Point Hicks Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 16 November 2002.

Point Hicks Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of Croajingolong National Park and Point Hicks Lighthouse Reserve.

10. Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park (3580 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	3580	3580

Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included establishment of the new parks and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

Swan Bay, Popes Eye, Mud Islands, Point Nepean and Point Lonsdale were originally gazetted as part of the Harold Holt Marine Reserves in 1979 and re-gazetted as the Harold Holt Fisheries Reserves in 1998. Small areas of the former Harold Holt Fisheries Reserves were not included in the Marine National Park (e.g. in Point Nepean and Swan Bay); these areas were revoked when the park was established.

Port Phillip Heads Marine National Park includes the area between the high and low water mark at Point Nepean that was formerly part of Point Nepean National Park (formerly Mornington Peninsula National Park).

11. Twelve Apostles Marine National Park (7500 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	7500	7500

Twelve Apostles Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new park and sanctuary under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Twelve Apostles Marine National Park was included in Schedule 7 on 16 November 2002

Twelve Apostles Marine National Park includes the areas between high and low water mark that were formerly part of Port Campbell National Park and the former Otway National Park.

12. Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park (15 550 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	15 550	15 550

Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. Selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included establishment of the new Marine National Park under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park was included in Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

Wilsons Promontory Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of Wilsons Promontory National Park or Wilsons Promontory Marine Reserve.

13. Yaringa Marine National Park (980 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	980	980

Yaringa Marine National Park forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). The Park was included on Schedule 7 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

Yaringa Marine National Park includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of the North Western Port Nature Conservation Reserve.

MARINE SANCTUARIES

Schedule EIGHT

MARINE SANCTUARIES - SCHEDULE EIGHT

1. Barwon Bluff Marine Sanctuary (17 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	17	17

Barwon Bluff Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the sanctuary under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Barwon Bluff Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

2. Beware Reef Marine Sanctuary (220 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	220	220

Beware Reef Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the sanctuary under the National Parks Act. Beware Reef Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

3. Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary (17 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	17	17

Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the sanctuary under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Eagle Rock Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

4. Jawbone Marine Sanctuary (30 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	30	30

Jawbone Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. Selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Jawbone Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas to high water mark that were formerly part of Jawbone Flora and Fauna Reserve. The Reserve was created in 1990 after the Merrett Rifle Range was decommissioned in 1986. For the 110 years during the operation of the rifle range, public coastal access was prohibited for safety reasons, and the marine flora and fauna and coastal vegetation along with important habitat for migratory and local seabirds and shorebirds were fortuitously protected from human disturbance.

5. Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary (12 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	12	12

Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary forms part of a representative system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the National Parks Act. Marengo Reefs Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

6. Merri Marine Sanctuary (25 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	25	25

Merri Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Merri Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the *National Parks Act* on 16 November 2002.

Merri Marine Sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of the Thunder Point Coastal Reserve.

7. Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary (80 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	80	80

Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation carried out by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC) and summarised in the Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Mushroom Reef Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly part of the Mornington Peninsula National Park.

8. Point Cook Marine Sanctuary (290 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	290	290

Point Cooke Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation carried out by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC) and summarised in the Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Point Cooke Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The area of the sanctuary south of Point Cooke was originally gazetted as the Point Cook Marine Reserve in 1982 and then gazetted as the Point Cook Fisheries Reserve in 1998.

9. Point Danger Marine Sanctuary (25 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	25	25

Point Danger Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new park and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Danger Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

10. Ricketts Point Marine Sanctuary (115 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	115	115

Ricketts Point Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victoria waters. Selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (CLCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summaries in the *Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report* (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new parks and sanctuaries under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). Ricketts Point Marine Sanctuary was included on Schedule 8 of the *National Parks Act* on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary varies from the ECC recommended area (ECC 2000) in that the boundary near Table Tock Point includes near-shore reefs but excluded boat-based recreational fishing spots near Sparks Street and the jetty outside the Sea Scouts Hall.

The sanctuary includes areas to high water mark that were formerly part of Sandringham Beach Park.

11. The Arches Marine Sanctuary (45 ha)

Year	Details	Act	Addition (ha)	Total area (ha)
2002	established	National Parks (Marine National Parks and Marine Sanctuaries) Act 2002	45	45

The Arches Marine Sanctuary forms part of the system of 13 Marine National Parks and 11 Marine Sanctuaries in Victorian waters. The selection of these areas was based on more than 10 years of research, investigation and community consultation by the former Land Conservation Council (LCC) and Environment Conservation Council (ECC), summarised in the Marine, Coastal and Estuarine Investigation Final Report (ECC 2000). The recommendations of the ECC accepted by Government (Government of Victoria 2002) included reservation of the new park and sanctuary under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.). The Arches Marine Sanctuary in Schedule 8, of the National Parks Act on 16 November 2002.

The sanctuary includes areas between the high and low water mark that were formerly included in coastal reserves.

Appendix 1 Guide to former names of parks

Former names for National Park Act parks – by current park name

Current Park	Year Established	Former Park Name	Year Established
Alpine National Park	1989	Bogong National Park	1981
Alpine National Park	1989	Cobberas-Tingaringy National Park	1986
Alpine National Park	1989	Tingaringy National Park	1978
Alpine National Park	1989	Wabonga Plateau State Park	1981
Alpine National Park	1989	Wonnangatta-Moroka National Park	1981
Arthurs Seat State Park	1988	Nepean State Park	1978
Barmah National Park	2010	Barmah State Park	1987
Beechworth Historic Park	1994	Beechworth Park	1980
Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park	2002	Chiltern Box-Ironbark National Park	1997
Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park	2002	Chiltern State Park	1980
Churchill National Park	1944	Dandenong National Park	1941
Coopracambra National Park	1988	Coopracambra State Park	1979
Croajingolong National Park	1979	Captain James Cook National Park	1969
Croajingolong National Park	1979	Mallacoota Inlet National Park	1909
Croajingolong National Park	1979	Wingan Inlet National Park	1909
Dandenong Ranges National Park	1987	Fern Tree Gully National Park	1928
French Island National Park	1997	French Island State Park	1982
Great Otway National Park	2005	Angahook-Lorne State Park	1987
Great Otway National Park	2005	Calisle State Park	1988
Great Otway National Park	2005	Melba Gullt State Park	1978
Great Otway National Park	2005	Otway National Park	1981
Greater Bendigo National Park	2002	Kamarook State Park	1986
Greater Bendigo National Park	2002	Whipstick State Park	1986
Hattah-Kulkyne National Park	1980	Hattah Lakes National Park	1960
Kara Kara National Park	2002	Kara Kara State Park	1986
Kara Kara National Park	2013	St Arnaud Range National Park	2002
Kinglake National Park	1928	Yea River Park	1980
Lake Eildon National Park	1997	Eildon State Park	1980
Lake Eildon National Park	1997	Fraser National Park	1957
Mitchell River National park	1986	Glenalagale National Park	1963
Mornington Peninsula National Park	1994	Cape Schanck Coastal park	1975
Murray-Sunset National Park	1991	Pink Lakes State Park	1979
Paddys Ranges State Park	1991	Paddy Ranges State Park	1989
Point Nepean National Park	1995	Mornington Peninsula National Park	1995
Point Nepean National Park	1995	Nepean State Park	1978

Current Park	Year Established	Former Park Name	Year Established
Point Nepean National Park	1995	Point Nepean National Park	1988
Reef Hills State Park	2002	reef Hill Park	1986
Tarra-Bulga National park	1986	Bulga National Park	1904
Tarra-Bulga National park	1986	Tarra Valley National Park	1909
Terrick Terrick National Park	1999	Terrick Terrick State Park	1988
The Lakes National Park	1956	Sperm Whale Head National Park	1927
Warby-Ovens National Park	2010	Warby Range State Park	1978
Woodlands historic Park	1995	Woodlands	1981

Former names of National Park Act parks – by former park name

Former Park Name	Year Established	Current Park	Year Established
Angahook-Lorne State Park	1987	Great Otway National Park	2005
Barmah State Park	1987	Barmah National Park	2010
Beechworth Park	1980	Beechworth Historic Park	1994
Bogong National Park	1981	Alpine National Park	1989
Bulga National Park	1904	Tarra-Bulga National Park	1986
Calisle State Park	1988	Great Otway National Park	2005
Cape Schanck Coastal Park	1975	Mornington Peninsula National Park	1994
Captain James Cook National Park	1969	Croajingolong National Park	1979
Chiltern Box-Ironbark National Park	1997	Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park	2002
Chiltern State Park	1980	Chiltern-Mt Pilot National Park	2002
Cobberas-Tingaringy National Park	1986	Alpine National Park	1989
Coopracambra State park	1979	Coopracambra National Park	1988
Dandenong National Park	1941	Churchill National Park	1944
Eildon State Park	1980	Lake Eildon National Park	1997
Fern Tree Gully National Park	1928	Dandenong Ranges National Park	1987
Fraser National Park	1957	Lake Eildon National Park	1997
French Island State Park	1982	French Island National Park	1997
Glenalagale National Park	1963	Mitchell River National park	1986
Hattah Lakes National Park	1960	Hattah-Kulkyne National Park	1980
Kamarook State Park	1986	Greater Bendigo National Park	2002
Kara Kara State Park	1986	Kara Kara National Park	2002
Mallacoota Inlet National Park	1909	Croajingolong National Park	1979
Melba Gully State Park	1978	Great Otway National Park	2005
Mornington Peninsula National Park	1995	Point Nepean National Park	1995
Nepean State Park	1978	Arthurs Seat State Park	1988
Nepean State Park	1978	Point Nepean National Park	1995

Former Park Name	Year Established	Current Park	Year Established
Otway National Park	1981	Great Otway National Park	2005
Paddy Ranges State Park	1989	Paddys Ranges State Park	1991
Pink Lakes State Park	1979	Murray-Sunset National Park	1991
Point Nepean National Park	1988	Point Nepean National Park	1995
Reef Hill Park	1986	Reef Hills State Park	2002
Sperm Whale Head National Park	1927	The Lakes National Park	1956
St Arnaud Range National Park	2002	Kara Kara National Park	2013
Tarra Valley National Park	1909	Tarra-Bulga National Park	1986
Terrick Terrick State Park	1988	Terrick Terrick National Park	1999
Tingaringy National Park	1978	Alpine National Park	1989
Wabonga Plateau State Park	1981	Alpine National Park	1989
Warby Range State Park	1978	Warby-Ovens National Park	2010
Whipstick State Park	1986	Greater Bendigo National Park	2002
Wingan Inlet National Park	1909	Croajingolong National Park	1979
Wonnangatta-Moroka National Park	1981	Alpine National Park	1989
Woodlands	1981	Woodlands Historic Park	1995
Yea River Park	1980	Kinglake National Park	1928