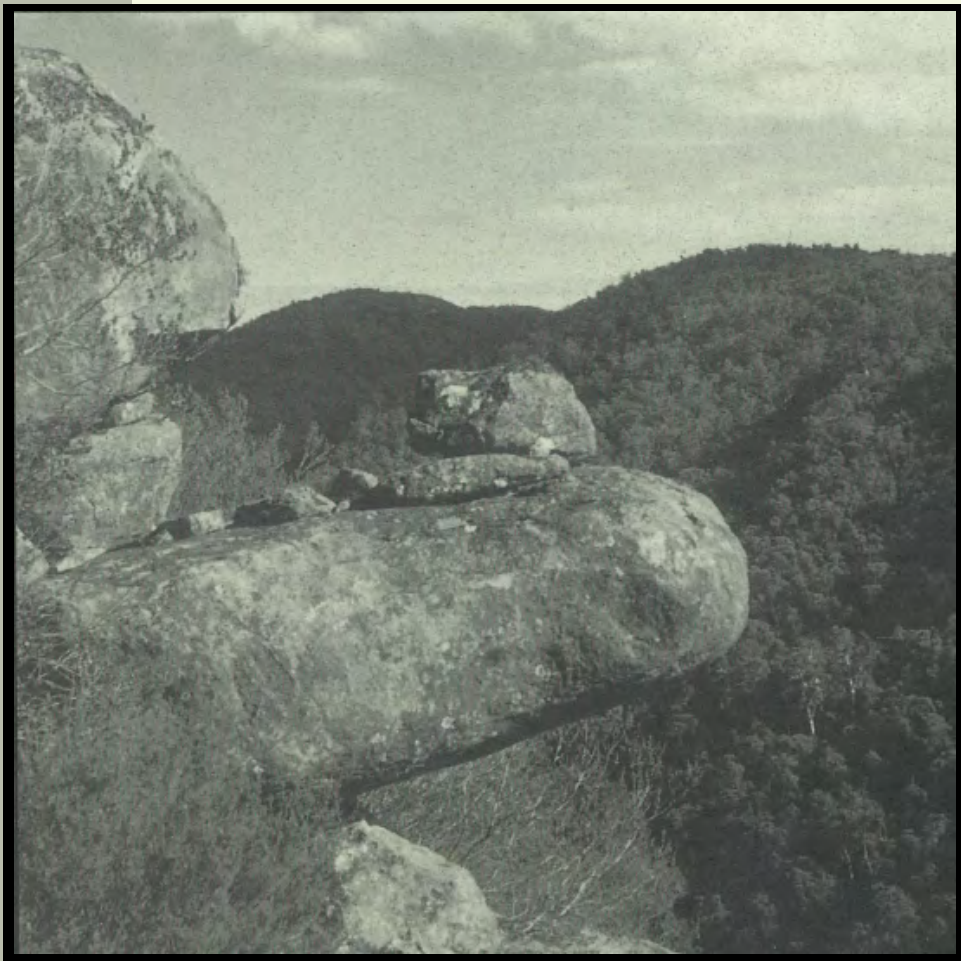


National Parks Service

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park

Management Plan

June 1996



NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT

This Management Plan for Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park is approved for implementation. Its purpose is to direct all aspects of management in the Park until the Plan is reviewed. A Draft Management Plan was published in February 1996. A total of 10 submissions were received.

Copies of the Plan can be obtained from:

NRE Wodonga Office
Department of Natural Resources and Environment
1 McKoy Street
WODONGA VIC 3690

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

Further information on this Plan please contact:

Chief Ranger - Murray Park Management Area
NRE Wodonga Office (060) 556 111

BURROWA-PINE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
MANAGEMENT PLAN

National Parks Service

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT**

VICTORIA

JUNE 1996

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Note: In April 1996 the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (CNR) became part of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE).

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FOREWORD

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park is undoubtedly one of north-eastern Victoria's outstanding national parks. The Park is highly regarded for its impressive scenery, diverse habitats and flora conservation values.

A visitor's first impression may be the tranquil setting of the spectacular Bluff Falls or the imposing rock outcrops and bluffs of Pine Mountain from the Murray River Road.

Many visitors enjoy the accessible camping and picnic areas, lookouts and nature walks, while others are attracted by the experience of bushwalking through the Park's rugged and more remote areas.

This Approved Plan establishes the long-term management framework to protect the important conservation and recreation values of the Park while ensuring that it plays an important role in nature-based tourism in the Upper Murray region.

As a result of the Plan's implementation, I am confident that the Park's diverse environments, magnificently wild scenery and remote character will be protected and visitors' enjoyment will be enhanced.

I look forward to the community's support for the management of this important national park, which is a significant part of Victoria's parks system.



Hon Marie Tehan MP
MINISTER FOR CONSERVATION
and LAND MANAGEMENT

APPROVED MANAGEMENT PLAN

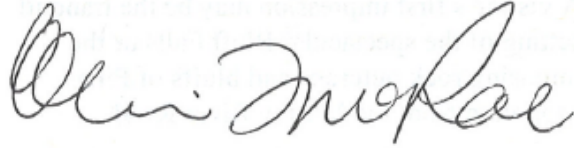
This Approved Management Plan has been prepared under section 17 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) and is approved for implementation.



Mark Stone

Director, National Parks Service

The Plan provides the basis for the future management of Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park. It was finalised following consideration of the ten submissions received on the Draft Plan.



Chris McRae

Interim Regional Manager, North East

SUMMARY

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park (18 400 ha) consists of two prominent granite massifs, Mount Burrowa and Pine Mountain. Situated in north-eastern Victoria, the Park is one of a series of parks extending from Lake Hume eastwards into the Australian Alps.

The Park is noted for its high conservation values, remote settings and outstanding scenic values. These features make it attractive for picnicking, camping, bushwalking and nature study.

The Park will be managed as a world-class protected area for ecosystem conservation and recreation consistent with its national park status. The Park's distinctive remote character and natural setting will be protected and opportunities for high quality visitor experiences provided.

The major management directions for the Park are summarised below.

- Significant features will be given special protection.
- The Park's remote character and scenic qualities will be protected.
- A pest plant and animal control strategy which identifies key sites, target species and control methods will be prepared.
- Existing facilities will be maintained, and new facilities which are in keeping with the Park's remote and natural character will be established.
- Increased visitor use will be encouraged through appropriate promotion of the Park and the addition of a visitor contact point on the Murray River Road.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and planning area

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park (18 400 ha) is approximately 420 km north-east of Melbourne, close to the upper reaches of the Murray River. The Park lies about 25 km north-west of Corryong, extending 30 km north-east from the Murray Valley Highway to the Murray River (figure 1).

The Park consists of two distinct areas: the Pine Mountain Block to the north and the Burrowa Block to the south. These blocks are linked by a narrow stretch of land.

The management plan covers (figure 1):

- Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park, which includes:
 - the Jemba (1030 ha) and Pine Mountain (480 ha) Reference Areas;
 - the Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area (6200 ha*); and
- two proposed additions to the Park - River Road Block and Wermatong Track Block.

[*This area is incorrectly stated in the National Parks Act and LCC (1991) as 10 500 ha.]

1.2 Regional context

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park is one of a series of parks extending eastwards from Lake Hume to Corryong and across the New South Wales border into the Australian Alps. To the south is the Alpine National Park, and to the east Kosciusko National Park.

There is a variety of recreational opportunities within the Upper Murray area, including:

- Mount Lawson State Park and Mount Granya State Park - these parks are relatively undeveloped and offer opportunities for day use, walking and informal camping;
- Mount Mittamatite Regional Park (proposed) - used for hang gliding, walking and nature study;
- Alpine National Park and Kosciusko National Park - both offer a diverse range of visitor experiences;

- Wabba Wilderness Park - a wilderness area relatively free of influence by European settlement;
- Murray River - attracts many people for fishing and camping holidays.

1.3 Significance of the Park

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park makes a valuable contribution to Victoria's parks system, which aims to protect viable, representative samples of the State's natural environments occurring on public land. Parks provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy and appreciate natural and cultural values, and many make important contributions to tourism.

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

The Park is listed on the Register of the National Estate in recognition of its significant values and its importance as part of our heritage.

The Park has a high floristic diversity including many species of conservation significance, a broad range of faunal habitats, high landscape qualities, panoramic views, a range of recreation opportunities for visitors and a large area recognised for its remote and natural qualities, including a virtual absence of vehicular tracks.

Significant features of the Park are summarised below.

Natural values

- Highly diverse vegetation, including Valley Grassy Forest and Black Cypress-pine Woodlands.
- The occurrence of numerous rare and several endangered plant species.
- Natural rugged beauty dominated by the prominent massifs of Mount Burrowa and Pine Mountain.

- Pristine streams, waterfalls and catchments.
- Significant areas free of vehicle tracks.

Cultural values

- Remains of a fluorspar mine near Pine Mountain.

Tourism and recreational values

- The spectacular Bluff Falls.
- Opportunities to experience natural settings without significant intrusion by developments or high visitor numbers.
- Opportunities to walk and camp in remote areas, including challenging walking opportunities.
- Spectacular views of the Park, the Australian Alps and the Murray River valley from lookouts within the Park.

1.4 Creation of the Park

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park was included in Schedule Two of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 16 May 1978 as a result of the *National Parks (Amendment) Act 1978* (Vic.). It was created 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 was added to the southern section in 1989.

1.5 Legislation, LCC recommendations and guidelines

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park is reserved and managed under the provisions of the National Parks Act. The Act requires the Director to preserve and protect the natural environment of the Park, and its natural and other features, and to provide for its use by the public for enjoyment, recreation and education, and for research.

The Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area was established as a result of the LCC Wilderness Special Investigation (LCC 1991) and proclaimed on 30 June 1992. The area is managed under the provisions of the National Parks Act relating to Remote and Natural Areas (sections 21B to 21D) and relevant LCC recommendations. These generally preclude new or incremental developments.

The Jemba and Pine Mountain Reference Areas are proclaimed under the *Reference Areas Act 1978* (Vic.) and managed in accordance with Ministerial directives and the relevant NRE guideline. Within these areas, which provide a reference for comparative study purposes, natural processes will be allowed to continue undisturbed.

The LCC (1973) recommendations for the Park include the protection and conservation of the natural ecosystems, with particular emphasis on the Pine Mountain flora.

In 1986 the LCC recommended that particular attention be given in the management plan to the restoration of diversity in understorey vegetation within the 800 ha block which was added to the south of the Park (LCC 1986). The LCC also recommended that a portion of the frontage to Cudgewa Creek, including part of the disused Cudgewa railway alignment and an historic timber trestle bridge, be added to the Park (LCC 1986).

The Park is managed in accordance with Department of Natural Resources and Environment guidelines for the management of Parks (NPS 1995) and with other Departmental guidelines and procedures. Other plans which will operate in conjunction with this Plan include:

- North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990);
- North East Regional Landcare Plan (Landcare 1993).

1.6 Park management aims

Sections 4 and 17 of the National Parks Act provide the main basis for management of the Park. The following management aims are derived from those sections, and as such broadly govern all aspects of park management.

Resource conservation

- Preserve and protect the natural environment.
- Allow natural environmental processes to continue with the minimum of disturbance and maintain biodiversity.
- Conserve features of archaeological, historical and cultural significance.

Park protection

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

The Park visit

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

Other

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

2 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

2.1 Park vision

A future visitor to Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park finds a largely undeveloped Park, renowned for its spectacular scenery and high conservation values. Visitors enjoy the Park's remote settings but also the more readily accessible features such as Bluff Falls.

The Park is visited as one of a series of natural attractions in the Upper Murray area, where it plays an integrated role in the nature-based tourism industry of the area. The main activities are picnicking, camping, bushwalking and nature study. High-quality visitor experiences are offered which focus on the Park's distinctive remote character and which complement those in other parks and reserves in the area.

Low-key developments which are appropriate to the setting and sensitively managed are located on or near the edges of the Park, where they are readily accessible and removed from the largely undeveloped core areas of the Park.

Careful and sensitive management by NRE, assisted by a Friends group and other volunteer groups, ensures that the Park's values are maintained for future generations.

2.2 Management directions

Major management directions for the Park are outlined below.

Resource conservation

- Significant features will be given special protection.
- Significant species and communities will be monitored, and threats to those species and communities will be identified and managed.
- The Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area will remain undeveloped.
- Ecological burning will ensure appropriate fire regimes for plant communities where this information is available.

- Several small adjoining areas of Crown land are proposed for addition to the Park.

Park protection

- Fuel reduction burning will be managed in accordance with the North East Region Fire Protection Plan and Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land.
- A pest plant and animal strategy which identifies key sites, target species and methods of control will be prepared.
- Degraded sites will be rehabilitated.
- Seasonal restrictions on vehicle access will continue, where required, to protect vehicle tracks.

The Park visit

- The Park will be promoted as one of a series of parks and visitor attractions in the Upper Murray region.
- Surveys will be conducted to better determine visitor needs and expectations.
- Interpretation of the Park's key features will be improved.
- Existing facilities will be upgraded without significant expansion.
- Existing vehicle-based camping areas will be clearly identified and well maintained.
- A proposed addition to the Park adjacent to the Murray Valley Highway will be developed as a visitor contact point.
- New facilities including picnic areas, a walking track and a nature trail will be established.

2.3 Zoning

A Park management zoning scheme has been developed to:

- provide a geographic framework in which to manage the Park;
- indicate which management aims have priority in different parts of the Park;

-
- indicate the types and levels of use appropriate throughout the Park;
 - assist in minimising existing and potential conflicts between uses and activities, or between those and the protection of Park values;
 - provide a basis for assessing the suitability of future activities and development proposals.

Two principal management zones apply to the Park (Reference Area, and Conservation and Recreation). In addition, overlay designations (Remote and Natural Area and Special Protection Area) are used to summarise additional requirements to those of the underlying primary management zones.

Table 1 specifies the management zone and overlay characteristics and figure 1 shows the location of these areas.

Special Protection Areas

Special Protection Areas have been designated surrounding the following locations:

- Bluff Falls - a major focus of the Park which has high visitor use;
- Black Cypress-pine Woodland - occurs on the dry north-western slopes and is particularly fire sensitive;
- Valley Grassy Forest - as a result of clearing for agriculture this vegetation type is poorly represented in parks and reserves.

TABLE 1 PARK MANAGEMENT ZONES AND OVERLAYS

	MANAGEMENT ZONES		MANAGEMENT OVERLAYS	
	REFERENCE AREA	CONSERVATION AND RECREATION	REMOTE AND NATURAL AREA	SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS
AREA/LOCATION	1510 ha (8% of Park). Jemba and Pine Mountain Reference Areas.	16 890 ha (92% of Park).	Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area (6200 ha), encompasses part of Jemba Reference area.	Bluff Falls area, Black Cypress-pine Woodlands, Valley Grassy Forest.
VALUES	Relatively undisturbed land types and associated vegetation.	Important natural values and scope for low impact recreation opportunities.	Large and essentially undisturbed area.	Discrete significant areas requiring special attention.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AIMS	Protect viable samples of one or more land types that are relatively undisturbed for comparative study with similar land types elsewhere, by keeping all human interference to the essential minimum and ensuring as far as practicable that the only long term change results from natural processes.	Protect less sensitive natural environments and provide for sustainable dispersed recreation activities and small-scale recreation facilities without significant impact on natural processes.	Protect remote and natural values and preclude new and incremental development.	Protect specific natural or cultural values in specific areas and sites where special management focus is required.

3 RESOURCE CONSERVATION

3.1 Geological and landform features

The major geological features of the Park are the Burrowa and Pine Mountain massifs. Although similar in appearance these areas are of different origin.

The Pine Mountain massif (1060 m) consists of Lower Devonian red and grey granite, intruded by dykes of quartz porphyry. A number of small perched basins occur at various elevations on the massif.

The Mount Burrowa massif (1280 m) consists of steep montane slopes with occasional perched basins and small high-level plateaux at elevations of 1000-1200 m. Most of the Mount Burrowa massif comprises Jemba rhyolite, an acid volcanic rock of Devonian age.

Steeply graded ephemeral streams radiate from the centre of the massifs, resulting in several waterfalls such as Bluff Falls. Alluvial fans and terraces of Quaternary origin are found at the bases of the massifs. The cliffs around the Burrowa massif have given rise to the popular name of 'The Bluff'.

A range of soils occur throughout the Park depending on bedrock material, topography and elevation. Weakly bleached gradational soils predominate on the steep montane slopes and plateaux, while undifferentiated sandy loams are found on the steep dry slopes. The basins and plateaux consist of friable reddish gradational soils; red duplex soils form on the undulating slopes.

Aims

- Minimise impacts from visitors on sensitive geological features, including Bluff Falls.
- Prevent or control soil erosion caused by visitor and management activities.

Management strategies

- *Monitor the impact of visitors on sensitive geological features, especially those close to high use areas, and implement appropriate management as required to protect these features.*

- *Prevent erosion of tracks during wet weather by closing roads and tracks on a seasonal basis as required.*
- *Ensure adequate drainage of tracks to reduce the potential for erosion.*

3.2 Vegetation

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park contains a particularly diverse range of vegetation types including Granite Hills Woodland and Heathy Dry Forest on the dry northern slopes, and montane forests dominated by Mountain Gum and Broad-leaved Peppermint. Beauglehole (1988) recorded 458 native vascular plant species for the Park.

Much of the Park has remained relatively undisturbed by human influences, and thus most vegetation communities are in an essentially natural condition.

The Park contains several significant areas of Valley Grassy Forest. This vegetation type, which consists of scattered eucalypts with a sparse shrub cover and a diverse range of grasses, herbs, lilies and sedges, has been extensively cleared for agriculture in Victoria, and is poorly represented within parks and reserves.

The Park contains a number of rare or threatened plant species of National and State significance as listed in appendix 1. The slopes surrounding Pine Mountain in particular contain many rare and vulnerable species, including Green Grevillea and Phantom Wattle. The Park is recognised as an important conservation reserve for many other species which are localised or at the limit of their distribution.

Previous timber harvesting, mining and grazing activities have altered vegetation structure and species composition in a few small areas of the Park. Vegetation in the Pine Mountain Block near Sandy Creek Track and the southern addition to the Park (LCC 1986) in particular has been degraded by grazing. There is a particular requirement to restore the

understorey diversity within the latter area (LCC 1986).

Aims

- Conserve native plant communities in their natural condition and maintain genetic diversity.
- Provide special protection for significant plant species and communities.

Management strategies

- *Manage Flora and Fauna Guarantee listed plant species and communities according to approved action statements.*
- *Encourage surveys and research on significant flora and plant communities in the Park to improve knowledge of their management requirements.*
- *Ensure significant plants and communities are adequately protected from management activities, including fire protection works, where necessary.*
- *Rehabilitate the area around the Pine Mountain fluorspar mine site.*
- *Prepare a strategy to restore the understorey vegetation of the southern addition to the Park.*

3.3 Fauna

The range of vegetation, topography and climates within the Park has produced a variety of faunal habitats. There are three main habitat types: wet open eucalypt forest, dry open eucalypt forest and dry rocky Black Cypress-pine Woodlands.

No threatened species have been recorded in recent times, although a comprehensive fauna survey of the Park has not been undertaken.

At the turn of the century, there were reports of the endangered Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby in the area, but no recordings have been made since.

Sambar and Fallow Deer, which although exotic fauna, are recognised as protected

wildlife under the *Wildlife Act 1975* (Vic.), inhabit the Park in small numbers.

Aims

- Protect native fauna from management and visitor activities, and maintain genetic diversity.
- Enhance the long-term survival prospects of threatened or significant fauna.

Management strategies

- *Carry out an extensive faunal survey of the Park and identify any significant species and their habitats. In particular survey the dry rocky northern slopes for reptile species. Encourage university or community groups to participate.*
- *Increase knowledge of the management requirements of the Park's fauna, and develop management actions for its protection as required.*
- *Manage Flora and Fauna Guarantee listed species identified according to approved action statements.*
- *Develop a monitoring program which focuses on significant species and their habitats. Encourage university and community groups to participate.*
- *Minimise visitor impacts on sensitive faunal habitats through careful management of visitor access.*

3.4 Landscape

The rugged Mount Burrowa and Pine Mountain massifs characterise the landscape of the Park. They are dominant features of the surrounding landscape, their exposed rock faces and steep slopes graduating to rolling hills at lower elevations. Bluff Falls are a spectacular feature on the eastern side of the Park.

The landscape of the Park is a major attraction for most visitors. Panoramic views of the Park and its surroundings can be obtained from vantage points within and outside the Park, on Mount Burrowa and Pine Mountain, and along the Murray River Road.

Aim

- Protect and preserve the landscape values of the Park, especially areas of greatest scenic quality and viewer interest.

Management strategies

- *Ensure that maintenance, developments and fire protection works are designed to have minimal impact on the Park's landscape qualities.*
- *Monitor and assess activities or developments proposed on adjoining freehold land and take appropriate action to ensure that the landscape qualities of the Park are not compromised.*

3.5 Cultural heritage**Aboriginal heritage**

Little is known about Aboriginal use of the area, but it is believed to have been minimal, activity being confined to the river valleys.

Studies of archaeological sites in Victoria suggest that upland areas such as the Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park were less intensively occupied than the riverine plains. Surface artefact scatters may be located on spurs, ridge lines or river terraces. Rock outcrops within the Park may contain rock shelters supporting evidence of human activity such as floor deposits, art or human remains.

The Shepparton Aboriginal Arts Council Co-operative Ltd is the relevant authority for cultural heritage in Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth).

European heritage

By the 1840s Europeans had settled in the area, bringing large numbers of cattle which grazed foothill areas of the Park. Several huts once stood around the cleared areas, families living at Hinces Clearing and Thornes Clearing and in Tragedy Gully.

Before 1978, most of the Burrowa Block was a Timber Reserve, yielding local supplies of sawlogs and bridge timber. The most sought-

after species was Blue Gum; small amounts of other species including Narrow-leaf Peppermint and Black Cypress-pine were taken. Little evidence of logging operations remains today.

Mining activities in the area were restricted to a small amount of alluvial gold mining in the 1860s, and the operation of a fluorspar mine. This mine, situated south of Pine Mountain, operated intermittently from the early 1920s until 1980. Tailing heaps remain around the site and adit openings are currently exposed, posing a risk to Park visitors.

The disused Cudgewa railway line adjoins the southern boundary of the Park. The addition to the Park of a portion of this line, including an historic timber trestle bridge, as recommended by the LCC (1986), is to be further investigated (section 7.2).

Aims

- Protect archaeological sites and significant historic sites from potentially damaging human activity.
- Provide opportunities for recreation, and where appropriate foster the use of historic sites as a cultural, scientific and educational resource.

Management strategies

- *In consultation with the Shepparton Aboriginal Arts Council Co-operative Ltd and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria investigate and document Aboriginal history, and protect identified sites as appropriate.*
- *Record and catalogue the location of relics and significant sites as identified. Identify any threatening processes and take appropriate action, in consultation with Historic Places Section, to ensure appropriate protection.*
- *Determine the appropriate use of fencing or other methods to prevent the public from entering adit openings of the Pine Mountain fluorspar mine site.*
- *In conjunction with the Historic Places Section, and other heritage agencies where appropriate, survey relics at the Pine*

Mountain fluorspar mine site, and develop a strategy to protect significant features, and rehabilitate and interpret the site.

- *Encourage further research as a basis for the management and interpretation of former hut sites.*
- *Investigate the addition to the Park of a portion of the Cudgewa railway line, including an historic trestle bridge (section 7.2).*
- *Investigate the significance of the stone trigonometric cairn on Black Mountain, and use this information in interpreting the site.*

4 PARK PROTECTION

4.1 Fire management

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

Current fire protection measures are in accordance with the North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990). This plan provides for fire prevention and suppression activities in order to protect life, property, assets, and natural and cultural values, within the Park and surrounding areas.

Most of the Park is designated as priority 3 and 4 burning zones, which have a relatively low burning frequency. The remainder of the Park is planned to exclude fuel reduction burning. Priority 1 and 2 burning zones, which have a higher burning frequency, are not located in the Park. The Park's fire protection strategy will be reviewed in association with any review of the Fire Protection Plan, or as new information becomes available.

The Jemba and Pine Mountain Reference Areas are to remain unburnt. The dry north-west slopes, particularly those around Pine Mountain, support Black Cypress-pine communities. These fire-sensitive communities have been designated as Special Protection Areas and should not be burnt.

Research is required into the fire ecology of the Park's flora and fauna, especially fire sensitive species and communities, threatened species and significant plant communities. Ecological and other controlled burning strategies may be necessary to ensure conservation of certain plant communities.

Aims

- Protect human life, property and Park values from injury by fire.
- Maintain the natural influence of fires on ecological processes within the Park.
- Minimise the adverse effects of fires and fire suppression methods.

Management strategies

- *Undertake prescribed burning in accordance with the North East Region Fire Protection Plan (DCE 1990) and the Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land (CNR 1995).*
- *Ensure the continued exclusion of fuel reduction burning from the Jemba and Pine Mountain Reference Areas.*
- *Review burning zones in conjunction with the review of the North East Region Fire Protection Plan. Where practicable, priority 1 and 2 burning zones will not be located in the Park, particularly the Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area.*
- *Avoid prescribed burning in Black Cypress-pine Special Protection Areas.*
- *Ensure that prescribed burning within the Heathy Dry Forests on the dry northern slopes does not exceed a frequency of 8-10 years.*
- *Give preference to using the following suppression methods whenever practicable in the Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area and the Jemba and Pine Mountain Reference Areas:*
 - *use of hand tools and aerial suppression;*
 - *use of existing roads and tracks and natural features as control lines;*
 - *backburning;*
 - *allowing wildfires to burn out to appropriate control lines, outside the main fire danger periods and where conditions allow.*
- *Avoid, as far as practical, earthmoving and other suppression operations in sensitive areas including scenic areas, sites of significance and recreation areas, or exercise extreme care to minimise environmental disturbance if operations in such areas are essential.*

- *Rehabilitate any areas of the Park which may be disturbed by control lines and other suppression activities as soon as practicable following fire suppression operations, in accordance with the Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land (CNR 1995).*
- *As research brings a better understanding of fire regimes, ensure that this information is included in any ecological fire management strategy, and in the review of the North East Region Fire Protection Plan.*
- *Undertake an analysis of the rocky areas in the Park and map these as areas to remain unburnt. These areas have low fuel levels and are unlikely to achieve satisfactory results from prescribed burns. Seek to amend the North East Region Fire Protection Plan accordingly.*
- *Incorporate information on fire regulations and the role of fire in the Park into Park brochures, guides, display boards and interpretation programs.*
- *Ensure that grassed picnic areas are slashed regularly to protect visitors to the Park.*

4.2 Pest plants and animals, and diseases

A number of pest plant and animal species are present within the Park. Blackberry, Patersons Curse, St. Johns Wort and Radiata Pine occur in small quantities, mainly around the fringes.

Although accurate numbers of pest animals have not been obtained, wild dogs, feral cats, goats, pigs, foxes and rabbits are known to be in the Park. Feral cats and foxes are believed to have caused a significant reduction in ground-dwelling native mammal numbers. Stray stock also wander into the Park from adjoining freehold properties because of the lack of stock-proof boundary fences, and they have caused some damage in localised areas.

A detailed study of pathogens within the Park has not been conducted.

Aims

- Control, and where possible eradicate, non-indigenous plants and animals.
- Minimise the impact of control programs on native flora and fauna.
- Protect the Park from other threats, in particular new infestations of non-indigenous plants and diseases.

Management strategies

- *Prepare and implement a pest plants and animals control strategy for the Park which:*
 - *identifies key target species and locations;*
 - *identifies particular conservation areas where special efforts may be required to control pest plants and animals (e.g. rare or threatened plant locations);*
 - *specifies appropriate control methods which ensure maximum protection of non-target species and which minimise their impact on the natural environment;*
 - *gives initial priority to the control of Blackberry and Patersons Curse.*
- *Reduce the risk of new infestations by checking sites of potential weed sources (e.g. cleared areas, recent roadworks) and implementing an appropriate control strategy.*
- *Identify and record the presence of any pathogens which occur in the Park, and take appropriate action.*
- *Monitor the presence of invasive species within the Valley Grassy Forest Special Protection Areas, and take appropriate action to prevent weed invasion.*

5 THE PARK VISIT

5.1 The Park visitor

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park offers visitors opportunities to enjoy a largely undeveloped natural area with impressive scenery in a relatively remote corner of Victoria.

Local usage of the Park appears to be fairly limited, the majority of visitors being from elsewhere within the State. Interstate and overseas visitors occasionally visit the Park. Visitor use of the Park is estimated to be around 10 000 visitor days per year from a traffic counter located on Falls Road. Use has remained fairly stable for the last few years. The majority of visits occur during the warmer months, the Christmas and Easter school holidays being particularly busy periods.

Future use of the Park is expected gradually to increase as the tourism potential of the Upper Murray area is realised. This will result in increased use of walking tracks and the main visitor destinations, including Bluff Creek camping area and Bluff Falls.

Providing for the visitor

Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park offers opportunities for three distinct visitor types:

- day visitors who enjoy accessible attractions, particularly Bluff Falls;
- self-reliant visitors who camp and enjoy a variety of features, particularly the longer walks, or specialised activities such as nature study;
- groups involved in organised educational or recreational activities.

Future management will continue to focus on existing visitor types and activities, and will maintain the essentially remote and undeveloped setting. Picnic and camping areas will be confined to the existing sites and two picnic sites proposed for development in this plan.

Aims

- Develop an understanding of visitor numbers, profiles, attitudes, expectations and needs.
- Provide for visitors in accordance with the above overview of future management for visitors.
- Ensure that visitor use of the Park is not detrimental to the Park's natural values.

Management strategies

- *Permit recreational activities in accordance with table 2.*
- *Provide facilities and services which highlight, but are in keeping with, the area's distinctive character (sections 5.2 and 5.3 and tables 3, 4 and 5).*
- *Conduct visitor surveys to assess visitor numbers, profiles, patterns of behaviour, expectations and preferences.*
- *Establish a program to determine levels of recreational activity consistent with protecting recreational experiences and park values.*
- *Encourage all visitors to adopt minimal impact techniques and to adhere to codes of conduct appropriate to their activity.*
- *Monitor visitor use to ensure adequate provision of facilities consistent with appropriate types and levels of use.*
- *Monitor the impacts of visitor use at popular visitor destinations, and take appropriate action as required.*

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	REFERENCE AREA ZONE	CONSERVATION & RECREATION ZONE	SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS
Picnicking	No	Yes	Yes
Camping - designated sites (with facilities)	N/A	Yes	Yes
Camping - dispersed (no facilities)	No	Yes	Yes
Camping - horse based	No	No	No
Walking	No	Yes	Yes
Vehicle touring	No	YC (5.2.1)	YC (5.2.1)
Bicycle riding	No	YC (5.2.1)	YC (5.2.1)
Horse riding	No	YC (5.2.4)	YC (5.2.4)
Orienteering and rogaining	No	No	No
Rock climbing and abseiling	No	YC (5.2.5)	YC (5.2.5)
Hunting	No	No	No
Trail bike riding	No	YC (5.2.1)	YC (5.2.1)
Fishing	No	Yes	Yes
Dogs	No	No	No
Fossicking	No	No	No

Yes	Appropriate
No	Not appropriate
YC	Conditional - refer to relevant section for details
N/A	Not applicable

5.2 Visitor recreational activities and facilities

5.2.1 Vehicle access

Public vehicle access is important for park management and for enabling visitors to use and enjoy the Park.

The Cudgewa North-Walwa Road, which passes through the Park, and Falls Road, which leads to Bluff Falls, give all-weather 2WD access to some parts of the Park. Other roads and tracks give access to the major visitor features and trail heads.

Some parts of the Park, in particular the Mount Burrowa Remote and Natural Area, are relatively free of vehicle tracks. These areas will remain undeveloped to preserve their remote and natural values. The existing small network of 2WD and 4WD tracks (table 3 and figure 1) provides adequate vehicular access for both recreation and fire protection purposes.

There are some opportunities in the Park for trail bike riding and mountain bike touring; the latter in particular is increasing in popularity throughout Victoria.

TABLE 3 MANAGEMENT OF ROADS AND VEHICLE TRACKS

ROAD OR TRACK	CLASS	COMMENTS/USES	STATUS	MANAGEMENT PRIORITY
Wild Goat Track	3	Borders private property. Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Bush Rat Track	3	Access to Black Mountain. Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Black Mountain Track	2/3	Main access to Black Mt. Fire protection. Links to Black Mountain Walking Track.	O	NRE track. High priority.
Hinces Creek Track	3	Access to Hinces Ck Camp. Links to Hinces Creek Walking Track.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Pines Track	3	Access to Victorian Pine Corporation land. Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Low priority.
Pine Mountain Track	2/3	Links to Pine Mountain Walking Track.	O	NRE track. High priority.
Wermatong Track	3	Park management. Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Upper and Lower Dogman Track	2/3	Borders private property. Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Ross Lookout Track	3	Access to Ross Lookout. Links to Ross Lookout Walking Track.	O	NRE track. Medium priority
McNamaras Track	3	Access to Thornes Clearing.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Cudgewa North-Walwa Rd	1	Main access through Park.	O	Towong Shire road. High priority.
Falls Road	1	Main public access to Bluff Falls & facilities.	O	NRE road. High priority.
Hamiltons Track	3	Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Low priority.
Mt Burrowa Track	3	Access to walking tracks. Links to Mt Burrowa Walking Track.	O	NRE track. Medium priority.
Sandy Creek Track	3	Park management. Fire protection.	O	NRE track. Low priority.

<u>Class</u>	1	All vehicle - all weather	<u>Status</u>	O	Open to public vehicles
	2	All vehicle - dry weather			
	3	4WD - dry weather only			

Aims

- Provide an appropriate network of tracks for 2WD and 4WD vehicles for both recreation and management purposes.
- Minimise the impact of vehicle use on the Park's natural and cultural values, and on opportunities for remote experiences.

Management strategies

- *Manage roads and tracks in accordance with table 3.*
- *Continue to liaise with the Shire of Towong to ensure a co-operative approach to road maintenance of Park access roads and the Cudgewa North-Walwa Road.*
- *Apply temporary or seasonal closures to roads, if required to minimise environmental disturbance and ensure public safety.*
- *Liaise with the Victorian Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs over temporary, seasonal and any necessary permanent public road closures.*
- *Permit trail bike riding on all roads and tracks in accordance with table 3, but not on walking tracks.*
- *Permit cycling on all roads and tracks in accordance with table 3, but not on walking tracks.*

5.2.2 Day visits and camping

The Park's main day visitor attraction is Bluff Falls, but visitors also enjoy attractive uncrowded areas throughout the Park for walking, picnicking, nature study, pleasure driving and camping.

Day visitors also horse ride, trail-bike ride and rock climb. Bird watchers and botanists have been frequent visitors for many years and continue to have a strong interest in the Park, particularly in the Pine Mountain area.

The limited availability of water is a constraining factor throughout much of the Park, particularly in the west of the Burrowa Block and in the Pine Mountain area. Camping

and picnic facilities are concentrated around the eastern side of the Burrowa Block where water is available. The Park contains three designated camping and day visitor areas, at Bluff Creek Camping Area, Blue Gum Camp and Hinces Creek Camp.

During holiday periods, existing campsites are often full. Future requirements for camping facilities within the Park may increase beyond its current carrying capacity.

The River Road Block adjacent to the Murray River Road is proposed as an addition to the Park. This area is suitable for development as a picnic area, providing a low-key visitor contact point for touring motorists.

There is a need for a picnic area and small car parking area on Pine Mountain Track at the point where the track standard changes from a dry-weather 2WD road to a 4WD track. This would allow visitors to turn around, or park and walk to the start of the Pine Mountain walking track.

Table 4 and figure 1 show the location and types of existing and proposed facilities in the Park.

Aim

- Establish and maintain day visitor and camping facilities which enhance visitor enjoyment of the Park and are consistent with protecting Park values.

Management strategies

- *Provide and manage low-key unobtrusive picnic and camping facilities in accordance with table 4 and figure 1.*
- *Monitor use of the existing camping areas and determine desirable visitor limits.*
- *Encourage dispersed camping within the Park by bushwalkers only, with guidance from NRE staff.*
- *Develop a picnic area and nature trail at the River Road Block.*

TABLE 4 VISITOR FACILITIES

SITE	CAMP (SITES)	TOILET	PICNIC TABLES	FIRE PLACES	WATER	WALK TRACK	CAR PARK	PARK INFO.	MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND COMMENTS
Bluff Creek Camping Area	● (10)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	Requires regular slashing of grass and maintenance of facilities.
Blue Gum Camp	● (2)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	Requires regular maintenance of facilities.
Hinces Creek Camp	● (2)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	Requires regular maintenance of facilities.
Bluff Falls	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	-	Requires regular grading.
River Road Block	-	-	○	○	-	○	-	○	Develop this site for day visitor requirements, including nature trail.
Pine Mountain Picnic Area	-	-	○	-	-	○	○	-	Develop this site for day visitor requirements and parking.

- Existing facility
- Proposed facility
- Not available

- *Develop a small picnic area with car parking on Pine Mountain Track.*
- *Investigate the development of additional camping areas at Thornes clearing or Keelangie Creek if additional camping areas are required.*

5.2.3 Bushwalking

The Park caters for a wide variety of walking opportunities, ranging from short nature walks to challenging three to four day hikes. Interest is kept high by the diversity of vegetation, landforms and views in the Park.

Bluff Creek Camping Area is a major visitor destination and is the start of the nature trail leading to Bluff Falls. Walking tracks to Top Falls, Campbells Lookout and Ross Lookout start from the Bluff Falls car park. Extended walks to the summits of Mount Burrowa (through the Remote and Natural Area) and Pine Mountain can be accessed from other points within the Park.

The existing walking tracks give good access to various notable points within the Park, although current access within the southern end of the Park is somewhat limited.

Aim

- *Maintain the range of walking opportunities, from short easy walks to multi-day challenging walks, while minimising impacts on park values.*

Management strategies

- *Provide and manage walking tracks in accordance with table 5.*
- *Investigate the possibility of installing a rain-filled water tank in the Burrowa Block outside the Remote and Natural Area to enhance walking opportunities.*
- *Encourage the use of fuel stoves for cooking and heating, particularly by dispersed campers.*

- *In response to visitor surveys, review the requirement for any further walking tracks over the next few years.*

5.2.4 Horse riding

A commercial tour operator currently conducts horse trail rides within the Park. Although horse riding is not a significant use of the Park, precautions must be taken to minimise soil erosion and the introduction of weeds.

Aim

- *Provide opportunities for recreational horse riders while minimising the impact of horse riding on Park values and other users.*

Management strategies

- *Permit horse riding on roads and tracks in accordance with table 3, but not on walking tracks. Do not permit horse camping in the Park.*
- *Encourage riders to adopt minimal impact practices in accordance with the National Parks Horse Riding Code.*
- *Monitor the impacts of horse riding activities in the Park to establish carrying capacities for each track, and modify usage accordingly.*

5.2.5 Rock climbing and abseiling

Some areas of the Park, including Mount Burrowa, offer opportunities for challenging rock climbing in a remote environment. A small rock face near Bluff Falls is easily accessible and has been used for rock climbing and abseiling. Interest in the Park for rock climbing and abseiling appears to be increasing.

Aim

- *Provide for rock climbing and abseiling in the park while minimising impact on park values.*

Management strategies

- *Permit rock climbing and abseiling in line with NPS guideline 6.2.9P.*

TABLE 5 WALKING TRACKS

NAME	DIST. (ONE WAY)	CURRENT STANDARD	ADDITIONAL WORK REQUIREMENTS	FUTURE STANDARD
Bluff Falls Track	30 m	D: Moderately steep.	Drain and reform.	C
Campbells Lookout Track (including Top Falls Track)	700 m	D: Steep and rocky.	Drain and reform.	C
Ross Lookout Walking Track	3 km	D: Steep and rocky in sections. Track ill-defined along ridge tops.	Install additional markers to define track along ridge tops.	D
Bluff Falls Nature Walk	2 km	B: Track on flat ground and well drained.	Upgrade and maintain numbered posts.	B
Hinces Creek Walking Track	3.5 km	D	Nil	D
Pine Mountain Walking Track	6 km	E: Steep and rocky. Track ill-defined in places.	Install additional markers to define track. Re-route track around Phantom Wattle community.	E
Black Mountain Walking Track	2 km	E: Steep and rocky	Nil	E
Mt Burrowa Walking Track	4.5 & 7 km option	E: Steep and rocky. Track ill-defined in some sections.	Install additional markers to define track.	E
River Road Block - Pine Mountain Track	5 km	Proposed	Construct track and provide markers. Avoid Pine Mountain Reference Area.	E
River Road Block Nature Trail	1 km	Proposed	Construct track; provide numbered posts and notes.	B

Standard (NPS guideline 17.5R)

Grade B	Track well defined and drained and surfaced where necessary.
Grade C	Track well defined, benched and drained where necessary.
Grade D	Track defined through use, usually drained and cleared.
Grade E	Track defined through use but with no basic construction.

- *Promote the use of minimal impact rock climbing and abseiling techniques in accordance with the rock climbing code of practice.*
- *Do not permit the use of fixed equipment, (pitons, bolts, chains etc) within the Bluff Falls Special Protection Area.*
- *Monitor the impacts of rock climbing and abseiling in the Park, particularly near Bluff Falls, and take appropriate action to ensure that usage does not impact on the natural values of the Park.*
- *Liaise with local rock climbing groups and the Victorian Climbing Club.*
- *Encourage climbers to concentrate their activities at the adjacent Mount Mittamatite Regional Park (proposed).*

5.3 Visitor information, interpretation and education

The provision of information, interpretive services and environmental education will help to orientate visitors, foster an understanding and appreciation of the Park's features and values, encourage appropriate visitor use, reduce management problems and contribute to a broader understanding of natural environments and management objectives.

The Park offers opportunities to develop themes related to the Park's diverse environments, rugged scenery and spectacular views. Information and interpretation should build on these themes as well as emphasising the need for minimum impact practices while visiting the Park.

A self-guided nature walk has been established at Bluff Falls. There is an information board at Bluff Creek Picnic Area. Visitor interpretation programs are conducted during the Christmas and Easter school holidays and are well attended. These activities include spotlight walks, guided bushwalks and slide nights. The ranger provides other interpretive services as required.

A general information board outlining recreation opportunities available around

Corryong, including reference to Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park, is located in the Corryong township.

Aims

- Provide visitors with information and knowledge about the values of the Park.
- Provide educational opportunities for schools, tertiary institutions and community groups.

Management strategies

- *In conjunction with other Parks in the area, develop a Park Interpretation Plan to guide Park managers and staff in developing, maintaining and evaluating interpretive and education services in the Park.*
- *Provide adequate visitor orientation information and safety messages at key visitor nodes.*
- *Establish and implement monitoring and maintenance schedules for all interpretive facilities.*
- *Conduct a range of interpretive activities during high use periods including the Easter and Christmas holidays.*
- *Provide Park information for tourism outlets in the region.*
- *Update information boards and publications produced for the Park as required.*
- *Develop basic interpretive material about the operations of the Pine Mountain fluorspar mine.*

5.4 Commercial tourism operations

The Park is a 'mid-level' attraction in the Upper Murray area. Long travel times from major centres mean that most visitors to the region will be attracted by the better known features of the Australian Alps, using Corryong for accommodation.

Nevertheless, there is scope to promote the Park as an en route attraction for such travellers, or as one of a series of natural attractions in the Upper Murray area including nearby parks and the Murray River.

Commercial tour operators so far have shown little interest in using the Park. However, there have been some recent enquiries, and there is potential for nature-based tourism.

Contact with the Park by people travelling through the area is currently low because, although the Park is highly visible from major roads, it is largely surrounded by cleared farmland and does not adjoin major highways. This situation will be improved with the addition of the River Road Block linking the Park to the Murray River Road. This addition will allow the establishment of a highly accessible visitor contact point.

Aims

- Provide opportunities for sustainable commercial tourism services.
- Realise the Park's potential as a regional tourism attraction consistent with park management objectives.

Management strategies

- *Promote the Park as an en route attraction for Victoria-New South Wales travellers and as one of a series of natural attractions in the Upper Murray area.*
- *Encourage applications from commercial tour operators to provide a range of tours compatible with Park values.*

- *Assess the Park to identify opportunities for new tourism experiences, itineraries, themes, services, etc., and make these known to local tourism bodies and potential operators.*
- *Liaise with VicRoads and the Towong Shire to improve signage of the Park in the surrounding area.*

5.5 Public safety

The climate and topography of the Park present inherent dangers and risks to some Park visitors and these are increased in parts of the Park owing to their remoteness and lack of access. High cliffs, unstable rocky slopes and exposed mining adits present potential hazards to visitors.

Aim

- Promote and encourage safe practices among staff and visitors to the Park.

Management strategies

- *Encourage visitors to seek information on any activities they intend to undertake in the Park and the risks associated with them by reading available information or contacting the NRE Corryong office.*
- *Regularly inspect facilities to ensure they are maintained in a safe condition.*
- *Include appropriate information about potential hazards, including water availability and dangerous topography, in relevant park literature.*
- *Ensure that staff are sufficiently trained to assist in emergency situations.*

6 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

6.1 Friends and volunteers

Currently, there is no Friends of Burrowa-Pine Mountain National Park group, although a number of groups have expressed interest in participating in volunteer work. Interested groups of volunteers could make valuable contributions to several Park management projects, and their assistance will be encouraged.

Aim

- Encourage volunteer involvement in managing the Park.

Management strategies

- *Assist volunteers in forming a 'Friends' group for the Park, and support such a group once established.*
- *Develop and evaluate a long-term volunteer strategy for the Park that uses the skills and interests of volunteer groups in undertaking appropriate park management activities.*
- *Encourage studies which assist in developing knowledge relevant to management of the Park.*

6.2 Community awareness and Park neighbours

Neighbours to the Park are primarily involved in agriculture and, to a minor extent, the timber industry where the Park abuts Victorian Plantations Corporation (VPC) land to the south-west. Their main interest in the Park relates to the management of fire and pest plants and animals.

Aims

- Increase public awareness of management activities, including fuel reduction burning and pest plant and animal control.
- Encourage adjoining landholders to participate in the Park planning process.
- Encourage conservation and sound land management practices on private land adjoining the Park.

Management strategies

- *Maintain liaison with local community groups and landholders, and as appropriate involve them in relevant aspects of planning and management of the Park.*
- *Apply, and encourage the application of, the Good Neighbour Policy to management of issues on or near the boundary of the Park.*
- *Encourage a co-ordinated pest plant and animal control program with Park neighbours.*
- *Improve community awareness of the damaging effects of grazing on Park values.*

7 OTHER ISSUES

7.1 Authorised uses

Defence Force Units make occasional use of the Park for small scale adventure training exercises such as bushwalking.

There are several gravel pits within the Park, although these are not currently in use.

Aims

- Allow for appropriate training exercises by the defence forces and emergency services.
- Minimise gravel extraction within the Park.

Management strategies

- *Continue to allow level 1 Defence Force and emergency services training in the Park in accordance with the NRE guideline.*
- *Obtain gravel from sources outside the Park when practicable. Future requirements for gravel pits to provide gravel for use within the Park will be subject to environmental and landscape assessment. Gravel will not be provided for use outside the Park.*

7.2 Boundaries and adjacent uses

The majority of the Park is surrounded by improved freehold pasture, with the exception of the western side of the Burrowa Block which adjoins VPC land (Koetong Plantation), and a small area of public land on the eastern side adjoining Crown land.

Small private pine plantations adjoin the Park in several places. Many freehold properties adjoining the Park do not have stock-proof fencing, and wandering stock, particularly of the southern part of the Park, is of particular concern. Clear identification of the Park boundary would assist in the management of this problem.

It is proposed to include several adjoining areas of Crown land in the Park to improve visitor access. The River Road Block and the Wermatong Track Block are currently managed as part of the Park and are proposed to be

included within the revised Park boundary. The River Road Block will link the Park to the River Road (section 5.3). The Wermatong Track Block, consisting of two allotments near Wermatong Track, was not included within the original park boundary.

A narrow section of Crown land along the southern boundary of the Park, incorporating the disused Cudgewa railway and an historic timber trestle bridge across Cudgewa Creek, was recommended for inclusion in the Park by the LCC (1986). Including this land would link the Park to the Murray Valley Highway. The area also currently provides access to private property.

Aims

- Exclude grazing from the Park.
- Rationalise Park boundaries.

Management strategies

- *Conduct a survey to determine accurate on-ground Park boundaries, particularly along the southern extension to the Park.*
- *Prepare a strategy to establish stock-proof fences on Park boundaries, including encouraging Park neighbours to upgrade and maintain fences adjoining the Park.*
- *Seek to include in the Park:*
 - *the River Road Block (CA 14A, Section VI, Parish of Walwa);*
 - *the Wermatong Track Block (CA 12D, Section I, Parish of Cudgewa and CA 10B, Section 5, Parish of Tintaldra) (figure 1).*
- *Further investigate including in the Park the Cudgewa Creek Block (consisting of the water frontage along Cudgewa Creek and the public purposes reserve [CAs 1B and 1C (part), Section 2, Parish of Wabba]) (figure 1).*

8 IMPLEMENTATION

A three-year rolling implementation program will be prepared for the Park to ensure efficient implementation of the Plan. Priorities for management are identified in table 6 as an initial step in this process.

TABLE 6 PRIORITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	SECTION IN PLAN
Resource conservation	
Prepare a strategy to restore the understorey vegetation in the Pine Mountain Block near Sandy Creek Road	3.2
Seek to include the Wermatong Track Block and River Road Block within the Park, and further investigate including the Cudgewa Creek Block.	7.2
Park protection	
Implement the North East Region Fire Protection Plan.	4.1
Prepare and implement a pest plant and animal strategy for the Park.	4.2
The Park visit	
Develop a picnic area on Pine Mountain Track.	5.2.2
Develop a day visitor area at the River Road Block.	5.2.2
Develop a nature trail at the River Road Block.	5.2.2
Develop a walking track from the River Road Block to the summit of Pine Mountain.	5.2.3
Investigate installing a water tank for walkers.	5.2.3
Develop a Park Interpretation Plan.	5.3
Monitoring and research	
Monitor the impact of visitors on Park values.	3.1, 5.1
Encourage surveys and research on significant flora.	3.2
Undertake fauna surveys to identify any significant species.	3.3
Investigate and document Aboriginal history.	3.5

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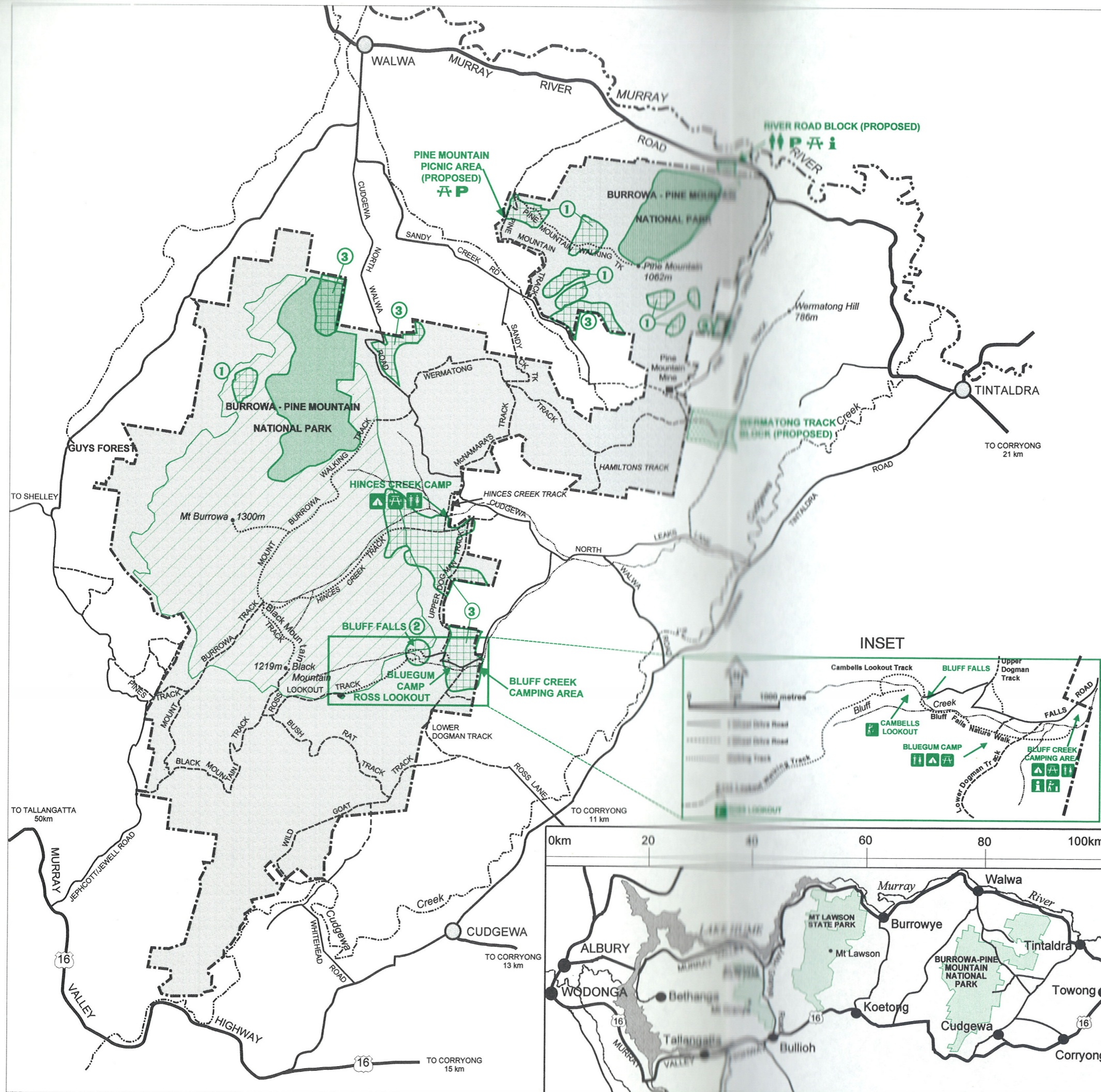
APPENDIX 1 RARE OR THREATENED FLORA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS*	
		VICTORIA	AUSTRALIA
<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Common Spleenwort	Rare	
<i>Austrofestuca eriopoda</i>	Lanky Fescue	Rare	
<i>Brachyscome ptychocarpa</i>	Tiny Daisy	Rare	
<i>Bulbine glauca</i>	Bluish Bulbine-lily	Rare	
<i>Cyperus flavidus</i>	Yellow Flat-sedge	Vulnerable	
<i>Dampiera purpurea</i>	Mountain Dampiera	Rare	
<i>Dipodium hamiltonianum</i>	Yellow Hyacinth-orchid	Endangered	
<i>Dodonaea boroniifolia</i>	Hairy Hop-bush	Rare	
<i>Dodonaea rhombifolia</i>	Broad-leaf Hop-bush	Rare	Rare
<i>Grevillea jephcottii</i>	Green Grevillea	Rare	Rare
<i>Grevillea ramosissima</i>	Fan Grevillea	Rare	
<i>Leucopogon microphyllus</i> var. <i>pilibundus</i>	Hairy Beard-heath	Rare	
<i>Olearia adenophora</i>	Scented Daisy-bush	Rare	Rare
<i>Pimelea treyvaudii</i>	Grey Rice-flower	Vulnerable	
<i>Prasophyllum patens</i>	Broad-lip Leek-orchid	Rare	
<i>Pterostylis hamata</i>	Scaly Greenhood	Rare	
<i>Pultenaea vrolandii</i>	Cupped Bush-pea	Rare	
<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i>	Large Duckweed	Rare	
<i>Sporobolus creber</i>	Rat-tail Grass	Rare	
<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>	Rye Beetle-grass	Rare	

* Status: FIS (1996).

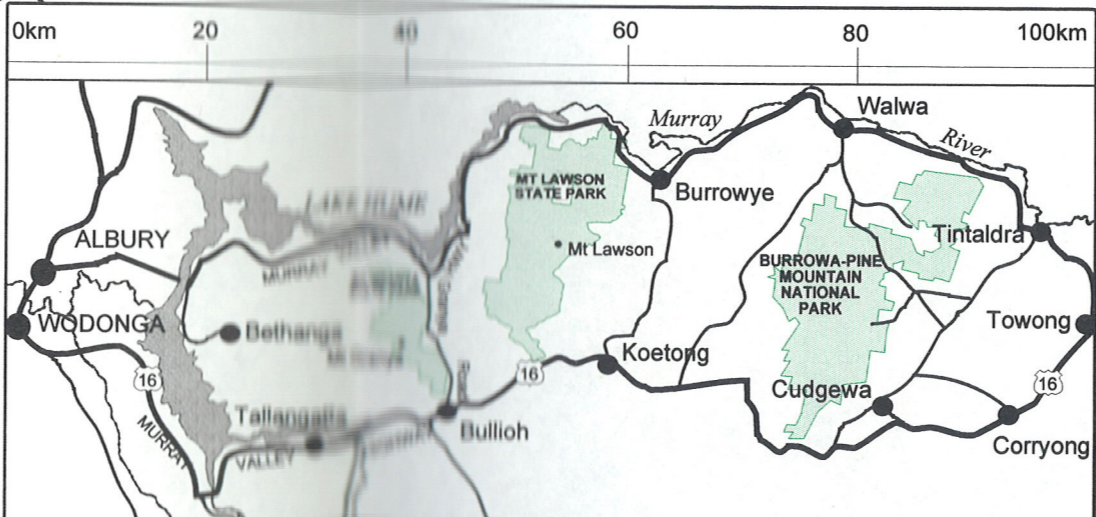
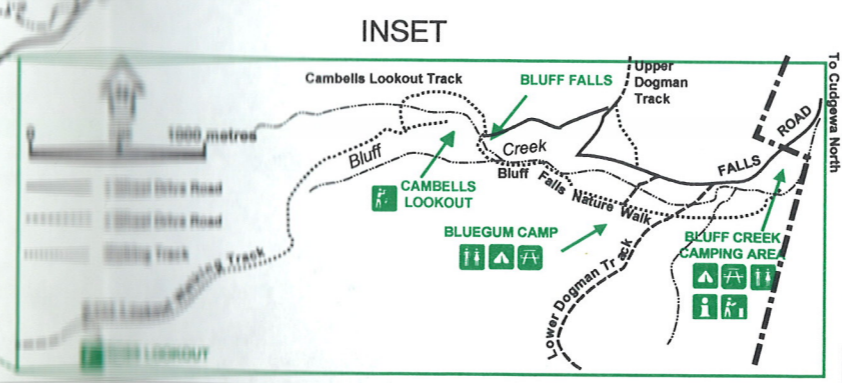
BURROWA - PINE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

FIGURE 1



- MANAGEMENT ZONES**
- Reference Area Zone
 - Conservation & Recreation Zone
- MANAGEMENT OVERLAYS**
- Remote & Natural Area
 - Special Protection Area
- ① Black Cypress-pine Woodland
 ② Bluff Falls
 ③ Valley Grassy Forest

- VISITOR FACILITIES**
- | EXISTING | PROPOSED |
|-------------|-------------------|
| TOILET | TOILET |
| CAMPING | CAR PARK |
| PICNIC AREA | PICNIC AREA |
| NATURE WALK | INFORMATION BOARD |
| LOOKOUT | |
| INFORMATION | |



- PRINCIPAL ROAD/HIGHWAY
- SECONDARY ROAD
- MINOR ROAD
- VEHICULAR TRACK
- WALKING TRACK
- NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED WALKING TRACK
- PROPOSED PARK ADDITIONS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
KILOMETRES

N

Natural Resources & Environment
NRE Wodonga Office, 1996