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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK

WORKING PLAN

Period 1975 - 1980

by

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Director

NATIONAL PARKS BOARD

1975

C O N T E N T S

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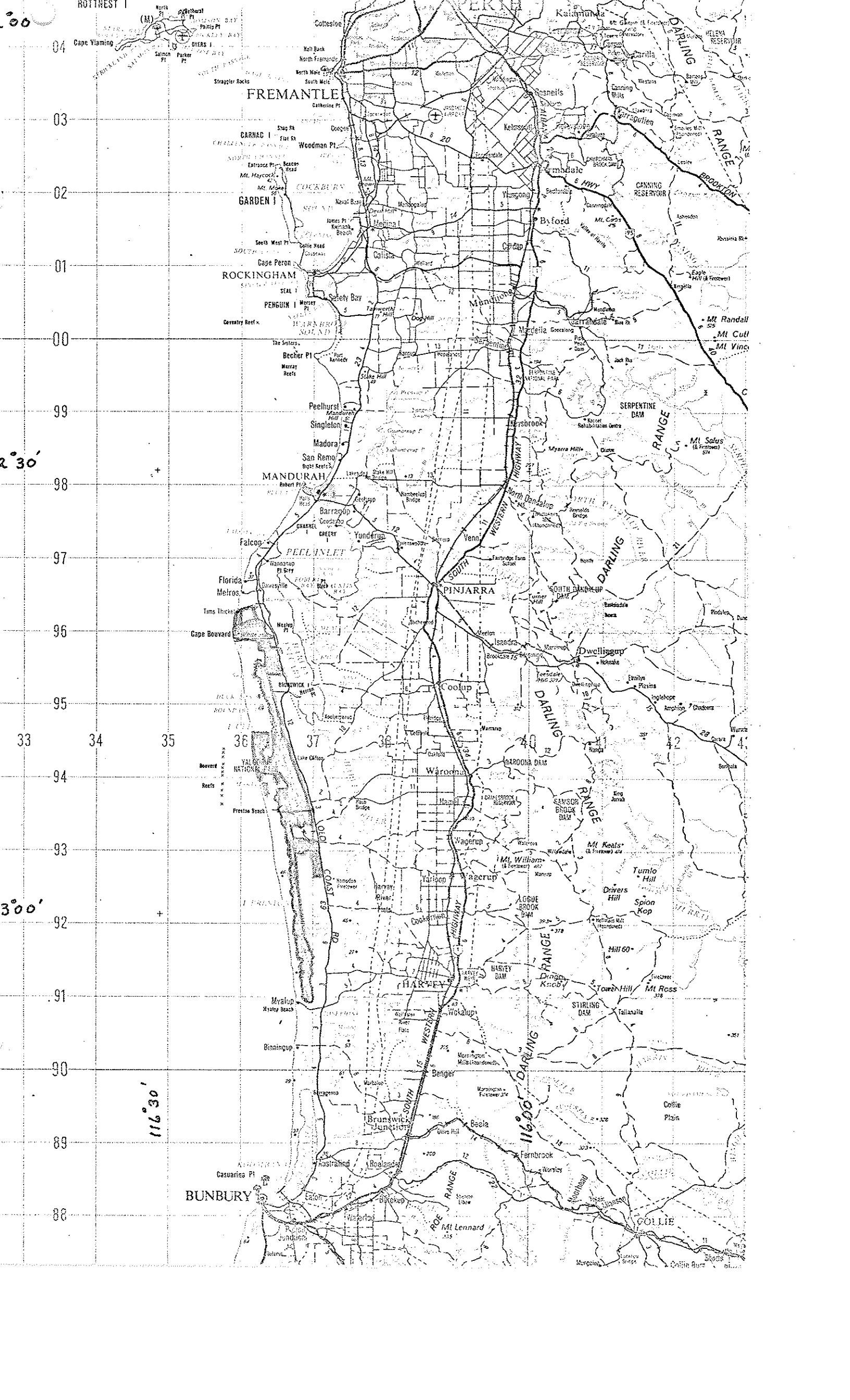
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YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK

WORKING PLAN

PART I Summary of Facts on which Proposals are Based:

1. DESCRIPTION OF TRACT

1.1 Name, situation and authority :-

1.1.1 The YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK was named on 26th January, 1968. The name is a coined Aboriginal word, a combination of "yalgor" meaning a swamp or lake with the widely used suffix "up" meaning a place.

1.1.2 The Park consists of Class "A" Reserves Nos. 11710, 22057 and 12189 situated west of the Old Coast Road from Mandurah to Australind from Cape Bouvard in the north to the southern end of Lake Preston in the south, and lies between Lat. $32^{\circ}40'$ and $33^{\circ}10'S$ and Long. $115^{\circ}12'$ and $115^{\circ}43'E$.

1.1.3 Class "A" Reserve No. 11710 was proclaimed a National Park under the control and management of the National Parks Board in Government Gazette 26th January, 1968 p.152, consisting at that time of Wellington Locations 1818, 1944, 2443, 3121, 3322, 4470, 4792, 4910 and 5003. ✓

1.1.4 Reserve No. 23597, consisting of Wellington Locations 2731, 3015 and 4471 immediately west of the Mandurah-Australind Old Coast Road and south of Preston Beach Road were included in the National Park "A" 11710, Government Gazette 30th May, 1969 p.1600. ✓

1.1.5 A small Class "A" Reserve No. 998 at the side of the Old Coast Road, Wellington Loc. 4630 was vested in the National Parks Board for camping and recreation, Government Gazette 29th August, 1969 and was included in the National Park "A" 11710 on
.../2..

1.1.5 Cont.

29th January, 1970 p.303.

1.1.6 A Large Reserve, A.12189 1 384 ha, between the Mandurah-Australind Old Coast Road and Cape Bouvard (White Hill) was vested in the National Parks Board 27th March, 1969, and became a National Park, Government Gazette 16th February, 1973 p.466.

1.1.7 Class "A" Reserve 22057, Wellington Locations 4079, 4732, 4926 between former Reserve 23597 and Lake Preston was vested in the National Parks Board for Conservation of Flora and Fauna 16th May, 1969 and became a National Park, Government Gazette 26th January, 1973 p.240, and put under control and management of the Board 12th July, 1974.

1.1.8 Class "A" Reserve 997, Wellington Location 4631, a small area beside the Old Coast Road, was added to "A" 11710 Government Gazette 23rd January, 1970 p.154. ✓

1.1.9 ~~Class "A" Reserve No. 1170~~ consisting of Lakes Clifton and Preston, about 5 018 ha, was included in Class "A" Reserve 11710 Government Gazette 2nd June, 1971 p.2352.

1.1.10 Wellington Location 4981, on the west shore of Lake Clifton was added to "A" 11710 Government Gazette ✓
19th May, 1972 p.1180.

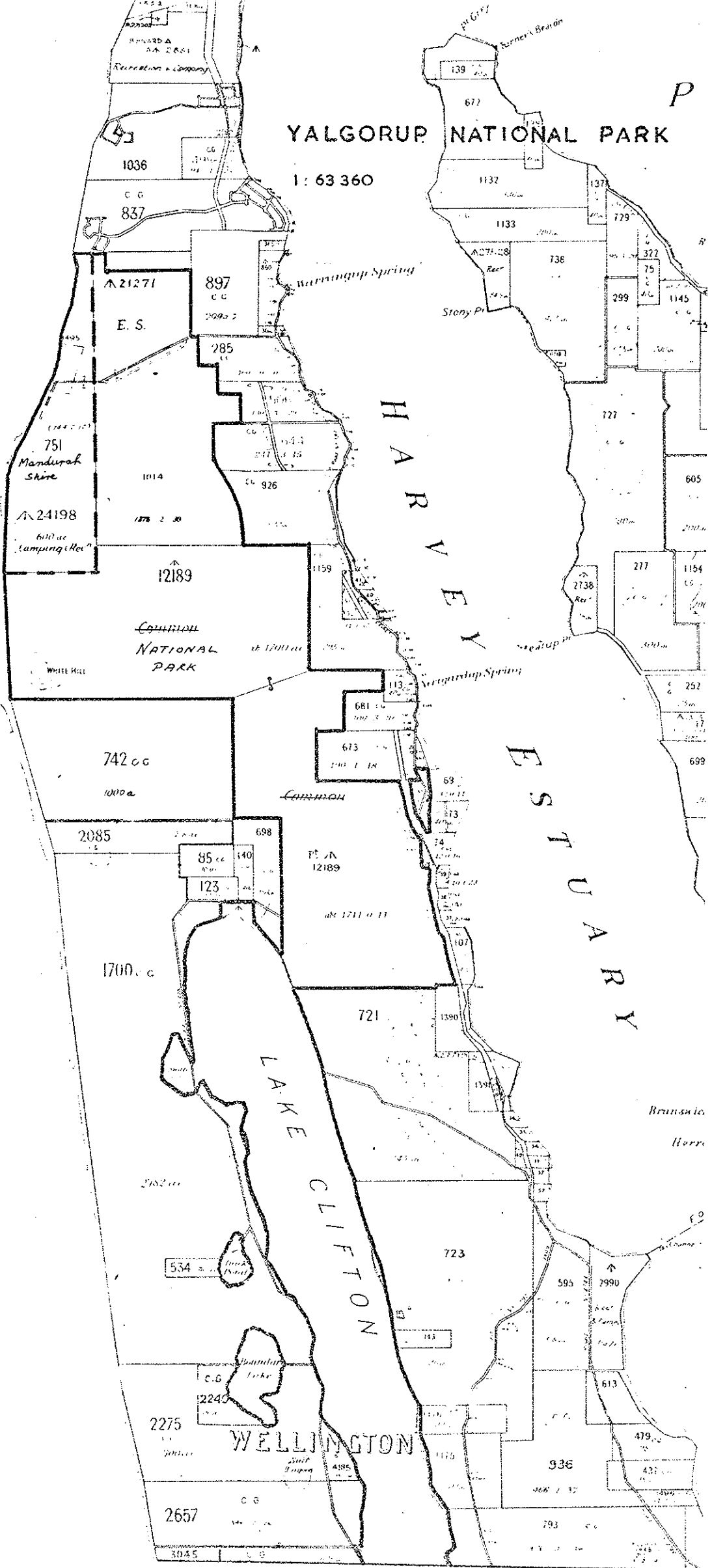
1.1.11 National Parks Board of W.A. was appointed as a Board to control and manage Class "A" Reserve 11710 (Murray and Wellington Districts) "National Park", Government Gazette 11th August, 1972 p.3036. ✓

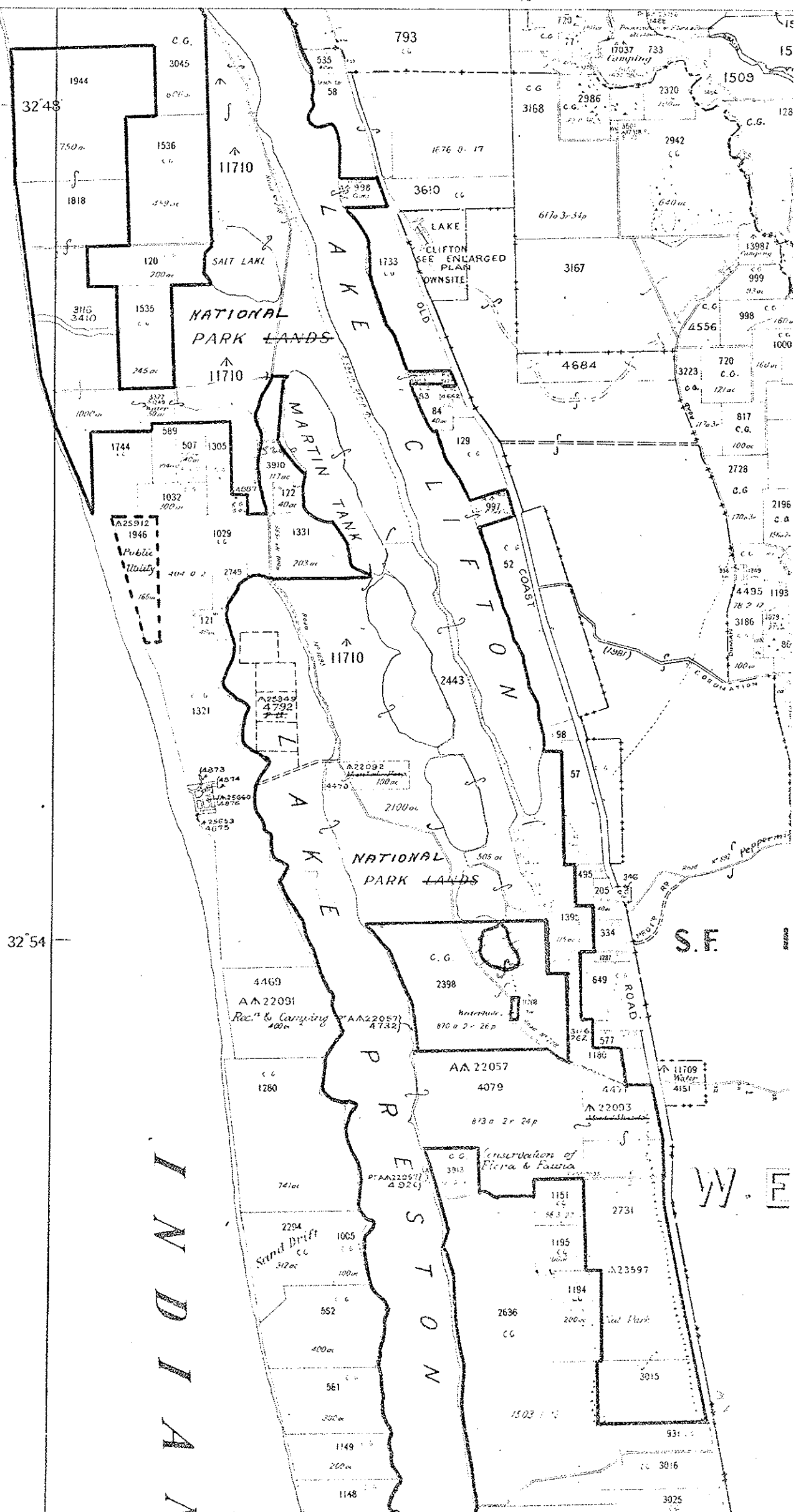
- 1.1.12 Location Nos. 1395 and 1180 were to come to the National Parks but parts of Location 1180 are being traded for part of 649 to form a corridor joining two parts of the park south of Lake Clifton, in the vicinity of Preston Beech Road (Road No. 228). (Ref. file 20/1 fol.310; 388). This is expected to be finalised by mid June, 1974. (See 1.1.16).
- 1.1.13 Reserve 21271 north of A.12189 is expected to come to the Park, after cutting off a small part of the north end for Youth Camp Sites. (Ref. file 20/1 fol.373). *Added G.G. 31 Dec 75 p. 4708 appoints N.P.B. & control and manage Reserve 21271 as National Park, 519.7621 ha.*
- 1.1.14 Reserve 25912 is also expected to be included in the National Park (Ref. file 20/1 V.2 fol.521).
- 1.1.15 Boundary Lake Location No. 5182 and Duck Pond Location No. 5181 were added to the park April 18, 1975 (Ref. file 20/1 V.3 fol.572) G.G. p.1146.
- 1.1.16 Wellington Locations 1180, 1395 & 5128 were added to Class "A" Reserve No. 11710 on May 16, 1975 (Ref. file 20/1 V.3 fol.387).
- 1.1.17 Wellington Location 1537, a small area north west of Salt Lake was added to the park May 23, 1975 (Ref. file 20/1 V.3 fol.591).
- 1.1.18 *Murray Location 1671, former parts of Murray Loc. 742 near White Hill & 202.8 ha added G.G. 1 July 1972.*

CAPE BOUVARD

YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK

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Corrections : Bonne Modified Conical

1.2 Boundaries

- 1.2.1 The boundaries of Yalgorup National Park are defined on Lands Department Plans 380D/40, 381C/40, 383D/40 and 383A/40, Scale 1:31680, and are the boundaries of Reserve A.11710 including Lakes Clifton and Preston together with A.22057 and A.12189.
- 1.2.2 The boundaries of the land areas are fenced where they adjoin private property. The northern and western boundaries of A.12189 adjoining Reserves 24198 and 21271 are not fenced.
- 1.2.3 The boundaries of Lakes Clifton and Preston are the high water mark, taken to include the fringe of Paperbark, reeds and sedges around the edges, which are subject to inundation in the winter months. In some areas the boundaries of properties outside the Parks extend to the edge of the Lake and are unfenced.
- 1.2.4 The western shore of Lake Preston is Minor Road No. 233 Government Gazette 24th March, 1886 p.197, extending from near the north end of the lake and extending southward along the western side of the lake to its southern extremity, thence easterly to the surveyed Coast Road near the 19 mile post. North from the Preston Beach Road, where it crosses the lake, the road reserve has been surveyed (OP9108). Most of the eastern shore is protected by parts of A.22057 in the form of narrow strips along the shore, 4732 between Location 2398 and the lake, and 4926 extending south to the North West corner of Location 60.
- 1.2.5 To the north west of Lake Clifton, the properties appear to come down to the Lake's edge, but in the north east the boundaries of Locations 721, 723,
.../5..

1.2.5 Cont.

143, 1176, 1175, 793, 1733 and 129 are set back from the Lake's edge. Elsewhere on the eastern side of the lake the properties go to the Lake's edge. A small public recreation reserve 28796 (Location 1591) exists at the edge of Lake Clifton, block 793.

1.2.6 A recreation reserve 27453 (Location 4966) occurs at the south eastern end of Lake Preston.

1.3 Distribution and Area

- 1.3.1 The Yalgorup National Park is composed of widely scattered blocks of land, and long narrow lakes.
- 1.3.2 The northern block, A.12189, at the north end of Lake Clifton, lying between Cape Bouvard and the Harvey Estuary, contains approximately 1 384 ha.
- 1.3.3 The rest of the land area, which includes the Martin Tank chain of swamps, consists of A.11710, 3 719 ha, together with A.22057, 359 ha - a total of 4 078 ha approximately.
- 1.3.4 Lake Clifton is 22 km long by 0.3 km to 1.3 km wide and Lake Preston is 29 km long by 0.8 km to 1.5 km wide. The combined areas of these two lakes is 5 018 ha.
- 1.3.5 The areas of individual blocks are as follows - to the nearest hectare.

| <u>Reserve</u> | <u>Location No.</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Total (Approx)</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| A.12189 | northern block | 690 | 1 384 |
| | northern block | <u>694</u> | |
| A.11710 | northern block | 1 220 | 3 100 |
| | northern block | 851 | |
| | 1813 | 405 | |
| | 1944 | 304 | |
| | 2443 | 204 | |
| | 3121 | 4 | |
| | 3322 | 20 | |
| | 4470 | 40 | |
| | 4792 | 20 | |
| | 4910 | 9 | |
| | 5003 | <u>3</u> | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 23597 | 2731 | 312 | 499 |
| | 3015 | 109 | |
| | 4471 | <u>78</u> | |
| 997 | 4631 | <u>19</u> | 19 |
| 998 | 4630 | <u>20</u> | 20 |
| - | 4981 | <u>70</u> | 70 |
| A.22057 | 4079 | 354 | 354 |
| | 4732 | na | |
| | 4926 | <u>na</u> | |
| A.1170 | Lake Clifton } | | <u>5 018</u> |
| | Lake Preston } | | |

Approximate Total 10 464 ha
...../7..

1.4 Configuration

- 1.4.1 The region in which Yalgorup National Park is situated consists of long low ridges running approximately north and south, separated by long narrow lakes, swamps or chains of lakes and swamps.
- 1.4.2 To the west is the Indian Ocean with the 7 km long Bouvard Reefs, just inside the 10 fathom line, 5 km from the shore in the south closing to 4 km in the north.
- 1.4.3 Sand dunes rise steeply from the beaches to over 20 m; occasional dunes reach about 50 m. The dunes vary in width from 1 to 2 km, before falling steeply to Lake Preston in the south, and to low ground being a continuance of the Lake Clifton depression to the north. The most conspicuous height is White Hill, the conical top of a sand dune, immediately inland from Cape Bouvard and an important navigation mark for coastal shipping. Only north of Cape Bouvard is rock apparent in the shore line.
- 1.4.4 Inland from the active sand dunes of the coastline, there are older stabilised dunes, particularly in the Cape Bouvard area.
- 1.4.5 In the depression extending north-northwest from Lake Clifton there is a series of beach sand ridges, formed by a steadily falling sea level which isolated Lake Clifton from the sea. The pattern of ridges appears to have been influenced by former rocky islands northwards from Cape Bouvard.
- 1.4.6 Between Lake Preston and the Martin Tank chain of lakes, and the swamps extending south-southeast from Lake Clifton is a low ridge with occasional rocky

1.4.6 Cont.

hills with exposed hard calcareous cap rock. These extend to the Cape Bouvard area.

1.4.7 The Martin Tank chain and Lake Clifton are separated by a very low sandy ridge. To the east of Lake Clifton and its southern swamp extension there is a gently sloping rise to the Mandurah-Australind Old Coast Road followed by a steeper slope up to the main ridge which extends north-norwest from the Collie River at Australind, to Dawesville where it bends to the north and then north-northeast to end at Halls Head, Mandurah.

1.4.8 No rivers or streams occur. Drainage is by seepage through the sand and limestone. Lake Clifton has practically fresh water while Lake Preston is very salty and less than 2 m above mean sea level.

1.5 Rock and Soil

1.5.1 The only rock occurring in the area is limestone in various forms. Aeolianite is formed under sand dunes by the leaching out of calcareous material from the upper layers of sand, forming calcareous sandstone at depth. Where subsequent movement of the surface sand exposes the rock, the surface may develop into a hard cap rock or secondary calcite.

1.5.2 In lower lying situations, horizontally layered calcareous rock occurs, apparently formed under lake or lagoon conditions.

1.5.3 Throughout the area, the soil is sand of marine origin. Two separate soil systems are recognised (McArthur and Setteny 1960).

1.5.4 The Quindalup Dune Soil System consists of recently formed sand dunes extending inland for 1 to 2 km from the beach. These dunes are rich in calcareous material, which may be observed in some areas near the coast as small concretions or nodules apparently round roots. These dunes are subject to movement and blowouts are frequent, particularly between the sea and Lake Preston. Further inland the dunes are older and stabilised.

1.5.5 The Spearwood Dune Soil System, in particular the Cottesloe Soil Association, occurs inland from the Quindalup System, and it is under the Cottesloe Sands that the limestone (aeolianite) occurs. The sand may be somewhat leached at the surface but is creamy yellow to reddish brown lower down. The largest trees in the area, Tuart Eucalyptus comphocephala DC. occur particularly on the Cottesloe sands of the Spearwood System. This system has been
.../10..

1.5.5 Cont.

overlaid in parts by the dunes of the Quindalup System.

1.5.6 In and around the lakes there is clay, in addition to calcareous rock and gravel, and in some places, deposits of shell.

1.5.7 The rock appearing on the beach at Cape Bouvard, and forming small reefs close to the beach, is travertine of calcareous origin.

1.6 Climate

- 1.6.1 The rainfall of the area occurs mainly in winter, averaging about 880 mm.
- 1.6.2 Daytime temperatures are warm to hot in summer, frequently reaching maximum about 25° and 35°C and occasionally between 35° and 40°C. Winters are cool to mild.
- 1.6.3 The best conditions for growth occur at the beginning of the winter rains while there is still sufficient warmth, and again in the early spring.
- 1.6.4 Winds are predominantly southerly, but are influenced by the pattern of high and low pressure systems. In summer the high pressure systems pass to the south giving an easterly air flow. This may be reinforced near the coast by land breeze conditions in the early morning, sometimes reaching near gale strength. In the early afternoon south westerly sea breezes occur after a midday calm. The sea breezes may be fresh to strong. The development of a trough down the coast brings winds from the north east with rising temperatures until the trough passes inland, when the wind reverts to the south or south east.
- 1.6.5 In winter the high pressure systems occur to the north, and low pressure systems with a series of fronts pass to the south bringing fairly frequent strong to gale force winds which move from north west to west and then to south west. These westerly winds, which occur occasionally as a full gale, and rarely stronger, can cause damage to trees and movement of the sand dunes.

1.7 Vegetation Formations and Types

- 1.7.1 Tuart Eucalyptus gomphorephala DC. Woodland occurs in the eastern parts of the park, particularly on the low sandy ridges of the Spearwood system between the depressions occupied by the lakes and swamps. It also occurs in a narrow strip to the west of Lake Preston and to the west of the northern extension of the Lake Clifton depression. Understorey trees consist of Banksia grandis Willd., B. attenuata R.Br., Agonis flexuosa (Spreng.) Schau. and Casuarina frazerana Miq. Common shrubs are Jacksonia furcellata (Bonpl.) DC. and Acacia saligna Wendl.
- 1.7.2 Between the Lakes Clifton and Preston on the deeper sands there are local occurrences of Tuart, Jarrah E. marginata Sm. and Marri E. calophylla R.Br. Woodland.
- 1.7.3 Paperbark Melaleuca cuticularis Labill. Low Closed Forest and Low Open Forest occur around the edges of all the lakes. Melaleuca raphiophylla Schau. occurs occasionally in a belt further from the edge of the water, particularly around Lake Clifton.
- 1.7.4 A small stand of Rottnest Tea Tree Melaleuca lanceolata Otto. occurs on a rocky island north of the causeway over Lake Preston. It is surrounded by a fringe of small M. cuticularis.
- 1.7.5 Banksia Low Woodland and Low Open Woodland occur at the edges of the Tuart Woodland and on the sand ridges in the northern extension of the Lake Clifton depression.

- 1.7.6 Paperbark Melaleuca preissiana Schau. Low Woodland and Low Open Woodland occur in the southern extension of the Lake Clifton depression, subject to seasonal flooding. In the low woodland areas, Banksia littoralis R.Br. occurs.
- 1.7.7 There are local occurrences of Closed Scrub particularly at the northern and southern ends of Lake Preston, in which Acacia saligna (Labill.) Wendl. predominates. To the north east of Lake Clifton, parallel with the lake, there is a belt of Closed Scrub of A. saligna, Melaleuca huegelii Endl. and Xanthorrhoea preissii Endl.
- 1.7.8 Acacia cuneata Benth. Open Heath occurs on limestone hills with outcropping secondary calcite lying to the west of Lake Clifton and the Martin Tank chain of Lakes. An isolated limestone hill with this vegetation occurs south of White Hill in the Cape Bouvard area. Dryandra sessilis (Knight) Domin and Hakea trifurcata R.Br. form a higher and denser open heath or even closed scrub round on the lower slopes of the limestone hills. There may also be dense stands of Eucalyptus decipiens Endl. or E. foecunda Schau. in low shrub form.
- 1.7.9 Sand Dune Open Heath in which Melaleuca acerosa Schau. and Acacia lasiocarpa Benth. predominate occurs on the consolidated coastal dunes. Acacia rostellifera Benth. is the dominant tall shrub in the more sheltered areas. On the unconsolidated dunes, Olearia axillaris (DC.) Benth. and Scaevola crassifolia Labill. are characteristic shrubs forming dense stands.

1.8 Animal Life

- 1.8.1 Grey kangaroos, emus and brush occur in the Park and are seen frequently.
- 1.8.2 The bird life is various and numerous. One observer recorded 100 species in two weeks. On Salt Lake, 366 birds of 11 species were counted while on Lake Clifton about 1 370 birds of 16 species were counted including 265 Black Swans.
- 1.8.3 In 1930 Serventy listed 76 species of birds to which Jenkins (1971) added a further 58 species. On a 2 mile stretch of Lake Clifton under regular observation Jenkins estimated there to be more than 1 000 each of Coots and Musk Ducks, over 500 Black Swans, over 200 Hoary-headed Grebes, more than 100 each of Black Ducks and Grey Teals, and over 50 each of Mountain Ducks and Crested Grebes.

1.9 Rights and Privileges

1.9.1 Rights of way exist over roads through the Park.

The most important of these is Preston Beach Road No. 228 leading from the Old Coast Road, alongside Locations 4471 and 4079 (Reserve A.22057) and through A.11710 to the eastern side of Lake Preston and thence across a causeway (11167) over Lake Preston. This road carries traffic to the Preston Beach settlements and developments in Locations 1321 and 1280.

1.9.2 From the eastern end of the Lake Preston causeway, Road No. 1695 runs in a northerly direction through the Park serving the properties at the northern end of the Lake. The road becomes No. 492 as it re-enters the Park before forking. Road No. 13736 leads to Location 1535 where it ends. The other fork becomes Road No. 228 again but ends with a firebreak leading to the north end of Martin Tank. The rest of Road No. 228 is non-existent.

1.9.3 Road No. 7005 leads west off the Old Coast Road across the Park (Location 2731) and along the southern boundary of A.22057 but is unmade and is used only as a firebreak.

1.9.4 Running from the Old Coast Road across A.12189 to near White Hill, Cape Bouvard, is Road No. 13427. It provides access to Location 742.

1.9.5 An un-numbered road crosses Reserve 21271 leading to Tims Thicket in Reserve 24198.

1.9.6 The right to quarry limestone on the eastern shore of Lake Preston south of the causeway was granted to D.K. Cable, Mineral Claim 1298H 2 ha (5 acres) .../16...

1.9.6 Cont.

11th February, 1970, expiry 5th February, 1980.

1.9.7 The waters of Lake Preston south of a line drawn due east from the dividing boundary between Lots 705 and 806 to the eastern shore of the lake are set aside for water skiing (Harbour & Light Department, Navigable Water Regulations, Government Gazette 6th October, 1957 p.2613).

1.9.8 The route of the State Electricity Commission power line was approved to follow the Preston Beach Road and cross the Lake Preston by way of the causeway. (20/1 fol.403 24-7-1974).

1.9.9 Apiary site No. 3045 on 12189 close to the Old Coast Road and opposite Location 39 has been granted to Mr. Netherway of Rivervale (file 20/52 fol.23, 20-11-1973).

2. DESCRIPTION OF VEGETATION

2.1 Composition and Condition

- 2.1.1 A reconnaissance survey of the vegetation around the Yalgorup National Park was carried out by Dr. F.G. Smith in November, 1972.
- 2.1.2 A more detailed survey was carried out by Susan Paust and B.R. Maslin of the Western Australian Herbarium some months later.
- 2.1.3 The vegetation map has been compiled based on these and subsequent surveys by the author in April, 1974.
- 2.1.4 In general the woodland, low closed forest, low open forest and low woodland areas are in good condition, though some of the woodland areas have been subjected to hot understorey fires in the last two or three years.
- 2.1.5 Where hot fires have entered the Paperbark low closed and low open forest the trees have been killed.
- 2.1.6 Acacia and Dryandra open heath to closed scrub on limestone hills has been subject to recent burning and is mostly in an early seral stage. No mature communities remain.
- 2.1.7 The sand dune open heath has also been burnt recently west of Lake Clifton (coastal areas of 11710).

2.2 Injuries to which the Vegetation is Liable

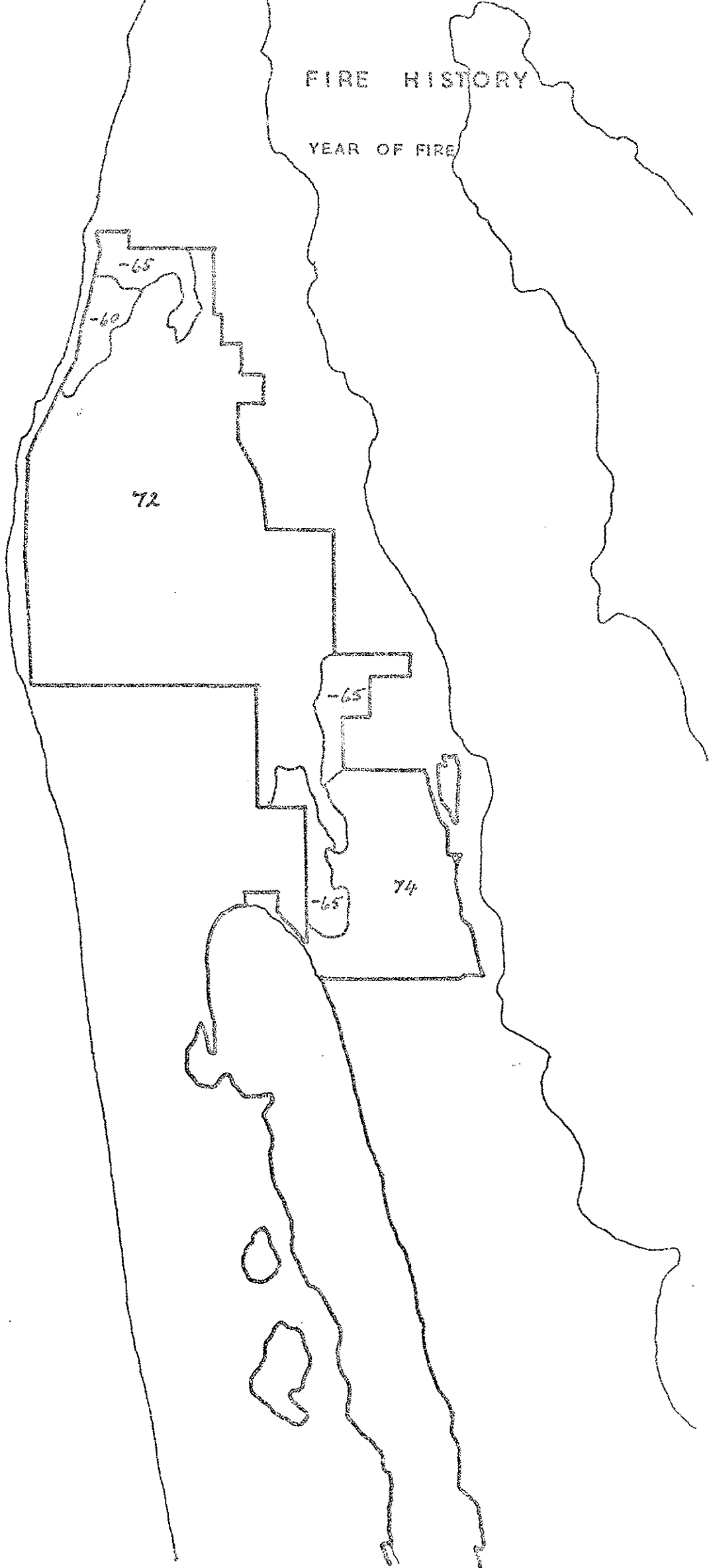
- 2.2.1 The most apparent danger, particularly to the open heath and scrub vegetation on limestone and on sand dunes, is too frequent burning. The current Fire Control Working Plan (Forests Department 10th July, 1969 File 20/4 fol.26) advocates the burning of these areas every 3 years. Observation by the author of frequent burning of these vegetation types further north, between Yancheap and Lancelin as well as at Rottnest and north of Cape Bouvard, indicates that it results in the elimination of many plant species.
- 2.2.2 Very hot fires entering Paperbark forests surrounding the lakes kill the trees. The time taken for regeneration to re-establish this type of forest is not known.
- 2.2.3 Too frequent burning in woodland as well as in heath types lays the plant associations open to invasion by grasses, lupins and other weeds, which themselves then produce an annual fire hazard and a permanent degradation of the vegetation.
- 2.2.4 Tuart Eucalyptus gomphocephala DC. is subject to attack by a weevil Haplonyx tibialis which bores into the flower buds.
- 2.2.5 Regeneration of Tuart is not apparent. This could be due to the bud damage mentioned in 2.2.4, to climatic change, or to too frequent burning of the understorey.
- 2.2.6 Jarrah root rot or dieback disease Phytophthora cinnamomi has been reported to be present in the area of the park adjacent to the Old Coast Road.
.../19..

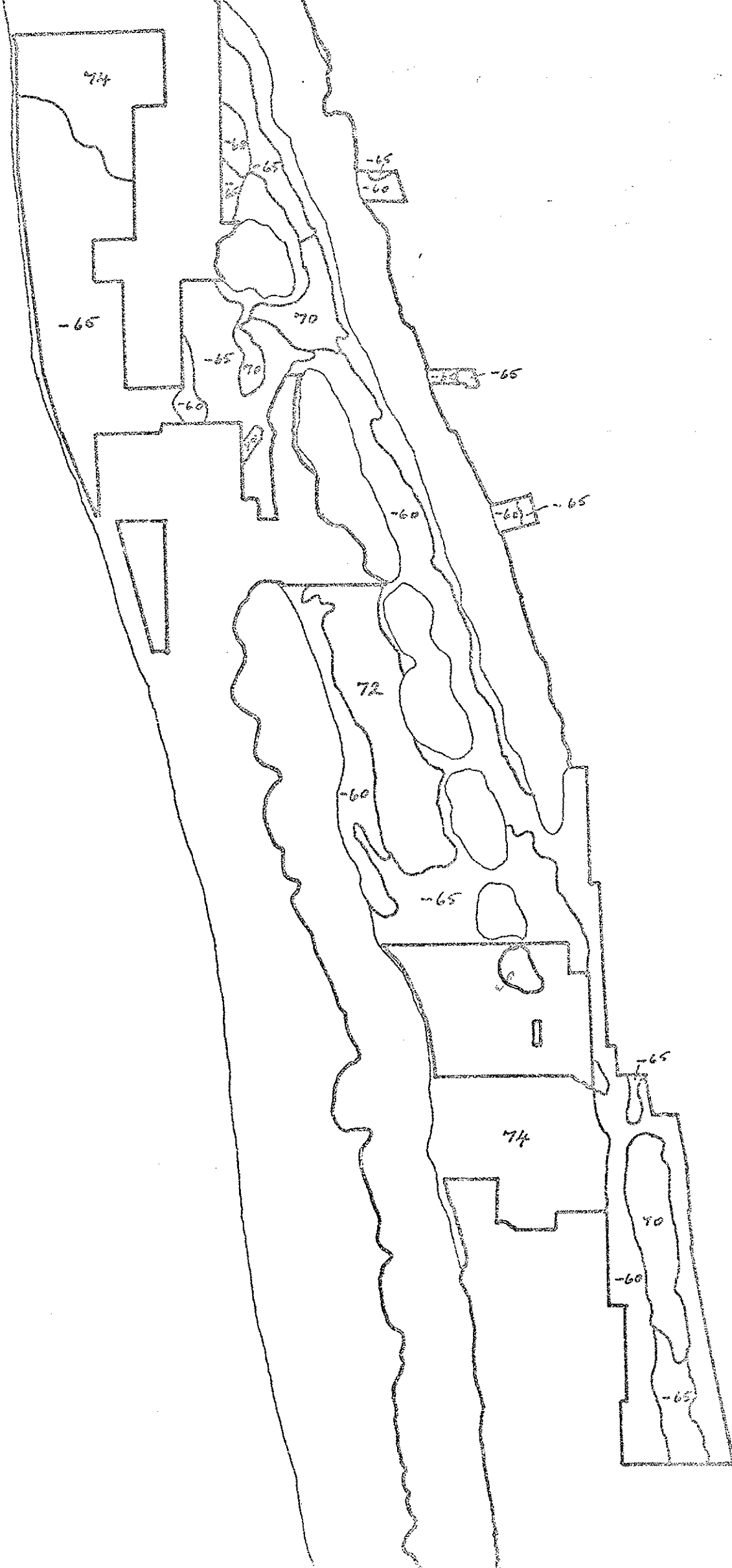
2.2.7 Cross country vehicles on open heath and on the coastal dunes kill the plants in their tracks and quite light use causes permanent wheel tracks devoid of vegetation.

2.2.8 On the fore dunes and primary dunes, vehicles readily remove the sparse vegetation and give rise to or accelerate sand blowouts which cause the dunes to move inland, overwhelming the heath on the stabilised dunes and the trees and shrubs in the lee of the dunes.

FIRE HISTORY

YEAR OF FIRE





2.3 Fire History

- 2.3.1 The history of fires as shown in the Fire History plan has been pieced together from reports on file 20/4, interpretation of aerial photography of January 1965 and December 1972 - January 1973, and personal observations.
- 2.3.2 The first report of a fire in the Park was in respect of two areas between Martin Tank and Salt Lake, 6th - 8th April 1970. The boundaries are taken from the December 1972 - January 1973 photography.
- 2.3.3 A very extensive fire occurred in the Cape Bouvard Block, apparently during early 1972. The boundaries show clearly in the aerial photography. This could have been the fire reported by the Forests Department as occurring between 4th and 8th March 1972.
- 2.3.4 Another fire was reported as having occurred between the Martin Tank chain of lakes and Preston Beach Road on 1st April 1972. This appeared to have been started by a person on a horse from the firebreaks on the northern edge of the area. The boundaries appear clearly on the aerial photographs.
- 2.3.5 A substantial area of Tuart woodland and some open heath on limestone was reported burnt in the southern part of the Cape Bouvard block. The fire appeared to have originated at the side of the Old Coast Road. The fire occurred between 25th - 28th February 1974.

- 2.3.6 Approximately 400 acres of secondary dune open heath were reported as having been burnt deliberately in the north-west of the Yalgorup block, on 2nd April 1974.
- 2.3.7 Also on 2nd April 1974 a control burn was carried out on the limestone hill in the South Preston Block. This extended from the firebreak to the east of the hill to the shore of Lake Preston, consuming some areas of Paperbark low closed forest.
- 2.3.8 On 19th to 21st December 1974 an extensive fire swept through Reserves 21271 and 24195 (Cape Bouvard Block) after starting in Location 897 near Harvey Estuary.

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMAL LIFE

3.1 Population and Migration

- 3.1.1 Studies of the bird life have been made by D.L. Serventy, "A glimpse of the Bird Life between Mandurah and Bunbury W.A." The Emu 30: 33-38 (1930) and "The Birds of the Swan River District, W.A." The Emu 47: 241-286 (1948).
- 3.1.2 T.L. Riggert of the Department of Fisheries and Fauna of W.A. reported on "A Study of the Wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain." (1966).
- 3.1.3 The area has been observed over 30 years by C.F.H. Jenkins and some of his sightings of birds are recorded in "Pressure on the waterfront with special reference to the Mandurah - Murrey Region". The Western Australian Naturalist 12 (2): 28-31 (1971), which forms Appendix 2.
- 3.1.4 The bird population on the lakes reaches its peak in mid and late summer as the inland waters dry up and the swans, ducks and other aquatic species migrate to the permanent lakes and estuaries of the Swan Coastal Plain.
- 3.1.5 With the onset of the winter rains, part of the swan and duck population returns to inland waters, but many aquatic birds remain to breed among the rushes and sedges of the lake shore.
- 3.1.6 Mountain Ducks were observed to moult on Lake Preston during November 1974. During the moult period the flightless ducks massed in extensive rafts on the surface of the lake.

3.2 Dangers to Animal Life

- 3.2.1 The greatest danger to animal life is in the destruction of its breeding habitat and food supply by indiscriminate burning of the vegetation.
- 3.2.2 Poaching occurs from time to time but appears to be under control since frequent ranger patrols were instituted.
- 3.2.3 Some casualties occur to kangaroos and emus which are hit by fast moving motor vehicles on the Old Coast Road and the Preston Beach Road.
- 3.2.4 Dogs and cats brought by visitors to the area, or dumped, are a hazard to birds and small mammals.
- 3.2.5 In 1968 it was reported by F.A. Edmondson of Mandurah that Lake Clifton had been almost denuded of all bird life by power boats racing up and down the lake. This has been rectified since the Lake became a National Park.
- 3.2.6 The effluents from sewerage or septic systems and seepage into the water table of fertilizers present a hazard to freshwater supplies and to the chemical and biotic characteristics of the lakes. High density tourist or residential developments, and intensive agriculture in adjoining areas are the principal causes for concern.

4. STAFF AND LABOUR

4.1 Composition and Pay

4.1.1 The staff consists of one Ranger who looks after both Yalgorup National Park and Serpentine National Park, and two Honorary Rangers.

4.1.2 Ranger - Ron Chandler (January, 1973) Grade 2
Honorary Rangers - L. Carrol (1969)

Capt. L. Vickridge (1972)

Prior to the appointment of a permanent Ranger to the Park, a Mobile Ranger Mr. N. Walmsley commenced patrols in February, 1969. He was subsequently relieved by Mobile Ranger Mr. C.W. Pearson at the beginning of 1972.

4.1.3 The assistance of staff of the Forests Department can be obtained for fire control.

4.2 Housing and Allowances

4.2.1 A Bunning's "Menzies" type house was erected at 155 Churchill Avenue, Mandurah for the accommodation of the Ranger, January 1973.

4.2.2 A Simpson steel structure Garage, 25' x 24' x 9' was supplied on the above site February, 1973.

4.2.3 Electricity, water supply and telephone are laid on to the house.

4.2.4 The Ranger's telephone number is Mandurah 35-2564 S.T.D. Code 095.

5. PUBLIC USE OF THE PARK

5.1 Current use

5.1.1 No figures are available relating to public use
of Yalgorup National Park.

5.2 Areas of attraction

- 5.2.1 Cape Bouvard: The sand dunes in this area, to the west of A12189, have attracted beach buggies. These have been traversing the primary dunes at positions both north and south of the Park. The public road has a small parking area at the western end with a view of White Hill and of the sea over the dunes. Tracks go forward to the top of the primary dunes from which there are further lookout points. White Hill is the highest point in the area but is not stable. In the lee of the secondary dunes is a belt of Tuart Woodland which could attract picnickers. A track connects the west end of the public road with the Camping and Recreation Reserve 24198.
- 5.2.2 Former Estuarine Area: Large numbers of kangaroos can be seen grazing on the open heath and low woodland of the former estuarine area in A12189, Reserve 21271 Location 1014 and Reserve 24198. The best vantage points are Tim's Thicket, a limestone hill on Reserve 21271, and the eastern rim of the secondary coastal dunes in A.12189. A closer look at the animals can be had at Dad's Lookout at the southern end of Reserve 24198.
- 5.2.3 Lake Preston: Aquatic birds can be observed on Lake Preston but in limited numbers. The 28 km long lake, fringed with Paperbarks of varying height and density and backed by Tuart woodland, presents a scenic attraction. The waters of the lake have been in demand for rowing, family and competitive, family dinghy sailing, speed boat trials and water ski-ing. At the south end there is a gazetted ski-ing area.

5.2.3 Cont.

The hard dry bottom of the lake at the north end has been used as a dirt track by motor cyclists.

5.2.4 Lake Clifton: Aquatic birds can be seen in great numbers, particularly in summer, on the relatively fresh waters of this lake. It has scenic attractions similar to Lake Preston.

5.2.5 Martin Tank Chain: Some aquatic birds may be seen on these smaller lakes. They have considerable scenic attractiveness.

5.2.6 Tuart Woodland: This pleasant woodland with an understorey of smaller trees is attractive for picnicking, walking and riding.

5.2.7 Limestone Hills: When they have not been recently burnt over, the shrubs present a magnificent display of flowers in late winter and spring. Even after burning, several species of orchids are to be found. Excellent views of Lake Preston, the Martin Tank Chain of Lakes and of the coastal dunes are obtainable from these hills.

5.2.8 Secondary Coastal Dunes: In winter and spring the small shrubs of the stabilized dunes present a complex mixture of flowers. Views of the ocean and of the coastal plain and lakes are obtainable and the area presents wide horizons and an atmosphere of fresh air and freedom. Excellent for walking and riding, but quickly damaged by vehicles.

- 5.2.9 Paperbark Forests: The low closed forests of Paperbarks fringing the lakes, with an understorey of sedges, reeds and samphire, are very beautiful. A very fine belt extends southwards from the start of Preston Beach Road and parallel to the Old Coast Road.
- 5.2.10 Rottnest Tea Tree Island: A small island in Lake Preston, north of the causeway, contains a unique and charming stand of Rottnest Tea Trees.
- 5.2.11 Tim's Thicket: The thickest itself, consisting of Tuart Woodland, is used for casual camping. Between the thicket and the sea is a large area of primary sand dunes. These dunes have moved during the past ten years since the area was opened up by the construction of a road to and along the top of the dune to provide access to a fishing spot. Recreation vehicles have been active on the dunes and on the beach. This area is wholly within Reserve 24198.

5.3 Communications, roads and paths

- 5.3.1 The Old Coast Road is a main highway running past the Park linking Mandurah with Australind and Bunbury. Other roads cross the Coastal Plain to Pinjarra, Coolup, Waroona and Harvey.
- 5.3.2 Two public roads cross the park. One, Road No. 13427, from the Old Coast Road south of Dawesville, goes to near the coast south of White Hill in the Cape Bouvard Section of the Park. The other, Road No. 228, leaves the Old Coast Road south of the Lake Clifton Road House and leads to Preston Beach by way of the Lake Preston Causeway.
- 5.3.3 A third road leaves the Old Coast Road at the Harvey Diversion Drain and passes south of Lake Preston to Myalup Beach. A track, Reading Road (Road No. 233), leads off north from this road and follows the western shores of Lake Preston to Preston Beach Road.
- 5.3.4 Another road of access to the Park is from the Old Coast Road between Locations 721 and 723 to the shore of Lake Clifton, with a track leading north along the shore to the southern end of the Cape Bouvard section of the Park. South of the Preston Beach Road, a track, Road No. 7005, goes from the Old Coast Road across the Park through Location 2731 to Location 4079, but currently is used only as a firebreak.
- 5.3.5 North of the present area of the Cape Bouvard section of the Park, a road crosses Reserve 21271 leading to Tim's Thicket, Reserve 24198 (Camping and Recreation). A track runs south from the end of this road at the foot of the dunes, past
.../31..

5.3.5 Cont.

the area used for camping and enters the National Park to continue south through the stabilized sand dunes, east of White Hill, to join the western end of Road No. 13427.

5.3.6 From the eastern end of the Lake Preston causeway Road No. 1695 runs north from Preston Beach Road becoming Road No. 492 before forking, one branch, Road No. 13736, going to Location No. 1535, and the other, Road No. 228, becomes a firebreak.

5.3.7 In addition to the above roads and tracks, fire-breaks exist in accordance with the Fire Control Plan.

5.3.8 There are no recognized footpaths or bridle tracks at present.

5.3.9 Location 1535 contains a landing strip and tracks go from this area into the Park, both westward through the sand dunes to the coast, and eastwards to Salt Lake.

5.3.10 Another landing strip exists near the eastern shore of Lake Clifton in Location 723.

5.3.11 A track at the southern end of Location 2636 east of Lake Preston has been modified to form a landing strip.

5.4 Accommodation and Camping

- 5.4.1 No facilities for accommodation or for camping are provided in the Park.
- 5.4.2 The Town of Mandurah has hotels, a motel, camping and caravan park, and further caravan parks exist on the shores of Peel Inlet, on the Old Coast Road.
- 5.4.3 Holiday homes, and permanent homes, exist immediately north of the Park at Dawesville, Melross and Florida, and along the Harvey Estuary Shore to the east of the Cape Bouvard section where there is also a caravan park.
- 5.4.4 Holiday homes exist at Preston Beach and further development, the Interwest estate, is proceeding. This will include a hotel.
- 5.4.5 Holiday homes occur at Nyalup and there is a caravan park and provision for camping.
- 5.4.6 Along the Old Coast Road near Lake Clifton, there is a road house serving meals and fuel, and a tavern which also supplies meals and fuel.

5.5 Amenities, Parking Areas, Lookouts and Picnic Areas

5.5.1 Two picnic areas are being used, both off the Preston Beach Road. The first is among Tuarts on the southern side of the road at the turn off from the Old Coast Road. The second picnic area is among Paperbarks on the shore of Lake Preston, south of the eastern end of the causeway.

5.5.2 There is evidence of use of a lookout parking area south of White Hill.

5.5.3 Fishermen park on the sand dunes in the Tim's Thicket area.

5.6 Information, Resource Interpretation

5.6.1 There are no information displays in the park and no brochure has been prepared.

6. PAST MANAGEMENT

6.1 History of the Park

- 6.1.1 The Park, which is still in the process of formation, owes its origin to the report on National Parks and Nature Reserves in Western Australia by the W.A. Sub-Committee of the Australian Academy of Science Committee on National Parks, 1965.
- 6.1.2 Since 1946 the Fauna Protection Advisory Committee had discussed proposals that the area in the vicinity of Lakes Preston and Clifton become a National Park. In 1955 the Committee recommended that the area be set aside for this purpose and that it should consist of a number of disconnected groups of reserves and Crown land.
- 6.1.3 This recommendation was restated in 1957 as follows :-
- (1) That the National Park between Mandurah and Harvey consists of a series of disconnected parcels of land including -
 - (a) all the existing reserves extending from and including Reserve 2851 in the north to Reserve 23597 in the south;
 - (b) existing reserves around Peel Inlet;
 - (c) existing reserves on the eastern shore of the Harvey Estuary;
 - (d) all the unalienated lakes in the general area;
 - (e) all the unalienated land south of Location 837 to the Harvey Diversion.
 - (2) That no freehold land be resumed.
 - (3) That the Committee welcome gifts of land (or funds to purchase land) from public-spirited persons, but otherwise only existing

6.1.3 Cont.

(3) Cont.

reserves and unalienated Crown Land be included.

(4) That the purpose of the Park should include preservation of the habitat, conservation of fauna, and public recreation, with facilities for camping, fishing, canoeing, duck shooting and other open-air pastimes as determined.

(5) That the Park be zoned to allow the provision of facilities for recreation in some sections, while others should be kept in a primitive or semi-primitive state.

(6) That the Park be administered by the National Parks Board of Western Australia and the Fauna Protection Advisory Committee working in close collaboration.

6.1.4 There has been considerable local opposition to the scheme for a National Park in this area and the recommendations of the Fauna Protection Advisory Committee take account of this.

6.1.5 The first reserve in the area was proclaimed a National Park under the control and management of the National Parks Board in January 1968, and the Park has been added to from time to time (See part I 1.1).

6.2 Past Systems of Management and Their Results

6.2.1 Management so far has consisted in policing the area to enforce the National Parks Board's By-laws :-

stopping shooting of birds and animals, stopping the use of motor boats and water skiing other than in the prescribed area, stopping the use of beach buggies and motor bicycles, dealing with straying cattle, having unauthorised buildings and fences removed, litter collection and extinguishing fires.

6.2.2 At the request of the National Parks Board, the Forests Department prepared a Fire Control Working Plan, July 1969 (file 20/4 folio 26-30). This contained proposals for fire lines and burning frequencies in nominated areas. The frequency of burning varied from every 3 years in heathland to 5-7 years in woodlands.

6.2.3 The Bush Fires Board commented on the Forest Department proposals (file 20/4 folio 37-39) recommending some improvements to fire lines and autumn burning instead of spring burning.

6.2.4 The fire lines were constructed in November 1969, and graded again in April 1971. Firebreaks were also constructed in the Cape Bouvard section of the Park, 1973.

6.3 Special Works of Improvement Undertaken

- 6.3.1 Two picnic areas with barbecues and tables have been established along the Preston Beach Road. (See 5.5.1).
- 6.3.2 A timber name board has been erected at the junction of Preston Beach Road with the Old Coast Road, and regulative notices have been erected where necessary.
- 6.3.3 A system of firebreaks has been constructed in accordance with Forests Department and Bush Fires Board recommendations.
- 6.3.4 A house and garage have been provided for the Ranger in Mandurah, and he has been equipped with a vehicle, boat and trailer.

6.4 Revenue and Expenditure

6.4.1 No revenue has been collected.

6.4.2 Expenditure -

| <u>Year</u> | | \$ | \$ |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1969/70 | Maintenance | 26 | |
| | Improvements Signs | 157 | |
| | Improvements Firebreaks | <u>1 166</u> | 1 349 |
| 1970/71 | Maintenance | 33 | |
| | Improvements Firebreaks | <u>140</u> | 173 |
| 1971/72 | Maintenance | 142 | |
| | Improvements Firebreaks | <u>136</u> | 278 |
| 1972/73 | Maintenance | 523 | |
| | Improvements Residence | 16 778 | |
| | Vehicle | 3 887 | |
| | Boat and Trailer | 927 | |
| | Garage & Workshop | 1 817 | |
| | Equipment | 301 | |
| | Water Supply | 487 | |
| | Chain Saw | 208 | |
| | Firebreaks | 90 | |
| | Wages | <u>1 652</u> | 26 670 |
| 1973/74 | Improvements Fire Fighting Equipment | 672 | |
| | Improvements Firebreaks | 1 607 | |
| | Wages | 6 072 | |
| | Maintenance | <u>1 852</u> | 10 203 |

PART II

FUTURE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED AND PRESCRIBED

BASIS OF PROPOSALS

7.1 Objects of Management

7.1.1 National Parks represent the finest examples of our country's lands and waters, those natural features of such scenic, scientific, educational and inspirational importance that they merit commitment to Government care. They are established to preserve for all time, scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life and areas of scientific importance and to provide for the appreciation and enjoyment by the people of these things in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the future.

7.1.2 The Policy of the National Parks Board of Western Australia, in conformity with these concepts has been declared to be -
"To so administer the reserves and other lands under its control as to ensure the preservation of their natural beauty, the conservation of native flora and fauna, and the protection of geological, physiographical and other features of special interest; and to develop and improve certain areas for the purpose of promoting the use and enjoyment of them by the public."

7.1.3 The management of National Parks has to reconcile the concept of use by the people with the conservation of the natural qualities for which the park was reserved.

7.1.4 The management of the natural resources of National Parks consists of :-

- (a) Safeguarding scenery, vegetation, wildlife, and natural features against damage or destruction;
- (b) The application of ecological management techniques to neutralise the unnatural influences of man, thus permitting the natural environment to be maintained essentially by nature;
- (c) Planning for the appropriate allocation of lands to various purposes in the parks and for the development of facilities for park management and for the appreciation and enjoyment by the public of the natural resources of the parks.

7.2 Special Factors affecting Management

- 7.2.1 Yelgorup National Park presents serious difficulties in the management of its natural resources because of the disconnected nature of its land areas and the length of its boundaries.
- 7.2.2 These long boundaries and the narrow width of park areas make the park most vulnerable to damaging effects if adjoining land is used in a manner incompatible with the primary purpose for which the park was established.
- 7.2.3 Fully protected or wilderness areas are impracticable to maintain unless there are natural or physical barriers to access by vehicles.
- 7.2.4 The circumstances at Yelgorup are such that the protection of wilderness and natural areas will be dependent upon neighbouring landowners maintaining their fences to prevent the straying of stock into the park and to prevent the build up of abnormal wildlife populations through grazing on improved pasture.
- 7.2.5 The co-operation of neighbours will also be required in preventing the burning of park areas contrary to the working plan prescriptions.
- 7.2.6 The unique features of Yelgorup are :-
(a) the sand dune systems of various epochs of geologically recent time.
(b) The rock formations which owe their origin to the former presence of calcareous sand dunes.

7.2.6. Cont.

- (c) The series of low ridges formed by the sea retreating from a former estuary and patterned by the presence of former islands.
- (d) The complete range of vegetation systems associated with the sand dune systems and related rock formations.
- (e) A relic of an even earlier vegetation system on an island in a lake.
- (f) A series of parallel lakes of varying salinity.
- (g) An extensive bird population seasonally reinforced by a migratory population of aquatic birdlife.
- (h) A population of terrestrial animals typical of the area.
- (i) A range of scenic values from ocean, coastal, lakeland, silvan and heathland of great delicacy and extensiveness.

7.2.7 All these features are already accessible to the public by motor vehicle and the whole park area can be reached by walking without the need for overnight camping within the park.

7.2.8 All types of accommodation for visitors exist close by or within easy reach of the park.

7.2.9 There are no facilities to assist visitors to appreciate, understand and thereby fully enjoy the natural features of the park.

7.3 Methods of Treatment

7.3.1 Management of the park will be considered from two separate aspects:

- (a) Management of the ecological systems;
- (b) Zoning, provision of facilities and control of public use.

7.3.2 In each ecological system, every effort will be made to establish a full range of the succession of plant communities from the immediate post fire condition to the climax community, thereby ensuring that all plant species are present in one part or other of the park, and that there are habitats for the full range of animal life.

7.3.3 The importance of the lakes for aquatic bird life is such that it is imperative that as much of the Lake system as possible be maintained as a sanctuary for wildlife.

7.3.4 Because only one tenth of the shoreline of Lake Preston is backed by National Park land, the rest being in private ownership, the maintenance of this lake as a wildlife sanctuary will require extra vigilance.

7.3.5 The Harbour and Light Department has been approached for the purpose of having the gazetted skiing area at the south end of Lake Preston cancelled, but skiing will be allowed to continue for the present in this area under the control of the By-Laws of the National Parks Board.

7.3.6 The northern (Cape Bouvard) part of the park forms a natural amphitheatre where kangaroos and emus may

be observed. Its accessibility to the metropolitan area makes it unique in this respect and justifies the making of special provision for the protection of the animal life and for facilities for the public to observe them under completely natural conditions.

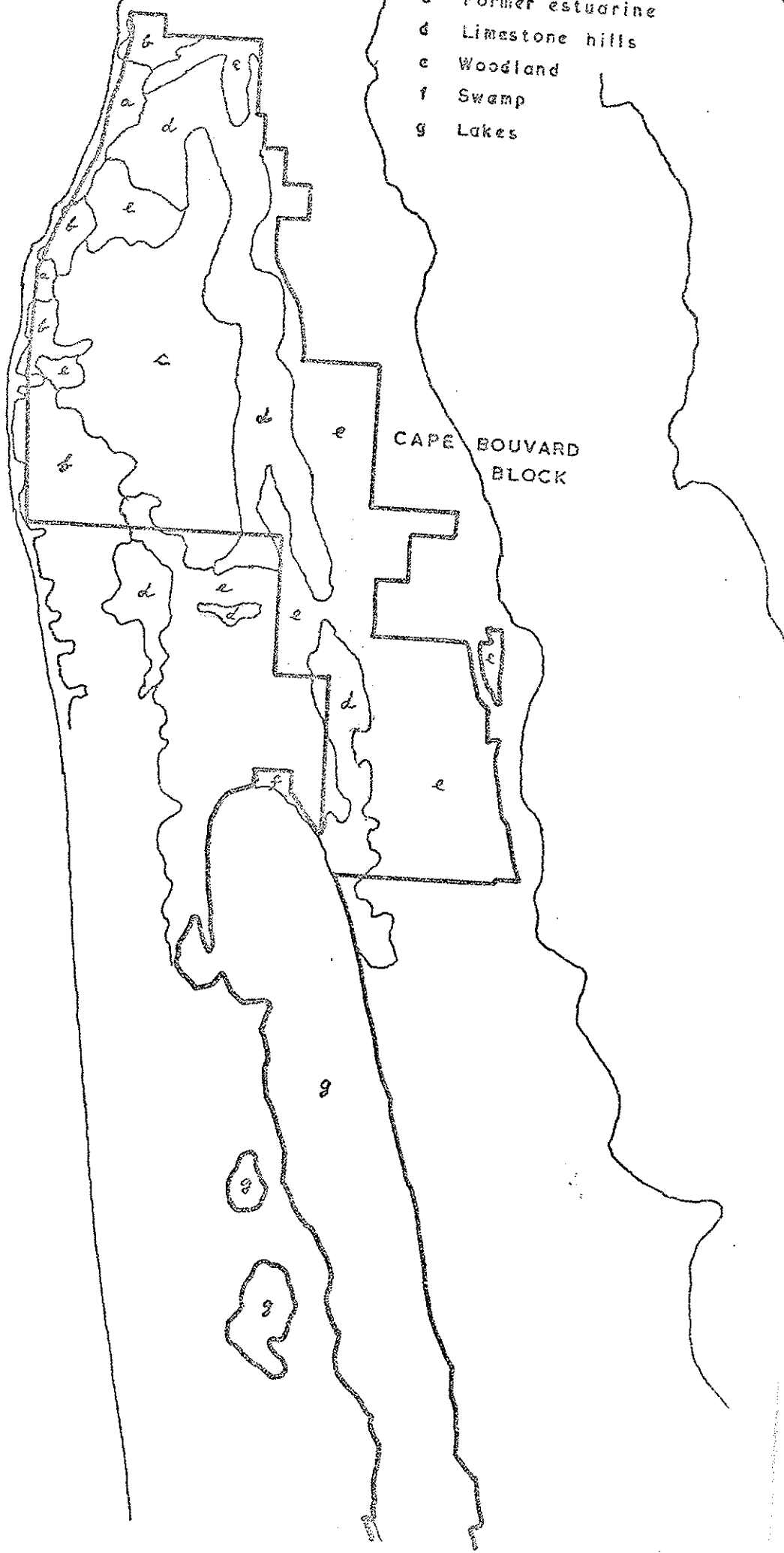
- 7.3.7 In view of the disconnected nature of the existing areas of park, every effort should be made to add to the park adjoining areas which must be maintained in their natural condition to prevent loss of park values, and to seek to obtain the intermediate areas between Lake Clifton and the sea.

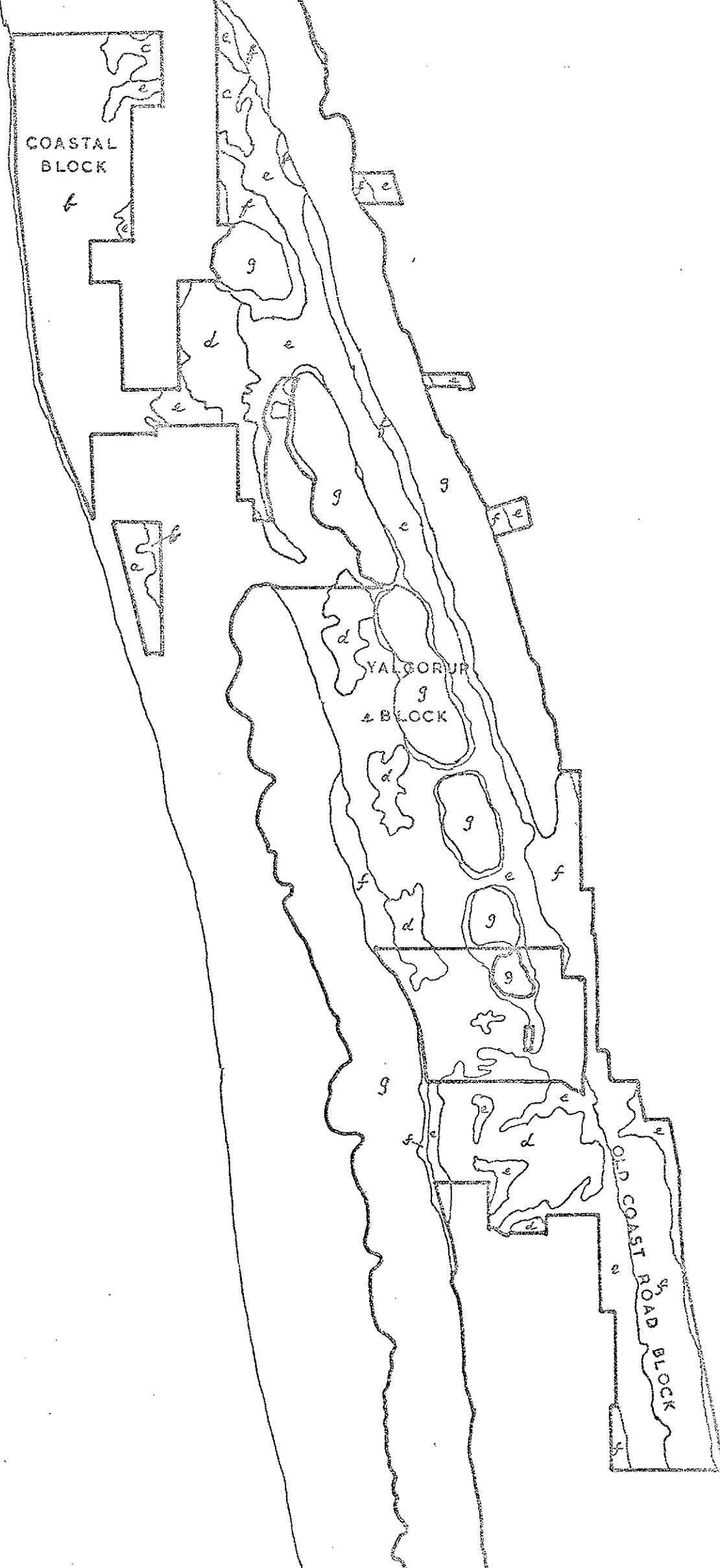
7.4 Period of the Working Plan

- 7.4.1 This plan covers the five year period from 1st July 1975 to 30th June 1980.
- 7.4.2 A revision of this plan should be completed by 31st January 1980.

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

- a Primary sand dunes
- b Secondary sand dunes
- c Former estuarine
- d Limestone hills
- e Woodland
- f Swamp
- g Lakes





ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

8.1 Blocks

The land areas of the park lie in the following blocks :-

- (a) Cape Bouvard Block consisting of all park land A12189 between the northern end of Lake Clifton and Molross Beach, including Reserve 21271 which is being added to the park, and reserve 24198 (Tim's Thicket) which is to be considered as part of the National Park for management purposes. All Cape Bouvard Block lies within the Shire of Mandurah;
- (b) Yelgorup Block consisting of all park land adjoining the southern half of Lake Clifton and the Martin Tank Chain of Lakes;
- (c) Coastal Block consisting of park land lying to the west of Salt Lake and separated from it by private property; and
- (d) Old Coast Road Block consisting of park land adjoining the Old Coast Road and extending westwards to Lake Preston, south of Preston Beach Road.

8.2 Ecological Units

- 8.2.1 There are seen to be seven Ecosystem Working Circles as follows :-
- (a) Primary sand dunes;
 - (b) Secondary sand dunes;
 - (c) Former estuarine plain;
 - (d) Limestone hills;
 - (e) Woodland;
 - (f) Swamp; and
 - (g) Lakes.
- 8.2.2 The boundaries of these Working Circles are shown in the Management Plan.
- 8.2.3 The primary sand dune system contains all fore dunes and primary unstabilized sand dunes.
- 8.2.4 The secondary sand dune system contains all dunes fully stabilized by open heath vegetation and includes local stands of closed and open scrub.
- 8.2.5 The former estuarine plain system contains that part of the former northern extension of Lake Clifton, covered with open or closed heath, Banksia low woodland and open woodland and showing evidence in parts of former beach ridges.
- 8.2.6 The limestone hill system contains all hills of limestone capped with secondary calcite and bearing open heath to closed scrub.
- 8.2.7 The woodland system contains all areas of Tuart woodland, Jarrah-Banksia woodland and Banksia low woodland on the sand ridges.

8.2.8 The swamp system contains all areas of Paperbark low closed forest, Paperbark low open forest, low woodland and low open woodland together with associated sedge, samphire and heath lands.

8.2.9 The Lakes system consists of Lake Clifton, the Martin Tank chain of lakes and Lake Preston.

8.3 Ecological Management Prescriptions

8.3.1 Each Ecosystem Working Circle in each Block should be managed as a separate unit.

8.3.2 The aim of management is to achieve within each Ecosystem Working Circle a mosaic of areas of vegetation of different ages since the last fire.

8.3.3 Cape Bouvard Block

With the exception of small areas of woodland and limestone hills, this block was extensively burnt in or about 1972 in the northern part, and in 1974 in the southern part.

The remaining areas do not appear to have been burnt since before 1965. (See Fire History Plan).

- (1) Approximately one fifth of each area not burnt since before 1965 should be burnt each year.
- (2) Commencing 1977, small patches of climax vegetation in the area burnt about 1972 should be burnt.
- (3) There should be no burning during the period of this plan in the area burnt 1974.

8.3.4 Yalgorup Block

Areas in this Block were burnt in 1970 and 1972. (See Fire History Plan). The remainder does not appear to have been burnt since before 1965.

- (1) Areas not burnt since before 1965 will be divided into five approximately equal parts. One part should be burnt each year.
- (2) Areas burnt in 1970 or subsequently will not be burnt during the period of this plan.

8.3.5 Coastal Block

Two thirds of the secondary sand dunes in the coastal block were burnt prior to 1965.

A fire was reported in 1974 in the northern part but the exact extent of the fire has not been mapped. It is likely that it covered all the area which had not been burnt just prior to 1965.

- (1) No burning is to be carried out in the Coastal Block during the period of the plan, other than what may be found to be necessary to form a fire break along its boundary with private property.

8.3.6 Old Coast Road Block

Part of the swamp was burnt between 1965 and 1973. The limestone hill and adjoining woodlands were burnt in 1974.

The remaining swamp and woodland has not been burnt since before 1965.

- (1) The area burnt 1974 should be protected from fire during the period of this plan.
- (2) The remaining area should be divided into five approximately equal parts, and one part burnt each year.

8.4 Weed Eradication

8.4.1 The best advice should be obtained on the eradication of weeds on roadsides and elsewhere.

8.4.2 Every effort should be made to eradicate the weeds by the most appropriate method.

8.5 Research - Plant Succession

8.5.1 A series of sample plots should be established in each of the following ecosystems :

Secondary sand dune

Former estuarine

Limestone hills

Woodland

Swamp

8.5.2 The plots should include for each ecosystem -

(1) The oldest growth or apparent climax community;

(2) Areas for which the date of the last fire is known precisely;

(3) All plant communities present in the ecosystem.

8.5.3 Each sample plot should be examined annually and the following facts recorded :-

Species,

Number of plants of each species,

Height - range and mean for each species,

Estimated percentage ground cover.

8.5.4 Plots should continue to be recorded following fire.

8.6 Ecological Surveys

- 8.6.1 While a fairly comprehensive botanical survey and mapping of vegetation has been carried out, more information is required on the floristic composition of each plant association.
- 8.6.2 For each plant association the following information is required :-
- Name of Plant Association
 - Location
 - Ecosystem
 - Habitat
 - Brief description of community
 - Floristic Composition - giving
 - Botanical Name
 - Author
 - Family
 - Common name (if any)
 - Frequency (abundant, frequent, occasional,
rare or local)
 - Height (range and mean)
- 8.6.3 A comprehensive survey is required of fauna (Mammals and birds taking priority) with data on the habitat requirements of each species. Migration habits need also to be studied.
- 8.6.4 A survey is required of the physical and chemical properties of the waters of each of the lakes and on how these change during the year under the influence of rainfall, seepage and evaporation.
- 8.6.5 Information is also required on the aquatic life of each of the lakes.

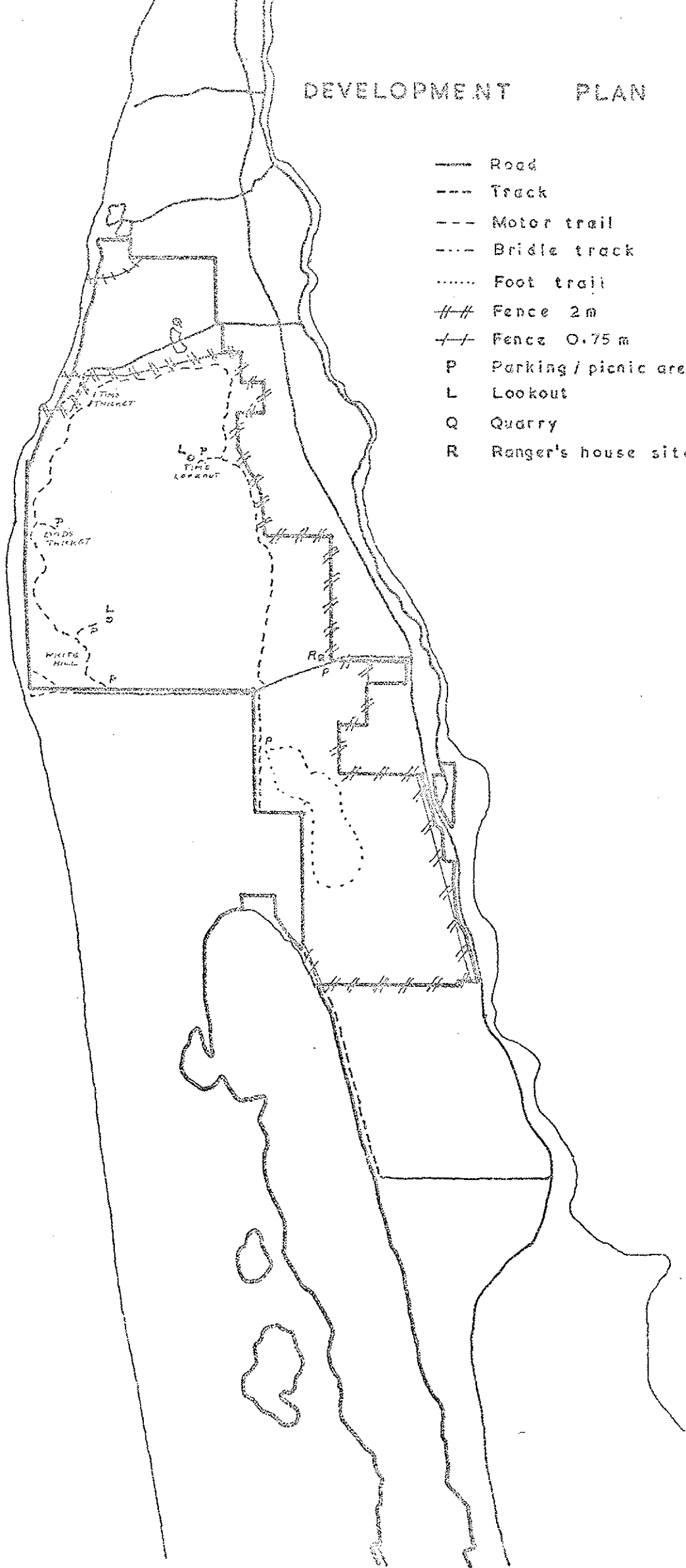
8.7 Fire Control

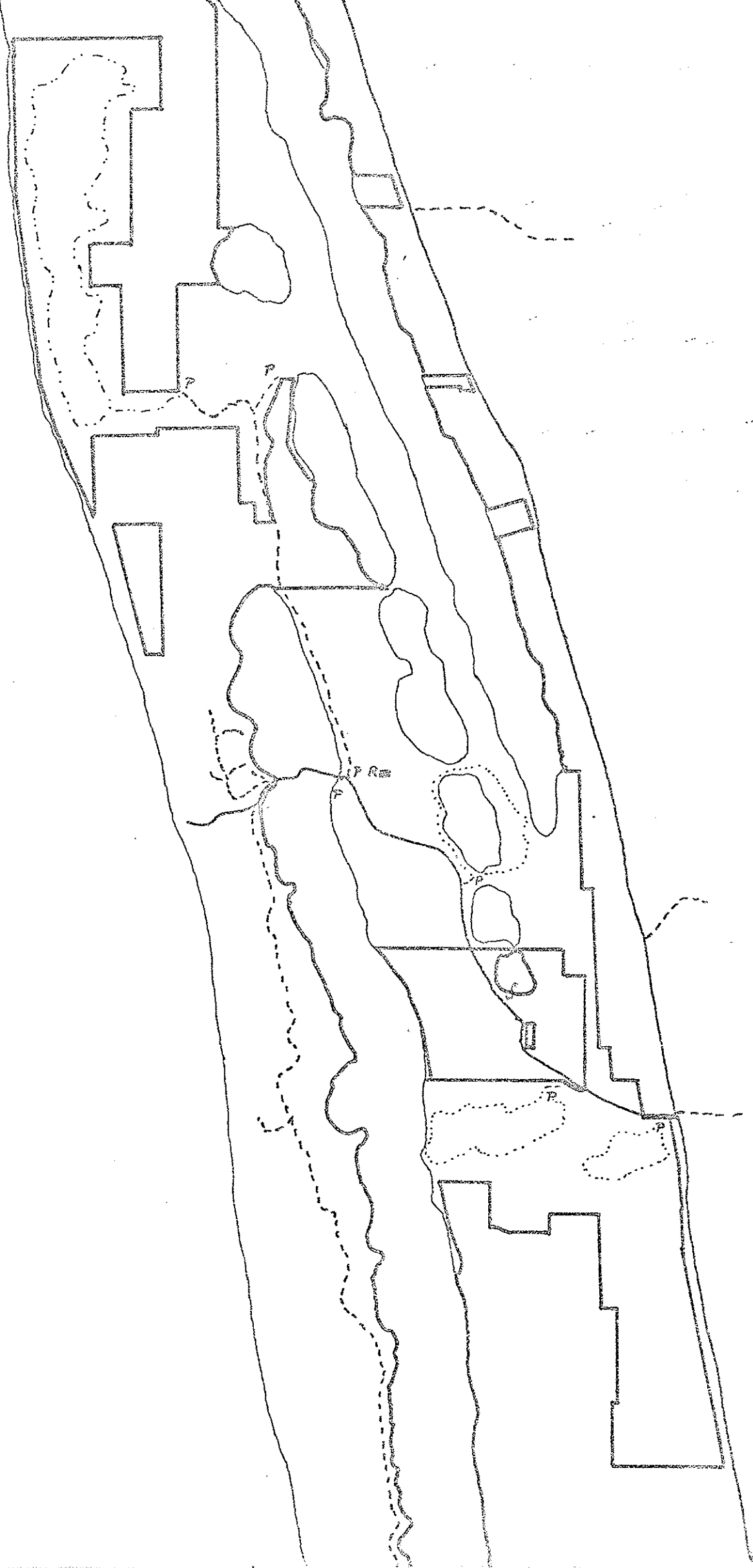
8.7.1 All boundary firebreaks should be maintained as effective firebreaks and access routes for fire fighting teams.

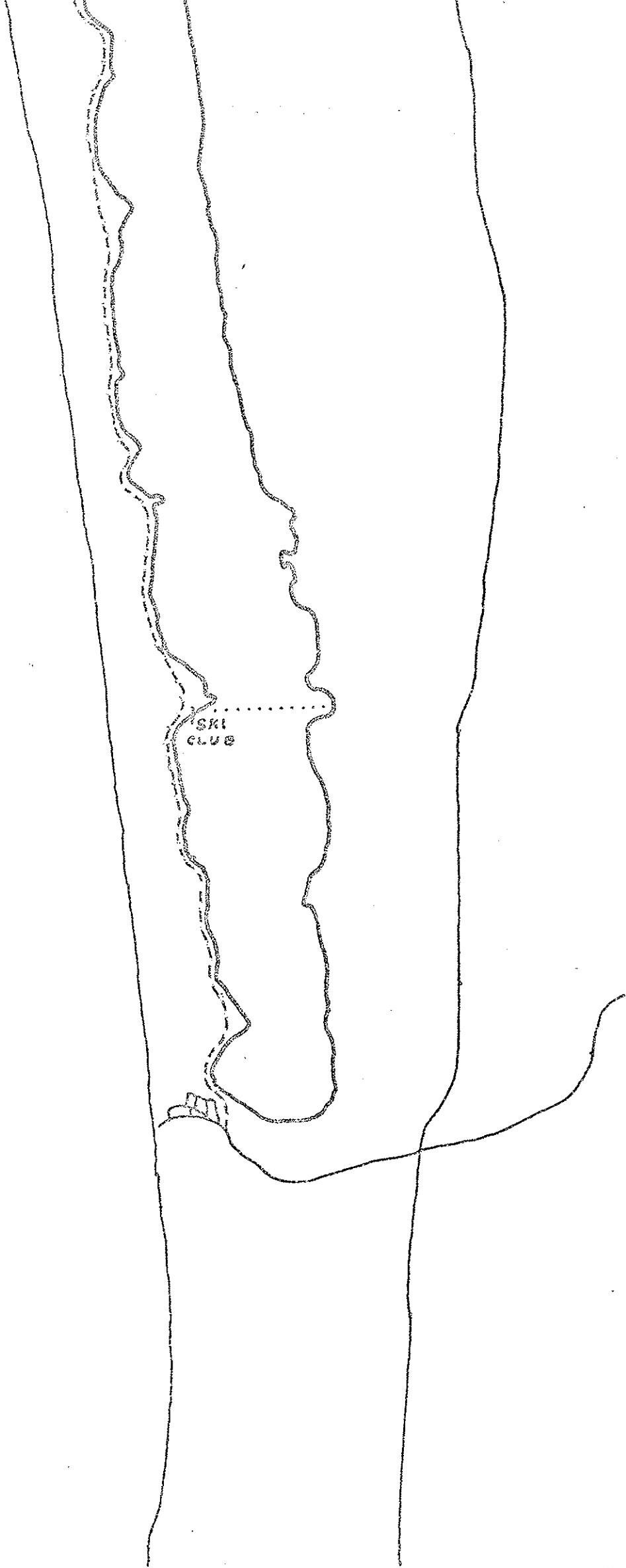
8.7.2 Internal firebreaks should be of only a temporary nature, and shall be formed only to isolate an area which is about to be burnt. Natural features and previously burnt areas should be used as far as possible for this purpose.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Road
- Track
- Motor trail
- Bridle track
- Foot trail
- ## Fence 2m
- +/- Fence 0.75m
- P Parking / picnic area
- L Lookout
- Q Quarry
- R Ranger's house site







PUBLIC USE

9.1 Zoning of Use

- 9.1.1 All that area of the Cape Bouvard Block lying to the south of Tim's Thicket Road to be used in a manner appropriate to a Natural Area of National Park with special emphasis on the observation of animal life.
- 9.1.2 That area of the Cape Bouvard Block lying to the north of Tim's Thicket Road to be available for recreation purposes, and the quarrying of gravel according to Mandurah Shire and National Park requirements.
- 9.1.3 The recreation area to be available for the use of recreation vehicles between Tim's Thicket Road and a line forming an arc of radius 500 metres from the north west corner of Reserve 24198.
- 9.1.4 All that area of Yalgurup Block lying to the east of Preston Beech Road and Road No. 1695 including Lake Clifton, Lake Preston and the Martin Tank chain of lakes to be a Wilderness Area with special emphasis on its role as a sanctuary for aquatic bird life and other fauna. No vehicles or boats shall be allowed in this zone. A permit to use a rowing boat or canoe on Lake Clifton or Lake Preston may be granted only under exceptional circumstances and subject to the approval of the Board.
- 9.1.5 The whole area of the Coastal Block to be a Wilderness Area in which only footpaths and perhaps bridle tracks may be permitted. No vehicles should be allowed in this zone.

9.1.6 The use of the gazetted water skiing area at the southern end of Lake Preston may be allowed for water skiing, subject to review.

9.1.7 The remaining land areas of Yalgarup Block and the area of Old Coast Road Block to be used in a manner appropriate to the Natural Areas of a National Park.

9.2 Roads, Tracks and Paths

- 9.2.1 All areas of the park are accessible from the existing road and track system.
- 9.2.2 In the Cape Bouvard Block the existing track around the northern section should be improved, mainly on its existing alignment, to form a one-way motor nature trail. On the coastal side, realignment is necessary in parts to avoid areas subject to erosion, and a connecting link is required south of Tim's Thicket Road.
- 9.2.3 Branches should be provided to small parking areas in low ground behind lookout positions north east of White Hill, at Dad's Lookout and at Tim's Thicket.
- 9.2.4 This road should be surfaced with limestone to permit use of two-wheel drive vehicles, including mini buses. The alignment is shown in the Development Map.
- 9.2.5 Small parking areas should also be provided at the entrance to the Park on the White Hill Road, the turn off for the start of motor nature trail, in the woodland near White Hill and at other points indicated on the Development Map.
- 9.2.6 Footpaths for formal nature trails should be constructed in the following areas :-
 - (a) South from the entrance to the Cape Bouvard Block.
 - (b) In the vicinity of Cape Bouvard itself.
 - (c) Between Preston Beach Road and Lake Preston in the Old Coast Road Block.

- 9.2.7 The routing of the nature trails, and of footpaths in Wilderness Areas, shall be subject to the approval of the Board.

9.3 Control of Use

- 9.3.1 To control the Cape Bouvard Block, a Ranger should be housed close to where White Hill Road enters the Park.
- 9.3.2 Entrance to and exit from the Cape Bouvard Block should be only through a gate on White Hill Road.
- 9.3.3 Entrance fees should be charged for entry of the public into the Cape Bouvard Block.
- 9.3.4 Yelgorup, Coastal and Old Coast Road Blocks should be controlled by a ranger housed to the east of the Lake Preston Causeway.

D. INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC

- 10.1 A brochure is required on the Yalgorup National Park, to be made available to the public at the park entrance, from the Rangers and through tourist bureaux.
- 10.2 The brochure should describe briefly the natural features of the park, the facilities available for public enjoyment of the park, the general requirements for management and control, and a map.
- 10.3 Additional and more specific information should be incorporated on display panels at the park entrance and at lookout points.
- 10.4 Nature trail guide sheets are required, and should be sold to the public.
- 10.5 A comprehensive booklet describing the natural resources of the park in some detail is highly desirable. This too should be sold to the public.

SPECIAL WORKS AND BUILDINGS

- 11.1 The first essential work is the provision of quarters for two Rangers in the park as described under 9.3. Two transportable houses, together with water supply (roof catchment and bore), electricity supply (generator or connection to nearby power supply as appropriate) and sheds for equipment are needed.
- 11.2 The preparation of a motor nature trail in the Cape Bouvard Block (9.2.2) will require light grading to form the one-way roadway, and surfacing with limestone gravel. A total of 8 miles (13 km) is involved.
- 11.3 Owing to public pressure on the park, fencing is required around the Cape Bouvard Block -
- (a) to protect the animal life from shooters and dogs and from disturbance by cross country vehicles;
 - (b) to protect the vegetation from damage and stop the acceleration of sand dune movement caused by cross country vehicles;
 - (c) to protect the kangaroos and emus from straying into adjoining properties and on the Old Cost Road.
- 11.4 To provide the necessary protection a 2m high chain link fence should be constructed to the south of Tim's Thicket Road and the existing quarry to the south west corner of Location 285, and thence southwards following the eastern boundary of the park to Location 1390 and thence westwards along the northern boundary of Location 721 to Lake Clifton. The total length of the fencing required is 10 miles (16 km).
- 11.5 In addition to the above, vehicle fences are required to limit the movement of recreation vehicles to their allocated area north of Tim's Thicket Road and to achieve control in the south western corner of the Cape Bouvard Block. The total length of vehicle fencing required is 1 mile (1.6 km).

- 11.6 At the entrance to the Cape Bruvard Block a kiosk should be constructed for the control of the gate, collection of entrance fees, distribution of brochures, and sale of booklets and refreshments.

STAFF AND LABOUR

- 12.1 The following permanent staff are required :-
- 1 Ranger in Charge - Grade I-II Cape Bouvard Entrance
 - 1 Assistant Ranger - Grade III Preston Beach Road
 - 1 Assistant Ranger - Mobile
 - 1 Gate Keeper
- 12.2 The Mobile Ranger would be available to provide supervision at points of pressure as they develop.
- 12.3 The Gate Keeper would be required to man the gate and kiosk at the entrance to the Cape Bouvard Block. He could be a local resident with a strong personal interest in the Park.
- 12.4 Major operations such as erection of the fences, surfacing of roads and maintenance of firebreaks would be done by contract.
- 12.5 Casual labour may be employed as necessary for maintenance, repairs and ecological management.
- 12.6 The long term work of research into plant succession and monitoring the effects of ecological management and public use would be a normal function of the permanent scientific and technical National Parks Staff.
- 12.7 The ecological surveys which are needed to provide basic groundwork information about the park could be a function of the Staff of the National Parks Board in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, including the W.A. Museum, the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, the W.A. Herbarium and the University of W.A.

AGREEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS

- 13.1 In order that Reserve 24198 vested in the Mandurah Shire Council may be managed and controlled as a National Park, it would be necessary for all that part of the Reserve south of Tim's Thicket Road to be gazetted as a National Park under the control and management of the National Parks Board.
- 13.2 Agreement to this would need to be obtained from the Mandurah Shire Council.
- 13.3 Consent to the erection of a gate across Road No. 13427, White Hill Road, and for the control of use of this road of access to the National Park, would also need to be obtained from the Mandurah Shire Council.
- 13.4 Murray Location 742 (1 000 acres) is a part of the scenery and ecology of the Cape Bouvard Block, and as such is essential to the preservation of park values and every effort should be made to have it included in the park.
- 13.5 The northern part of Location 742, Lot 1 (500 acres) is ✓ on the market at the time of writing. The Land Purchase Board valued it at \$300 per acre (21st May 1974). The asking price is \$400 per acre.
- 13.6 The addition of Location 742 would bring the effective area of the Cape Bouvard Block up to 5 900 acres (2 400 ha).
- 13.7 Murray Location 122 (40 acres) and Wellington Locations 1331 (203 acres) and 3910 (117 acres) adjoin the western shore of Martin Tank in the Yalgorup Block. It is essential that they be included in the park and every effort should be made to achieve this.

13.8 The Locations between Lake Clifton and the sea and between the Cape Bouvard Block in the north and Yelgorup and Coastal Block in the south are virtually undeveloped and are a continuation of the ecology of the National Park. It is highly desirable that this area be added to the Park.

4. FINANCIAL ESTIMATES

14.1 The improvements proposed in Chapters 11 and 12 are to be considered when circumstances and funds permit.

14.2 The estimated cost of the improvements proposed is as follows :-

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Grading and surfacing park roads | \$16 000 |
| Fencing and gates | 60 000 |
| Rangers houses 2 @ \$20 000 | 40 000 |
| Water supply - 2 | 3 000 |
| Electricity supply - 2 | 5 000 |
| Sheds - 2 | 3 000 |
| Four wheel drive vehicles - 3 | 15 000 |
| Radios - 3 | 3 000 |
| Sundry equipment | 3 000 |
| Tractor - 1 | 9 000 |
| Kiosk | 3 000 |

\$160 000

DR SMITH

THIS IS THE FIRE SECTION
FOR THE YALGORUP
WORKING PLAN - SKETCH
PLAN TO FOLLOW.

ROD ANDERSON
25/11/77



8.8 FIRE MANAGEMENT

8.8.1 The aim of the Fire Management Plan is to achieve within each ecosystem, wherever possible, a chance for normal vegetation associations to develop a subclimax community while ensuring the safety of the park and adjoining lands.

8.8.2 This Fire Management Plan is to accompany the Working Plan, produced in 1975, and is to be updated with knowledge gained from fire occurrence and with the input gained from all types and sources of research.

8.8.3 Plans are given for each block.

8.8.4 Cape Bouvard Block

- a) By utilising the dual management lines and/or management line combined with tracks, buffer-strips to be burnt at irregular intervals so as to retain a reduced fuel zone, without increasing the already prevalent introduced grasses etc.
- b) Where there is only single management lines, these lines to be maintained free of growth, and during periods of low to moderate fire hazard conditions, a cycle of strip burns to be established so as to afford greater protection to our neighbours and the park. Special emphasis to be placed on this method as required for the housing estate immediately north of Cape Bouvard Block.

8.8.5 Coastal Block

- a) This block as depicted in the management plan terminates at the eastern boundary of Water Reserve ↑1249. All that land to the east of locations 1536, 120 and 1535 are portion of Yalgorup Block.
- b) Buffer strips to be burnt at irregular intervals.
- c) Special care will have to be taken in the north eastern corner of the block, where capstone excludes the possibility of a satisfactory dual firebreak system, and occasional strip burns will be necessary. From time to time it may also be necessary to strip burn immediately north of location 1744 in the southern section of the block.

8.8.6 Yalgorup Block

- a) This block terminates at Preston Beach Road, all land south and west of this line is within the Old Coast Road Block.
- b) All buffer strips to be burnt at irregular intervals, with particular attention to those being used as cutoffs between the lakes and to its most northern and southern points.
- c) Strip burns to be carried out alongside roads and single management lines.
- d) The whole purpose for Yalgorup Block is to offer the necessary protection to our neighbours

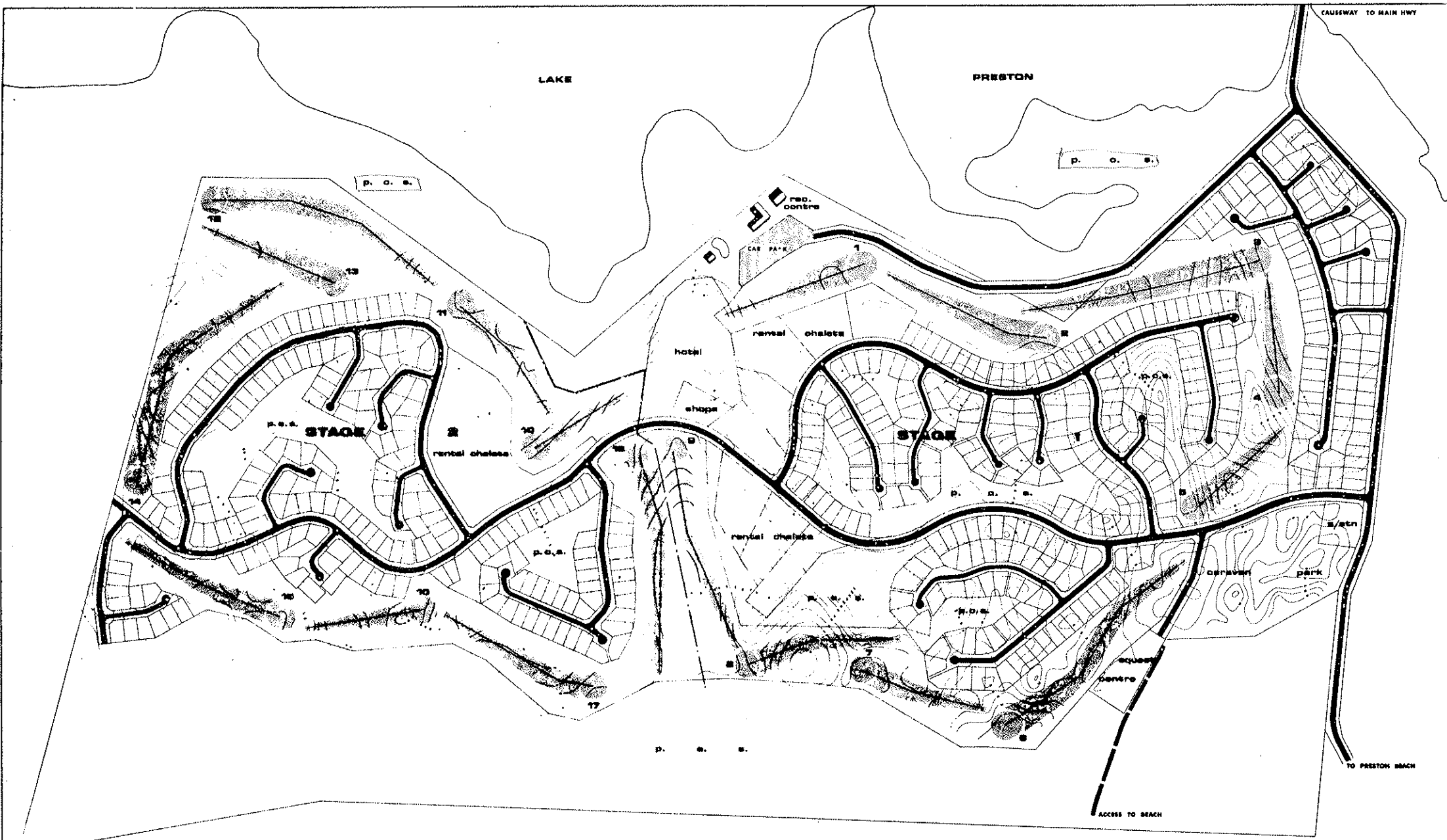
and maintain this block free of fire as at this stage it is the oldest and possibly the most varied growth in the park.

8.8.7 Old Coast Road Block

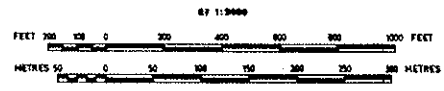
- a) Management lines to be maintained and strip burning to be carried out, especially in relation to adjacent roads.

8.8.8 General

- a) Once the buffer and strip burns have been established and if internal growth is maintained a close watch will be kept to ascertain burning cycles necessary. If a system of mosaics is carried out, I would to this date, like to see something in excess of a six year cycle, as this area has in the past had a frequent fire history and has not had a real chance to show its potential, excepting possibly Yalgorup Block.
- b) Width of strip burns will vary according to position, width and depth of block, and growth type. This also applies to the buffer strips which are of variable width, because of the same reasons.
- c) This plan to be amended, per any factors relating from studies in progress and fire occurrence.



- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> RESIDENTIAL | <input type="checkbox"/> CARAVAN PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL | <input type="checkbox"/> EQUESTRIAN CENTRE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTRY CLUB STYLE HOTEL & CONVENTION CENTRE | <input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE STATION & ROAD HOUSE | <input type="checkbox"/> GOLF COURSE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHOPPING CENTRE | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC OPEN SPACE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BOUNDARY OF STAGE 1 | |



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for INTERWEST LIMITED
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INDIAN



OCEAN

Objects - Preserve use by birds.

Method - Preserve and maintain natural vegetation surrounding lakes, paperbarks and rushes and sedges.

Restrict use of motor boats to strictly limited areas. Existing scheduled ski area at south end of Lake Preston.

Permit rowing and sailing for recreation and relaxation and observation of bird life.

Prohibit competitive sports, ~~EXCEPT WHERE~~
~~PERMITTED~~ generally.

Provide parking areas in lookout positions to enable visitors to observe the birds.

Provide information data to enable visitors identify the birds and recognise the different types of vegetation in the park. Information boards in discrete picnic spots and illustrated brochure.

NATIONAL PARKS BOARD OF W ADIRECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR THE FEBRUARY 1975 BOARD MEETING1. TOURING

Torndirrup, William Bay and the Walpole-Nornalup National Parks were visited. The main purpose at Walpole-Nornalup was to gather material for the Working Plan. In addition a close inspection was made of the areas of private land contained within the Park, for which application had been made for Commonwealth funds for their purchase.

Yalgorup National Park was visited with Mr Roland Bræckwoldt of the Commonwealth Department of Conservation and Environment and areas of private property which are considered essential for inclusion in the National Park and those which are considered desirable were inspected.

2. VISITORS:

An initial meeting was held at the Department of Environmental Protection of the interested parties to meet Mr Roland Bræckwoldt of Dr Moss Cass's Department, who had come to Western Australia to get first hand knowledge of the areas for which Commonwealth funds had been requested for their purchase as additions to the National Parks and Wildlife Reserves.

Mr Bræckwoldt visited the National Parks Board Office and was briefed concerning the areas in which the Board is interested.

Mr Griffiths of the Town Planning Department came to discuss the Mandurah - Sunbury Region and was provided with copies of the vegetation map of the Yalgorup area.

3. VISITS:

Discussions were held with the Works Committee of the Mandurah Shire Council concerning the northern area of the Cape Bouvard Block of the Yalgorup National Park, in particular aspects of exchange of land in Reserves 21271 and 24198. It was clear from the Shire Engineer's comments that the northern part of Reserve 21271 is considered very valuable to the Shire as a source of gravel.

The members of the Shire present indicated favourable attitudes towards the transfer of land in the Tim's Thicket Area so that the National Parks Board would have control of the southern part, and to the closure of White Hill Road with a proviso that free passage was granted to the occupiers of land who needed to use the road for access.

The matter of obtaining funds for the construction of the fence and other capital works required in the Cape Bouvard Block could be subject to further discussion as to the most suitable source of funds.

The Mandurah Shire Council's agreement to the essential proposals is awaited.

4. CAPE RANGE NATIONAL PARK:

Together with the President, the Director revisited the Department of Town Planning to examine the Exmouth Shire Council's plan for the Shire.

DIRECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT FOR THE FEBRUARY 1975 BOARD MEETING

4. CAPE RANGE NATIONAL PARK: (CONT:)

Application was made by the President to the Minister for consideration of the creation of a Marine National Park in the shallow waters out to the reef along the shore of the Cape Range National Park.

5. HAMERSLEY RANGE NATIONAL PARK:

As previously reported, Goldsworthy Mining wish to export a trial shipment of ore from Packsaddle Mine through Yampire Gorge. The Ranger reported Bell Bros activity on that road and investigations by the Main Roads Department reveal that the District Engineer had attempted to make contact with the Ranger who was and still is on leave.

It transpires that the work being done to the road through Yampire Gorge is no more than what the National Parks Board would wish in the way of improving the surface and removal of hazards.

6. WALPOLE-NORNALUP NATIONAL PARK:

As mentioned, the above park was visited with a view to gathering information for the Working Plan. Much time during the month has been spent combing very old files to extract the relevant data needed for the first chapter of the Working Plan.

7. CONSERVATION THROUGH RESERVES COMMITTEE REPORT:

The above report was received and studied and the President was supplied with minor comments for forwarding to the Environmental Protection Authority. It was interesting to note that the Conservation Through Reserves Committee had recommended Marine National Parks or Aquatic Reserves all along the western shore of Cape Range from North West Cape in the north to Point Anderson in the south, as well as in the Shark Bay area.

8. SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL PARKS:

A Situation Report concerning Western Australia was prepared for the above Conference and the Minister was provided with notes for his personal comments.

14 February 1975


DIRECTOR

Shire Clerk
Mandurah Shire Council
Mandurah Terrace
MANDURAH W A 6210

12 February 1975

Our ref: FGS:ML

Dear Sir,

YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK

The Working Plan for the above park has now been completed and is being considered by the National Parks Board.

In accordance with the verbal request of the Shire, Reserve 24198 vested in the Shire of Mandurah was included in the planning.

The plan provides under Public Use for all that area of the Cape Bouvard Block (Reserve A12189) lying to the south of Tim's Thicket Road to be used in a manner appropriate to a Natural Area of National Park with special emphasis on the observation of animal life.

The plan also provides for the area of the Cape Bouvard Block lying to the north of Tim's Thicket Road to be available for recreation purposes and for the quarrying of gravel according to Mandurah Shire and National Park requirements.

It is proposed that the Cape Bouvard Block south of Tim's Thicket Road be fenced, with an entrance gate on White Hill Road, (Road No 13427), and an entrance fee be charged.

For the plan to be put into effect, agreement of your Council is required to the following: -

1. The vesting and purpose of that portion of Reserve 24198 south of Tim's Thicket Road be changed from the Shire of Mandurah for Camping and Recreation to the National Parks Board for care and management as National Park.
2. The northern part of Reserve 21271 as indicated on the enclosed plan including existing quarries to be vested in the Shire of Mandurah for quarrying and recreation and not to be included in the National Park as proposed by the Lands Department.

.... / 2

Shire Clerk
Mandurah Shire Council

12 February 1975

3. That part of Reserve 21271 south of the ^{thick red} line indicated on the enclosed plan be included in the National Park.
4. That Road No. 13427 be closed by a gate for National Park purposes, provided that free passage be granted to the occupiers of those properties to which the road gives access, and that the road may be realigned where it passes through the National Park.
5. That the Council discuss with the National Parks Board appropriate means of obtaining funds for the construction of the proposed fence, motor nature trail and spurs to lookout points, entrance kiosk and other capital expenditure involved in establishing the proposed form of public use in the Cape Bouvard Block of the Valgorup National Park; and that the Council gives its support to and, where appropriate, assists the National Parks Board to obtain funds for the above purposes.

I should be grateful if the above could be brought to the attention of the Mandurah Shire Council as requested by the Works Committee on 11 February.

Yours faithfully,



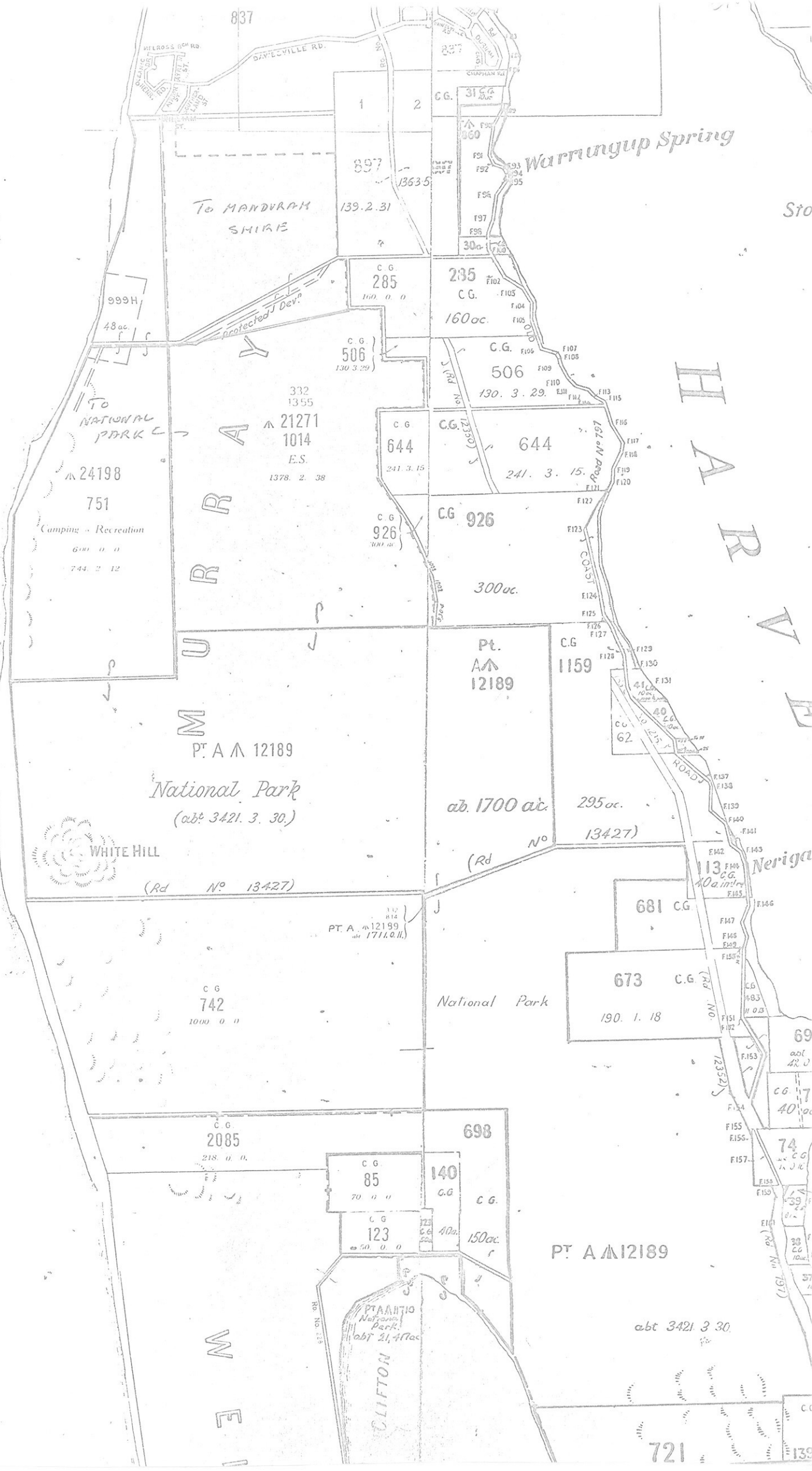
DIRECTOR

Enc.

B/40

OCEAN
INDIAN

de Bouvard





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TELEGRAMS: COLLADVED

BRUCE A.C.T. TELEPHONE 52 2111

6 March 1975

Dr F.G. Smith,
Director,
National Parks Board,
Hackett Drive,
CRAWLEY, W.A. 6009.

Dear Dr Smith,

I enjoyed our discussion in January when I was in Perth. I hope you will be able to visit the College some time when you are in Canberra to continue our talk. I trust also that by now you have seen the notes from the Third Summer School of Park Management and had discussion with Terry Hales about its value. We are always keen to have ideas on how to improve the School, so if it can be made of more value please let me know. The College is planning to run a Fourth School in February next year, and details will be mailed to you later.

I have had a chance to go through the Yalgro^{up} Working Plan. Overall I was impressed by it, and would like to use it for teaching when it becomes generally available. So please send us 3-4 copies when it is printed. My comments as follows have to be read in the light that I have not visited the area, and consequently am liable to mis-interpret aspects of the plan. I am obviously not competent to comment on the staffing-finance sections.

1.6 Climate Would it be advantageous to give some information on climate as it affects recreation - i.e. number of sunny or wet days, etc. in different seasons. Is the area unsuitable, or uncomfortable at any times for users.

1.7 Vegetation This section, and Section 2, seems most comprehensive and an excellent basis for Park planning.

1.8,3 Animal Life

In contrast to the vegetation side this seems superficial. More linking to the vegetation side by habitat relationships. It seems that much information in the form of species lists is available, but it needs interpretation. Are there any rare or endangered species known in the reserve. Are there any species that are especially attractive to the public, that can perhaps be presented in some way.

PPP
Director/Reud *11/3/75* *21/4/75*

5. Present Use Surely some information of road counts would be readily obtained. Even some observations of the main activities that presently occur would help this section.

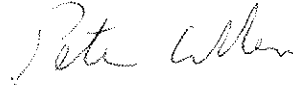
5.2 Areas of Attraction - a good section.

Future Management The compromises made to obtain the park certainly make management difficult. I like your general Statement of Philosophy in 1.1 and more specific objectives in 1.2 Your ecological management plans in 2.3 seem to be based very heavily on habitat management and I trust a competent wildlife biologist has been involved.

Public Use I wonder if you can really have a Wilderness Area with footpaths and bridle trails. One needs to assess just why people come to the park, what sort of experiences they are seeking. If these can be accommodated without compromising park values then plan for them, if not plan elsewhere. Are you trying to establish a dune buggy area outside the reserve to take the pressure off?

I certainly have enjoyed reading the plan, which is one of the better ones I have seen. I would be keen to use it for teaching when you are able to make it public. Looking forward to seeing you again in the future.

Yours sincerely,



(PETER CULLEN)

Senior Lecturer in Resource Management

WORKING PLAN FOR YALGORUP NATIONAL PARKDIRECTOR'S COMMENTS ON SUGGESTIONS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS BOARD
OF 25 MARCH 1975

1. A working plan is a definitive statement of works to be carried out during the period of the plan after due consideration of all the known facts, the overall National Parks Policy, and the particular objectives and needs appropriate to the area.
2. In addition to the Summary of Facts on which Proposals are Based (Part I), the future management (Part II) contains prescriptions for ecological management, including research, for management of public use including provisions of facilities and for control of use, and for the provision of information for the public.
3. These prescriptions are instructions to the National Parks organisation for definite works to be done during the period of the plan. Estimates of the cost of such works, and, if appropriate, of revenue accruing, have to be presented.
4. A working plan has to be either approved, after amendment if necessary, or rejected for major revision. Agreement in principle is merely a bureaucratic device for procrastination.
5. In any prescription which is approved, the word "shall" provides the correct tense. If the prescription is not approved, either it must be deleted, or be rewritten in an acceptable form.
6. The Board is requested to reconsider the prescriptions in this light.
7. The corrections pointed out by the Board have been made to the following paragraphs in Part I: -
 - 2.2.4
 - 6.1.1

The suggestions for further investigation relative to Part I will be followed up as soon as possible.
8. The Board's attention is drawn to the following correction to paragraph 1.6.1 (page 11): - amend "1 500 mm" to read "880 mm".
9. Add new paragraph to Part I (page 21): -
 - 2.3.8 On 19 to 21 December 1974 an extensive fire swept through reserves 21271 and 24198 (Cape Souvard Block) after starting in Location 897 near Harvey Estuary.
10. It is acknowledged that the information on bird activity on Lake Preston obtained this summer, after the submission of the Working Plan to the Board, puts the use of this Lake for boating in a different light.

DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS ON SUGGESTIONS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS BOARD
OF 25 MARCH 1975

11. A new paragraph is added to Part I (page 22)
 - 3.1.6 Mountain Duck were observed to moult on Lake Preston during November 1974. During the moult period the flightless ducks massed in extensive rafts on the surface of the lake.
12. Arising from the Board's recommendations the following amendments have been made to Part II - the paragraphs to read as follows: -
 - 1.3.4 (page 44) Because only one tenth of the shoreline of Lake Preston is backed by National Park land, the rest being in private ownership, the maintenance of this lake as a wildlife sanctuary will require extra vigilance.
 - 1.3.5 (page 44) The Harbour and Lights Department shall be approached for the purpose of having the gazetted skiing area at the south end of Lake Preston cancelled, but skiing shall be allowed to continue for the present in this area under the control of the By-laws of the National Parks Board.
13. 2.4 Weed Eradication (page 51) Delete 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 and insert -
 - 2.4.1 The best advice shall be obtained on the eradication of weeds on roadsides and elsewhere.
 - 2.4.2 Every effort shall be made to eradicate the weeds by the most appropriate method.
14. The full purpose of the Board's suggested amendment to 2.6.3 (page 53) is not understood. A mere list of species is of no help to ecological management. The habitat requirements of each species must be determined, and migration habits need also to be studied. The latter would require a longer period of study. With this in view, would the Board reconsider the wording of the amendment to this paragraph.
15. Paragraph 3.1.4 (page 55) has been amended as suggested. Insert after "Lake Clifton" in the first place "Lake Preston", and after "Lake Clifton" in the second place "or Lake Preston".
16. The suggested amendment to paragraph 3.1.5 is indecisive and not appropriate to a working plan prescription. If the Board disagrees with the prescription as it stands, a definitive amendment should be made.
17. The above comment applies also to the suggested amendment to 3.1.6.
18. Paragraph 3.1.7 is amended by the deletion of the words "and the waters of Lake Preston". After "Yalgorup Block" delete "," and insert "and".

WORKING PLAN FOR YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK

- 3 -

DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS ON SUGGESTIONS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS BOARD
OF 25 MARCH 1975

19. The tense "should" has been used where appropriate in Chapter 3.2 Roads, Tracks and Paths, 3.3 Control of Use, 4 Information for the Public, 5 Special Works and Buildings, and 6 Staff and Labour in recognition of the fact that circumstances (particularly those covered by 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3) and funds may not permit these prescriptions to be put into effect in the immediate future.
20. If the Board agrees that these proposals should be carried out within the life of this plan, then steps should be taken to allocate or obtain the necessary funds. Such action as the Board approves should be written into the Plan.
21. As far as Chapter 7 Agreements and Acquisitions is concerned, the Board has authorised an approach to the Mandurah Shire Council concerning paragraphs 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 and application has been made through the appropriate channels for a State Grant from the Commonwealth for the proposed land acquisition.
22. The Board's suggested amendments have been made to paragraphs 3.2.7 (page 58) and 6.7 (page 63).
23. It is acknowledged that Chapter 8 Financial Estimates is but a bare outline. The figures for expenditure are based upon the best information available at the time the Plan was written. What is missing from the Plan are prescriptions for the timing of various improvements. The fencing and gates and grading and surfacing of park roads are to some extent dependent upon agreement with the Mandurah Shire Council (paragraphs 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3). The remaining improvements can be carried out as quickly as the Board wishes. Alternatively the expenditure on improvements can be spread out evenly over the five years of the Plan.
24. When the Board has made its decisions on these points, Chapter 8 can be rewritten in greater detail.


DIRECTOR

10 April 1975

NATIONAL PARKS BOARD OF W A

MINUTES OF SPECIAL BOARD MEETING HELD AT HEAD OFFICE, MATILDA
BAY RESERVE ON TUESDAY 25 MARCH 1975 COMMENCED AT 2.00 P.M.

ATTENDANCES: Messrs. C F H Jenkins, President
C R L Gibson,
G R W Meadly,
H R Gorringer, Acting Secretary.

1. MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION:

- (a) Representation at Standing Committee of the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers to be held in Canberra on 21 to 22 May 1975.
- (b) Discussion and recommendations concerning Yalgorup National Park - Working Plan.
- (c) John Forrest National Park Tearooms - Meeting with Lessee.

2. STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING:

After discussion it was agreed that a representative of the National Parks Board should attend the above meeting in Canberra on 21 and 22 May 1975.

3. YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK - WORKING PLAN:

- (a) The Meeting requested that its appreciation of the Director's report be formally recorded. Members considered that the method of presentation and the detailed information included in the Report provided a very satisfactory model for other comparable documents. However, it was agreed that until further staff was available future management plans should be less comprehensive than that prepared for Yalgorup. This would help the Board to make quicker (but more limited) decisions on a number of parks requiring urgent attention while bearing in mind the long term interests of the reserves and the necessity for further investigations.
- (b) It was agreed that the Director's working plan should be agreed to in principle subject to the following amendments and comments:

General That the word "shall" used throughout the report be replaced by the more appropriate word "should" wherever possible.

Page 18 ✓ Item 2.2.4 "Haplonyx fibialis" should read "Haplonyx tibialis".

Item 2.2.5 Regeneration of Tuart was acknowledged as very important. Suggested that the successful reafforestation of these trees carried out at Rottnest might be investigated. //

Page 29 Item 5.2.10 Rottnest Tea Tree Island Importance noted and necessity for preservation acknowledged.

Page 31 ✓ Additional Item 5.3.11 Check existence of a further landing strip on Pearson's property, edge of Lake Preston. //

MINUTES OF SPECIAL BOARD MEETING HELD TUESDAY 25 MARCH 1975

3. YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK - WORKING PLAN: (CONT:)

Page 35 ✓ Item 6.1.1 "National Parks and Native Reserves in Western Australia" should read "National Parks and Nature Reserves in Western Australia".

Page 44 ✓ Item 1.3.5 No further boating to be permitted on Lake Preston until more information is available on its possible effect on the environment.

I 3.00 This decision was influenced by the large number of water fowl (ducks, swans and migratory waders) using the lake this summer and the Mountain Duck moult which took place during November 1974, involving some thousands of flightless birds, an incident of which the Board had no previous records.

✓ Discuss with Harbour and Light Department, that the gazettal of the present skiing area be cancelled, the pastime to be allowed to continue for the present but under the control of the National Parks Board By-laws.

Page 51 ✓ Item 2.4.1 Weed Eradication To read "That the best advice should be obtained and the problem be handled by the most appropriate method."

Page 53 Item 2.6.3 To read as follows -

? "A comprehensive fauna survey is required (mammals and birds taking priority). Habitat requirements and migration habits also need study." ✓

Page 55 ✓ Item 3.1.4 To read " exceptional circumstances and subject to the approval of the Board."

? Item 3.1.5 To read "..... Wilderness Area in which only footpaths and perhaps bridle tracks may be permitted. No vehicles should be allowed in this zone."

Page 56 ? Item 3.1.6 To read " southern end of Lake Preston may be allowed for water skiing,"

Page 58 ✓ Item 3.2.7 To read " shall be subject to the approval of the Board."

Pages 59,
61, 62
& 63

to Item 6.4 are to have an overrider "To be considered when circumstances and funds permit."

Page 63 ✓ Item 6.7 To read "The ecological surveys which are needed to provide basic groundwork information about the parks could be a function of the staff of the National Parks Board in co-operation with the appropriate agencies, including the W A Museum, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, the W A Herbarium and the University of W A.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL BOARD MEETING HELD TUESDAY 25 MARCH 1975

3. YALGORUP NATIONAL PARK - WORKING PLAN: (CONT:)

Page 66 Item 8 Financial Estimates. As there is not enough information available to support these estimates, these should be deleted from the report and replaced when more facts are available.

- (c) Future Reports: It was decided that the Director be asked to list five or six priorities for reports on other National Parks, with a high listing for Nambung National Park, bearing in mind the recent approval for aircraft containing visitors to the Pinnacles to land in the National Park. Also the possibility of funds being made available for the upgrading of the access track to the Pinnacles.

The above decisions to be circulated to all members and the Director as soon as possible. The Director to have opportunity to comment at next meeting.

4. JOHN FORREST NATIONAL PARK - TEAROOMS:

A meeting has been arranged between Board members and the Lessee, John Forrest National Parks Tearooms, to be held at Head Office on Wednesday 9 April 1975 commencing 10.00 a.m.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 4.00 P.M.
CERTIFIED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD

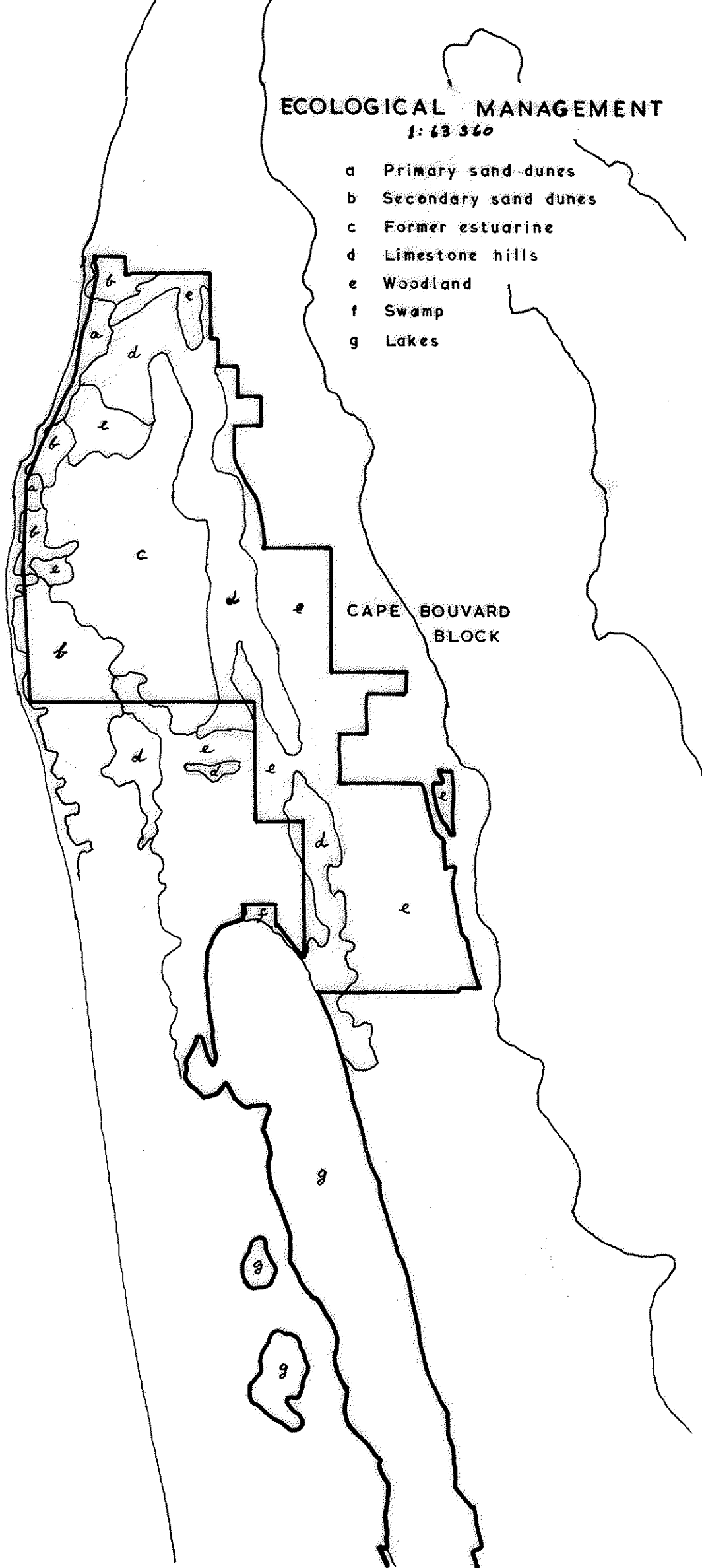
18 April 1975

PRESIDENT

ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

1: 63 360

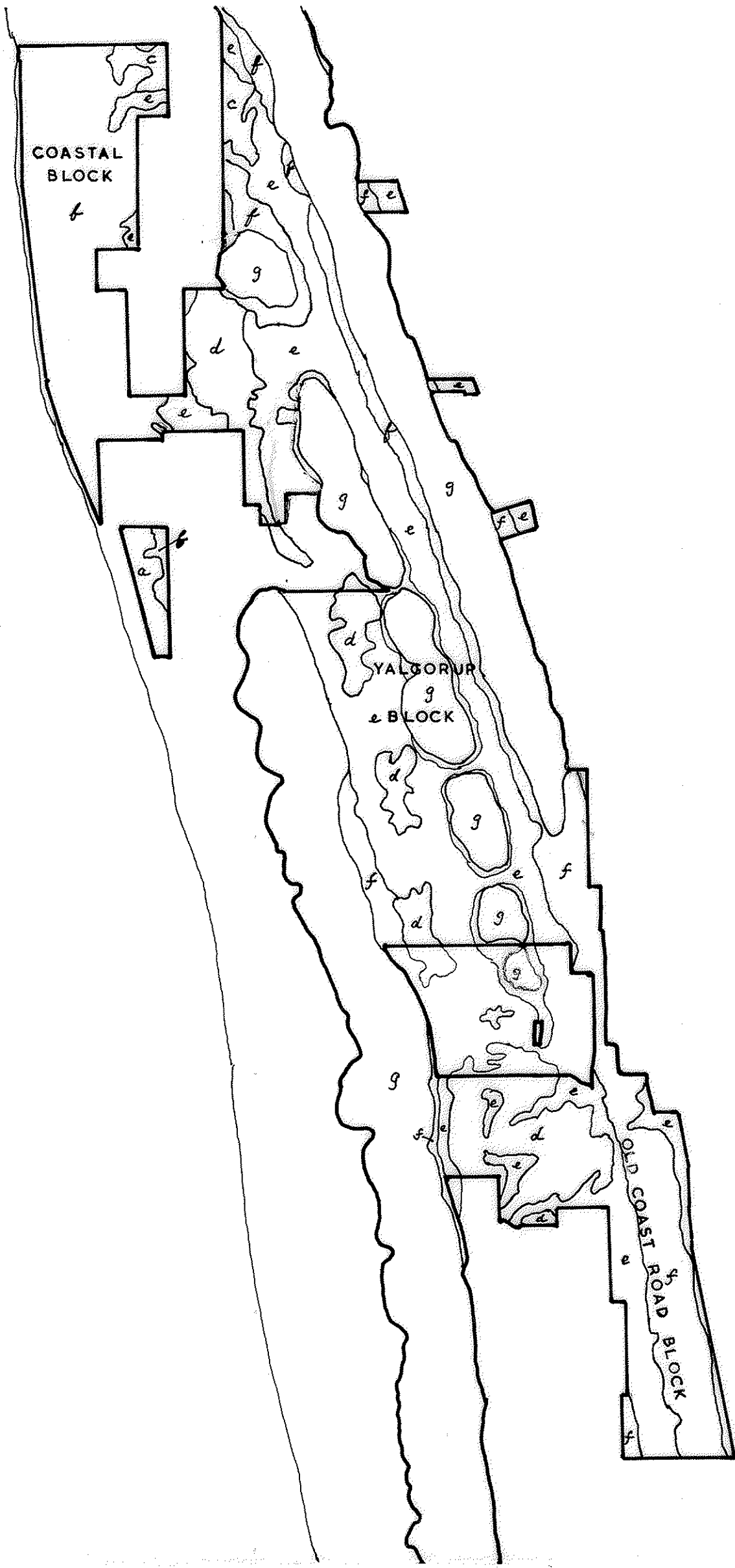
- a Primary sand dunes
- b Secondary sand dunes
- c Former estuarine
- d Limestone hills
- e Woodland
- f Swamp
- g Lakes

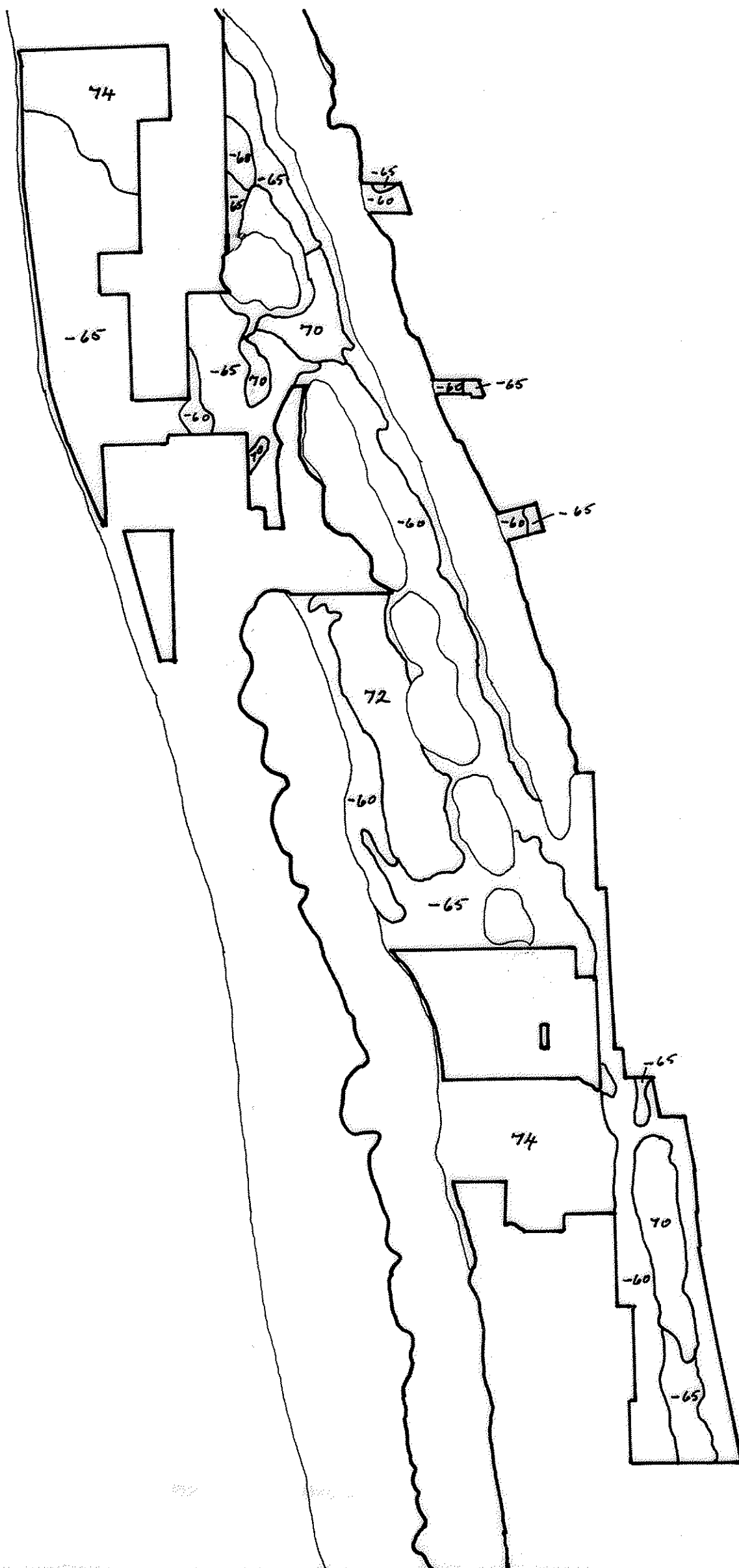


COASTAL
BLOCK

YALGORUP
BLOCK

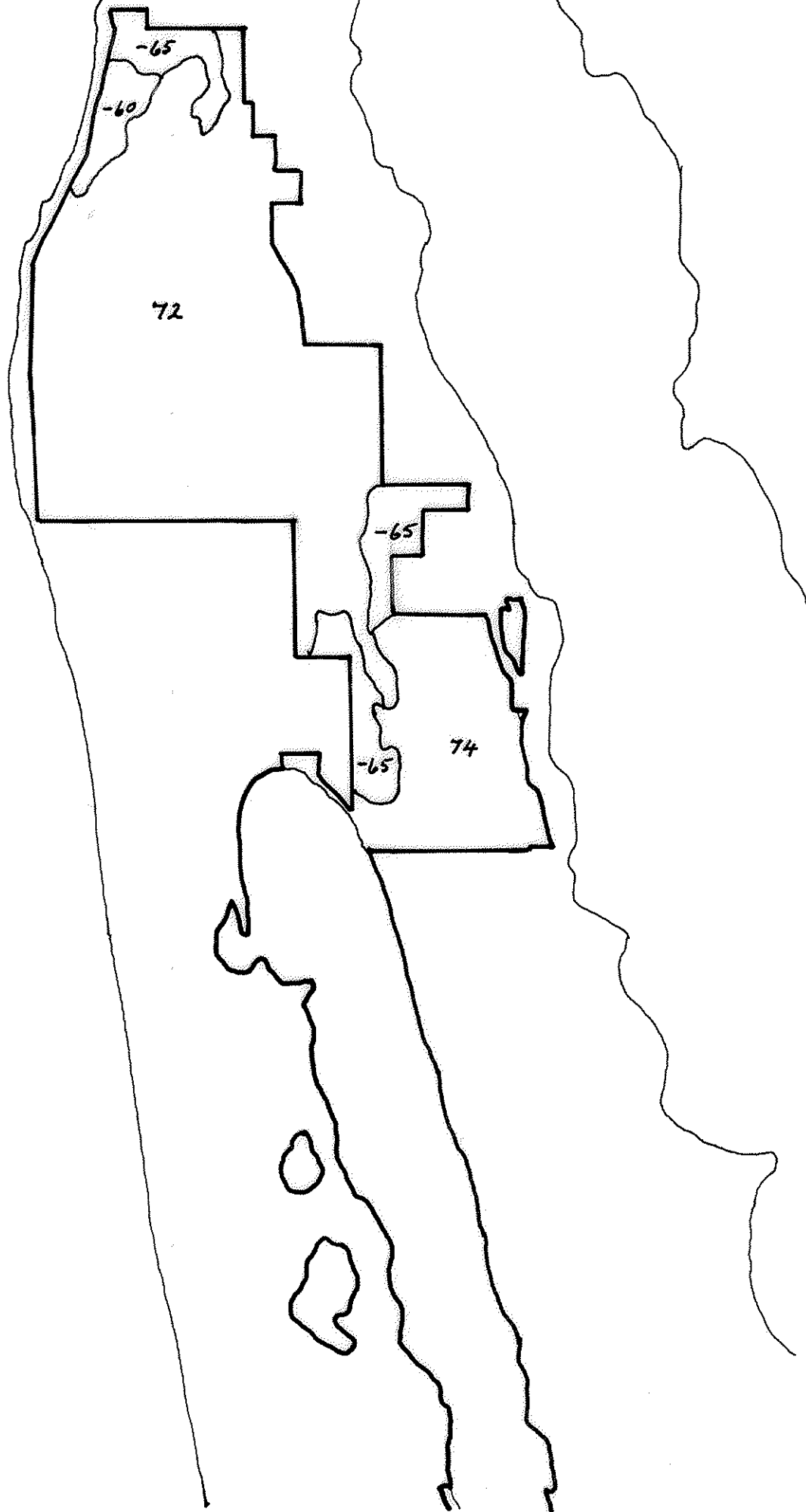
OLD COAST
ROAD BLOCK

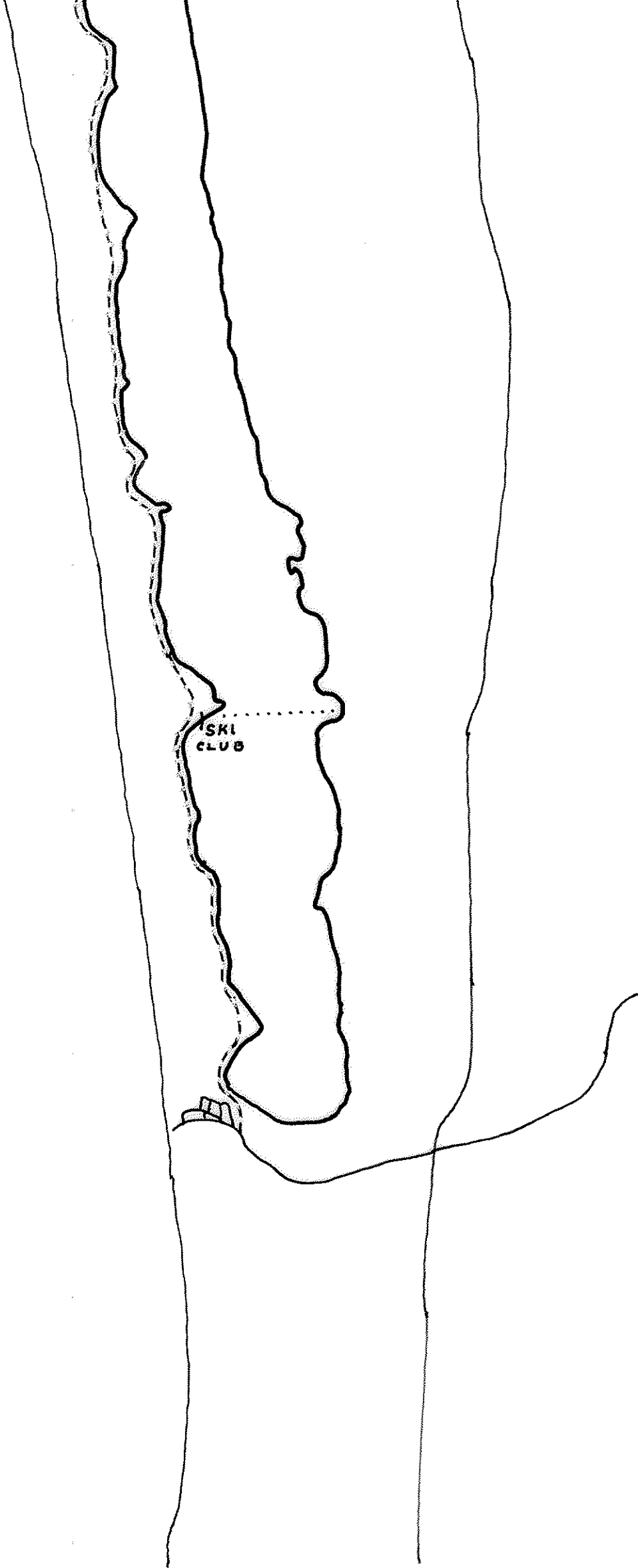




FIRE HISTORY

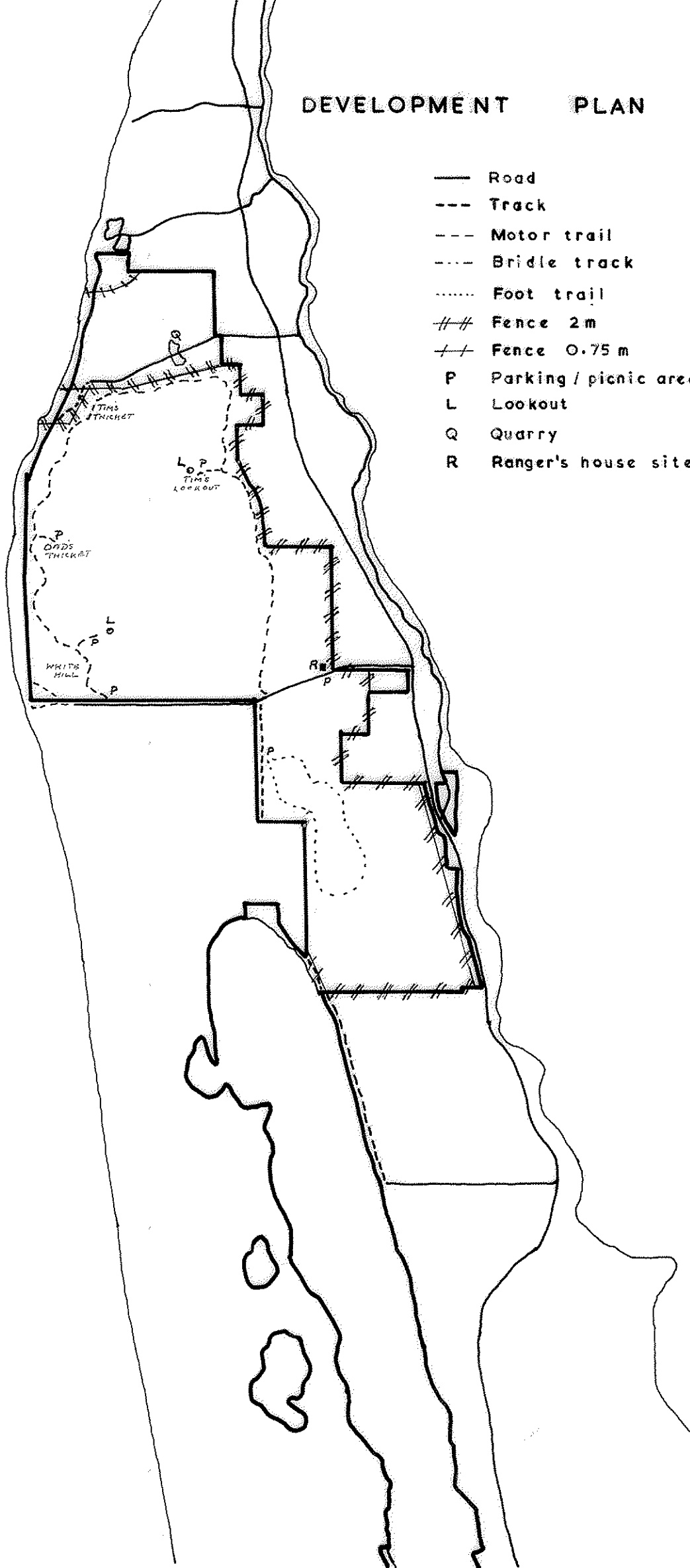
YEAR OF FIRE

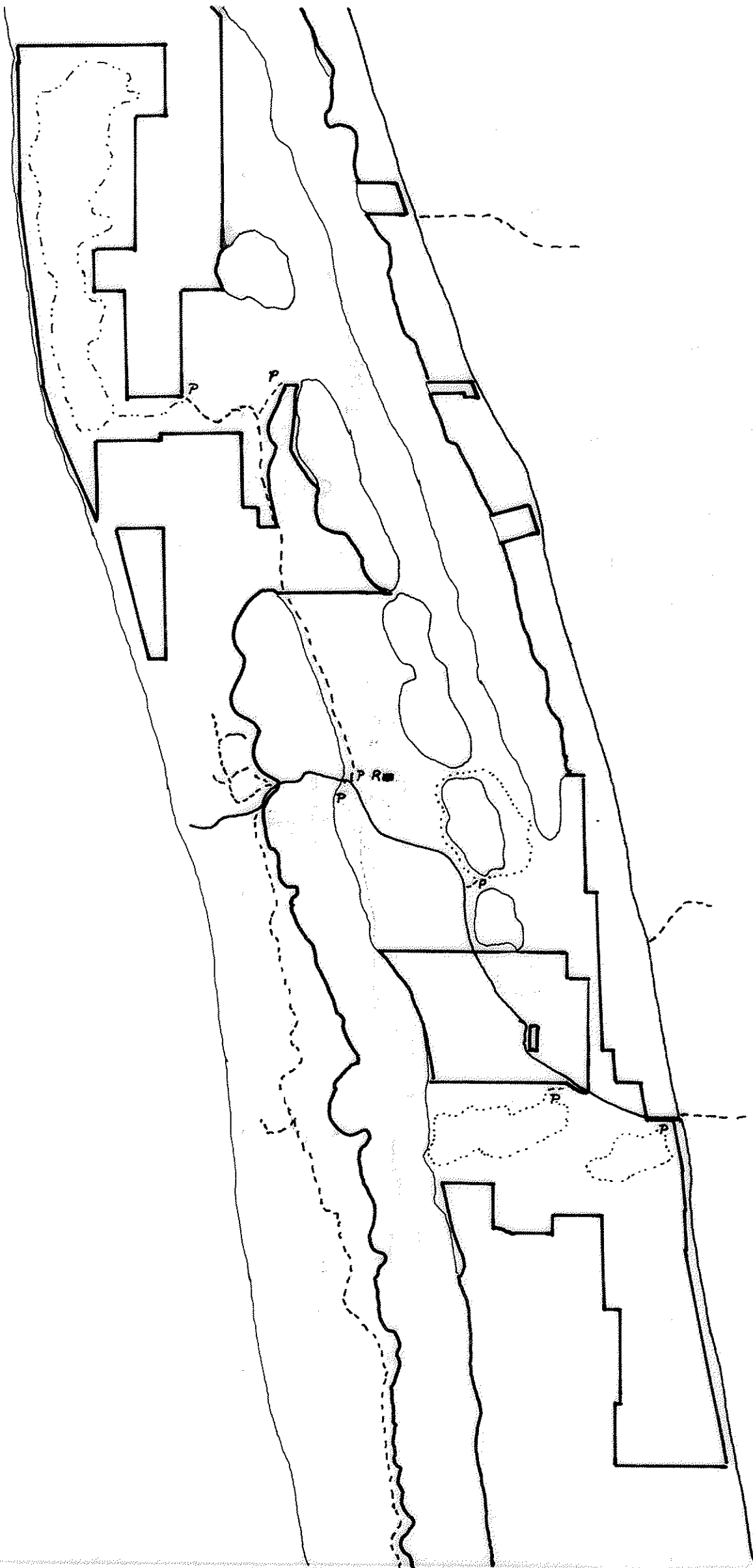




DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Road
- Track
- Motor trail
- Bridle track
- Foot trail
- ## Fence 2m
- ++ Fence 0.75m
- P Parking / picnic area
- L Lookout
- Q Quarry
- R Ranger's house site





P

A 0

RAHA

ESTUARY

Brinswick
Herrn

LAKE CLIFTON

WELLINGTON

NAILED

