

**INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR NECESSARY
OPERATIONS**

FOR

STAGE 1

WAYCHINICUP NATIONAL PARK

**INCLUDING MANYPEAKS NATURE RESERVE
(36028)**

AND ARPENTEUR NATURE RESERVE (36719)

DATE: _____
BY: _____

29 JUN 1993

INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR NECESSARY OPERATIONS

WAYCHINICUP NATIONAL PARK

COMPILED BY: [Signature]

DATE: 17-5-93

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DATE: 16/6/93

PREFACE

These interim guidelines set out the policy for managing the Waychinicup National Park, Stage I and adjoining VCL which is proposed as Waychinicup Stage II.

Necessary operations, required for the protection or preservation of persons, property, land, flora and fauna within or adjoining Waychinicup National Park and associated Reserves are proposed.

The duration of approval for these guidelines is five years from the date of the frontispiece or until they are superseded by the area management plan.

The interim guidelines also provide managers with a basis for the annual works programme and job prescriptions for fire and environmental protection in and around the Park. During the preparation of the annual works programme the proposed necessary operations are to be appraised for their likely impact on the environment, or the likelihood that they will pre-empt the future area management plan. They are not to be carried out until approved at the level of approval shown in Table 1. For each proposed necessary operation, an environmental appraisal must be recorded using the standard checklist. Whoever approves the necessary operation must sight and sign the checklist.

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1. DESCRIPTION

1.1 Location and Tenure

Stage 1 of the Waychinicup National Park proposal was gazetted on 23 March 1990. It consists of approximately 5 310 ha of 'A' class reserve located east and west of the Mount Manypeaks Nature Reserve, some 40 km from Albany. The Arpenteur Nature Reserve is located at the eastern end of the park (Map 1). For the purpose of this document the area inclusive of these reserves will be termed the 'Park'.

The reserves included in the new park area are listed in Table 1.

Stage 2 of the proposal which includes most of the catchment area for the Waychinicup River is shown coloured yellow (Map 1). Implementation of this stage is dependent on further negotiation with WAWA. Cheyne Road Nature Reserve 27157 adjoins this area and will also be included in the National Park.

TABLE 1

STAGE 1

Waychinicup National Park comprises:

Reserve 25865 Recreation and Public Enjoyment
previously vested in the Shire of Albany
(769 ha)

Reserve 27502 Recreation and Camping previously
vested in the Shire of Albany (184 ha)

Vacant Crown Land (approx 3 000 ha) between
Cheyne Beach and Waychinicup

Reserve 36028 Conservation of Flora and Fauna (1
330 ha)

Reserve 36719 Conservation of Flora and Fauna (88
ha) Arpenteur Nature Reserve

Reserve 31888, Protection of Historic Item
Sealers Oven (1012m²) (National Trust)

1.2 Topography, Geology, Climate

Most of the coastline is dominated by granite gneiss bosses forming headlands with embayments in the lower country between them. Further inland the outcrops become higher and more massive forming Mt Manypeaks at 565m.

Residual laterites overlie the gneiss in some areas inland from the coast. Traces of Pleistocene limestone are also present overlying the gneiss but most has weathered away or been obscured by overburden.

The Waychinicup Inlet is significant in that it is the only inlet on the south coast flanked closely by granite headlands and therefore the river mouth is permanently open, whereas all other inlets to the coast are blocked by sandbars for long periods of time.

The area experiences warm summers and cool winters. Rainfall is approximately 750 mm per annum on the coast. The area is subject to regular summer rainfall.

1.3 Flora and Fauna

FLORA

The Waychinicup area is floristically very rich and the proposed park (Stages I and II) includes a diverse range of vegetation not all represented elsewhere in the reserve system.

Beard (1979) described the vegetation of the Mt Manypeaks area under two systems "The Menzies Sub-district" and the Bremer system describing Mt Manypeaks itself.

1.3.1. Heath

On coastal sites a wind-trimmed mosaic of associations often occurs which is variously dominated by *Agonis flexuosa*, *Dryandra spp.*, *Hakea spp.*, *Banksia baxteri*, *Darwinia diosmoides*. *Eucalyptus angulosa* and *E. dorataxylon* occur sporadically.

On inland sites the formation is often dominated by dense stands of *Hakea cucullata* and *Dryandra baxteri* which frequently cover extensive areas such as on the plateau east of the main ridge. Other species include *Kingia australis* and *Banksia sphaerocarpa*. Further inland,

especially north of Waychinicup Road a more open, low heath occurs.

1.3.2. Shrubland

Varies from isolated patches of stunted *Eucalyptus marginata* and *E. doratoxylon* with tangled *Cassytha* sp vines to more extensive

Thickets of these species with taller *Hakea cucullata*. Dense mallee shrubland dominated by *E. angulosa*, *E. megacarpa* and *E. doratoxylon* occurs in seaward slopes south of the summit. Banksia shrublands consisting of *B. baxteri*, *B. coccinea* and *B. attenuata* occur particularly in areas near Cheyne Beach.

1.3.3. Woodland

Extensive open woodlands occur on flats and slopes south of Waychinicup Road (west). *E. calophylla*, *E. marginata* and *E. stauri* occur over a dense *proteaceous/epacridaceous* heath, often with *B. attenuata* and *B. coccinea* forming a sparse understorey. Woodlands with more dense understorey are encountered on granite hills.

1.3.4. Forests

These occur mostly in gullies, especially deeper ones with streams. Dominant overstorey species include *E. calophylla*, *E. megacarpa* and *E. cornuta*. Associated swamps and streamside vegetation contain *Oxylobium lanceolatum* and *Gahnia* sp. which are prominent on drainage lines flowing north and west of the main ridge. Along the Waychinicup River *E. calophylla* and *Agonis juniperina* often dominate.

1.3.5. Granite Communities

Moss communities occur in sheltered sites on exposed granite. *Verticordia* sp and *Agonis marginata* form shrub associations around some outcrops; *B. verticillata* also occurs here. On the main ridge dense formations of *E. megacarpa* occur over dense swards of sedges (*Lepidosperma* sp).

FAUNA

No systematic survey of the fauna of the area has been conducted.

The avifauna is diverse and the current list (Appendix 1) would be increased following survey.

The SW area of the park contains ideal habitat for three threatened bird species, the Western Whipbird, the Noisy Scrub bird and Western Bristle bird.

Mammals. The following species are known for the area:

Rattus fuscipes (Bush rat)
Tarsipes rostratus (Honey possum)
Isoodon obesulus (Southern Brown Bandicoot)
Antechinus flavipes (Mardo)
Setonix brachyurus (Quokka)
Macropus fuliginosus (Western Grey kangaroo)

Reserve 36719 abuts the Cheyne Beach Caravan Park. It was set aside for "Protection of Fauna" as the rare Dibbler (*Parantechinus apicalis*) was rediscovered in this area in 1967.

Reptiles. A list of known reptiles is included in Appendix 2.

Exotic fauna. Foxes, rabbits and feral cats are present; Kookaburras, the house mouse and black rat inhabit campsite areas.

1.4 Past History

There is one known archaeological site within the park, a sealers oven, which is protected by Reserve 31888 (1012m), on the east side of the Waychinicup estuary. The ruins of an old homestead are located on the banks of the river, about 4 km inland within the Water Reserve.

In 1958 Frank Cooper built a shack nestled on a slight rise above Waychinicup River. He was appointed the National Trust's honorary warden of the Sealers Oven and the Albany Shire Council's honorary ranger. Frank lived at Waychinicup for 29 years keeping the area free of litter and maintaining a watchful eye on visitors. Since Frank died in 1987 management of the hut has been under direction from CALM, whilst the Cooper family have had use of the shack and have maintained it to its present condition under a short term arrangement with CALM.

1.5. Existing use

Visitors use the area throughout the year, particularly during the summer months. There are no developed camping facilities within the park but camping occurs at Waychinicup Inlet and along the Waychinicup River. Waychinicup Road from Cheyne Beach Road to Waychinicup Inlet is the only 2WD road in the park. A number of rough tracks provide access for 4WD's and walkers in the remainder of the park. Bushwalkers follow the route from Cheyne Beach or Waychinicup Inlet to Normans Beach, over Mount Manypeaks.

Major visitor activities include picnicking, walking, fishing, sightseeing, camping, marroning, photography, diving and some use of coastal cliffs by experienced rock climbers.

A UHF repeater is located on top of Mt Manypeaks. An agreement is in place detailing access to the site for maintenance.

PART 2

2. GENERAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- * Protect and conserve native plants, animals and their habitats, especially the declared rare and threatened flora and fauna.
- * Protect and conserve physical, cultural, historic and scenic resources.
- * Regulate use to be consistent with the maintenance and protection of natural resource values and to minimise conflict between users.
- * To promote the conservation and maintenance of links with other elements of the reserve system to ensure corridors are available for management of particular species.
- * To promote the conservation and maintenance of links with other elements of the reserve system to ensure corridors are available for management of particular species.
- * Promote visitor safety.

3. FIRE PROTECTION

3.1 Introduction

The following fire history of the area was provided by Mr Frank Cooper in 1979, who had resided at Waychinicup since 1953 and fished the area since 1946.

Circa 1946-47 Waychinicup settlement area burnt

Circa 1955 Severe summer fire burnt west from Waychinicup Inlet, driven by easterly winds burnt everything on Mt Manypeaks.

Circa 1964-65 Early summer fire burnt from north west of Manypeaks, along north side and parts of south side of the mountain.

December 1978 Burnt out entire area from Cheynes Beach Road to Bettys Beach. Fire started north of Waychinicup Inlet and ran west on the north side of Manypeaks, then east on the south side before being brought under control by a back burn from west of Waychinicup Inlet.

In terms of effective fire history one wildfire and one prescribed burn have occurred in the area since 1985. Both these fires resulted from lightning strikes. A further two lightning strikes occurred in January 1992, one was rapidly controlled and the other was extinguished by rain (Map 8).

The protection of the Noisy Scrub Bird habitat on and around Mt Manypeaks is afforded by those actions to be conducted along and adjoining Circuit Road and the Western boundary of the park. It is recognised that this leaves the population at high risk from any fire within that block.

The emphasis of fire protection in the next 5 years will be to link up these recent wildfires with perimeter and internal buffers and provide protection to facilities areas, neighbours and Cheyne Beach townsite.

3.2 Fire Protection Objectives

- * To protect human lives (visitors, neighbours and firefighters) from wildfire entering or burning within the park.
- * To protect community and private property values from damage or destruction from fire.
- * To conserve the biota of the Reserve.
- * To prevent all available habitats of rare fauna species (NSB) from being affected by a single wildfire event.
- * To manage the intensity and interval between fires to ensure the survival of DRF species.
- * To reduce the risk and frequency of wildfires starting in or near the park from human activities.
- * Use fire as a management tool.

3.3 Fire Protection Strategies

Eight fire management strategies have been developed, these are:

- * Maintenance of tracks

- * Establishment and maintenance of firebreaks and low fuel buffers
- * Prescribed burning operations
- * Fire suppression actions
- * Liaison with local community
- * Visitor protection and safety measures
- * Maintenance of water supplies
- * Fire research and monitoring

3.4 Fire Protection Actions

The fire prevention and suppression actions required to meet the objectives are given below and shown on Map 9.

3.4.1 Maintenance of Tracks

A network of tracks and firebreaks exists within and surrounding the National Park.

Actions required are:

- * Some tracks are in a poor condition and will require seasonal closure due to the risk of spreading further dieback infection through the area (refer to 4.4 and 9.4)
- * Rationalise the existing network of 4WD tracks to remove duplication and poorly located alignments. (See Map 7 detailing existing network and proposed changes) - refer also to 4.4 and 9.4.

3.4.2 Maintenance of Firebreaks and Low Fuel Buffers

Actions required are:

- * First priority is townsite protection including location 2706. A slashed or burnt buffer system will be provided around location 2706 and a slashed or burnt break around 30-50 metres wide will be established on the southern boundary of the caravan park, linked to the Mermaid Point track (Map 9).
- * Further Townsite protection will be determined in consultation with Albany Shire Bushfire organisation.

- * All firebreaks identified for use in Fire Master Plan should be upgraded (if necessary) and maintained in a trafficable condition to HD units at least during the fire season (see Map 9).

Any fire lines not required will be closed to traffic and rehabilitated

- * A buffer will be established around the public rubbish disposal site in conjunction with the Albany Shire as part of a townsite protection plan.

- * Fuel reduction in and around the current facilities area at the Waychinicup River mouth will be continued as an ongoing programme. This will be achieved by winter burning.

- * Where possible slashing will be conducted along selected lengths of the strategic firebreaks to provide an adjacent low fuel zone.

- * Winter edge burning techniques along the strategic firebreaks in the park will be investigated. Where this can be developed as an effective technique it will be used to supplement slashed low fuel zones.

- * Fuel reduction will be conducted within the Park, north of the Cheyne Beach Road.

- * By mutual agreement with Mr Charles Burleigh strategic firebreaks pass through his property, location No 5310 located on the western boundary of the park. He will conduct some fuel reduction within his property, adjoining these breaks with support from CALM.

- * Some break up of fuels on Mt Manypeaks is considered desirable. However at this time the risks in carrying out such an operation are considered to be unacceptable. However the feasibility to carry out such an operation should be actively determined during the life of these guidelines.

- * In the case of fire affecting the mountain, some use of the burnt area should be made to effect further breakup of the available habitat.

3.4.3. Prescribed Burning Operations

Actions required are:

- * All burns must comply with a written prescription approved by the District Manager. These must include departmental Pre-burn Checklist (CLM 32) to take into consideration the environmental impacts of burning, and the requirements for notification.
- * Those areas from which planned burning is to be excluded for the duration of these Interim Guidelines are indicated on Map 9.
- * There are areas of known declared rare flora within the park. Should they be discovered within planned burn areas, consideration will be given to relocating, modifying or deferring the burn. Where it is considered essential to burn, a Ministerial Permit to take rare flora will be sought.
- * The feasibility of broadscale patch burning of the VCL to the north of Mt Manypeaks is to be considered for scheduling by the end of the life of the guidelines for the protection of habitat on Mt Manypeaks.

3.4.4 Fire Suppression Actions

Actions required are:

- * Wildfires in or threatening the park will be contained to the smallest possible area, either by direct attack or by backburning from established buffers or firebreaks taking into consideration the likely threats to life and property and the impact of the suppression activity on the environmental management objectives of the park.
- * Procedures and arrangements for actions in case of wildfires are listed in the District Fire Control Working Plan. This must include an inventory of fire-fighting resources available in the district.

- * On days of Very High and Extreme fire danger or whenever burns on adjoining lands are imminent, a high level of fire preparedness will be maintained by District staff.
- * Surrounding landowners provide an effective detection service

3.4.5 Liaison with Local Community

District staff will maintain close liaison with the Shire of Albany and local Bushfire Brigades (Manypeaks Brigade) and park neighbours to encourage mutual aid in fire protection, detection and suppression activities in or near the park.

3.4.6 Visitor Protection and Safety

Actions required are:

- * Signposting of public roads
- * Public education and awareness of fire risk and use of fire will be promoted through information boards and personal contact by district staff.
- * Public facilities will be protected by low fuel buffers where practical.
- * Campfires will not be allowed whilst an on site presence cannot be maintained. Consideration will be given to installation of gas bbq's.

3.4.7 Maintenance of Water Supplies

Actions required are:

- * Liaison with the local community and surrounding private property owners to ensure the availability of water supplies in case of a major fire.
- * Available waterpoints shown on Map 9. are to be signposted.

3.4.8 Fire Research and Monitoring

- * Consideration will be given to investigating the practicalities, effectiveness and impact of alternative fuel modification treatments as a means of fuel reduction.

These alternatives include edge scrub rolling and slashing.

Any research trials established to study impacts of burning and fuel modification treatments on flora, fauna and other natural values must be written up as a research Working Plan by the Research Division, following consultation with the Regional Manager.

- * Any operational changes introduced will be discussed in advance with local brigades.

4. DIEBACK PROTECTION

4.1 Introduction

Surveys for *Phytophthora* caused dieback disease occurrence including plant tissue and soil sampling have been undertaken.

Continued reconnaissance for disease distribution will be undertaken by trained dieback interpreters.

Positively identified dieback distribution caused by *P. cinnamomi* is shown on Map 3. This is supported by recent satellite imagery (Map 3A) and is mostly associated with roads, tracks and paths with subsequent natural spread from these alignments.

Areas potentially at risk from existing access and dieback infections in the park are also shown on Map 3.

A hazard map detailing predicted impact on vegetation communities due to *Phytophthora* dieback is shown on Map 3B.

Departmental policies and strategies for *Phytophthora* dieback protection are listed in the South Coast Dieback Protection Plan, 1989-93.

Plant dieback caused by aerial canker is also evident in the Park. *Diplodina* sp and *Botryosphaeria* sp have been isolated from severely affected *Banksia coccinea*. *Zychiostisma* sp and *Botryosphaeria* sp have been isolated from *Banksia baxteri*.

4.2 Management Objectives

To prevent the spread and minimise the impact of dieback and other diseases on the environment.

4.3 Actions for Dieback Protection

The following specific actions will be implemented:

- * Some existing tracks need to be immediately relocated or closed (Map 7). Closed tracks will be appropriately signposted and rehabilitated.
- * Specific paths identified on Map 7 will be closed immediately.
- * District staff will continue to be trained in dieback recognition, sampling and hygiene operations.
- * Information will be provided to the public on the dieback status of this park and on the need for hygiene.
- * The draft dieback distribution and predicted hazard maps will be regularly updated by District and Interpreter staff.
- * All operations in the park will be preceded by completion of 7-Way Tests and will comply with Hygiene Manual.
- * Consideration will be given to treatment of spot infections on Mt Manypeaks with the latest control technology.
- * The written agreement detailing access to the UHF repeater on Mt Manypeaks will be reviewed.
- * Access onto Mt Manypeaks will be closed for the period of these guidelines or until an area management plan is produced.
- * Current research into the biology and effects of canker fungi will continue.

5. NOXIOUS WEEDS/FERAL ANIMALS

5.1. Introduction

The current facility a camping area at Waychinicup Inlet, supports a variety of weed species introduced through previous use of the site.

The known existence of the Dibbler in the Arpenteur Nature Reserve and the Noisy Scrub-bird population on Mt Manypeaks require protection from feral animals, particularly foxes and cats. Rabbits are also present in the campsite area. The expanding townsite at Cheynes Beach presents potential threat from feral animal introduction.

5.2. Management Objective

To prevent the introduction and control the abundance of noxious weeds and feral animals.

5.3. Policies and Strategies

Control techniques will conform with departmental policies and procedures. (see Policy 14).

5.4. Action Required

- * Weeds in the current facilities area will be grubbed out or sprayed with appropriate herbicide.
- * A control programme for baiting should be considered for the park and adjoining lands and implemented through consultation with APB.
- * Rabbit control will be undertaken at the current visitor area.
- * Monitoring of control programmes to be conducted

6. DECLARED RARE OR THREATENED SPECIES

6.1 Introduction

A number of declared rare species of flora and fauna occur in the park and associated nature reserves (Table 2) (Maps 6a and 6b).

TABLE 2

Species Declared Rare or Otherwise in Need of
Special ProtectionMammalian Fauna

Dibbler (*Parantechinus apicalis*)
Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon
obesulus*)

Avifauna

Noisy Scrub bird
Western Bristlebird
Western Whipbird
Ground Parrot (1985 record not
recently confirmed)
Red-eared Firetail
Peregrine Falcon
Carnabys Cockatoo

Reptiles

Morelia spilota imbricata (carpet
python)

Declared Rare Flora

Banksia verticillata
Banksia brownii
*Asplenium obtusatum**

The translocation of the Noisy Scrub bird to various sites within the area has occurred in 1983 and 1985 (Map 6a). The 1990 Census has identified more than 60 singing males in the release area. Given the availability of suitable habitat it is now highly likely that the Manypeaks area could equal the most important refuge of the Noisy Scrub bird within 5-10 years. It is therefore important that habitat management for the Noisy Scrub bird be in accordance with the Noisy Scrub Bird Management Plan (currently being re-written as a Recovery Plan).

Three declared endangered species occur in the area (Table 2) and three more species are confined to the Manypeaks area (*Pomaderris grandis*, *Daviesia ovata*, *Restio arbortivus*). These taxa are re-seeders and regenerated following the 1978 fire.

However they do require careful management to ensure their survival. A very unusual eucalypt hybrid (*E. marginata* x *E. acies*) is also common on the slopes of Mt Manypeaks.

6.2 Management Objectives

- * to protect rare species and ensure proper management of habitat types.

6.3 Policies and Strategies

- * Operational guidelines have been prepared for endangered species protection.

6.4 Action for the protection of endangered species.

- * Populations of declared rare flora adjacent to tracks, roads, paths will be marked with approved District Rare Flora marker pegs.
- * The Ranger in Charge will hold a copy of maps and lists of known rare and endangered flora to be used for protection of rare flora during management operations. A duplicate set will be held in the Albany Office.
- * When disturbance of declared rare flora is unavoidable, an application for a Ministerial permit to "take" the flora will be required.
- * Known habitat requirements of gazetted rare fauna will be taken into consideration in park operations.
- * The protection of the Noisy Scrub bird and its habitat is a high priority. The provision of some breakup of this habitat by fuel reduction of some areas is desirable but not practical at this time. This situation will be under constant review.
- * Establishment of a physically separate population of Noisy Scrub bird East of Waychinicup Inlet should be considered in the Noisy Scrub bird recovery plan.
- * Management of Noisy Scrub-bird habitat will be set out in the Noisy Scrub bird recovery plan.
- * Ongoing census of the Noisy Scrub-bird population on Mt Manypeaks will be required

during the life of these guidelines as part of the Noisy Scrub-bird recovery plan. This work will be undertaken during dry soil conditions with the written approval of the Regional Manager.

7. MAN MADE DISTURBANCE

7.1 Introduction

In the eastern area of the Park problems with alignment, erosion and landscape impacts of internal tracks exist, caused by previous uncontrolled vehicle access. The majority of access tracks into the inlet camping areas, and along the river are seriously eroded, poorly situated and require management action, (see map 7).

7.2 Management Objectives

To rehabilitate sites that have been disturbed by human activities or erosion.

7.3 Policies and Strategies

Rehabilitation will be undertaken in line with CALM Policy No. 10.

7.4 Actions for Protection

- * Gravel pits will be rehabilitated with indigenous plant species in accordance with departmental policy. Ongoing management of existing pits to be conducted in consultation with the Shire of Albany.
- * As far as possible, all land uses and activities within the park must be carried out in ways that complement rather than detract from the visual and aesthetic qualities of the park environment.
- * A site plan of the current facilities area and river sites needs to be developed. In the short term eroded areas will be treated and vehicle access will be modified to prevent further degradation.

When available the site plan will be implemented.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES

8.1 Introduction

An old Sealers oven is located in a small reserve (31888) on the eastern side of the estuary. This site is registered with the National Trust. Aboriginal occupation of the Waychinicup 'area' is recorded in the Western Australian Museum's register of Aboriginal sites.

8.2 Management Objectives

To protect sites in accordance with the requirements of the National Trust Board and WA Heritage Act, 1972-1980.

8.3 Policies and Strategies

Protection procedures will conform with departmental policies.

8.4 Action for Protection

Conduct archaeological surveys in any areas of the park that will be significantly disturbed by new development proposals.

Before new roads and facilities are constructed, the impact on archaeological and historic sites will be assessed.

9. FACILITIES AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT

9.1 Introduction

An unplanned system of 4WD tracks exists within and surrounding the park. The majority of these tracks are eroded or waterlogged during winter. Further degradation of the tracks is occurring as bypass tracks are developed around impassable areas. The main 2WD road to the inlet has impassable sections during winter and presents a dieback risk to the area. Tracks on the Arpenteur Nature Reserve require rationalisation

A limited facilities area has been developed at Waychinicup Inlet as a result of traditional use. A bore hole toilet is provided in the area and some overnight camping does occur. Long term use of the area for camping is not considered desirable, particularly when facilities exist at nearby Cheyne Beach townsite.

A path leads from the intersection of Waychinicup Road and Circuit Road to Mt Many Peaks. Another path leads to the Sealers Oven from Waychinicup River.

The safety of visitors to coastal areas is an important management concern.

9.2 Management Objectives

- * To rationalise usage of 4WD tracks by visitors and management to those tracks most suitable for access objectives.
- * To close and rehabilitate unnecessary by pass tracks.
- * To adequately maintain and signpost existing facilities and paths.
- * To educate park users in four wheel driving techniques to minimise further damage to tracks.
- * To maintain the 2WD track to Waychinicup Inlet as a safe, all weather access.

9.3 Policies and Strategies

Access will be in accordance with the policies in the South Coast Dieback Protection Plan and the Departmental Recreation Policy.

9.4 Action Required

- 9.4.1. In consultation with the Albany Shire the current facilities area will be converted to a day use area during the life of these guidelines.
- 9.4.2. Existing well formed hard surfaced roads will be maintained to the major visitor facilities.
- 9.4.3. The existing network of strategic fire control and management access will be maintained in a trafficable condition. (Some tracks may only be available on a seasonal basis.)
- 9.4.4. Identify, close and rehabilitate unnecessary "by-pass" tracks throughout the park.
- 9.4.5. Erect Information signs advising visitors of facilities approved.

- 9.4.6. A low key level of visitor facilities will continue to be maintained.
- 9.4.7. Footpaths will be maintained as necessary according to the South Coast Region Path Management Plan and the South Coast Dieback Protection Plan.
- 9.4.8. Construction of any new access or development of new or alternative footpaths will be subject to Necessary Operations Approval.
- 9.4.9. The footpath on Mt Manypeaks will be closed for the period covered by these guidelines or until reviewed in an area management plan.
- 9.4.10. A map of the current facilities area and river sites is to be compiled to aid rationalisation of tracks and for ongoing monitoring. A site plan to be developed to assist management of the facilities area.
- 9.4.11. Frank Cooper's hut will be maintained in a safe condition. Previous family use of this hut will cease with approval of the guidelines. All outbuildings will be removed.
- 9.4.12. The heritage value of this building will be assessed.

APPENDIX 1

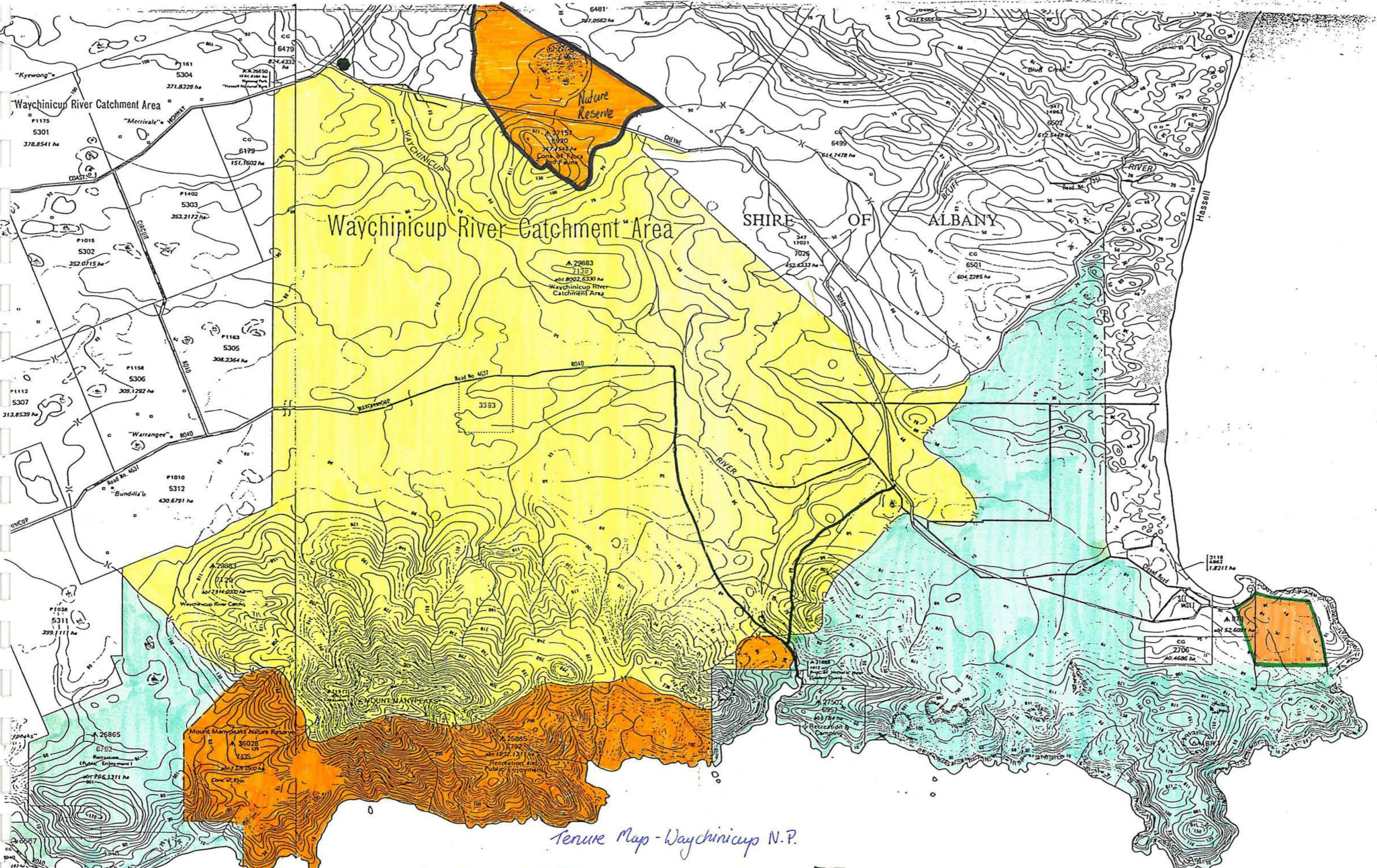
BIRD LIST FOR WAYCHINICUP NATIONAL PARK AND SURROUNDING
AREA

Brown Falcon
Nankeen Kestrel
Richards Pipit
Ground Lark
Inland Thornbill
Singing Honeyeater
New Holland Honeyeater
Spiney Cheeked Honeyeater
Brush Bronzewing Pigeon
Welcome Swallow
Grey Currawong
Weebill
Grey Butcherbird
Little Pied Cormorant
Silver Gull
White Tailed Black Cockatoo (Carnaby's)
White Faced Heron
Pelican
Pacific Gull
Wedge Tailed Eagle
Square Tailed Kite
Peregrine Falcon
Hobby
Goshawk
Collared Sparrowhawk
Red-Capped Parrot
Western Rosella
Kookaburra
Golden Whisker
Noisy Scrub Bird
Western Bristlebird
Western Whipbird
Red-eared Firetail
Tawny Naped Honeyeater
Red Wattlebird
White Breasted Robin
Scarlet Robin
Western Spinebill.

REPTILE LIST

Tiliqua rugosa (Bobtail)
Ctenotus labillardieri
Varanus rosenbergii (Racehorse Goanna)
Acanthopis antarcticus (Death Adder)
Morelia spilotes imbricata (Carpet Python)
Egernia kingii (King Skink)
Egernia napoleonis
Notechis scutatus
Notechis curta
Pseudonaja affinis

-










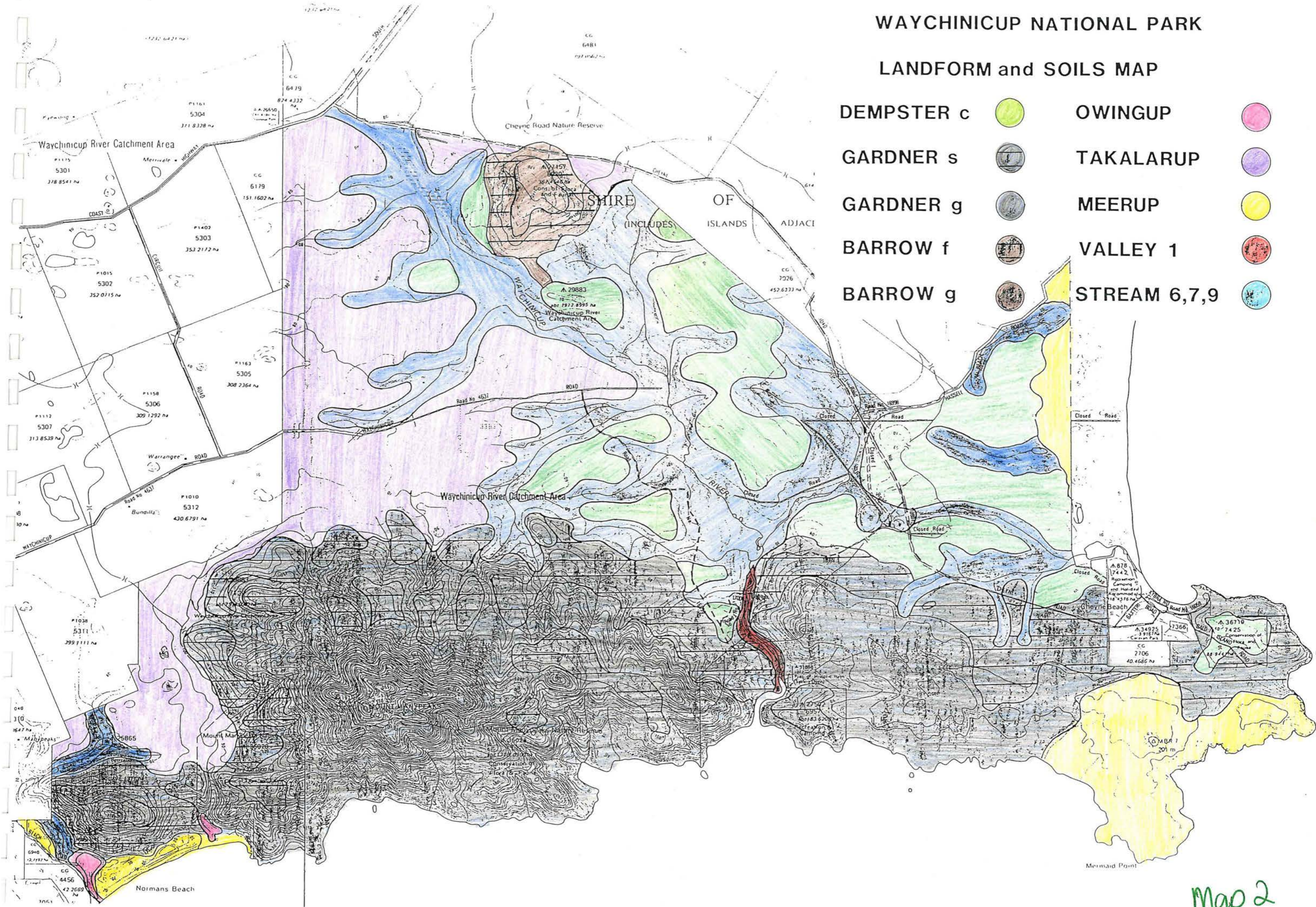
Tenure Map - Waychinicup N.P.

- Waychinicup N.P.
- Arpenteur N.R.
- mt Manypeaks N.R.
- Cheyne RD N.R (127157)
- VCL (Waychinicup N.P. Stage II)

WAYCHINICUP NATIONAL PARK

LANDFORM and SOILS MAP

- DEMPSTER c 
- GARDNER s 
- GARDNER g 
- BARROW f 
- BARROW g 
- OWINGUP 
- TAKALARUP 
- MEERUP 
- VALLEY 1 
- STREAM 6,7,9 



WAYCHINICUP NATIONAL PARK

LEVEL 3

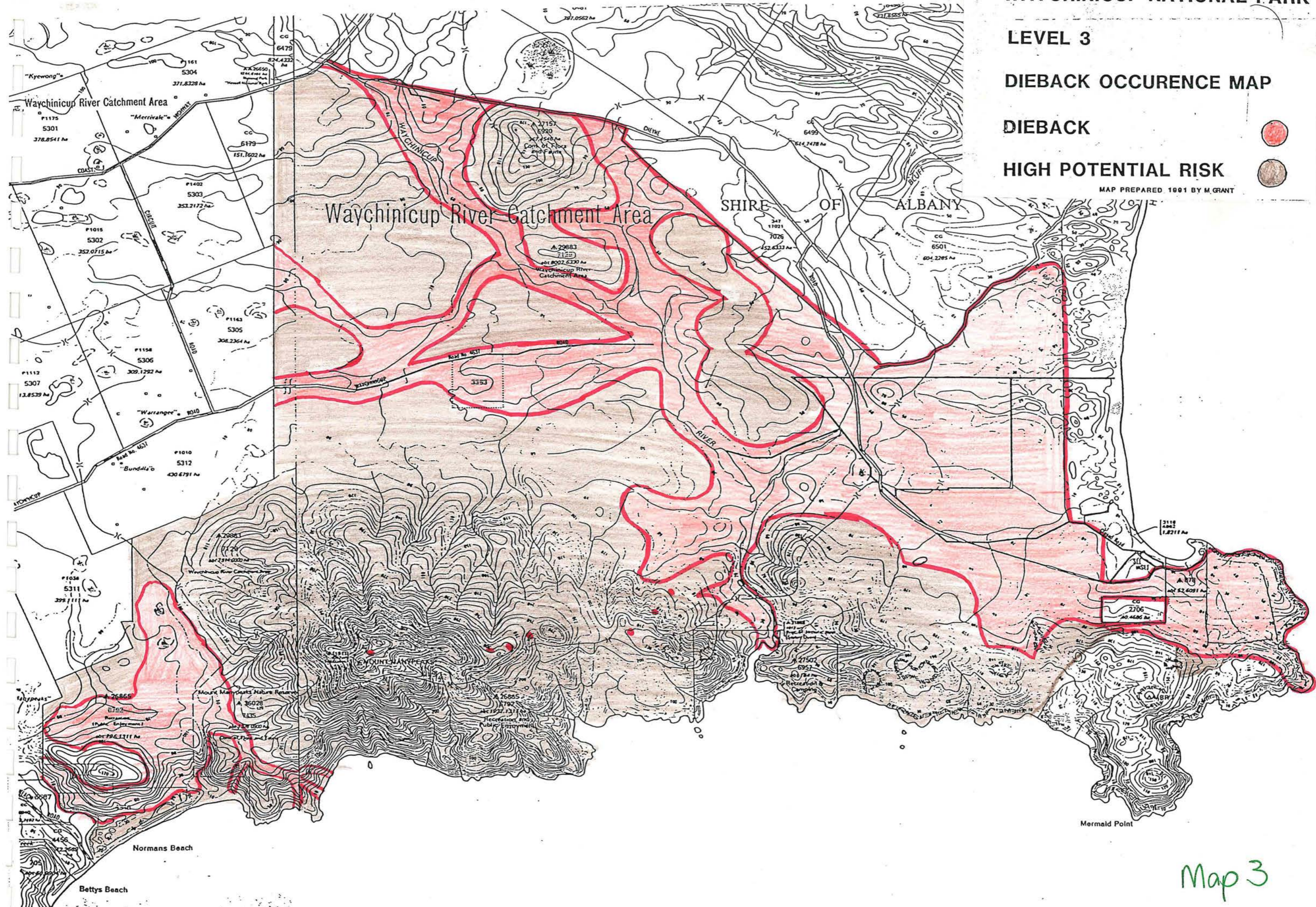
DIEBACK OCCURENCE MAP

DIEBACK

HIGH POTENTIAL RISK



MAP PREPARED 1991 BY M. GRANT



Map 3

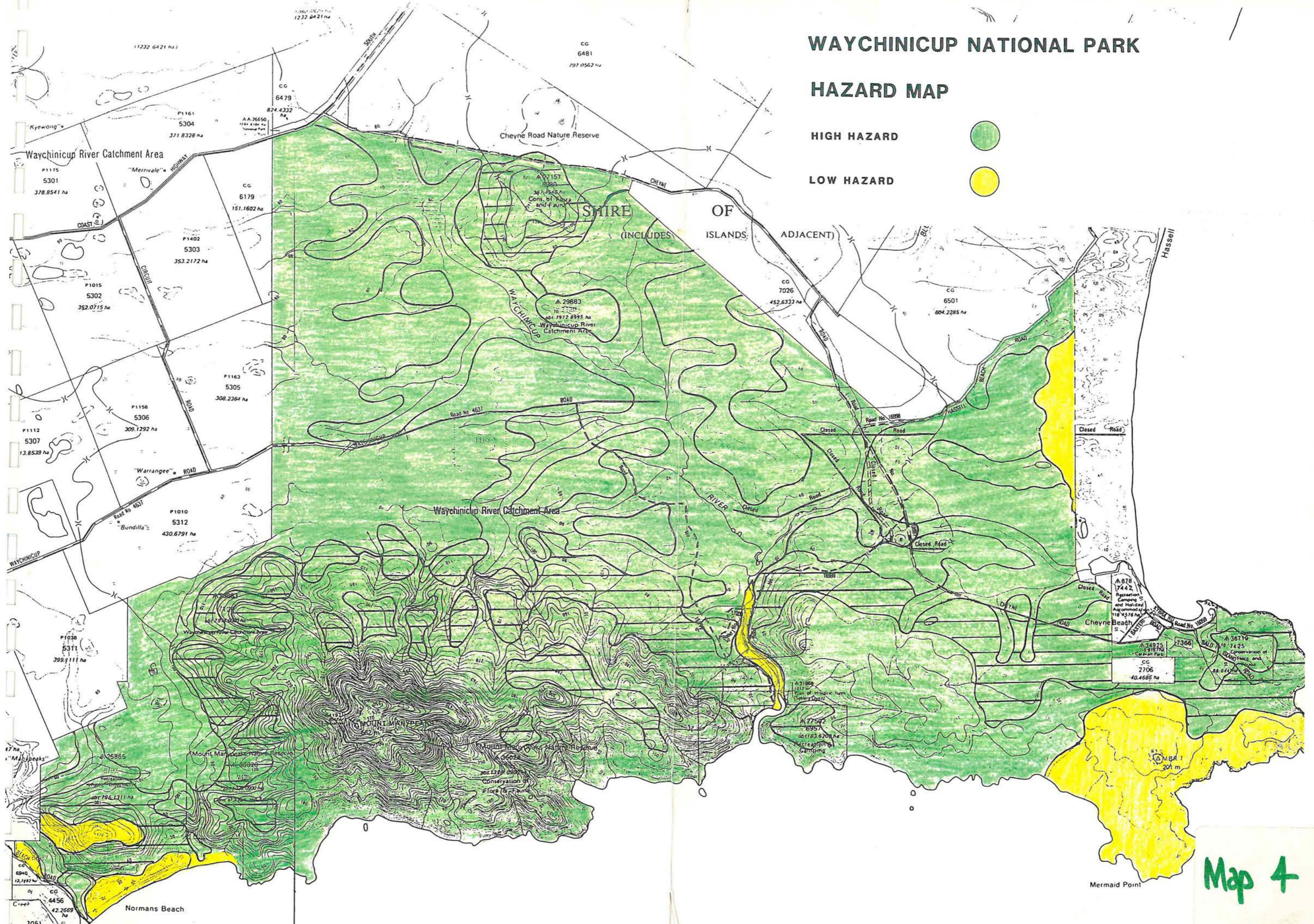
WAYCHINICUP NATIONAL PARK

HAZARD MAP

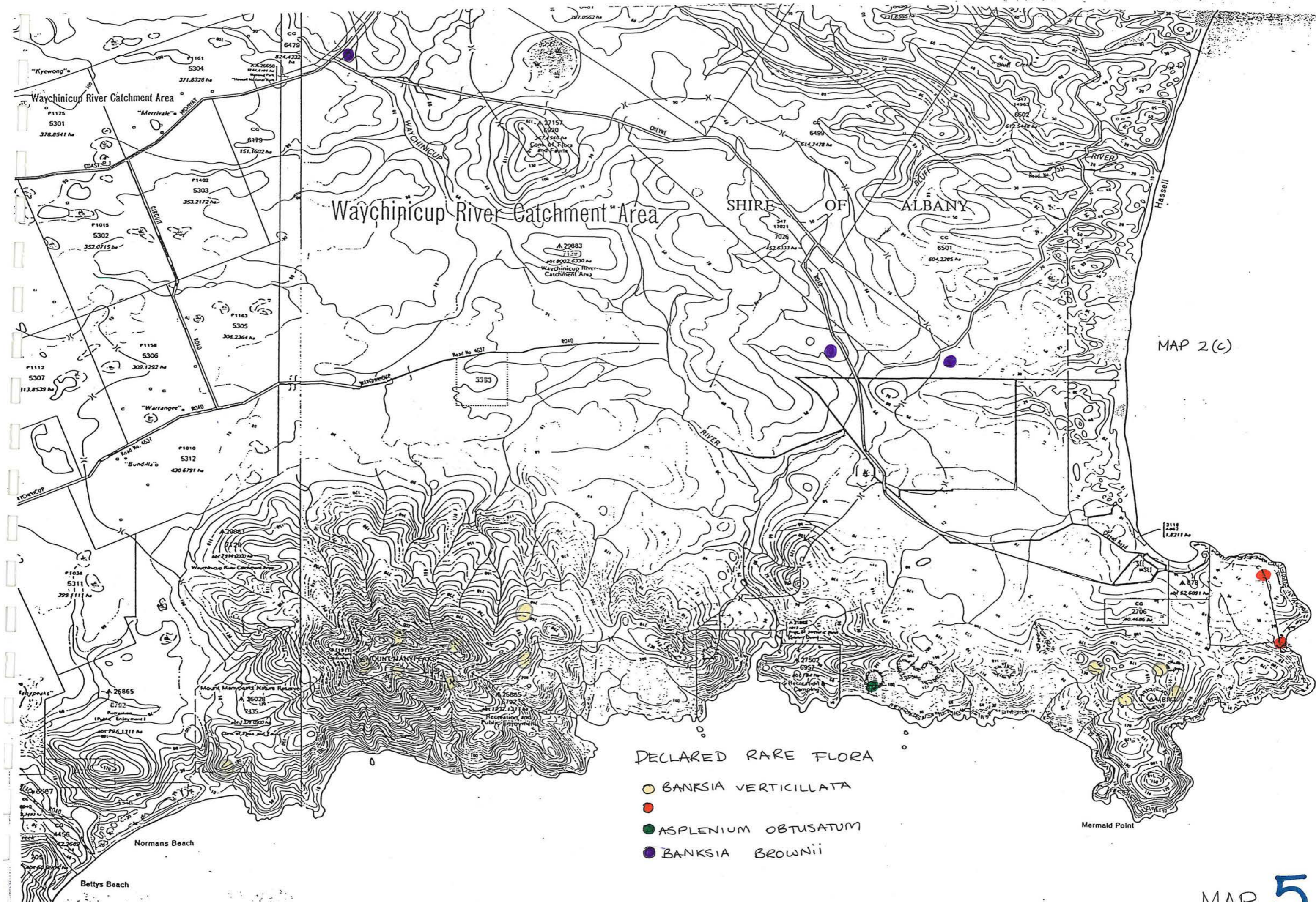
HIGH HAZARD

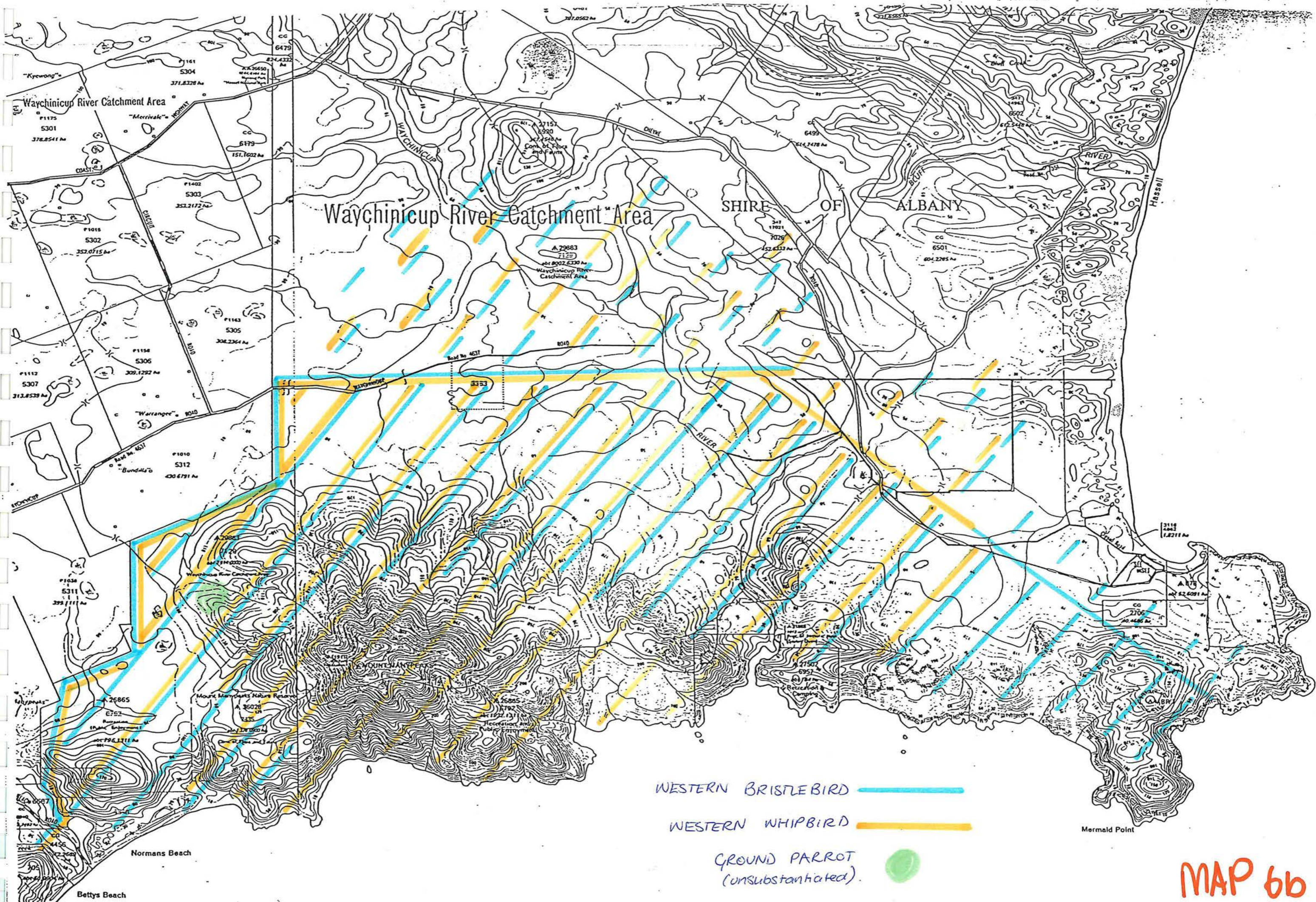


LOW HAZARD



Map 4



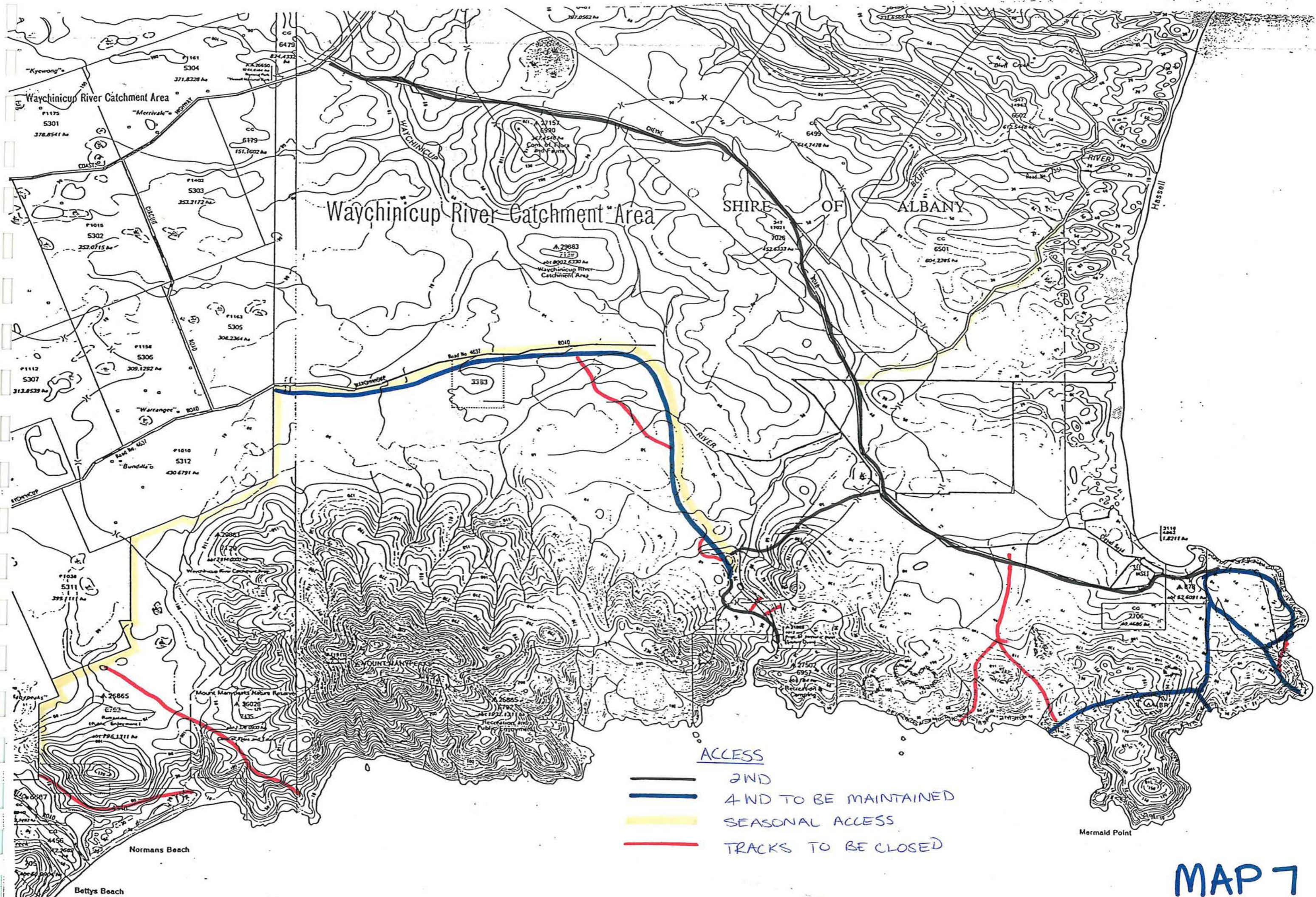


WESTERN BRISTLEBIRD —

WESTERN WHIPBIRD —

GROUND PARROT
(unsubstantiated) ●

MAP 6b



Waychinicup River Catchment Area

Waychinicup River Catchment Area

SHIRE OF ALBANY

Mermaid Point

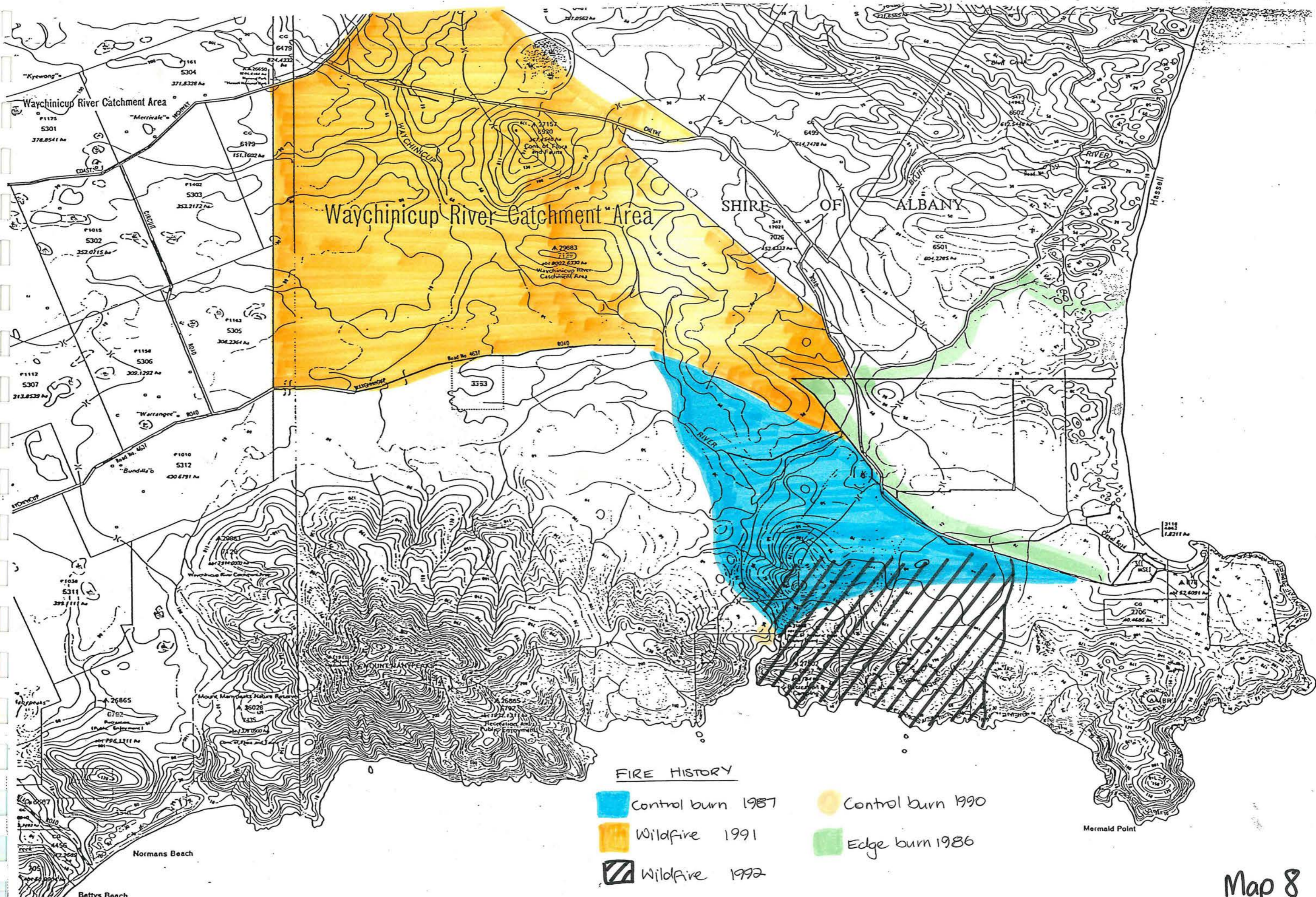
Normans Beach

Bettys Beach

ACCESS

- 2ND
- 4WD TO BE MAINTAINED
- SEASONAL ACCESS
- TRACKS TO BE CLOSED

MAP 7



Waychinicup River Catchment Area

SHIRE OF ALBANY

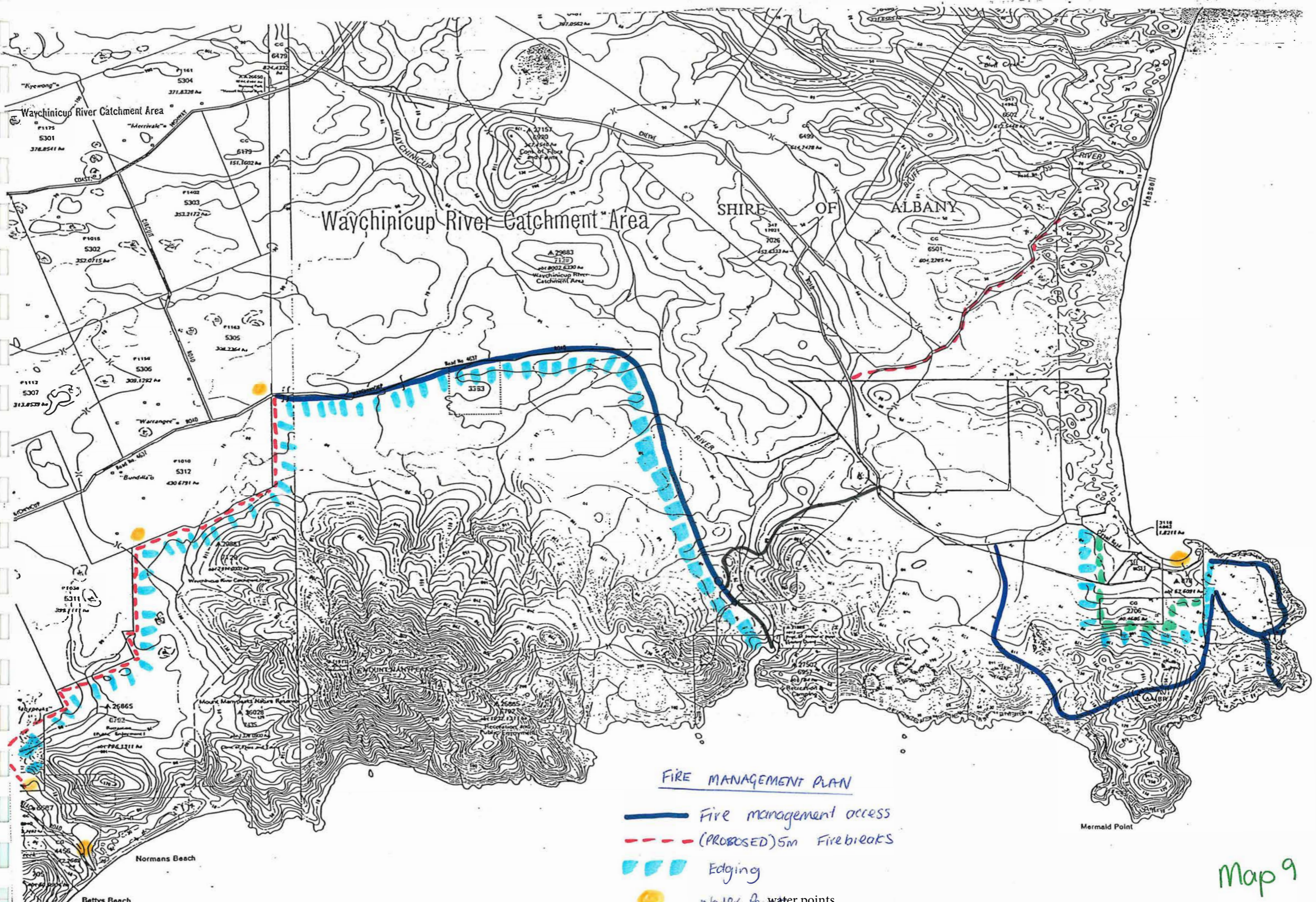
FIRE HISTORY

- Control burn 1987
- Wildfire 1991
- Edge burn 1986
- Wildfire 1992





Mermaid Point

Normans Beach

Bettys Beach



FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

-  Fire management access
-  (PROPOSED) 5m Firebreaks
-  Edging
-  water points

Map 9