

Wilderness

Walpole Wilderness Area case study





Presentation by Paul Roberts and Nathan Eaton



Wilderness - What is it?

Concept of wilderness evolved over long period

- For some a concept, state of mind, an opportunity. For many a place where nature and its forces work undisturbed by human activities.
- * 1832 US frontier artist George Catlin suggested the government create a preserve to protect "the wild freshness of nature".
- ✤ 1964 US Wilderness Act created.

Wide range of definitions:

IUCN: "large area of unmodified or slightly modified land, and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition".







Wilderness in Australia

Australian Heritage Commission (AHC)

- National Wilderness Inventory (NWI), also known as Land Disturbance Database, developed in 1986
- NSW: Wilderness Act 1987
- SA: Wilderness Protection Act 1992
- ✤ Tas: wilderness in WHA 1992
- Australian Wilderness Society
 - Code of Management of Wilderness Areas 1993





CALM's Draft Wilderness Policy

- Stablishment of WWA initiated draft policy
- Draft policy adopts:
 - ✤ AHC's NWI
 - JANIS definition of wilderness 8,000ha or larger and NWI 12 or greater in forest
- Draft policy approved by Conservation Commission and supported by WA Wilderness Society
- Released for public comment
- Policy currently being finalised





CALM's Draft Wilderness Policy

Main points from draft policy:

- ✤ Guidelines for managing wilderness and surrounding areas.
- Wilderness classified under CALM Act section 62(1). Act to be amended so any changes tabled in Parliament.
- Mechanised transport not permitted, except for emergency or essential management.
- Commercial recreation/tourism not permitted.
- * Encourages visitors to plan self-reliant recreation such as bushwalking.
- No constructed walk trails, signs, tracks, toilets in wilderness but provided in areas surrounding wilderness.
- Management consistent with Malimup Communiqué.
- Prescribed burning permitted for protection and maintenance of biological values.





Application of Draft Wilderness Policy in the WWA

- ✤ Wilderness assessment part of 1998 CAR using NWI.
- ✤ No areas of NWI 12 or > meeting 8,000ha threshold.
- Roads/tracks in WWA impacting wilderness quality.
- Consideration of wilderness is part of the management planning process.
- CALM accessed NWI software to test effect of closing/downgrading some roads in WWA.
- Two areas of wilderness (8,200 and 12800ha) with NWI 12 or > are proposed in the WWA.







NWI - The Primary Database

- ✤ Lines
- Points
- Landcover
- Siophysical







Lines

All linear information required for wilderness analysis:

- ✤ Roads
- ✤ Railways
- ✤ Fences
- * Airfields, etc







Points

All point features required for wilderness analysis:

- Urban/residential location
- Urban/service location, population <= 10</p>
- * Urban/service location, population > $10 \& \le 100$
- Built-up/service location, population > 100







Landcover

All polygon land cover information:

- Natural Cover
- Cultural Cover
- ✤ Built-up areas
- * Reservoirs, etc







Biophysical

- Private Property: presence or absence of remnant vegetation.
- * Logging information for respective tree species,
 - ✤ eg year last logged,
 - old growth?,
 - dieback free?
- Grazing







Wilderness Quality Indicators

- Remoteness from Settlement
- Remoteness from Access
- Apparent Naturalness
- Biophysical Naturalness
- Indicators are constructed from the primary datasets, eg lines, points, landcover, biophysical.

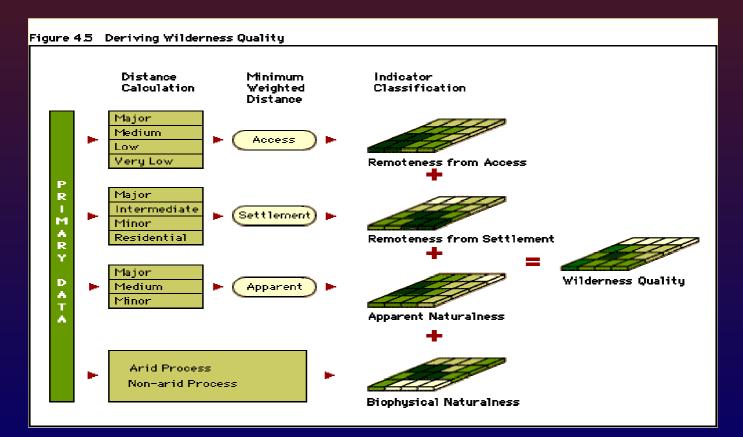




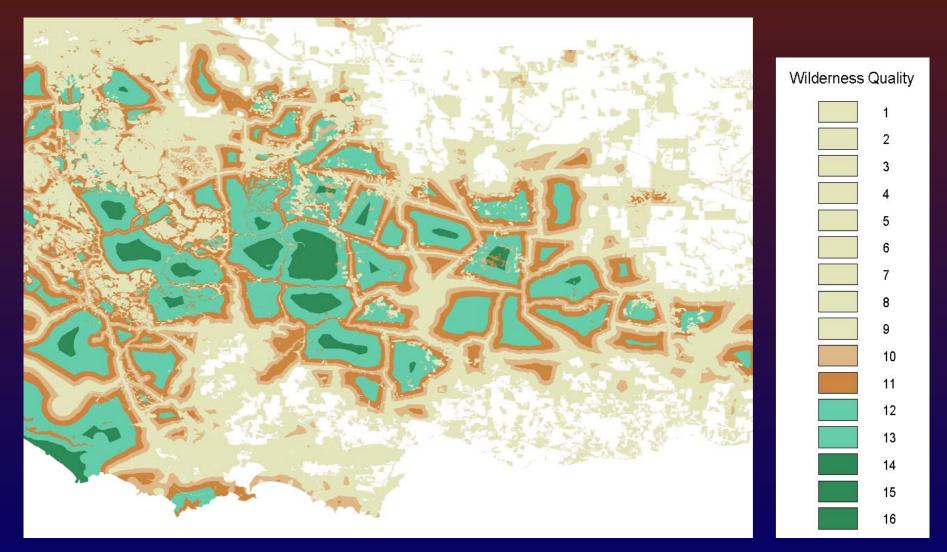


Wilderness Quality

 A total wilderness quality index is produced by summing the standardised values obtained for the three distance-based wilderness quality indicators, and the Biophysical Naturalness value.



NWI Wilderness Rating







The End.





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