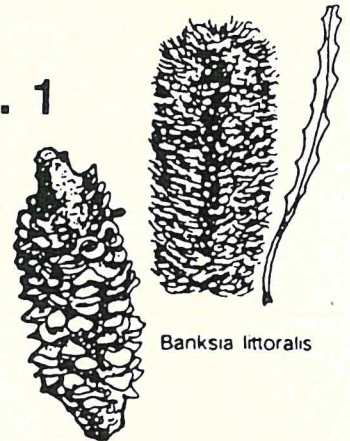


WALPOLE-NORNALUP
NATIONAL PARK

management plan



SUMMARY OF PUBLIC WORKSHOP NO. 1



November 1988



Department of Conservation and Land Management



Paul Albane

051623

Department of Conservation and Land Management

WALPOLE-NORNALUP NATIONAL PARK

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC WORKSHOP NO. 1

Held on Sunday 23 October 1988

Vanessa Smith
November 1988

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1. INTRODUCTION

This one-day workshop was organised as part of the preparation of Walpole-Nornalup National Park draft management plan. A number of organisations and individuals that have an involvement or interest in the Park were invited (a list of those invited is in Appendix 1).

The aims of the workshop were:

- To inform the planning team of the main viewpoints of the Park and the main issues of concern, and the different aspects of those concerns.
- To encourage discussion of the issues and the arrival of possible solutions.
- To encourage greater understanding of different viewpoints of people with interests in the Park.

Forty-eight people attended the workshop, representing conservation groups, recreation groups, local residents and local and State Government, including Park management staff (see Appendix 1).

Representation was:

Conservation groups	5
Recreation/Tourism groups	9
Landowners groups	3
Local Government Authorities	2
State Government (other than CALM)	7
Advisory Committee	4
Fire organisations	4
Professional fishermen	3
Others	4
CALM (including planning team)	<u>9</u>
	<u>50</u>

(Some people were representing more than one group, so the total does not equal the actual number of people; which was 47).

STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was divided into two parts (see the program). In the morning a series of short talks were given by representatives of the various groups. In the afternoon there were two workshop sessions. The participants were divided into six groups. Each group had a pre-determined mix of representatives to ensure inclusion of as wide a range of views as possible. Each group had a facilitator (from CALM) and an elected spokesperson.

The first workshop session addressed the question "What do you consider to be the main issues affecting the management of the Park?" Each group had a brainstorm of the issues, and then narrowed down to five major issues. These five issues were then prioritised. Each group spokesperson then presented their findings to the whole workshop.

In the second workshop session each group was assigned one major issue and was asked to discuss the issue and arrive at possible solutions. Each group spokesperson then presented their findings to the whole workshop.

WORKSHOP PROGRAM

Chairperson: Kevin Vear CALM Manjimup

TIME	TOPIC AND SPEAKER
9.00 - 9.10	Introduction Alan Lush CALM Manjimup
9.10 - 9.25	Flora and Fauna Grant Wardell-Johnson Research Division CALM
9.25 - 9.40	Yachting Vaughan Bellanger Walpole Yacht Club
9.40 - 9.55	Park Values Angela Bornman Walpole-Nornalup National Yarra Korczynskj Park Association
9.55 - 10.00	Questions

TIME	TOPIC AND SPEAKER
10.00 - 10.15	Local Government Perspective Cr Bruce Gallash Denmark Shire Council
10.15 - 10.30	Local Government Perspective Cr Penny Jewell Manjimup Shire Council
10.30 - 10.35	Questions
10.35 - 10.50	Morning Tea
10.50 - 11.05	Recreational Fishing Merv Smith Walpole Boating and Angling Club
11.05 - 11.20	Professional Fishing Bill North South Coast Professional Fishermens' Association
11.20 - 11.35	Vehicle-Based Recreation Ian Grieves 4WD Association of W.A.
11.35 - 11.40	Questions
11.40 - 11.55	Bushwalking and Rafting Cameron Crow South Coast Adventure Holidays
11.55 - 12.05	Tourism 1 Greg Fitzpatrick WA Tourism Commission
12.05 - 12.15	Tourism 2 Mollie Smith Walpole Tourist Bureau
12.15 - 12.20	Questions
12.20 - 12.35	Adjacent Landholder's Perspective 1 Thomas Gerner
12.35 - 12.50	Adjacent Landholder's Perspective 2 Geoff Fernie
12.50 - 1.05	Management Perspective Peter Hanly CALM Walpole
1.05 - 1.10	Questions
1.10 - 1.40	Lunch
1.40 - 3.00	Workshop Session 1
3.00 - 3.15	Afternoon Tea
3.15 - 4.45	Workshop Session 2
4.45 - 5.00	Review and Summary Alan Lush CALM Manjimup

4. SUMMARY OF TALKS

Each speaker was sent a copy of these talk notes, and the questions and answers which followed, and had an opportunity to make any corrections prior to publication.

1 INTRODUCTION

By Alan Lush CALM Manjimup

Welcome to everyone.

This workshop is part of the preparation of the management plan for Walpole-Nornalup National Park. The planning team appointed to compile the plan are: Vanessa Smith from Planning Branch who is co-ordinating the project (Vanessa has just completed the challenging task of preparing a management plan for Yanchep National Park); Alan Sands, Regional Parks and Reserves Officer; Peter Hanly District Manager for Walpole; and Rod Annear Ranger-In-Charge of the National Park.

This workshop is one of several projects to involve Park users and interest groups with the plan preparation; other aspects include a user survey and the involvement of the Karri Region Advisory Committee.

Management of National Parks ideally involves the collection of all relevant data, consideration of a range of options and then arriving at the best choice. However, in real life we cannot wait for all the relevant data; we have to make judgements and plan for the future based on what information we have at a point in time. The information is always incomplete and hence we will periodically update the plan.

There is a wide range of users for this Park, and CALM land generally, and we have to plan for as many of them as possible, provided the resource is protected. Hopefully with all of you gathered here today we can come to terms with some of the issues affecting this Park.

4.2 FLORA AND FAUNA VALUES

By Grant Wardell - Johnson CALM Research Division Manjimup

In my presentation I intend to focus on the flora and fauna values of the WNNP and the issues that these raise in terms of management. I speak with the field work of a 3 year survey of the park virtually complete.

We have collected or identified over 450 vascular plants, 15 terrestrial mammals, 16 reptiles, 12 frogs and 78 species of birds at census (plus 35 waders, seabirds and waterfowl) but these must be grouped or prioritised according to species and communities. I do not intend to present a species list today nor would a management plan be useful simply with lists.

Three types of information are requested and when available most readily applied by reserve managers. These are:

- A. The identity, location and extent of plant community types and areas rich in fauna;
- B. The identity, location and extent of habitats and requirements of vulnerable species;
- C. The identify, location and extent of key taxa and how fire management can ensure their continued role in community organisation.

Firstly dealing with communities; using mathematical gymnastics on 233 species and 219 sites; we have defined 12 community types for the park and have more recently defined sites that don't fit the scheme. These community types are closely associated with the landform soils units defined for the park.

These community types are important for their geographic distribution and their response to disturbance. Disturbance can be:

DISEASE - eg. Phytophthora, Armillaria

- FIRE - frequency, intensity, seasonality, burn area, shape, determine effects and response
- INVASION - weeds and pests; predation and competition
- EROSION - roadworks, burning, off road vehicles, grazing
- COMPACTION - logging, off road vehicles.

For example, community type 9 occurs on recent phases of dune activity and is particularly sensitive to (a) erosion and (b) weed invasion. The effects of both disturbances can be exacerbated by fire, particularly near sources of weeds, by poorly designed roadworks, by off-road vehicles and by sources of inoculum (e.g. hay clumps).

Other community types can be dramatically changed by the presence of (*phytophthora*) or dieback, particularly moisture gaining sites or poor soils with presence of susceptible species.

Soil compaction is a concern for community types in clayey soils (though this is a greater concern in areas featuring logging operations than in National Parks).

Many sites that do not fit the scheme are by definition (in the park are) sensitive to disturbance, for example:

- a. lakes and riparian zones
- b. granite outcrops and hedlands

In more general terms, some community types tend to be favoured in fuel reduction programs because of their ease of burning or because of their proximity to sites demanding protection eg. flats (diverse floristically).

Different burn ages harbour different species groups and hence those burn ages not well represented outside of a National Park should be favoured in a National Park. Usually it is the older ages that are not well represented outside of parks and reserves.

I have mentioned a list of species we have derived for the Park. But not all of these need to be considered in detail. Hence it is worth examining vulnerable species and key taxa.

Vulnerable plant species are defined as those species whose populations can be reduced or eliminated by inappropriate management regimes.

Vulnerable animal species are defined with respect to their habitat requirements as:

1. Those species that are dependant on habitat components that can be eliminated or diminished by disturbance.
2. Are dependant on particular successional stages triggered by disturbances.

Vulnerable plants include those susceptible to dieback, fire sensitive obligate seed regenerators, some bulbs and some species on the edge of their ecological range.

Coastal dunes harbour a large number of such species as do those swampy landform units harbouring dieback susceptible species. Vulnerable species often occur together so zonation can help particularly in sensitive community types eg. swamps, coastal dunes and dieback sites.

Any species, the removal of which would precipitate significant losses of other species should be considered a key taxa.

Key taxa are more difficult to determine but we have good knowledge of several eg. *Dryanda sessilis* flowers at a time of limited food resources (nectar) in coastal dunes and is also an obligate seed regenerator. Burning in spring has not allowed replacement of this population.

Hence to conclude.

National Parks are here for use to enjoy but not at the expense of the biota for which they were dedicated for our enjoyment.

Hence park management has to be geared for specific park values. This may require operations that are not required in adjoining land and treatments that are specifically designed to maintain park values. It may sometimes mean that not all of use can have all we want for the tragedy of the commons hits National Parks first.

Q.- What do you mean by "the tragedy of the commons"?

A. - The tragedy of the commons was coined by Hardin to describe those situations of increasing pressure on finite resources, that have no technical solutions. For instance parks that are open to all without limit, but are limited in extent, lead to pressures growing without limit. The values that visitors seek in the parks are steadily eroded. Thus we must soon cease to treat our parks as commons or they will be of no value to anyone.

4.3 YACHTING

By Vaughan Bellanger Walpole Yacht Club

1. What are the values of the Park to your group?

- (a) Provides an aesthetic surrounding to the Nornalup and Walpole Inlet where we conduct our club activities.
- (b) The Park is part of the watershed that provide us with a clean, unpolluted body of water with clean beaches.
- (c) The camping and caravan park at Coalmine Beach provides us with an accommodation facility for out of town competitors when regattas and championships are conducted.
- (d) That an excised area has been made available for the Club to lease over many years and provides us with a base.

2. What features of the Park are significant?

The Park provides a natural recreational environment that enables visitors and locals to enjoy non-commercial forms of recreation in an outdoors situation. It is significant that the Park contains a vast area of undisturbed and inaccessible bushland and coastland.

3. What are issues of concern?

- (a) That there is not enough access to certain areas of the Park especially for the very young, very old or disabled people.

A percentage of these people along with others have helped create and support the Park through taxation. They should not be denied access.

- (b) The Inlets are the first large safe areas of water, with most facilities nearby, south of Augusta. We as a Club therefore believe they should remain in control of the Marine and Harbours and the Aquatic Council.

To make any sort of Marine National Park out of the inlets would place severe restrictions on most forms of boating activities. The public should not be denied access

- (c) That traditional users of the parks and inlets (of all races) will be denied access by special interest groups who may develop pseudo - issues to restrict access to some parts of the Parks and Inlets (eg. The unique habitat of the frill-necked purple tree beetle or the diagonal striped pink cockle-shell). The public should not be denied access

One further issue of concern to us as a Club is the present non availability of a long term lease. We have made our facilities (toilets jetty and carpark), with the exception of the kitchen, available to the public at no cost to them. We maintain these at our own expense and we feel that a long term lease will only stabilize this situation. We haven't denied the public access

What direction should future management take:

- (a) Concentrate on the provision of use access with appropriate facilities: - camping - parking - roadways - rubbish removal etc.
- (b) Provision of community and user input in the management of the Park.

(c) The setting up of Parks Board of Management with some members being locals with reasonable maturity and experience.

(d) In conclusion we as a Club have asked for greater access to the Park. The Inlets we ask to remain as Status-Quo.

We also realise for this to happen the Department needs more finance, more manpower and more equipment. We as a Club will assist wherever possible (eg. lobbying local members etc). Then we can possibly say the public will not be denied access.

Q. - In referring to the lack of a long term lease is there some doubt that you will not be able to use your facilities in the future?

A. - We have a lease but would like it to be on a long term basis.

Q. - What would be the effects on the Yacht Club if the inlets were declared a Marine Park?

A. - There could be severe restrictions, for example on the use of power boats.

4.4 PARK VALUES - 1

By Yarra Korczynskj, Walpole - Nornalup National Park Association

The primary purpose of any National Park is to preserve/conserve the natural environment. These areas are small and offer the only realistic possibility of meeting the objectives of the State Conservation Strategy for W.A..

Public usage must be low impact and any tourist development based on the unique existing values rather than National Park modification to suit users. The public must be educated to become more sensitive to the conservation values of the National Park.

The WNNP is beautiful and unique and must be managed primarily for its conservation values, as originally foreseen by the 1921 Report of the Surveyor General etal.

All economically driven development must be carefully scrutinized to ensure no incompatibility with the NPs prime conservation function.

PARK VALUES - 2

By Angela Bornman, Walpole-Nornalup National Park Association

I would like to take the opportunity now to express the National Park Association's (NPA) appreciation of CALM's policy of public consultation in the formation of a management plan for the Walpole-Nornalup National Park.

Following on from Yarra's contribution I would like to express some of the NPA's major concerns in the management of the NP. As a NPA we would hope to contribute as positively as possible to the solutions to these concerns and to the long term management of an area as diverse in flora, scenic values and resource for passive recreation.

The concerns I would like to touch on are:

FIRE MANAGEMENT

ACCESS

THE WATERWAYS and

DIEBACK

These and other concerns are more thoroughly presented in the National Park Association's submissions to the Park management plan. From a management point of view these points are all connected.

Fire management cannot afford to ignore either the human protection factors or the reason our National Park exists which is the conservation of a unique ecosystem, landscape and an ideal opportunity for passive recreation.

Specific treatment of the different landform units with conservation of species in mind is required. Burning not well represented species outside the Park should be favoured. A number of botanists and biologists have made the point that a short term burn regime that is less than 15 years will result in a reduction of the diversity and abundance of species. This applies equally to the coastal heath which does not recover in terms of species diversity to a short term burning regime.

Inappropriate burning regimes result in a change in the species composition of a vegetation type with a resulting decline in the dependent fauna. The status of areas left unburnt should be guaranteed and reasons for their existence incorporated into CALM's public education program.

There is increasing evidence that spring burning has a negative impact on a wide range of flora. A call has been made by some elements within CALM to manage fire in a way that is more appropriate to the maintenance of the biota. Research has indicated a link between leaf flush resulting from spring burning and the incidence of heavy insect attack by jarrah leaf miner. Spring burning also exacerbates disturbance by vehicles and weed invasion.

Reduction of the incidence of wildfires may be facilitated by enforcing a No Fires ruling for all park users during the high risk season, public education and notices as well as the alteration of activities carried out by both the public and CALM. The WNNPA has already submitted to CALM a Discussion Paper on recent and future fire management in the National Park.

The NPA is of the opinion that vehicular access for a range of vehicles is adequately catered for, though the road maintenance, construction and management does not meet expectations.

An increase in access to the Park may be improved by the extension of walking and hiking trails catering for the full range of park users, including young, elderly and disabled with all the essential and appropriate picnic spots.

Access to remoter parts of the Park by 4WD along beaches is resulting in damage to wader and seabird breeding habitat as well as the degradation of fragile coastal vegetation.

The lack of resources and Ranger hours in a day are clearly evident in the present state of roads and roads closed in the National Park; any further road construction would obviously be unviable. The undeveloped coastline in the Walpole area should be maintained in the light of development that is taking place from Peaceful Bay eastwards.

The management of dieback prone landforms is closely linked to the management of roads.

The Blackwater unit, particularly the area between Peaceful Bay and Conspicuous Cliffs is particularly susceptible and the NPA would recommend the closure of roads during the high risk season as well as the upgrading of existing roads to freely drained surfaces. Road design can allow freely drained surfaces, that do not lead to erosion while also discouraging speeding.

The NPA would like to make a strong call for all the waterways in the Park to be vested in the NPNCA as National or Marine Park, with the proviso of only passive recreation, appropriate speed limits and appropriate water vehicles. Recreational fishing is the only appropriate fishing for a waterway such as this. On advice from Barry Hodge the vesting in the NPNCA of the waterways will not limit to any great extent the current use of the waterways.

More of our friendly rangers and a greater accountability at CALM district office level to ensure that policy objectives are being met.

We recognise the difficulty at district level, in having to cover such a large area of State Forest and Reserves. Nevertheless, conservation is a primary objective in National Parks and management should bear this out or we may lose the conservation and landscape values for which this area is famous.

Q. - In the event of the inlets being declared a marine park; if powerboats are stopped in the inlets, the only access for them would be at Windy Harbour.

A. - Powerboats would also have a part to play in a marine park, but with some restrictions eg. speed, type of craft etc.

4.5 DENMARK SHIRE PERSPECTIVE

By Councillor Bruce Gallash

Local Government is now interested in more than rates, roads, rubbish. There are now social issues ie. environment.

1. Values of the Park to Denmark Shire
 - a) Recreational usage for residents/rate payers.
 - b) Tourist attraction eg. Valley of Giants etc.
 - c) Recreational usage for tourists.

2. What features are significant?
 - a) Valley of Giants for tourism.
 - b) Beaches like Conspicuous Cliff beach.
 - c) Ficifolia Forest (only existing natural stand), this is unique.
 - d) Raime Head coastline through Peaceful Bay.
 - e) Access to mouth of Irwin Inlet.
 - f) Irwin Inlet - Frankland River and Walpole-Nornalup Inlets.

3. Issues of concern
 - a) Damage caused by recreational use.
 - b) Inflexible CALM or National Park policies eg. no dogs rule.
 - c) Protective burning regime surrounding urban areas eg Nornalup townsite, Peaceful Bay.
 - d) The need to maintain safety standards on roads through the Park specially as usage escalates ie. slashing not spraying.

4. What directions should further management take?
 - a) Establish and maintain a balance between recreational use and conservation values by sensible management.
 - b) Establish and maintain a balance between commercial and non commercial usage within the Park. For example professional fishing and amateur fishing have been existing together in Wilson Inlet for many years.

Finally the Park should be a people park - we should enhance the usage by providing aesthetic facilities by monitoring and introducing sensible management options when and where they are needed.

Q. - The Draft Coastal Management Plan produced by the Denmark Shire, when will it be finalised?

A. - The plan will be released soon, there has been very little change from the original proposals.

Q. - A statement rather than a question; you refer to Kings Park as a good example of a peoples' Park - this shouldn't be compared to a national park, it is very far from the concept of a national park.

A. - This example was given to highlight the need and desire of people to visit and enjoy parks. As stated in my talk, National Parks should be 'user friendly' places where conservation and recreation values together with commercial and non commercial usage must work in harmony. The best way to obtain and maintain such a balance is by utilising sensible management options.

4.6 MANJIMUP SHIRE PERSEPCTIVE

By Councillor Penny Jewell

What are the values of the Park to the Manjimup Shire?

Discussing here the positive values I think the greatest value to the people of Manjimup Shire is that of recreation. We see the Park as of enormous value for the residents of our Shire and for visitors to it.

Which introduces the next value - that of tourism. The Shire sees that the economic value of tourism to this region is growing and has great future potential. We see the presence of the Park as of great importance to this.

The Shire considers that in future times the wilderness area will be considered to be of greater merit than was perhaps afforded to it when it was first designated.

Another value of the Park is the possibility it offers for future scientific research - and perhaps the discovery of even more plant and animal species unique to this area.

Issues of Concern

Under this heading must come the problems the park presents in respect of future development both of the townsite and rural subdivision. Because the town is surrounded by the Park the options for developing the townsite are too limited. The Shire would like to see more

residential blocks available in Walpole. We feel that the town should have some room for expansion. If the town is to be viable socially it must be viable economically. It is pointless to talk of an expanding tourist industry if there are not the facilities here to service that industry. Those facilities will not be here if the population over the winter months is not sufficient to ensure their economic viability. The resident population will not increase without more residential blocks being available.

Another issue of concern is that of sufficient fire protection. Whatever direction Park management takes it must be that the town is adequately protected from fire in the Park.

It is not only a matter of protecting the town site - the Shire of Manjimup has a policy that except under specific circumstances, and then only with the permission of the Shire engineer - there is to be no clearing of native vegetation on roadside verges except for a 2 metre width for fence construction. It is difficult when a farmer adjoining the park makes a request to clear the vegetation from the roadside verge so as to increase his chances of protecting his fence - Council policy says "No" yet one knows that this man has had his fences burnt out by fires escaping from the Park.

The presence of the Park is also a hindrance to the development of rural subdivision. Whenever the question of subdivision of land near the Park arises then CALM objects on the grounds that such a subdivision would pose a threat to the Park - on the grounds presumably of increased fire risk to the Park and perhaps a greater chance of animals straying into the Park. Council can not really see that the fire risk is necessarily greater - more land owners could mean smaller blocks receiving greater maintenance. It might mean better fences and less animal interchange. Council recognises the risk to the Park posed by animals straying into it - just as we are mindful of the risk posed to motorists and landowners by Park animals straying in the other direction.

Future Management

Council has expressed concern in the past about the level of funding available for maintenance of the Park facilities. There is concern that

although the area of National Park in the State has increased in the last few years there has not been a proportional increase in funding for park management. We would like to see great increases in the amount budgetted for the parks to ensure that the funding is adequate for research into the parks and to ensure the efficient management of the park.

A final point which falls under both the topics of "issues of concern" and "future management" is that of the Walpole-Nornalup Inlets. This area is not currently a part of the Park - that is why I have not mentioned it. It is not Shire land either - probably it is unalienated Crown land. Council would have little objection to it becoming part of the Park - as it was regarded for so many years and would probably have been, but for the incompetence of some unnamed lawyer, so long as all uses currently permitted were still allowed. I cannot stress this sufficiently - we consider the inlet invaluable as tourism and local recreational assets and would object to any curtailment of current usage.

Q. - Surely it is the responsibility of the Park manager not to let fires escape from a Park to private property?

A. - Council's policy of landholders not clearing on road verges means that those adjacent to National Parks have a greater risk of fire entering their property.

Q. - Have there been specific examples of tourism proposals being rejected because of a lack of space in Walpole?

A. - Yes, there have been a few recreational proposals rejected, but the problem is more for residential development. Every area that can be developed has been developed. There is a finite limit to the town. Personally I find the town is a little too small to provide a cultural and social basis, and it is not big enough to support businesses.

4.7 RECREATIONAL FISHING

By Merv Smith, Walpole Boating and Angling Club

The Walpole Boating and Angling Club was formed in 1971, and has now

been operating successfully for some 17 years. We have a lease on an area on the Walpole Inlet foreshore that embraces a jetty where some members enjoy the privacy of boat pews. A "club house" is also sighted on the lease and it is from here that the club operates.

The club was instrumental in establishing the present power supply and lighting to the new town jetty area, at our own cost and labour.

The club allocated funds towards the installation of pipes and gravelling on the "wet" section of the Blue Holes track. We also installed sleepers on a steep section of the same track.

Members become involved in search efforts with 4x4 vehicles. Our activities include monthly overnight field days covering venues from Parrys Beach to beyond the mouth of Broke Inlet.

We have hosted the South West Championships every Easter for 12 years or more. This event is given recognition by the Australian Anglers Association WA. The club has conducted other major events such as a \$500 Bunnings Centenary competition and received recognition by the Bi-Centennial Committee with a grant of \$500 which was applied to the 1988 Easter event.

Club angling though competitive by nature has its restraints and we place bag and length limits that do not apply legally. In the major events undersized fish that may be found in bags presented at weighins render those bags liable to disqualification. In any event no undersize fish is allowed for point scoring.

Fish not generally considered as table fish are discouraged and juniors only may weigh these in.

Our club promotes sensible 4x4 driving techniques; supports single track access only, and sees no reason whatever for any new roads to be established. We insist on all rubbish being brought back and gather more besides our own.

We see no reason for any existing tracks to be closed and press for funds to be allocated to continue work on difficult-to-negotiate sections.

Examples of repairs that now eliminate various detours are working perfectly and are very low profile to the eye. We are already denied vehicle access to the coast beyond the Nuyts Wilderness area - East end of Nornalup Beach (Bellangers). Areas west of Banksia Camp are under threat and much of the coast is naturally inaccessible to vehicles.

Anglers came in all ages and conditions and a full range of angling conditions is necessary.

Our needs to pursue our interest are not narrow. Every angler, club or otherwise experiences the need for a wilderness experience and solitude that provides a release for many emotions.

We marvel at the beauty around us before descending to the beach below. Taking fish to fill a freezer is not our aim, but more so just to take home a feed. We can't accept that the Nuyts Block is anymore a wilderness now than it ever was, it is in fact still divided all be it by a single file track.

Our main concern as recreational anglers club orientated or otherwise is that we retain the access we have and that this access be maintained.

Q. - Knowing that the coastline is very dangerous for rock fishing, maintaining access for better safety throughout the Park is important.

A. - Yes, I agree.

4.8 PROFESSIONAL FISHING

By Bill North, South Coast Professional Fishermen's Association

I would like to speak briefly on the future management of the W.N.N.P from the professional fishermen's point of view.

I believe any future management proposals should be made to also include provision for an limited number of professional fishermen for a short period of time in the winter months - possibly June to August.

This timing would have the least impact on recreational activities such as boating, sailing etc carried out by the local community and would also coincide with a negligible tourist presence.

The Nornalup and Walpole inlets must be included in those of the inlets which are opened for professional fishing by the Fisheries Dept. as the permanent opening to the sea ensures an inexhaustible supply of fish to be constantly renewed, as was proven in those years when professional fishing was permitted. Wilson's Inlet, which is closed to the sea for approximately six months each year, is permanently open for net fishing with no adverse affects.

Recent surveys carried out by Fisheries research have shown an abundance of fish totalling some 37 species in this waterway, most of which are marketable and in great demand by those people not so fortunate as to have a heavily stocked and renewable resource on their doorstep and must therefore rely on professional fishermen for their supply of fresh fish.

I would like to see an area set aside for professional fishermen in the W.N.N.P. such as exists at Stokes inlet in the Stokes National Park, a credit to the local CALM officers and fishermen alike who maintain this area of operations in a clean and tidy condition. The resident ranger, whose name eludes me at the moment is especially to be commended for his courteous and civil approach to the fishermen who fish these waters each winter.

For those of you who are not aware, I would like to point out that fishermen are an extremely responsible group of people with a high regard for environmental and conservation issues - let's face it, our livelihood depends on maintaining fish stocks at the highest possible level. We keep our campsites and operation areas meticulously clean, even to the extent of removing the rubbish of others in case the blame is laid on us, as we know our continued operations depend on the way in which we conduct ourselves. There is the odd exception, recently our association asked the Fisheries Dept. to cancel the license of an individual whose habits and anti-social behaviour were likely to bring discredit on the fishing profession.

In conclusion, I would like to thank those officers and staff of CALM at Walpole for their friendly manner and help which I have had in my recent dealings with them and hope to see this continue with all fishermen in the future.

Q. - Over what period was fishing allowed in Walpole and Nornalup Inlets?

A. - In 1945 and again from 1952-54.

Q. - Is the south coast feeling pressure from professional fishermen from the west coast?

A. - No, the south coast is a closed shop for professional fishing.

Q. - Is there pressure for professional fishermen of decreasing fish stocks in the open sea?

A. - No, just a bigger demand.

Q. - Aren't the inlets more breeding grounds than habitats for adult fish?

A. - No, there are both adults and juveniles. The fishing nets are adjusted so as not to catch juveniles.

Q. - Has the salinization and pollution of inlets to the east from run-off from farms affected the number of fish in these inlets?

A. - Yes there have been some problems, more to do with the fish being tainted and so not good for eating - flushing of an inlet helps this however.

4.9 VEHICLE-BASED RECREATION

By Ian Grieves, W.A. Association of 4WD Clubs

The Western Australian Association of 4WD clubs (Inc) is an organisation representing 22 4WD Clubs throughout WA. The majority of clubs are based in the metropolitan area. Each club elects two members to serve as delegates on the Association. I am a delegate for the Toyota Landcruiser Club and a member of the Association's Land-use Subcommittee. I am also a member of the Native Orchid Society and Western Australian Native Orchid Study and Conservation Group. Also the Darling Range Naturalist Group.

The WA Association of 4WD Club (Inc) is a member of the Australian National Four Wheel Drive Council, as are most of the other State

Associations. This National body has recently produced a code of ethics. Most clubs have a code similar to this incorporated in their constitutions. This code has been reproduced in national 4WD magazines in the hope that non-club four wheel drivers will also adopt these principles.

Four-wheel drivers generally fit into one of three categories. They are:

- i) Club member drivers
- ii) Responsible non-club drivers
- iii) Irresponsible non-club drivers.

Category (ii) are usually fishermen, farmers, miners etc plus a number of recreational drivers. Category (iii) is made up of the element that won't join a club because of the organisational constraints, discipline and level of structuring, all of which impede their perceptions of four-wheel driving as a recreational activity.

It is this group that has become the bane of the clubs and this Association. Unfortunately the public tend to lump all four-wheel drivers together when irresponsible driving or environmental damage occurs.

Some confusion also arose with the proclamation of the "Control of Vehicles (Off-Road Areas)" Act in 1978. Clearly, the Act defines an "Off-Road Vehicle" to be a vehicle which is not licenced, deemed to be licenced or the subject of a permit granted, under the Road Traffic Act 1974. This definition is interesting because it embraces off-road pursuits which are an end in themselves, eg. mini bikes, 3 wheel motor hikes, trail bikes, dune buggies etc. However, most four-wheel drive vehicles (in particular categories (i) and (ii)) are used as a means to an end rather than an end in themselves.

Most of the clubs affiliated with the Association cater for families. In many cases, the 4Wd vehicle is the only source of family transport. Average costs for 4WD vehicles today is in the range of \$15,000 to \$50,000. Clearly, for purely economical reasons it is essential for members to drive carefully and skilfully, particularly when driving off sealed roads.

Club members participate in many non-vehicle activities such as meetings, listening to guest lectures (CALM, EPA, WAWA, camping retailers etc.), social events (bush dances, quiz nights etc) and instruction days (navigation, bush cooking, bush survival techniques, first aid etc).

However, our main activities revolve around touring. These consist of day trips (200kms), weekend trips (100kms), and extended trips (1000kms), the latter two necessitating camping.

Traditionally, four-wheel drivers shy away from caravan parks and structured camping grounds, preferring the peace and solitude of bush camping. There is something magic about sitting around a camp-fire (where permitted) with friends after a long drive, sharing a yarn, a meal and a few ales before dosing down under the stars (weather permitting) - totally immersed in the environment.

Most four-wheel drivers have their vehicles equipped with fridges, gas cooking equipment, power supplies etc. This means that it is important to be able to bring vehicles in and park them close to where one intends to camp. This is particularly important for families.

This is one of the attractions of the Walpole-Nornalup National Park. It is a long drive from Perth, but one is ultimately rewarded.

A club on arriving at the Park is usually assured to finding a suitable camp-site. Normally the CALM ranger will know in advance that a club is coming and he will keep an eye out and suggest a suitable site.

A good site has all or most of the following attributes:

- i) A difficult access track which will require a 4WD vehicle and some skill to negotiate (precluding 2WD's)
- ii) Shaded and partially cleared sites to pitch tents and park vehicles
- iii) Safe beach (preferably a bay) for children to swim
- iv) Reasonable fishing
- v) Opportunities for walking, hiking, photography etc.
- vi) Rubbish bins and firewood supplied - nice but not essential.

Clubs may visit this Park as part of a day run while based somewhere else (eg. Tone River, Albany) or come with the intention of camping. In the past, Clubs have camped at Crystal Springs or out at Banksia Camp. Most Clubs enter the Park through Crystal Springs and take either the Long Point Track or the Mandalay Track. While it is accepted that a proliferation of 4WD tracks is undesirable, this Association is keen to retain continued use of the tracks mentioned. The coast is most spectacular along this part of the Park with some outstanding views.

Although the 4WD Clubs usage of this Park is lower than say D'Entracasteaux or Fitzgerald, the Association would like several bush camp sites to be retained within the Park, along with 4WD access tracks to them.

This Association is mindful of the problems caused by the dieback fungus, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (every club four wheel driver has been given of copy of CALM's publication "Dieback and the South Coast").

In summary, this Association is concerned that remote areas, particularly on the coast, are being progressively closed to four-wheel drivers for management purposes. Although the cheapest option for CALM is often to close large or entire areas, it is not always the best option in the long run. The result is that more pressure will be put on the remaining areas, leading to environmental degradation and further closures - a snowballing effect.

Finally, the WA Association of 4WD Clubs is anxious to co-operate with CALM and is prepared to compromise in these areas where management problems arise.

On behalf of the Association, I would like to thank CALM for the opportunity to participate in and contribute to this workshop.

4.10 BUSHWALKING AND RAFTING

By Cameron Crowe South Coast Adventure Holidays

1. There is a high rate of growth of the tourism industry in W.A. There is an increasing number of wholesalers selling W.A. as a product overseas. These wholesalers have the Walpole-Nornalup

National Park in their brochures world-wide. The increasing number of direct flights to W.A. will have major impacts over the next 5-10 years.

2. Walpole-Nornalup National Park needs to be managed as a National Park for recreation; this requires research as to projected levels of demand or trends, and for management to be adjusted accordingly.
3. Adequate funding, staffing and resources allocation to National Parks within CALM eg. Yardie Creek facility, which indicates a totally unacceptable bias in management priorities.
4. Pressures from people eg. off-road vehicles, mean that the type and carrying capacity needs to be assessed and public education take place.

4.11 TOURISM - 1

By Greg Fitzpatrick WA Tourism Commission

Tourism Trends

Based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics' data collection, visitor arrivals to the South West Region for the preceding six fiscal years are:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>ARRIVALS</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
1981/82	491,300	---
1982/83	507,400	+ 3.3%
1983/84	498,600	- 1.7%
1984/85	543,100	+ 8.9%
1985/86	584,300	+ 7.6%
*1986/87	636,100	+ 8.9%

* It should be noted that 1986/87 results are not directly comparable to previous year's figures. From July 1986 the ARS Tourist Accommodation Survey included caravan parks with long term (ie. permanent) guests. Previously only caravan parks with predominantly short term guests were included.

Tourist Expenditure

Economically, tourism plays a significant role in the South West Region. In 1986/87 expenditure generated by visitors staying in commercial accommodation totalled \$65.2 million.

The major portion of this expenditure was incurred by intrastate residents who spent a total of \$48.7 million. Interstate and overseas visitors incurred expenditures of \$12.2 million and \$4.3 million respectively. A breakdown of the major expenditure categories is presented below.

	<u>Total \$m</u>
Accommodation	16.9
Food and Beverages	26.2
Pleasure Shopping	10.0
Local Transport	9.7
<u>Other</u>	2.4
TOTAL	65.2

Major Visitor Markets

The major tourist markets to the South West are intrastate and interstate visitors, comprising 91% and 7% of total visitors to the region respectively. International visitors represent 2% of the total.

Visitor Characteristics

As the major tourist markets to the South West Region are intrastate and interstate visitors, the Domestic Tourism Monitor (1986/87) is the most appropriate source to consult for visitor characteristics information. This survey provides coverage of the travel patterns and characteristics of Australian domestic (ie. intrastate and interstate) travellers for each tourism region in Australia.

- . The major reasons for travel to the South West are for pleasure/holiday (50% of visits), to visit friends and relatives (22%) and for business (7%).

- . The main forms of accommodation used by visitors to the region are: the homes of friends and relatives (43% of visits), hotels/motels/guesthouses (14%) and caravan parks (15%).
- . The private vehicle is the most frequently used mode of transport to the region accounting for 89% of visits.
- . The majority (70%) of visits to the region are of 1-3 nights duration.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1. Access
 2. Priorities:
 - 2.1 Visitor Use
 - 2.2 Conservation
 3. Maintenance of Park
 4. Promotion:
 - 4.1 Visitor Needs
 - 4.2 Visitor Responsibilities
 5. Visitor Education:
 - 5.1 WATC role (brochures, etc)
 - 5.2 CALM role
 - 5.3 Operator role
 - 5.4 Karri forest interpretive centre.
- Q. - We have to accept the fact that tourism is here whether we like it or not - regarding visitor needs, shouldn't we guide their needs towards appropriate use of national parks?
- A. - Yes, there are sometimes conflicts between local people and tourists, often Shires do not have the facilities to cope with the demand.

Q. - Can there be a system where commercial users pay for the use of the Park?

A. - Yes, in the United States visitor use of Parks such as Yellowstone National Park are at about one million per year, and they all pay - user pays has got to come.

4.12 TOURISM - 2

By Mollie Smith Walpole Tourist Bureau

Today I am representing both the Walpole Tourist Bureau and the Peaceful Bay Progress Association.

There is no doubt that from the point of view of the Tourist Bureau, National Parks are a great tourist attraction. Visitors delight in the quiet, relaxing atmosphere created by forest areas - it is a unique value. From the point of view of the Peaceful Bay Progress Association the fact that the settlement is surrounded by National Parks gives the Bay the solitude and isolation which its permanent dwellers and visitors appreciate.

However, with more areas being given the status of National Parks, it is essential that the current attitude be maintained - and that is to make the parks available to the people to enjoy. At present our Tourist Bureau applauds the recreation area policy of the Department of Conservation and Land Management. We realise that there are some very sensitive areas which must be protected but where possible the public must be given access to the beauties of the bush as well as coastal areas. It is essential too that input be sought from the public from time to time.

Both the Tourist Bureau and the Progress Association would list fire management in National Parks as a top priority issue for concern. The fire in January 1986 in the Hilltop region should be a lesson to us all. Let us see a continued fire management policy of controlled burning to avoid the trauma to the forest, its fauna and flora as well as the danger to firefighters and the enormous cost of containing such a wildfire. Whilst the forest does make a miraculous recovery, scars do remain - the dead tops of trees visible in forest areas devastated by

the 1987 fires are proof of this. This is a particular concern in the area around Peaceful Bay also where there have been several wildfires - some of them deliberate - in recent years. The present fire control officer has said that there are areas which have not recovered after several years due to prior wildfires.

Another area of concern to the tourist bureau is the "no dogs" policy in National Parks. Tourists frequently question this policy and the bureau would like to see this policy carefully examined and hopefully relaxed possible. In view of the many feral cats etc around and also bearing in mind that where private properties share a National Parks boundary, dogs from that property must roam National park unless kept tied at all times; a carefully controlled dog could perhaps be acceptable. We also feel that in some areas of the Parks horses could be allowed for the purposes of trail rides. This is another common query from tourists - is there somewhere we can ride a horse? At Peaceful Bay, the fact that the beach now comes under the control of CALM to the low water mark makes it illegal to have a dog on the beach. In the past when the beach was vested in the Shire, the Progress Association banned dogs from the swimming beach but allowed them on an alternate area. The opinion is that access be given to dog owners and their pets to Inlet Beach.

One other issue of concern at Peaceful Bay is that some of the 4 wheel drive tracks would be better repositioned. Especially one which has vehicles crossing the creek which supplies the settlement with water. It is believed that access to the coast should continue but that repositioning could protect the environment.

With regard to future management of National Park areas, on behalf of these two organisations, I would like to close by stressing again that a controlled burning programme be maintained, and that CALM continue to seek public input with regard to use of the Nationals Parks. I think education is important and to this end the program started in holiday times by Rangers and held at Coalmine Beach are excellent. These teach children and adults to respect the areas whilst at the same time gaining enjoyment from them.

Under this heading too, perhaps we could follow the lead of the Americans who recruit additional "wardens" in their National Parks to

assist tourists by taking them on guided tours through the Parks etc. These wardens could be fit and healthy senior citizens who have an interest in this work.

Q. - Where Walpole is situated the closest access to the coast by 2WD vehicles is some distance away (about 20km), do you think there should be another 2WD road closer to Walpole?

A. - Possibly one closer to the town, yes, extra access would be worthwhile, particularly for the elderly.

4.13 ADJACENT LANDHOLDER'S PERSPECTIVE - 1

By Thomas Gerner

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been asked to speak here today on behalf of two organisations: the local branch of The West Australian Farmers Federation and the local Soil Conservation Committee. I am also fortunate enough to own land within the National Park. I have 255 ha with 8-9 km of boundary to the Park. I have lived in Walpole for 21 years and I have always taken great pleasure and interest in the Park, but have not always agreed with its management. I have had input from other members of the two organisations I represent, but naturally the view I express is influenced by my work and life in close proximity to the Park. I have also often discussed the nature around Walpole with people like Frank Thompson, one of the earliest settlers here.

I consider myself a conservationist and I am 100% in favour of national parks and all that stands for! BUT and that is a big but, the park should be here for the people to use, people from all walks of life, of all stages of fitness, not closed off for all but a few. The only reason to close off small, I repeat small, areas should be scientific! Educate people to use nature with respect, not misuse it. That way there will be no need to close off.

As a farmer and landholder within the Park my biggest worry about the present management of the park is the way it has become a fire risk. The Park has become a liability to people in Walpole instead of an asset. We have in Australia many examples of what a policy of minimum

or no burning leads to, with loss of life and property, we don't want our area to be the next example!

I feel that a sensible control burning programme must be drawn up and implemented immediately. No area must be a no burning area, especially not land adjoining private land.

The present attempts to leave some areas untouched or uninfluenced by human activity is fairly futile. White man has had an influence in this area for 140 odd years; there have been attempts to set up a horsebreeding farm near Landers Gully; attempts were made to farm land near Crystal Springs in the last century; there have been cattle leases in all the wilderness area; and early Manjimup settlers used to take bullock carts right down to the Peppermints and camp there most of the summer. Aborigines were here long before white man's heavy foot disturbed the land. The whole wilderness area has had human influence and fires for centuries; why aim at stopping it now? If areas are left without control burns, sooner or later a summer storm will do the job for us and we will then get extensive damage to flora and fauna and the extra movement of vehicles and the bulldozing of emergency firebreaks will lead to erosion, particularly in coastal sand. Rehabilitation of such tracks has had mixed success.

Both from a farming and soil conservation point of view a sensible burning mosaic with well planned, surveyed and maintained firebreaks must be the number one priority in a management plan for the Walpole Nornalup National Park.

Apart from the lack of control burning I see several other problems for us who try to farm within the Park; one being the control or rather the lack of control of wildlife. The larger wildlife like kangaroos and emus do tremendous damage to our fences. The stress put on a fence by these animals is considerably greater than that by domestic livestock. We erect fences to keep our stock in; it would only be fair if we could have an arrangement with CALM similar to that which is traditional between owners of private land, ie. erection and maintenance of fences is shared 50/50.

Beside the damage to fences it is considered that the average kangaroo eats about the equivalent to 3 dry sheep, when that is your pasture it is your livelihood. C.S.I.R.O. estimates kangaroos cost Australian farmers 3% of all agricultural production.

Good fences makes good neighbouring; let's try to find some way to share the cost of fences and be good neighbours!

Another problem with heavy bush along the boundary is vermin control, it is not much good for a farmer to put time, effort and money into eradication of foxes and rabbits eg. when there are so many hiding places for them just outside the fence. I know CALM is no fonder of such vermin than we farmers are, but management plans must cover such control.

From my point of view there is also another kind of vermin that causes a headache: PEOPLE; trespassers disturbing livestock, leaving gates open, lighting fires and generally helping themselves to private property. A bit of cleared land and a few livestock seem to be like a magnet to tourists. If you ask trespassers why they trespass when it is clearly private property they say "oh, but it looked so nice!" or "it's so much nicer to camp in this grass".

Future tracks and access road to attractions should be laid in such a way that a minimum amount of "temptations" are put in front of people visiting the park. Official signs informing people about private property should be erected where necessary and requests for respect for private property should be included in pamphlets and information brochures about the park.

These are my main practical problems as a landholder within the national park. But my biggest worry as a resident in Walpole has been the poor communication between the local residents and the authorities in charge of the park. When there has been consultation and recommendations have come forward from the locals, little or nothing has been done or sometimes the complete opposite, I won't stir up old wounds by mentioning examples. My impression over more than 20 years is that the park authorities have taken and taken from the community and the landholders and given little or nothing in return.

Whoever is in charge of the park has a big P.R. job ahead of him, not aimed at the outside world but to get on with the local population.

A day like today is a good idea, but I think whoever is drawing up the plan should take time to talk to, on a private level, the locals, especially the older residents of the district, people who have lived here most of their life, consult them about fires, wildlife, flora; they have a vast knowledge about the area that cannot be learnt from books. At present it seems that newcomers with a very "greenie" viewpoint are the ones that are heeded, very few of them have practical experience in the district and often they don't have to make a living here either.

I am fully aware of the many problems CALM has with trying to please everybody: visitors, scientists, locals, "greenies" and common people. A lot of it probably comes down to finance, if the money was there for more staff, more information etc. a lot of grizzles could probably be avoided. I have seen improvements in several areas since CALM was formed. A little more flexibility, a little more consultation, a little more common sense seems to be creeping into the management of our parks, keep it up!

Let us hope future plans can have consultation and co-operation with the locals as one of the main objectives. Through that I think we can get a much happier and better cared for national park and my other grizzles will slowly be solved. Even though I am having a little battle with the park at present I have every wish to co-operate. You take a little and give a little and then we can be good friends and neighbours!

4.14 ADJACENT LANDHOLDER'S PERSPECTIVE - 2

By Geoff Fernie

I choose to live here:

- because my family has been coming here since 1917
- because I like the people of Walpole and their lifestyle
- because I like fishing
- but above all, because I like the peace, interest and security of environment this National Park provides. A distinguished National Park that has survived for 78 years despite the continued pressure

of individuals, groups and local government to nibble away at its conservation status.

Bernard Bellanger, a conservative settler former pioneer stood on the hill at Nornalup in 1976 overlooking his old property and observed that the Park was a last bastion against the destructive land use practices occurring around it.

Despite Bernard's pessimism the Park itself remains a very successful last bastion. I am one of an increasing number of landholders in this district who come here for what it is, not for what it might be changed into for financial benefit.

I would like to see my property managed in many aspects as if it was an extension to the Park, under a Code of Co-operation if you like between CALM and District landholders. What might such a Code of Co-operation imply?

- . Parts of my land can be incorporated in fuel reduction burns provided they are prescribed and carried out in a way that is sensitive to the conservation and landscape values of this Park.
- . CALM will only conduct such burns adjoining my property after discussing and implementing measures to reduce adverse impacts to the maximum degree possible commensurate with fuel reduction objectives.
- . It is not my unalienable right to demand destructive short term rotation burning of the Park in order to protect my property which may be vulnerable because of choices I made in regard to building siting, materials and maintenance of surrounds. I also have a duty to reduce the fire hazard to the Park as a result of activity or lack of it on my property.
- . I welcome more guidance and direction from CALM in helping me rid my property, and thus the Park, of foxes, feral cats and rabbits.
- . I am concerned to limit the spread of noxious weeds such as thistles and arum lillies.

- . I would only clear my land if there was an overriding need and then in a manner that considers the landscape and landuse impacts on my neighbours and the Park. I would expect CALM to do likewise with Park and forest reserves.

- . I have the utmost regard for the role and separate identity of the Park Ranger. I recognise the Ranger is important in fostering Walpole's most important industry, tourism. I welcome his advice and assistance and readily offer him access to my property for emergency or specific Park management needs. Conversely I feel free to call on his and CALM's assistance under similar circumstances.

CALM working in co-operation with others having statutory responsibilities in the area is the only organisation developing the specialist skills, resources and dedication to manage the Park including the waterways it encloses in the way its founding fathers intended. I look to CALM to steadfastly adhere to its statutory conservation obligations whilst maintaining the present recreational opportunities we all enjoy.

I expect that in much if not all of this, my views and those of my neighbour do not vary greatly in principle. I look forward as a landowner to broad acceptance by all landowners adjoining the Park to a Code of Co-operation in matters affecting the Park, to the benefit of both the Park and our Walpole lifestyle. A similar revolution in attitudes has occurred with wheat farmers adjacent to the Fitzgerald National Park - why not here in Walpole-Nornalup?

- Q. - If CALM managed the waterways, where does that leave the Waterways Commission?
- A. - CALM would manage the Park and the waterways it encloses in co-operation with a number of authorities as appropriate, including the Waterways Commission, WAWA, Department of Marine and Harbours and Fisheries Department. I see no problem with this. Co-operation of this type works satisfactorily in other wetland areas of the State.

Q. - Should CALM then be responsible for other waterbodies in the State?

A. - I'm only referring here to the Walpole and Nornalup Inlets.

14.5 MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

Peter Hanly CALM Walpole

Introduction

In this talk I aim to point out some of CALM's objectives, policies, the purpose of National Parks and some realities for management which hopefully will help us to focus on issues and achievable ideas for the Management Plan.

As managers we are required to implement Government Policy. We must abide by the CALM Act and Wildlife Conservation Act as well as a number of other Acts that impinge upon CALM land. To do this the Department has developed a number of policies and management guidelines. A good reference, other than the Acts, is the Southern Forest Regional Management Plan, Dec 1987.

I intend to provide a management perspective under the following headings:

Departmental Objectives

Purpose of National Parks

Conservation

Recreation

Protection - Fire

Disease

Other

Zoning

Safety

Staff and Finance

OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALM

1. To provide for the use of the natural environment without detracting from possible future use.

2. To conserve Western Australia's wildlife and manage public lands and waters entrusted to the Department for the benefit of present and future generations.

Management

Conservation

Production

Recreation

Knowledge

NATIONAL PARKS - PURPOSE

Wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study, preservation of features of archeological, historic or scientific interest, together with recreational enjoyment by the public.

CONSERVATION

Management for conservation also includes management for protection so there is overlap between this section and the Protection heading.

Knowledge

We are fortunate in having good data about vegetation and fauna in the Park - (Grant Wardell-Johnson et al). We need to continually improve our knowledge of flora and fauna in the Park. We need to understand more fully what methods of management will optimize the maintenance of full diversity and self-sustaining populations. For example we would like more knowledge on the impact of fire, plant dependence on fire, the ideal fire frequencies, historical use of fire. Knowledge of aboriginal sites is limited. Traditional occupation and use is not well known.

Regulation Enforcement

National Park regulations are in place to help us achieve conservation objectives. There is a need to enforce these regulations. This is an unpleasant side of the job but hopefully the need can be reduced by increasing public knowledge of National Park regulations and reasons for them.

PROTECTION - FIRE

What is the best philosophy or policy for fire protection? If we exclude fire we get a build up of flammable fuels. If these cover a large area we will get a fire that will kill mature trees eg. the stags in Hilltop (1937) and Giants (1951) - much of the existing forest is regrowth from these fires.

Should we accept or allow this to happen? Consider now that the forest is at greater risk from fire starts; not only from lightning but also escapes from camp fires, private property fires, and arson.

FIRE - OBJECTIVES

To protect community and environmental values on land managed by the Department from damage or destruction by wildfire.

To use fire as a management tool to achieve land management objectives, in accordance with designated land use priorities.

Response to fire based on the following priorities

1. Human life
2. Community assets, property and environmental values
3. Cost of suppression in relation to values threatened.

USE OF FIRE

Use fire conservatively in areas where information about the impacts of fire is limited, and in areas where the primary land use is conservation of flora and fauna.

In such areas, use of fire will be restricted to

1. Protection of neighbouring community assets; and
2. Providing a diversity of fuel and vegetation ages, but ensuring as much as possible each major vegetation association is maintained in the mature condition.

What amount of burning should be done to protect population centres eg Walpole, Nornalup, Peaceful Bay, Tinglewood, adjoining private property?

These population centres must undertake measures for self protection and CALM needs to work with these to develop the best protection plan. CALM fire protection guidelines in forest areas call for fuel reduction to maintain fuels at less than 7t/ha (jarrah) 15t/ha (karri) within 3 km of townsites and 9t/ha(j), 19t/ha(k) within 5 km. To strictly abide by these guidelines would see most of the national park burnt on a 5 to 7 year rotation.

PROTECTION - DIEBACK

Conservation requires measures to protect areas from the spread of dieback.

Many areas in the Park are already infected. Not all dieback occurrence in the Park has been mapped. Gravel supplies in the areas are scarce. Dieback-free gravel supplies are even harder to find. Hygiene in gravel pits is very important. Dieback-free gravel should be used on non-dieback infected areas and dieback infected gravel on dieback infected roads.

These constraints add considerable cost to roadworks. To reduce risks of dieback spread, operations tend to be constrained to the dry summer months. This also conflicts with peak tourist activity.

Our desire to minimize visual impact of operations such as roading and burning upon the landscape imposes considerable extra costs in those high scenic quality, frequently seen parts of the landscape.

PROTECTION - WEEDS & PESTS

Conservation means keeping competing weeds and feral animals out of National Parks (foxes, cats, rabbits etc). Weeds can be introduced by wandering domestic livestock.

RECREATION

The types of recreation in National Parks must be compatible with the purpose of the National Park.

Zoning can help to maximise enjoyment of the Park and to provide the appropriate conservation measures. Within the recreation category there may be potential conflicts that can be avoided by zoning (eg. 4WD usage conflicts with bushwalkers seeking a "wilderness" experience).

For zoning plans, some things we need to know are: types of activities in the park, the amount of activity, the area and site requirements of that activity and compatibility with other users. This is an area where input from all user groups is particularly important (User surveys, submissions, workshops).

We also need to map the range of natural attributes and assess the capacity of land features to sustain non-detrimental levels of activity.

SAFETY

In all our planning and operations we need to provide for the safety of the public and CALM personnel. For example, safety influences decisions on road location, construction, standards and maintenance, fire protection and suppression strategies, provision of recreation facilities, natural hazards, search and rescue requirements.

STAFF AND FINANCE

Planning, supervision, control of commercial operations, research enforcement, education, liaison and responding to emergencies takes considerable staff time.

Increasing complexity of operations demands even greater staff effort. Walpole District has 3 permanent National Park Rangers which is the number that has historically been in the Walpole-Nornalup National Park prior to the formation of CALM. The National Park Rangers predominantly work in the National Park but they also have responsibility in other parts of the District.

The Walpole-Nornalup National Park covers approx 17,000 ha and Giants adds about 7,000 ha. Land managed by CALM in the Walpole District totals approximately 420,000 ha. Total number of staff in Walpole District is 16. Some forests staff also have considerable input into

planning and supervision of operations in the Park. Approx 20 wages staff also contribute to facility construction and maintenance in the Park, prescribed burning and fire suppression. Although most of their work is outside National Parks.

The main point is that staff numbers are unlikely to be increased. Commitment of staff to perform certain tasks becomes a matter of priority allocation. A large number of nice-to-do easily justifiable tasks are not done because there are higher priority tasks.

The quality achieved may be less than what is achievable because of the level of commitment of resources that can be made.

The same story applies to budgets. Generally, as tasks become more complex eg. greater provision to minimise landscape impact of an operation; reduced sizes in prescribed burns, the greater the cost per unit of production.

Management involves deciding the priority in allocation of fixed levels of man power and finance, and the trade-off between quality and quantity with the overall guide being the achievement of the land use objectives. New initiatives can be undertaken at the expense of some historical use of resources and by improved efficiency.

MARINE PARKS

As a point of information, the purpose of a marine park is for marine conservation and recreation with areas zoned for commercial fishing on a sustained yield basis.

CONCLUSION

We have a very unique and beautiful part of the State to manage. We must be thankful for the opportunity to enjoy it and make every effort to preserve it.

5. WORKSHOP SESSION 1 - MAJOR ISSUES

A list of all the issues identified by each group is in Appendix 4.

The following are the five major issues relating to Park management identified by each group in order of priority (highest to lowest). See Table 1 for a summary of the issues. Members of each group are listed in Appendix 3.

TABLE 1. MAJOR ISSUES IN ORDER OF PRIORITY FROM EACH GROUP

GROUPS					
1	2	3	4	5	6
.Fire	.Conservation	.Fire	.Access/Zoning	.Conservation	.Fire
.Access	.Recreation	.Land and water usage	.Fire	.Access	.Tourism/ Recreation
.Commercial operations	.Management problems	.Public Education	.Funding	.Fire	.Zoning
.Park Maintenance	.Fire	.Access	.Public Education	.Recreation	.Access
.Local involvement	.Balancing interests	.Inlet usage	.Inlet status	.Inlet usage	.Local involvement

ASPECTS OF ISSUES RAISED

GROUP 1.

1. Fire control
2. Access to Park - degree of; who has?; rights of adjoining landowners; adequate access to beach exists already
3. Commercial operations - tour operators; professional fishing
4. Maintenance, user pays
5. Need for a local governing body for the Park.

GROUP 2.

1. Conservation - maintaining values
2. Recreation - tourism and recreation facilities; user pays
3. Management problems - resources, manpower, access
4. Fire management
5. Developing a balance between: commercial interests, future town growth, beekeepers, professional fishing.

GROUP 3.

1. Fire management - safety and conservation
2. Compatibility of land and water usage
3. Public education and awareness
4. Access
5. Maintenance of current inlet usage.

GROUP 4.

1. Access; zoning
2. Fire - private property
3. Funding - user pays
4. Public education
5. Marine park - professional fishing.

GROUP 5.

1. Conservation
2. Access - horses, bushwalkers, vehicles
3. Fire control
4. Recreational usage - tourists, locals, commercial operators
5. Water usage - fishing, boating.

GROUP 6.

1. Fire management - protection; conservation; safety
2. Tourism/recreation impacts

3. Zoning and boundaries of the Park - zoning a strategy for fire management and recreational usage; must be flexible; vesting of and integration with adjacent areas
4. Access - needs of locals
5. Consultation with locals - planning and ongoing implementation.

6. WORKSHOP SESSION 2.

Each group was allocated an issue:

- Group 1. Tourism and recreation impacts
2. Conservation
 3. Compatability of land and water use
 4. Access and zoning
 5. Fire
 6. Management problems - resources, manpower, education.

The following is a summary of the discussion by each group.

GROUP 1

RECREATION AND TOURISM

1. Do we need more tourism?
2. Have we sufficient areas outside the Park for establishment of facilities for tourism? Do not see that land is that is currently National Park would be used to build tourist facilities.
3. Satelite facilities?

Potential Types of Activities

Horseriding; Canoeing; Recreational fishing; 4WD; Sailing; Bushwalking; Camping; Picnics; Beach - going

Tourism policy for the Park - What activities allowed where?

Licensed bikes on gazetted tracks should be allowed. Prohibition of off-road usage any time in the Park. System of grading and advertising tracks to encourage off-road vehicle usage elsewhere.

Camping

Currently a. organised camping at Coalmine Beach
 b. small backpackers camping

De facto allowance of semi-organised camping?

Should it be encouraged or not?

Camping permit system.

Payment for permit - can control numbers there and also get some financial contribution.

Perhaps some times of year no camping permitted.

Canoeing - Not really a problem - most access in State Forest.

Recreational Fishing - OK at the moment.

Sailing - Satisfactory arrangement at the moment.

Water skiing - Need to look at providing suitable area for water skiing
 - perhaps needs more monitoring.

Bushwalking - Should there be bases for campers/bushwalkers.

Beach Going - future years may have to consider access to another beach?

Access - to isolated beaches - rescue of tourists.

Education of Users of Park

All promotional literature follow a theme so that all park users are aware of their responsibilities on park usage.

Educational push at school level.

Reference to synergistic development - the idea of tourism development affecting the Park and the Park affecting the development. We think the Park should affect tourism but the tourist developments should not affect the Park.

GROUP 2.

CONSERVATION

- Protect communities, historic and archeological sites, for future generations.
- Recreation has to work hand in hand with conservation.
- Zoning for areas high in conservation value.
Identify the areas of high conservation value.

Aspects

- Aboriginal sites
- Geological features
- Monitoring the biota
- Fire exclusion
- Feral animals - information for visiting dog owners
- Trail bikes and off road vehicles - more rangers
- Fining systems and the income to be returned to the National Park
- CALM - collation and dissemination of information
- Managed access to conservation areas - defined according to the area
- Inlets and waterways - farming practices
 - clearing of areas bordering the inlets
 - developing the townsite
 - monitoring the saline and chemical levels in rivers running into the inlets
- Impact of commercialisation - register as commercial users of the Park

GROUP 3

LAND AND WATERWAY MANAGEMENT AND USE

Objective - To ensure compatibility of land and waterway management consistent with the conservation priorities of the Park and retention of the existing recreational uses.

Discussion -

There should be one management authority for both the present Park and the waterways it encloses (unanimous view of the group). A separate authority for each has disadvantages, including:

- . confusion and conflict in the public responses to management actions
- . increasing use of the waterways will require a management presence on the waterways during summer and autumn in particular. Having two groups of "rangers" operating in close proximity will inevitably lead to confusion and conflict in public responses.
- . separate management authority for the waterways will result in duplication and inefficiencies in resource allocation.
- . two separate authorities will provide fertile ground for those who may seek to manipulate conflicts to achieve personal economic goals, which may not necessarily be in the best interests of the Park or its traditional users.
- . management from a remote centre based on intermittent visits will not be appropriate for protecting the Park as usage increases into the 21st century.

The bar area at the entrance to Nornalup Inlet is a good example where increased pressure from possibly conflicting uses requires consistent management and regular surveillance.

Recommendations:

- i) That the inlets and rivers within the Park boundaries be declared a Marine Park vested in the NPNCA and managed by CALM.
- ii) That the existing recreational uses of the waterways be retained within the context of the overall management plan.
- iii) Whilst recognising the need to retain existing statutory powers exercised by the Fisheries Department and Marine and Harbours - investigate means of delegating appropriate surveillance and reporting activities to CALM rangers (on the assumption that inspection resources from the other Departments will continue to be only available during intermittent and short term periods).

iv) Retention of traditional salmon fishing use.

Issue

Continued urban development at Walpole has the potential to severely impact upon the conservation values of the Park. On the other hand there may be a need to increase tourist industry revising resources and provide a greater range of community opportunities in Walpole (a point made by Penny Jewell).

Recommendation

- i) That the Town Plan be reviewed jointly with the development of the Park Management Plan.
- ii) That any expansion of the town boundaries only be considered if the impact on the Park conservation values are sufficiently low to be acceptable.
- iii) That the review of the Town Plan proceed in steps as follows:
 - a) Examine what addition to the population can be maintained by the existing Town Plan and decide whether this is sufficient to meet the service and community needs of Walpole (NOTE: The cost of necessary services such as sewerage treatment should not be regarded as a reason for expanding boundaries away from the waterways to avoid such costs).
 - b) If further expansion is absolutely necessary outside the existing boundaries prepare options for such expansion which minimise conservation impacts. Include expansion at Nornalup as such an option.
 - c) Address the options as part of the Management Plan Draft.
 - d) Group 3 was firmly opposed to extended rural subdivision adjoining the Park as a possible response to the issue of expanding population. There will inevitably follow calls for increased and more severe fuel reduction burning program, access provisions and increased pest and weed control.

Issues 3 - horseriding

It was felt that a designated area could be set aside if not within then adjacent to the Park and franchise the activity to an approved operator on an annual review basis.

GROUP 4.

ACCESS AND ZONING (INTERGRATED)

Zoning

Information

1. a. Provision of ecological data (species and areas of interest)
b. Provision of topographical information
2. Listing of compatible activities
 - bushwalking
 - camping
 - 4x2 touring
 - 4x4 touring
 - horseriding
 - fishing/am-pro
 - scientific studies
 - school education excursions
 - pets
 - Boating aquatic activities
3. Zoning of areas which may not be subjected to controlled burns/other areas which benefit from controlled burns.

Access

1. Sufficient access at present - needs continual reassessment
2. "Official" tracks for fire control - search and rescue
medical - evacuation purposes
3. Replacement of private access with controlled access through Park.

4. Upgrading of "Official" tracks.
5. Closure and rehabilitation of unauthorised tracks.

GROUP 5.

FIRE

The purpose of fire control:

- a. Protection of life
 - b. Protection of Park values
 - c. Protection of property
1. Protection of life
 - a. identify residential areas - towns, farms, Park users
 - b. main use areas.
 2. Park values - identify main conservation areas.
 3. Property - adjacent properties to park.

Strategy for Protection of Life

- A.
 1. Education of the public on procedure during fires
 2. Access for manpower and equipment
 3. Some prescribed burnings mutually accepted.
- B. Legal responsibility - active role
 - CALM to advise visitors and residents.

Strategy for Protection of Park Values:

Burnt buffer zones to divide the broad areas; and access roads maintained to allow vehicle movement, with restricted movement of the public in sensitive areas.

Fire bans be imposed during certain weather conditions.

Strategy for Protection of Property:

As above with co-operation between property owners and Park management.

GROUP 6.

MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

RESOURCES	MANPOWER	EDUCATION
limited financial resources	limited staff	- insufficient education resources
have led to insufficient -	Solutions -	Solutions
- rehabilitation	- specialised ranger types eg.	- pamphlet, booklets, maps for sale
- provision of facilities	education, flora and fauna	
- research		
Management Difficulties		- site specific information for free
- shape and structure of Park makes user pays system difficult to collect	- Co-ordinator of volunteers	
- fire management may be more expensive in a zoning scheme		- interpretive centre items for sale
Solutions to resource problems		
- most efficient utilisation of resources; if necessary restructuring of system		
- no management plan has prevented decisions from being made		- identify key areas for visitors passing through. Help keep them away from other areas.

RESOURCES

MANPOWER

EDUCATION

- Tourism industry to provide funding
or undertake research
 - Integration of research projects
 - Fines in Park to go towards Park management
 - State funding system based on size, conservation value or numbers ie. Valuer General
-

Strategy

- Policy Advisory Committee - Broad based
- Independent group
 - Co-ordinate local input

Meet quarterly, decide on yearly works programme. Research options and strategies. Strategic plan for Park and ongoing information.

Identify works programme for resource rehabilitation on 5-10 year basis so CALM can lobby government to get funding.

CALM should seek funding or assistance from volunteer or user groups. Encourage volunteer groups.

7. SUMMARY

By Alan Lush CALM Manjimup

The information needed to manage our Parks is both of a technical and social nature. The input from the many groups today is an invaluable source of information of both of these aspects.

In the process of planning and management there is usually some conflict; this is inevitable given the very wide range of people with an interest in a Park. The first step in resolving conflict is understanding other perspectives. The sharing that has occurred here today will contribute to all of us having a greater understanding of the many viewpoints and demands on this Park.

8. CONCLUSION

This workshop was invaluable for a number of reasons. The wide range of talks provided much information, raised many issues of concern, and presented many points of view. All of this provided a solid background and common understanding from which the participants could go on to discuss the Park. The talks also showed clearly the very diverse demands on the Park. There was much in common in the major issues identified by each group - fire, access, recreation and tourism impacts, the status and use of the inlets and the need for local involvement in the Park management were common threads.

The subsequent discussions of major issues by each group raised many questions and also valuable suggestions for management and future directions.

The information and discussions that arose during the day will provide a more informed base for decision-making by the planning team.

The workshop also established a spirit of co-operation between the participants; it became clear that everyone values the Park and wants it protected.

It is only possible to 'scratch the surface' of the issues relating to the Park in a one day workshop. For this reason a second workshop will be held in December 1988 to look at zoning of the Park for management and use.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX 1.

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Robin Adair	Conservation Council of W.A.
George Adams	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Rod Annear	Ranger-In-Charge Walpole-Nornalup National Park
David Anning	Fire Control Officer Walpole
Vaughan Bellanger	Walpole Yacht Club
Peter Bidwell	CALM Walpole
Bruce Bond	Ranger Walpole-Nornalup National Park
Angela Bornman	Walpole-Nornalup National Park Association
Murray Bowles	Bush Fires Board
Buster Burton	former Fire Control Officer Walpole
Cameron Crowe	South Coast Adventure Holidays
Phil Durrell	WA Sport and Recreation Fishing Council
Frank Ebbett	South Coast Professional Fishermen's Association
David Elphick	Fire Control Officer Walpole
Geoff Fernie	Walpole-Nornalup National Park Association
Greg Fitzpatrick	WA Tourism Commission
Bruce Gallash	Denmark Shire Council
Thomas Gerner	Walpole-Tingledale Soil Conservation Group
Ian Grieves	4WD Association of W.A.
Lionel Gunson	Ranger-In-Charge (retired)
Darryl Haiden	Deep River community
Ian Hallett	Dept. Marine and Harbours
Peter Hanly	CALM Walpole
Peter Hook	Coalition for Denmark's Environment
David Hulcup	Keep Our Coasts Open Committee
	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Penny Jewell	Manjimup Shire Council
Steve Jones	Australian Anglers Association
John Kelly	Fisheries Department
Yarra Korczynskj	Walpole-Nornalup Park Association
Alan Lush	CALM Manjimup
Horace Mabey	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Tom Maher	Crystal Springs Walpole
Rob Manning	Apiculture Section Agriculture Dept.
Tim Medhurst	Outward Bound
Brian Mitchell	Peaceful Bay Sea Rescue Group
Bill North	South Coast Professional Fishermen's Assoc.

Tom Palmer	Walpole Professional Fishermen's Assoc.
Merv Smith	Walpole Boating and Angling Club
Mollie Smith	Walpole Tourist Bureau
	Peaceful Bay Progress Association
	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Vanessa Smith	CALM Planning Branch
Dean Spurge	Beekeepers Section WAFF
Mike Stanford	S.W. Development Authority
Jeff Stoltze	CALM Planning Branch
Ian Tippett	Walpole-Tingledale Branch WAFF
Beverley Thurlow	Waterways Commission
Kevin Vear	CALM Manjimup
Maureen Wright	Dept. for Sport and Recreation
Grant Wardell-Johnson	CALM Manjimup
Geoff Young	CALM Walpole

APOLOGIES

Mario Camarri	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Lisa Crosthwaite	Deep River Community
David Evans M.L.A.	Member for Warren
	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Graham Hay	WA Tourism Industry Association
George Germantse	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Norman Hoath	" " " "
Jim Lamb	" " " "
Ian Maley	" " " "
Alan Sands	CALM Manjimup
Ed Valom	Karri Region Advisory Committee

DID NOT CONFIRM/DID NOT ATTEND

Neville Brass	Bush Fires Brigade
Frank Lovi	Karri Region Advisory Committee
Kevin McMenemy	WA Apiarists Society
Susan Pedro	Walpole
President	WA Inbound Tour Operators Association
Beth Schulz	SW Forests Defence Foundation
Eric Thompson	Walpole

APPENDIX 2

WORKSHOP GROUPS

GROUP 1.

Peter Bidwell (facilitator)
Yarra Korczynskj
Greg Fitzpatrick
Vaughan Bellanger
Bill North
Buster Burton
Penny Jewell
Horace Mabey

GROUP 2.

Jeff Stoltze (facilitator)
Angela Bornman
Mike Stanford
Steve Jones
George Adams
David Elphick
Rob Manning
Darryl Halden

GROUP 3

Rod Annear (facilitator)
Geoff Fernie
Mollie Smith
Maureen Wright
Tom Palmer
Murray Bowles
David Hulcup

GROUP 4

Bruce Bond (facilitator)
John Hallett
Ian Tippett
Robin Adair
Lionel Gunson

GROUP 5

Geoff Young (facilitator)
Peter Hook
John Kelly
Merv Smith
Ian Grieves
David Anning
Tom Maher

GROUP 6

Grant Wardell-Johnson (facilitator)
Tim Medhurst
Cameron Crowe
Beverley Thurlow
Thomas Gerner
Bruce Gallash
Dean Spurge
Frank Ebbett

GROUP 1.

- 1 Access of tourists to private property - adjoining landowners
- Problem of licensing tour operators in park - need way of getting some financial contributions from operators (need take away license if any problems).
- Charge for entry to Park - user pays principle
 - . problem of separating locals from visitors
 - . problem of safety etc if automatic boom gates.
- Fire Control
 - . necessity of planning fire control so that the fire, which will inevitably happen in the Park, will not destroy it.
 - . Spring versus autumn burns -
 - . financial constraints
 - . available days for burning
 - . weather constraints
 - . no way of avoiding buffer zone burning despite high cost - necessary for aesthetic and social perception
 - . nature will prevail - a fire will happen in the Park
 - . more burning is not necessarily better burning
- Commercial fishing in the Park
 - . 3-4 professional fishermen be allowed in for limited time
 - . certain species
 - . local pressure against fishing in Walpole-Nornalup inlet
- Areas outside of National Park - perhaps land in State Forest for tourism activities.
- Must be some limits to public access.
- Problem of ignorant 4WD's.

- Marine National Park.
 - . why make it a M.N.P. - whats the matter with it now? What changes?
- Local governing body for Park.

GROUP 2.

- Beekeeping
- Tourism
- Fire
- Commercial interests
- Displacement of traditional land users in the future
- Enforcing regulations
- Use of volunteers tourist bureau
- User pays
- Access
- Boundaries
- Facilities
- Staffing problems (understaffed)
- Wilderness
- Safety (provision of access)
- Informal camp sites
- Sandmining
- Joint management D'Entrecasteaux and Walpole-Nornalup National Park

GROUP 3.

- Fire management - safety and conservation
- Access
- Maintenance of current inlet usage
- Pets and Horses - provision of special use areas
- Potential conflicts - tourist and local uses and perceptions of Park
- Different facilities for extended Park use
- Increased availability of low key camping sites
- Management of waterways
- Co-operation with adjacent landholders
- Increasing user awareness and education
- Provision of additional sympathetically designed Park areas
- Does the Park use warrant zoning?

- User pays
- Retention of current use of wilderness area
- Voluntary participation in Park development and maintenance
- Compatibility of land use eg. expansion of townsite; farming practices and general Park use
- Place nomenclature

GROUP 4.

- Fire management - controlled burning
- Tourist Accommodation - in or adjacent to National Park (development/no style)
- Conflict of interests - Conservationists vs economy; Tourism increasing
- Zoning - specific interest areas
- Access - availability and restrictions
- Fencing - Costs; sharing; signposting
- Marine Park - need for control
- Professional fishing in inlet - future management
- Shire involvement in Parks - what form, if any?
- Opportunity for public discussion on CALM policy (dogs - access)
- Public education - (Private property)
- User pays - both private and commercial
- Control of vermin and weeds
- Ranger control - powers

GROUP 5.

- Fire control
- Conservation of what?
- Recreation
- Mining
- Access for various groups
- Dieback disease or other introduced pests
- Long term usage - people pressure
- Commercial operations
- Motor Cycles - off-road vehicles
- Bushwalking
- Water usage ie. boating, fishing
- Tourist and usage

- Future development of Walpole town
- Horse riding
- Potential effect on Park conservation by the Greenhouse effect.

GROUP 6.

- Conflict recreation and conservation usage
- Fire management regime
 - . to protect urban pockets in Park
 - . impact on landowners
 - . education of users as to why management is important
 - . lack of common sense of existing plan ie. in relation to use areas wilderness; people focus; private land; need for better zoning
 - . site specific people areas will always be next to waterbodies so why is fire protection plan not related to this?
 - . burning program - consultation with commercial operators so livelihood not affected.
 - . burning - too frequently or at wrong time reduces diversity for beekeeping and is more destructive than wildfire for this type of use.
 - . fire in wilderness areas - access to Nuyts wilderness. Fire management should be area specific. Access only by boats so need some type of control and fire management.
- Education of users - care and respect
- Access in relation to private property
- Commercial interests - deriving income from beekeeping etc from Park.
- Southern Forest Region Management Plan - flexibility - integration of Walpole with other areas
- Research
- Assessment of demand for protective management
- Commercial fishing within Park
- Catchment Management in relation to water quality in Park
- Water management - marine park vs Waterways Commission management
- Outward Bound - large area of wilderness very important (fits in with goals and objectives)
- Zoning as a suitable strategy
- Dogs
- Flexibility in strategy for various areas eg. Peaceful Bay and dogs
- Local people's need for recreation other than National Parks

- Expansion of Walpole - needs to grow
 - water quality, efficient management
- Peaceful Bay - 40 block expansion
- Nornalup - current regional
- Zoning - EPA restrictions
 - maybe special rural subdivision
- Boundary of Park - Spur up Deep River
- Possible extension - Irwin Inlet Quaram Nature Reserve
 - Boundaries and Adjacent Reserve
- User pays - policing
 - commercial user pays-fishermen, beekeepers, boating franchises etc
- Co-operation with locals
- Funding
- Safety of Users