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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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FRANK HANN NATIONAL PARK

The Frank Hann National Park occupies an area of around 60,000 ha and is situated 50 km east of Lake King township in the Dundas and Philips River goldfields.

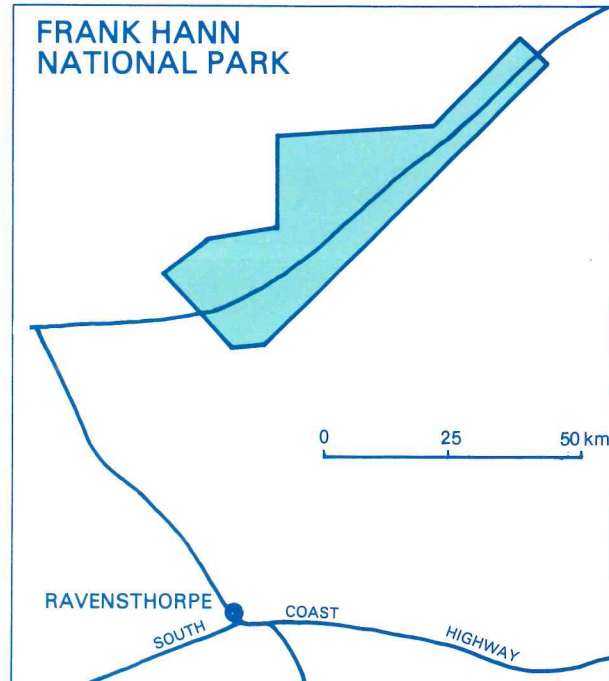
Rainfall is approximately 300 mm per annum and the summer days are warm to hot. Frosts sometimes occur in winter.

The Park represents a cross-section of the heath flora of the inland sand plain east of the wheatbelt.

Named after the surveyor and explorer Frank Hann who traversed the region in 1901, the area was vacant Crown Land until May 1970 when the reserve was gazetted and set aside as a national park.

The park is traversed by the Lake King-Norseman road which is a formed gravel road of all weather standard.

There are no visitor facilities or supplies available between Lake King and Norseman and consequently, public use of the road is very low.



REMEMBER

BE CAREFUL: Your enjoyment and safety in natural environments is our concern, but your responsibility.

BE CLEAN: Litter in bins, or better still, take it with you.

STAY COOL: Don't light fires, except in fireplaces provided. Bring your own portable gas stove.

PROTECT ANIMALS AND PLANTS: Firearms and pets are not permitted in the Park.

STAY ON THE ROAD: Follow signs in the park, and stay on the roads marked in this brochure. Normal road rules apply.

Further Information

National park rangers are always glad to help make your visit more enjoyable and informative. If you need help or have any questions do not hesitate to contact them.

Ranger's residences are marked on the map with this symbol.

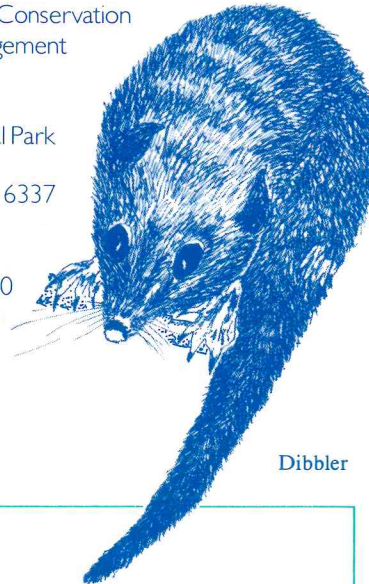


Department of Conservation and Land Management

Ranger in charge:
Fitzgerald River National Park
P.O. Box 33
JERRAMUNGUP W.A. 6337
Tel. (098) 35 5043

Assistant rangers:
Hopetoun (098) 38 3060
Quaalup (098) 37 4025

Regional Office:
44 Serpentine Road
ALBANY W.A. 6330
Tel. (098) 41 7133



Dibbler



Department of Conservation and Land Management
50 Hayman Road, Como, W.A. 6152.
(09) 367 0333
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FITZGERALD RIVER AND FRANK HANN

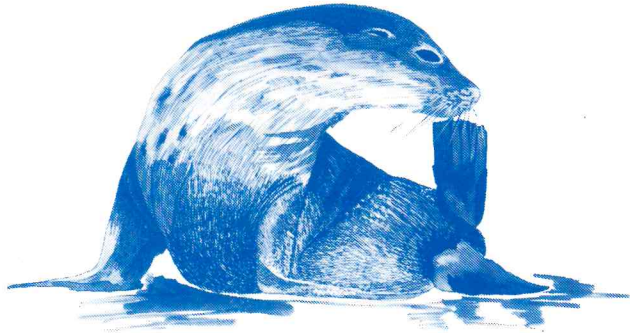
NATIONAL PARKS





Fitzgerald River National Park is a place of remarkable contrasts. Located on W.A.'s southern coast, 200 km east of Albany, the Park covers approximately 250 000 ha. Deep, wide river valleys, undulating sand plains, rugged mountains, and some of the most beautiful parts of the southern coastline are contained in the Park.

Summer, between November and March, is mild, with warm days and cool nights. Most of the annual rainfall occurs in winter, and days tend to be cool with some overnight frosts inland. Showers and thunderstorms can occur at any time of year. The best time of year to visit is usually between spring and late summer.



Australian Sea Lion

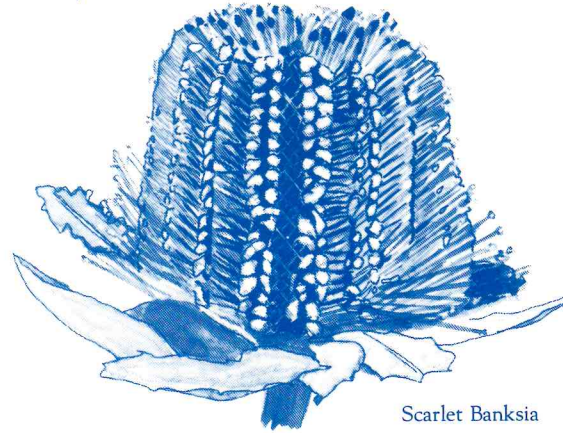
The Environment

Many different types of plant and animal live in the Park, some of which are rare or have an extremely restricted distribution. Over 1600 species of plants, which represent 20 per cent of W.A.'s total, have been recorded, and about 60 of these have been found only in the Park. The wide variety of habitats support many species of birds, including the rare Western Whipbird, and the endangered Ground Parrot.

In 1978 Fitzgerald River National Park was declared a World Biosphere Reserve. Recognized by the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Program, these reserves are regarded as significant on a world scale for their characteristic landforms, plants, animals, or history.

Things to see and do

The "Fitzgerald" is a large park with many remote wilderness areas. Apart from the usual coastal attractions such as camping and fishing which are popular throughout the year at all the readily accessible sections of coastline within the park, most visitors come to study or simply enjoy the natural landscape and its wealth of flora.



Scarlet Banksia

CAMPING: No facilities are provided in the Park, but bush camping is permitted. Rangers will be pleased to advise you on suitable places to camp. A small fee is payable per night.

FISHING: Normal Fisheries regulations apply. Sections of the coastline are readily accessible for visitors (see map).

WATER: Always carry your own. The rivers are usually salty.

BUSHWALKING: Footpaths lead up both East Mt. Barren and West Mt. Barren. Brochures which describe the main features to be seen on these walks are available from dispenser boxes at the start of each path. A nature trail with descriptive brochure is also available at Twertup.

There are several short walks (5 mins) to good lookouts or vantage points along both the Hamersley and Pabelup Drives. Wooden walk-ways and steps have been provided at several beaches to make access easier for family groups and to help protect the fragile foredunes.

The Park is occasionally used by bushwalkers for extended back-packing trips into the wilderness area. The coastline from Point Ann to Hopetoun has been walked by several groups but care is required due to the lack of fresh water supplies in summer or after any extended dry period.

TAKE CARE: Care is required in any natural environment with potentially hazardous terrain and the Fitzgerald River National Park is no exception. Rips are common on the beaches and although "king waves" are not common it is essential to be on the lookout for freak waves and unexpectedly high swells at any time, including apparently calm days. Boating is not recommended on the coastline. Many areas within the Park have steep rocky slopes and visitors should take special care in wet or blustery conditions. Much of the rock is loose or crumbly so please take care.

SUPPLIES: Accommodation and supplies are not available in the Park. The nearest towns are Bremer Bay (campsites), Hopetoun, Jerramungup and Ravensthorpe.

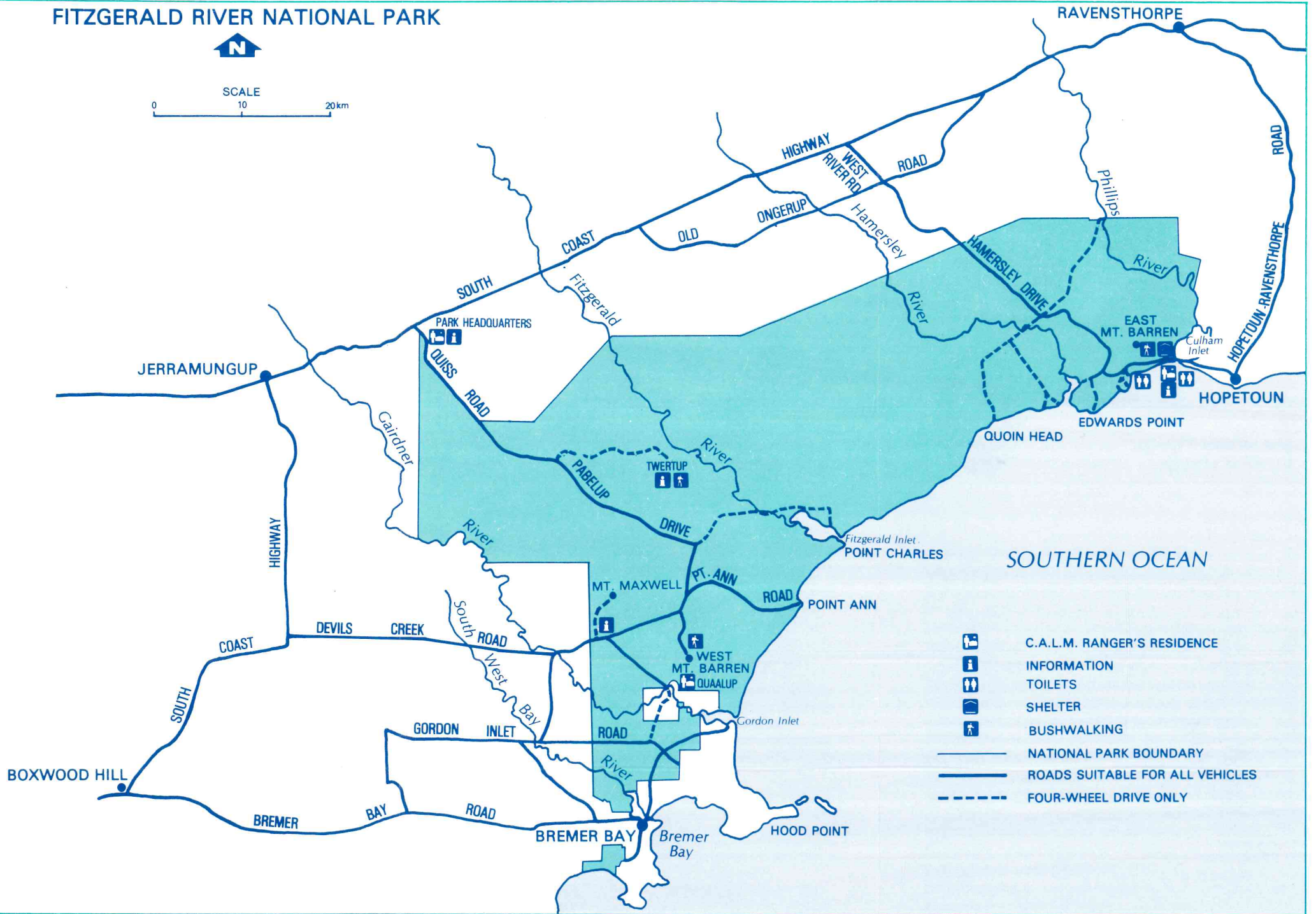


Pelicans

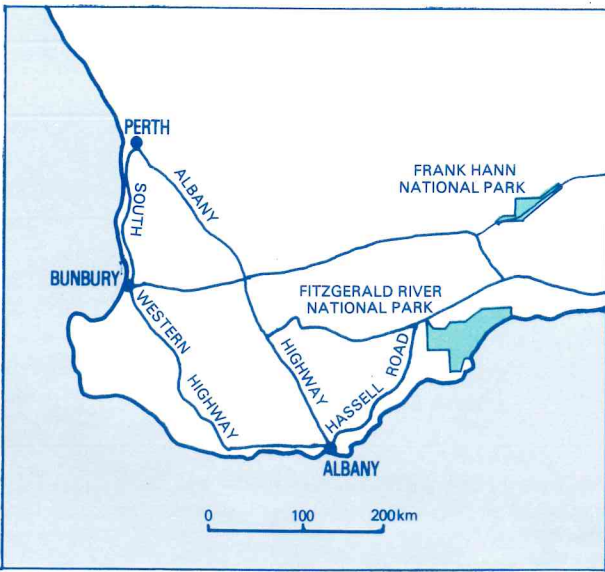
FITZGERALD RIVER NATIONAL PARK



SCALE
0 10 20 km

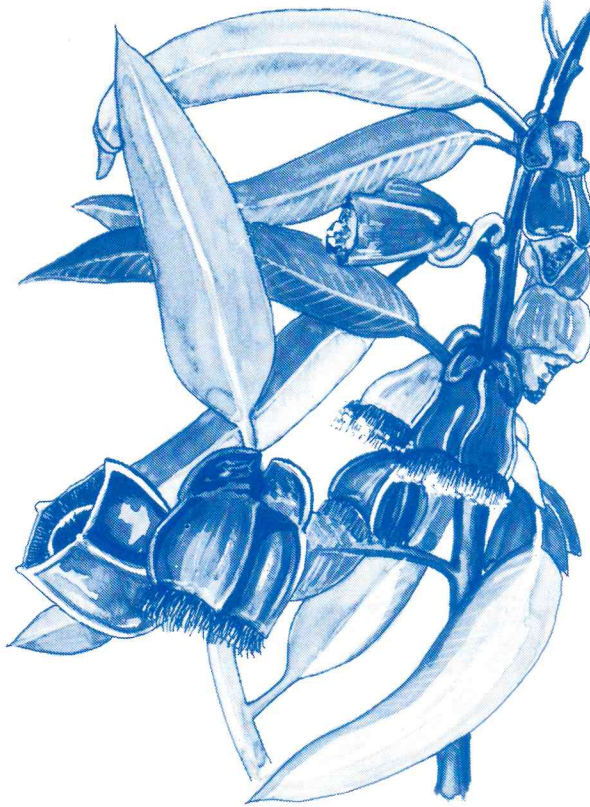


- C.A.L.M. RANGER'S RESIDENCE
- INFORMATION
- TOILETS
- SHELTER
- BUSHWALKING
- NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY
- ROADS SUITABLE FOR ALL VEHICLES
- FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE ONLY



What is Dieback?

Dieback is a plant disease caused by a fungus called *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. The fungus was introduced from the tropics. It is microscopic and lives in the soil. Plants die when the fungus infects their roots because their roots rot and they can not take up water.



Square Fruited Mallee

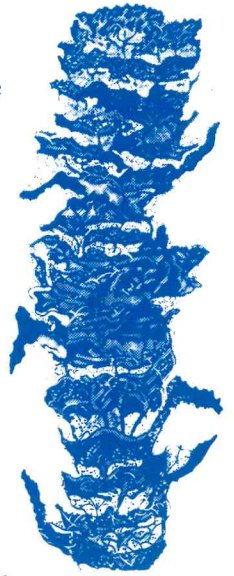
Although you can not see the fungus itself, you can see where it has been. Because infected plants are deprived of water they often look similar to plants dying of drought.

The fungus is widely spread throughout the South-West, but fortunately, Fitzgerald River National Park is still relatively free of the disease.

Why must we stop its spread? Many of the plants which live in the Fitzgerald River National Park are rare and endangered. If dieback infects the few areas where they grow, we may lose many species – some of them forever. Furthermore, once the fungus has invaded a patch of bush there is, at present, no cure.

How can you help stop the spread? One of the main ways of spreading dieback infected soil and plants is on the underbodies and wheels of cars and machines. Four-wheel drives and heavy earth-moving equipment are particularly likely to move soil in this way.

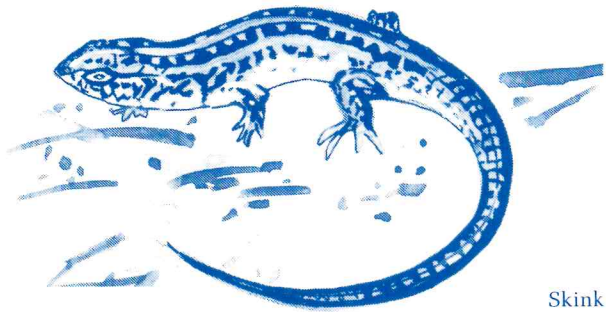
Because vehicles are a common way of spreading dieback, it is sometimes necessary to close tracks and restrict access to certain areas. When visiting the Fitzgerald River National Park it is therefore essential to keep to well-formed, well-drained roads and obey 'road closed' signs. As few areas as possible will be closed and by keeping out of them you will help preserve the beauty of this magnificent national park.



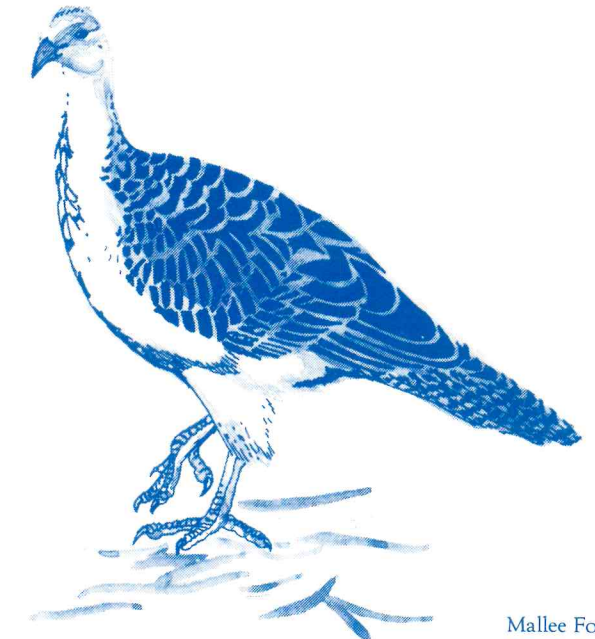
Hakea victoriae

ROADS: Two major loops of access, suitable for conventional vehicles, have been developed. The best is Hamersley Drive (see map), which leads into the Park near East Mt Barren. Part of this drive just north of the Park is incomplete, and care is needed to negotiate this section. In the western part of the Park Pabelup Drive can be reached from Highway One, via Devil's Creek Road. In most weather conditions cars should be able to follow this loop out to the Park Headquarters at the Quiss Road entrance. All other tracks in the Park are suitable for 4WD vehicles only. Some roads may be closed at times to prevent the spread of dieback. Please follow signs in the Park.

Please note: Some Park roads and tracks may be under repair and not open to vehicles. Please check locally on (098) 35 5043 or (098) 41 7133 for later information.



Skink



Mallee Fowl