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Department of Biodiversity,  
Conservation and Attractions

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## call for submissions

# Name your new national parks



Then just cut out the form and post it to:

**Name your new national parks**

Conservation Commission of Western Australia  
Cnr Hackett Drive and Australia II Drive  
Crawley WA 6009

OR, you can send in your suggestion via the Internet by  
visiting [www.conservation.wa.gov.au](http://www.conservation.wa.gov.au)

Please let us have your suggestion by 5 September 2001.  
The park names chosen will be announced publicly later  
in the year.

## New parks

Thirty new national parks are to be established in Western Australia's south-west forests, increasing the number of national parks in the State by nearly 50 per cent.

Under the State Government's *Protecting our old-growth forests* policy, a total of 200,000 hectares of new reserves will be created. This is in addition to the 150,000 hectares of new reserves proposed under the Regional Forest Agreement and the areas set aside following the release of the Ferguson report on karri and tingle forest management.

Work is under way to finalise the boundaries of the first six new parks, following the end of logging in old-growth forests. Public submissions are now being sought to find names for these parks.

A brief description of each of the proposed national parks is included in this brochure, together with a tear out form so you can send in your suggested name for as many of the new parks as you choose. Submissions can also be made at the Conservation Commission website—[www.conservation.wa.gov.au](http://www.conservation.wa.gov.au)

Names will be selected with reference to cultural, natural, historical, geographical and indigenous values. Names of living people will not be accepted.

Submissions will be considered by the Conservation Commission. Recommendations will then be made to Cabinet and the final choices will be forwarded to the State's Geographic Names Committee for ratification. The names selected will then be announced publicly.



## Name your new national parks

### Please send us your suggestion.

Please write your suggested park name, or names, in the space below. The numbers refer to the proposed parks listed in this brochure.

Ten of the submissions received will be drawn out and the people sending them in will receive Goldstar passes, which include a one-year National Park Pass giving free entry to all Western Australian national parks and one year's free subscription to *LANDSCOPE* magazine.

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## 1

### Proposed new national park near the Preston River

An area to the east and west of the upper reaches of the Preston River is proposed as national park.

The proposed national park is dominated by jarrah, but has a mix of forest types. There's old-growth jarrah forest, tall open jarrah/marri forest and swampy woodland of *Banksia littoralis*, grading further eastwards to open jarrah forest and wandoo open woodland.



The eastern area also has dense shrubland in valley floors, providing suitable habitat for tamar wallabies and woylies. The proposed national park is a popular recreational area for both locals and tourists and will provide new eco-tourism opportunities for the region.

The Bibbulmun Track passes through the old-growth jarrah in the proposed national park.



**2****Proposed expansion of Beedelup National Park and Strickland Nature Reserve**

The proposed area is just 15 kilometres west of Pemberton. This park will include the existing Beedelup National Park and what has previously been proposed as Strickland Nature Reserve.



The park comprises dense karri forest, mixed forest of karri/marri and jarrah/marri and stands of pure marri.

The Bibbulmun Track crosses the western portion of the proposed park, leading to Beedelup Campsite on the banks of Beedelup Brook.

The proposed national park also includes Giblett forest block, the site of long-running protests by community members trying to prevent logging in old-growth forests. Giblett contains both jarrah and karri old-growth forest.

**3****Proposed new national park around Mt Lindsey**

The proposed park lies between Denmark and Mt Barker, forming the eastern section of the Walpole Wilderness Area.

This park is defined by its rich flora species and is recognised for its high naturalness. The area includes jarrah forest, low shrub and sedgeland, granite outcrops, and rare flora.

A possible threatened ecological community is currently being evaluated.

The rare sunset frog (*Spicospina flammocaerulea*) is found in the Mt Lindsey/Mt Roe area. The frog was discovered in a wetlands survey in 1994 and formally described as a new genus in 1997.

Woylies and chuditch have been reintroduced into the area following fox baiting.

**Walpole Wilderness Area**

Four new parks in the forests stretching from Walpole to Denmark, together with the existing Shannon, Walpole-Nornalup and Mt Frankland national parks, will form the Walpole Wilderness Area.

In the west, it will border D'Entrecasteaux National Park to make a conservation reserve network that will stretch over nearly half a million hectares across the south coast between Augusta and Denmark.

The State Government plans to nominate the Walpole Wilderness Area for World Heritage listing and will work closely with the local community to prepare the nomination.

The new Wilderness Area will create new opportunities for eco-tourism activities in old-growth forests. Low impact visitor attractions will be encouraged, such as walk and cycle trails, canoeing facilities along the Deep River, picnic areas and low-level camping and cabin accommodation. The Government has also

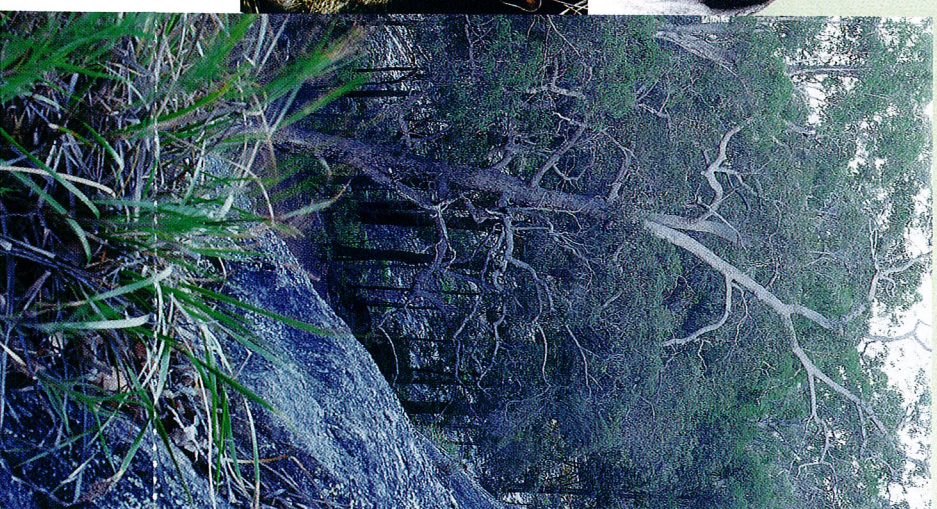
proposed a \$1 million Karri-Tingle Discovery Centre and outdoor classroom in the area.

**4****Proposed new national park surrounding Mt Roe**

The proposed park to the north east of Walpole is the largest of the seven parks in the Walpole Wilderness Area.

The park has high naturalness values and includes diverse ecosystems such as old-growth forest and woodlands, monadnocks or rocky outcrops, river valleys, and lakes and wetlands.

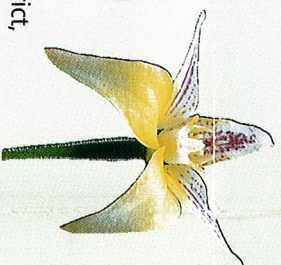
This is an area of great biodiversity, with both rare flora and fauna species. It has forests of karri, tingle, jarrah and jarrah/marri; swamp and heath communities; and wandoo woodland. There are also low open areas of jarrah/banksia/paperbark.

**A rich flora**

More than 1,500 native species of flowering plants are known to occur in the southern forests. Of these, 99 are endemic (occurring only there) to the Warren botanical sub-district, which includes the Walpole Wilderness Area.

This is more than twice as many as the Perth region, which has only 43. Nineteen species of declared rare flora occur in the Warren sub-district.

Two groups of plants stand out in this natural collection: orchids (particularly Caladenia) and triggerplants (Styliidium). There are 152 species of terrestrial orchids in the Warren sub-district, and 55 species of triggerplants. Only about 10 species of triggerplants are found outside Western Australia.

**5****Proposed new national park south of Mt Frankland**

An area south of the existing Mt Frankland National Park is proposed as new national park. This area would take in a large proportion of the Deep River, which flows from near Lake Muir to the western side of Nornalup Inlet.

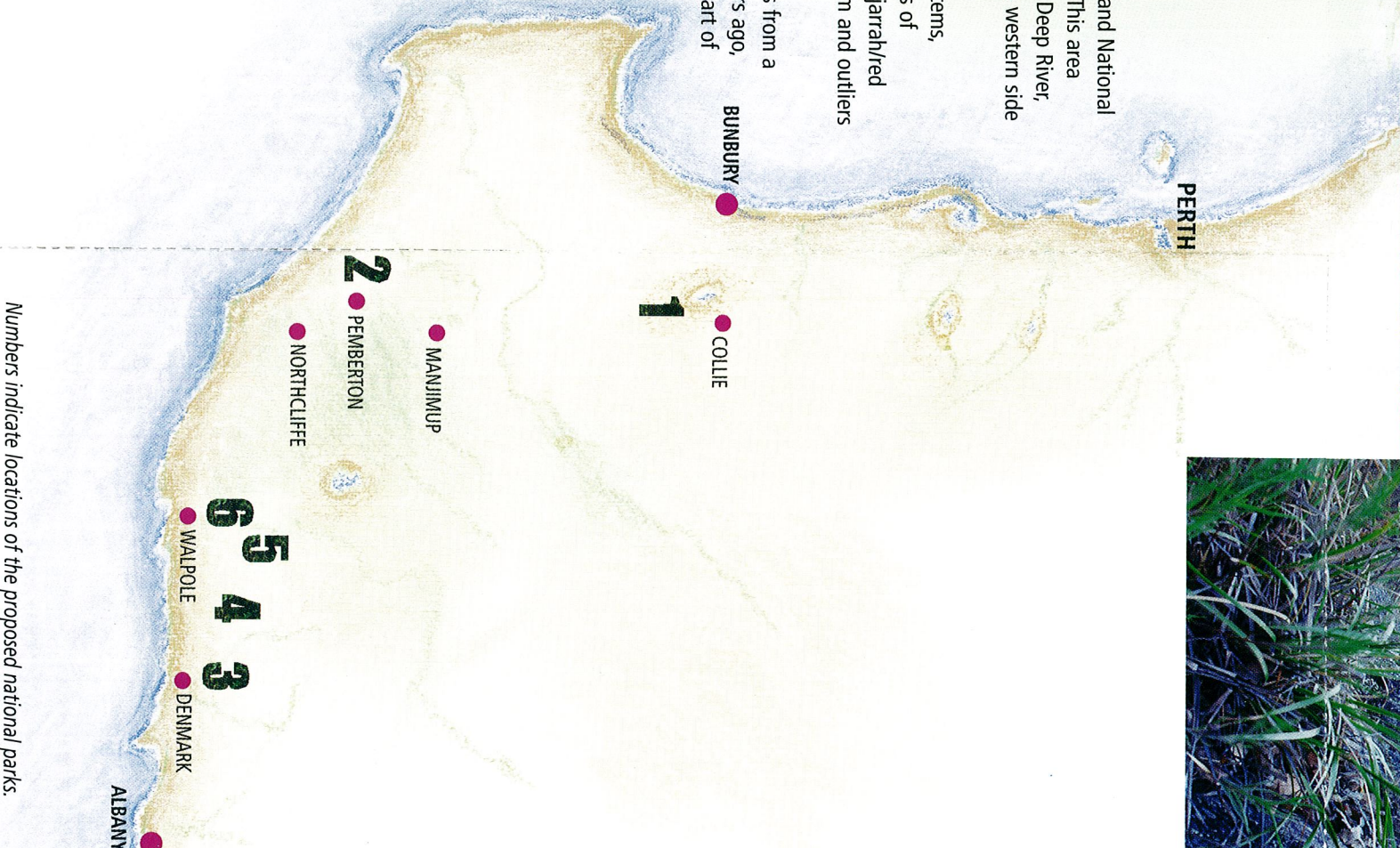
This area also has diverse forest ecosystems, including karri, jarrah, and mixed stands of jarrah/yellow tingle, karri/yellow tingle, jarrah/red tingle, karri/red tingle, red flowering gum and outliers of Rate's tingle.

Tingle trees are relicts from a period 65 million years ago, when Australia was part of the supercontinent Gondwana and the climate was warm and continuously wet. Tingles are now found only in the Walpole-Nornalup area, which has the wettest and least seasonal climate in the south-west.

**5****Proposed new national park north of Mt Frankland**

This proposal links the existing Mt Frankland National Park and the proposed national park surrounding Mt Roe. This area is south of Lake Muir and would extend protection of the catchment of the Deep River, one of the remaining freshwater rivers in the south-west.

Granite Peak is found in this area—in the mid-1950s a fire lookout cabin was built on the peak, but because of its isolation and the strenuous climb required to reach it, the lookout was abandoned after a decade.



Numbers indicate locations of the proposed national parks.