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Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions

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DIEBACK—HELP STOP THE ROT

Dieback is a plant disease caused by the microscopic organisms of the *Phytophthora* species. There are many different types of *Phytophthora* that are lethal to hundreds of plant species. These introduced organisms kill plants by destroying their root systems. The climate of the South Coast favours the spread of dieback, which thrives in warm, moist soil and can easily be spread in mud or soil that adheres to a vehicle's tyres or walker's footwear.

PLEASE CLEAN YOUR FOOTWEAR BEFORE AND AFTER VISITING A PARK OR TAKING A BUSHWALK!

Dieback is easily spread to healthy plants, to other parks or reserves, to your garden or to your farm.



REMEMBER

- ❖ **Be clean:** Put your litter in bins, or better still, take it with you.
- ❖ **Be cool:** Portable gas stoves can be used for cooking. No open fires are permitted. A gas barbecue is provided at Shelly Beach in West Cape Howe National Park.
- ❖ **Protect animals and plants:** Wildflower picking, pets and firearms are not permitted.
- ❖ **Stay on the road:** Normal road rules apply. Please stay on formed tracks and roads. Observe all closures.

FURTHER INFORMATION

National Park Rangers are always glad to help make your visit more enjoyable and informative. Please contact them if you need assistance.



Torndirrup and West Cape Howe National Parks,
Frenchmans Bay Road,
Albany WA 6330.
Tel: (08) 9844 4090

William Bay National Park,
PO Box 180,
Denmark WA 6333.
Tel: (08) 9840 9255

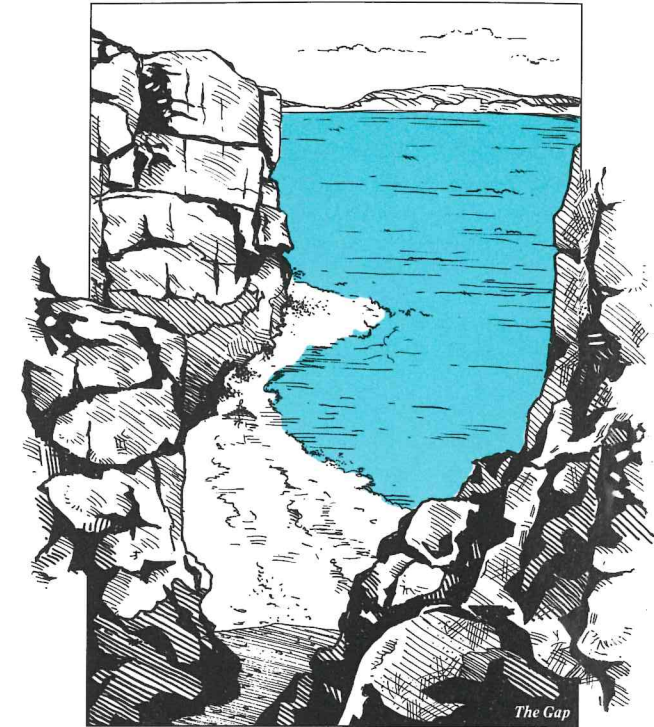
Albany Regional Office,
120 Albany Hwy,
Albany 6330.
Tel: (08) 9842 4500

Albany Visitor Centre,
Proudlove Parade,
Albany WA 6330.
Tel: (08) 9841 1088

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ALBANY TO DENMARK

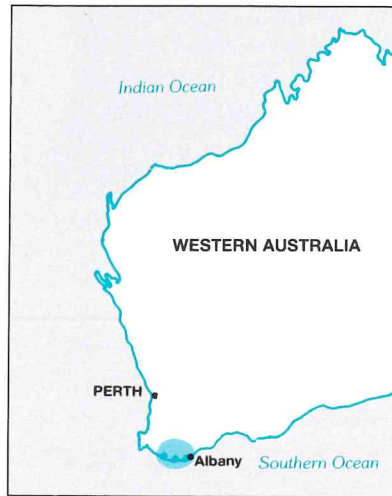
*National Parks
of the South Coast*



Torndirrup National Park
William Bay National Park
West Cape Howe National Park



Rugged granite headlands, windswept heaths and sheltered bays: the national parks of the Albany–Denmark coast provide magnificent locations for recreation and learning about the environment.



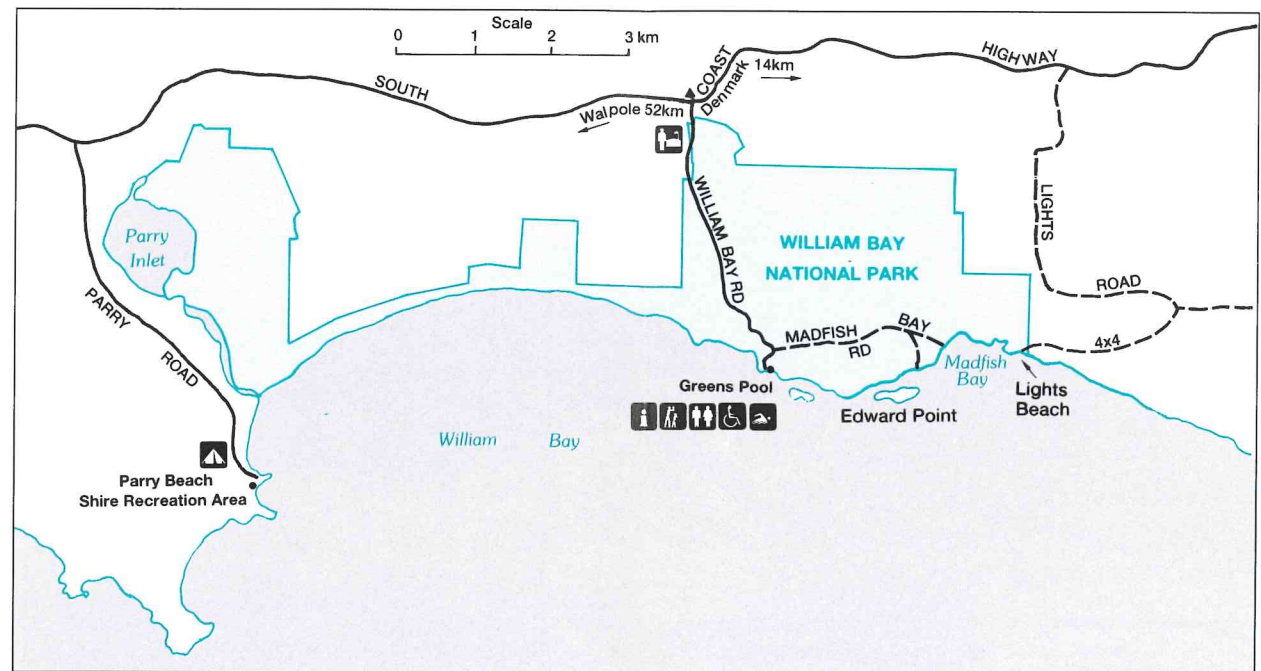
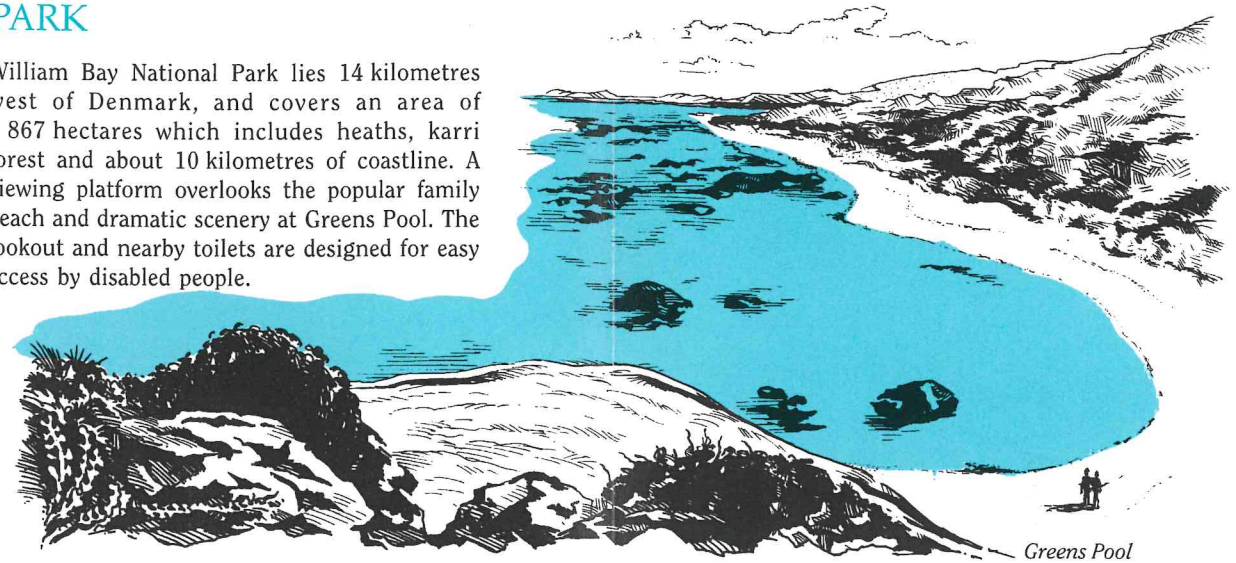
Torndirrup National Park's heathlands put on a colourful display of wildflowers in spring. A woodland of peppermints occurs throughout the park. South of Vancouver Peninsula is medium height karri forest with swamp yate.

William Bay National Park features similar coastal vegetation, but permanent streams and seepages occur through the extensive areas of heathland. Between Greens Pool and Madfish Bay, granite boulders and rock shelves extend from the shoreline up to 100 metres out to sea. These act as reefs, bearing the brunt of heavy seas and forming sheltered pools and channels. In the lee of Tower Hill is a striking patch of 60-metre-tall karri forest.

West Cape Howe National Park contains superb coastline and a great variety of plants. Swamp areas form a habitat for the carnivorous Albany pitcher plant and many birds. Granite and limestone cliffs, together with patches of karri forest, are features of the park.

WILLIAM BAY NATIONAL PARK

William Bay National Park lies 14 kilometres west of Denmark, and covers an area of 1 867 hectares which includes heaths, karri forest and about 10 kilometres of coastline. A viewing platform overlooks the popular family beach and dramatic scenery at Greens Pool. The lookout and nearby toilets are designed for easy access by disabled people.



WEST CAPE HOWE NATIONAL PARK

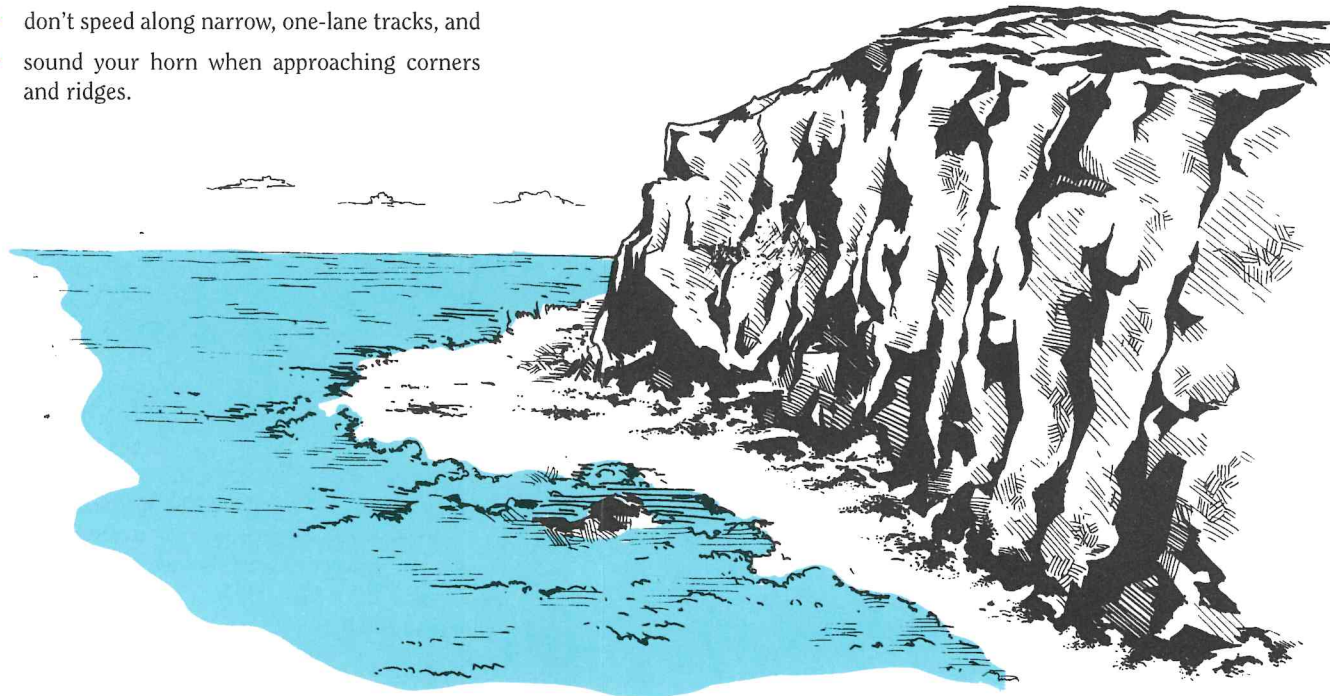
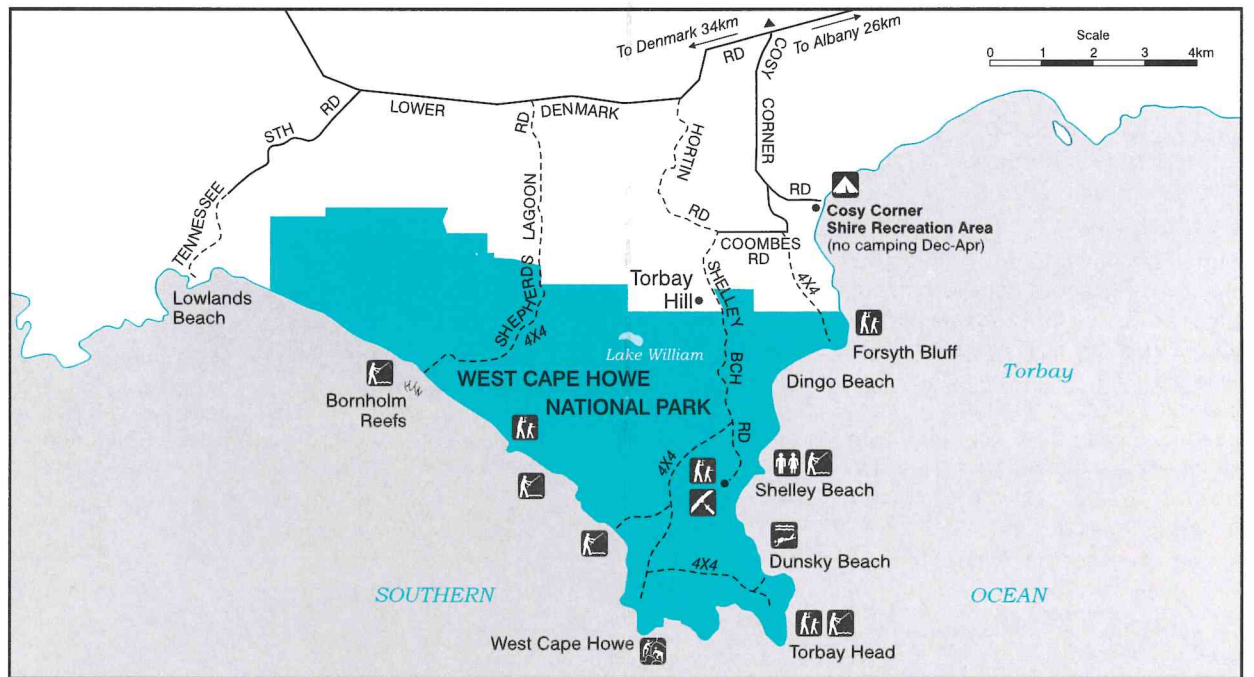
West Cape Howe National Park, about 30 kilometres west of Albany, includes the coastline from Forsythe Bluff, south of Cosy Corner, to Lowlands Beach. Few facilities are provided in this wild area. The dark cliffs of West Cape Howe are formed of dolerite—a black igneous rock that was squeezed up in molten form from deep below the Earth's crust.

Many four-wheel drive (4WD) tracks in West Cape Howe National Park cross steep hills and have stretches of deep sand. Please take note of these simple tips that will save the tracks from being churned up and eroded further:

- ❖ reduce tyre pressure for soft sand driving, remember to inflate when leaving Park,
- ❖ engage 4WD **before** you reach the sand, and
- ❖ keep to existing tracks.

FOR YOUR SAFETY:

- ❖ don't speed along narrow, one-lane tracks, and
- ❖ sound your horn when approaching corners and ridges.



West Cape Howe

Many accidents and fatalities have occurred along the southern coastline of Western Australia. Rock surfaces can crumble or be slippery. Even on calm days, unpredictable surges may rise from the ocean and sweep over the shore.



DON'T RISK BEING THE NEXT VICTIM!
ALWAYS WATCH THE OCEAN AND STAY WELL CLEAR OF SEA LEVEL AND CLIFF EDGES

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Sealed Road	4WD Track
Unsealed Road	Footpath
Information	Toilets
Ranger Station	Disabled Access
Lookout	Swimming

CAMPING

Camping is not permitted at Torndirrup or William Bay National Parks, but facilities are available at Albany and Denmark. No formal camping facilities are available at West Cape Howe National Park. Please leave no trace of your visit.

FISHING

Normal fishing regulations apply. Fishing is popular at all coastal parks. Species include Australian salmon, mulloway, whiting and herring. **Keep safety in mind when choosing a site.**

BUSHWALKING

If you intend to walk in remote areas, please inform a friend, family member or ranger of your route and expected time of return.

HANG-GLIDING

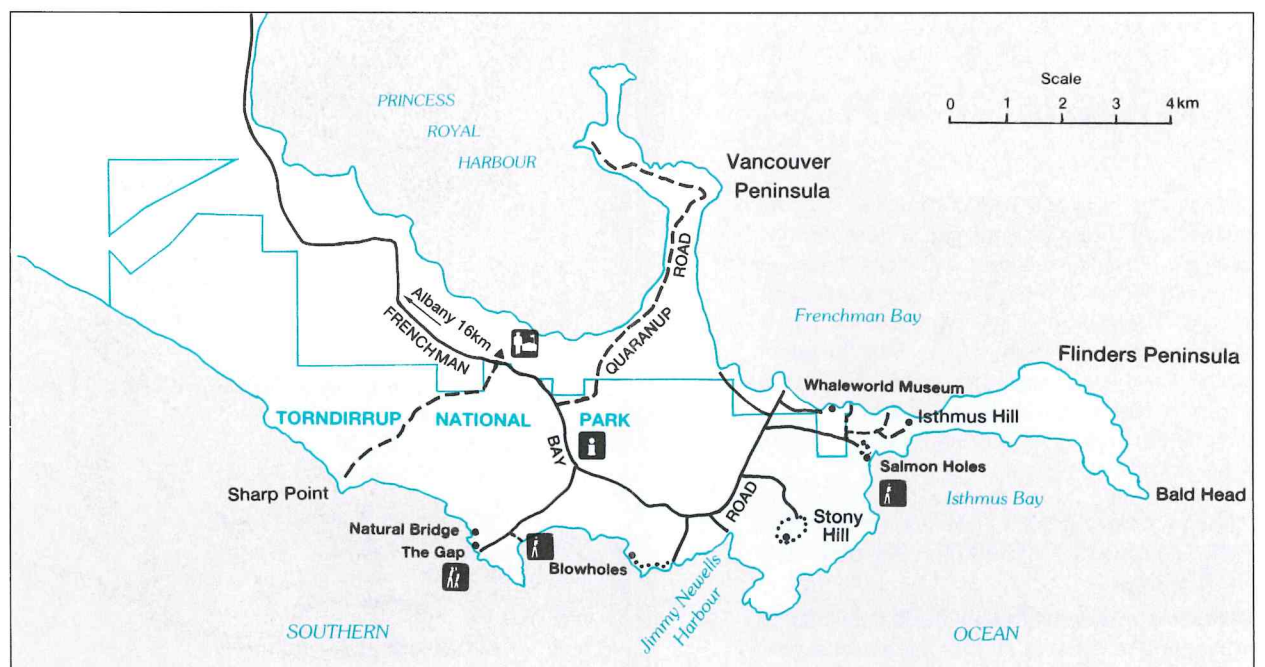
Hang-gliding is popular at Shelley Beach, in West Cape Howe National Park. In summer, prevailing easterlies create good flying conditions. Take-off is from the lookout carpark.

ROCK-CLIMBING

Popular spots for experienced climbers with proper equipment are at Torndirrup and West Cape Howe National Parks.

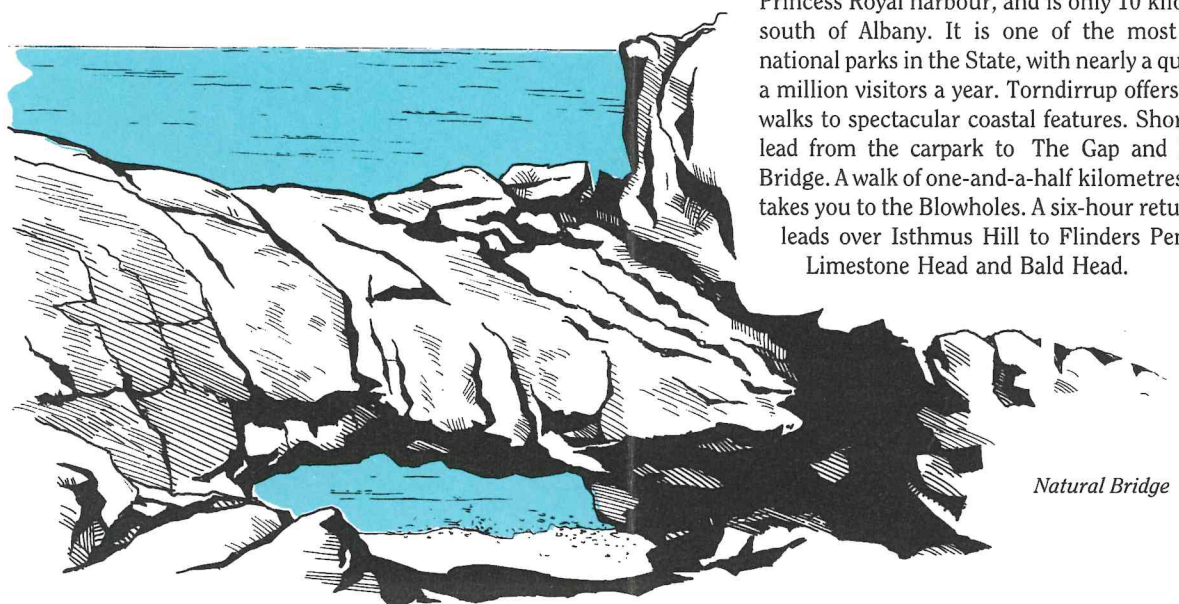
DIVING

Shelley and Dunskey beaches, at West Cape Howe National Park, are popular sites for scuba diving and snorkelling. **PLEASE NOTE: Strong rip tides sometimes occur in this area. Spear guns and gidgees are not permitted in national parks.**



TORNDIRRUP NATIONAL PARK

Torndirrup National Park covers an area of 3 906 hectares across the southern section of Princess Royal harbour, and is only 10 kilometres south of Albany. It is one of the most visited national parks in the State, with nearly a quarter of a million visitors a year. Torndirrup offers several walks to spectacular coastal features. Short walks lead from the carpark to The Gap and Natural Bridge. A walk of one-and-a-half kilometres return takes you to the Blowholes. A six-hour return walk leads over Isthmus Hill to Flinders Peninsula, Limestone Head and Bald Head.



Natural Bridge