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WHAT'S IN A NAME

REFERENCE LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT
WATERLOO

A glossary of terms and definitions to assist in naming natural features, assets and locations managed by CALM.

PAM90264



1st Edition
December, 1993

FOREWORD

Naming, or nomenclature, is a process that allows us to distinguish between similar things. If done properly, the result should be accurate as well as useful.

The terms in this glossary are those used to name features, assets and administrative locations managed by CALM. It has been assembled by CALM's Nomenclature Committee to help staff who put forward names for approval and general information. Those putting forward names for approval should also follow CALM Administrative Instruction No 14 on "Nomenclature Guidelines".

I commend this glossary to you and welcome your comments and suggestions on it.

If you would like to access this information on your personal computer, send a 3.5" disk to me at Land Information Branch, Como, and identify the format required (eg. Word for Windows or Word for Macintosh).

Peter Bowen
Chairperson
CALM Nomenclature Committee
December 1993

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Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
ADVENTURE WALK	A self-guiding walk designed to appeal to the imagination of the user and which provides various opportunities to try out certain physical skills such as jumping, climbing and balancing. Normally such walks are built around, through or over features in the landscape they traverse.
AERODROME	<i>See</i> AIRFIELD
AIRFIELD	A level area, usually equipped with hard surfaced runways, buildings etc., for the operation and maintenance of aircraft. Example: Derby Airfield.
AIRSTRIP	A cleared area for aircraft to land and take-off. <i>See also</i> LANDING GROUND.
ANABRANCH	A STREAM that leaves a river and re-enters it downstream.
ANCHORAGE	An area in which vessels may anchor. Example: Owens Anchorage.
ARBORETUM	A place where trees from various localities are propagated and grown, as individuals or in small stands, for scientific or educational purposes.
ARCHIPELAGO	A large body of water with many ISLANDS or groups of ISLANDS. Example: Dampier Archipelago.
ATOLL	A ring-shaped organic reef that encloses a lagoon in which there is no pre-existing land and which is surrounded by the open sea. Low sand islands may occur on the reef.
BANKS	Similar to SHOAL. Example: Medusa Banks.
BAR	A ridge or succession of ridges of sand, rock or other substances extending across the mouth of a RIVER, INLET, LAGOON or HARBOUR. Example: Marble Bar.
BASIN	The area of land drained by a WATERCOURSE and its tributaries, or which drains into a particular LAKE or SEA. Example: Shannon River Basin. <i>See also</i> CATCHMENT
BAY	A wide indentation in the coastline, generally smaller than a GULF and larger than a COVE. Example: Geographe Bay.
BEACH	On a shore, the area on which the waves break and over which debris such as sand, shingle, pebbles accumulate. Usually recognised as lying between high and low water marks. Example: Scarborough Beach.

BIGHT	An extensive coastal indentation containing many bays etc. Example: Great Australian Bight.
BILLABONG	A seasonal WATERHOLE. Example: Ranford Billabong.
BIOSPHERE	The totality of regions of the Earth that support self-sustaining and self-regulating ecological systems.
BIOSPHERE RESERVE	A protected area of land and coast large enough to be an effective baseline for measuring long-term changes in the biosphere as a whole. Example: Fitzgerald River Biosphere Reserve.
BLOCK	A main territorial division of a forested area, generally bounded by natural features and bearing a local proper name.
BLUFF	A CLIFF or HEADLAND with a broad precipitous face. Also the steep slopes bordering a river. Example: Ellendale Bluffs.
BORE	Deep vertical hole of small diameter made to ascertain the nature of underlying strata or to obtain water. Example: Loxton Bore. <i>See also</i> WELL.
BREAKAWAY	Steep CLIFFS connecting the old and new PLATEAUS formed by the collapse of the edges of a tabletop (MESA or similar). Example: Neale Breakaways. <i>See also</i> JUMPUP
BRIDGE	Artificial structure provided to enable a watercourse, railway, road or other obstruction to be crossed by pedestrians and/or vehicles. Example: Sues Bridge.
BRIDLE PATH or TRACK	A PATH or TRACK specifically designated and developed for horse-back riding. <i>See also</i> HORSE TRAIL.
BRIDLEWAY	<i>See</i> BRIDLEPATH
BROOK	A natural STREAM of water, smaller than a RIVER. Example: Ellen Brook. <i>See also</i> CREEK.
BUSHWALKING TRACK	A TRACK through forest or scrubland used for bushwalking.
CALM-MANAGED ESTATE	Lands and waters entrusted to and managed by the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM).
CAMP or CAMPSITE	A place of temporary accommodation for persons remaining outside permanent habitations for periods of one night or longer.
CANYON	<i>See</i> GORGE or RAVINE, commonly used in North America
CAPE	A piece of land jutting into the sea; a projecting HEADLAND or PROMONTORY. Example: Cape Naturaliste. <i>See also</i> POINT.

CASCADE	A small WATERFALL, or series of FALLS, formed by water in its descent over rocks. Example: King Cascade.
CATCHMENT	The total area draining into a given body of water, waterway or reservoir. Also defined as Physical or Harnessed Catchment. <i>See also</i> BASIN
CAVE	A natural underground cavity, recess or chamber accessible from the surface and large enough for a person to enter. Example: Olsens Cave.
CLAYPAN	A shallow depression, generally circular in outline, varying in diameter from a few to several hundred metres. Floored with clay, bare of vegetation and holding water for a time after rain. Example: Marillana Claypan. <i>See also</i> LAKE.
CLIFF	A perpendicular or steep face of rock of considerable height, either inland or along the coast. Example: Elgee Cliffs. <i>See also</i> BLUFF.
COLLAPSE DOLINE	The depression formed from the collapse of the roof of a DOLINE.
CONSERVATION PARK	An A class reserve, vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (NPNC), less significant in size, scenery or condition than a national park, but managed for the same purpose.
CONSERVATION RESERVE	A CALM Act 5g reserve, vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (NPNC), with either an A, B or C class status, due to other land use such as mining, but managed by CALM the same as for a national park.
COVE	A sheltered recess in a coast; part of a small BAY, CREEK or INLET where boats may shelter. Example: ALFRED COVE.
CRATER	a) A hollow caused by the impact of a meteoroid on to the Earth's surface (meteorite crater). Example: Wolfe Creek Crater. b) A hollow or depression in the Earth's surface caused by volcanic activity.
CREEK	a) A small STREAM, tributary or branch of a WATERCOURSE. Example: Napier Creek. b) A long shallow STREAM of intermittent flow. Example: Savory Creek. c) A comparatively narrow coastal INLET which is tidal throughout its whole course. Example: False Cape Creek.
CROSSING	The shallower part of a RIVER or other body of water where it is crossed. Example: Fitzroy Crossing. <i>See also</i> FORD.

DAM a) Large artificial structure built across a STREAM to impound water for any purpose. Example: Somerset Dam.

b) An earthen structure, in generally undrained areas, built to contain water for stock purposes. Example: Ten Mile Dam. *See also* WEIR

DESERT A desolate, barren region, generally waterless and treeless, with scanty growth of herbage. Example: Simpson Desert.

DIVE TRAIL A self-guided swim developed for snorkelling or scuba diving and utilising underwater interpretative materials, such as information plaques, to direct viewers to sites, flora, fauna or other features of interest.

DOLINE A sink hole or swallow hole down which surface waters proceed underground in karst country.

DUNES A MOUND, RIDGE or HILL of drifted sand, usually on the sea coast. Example: Yeagerup Dunes.

ENTRANCE Similar to PASSAGE. Example: North Entrance.

ESCARPMENT An inland CLIFF or steep slope of a RIDGE or HILL range, much broader than a BLUFF, crag or KNOLL, which may also be a part of it. Usually written SCARP. Example: Carson Escarpment. *See also* CLIFF and SCARP.

ESTATE, CALM-MANAGED *See* CALM-MANAGED ESTATE

ESTUARY a) That portion of a STREAM influenced by the tide of the body of water into which it flows.

b) The widening out lower portion of a tidal RIVER. Example: Leschenault Estuary.

FALLS A more or less perpendicular descent of water from a height over a ledge of rocks or precipice. Example: Mitchell Falls.

FIELD STUDY CENTRE A locality or facility where environmental interpretation is available for students or schools.

FLAT a) A low even tract of land without marked hollows or elevations. Example: Fly Flat.

b) A broad shallow offshore area. Example: Faure Flat.

FORD The shallow part of a RIVER or other body of water which may usually be crossed by wading. Example: Regans Ford. *See also* CROSSING.

FOREST a) An ecosystem characterised by a more or less dense and extensive tree cover.

b) An area of land proclaimed to be forest under the CALM Act. To qualify as a forest, an area must be at least 30 metres in width, at least 0.4 hectares in area and have sufficient trees to provide 10 per cent crown cover.

FOREST, STATE*See* STATE FOREST**GAP**A cutting or PASS through a RIDGE, RANGE of hills or ESCARPMENT. Example: Simpson Gap. *See also* PASS.**GNAMMA HOLE (Pron. *Namma*)**

Small holes of varying shape, diameter and depth, found on hard granite outcrops and in the decomposed granite of the BREAKAWAY, usually holding water. Example: Yarri Gnamma Hole.

GORGE

A valley that is more than usually deep and narrow with steep walls. Example: Geikie Gorge. This term is preferred to CANYON or GLEN in Australia.

GULF

A part of the SEA extending into the land, usually larger than a BAY. Example: Cambridge Gulf.

GULLY

A small valley or GORGE eroded by running water, but through which water commonly runs only after rain. Example: Baxter Gully.

HEAD or HEADLAND

A comparatively high promontory or CAPE with a steep face bordering a sea. Example: Diamond Head

HERITAGE TRAIL

A route designed to enhance community awareness, understanding, and enjoyment of part of Western Australia's natural or cultural heritage. May be vehicular or pedestrian access.

HILLA natural elevation of the Earth's surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land. In general, its elevation from foot to summit is less than 300 metres. Example: Sukey Hill. *See also* KATTA.**HOLE**A natural cavity or hollow containing water, often in the dry bed of an intermittent RIVER or a SPRING in the DESERT. Example: Corella Hole. *See also* GNAMMA HOLE, ROCK HOLE, WATER HOLE.**HORSE TRAIL or PATH**A TRAIL or PATH specifically designated and developed for horse-back riding. *See also* BRIDLE PATH**INLET**

a) A BASIN at the lower reaches of a RIVER, connected to the SEA by a narrow opening and subject to tidal movements. Example: Peel Inlet.

b) Small indentation in the coast, usually tapering towards its HEAD. Example: Tin Can Inlet.

ISLAND	A piece of land completely surrounded by water. Sometimes a PENINSULA or BANK isolated at high water or during floods, or surrounded by MARSH or SWAMP. Example: Penguin Island.
JUMP UP	Steep CLIFFS connecting the old and new PLATEAUS formed by the collapse of the edges of a tabletop (MESA or similar). Example: New York Jump Ups. <i>See also</i> BREAKAWAY
JUNCTION	A place where major RIVERS, ROADS, or railways meet. Example: Gascoyne Junction.
KATTA	An Aboriginal term for HILL in south-west Australia, now rarely used. Example: Kondening Katta. <i>See also</i> HILL.
KNOB	A prominent isolated rounded mound or HILL. Example: Kellys Knob. <i>See also</i> KNOLL.
KNOLL	A small HILL of more or less rounded form. Example: Phillip Knoll.
LAGOON	a) An enclosed area of shallow salt or brackish water which is partly or completely separated from the sea or main body of water by a narrow strip of land or sand banks. Example: Hutt Lagoon. b) A small fresh or saltwater LAKE. Example: Sandringham Lagoon.
LAKE	a) An expanse of water entirely surrounded by land and unconnected to the SEA except by RIVERS or STREAMS. Example: Lake Dumbleyung. b) The flat-floored bottom of an undrained DESERT BASIN which at times becomes a shallow body of water and, on evaporation, may leave a deposit of salt or gypsum.
LANDING	a) A place where boats receive or discharge passengers, freight etc. Example: Mauds Landing. b) A site at which logs have been accumulated for the purpose of loading on to a hauling vehicle.
LANDING GROUND	An area of land designated for use by fixed wing or rotary winged aircraft for the purpose of taking off or landing. <i>See also</i> AIRFIELD
LOOP	a) A long narrow stretch of water protruding into the land, often rounded or ring-shaped at its extremity. Example: Depuch Loop. b) A narrow, twisted INLET.
MARINE PARK	An area of national significance set aside for the conservation of the natural marine and adjacent terrestrial environment and the provision of facilities for public recreation. Vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority.

MARINE NATURE RESERVE	Areas managed for the conservation of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna and their habitats. Vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority. Fishing and collecting are not permitted in such areas.
MARSH	A tract of low-lying land, flooded at times and generally swampy. <i>See also</i> SWAMP.
MILL	a) A windmill over a BORE or WELL used for pumping water to a trough. Example: Bitali Mill. b) A sawmill for timber. Example: Tone River Mill.
MOUNT or MOUNTAIN	A natural elevation of the Earth's surface rising more or less abruptly from the surrounding level, and attaining an altitude which, relative to adjacent elevations, is impressive or notable. In general, the elevation is more than 300 metres from foot to summit. Example: Mount Cooke.
NATIONAL PARK	An area of national significance set aside for the purposes of wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study, preservation of features of archaeological, historic or scientific interest, together with the provision of access and facilities for recreational enjoyment by the public. Such areas have national or international significance for scenic, cultural and/or biological values and are vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority.
NATIVE WELL	A natural SPRING or a small POOL fed from a SPRING or SOAK and sometimes improved by Aborigines. Example: Koonunda Native Well.
NATURE RESERVE	An area of significance set aside for the purposes of wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study and preservation of features of archaeological, historic or scientific interest. Wildlife values may not be commercially exploited and no recreation that damages natural ecosystems is allowed. Vested in the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority.
NATURE WALK	A marked interpretative track with an educational basis and usually less than 5 kilometres in length.
NATURE TRAIL	<i>See</i> NATURE WALK.
OCEAN	The vast body of salt water covering approximately 70 per cent of the Earth's surface and which is geographically divided into five areas. Example: Indian Ocean.
PASS	A break or GAP in a mountain range permitting easier passage from one side to the other. Example: Chester Pass. <i>See also</i> GAP.

PASSAGE	A narrow navigable CHANNEL, especially one through REEFS or ISLANDS. Example: Voltaire Passage.
PATCH	A small distinctive place in an area of water or land, such as a SHOAL or small PLAIN. Example: Grass Patch
PATH	A TRACK or TRAIL usually used for pedestrian traffic.
PEAK	a) The pointed summit of a HILL or MOUNTAIN. Example: Bishop Peak. b) A MOUNTAIN or HILL having a more or less pointed summit. Example: Peak Charles.
PENINSULA	A piece of land that is almost an ISLAND being nearly surrounded by water. Example: Peron Peninsula.
PICNIC AREA	A site for day visitor use and normally provided with barbecues and site furniture. <i>See also</i> RECREATION SITE
PLAIN	A tract of country, the general surface of which is comparatively flat or very slightly undulating. Example: Nullarbor Plain.
PLANTATION	A planting of trees, often cultivated, that are usually not indigenous to the area. Example: Folly Plantation <i>See also</i> SHAREFARM
PLATEAU	An elevated tract of comparatively flat or level land. Example: Mitchell Plateau.
PLOT	A field experimental unit normally for research purposes.
POINT	a) The extreme end of a CAPE, or the outer end of any land protruding into the water, usually less prominent than a CAPE. Example: Woodman Point. b) A prominent point in a PLATEAU or RANGE of HILLS. Example: Point McLean.
POOL	a) A small body of standing water, permanent or temporary, often in the bed of an intermittent RIVER or STREAM, and sometimes SPRING fed. Example: Python Pool. b) A large, partly enclosed arm of the OCEAN not subject to normal water movements. Example: Hamelin Pool.
PORT	A place by the shore providing ships with suitable anchorage and protection from storms. Example: Port Kennedy.
PRONG	A pointed elongated arm of land protruding into the OCEAN. Example: Bellefin Prong.

RANGE	A series or line of MOUNTAINS or HILLS. Example: Hamersley Range.
RAPIDS	A portion of a STREAM with accelerated current where it descends rapidly. Example: Syds Rapids.
RAVINE	A small, narrow, steep-sided valley, larger than a GULLY and smaller than a CANYON. Example: De Casoars Ravine.
REACH	a) A straight section of a RIVER, especially a navigable RIVER between two bends. Example: Carlton Reach. b) A section of a dry inland RIVER where water comes to the surface for a distance. Example: Deep Reach. c) An arm of the SEA extending into the land. Example: Freycinet Reach.
RECREATION SITE	A site for day visitor use and normally provided with barbecues, site furniture, and visitor information and interpretation. <i>See also</i> PICNIC AREA
REEF	A RIDGE of rocks or coral lying near the surface of the SEA, which may be visible at low tide, but is usually covered by water. Example: Ningaloo Reef
REGIONAL PARK	A recreational and conservation area of regional significance that is vested in one or more authorities, including local government, and managed accordingly.
RIDGE	A long and narrow stretch of elevated ground, normally terrestrial, either isolated or located in a RANGE. Example: Blaxlands Ridge.
RIVER	A natural STREAM of water larger than a BROOK or CREEK, flowing along a definite course, normally into the SEA. Example: Blackwood River.
ROAD(S)	a) An open way or public passage for vehicles, persons and animals; a carriageway forming a means of communication between one place and another. Example: Williams Road b) An area near the shore where vessels can anchor in safety. Example: Dampier Road.
ROCK	a) A prominent or isolated outcrop of stone. Example: Boulder Rock. b) In water, an isolated rocky formation or a single large stone, usually constituting a danger to navigation; submerged or partly submerged. Example: Bray Rock.

ROCKHOLE A HOLE excavated in solid rock in arid country by the floodwaters of occasional STREAMS. Example: Cheacanup Rockhole.

SCARP The steep face of a HILL or series of HILLS, or of a PLATEAU. Example: Darling Scarp. *See also* ESCARPMENT.

SCENIC DRIVE A ROAD designed or converted primarily for pleasure travel, possibly with associated recreation facilities.

SEA A smaller division of the OCEANS, especially if partly enclosed by land. Example: Timor Sea.

SELF-GUIDING TOUR A marked ROAD tour for car or bus, used with a published guide or brochure.

SHOAL A RIDGE of sand or of rocks just below the surface of the SEA or of a RIVER and therefore dangerous to navigation. Example: Mermaid Shoal.

SOAK Damp or swampy spots around the base of granite ROCKS or in otherwise dry watercourses. Example: Elora Soak.

SHAREFARM A planting of trees, which are usually not indigenous to the area, on private cultivated land in partnership between the owner and CALM or other organisation. *See also* PLANTATION

SHUNT A short, dead end track used in forestry harvesting operations.

SOUND a) A relatively long arm of the SEA, forming a CHANNEL between an ISLAND and the mainland, or connecting two larger bodies of water, as a SEA and the OCEAN, or two parts of the same body. Usually wider and more extensive than a STRAIT. Example: King George Sound.
b) An unusually long GULF. Example: King Sound.

SPIT A small POINT of land or narrow SHOAL projecting into a body of water from the shore, and sometimes covered by water at high tide. Example: Ferguson Spit. *See also* BANK.

SPRING A flow of water issuing naturally out of the ground, either continuously or intermittently. Example: Barlee Spring.

STATE FOREST An area managed for multiple purposes, including water catchment protection, recreation, timber production on a sustained yield basis, and conservation. Provision is also made for public utilities and mineral production, where these activities are imposed. Within State forests, designated areas are managed for specific purposes, such as conservation or optimum yield of exotic plantings, vested in the Lands and Forest Commission.

STREAM A small RIVER or BROOK. *See also* CREEK.

SWAMP Wet spongy ground, usually with stagnant POOLS of water and coarse undergrowth. Example: Bengier Swamp. *See also* MARSH.

TABLELAND An elevated area of land with a generally level surface bounded by steep, CLIFF-like edges rising very sharply from surrounding lowlands. Example: Hampton Tableland. *See also* PLATEAU.

TIMBER RESERVE An area declared under the CALM Act that is managed on the same basis as STATE FORESTS. The category is transitional; as reserves are evaluated they may be changed to a more appropriate tenure. Timber reserves are vested in the Lands and Forest Commission.

TRACK or TRAIL A defined PATH with or without markers that has either been designed and constructed, or formed through customary use. *See also* PATH.

TRAIL, HERITAGE *See* HERITAGE TRAIL

TRAIL, DIVE *See* DIVE TRAIL

UNDERWATER NATURE TRAIL *See* DIVE TRAIL

WALK A thoroughfare with restricted vehicle access, mainly used by pedestrians

WATERHOLE a) A natural HOLE or hollow containing water, often in the dry bed of an intermittent RIVER. Example: Goose Waterhole.
b) A SPRING in the DESERT. Example: Birrimba Waterhole.

WATERFALL *See* FALLS

WEIR A DAM erected across a watercourse designed to raise the water level, divert the water, or to control or measure the flow. Example: Mundaring Weir. *See also* DAM.

WELL a) A natural SPRING or small POOL fed by a SPRING or SOAK and sometimes improved by Aborigines. Example: Nimberra Well. *See also* NATIVE WELL.
b) A HOLE or pit dug in the ground to obtain water, or drilled to obtain oil. Example: Rough Range No. 2 Well.

WILDERNESS AREA Undeveloped land retaining its primeval character and influence, of sufficient size to make practicable its protection and management in an unimpaired condition.

Appendix A

Administrative Instruction No 14 - Nomenclature Guidelines

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT
CORPORATE EXECUTIVE
ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 14
NOMENCLATURE GUIDELINES
JUNE 1992

File: 008211F2206

This instruction supersedes the earlier instruction No. 14, issued in August 1988.

BACKGROUND

CALM's charter encompasses the management of extensive lands and waters, together with associated assets. Therefore, the initiative for proposing names for places and features within them will often rest with CALM.

The procedure for naming places and features must be applied uniformly throughout CALM. The CALM Nomenclature Committee exists for this purpose.

Committee Membership is as follows:

CHAIRPERSON:	Manager, Land Information Branch	(Mr P Bowen)
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:	Administrative Officer	(Mr S Knapp)
	Representative, Land Information Branch	(Mr J Forster)
MEMBERS:	Representative, Planning Branch	(Mr J Williamson)
	Representative Land Administration Branch	(Ms K Olsson)
	Representative, Swan Region	(Ms R Burrows)
	Representative, Corporate Relations	(Dr R Bailey)
	Representative, Operations Division	(To be named)

Terms of reference for the Committee, which complement those of the State Geographic Names Committee, have been adopted. Guidelines for the naming process have been established. They are as follows:

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. To act as an advisory committee to the Executive Director for naming area, linear and point features and other appropriate assets such as buildings, vehicles, etc. for which CALM has management responsibility.
2. To consult with relevant local communities, statutory authorities and organisations on the selection of names relating to features for which CALM has management responsibility.
3. To minimise duplication of names in future and eliminate existing duplication, where possible.
4. To discourage naming after persons continuing to participate in any form of public office.
5. To decide upon the spelling of any name where two or more forms have been used.

6. To ensure that the interpretation of terms is in accordance with the Departmental glossary of nomenclature terms.
7. To assist in naming prominent areas of the lands and waters managed by CALM such as nature reserves, national parks, regional parks, marine and conservation parks, by recommending to Geographic Names Committee for its endorsement.
8. To ensure that area, linear and point features named by CALM are endorsed by the State's Geographic Names Committee and recorded in the State's gazetteer of names.

GUIDELINES

1. Wherever possible, names should be:
 - short;
 - confined to one word;
 - specific to the area (for example, an Aboriginal name; the name of a discoverer, pioneer or first settler; the name of one who has performed outstanding scientific or community service).
2. Hyphenated and directional names and the attachment of feature types such as Mount, Lake, Spring, etc. should be avoided unless a strong case can be made.
3. The use of Departmental employees' names will not be approved unless a strong case can be made.
4. Plantation names and management areas (eg. forest blocks) should not be duplicated. Approval may be given, however, to names of features that are identical to the management area name provided that they are located completely within that area.
5. Where possible, road names should not be repeated in adjacent districts or within a region, whether on CALM-managed land or that managed by local government authorities or Main Roads.
6. When appropriate, existing names of public roads should be applied to extensions of those roads into CALM-managed lands.
7. Short or dead-end tracks constructed as temporary access routes should not be permanently named. Where such a road is discontinued, its name should not be re-used in the same general area.
8. Walks, tracks, trails, scenic tours, etc. will be named by the respective Regional Manager who will advise the Nomenclature Committee. These names will be reflected in CALM's geographic information system, although output maps will indicate only the feature and not the name. Departmental material for public distribution may indicate both the feature and name.
9. All recommendations for naming roads, parks, forest, waterways, plantations, nature reserves or any other feature or asset must be submitted to the Committee's Executive Officer via the Regional or Specialist Branch Manager. All submissions are to be made on the form CLM 138.

10. Names for each national park, nature reserve, State forest, timber reserve, conservation park, marine park, marine nature reserve or any other important feature will be submitted to the National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority and/or the Lands and Forest Commission via the CALM Corporate Executive for endorsement before being forwarded to the State Geographic Names Committee for formal approval.
11. Other recommendations from the Nomenclature Committee that fall outside guideline 10 will be submitted to the General Manager for approval prior to forwarding relevant recommendations to the State Geographic Names Committee for endorsement.
12. Private roads and features within sharefarms are to be dealt with in a similar format, but consultation with the owner(s) should occur. Once approved, these road names may appear on Departmental publications and maps but will require definition as private roads.
13. Proponents of nomenclature recommendations will be advised by an Executive Officer of the Committee of the outcomes of their proposals.

Syd Shea
EXECUTIVEDIRECTOR

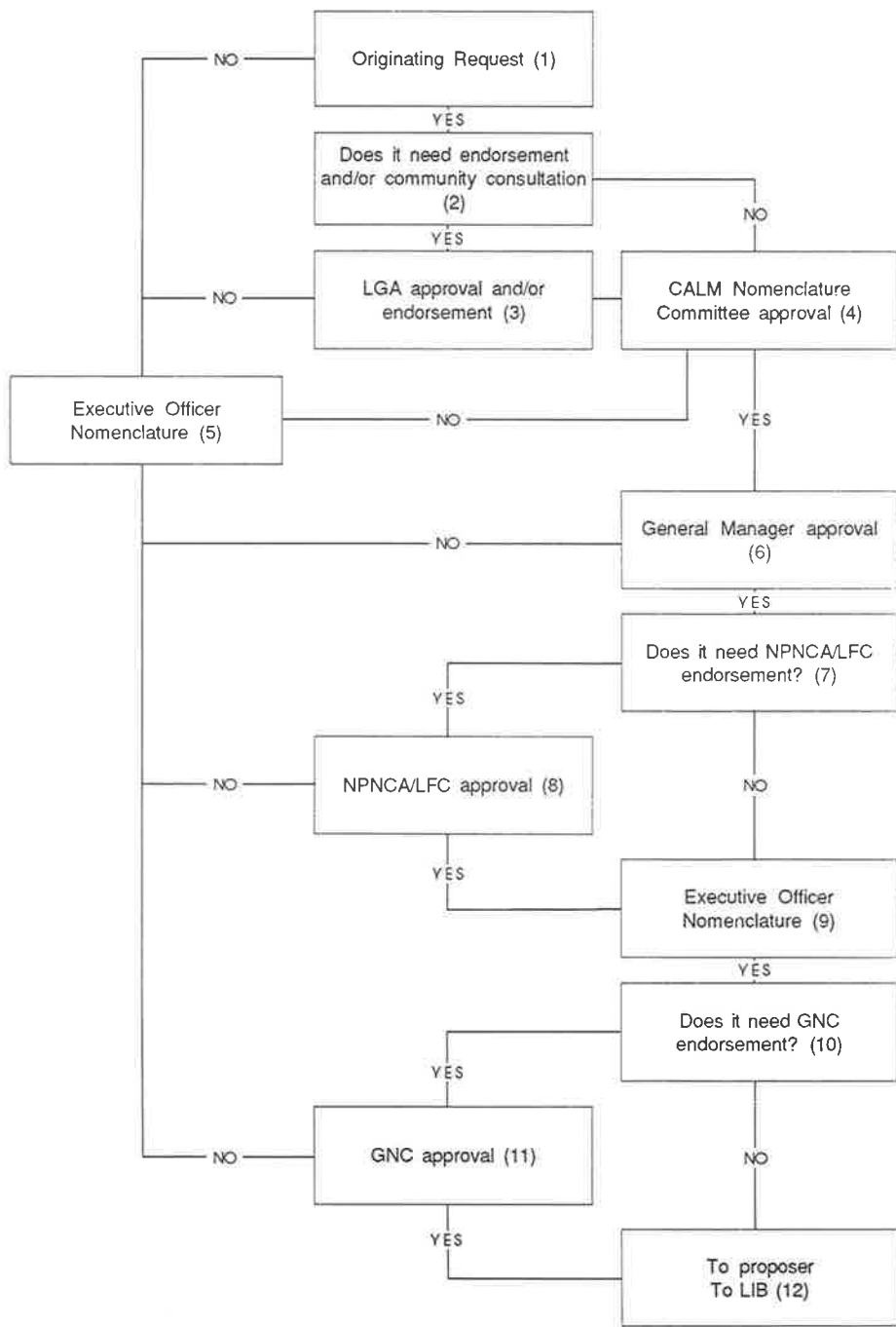
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LISTS A, B, D, E, L

Appendix B

CALM Nomenclature Process



EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Request may originate from District, Region, Branch, Corporate Executive, National Parks and Nature Conservation Authority (NPNCA), Lands and Forest Commission (LFC), Minister or Cabinet. CLM 138 is to be used for internal requests.
2. Proposals that require Local Government Authority (LGA) involvement need to be endorsed by Full Council. Proposer is to forward supporting information to LGA for their consideration. Proposer will determine whether consultation with local community is required.
3. Outcome of LGA process to be provided to proposer. Endorsement of proposal through Consultative processes with communities to be sought.
4. CALM Nomenclature Committee will consider proposals and recommend to General Manager. Executive Officers will process standard CLM 138 requests.
5. Nomenclature Executive Officers will advise proposer of outcome.
6. General Manager decision process.
7. Endorsement by NPNCA/LFC determined by General Manager.
8. Consideration by NPNCA/LFC bodies.
9. Decisions provided to Nomenclature Executive Officer.
10. Endorsement by Geographic Names Committee (GNC) required if for gazettal purposes or for use by other government agencies, ie. reserve name.
11. GNC will consider proposal. Department of Land Administration (DOLA) Geographic Names Section will process standard requests.
12. Proposer will be advised of outcomes, together with other relevant positions, by Nomenclature Executive Officer. Departmental records will be modified to reflect approvals and, where relevant, new information products provided.

Appendix C

CALM Form CLM 138 - Nomenclature Proposals

NOMENCLATURE PROPOSAL

CLM 138

(Please print clearly)

Proponent: Contact No.
 FAX No.

Proposed Name:

Area/feature being named:

Are you aware of alternative spellings? If so, what are they?

Origin of the proposed name:

Have other alternatives been provided? If so, what are they?

Why is this name preferred?

Does this name conform to Admin Instruction 14?
 YES NO NOT SURE

If not sure, what is the justification for the Admin Instruction not being followed?

Have you attached a copy of local authority approval Has the local community been consulted? Have you attached a copy of map designating the feature (if required)?

DISTRICT/SECTION MANAGER APPROVAL: DATE:

REGION/BRANCH MANAGER APPROVAL: DATE:

NOMENCLATURE COMMITTEE APPROVED DEFERRED REJECTED

GENERAL MANAGER APPROVED NOT APPROVED

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES COMMITTEE (if reqd) APPROVED NOT APPROVED

PROPONENT NOTIFIED

Please forward all nomenclature proposals to the Executive Officer, CALM Nomenclature Committee, State Operations Headquarters, Como.