



CALM News

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Unusual Marmion visitors

By RIC ALLISON

THE combination of a strong Leeuwin Current and frequent storms from the north-west have brought some unusual visitors from the north, not to mention unseasonal warm weather.

Unfortunately the long trek has taken its toll on some of the younger and weaker animals.

Examples of such casualties washed up in Marmion Marine Park include a young Hawksbill turtle, Yellow-

belly Seasnakes and a Striped Dolphin near Cottesloe beach.

All these animals are relatively common in the tropical waters of Northern Australia but are rarely found south of the Abrolhos Islands.

The Leeuwin Current is a southward flowing body of water stemming from the tropics in mid-Autumn.

It differs from other currents on the western side of land masses in the Southern Hemisphere by flowing in the opposite direction.

It flows southward, bringing with it warmer waters from the north sometimes edging out to sea, sometimes following a straight line.

After rounding Cape Leeuwin its final destination is unsure but it has been known to reach Tasmania.

It is a current of biological significance.

The diversity of invertebrate fauna, corals and fish and the ability to sustain constant fishing pressure within Marmion Marine Park may be directly attributed to this replenishing current.



Course survivor Carol Messenger is congratulated by CALM's General Manager Roger Underwood and course instructor Bob Cooper.

Bushcraft, safety graduates

OVER the last month CALM has been running a course on outback safety and bushcraft skills.

The course, organised by Recreation Projects Officer, Drew Griffiths, was the first of its kind for CALM.

It consisted of four two-hour theory sessions and a weekend away at Icy Creek in the Lane Poole Reserve near Dwellingup to put into practice everything that we had learnt.

The course was designed to teach us the rudiments of survival in the bush and also how to get the most enjoyment out of the outdoors.

The course was open to the general public and about 60 people participated.

Our instructors, Bob Cooper, Mike Jones and Greg Winters, knew everything that there was to know about bushcraft survival; Ian Lancaster taught us navigation; and Athol Douglas was our biology expert.

The theory sessions covered compass and stellar navigation, water catchment management, methods of making a fire and determining edible vegetation.

graduates

By CAROL MESSENGER who took part in the course.

We also viewed a documentary that Bob made when he took four people with no outdoor experience on a 200km walk across the Pilbara relying only on their own skills and a small survival kit contained in a soapbox.

This really put into practice everything that we had learnt and made us realise how important it all was.

Finally it was time for the weekend away.

We parked the cars, shouldered the packs and walked the one and a half kms to the camp.

The next day we got the chance to put all of our navigation theory into practice with a 6km bush walk over a set course.

Sunday dawned bright and clear and we set up our water catchment areas and sunsticks.

Later that morning we were shown a range of Aboriginal hunting imple-

ments and how they were made and learnt the various methods of making fire.

Mid afternoon we repacked our gear and headed back to Perth slightly tired but certainly full of enthusiasm.

For me this course was terrific and I would recommend it to everyone.

Not only did it teach me bushcraft and survival skills but it also taught me a lot about me and the abilities that I have and can develop.

I also came back with a new understanding and enjoyment of the outdoors and have faith that should I ever be lost or stuck in the bush I would have a much better chance of surviving and finding my way safely home.

COMPUTER PAY CHANGEOVER

MOST CALM staff wouldn't have been aware of it, but a quiet revolution took place at the Como headquarters on July 7.

That was the first pay day of the new financial year — the day when the department's new computerised wages payroll system was put to the test.

And the system — the most advanced wages payroll system used by a State Government department — passed with flying colours.

Dave Marshall of the Computer Services section said there were a few minor hiccups but these were quickly ironed out.

"We didn't know how

well staff in the district offices would cope with the new system on the first day, but the fact that it went so well is a tribute to them," he said.

The introduction of the on-line, multi-pay-point system heralds a new era in wages management.

It will prepare pays while simultaneously performing general ledger costing — tasks which were previously carried out manually one at a time.

Mark Goodman from the Financial Systems section said that overall, the system should save considerable time in both district offices and head office.

It will also be more accurate than the old system

and will cut the cost and time involved in preparing group certificates at the end of each financial year.

Previously, a bureau was contracted to prepare the group certificates.

The system's smooth introduction is a tribute to the staff involved in its planning and implementation.

In the beginning, Dave Marshall and Therese Hughes of Computer Services had to modify an existing software package to meet CALM's specific needs.

Further modifications were made as the system was trialled over seven months by John Butts of Mundaring and John Schindler of Harvey.

Re-establishing rare mammal . . .

BANDICOOT BREEDING PROGRAMME

By ANDREW BURBIDGE

THE Golden Bandicoot, *Isodon auratus*, is an endangered species that once had a widespread distribution across the western half of Australia.

Its distribution before the 1930s included the southern half of Western Australia, the whole of the Northern Territory, northern South Australia and possibly parts of Queensland and New South Wales.

It has now disappeared from almost all of its mainland range and is known only from a small part of the north Kimberley of Western Australia.

Fortunately it also occurs on two W.A. islands — Barrow Island (Pilbara) and Augustus Island (Kimberley). It was an abundant animal in the western desert and was an important Aboriginal food item.

We have spoken to Pintupi Aborigines who remember eating Golden Bandicoots as recently as 15 to 20 years ago.

The Golden Bandicoot has been recognised as endangered by a number of authorities.

It is on the Official List of Australian Endangered Species, and is listed in the Red Data Book of IUCN.

As part of long-term planning for CALM's desert research we have targeted the Golden Bandicoot as a possible species for reintroduction to desert nature reserves.

The question then arises as to whether we should be reintroducing from Barrow Island, where the population has been isolated for around 8000 years and has been recognised as a separate subspecies, or from the mainland.

On the other hand the Kimberley population lives in an area of high rainfall and high humidity, very different from the climate in the desert.

COMPUTER PAY CHANGEOVER

Then came the daunting task of preparing a user manual and training staff to use the system — jobs which fell on the shoulders of Mark Goodman, Steve Pascoe, Jacques Rene and Allana Stingemore, all of Financial Systems section, and Dave Brockwell, who was seconded from wages.

Somewhere in between, computer terminals were installed in district offices which weren't already linked to HQ.

It's little wonder these staff members heaved a collective sigh of relief on pay day.

With almost 600 CALM wages employees, the going could have got really tough if something had gone terribly wrong . . .

In order to carry out work on genetics and water and temperature physiology it is necessary to establish a captive population of the mainland variety.

We do not believe that the species would survive in captivity in Perth and accordingly sought the help of the Northern Territory Conservation Commission who agreed to try and breed them in Alice Springs, within the original range of the species.

During the rainforest survey field teams were asked to keep alive any Golden Bandicoots they caught.

After capture the animals

travelled to the base camp at Mt Hart Station by helicopter, then by light aircraft to Derby and then by jet to Alice Springs via Darwin.

Unfortunately the shipment coincided with a strike by Ansett staff in the Northern Territory and the shipment was delayed in Darwin.

Fortunately this did not adversely affect the bandicoots.

Three animals, two females and a male, were successfully transported to Alice Springs and at last report they were doing well.

RANGERS VISIT PILBARA

By PETER HUTCHISON

ABORIGINAL Community Rangers from the Central Reserve community of Warakurna visited Hamersley Range National Park in June to meet the Park Rangers and inspect visitor facilities in the area.

The Community Rangers, Thomas Newberry and Reggie Smith, are employed by the Alice Springs based Ngaanyatjarra Council, and cover a vast area of central W.A. within the boundaries of the Central Australian Aboriginal Reserve.

Regulation of the rapidly increasing tourist traffic on the main road from Warburton to Uluru has become a major concern for communities living in the area.

20,000 people used the route last year and the local communities and outstations frequently encounter "geographically embarrassed" tourists whose requirements range from directions back to the road, to demands for fuel, major overhauls, take-away meals and photos of local people.

In order to assist travellers and deter the intrusive element the Community Rangers are sign-posting the road between Warburton and

Docker River in the Northern Territory. The construction of travellers rest areas is also being considered.

The rangers are responsible for investigating and reporting any interference or damage to Aboriginal sites within the Central Reserve, and reports of unauthorised exploration or mining can be investigated and relayed to the Ngaanyatjarra Council.

Communications and liaison between CALM and Aboriginal groups in the Goldfields region is expanding with communities east of Kalgoorlie expressing an interest in the Community Ranger programme.

With a regional responsibility for some six million hectares of nature reserves CALM's effective management of these arid areas is limited by the vast distances involved.

Communities whose on-site presence and knowledge of the country often represents the only source of information about immediate events in these areas can assist in a significant way.

As well as easing some of the logistical problems this contact enables resident communities regular opportunities to discuss management options for lands in which CALM and local groups share interests and responsibilities.

CALM copy to Kylie Byfield, Como extension 322

FROM MY DESK

THIS week the Department completed planting 2,200 ha of *Eucalyptus globulus* on private cleared farmland.

This was an incredible achievement by all those involved.

The concept of the so-called "globulus project" was conceived 12 months ago, and Cabinet approval for a pilot programme was given in December last year.

This has meant that in less than seven months we have been able to achieve a major tree planting exercise, and it was achieved within the budget.

During the period when this project was being implemented, I had the pleasure of visiting people in the field and apart from the fact that they were doing the job extremely well, I was impressed with the enthusiasm of everybody I spoke to.

Particularly as no other resources were provided so that our staff had to carry out their normal duties as well as run this project.

I do not believe there is any other organisation, private or public, which could achieve a project of this nature in the time that was available to complete it.

In expressing my thanks to all those involved, I do not want to minimise my appreciation of the work that is put into our "normal" tree planting programme involving karri regeneration and pine planting establishment.

In all, the Department has planted more than six million trees in this planting season.

As you are undoubtedly aware, this Department frequently gets criticised about its activities, particularly those involving tree removal.

It is unfortunate that there is not more community awareness of the number of trees we plant each year.

SYD SHEA
Executive Director

By
KEITH MOON

RECENTLY I had the chance to exchange the cold and wet of Cowaramup for the winter warmth of the Kimberley.

My task, a pleasant one, at the request of Policy Adviser Mary Colreavy, was to conduct a training session in sign-routing skills for Aboriginal Rangers employed by the communities of Beagle Bay, Lombardina and One Arm Point, followed by a similar session for Community Rangers at Kalumburu.

This programme has been arranged by CALM and funded by the Department of Employment, Education and Training.

Aboriginal training scheme 'huge success'

The first course, of three days duration, was held at Cape Leveque, being central to the three communities involved.

These communities combined have 12 Rangers who manage their respective areas.

They were extremely keen to participate in the sign-routing and proved very capable indeed.

I found their willingness and capacity to work very encouraging and rewarding.

The "classroom" was set on the shady lawns overlooking the sea, where instruction began in earnest. Perhaps it was the setting

that was most conducive to pleasant working conditions, but I'm sure it was the enthusiasm of these men who made this course a huge success.

With a few hours of daylight left after each day's work it was not hard to persuade my "pupils" to throw in a line from nearby rocks.

The fishing skills displayed by the group would amaze us southerners.

The course concluded with an honest evaluation of what we had achieved over the three days.

All agreed it was very successful.

Although I was reluctant

to leave the hospitality and friendship of those at Cape Leveque, my arrival at Kalumburu was equally pleasant.

My hosts were Superintendent Gordon Price and his wife Anne, who put me up for the night and made me very welcome.

Next day Gordon introduced me to two of their Community Rangers, Basil Djanghara and his son Seraphim.

Unfortunately because of an unexpected change in their work commitments I was not able to conduct the sign-routing course intended.

However, I took the opportunity to sit down with these people and answered the numerous questions relating to my role as a Ranger with CALM.

They were most interested and wanted to know all.

Later I accompanied Gordon and the Rangers, Basil and Seraphim, and also Geoffrey, an Aboriginal Guide, to Mitchell Plateau to meet with a CALM Research group camped there.

We stayed the night with this group and left next morning for Kununurra where I headed back to Perth.

I feel the exercise by CALM was much appreciated, in fact the Aboriginal Rangers in both localities are looking forward to more interaction with us.

LABOUR OF LOVE

By KYLIE BYFIELD

WHEN people make a bungle, they usually do everything in their power to cover it up.

Not so for Milli Gilham, whose husband Noel works in CALM's Mapping Branch. Milli has made lots of bumbles — and she has reason to brag about every one of them.

You see Milli has just spent more than six months making a model of the Bungle Bungle National Park in the Kimberley.

The model represents, to the finest detail, an area of 60 kilometres square in the remote Bungle Bungle area.

So why would anyone want to attempt such a project — especially when they're not getting paid for it?

"It was a challenge," says Milli, who describes herself as a "housewife with hobbies".

"Noel and I also wanted to prove a point to our daughters — we don't want them to think we're vegetating."

A challenge it certainly turned out to be, not least because the two-metre-square model dominated the spare room of the Gilhams' two-bedroom flat in Victoria Park for six months.

"We learnt to be excessively tidy," laughs Noel.

The couple readily admit there were times when they wondered why they ever attempted such a project, but despite the pitfalls, Noel and Milli are obviously satisfied with a job well done.

CALM and the Tourism Commission are also impressed and both have shown interest in the completed model.

The polystyrene model took 728 hours, and about \$500 worth of materials, to make.

First, Noel plotted contours onto the base using army maps and aerial photographs as a guide.

Then Milli went to work — painstakingly cutting and pasting one tiny piece of

polystyrene after another to build up the topography.

The model's vertical scale is exaggerated which, says Noel, creates the illusion that the observer is actually viewing the area from a small aircraft.

Finally, the model was covered with a skin of polyfiller and painting began.

Seven layers of acrylic paint later, Milli was satisfied that she had captured the colours of the Kimberley on the model.

She was right. The colours are realistic, the Bungle Bungles look magnificent — and the model really is a work of art.

It's almost as good as being there — but not quite. Milli confesses she now wants to see the Bungle Bungles.

"By making the model, we wanted to encourage other people to see them, too," she said. "We just hope they won't destroy the area when they get there."

Don't worry, Milli — CALM officers will see to that!



NOEL and Milli Gilham with their Bungle Bungle model.

PUBLICATIONS' PROMOTION

A MARKETING campaign and new book titles will make 1988 a landmark year for CALM's saleable publications.

Tim Langford-Smith has been appointed to Information Branch as marketing officer, to spend 12 months

promoting Landscape and CALM books.

Tim comes from a career in banking and, with contacts in the media, is well placed to boost CALM revenue.

Already there has been a jump in sales of Beating the Bush, to more than 11,000 since its release

a year and a half ago; thanks to Tim's efforts.

With Landscape subscriptions at 5500, Landscape sales about 2000 an issue and map sales of more than \$30,000, the publications revenue for 1987-88 easily beat the budget of \$150,000.

This income is 10 times

that of three years ago, and a credit to all CALM staff who have played their part in handling sales and finances, as well as authors, editors, graphic designers and others.

Five new books are on the drawing boards, and will boost revenue to \$250,000 in 1988/89 and more than \$300,000 in 1989/90.

A "south-west beating about the bush" will be published about the end of July.

It is a guide to about 300 camping and recreation sites on CALM land, ranging from Lane Poole Reserve to the South Australian border.

Major job

A new "Bibbulmun Track guide book" will be available soon, and we already have many advance orders to fill.

All maps have been drawn especially for the book, a major job for Mapping Branch.

Two saleable heritage trail books will be published this year; one describing a self-drive circuit through the south-central Wheatbelt, and the other featuring several walk trails on the South Coast.

Robert Powell's "Trees and Tall Shrubs of the Perth Region" will come out later in the year.

It is a comprehensive guide to metropolitan indigenous species and the fauna they support, and advocates their re-establishment to enhance natural beauty and habitat. — KEVIN GOSS

Sea Lion released

AN Australian Sea Lion which had recovered from a suspected gunshot wound was returned to the wild recently.

The sub-adult male Australian Sea Lion aged about seven years was released at Mulla Point in the Marmion Marine Park.

The animal was discovered in poor condition at Yanchep on April 11 this year. It had a penetrating wound in the chest as well as a weeping wound at the top of the right flipper, wounds consistent with the type caused by a firearm.

The animal was unable to bear its own weight on the right flipper, making it impossible to move on land, was grossly underweight and in a weak state.

After an examination Wildlife Officers decided to send the animal to Atlantis for veterinary treatment and supervision.

An X-ray examination at Murdoch University revealed severe infection in the area of the wound and an immediate

course of antibiotics was started.

Atlantis staff encouraged the animal to eat and over a two-month period it had increased its weight by 30kg from 117kg to 147kg, while at the same time the animal became more mobile and was able to use its injured flipper.

It was weaned off its diet of dead fish and was able to capture its food, a strategy that provided both nutrition and exercise.

Constant monitoring over a four-week period indicated that the sea lion was fit and healthy and would be able to care for itself in the wild.

The animal has been tagged and CALM Wildlife Officers will monitor its behaviour and progress.

This was a case where the public's support in quickly reporting the discovery of a distressed marine mammal and the expert treatment available at Atlantis and Murdoch University enabled the animal to recover and be returned to its natural habitat. — DOUG COGHRAN



CALM Minister Barry Hodge shows the sea-lion the way to the ocean.



CALM'S metropolitan ranger Jim Maher with the kids' favourite, the tiny joey. With him are Trisha Moore (rear), Renee Willock and Shane Standish (front).

Wildlife display a hit with kids

A joey kangaroo was the drawcard of a CALM display at the Belmont Forum and Midland Gate Shopping Centres recently.

Although they weren't able to handle the little kangaroo and his mate, a ring-tailed possum, hordes of fascinated children flocked around metropolitan ranger Jim Maher when he took the animals out of their baskets.

And while the kids solved environmental jigsaw puzzles and made figures out of banksias and bush nuts, their parents talked to CALM staff and studied static displays.

A big feature of the display was the "touch and feel" booths, which aimed to bring the forest to the people.

By looking through, smelling and reaching into holes in the booths — with taped bird noises playing in the background — children and adults alike could "sense" the forest.

The display was the brainchild of Jill Southgate, supported by fellow staff in the Mundaring district office, the Northern Forest Region and Metropolitan Region.

Jill initially wanted a display with a difference for the Mundaring Fair, so she enlisted the help of a local carpenter and the community at large to build and paint the "touch and feel" booths.

The result? The display was a raging success, so Jill decided to take it to where the people are — shopping centres.

The main thrust of the display, says Jill, was to encourage people to get out into the bush while at the same time, developing positive feelings and raising their awareness of forests and national parks.

"We were able to inform the public of the work CALM does — something about which they were generally ignorant," she said.

"It is an entertaining way to educate people and it gives CALM a high profile in the community."

"Some of the children had never seen a real joey or didn't understand that CALM manages the State's forests and national parks."

Steve Slavin, the Northern Forest Region's Information Officer, described the venture as a huge success — not only because

many people stopped to talk to staff about CALM but because park rangers and forestry officers worked together to operate the display.

"The whole display — the planning, setting up and staffing of it — was a remarkable team effort," he said.

Note: Two promotional firms have contacted the region asking to have the display in their shopping centre chains after seeing or hearing about the success of it.

Graeme's bound for China

CALM Principal Research Scientist Graeme Siemon is a man of few words — and when it comes to Chinese, he knows virtually no words at all.

But that was the least of Graeme's worries when he boarded a jet bound for China on July 20.

For the next month, his main concern will be eucalypts — and as a timber utilisation specialist, he is no stranger to those.

Graeme is the only West Australian in a five-member Australian team which was selected to conduct a feasibility study for the Chinese Government.

The Chinese Government asked the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau for help in establishing a Eucalyptus Technical research Centre (ETRC) in Zhanjiang City in Guangdong Province.

The centre will research and develop ways of increasing timber production and utilisation in southern China.

The feasibility study team comprises specialists in eucalyptus tree-breeding, forest economics, silviculture and forest management, pulp and paper, and timber utilisation.

The team had a two-day briefing in Canberra before starting fieldwork in Guangzhou, China.

The study itself will no doubt be very interesting — but just as fascinating will be Graeme's exposure to the Chinese way of life.



THIS little dibbler is very much alive as retired Albany veterinarian Vic Smith found out when it decided to nibble on his finger.

More Dibblers found

By RAY SMITH

DIBBLERS have come back from the dead — at least, they are not extinct as was once thought.

Fossil records show dibblers once lived in the area from Shark Bay to South Australia.

However, by the 1960s, the animals could not be found and the dibbler was presumed to be extinct.

That was until 1967 when two of the animals were trapped at Cheyne

Beach and later, in 1976, two dead dibblers were found at Jerdacuttup.

The find at Jerdacuttup raised the question: did dibblers still survive to the east through the Fitzgerald River National Park?

This question was answered when one dead animal was found on a fire-break. Another 17 were then trapped within the park.

At about this time, more dibblers were found on Belling Island near Jurien bay. The known population on the mainland extended

east of Cheyne Beach: did it also extend west?

Retired Albany vet Vic Smith came up with the answer.

Inspecting pit traps in Torndirrup National Park as part of a fauna survey, he was astonished to see — peering up at him from the bottom of a pit trap — the unmistakable white-ringed eye of an adult dibbler.

After being weighed and photographed, the animal was released — and as it scuttled back into the bush, it was obvious the dibbler is still very much alive.

BUNGLE BUNGLE MEDICAL ALERT

It had to happen and on Tuesday June 28, it sure did.

Staff at the Kununurra office had been anticipating that someone visiting the Bungles would have medical problems and would require urgent medical attention.

A lot of the visitors to the park are elderly, and the climate, remoteness and difficult access for both vehicles and fixed wing aircraft combine to produce problems in the area of visitor safety.

At about 3.00pm on this day Paul Brennan received a phone call from a very anxious man in Perth, who worked for Goldstream Mining.

He was receiving distress calls from someone on his H.F frequency (in the 9 megs range) and the messages were being relayed by some truckies in N.S.W. somewhere.

The person in trouble was at Picaninny Creek and required a particular drug called WARFRIM.

Paul tried to raise the Bungle Bungle park rangers on the CALM frequency 5270mhz. There was no reply.

Eventually Neil Scott, a mobile at Geikie Gorge, was able to relay to mobile ranger Gerry Deegan who in turn relayed to ranger Bob Taylor, who was closer to the scene.

Bob grabbed the RFDS medical kit from Bellburn campsite and commandeered the scenic flights chopper to go to the rescue.

It turned out that the patient was a middle-aged woman with an artificial heart valve.

She had walked from Picaninny Car Park to the end of Cathedral Gorge before vomiting and collapsing with chest pains.

Luckily for her, a friend of her husband had recommended that for their out-back holiday, the pair take a radio from his work — the mining company Goldstream Mining.

While the radio didn't have the RFDS frequency (5300mhz) it was better than nothing!

Luckily for the patient, Slingsby Helicopters had a helicopter based at Bellburn Camp which is not all that far by air from Picaninny Creek.

While the chopper was in flight, other tourists in the Gorge carried the patient

out to an open creekbed for pick-up.

Unfortunately, it was discovered that the medical kit did not contain the required drug.

Regardless, the patient required hospitalisation.

Greg Kimpton, the chopper pilot, organised to meet the RFDS plane at the Turkey Creek airstrip, some 60km by air from Picaninny Creek (and incidentally almost 5 hours bumpy ride by vehicle).

By the time the patient was on board the chopper, she had lapsed into unconsciousness and her condition was deteriorating.

In the end, the unknown patient was transferred to the RFDS plane and removed to Wyndham Hospital.

A check on Wednesday, June 29, revealed she was in a stable condition.

The whole drama lasted about an hour and was pretty nerve-wracking.

There were several relays (even one from New

Zealand) and at least 3 different radio frequencies involved, plus a telephone link to the mining company man in Perth.

Some valuable lessons were learnt, and the staff involved will soon discuss procedures that should be followed in future emergencies of this sort.

One thing will definitely help in future — an RFDS standard landing ground is planned for the Bungle Bungle National Park and work should commence on that project within the next three months.

Here's hoping no-one else runs into similar trouble in the meantime.

In this case, things just fell into place.

The chopper was available, and the friend's sensible suggestion to take the radio had been acted on.

The chopper is not always in the park and in any case it could have been in the air at the time, the pilot oblivious to the drama.

She's one lucky lady!

AIM course at Manjimup

IF Mahomet can't go to the mountain, then take the mountain to Mahomet.

That's the reasoning Southern Forest Regional Manager Alan Walker applied when it came to organising time-management training for his staff.

He had heard excellent reports of a two-day course run by the Australian Institute of Management — but the cost of sending staff to Perth for training was rather steep.

So, instead of sending staff to the institute, Alan is bringing the institute to the staff.

"The course usually costs \$715 per person, plus accommodation and travel, but by bringing the course to Manjimup, we cut the cost to about \$300 per person," he said.

Staff from Nannup, Kirup and Albany were also invited to take part along with representatives of other local organisations.

The response was so great that every place has been filled for the course, which will be held in Manjimup on September 8-9.

Alan says effective time management is the training need most commonly identified for salaried staff in his region.

"Most staff at Level 3 and above now find they need effective time management skills to cope with the demands put on them," he said.

Alan says the course offers a cost-effective training alternative and the institute is very positive about taking its courses to the country.

"A minimum of 20 people are needed for this course but smaller centres could invite other organisations to take part to get the numbers up," he said.

Other managers can contact Alan for details on how to organise a course in a remote centre.

ORIGINAL SCOTTISH DISH

FRANK BATIN'S recipe for tripe, which appeared in a recent CALM News, obviously whet the appetite of John Smart, Branch Manager of Fire Protection.

But John isn't about to go out and nab the nearest cow — in fact, he has a recipe of his own to share. He writes:

Being a Scot and never one to walk away from a challenge, I would like to share with you a traditional recipe for haggis.

Before doing so, it is worth noting that Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, in his Ode to a Haggis, preferred haggis to tripe or other offal delicacies.

*Fair fa' your honest, sony face,
Great Chieftain o' the puddin' race!
Abon thom a' ye tak your place,
Painch, tripe or thairm;
Weel are ye worthy of a grace
As lang's my arm.*

This dish is served on Burn's Anniversary (January 25) or St. Andrews Day (November 30) carried aloft on a silver tray by a Highlander in full dress, preceded by a piper playing an appropriate national air.

Ingredients
1 stomach bag, liver, lungs & heart of a sheep;
1 breakfast cup of oatmeal;
2 onions;
200g shredded mutton;
suet;
salt, black pepper, lemon juice & nutmeg.

Method
Clean the stomach bag thoroughly and leave overnight in cold water to which salt has been added. Turn the rough side out. Put heart, lung and liver in a pan, bring to the boil and simmer for 90 minutes. Toast the oatmeal in a tray in the oven or under a grill.

Chop the heart, lungs and liver. Mix all the ingredients together with the suet, adding salt and pepper. Keep the mixture moist, using the liquid in which the liver was boiled.

Fill bag a little over half full as the mixture needs room to swell. Sew securely and put in a pot of hot water. As soon as mixture begins to swell, prick with a needle to

prevent the bag from bursting. Boil for three hours.

Serve with mashed potatoes and mashed turnip. Serves 6-8.

One may well ask why the Scots make haggis, sometimes known as the Offal Steamed Pudding, out of those intimate parts of animals which all other nations throw away.

Having found in the past that they could sell all their good meat to the English at a high profit, the Scots strong commercial instinct forced the remnant offal into their own stomachs.

The Scots became the first people to make a national delicacy out of an economic necessity.

The appearance of a newly cooked haggis resembles a poached but castrated bagpipe. The flavour is that of savoury cardboard, the texture is that of herbaceous putty and its digestion is monstrously productive of wind!

"But do you eat haggis?" I hear you cry. Alas, no. I would rather be shot than poisoned.

Interpretive art as a management tool

RESOURCE managers have long recognized the need to interpret nature to visitors to natural areas.

Corridor workshop

A CONFERENCE on "Nature Corridors" — the Role of Corridors" is being organised for September 1989 to be held at Busselton.

Members of the organising committee come from CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Dr R Hobbs and Dr D Saunders, CALM (Dr G Friend and Mr A Hopkins), Main Roads Department (Mr B Loney) and Roadside Conservation Committee (Mr J Blyth and Miss P Hussey).

The conference/workshop follows directly from matters raised at a previous conference/workshop held at Busselton in September 1985 on the theme "Nature Conservation — the Role of Remnants of Native Vegetation."

Conference

The conference was very successful and stimulated a considerable body of research and management initiatives.

The proceedings have been published by Surrey Beatty and Sons.

A recurring theme at that conference was the role of corridors, and so the forthcoming conference will focus on this, asking what is the current role and future of these corridors in the long-term conservation of regional biota, and how best can they be managed?

Currently a circular is being widely distributed to request expressions of interest in the seminar from prospective participants.

If you would like further information, please contact Penny Hussey at CALM, Como.

It is we believe that an environmentally aware and appreciative community will make less impact upon the resource.

As such the interpretation of nature is seen as a tool for management of people and places.

Environmental educators, interpreters and some researchers have taken a more altruistic approach and believe that awareness, appreciation and understanding of the natural environment to be a goal in its own right.

Subsequently some see nature recreation and resource management as tools for environmental education.

Primarily resource managers and educators have focused on the scientific analysis of nature.

We have appealed to people's understandings — the cognitive domain in educational terms.

Of course interpreters have made this more palatable to the general community by developing 'stories' from the natural environment that carry a message

within a theme and target specific user groups — but the emphasis has mostly been on gaining knowledge.

Today many nature interpreters are focusing on our sensory and emotional response to nature, so our learning is more wholistic.

Interpretative productions and activities programmes now promote direct experiences of nature — the hands on approach of using one's senses and sharing one's feelings with others in a natural environment — the affective domain in educational terms.

Our senses and emotions are the basis of our desire to communicate and to enquire.

Creative communicators have used art and music, as well as the written word as a means to convey their responses to life and nature.

A new trend in environmental interpretation is to use the creative expressions of artists to enhance awareness and appreciation of nature, and with it an understanding of the value of nature to our lives.

CALM has subsequently chosen seven artists from a range of media to produce exhibits for the Milyearing Bicentennial Visitor Centre for the Ningaloo Marine Park and adjacent Cape Range National Park at North West Cape.

Letters were sent out to more than 100 artists and an outline of a proposed exhibit was received from over 40.

When the centre officially opens in September visitors will be able to enjoy not only the interpretation of the stories of the natural environment there, but also a variety of artistic responses to that environment.

The contributing artists chosen are in a variety of media. They are: Richard Fry — a stained glass front entrance; Glen Hughes — mixed media print; Amanda Harris — acrylic painting; Linda van der Merwe — acrylic painting; Jo Darbyshire — a painted silk ceiling; Kevin Alphonso — ceramic item; Narlida Searles — woven spinifex.

— GIL FIELD



Artist Glen Hughes with her work.

Communications course

THERE'S a lot of talking going on down at Albany — but it's all in the name of learning.

Eight Albany district staff members recently attended a two-day communication course at TAFE's Great Southern College.

The course, specifically designed for Government employees, focussed on interviewing techniques, telephone answering

and reading and understanding body language.

It was the first in a series of three similar courses. The remaining two will be on time management and business correspondence.

Among those who took part in the course was CALM's well-travelled Kununurra officer Val Storey, who was visiting Albany office at the time.



TAFE lecturer Wendy Barker (standing) makes a point to (from left) Marian Hickson and Vicki Morgan (Albany RHO), Steve Strachan (Ranger, Porongurup National Park), and Peter Morris (Ranger, Torndirrup National Park). Photo courtesy John Twycross, Great Southern Regional College of TAFE.

Tagged turtles found

WORK on the marine turtles project was continued through the 1987/88 nesting season.

The main Barrow areas were again Barrow Island (Keith Morris), and the Lacedpedes Islands (Bob Lince).

As before, principal species tagged was the green turtle.

We now have about 1200 tagged green turtles released from Barrow Island and about 1500 released from the Lacedpedes.

Five recoveries of green turtle have been reported to 14 June, including the first as reported in CALM News May, 1987.

The four further recoveries include:

* a second turtle from the 1986 Lacedpedes group, taken by a Tiwi man (from Melville Island) near the Verrill Islands in the south west part of Van Diemen Gulf, N.T., in March 1988.

This is the same general area as the first 1986 recovery.

* three recoveries from the 1987 Lacedpedes tagged turtles. Two of the three have been taken inside King Sound near Sunday Island by Bardi hunters from One Arm Point, the first on January 10, 1988 and the second on May 4, 1988. Nesting activity continues through the summer period, so the first mentioned individual may not have commenced post-nesting dispersal at the time it was taken, although it was some way north of the Lacedpedes. The second individual was taken at Sunday Island on May 24.

The third report from this group was of a comparatively large turtle near Inglis Island, one of the English Company Islands, off North east Arnhemland, taken by an Elcho Islander in mid-May, 1988.

This turtle laid one clutch of 104 eggs on the night it was tagged on the same

beach beside the individual taken at Sunday Island on May 24.

An observation made by some of the Bardi men who have helped with the Lacedpede work over the two seasons to date that the turtles they catch in the Sunday Island area inside King Sound appear to be younger and smaller individuals than many nesting at the Lacedpedes fits neatly with this coincidental information.

Unfortunately we have not yet had any reports of Barrow Island tagged green turtles, so their pattern of post-nesting dispersal cannot even be considered.

However, the Lacedpedes data, and reciprocal information from Queensland studies of much longer duration, show that conservation and management of green turtles stocks in northern Australian waters involves three separate States and Territory authorities and those of neighbouring countries as well.

PARK SAFETY PROGRAMME

By TERRY PASSMORE

CALM'S South coast Regional Office has developed a set of management guidelines to deal with visitor safety on the coast at Torndirrup National Park.

The safety programme is being aimed at the 250,000 people who visit the park each year.

The fact that many serious accidents and fatalities have occurred on this section of the coast prompted the move.

The visitor safety campaign will extend to all coastal national parks and nature reserves near Albany.

The four-point plan will minimise the risk of accidents and prepare staff to respond quickly and effectively in an emergency.

The plan involves: providing warning signs, displays and other publicity material to alert the public to potential hazards;

providing signs directing people to the nearest public telephone should they have to raise the alarm in the event of an accident; regular training of local

CALM personnel in emergency response procedures in liaison with the police emergency response tactics; and

* a regular review of safety guidelines by the CALM South Coast Regional Manager and the Regional Police Officer in Albany.

The main entrance to Torndirrup National Park already has general safety warning signs and a safety information display while more specific signs have been erected at the main potential accident areas.

Should an accident occur,

CALM's Albany office will work closely with police, who are responsible for search and rescue operations.

CALM staff will also be involved in on-going liaison, joint training sessions and seminars with relevant groups in a bid to improve rescue procedures.

A new safety sign has been designed which is eye catching, yet discrete when erected.

South Coast Regional Manager, John Watson, suggested the use of the red warning triangle based upon

an international warning sign which is used widely in Europe.

The precise wording of the sign was then developed by several local staff in liaison with staff of the CALM Landscape and Recreation, and Information Branch, Perth.

The warning sign concept has been adopted for warning visitors about potential hazards on CALM land and some Shires including caves, gorges and death adders.



CONSERVATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT

