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CAPE ARID NATIONAL PARK

OUTLINE

WORKING PLAN

NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY

1978

18/3/78

## P R E F A C E

In the preparation of this plan the views of local residents and organisations as well as those of ~~sourists~~ <sup>visitors</sup> have been actively sought. Wherever possible there has been consultation with the Local Authority to ensure that their interests have been considered. Accordingly, due regard has been given to the views expressed by local residents and organisations, and every effort is made to comply with the wishes expressed where such are compatible with the proposed management of the park. The plan provides guidelines for the day to day working of the National Parks staff, and is subject to periodic revision and modification *by the National Parks Authority*

F.G. Smith.

CAPE ARID NATIONAL PARK

OUTLINE WORKING PLAN

1. EXISTING TENURE AND CONTROL

1.1 Cape Arid National Park lies 120 km east of Esperance.

The park includes on its coastline Tagon Point, Cape Arid and Cape Pasley, and extends inland to well north of Mt. Ragged.

1.2 Cape Arid National Park consists of Class A Reserve No. 24047 vested in the National Parks Board for the purpose of National Park 29 August, 1969 (Government Gazette pp. 2488, 2489 and 2499). The name was gazetted 20 March 1970, p 856.

1.3 The area of the park is 259 808 ha and this excludes the following enclaves :-

Reserve 518 Camping and Recreation, Shire of Esperance	101 ha
Reserve 519 Public Purposes, not vested	40 ha
Reserve 14234 Mt. Ragged for Water, not vested	1295 ha
Neridup Location 8 Vacant Crown Land	40 ha
9 Crown Grant	64 ha
10 Vacant Crown Land	40 ha

1.4 The Environmental Protection Authority (1976) recommended that -

- (1) the National Park be extended to low water mark;
- (2) reserve 14234 and 519 be included in the National Park;

- (3) reserve 518 be vested in the Shire of Esperance for Camping and recreation;
- (4) Neridup Locations 8, 9 and 10 be purchased when available and included in the National Park; and
- (5) the boundary of the National Park be extended northwards to include Pine Hill.

These Recommendations, with the exception of (3), are in conformity with the recommendations of the Conservation Through Reserves Committee, 1974.

- 1.5 The Esperance Shire Council in a submission to the Environmental Protection Authority objected to the Conservation Through Reserves Committee recommendation that the park be extended to low water mark, and requested that Reserve 518 should be vested in the Shire of Esperance on the grounds that its value is essentially for recreation and camping purposes. (Vested in Shire of Esperance Government Gazette 9 December 1977).

2. ATTRactions, RESOURCES AND USE

- 2.1 The most popular attractions in Cape Arid National Park are the coastal resources of long beaches and rocky headlands, together with their scenic values. There are low granite hills inland and in the north of the park is Mt. Ragged, a ridge of Precambrian quartzite rising to 585 m.
- Surrounding the hills and comprising the greater part of the park are extensive sandplains.
- 2.2 According to the Report of the Conservation Through Reserves Committee, 1974, the area contains a rich flora, mostly typical of the southern sandheaths. There are also unusual species, especially on the hills, including *Rhadinothamnus euphemiae*, *Scaevola brookeana*, *Kunzea baxteri*, *Thysanotus* spp., *Boronia coriacea*, *Leucopogon* sp., *Beyeria latifolia*, *Dryandra* sp., *Kennedia becxiana*.
- 2.3 The southern sandheaths and mallee extend inland as far as Mt. Ragged, to the north of which there is a rapid transition to tall or low woodland dominated by species typical of inland areas. The ground storey here consists of saltbush (*Atriplex*), bluebush (*Kochia*), *Geijera*, etc. There are also small salt lakes, especially north west of Mt. Ragged.
- 2.4 Mt. Ragged is the largest of several high hills which together comprise the Russell Range. It is a steep-sided, rocky ridge with a summit which is almost a razorback. Around the base is a wave-cut platform which corresponds geologically to similar benches around the Barrens of the Fitzgerald River National Park. There is an interesting botanical link also, since several species occur in both localities but not in the area between, e.g. *Beyeria latifolia*, but Mt. Ragged contains several species that are endemic to it. These include *Scaevola brookeana*, *Monotoca oligarrhenoides*, an as yet undescribed species of *Dryandra*, and *Gastrolobium pycnostachyum* (Mt. Ragged Poison). Despite its relative aridity, a number of

orchids and several ferns have been recorded from the mountain and its vicinity. A population here of Sticky Tail-flower (*Anthocercis viscosa*) is unusual in being the only inland occurrence of a species which is otherwise coastal.

- 2.5 Mt. Ragged, or the area immediately to the south of it, is thought to be the locality where *Nothomyrmecia*, the most primitive of all ants, was collected in 1930. This ant is considered even more primitive than known fossil ants, and there have since been several intensive but unsuccessful expeditions in search of it.
- 2.6 North of Mt. Ragged at Pine Hill, is a small permanent waterhole adjacent to a granite outcrop. The pines after which the hill is named are *Callitris preissii*. Aquatic plants, rare in this region, include *Ottelia ovalifolio*, *Myriophyllum* sp. and *Marsilea drummondii*. Species on the granite include the fern *Cheilanthes*. The graves of three members of the Brook Family, pioneer settlers in the last century, lie here.
- 2.7 The vegetation of the area is further described by J.S. Beard in *The Vegetation of the Esperance and Malcolm Areas, Western Australia*, maps 1:250,000, and in *Vegetation Survey of Western Australia, Nullarbor, 1:1,000,000 Vegetation Series*.
- 2.8 Aerial photography of December, 1962 showed that the mouth of Thomas River was a popular picnic spot, certainly for persons living in the district. After the Cape Arid National Park was proclaimed, the first inspection by a Mobile Ranger confirmed the popularity of the mouth of Thomas River. The need to develop facilities for campers in this area, as well as the need to protect the flora and fauna, was seen to be first priority in this park.
- 2.9 The increased availability of four-wheel drive vehicles made the park generally more accessible. Amateur and licenced fishermen, including abalone divers have found it attractive to operate from Thomas River, Point Tagon and both sides of Cape Arid, as well as

from the areas of Poison Creek and Jorndee Creek which lie to the east of Cape Arid. Cape Pasley has been said to be attractive to fishermen but the existing track through the sand dunes has become hazardous.

- 2.10 Most other visitors appear to be merely traversing the park on their way between Balladonia, Israelite Bay, Point Malcolm or Esperance.
- 2.11 Observations during the summer of 1977-78 show the main areas of attraction to be -
- 2.11.1 Mouth of Thomas River - Picnicking, camping, fishing and playing with off road vehicles on the beach and sand dunes. From this point the beach provides vehicle access to Arid Bay and Barrier Anchorage.
- 2.11.2 Mouth of Jorndee Creek - Camping, fishing and launching boats from the creek mouth, other camp sites in stands of trees nearby.
- 2.11.3 Mouth of Poison Creek - Camping and fishing, especially along the banks of the creek and along the beach east of the creek mouth.
- 2.11.4 Area of Woodland - 2 km <sup>SW</sup> ~~SE~~ from Poison Creek - Camp sites for many visitors to the Poison Creek area.
- 2.12 During the same period bases used by commercial fishermen were as follows :-
- 2.12.1 Barrier Anchorage - John Cahill, a professional fisherman, has a permanent hut and small garden with water supply.
- 2.12.2 Mt. Arid - Glen Fry, Abalone Diver, has his main base.
- 2.12.3 An un-named bay north of Barrier Anchorage -  
~~Two abalone divers camp.~~ CAMP OF BOB LAMASON & ANOTHER ABALONE DIVER.

- 2.12.4 Thomas River Mouth -  
~~Glen Fry keeps a caravan there permanently. ABALONE DIVER PAYNE KEPT~~  
~~A CARAVAN THERE FOR SOME YEARS - IT HAS BEEN REACHED.~~
- 2.12.5 Tagon Harbour  
 An Abalone Diver camps near small supply of fresh water at eastern end of the beach.
- 2.12.6 Un-named creek between Jorndee Creek and Poison Creek -  
 Payne and Kennedy, Abalone Divers, camp near the creek and have made a cutting through dunes to the beach.
- 2.13 Ruins
- 2.13.1 North of Mt. Arid there are some remains of the homestead that stood in Neridup Location 9; stone walls and parts of a large press.
- 2.13.2 In a deep valley east of Mt. Arid there are the remains of another homestead, and a grave, in Neridup Location 8 and 10. The vegetation here is particularly lush and dense with rich soil.
- 2.13.3 North of Mt. Pasley, at an acute bend in the alignment of the old telegraph line that ran across the park, there are a small hut and a water tank, and signs of small paddocks. This hut is visited by travellers between Point Malcolm and Esperance who leave notes of their visit in a jar in the hut.
- 2.13.4 The telegraph line itself can still be found in places. Some posts have survived bush fires and the wire is a hazard to vehicles where the track follows close by the original route.
- 2.14. AT EASTER, 1978, CAMPING TRACKS AS FOLLOWS :-  
 THOMAS RIVER NORTH - 14 FAMILIES (ONLY 1 IN RESERVE STR)  
 BETWEEN THOMAS RIVER NORTH AND CAPE ARID - 10 FAMILIES  
 TAGON BAY - 10 FAMILIES  
 POISON CREEK TO JORNDÉE CREEK - 32 FAMILIES  
 VISITORS WERE REPORTED TO BE ALL VERY HAPPY AND CLEAN AND THE FISHING GOOD



3. OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

3.1 The basic objects of National Parks management are as follows : -

- 3.1.1 protect the scenery, vegetation and animal life from disfigurement, damage or destruction;
- 3.1.2 provide facilities for the enjoyment in appropriate ways of the natural resources of the park by the public; and
- 3.1.3 apply ecological management to correct the unnatural influences of Man and to permit the natural environment to be maintained by nature.

3.2 The objectives for development within the foreseeable future are : -

- 3.2.1 providing adequate staff and accommodation for the control management and interpretation of the park;
- 3.2.2 improving facilities for discreet camping in areas which are seen to be popular with visitors.
- 3.2.3 upgrading selected tracks to prevent further environmental damage by motor vehicles;
- 3.2.4 providing information to visitors to the park so that they can fully understand and enjoy the natural features in a manner appropriate to a National Park;
- 3.2.5 providing walking tracks in suitable areas to facilitate access to and appreciation of the coastal and mountain scenery.
- 3.2.6 developing an effective protection plan to prevent the passage of bush fires over park boundaries and for containing fires, however caused, within limited areas of the park.

3.2.7 obtaining more detailed information about the natural resources of the park.

4. EXISTING FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

4.1 As the park had been considered to be inaccessible to the public, no facilities had been provided. Some general National Park notices had been installed on tracks entering the park; some prohibited, among other things, camping.

4.2 Travellers and local people visiting points for recreation, those constructing and maintaining the telegraph line across the park, and early settlers have all developed a system of tracks. These tracks are, for the most part, suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles. Stretches of deep sand, steep sand dunes and swampy patches may prevent the passage of even these vehicles.

4.3 Main routes of access from Esperance are Fisheries Road and Merivale Road. Merivale Road has a narrow bitumen strip stopping at the junction of Dunn Rock Road, and thereafter it is gravel. This formed road extends along the northern boundary of the Thomas River and Mount Arid section of the park. Fisheries Road has a wide bitumen surface for most of the way, and provides the better access route. Tagon Road runs south from Fisheries Road to Merivale Road and provides the most convenient link for traffic going to the coastal areas of the park.

4.4 The most important tracks in the park at the present time are as follows :-

4.4.1 Track from Merivale Road to mouth of Thomas River, 8.6 km. (YOKINUP ROAD).

This track is the most heavily used and has been graded from time to time unofficially. The presence of boggy patches and sandy stretches has led to the use of several alignments. This track is particularly important because it provides access to the mouth of Thomas River which is popular for picnics, fishing and camping, as well as to the beach route to fishermen's bases in the Cape Arid area, and a track to Tagon Harbour.

4.4.2 Track from Merivale Road to Poison Creek, 22 km. (POISON CREEK ROAD)

This track is heavily used in all weathers and crosses many boggy areas which can be identified from a distance by the presence of tufts of grass. The route follows part of the old telegraph line track, and has many deviations to avoid areas of mud. This track also serves Jorndee Creek and camp sites between Poison Creek and Jorndee Creek.

4.4.3 Beach route - mouth of Thomas River to Arid Bay, 25 km.

This is a rapid and vitally important route for fishermen and others travelling to and from the Cape Arid area. Liable to have soft stretches of beach sand, as well as ridges and gulleys caused by sand blown back onto the beach from primary dunes. Suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles and tractors.

4.4.4 Fisheries Road crosses the park as an infrequently used track leading to Israelite Bay.

4.4.5 Balladonia Road extends from Fisheries Road and crosses the north western part of the park to near Mt. Ragged and then north to Pine Hill and Balladonia. This is a track which is very sandy in some parts and very rough and stoney in others.

5. PRESENT STAFF AND CONTROL

5.1 No staff has been permanently stationed in the park. In the past there have been only occasional visits of Mobile Rangers to erect signs, and carry out a cleanup of areas used for camping, and to discourage the killing of wildlife.

5.2 With the lack of staff there has in effect been no control exercised in the park. It is however pleasing to note that with the exception of an area at the mouth of Thomas River, and the camp sites of certain abalone fishermen, visitors to the park have kept it in a reasonably clean and undamaged condition.

5.3 During the summer season 1977-78 a Mobile Ranger, based in the Thomas River area, was able to establish good relations with local farmers, fishermen and visitors. In addition he searched for and found potable water, and investigated a proposed realignment of the track to the mouth of Thomas River, thereby preparing the way for the installation of a Resident Ranger in the park.

6. BLOCKS AND CLASSIFICATIONS

6.1 Delete and replace by -

"The park is divided by Fisheries Road into two major parts. At this stage that area north of Fisheries Road is regarded as a single block, while south of that road four distinct blocks are identified.

eries

6.1.1 Mt. Ragged Block - all that area of the park north of Fisheries Road.

6.1.2 Tagon Block - that area west of Telegraph Line Track and the major sand dune immediately adjacent to it.

6.1.3 Carnicup Block - that area between Fisheries Road and Telegraph Line Track.

6.1.4 Arid Block - that area east of Tagon Block and west of a north-south line to the east of Salt

6.1.5. PASLEY BLOCK THAT AREA EAST OF

6.2 The suitability for part of the park to be designated as a Wilderness Area remains to be investigated. This should be done at an early stage.

6.3 The park will therefore be classified generally as a Natural Area, with minor Facilities Areas.

6.4 The remoteness and size of the park could well justify the establishment of a major Facilities Area. However, it is considered that it is too early at the present stage to give this more than mention as a future possibility.

## 7. APPROPRIATE PUBLIC USE

7.1 The large size of the park, the variety of topography and land forms and the varied coastline provide locations for the full range of activities for public recreation appropriate to National Parks.

7.2 Currently the activities of visitors to the park are limited to picnicking, camping, fishing and sightseeing. Recreational activities are almost entirely orientated towards the seashore with fishing as a popular sport.

7.3 There has been some illicit use of off-road vehicles as play things on the primary dunes, particularly to the east of the mouth of Thomas River. The evidence of erosion caused by this activity is clearly visible. It appears that those responsible have been under the impression that they are on land controlled by the Shire Council.

7.4 Much work needs to be done by Ranger staff to inform visitors as to the attractions and recreational possibilities of the park, and in the preparation of footpaths and other facilities for those purposes.

7.5 There is also a need for written information as to the attractions, appropriate recreational activities and facilities, as well as interpretive material to enable visitors to obtain the maximum benefit from their visit to the park.

## 8. PROPOSED STAFF AND FACILITIES

8.1 The first essential is to install a Resident Ranger in the park so that facilities can be provided, and the park maintained and managed, and visitors provided with the necessary information to obtain maximum enjoyment from their stay in the park.

8.2 The most appropriate location for the Ranger Station is in the vicinity of the Thomas River, currently the focal point of maximum use.

8.3 A Mobile Ranger should be stationed in the vicinity of Poison Creek during the summer season. Fresh water is available nearby. UP TO THIRTY FAMILIES AT A TIME WERE CAMPED IN THIS AREA DURING HOLIDAY PERIODS, SUMMER 1977-78

8.4 Dependent upon further information concerning usage of the Poison Creek - Jorndee Creek area, consideration should be given to the installation of a Resident Ranger in this area.

8.5 The track from Merivale Road to the mouth of Thomas River should be upgraded to the standard specified for National Park roads. Disused alignments should be ripped where

necessary, and the windrows graded back into the tracks to encourage vegetation. This should be done in autumn at the beginning of the winter rains.

- 8.6 The beach route from the mouth of Thomas River to Arid Bay is of great importance to commercial and amateur fishermen as well as to other park visitors and for park management purposes. While the condition of most of the route is dependent upon the wind and the sea, the short stretches where the route passes behind headlands can be improved and stabilised. This is work which can be carried out most appropriately by the Ranger staff, possibly with assistance from the commercial fishermen who will receive most benefit.
- 8.7 The track from Thomas River to Tagon Harbour used by the occasional fisherman needs very careful study and realignment if necessary to protect the fresh water supply. It may be found necessary to have the water supply area declared a Special Area to which unauthorised entry is prohibited.
- 8.8 The track from Merivale Road to Poison Creek presents a more difficult problem. First, the possibility of realignments should be examined, based on air photo interpretation and ground inspection. It is desirable to avoid the flat areas of seasonal bogginess. If these cannot be avoided, the track will require forming and sheeting heavily where it crosses the bad stretches. Elsewhere normal sheeting to park road standards will suffice.
- 8.9 Other tracks, to Cape Arid and the old telegraph track, carry only occasional traffic and require little doing to them.



Protruding rocks (there is a nasty one on the telegraph track) and creek crossings can be attended to as required by the Ranger staff. A concerted effort should be made to remove the telegraph wire as this can do considerable damage to vehicles. Pushing it to one side of the track is not enough. Experience elsewhere has shown that by some means or other it eventually arrives back on the track. Whenever encountered, lengths should be cut, coiled and removed.

8.10 Because of the presence of a substantial sand dune system with very steep ridges, it would seem appropriate to develop the route from the hut on the telegraph line to the Cape Pasley area as a hiking trail. The cost of providing vehicle access would be out of all proportion to the potential use at this stage.

8.11 Facilities for discreet camping should be developed in the vicinity of the mouth of Thomas River, having particular care to protect the natural vegetation which provides so much of the charm of the area. It should be noticed that many campers actually camp in the National Park; there are only a few sites in Reserve 518 which are suitable and used along the northern bank of Thomas River.

8.12 Fresh water should be piped down from the Thomas River Ranger Station and made available from a reserve tank and spring loaded bib-cock at the track junction at the foot of the large rock. This tank would also provide a facility for filling fire fighting units.

8.13 Toilet facilities of the bore hole type should be provided in each of the main camp site areas in the vicinity of the rock and at the mouth of.

Thomas River. As the most suitable site for these may be in Reserve 518, the permission of the Shire would be required to erect them. The need for toilets in other popular camp site areas should be assessed.

- 8.14 The pattern of future use of the area after these facilities have been provided will indicate whether the installation of water borne toilets and showers will be justified.
- 8.15 The need for bore hole toilets at Poison Creek, Jorndee Creek and intervening camp sites should be assessed by the Mobile Ranger and installed accordingly.
- 8.16 Routes for footpaths or walking tracks should be investigated by Rangers in the Thomas River - Tagon Point - Hawes Hill area, in the Mount Arid area, in the Mount Pasley area and at Mt. Ragged and proposals submitted to the Director.
- 8.17 All existing prohibitive signs should be removed immediately and replaced by positive informative signs at all points of entry into the park and in areas of heavy use. Directional signs with distances should be installed at track junctions; the seriousness of visitors getting lost in this large and mainly waterless park should be borne in mind.
- 8.18 Urgent consideration should be given to the preparation of a leaflet on the facilities, attractions and appropriate activities for distribution to visitors.
- 8.19 Data should be collected for the production of a full brochure on the park, which should be published as soon as possible.

8.20 As footpaths, walking trails and nature tracks are developed, appropriate interpretation material should be provided.

8.21 The needs of the park for further development and facilities will be re-assessed from time to time according to the amount of use made by visitors of the facilities provided for in this plan.

8.22 Special consideration should be given to the need for facilities in the Mt. Ragged Block.

## 9. FIRE MANAGEMENT

9.1 In accordance with the general management policies for National Parks, the fire management plan provides for a reduced fuel boundary zone to stop fires entering or leaving the park.

9.2 Buffer strips have already been provided on the western boundaries adjoining agricultural land and along the south side of Merivale Road. The buffer strips consist of dual ploughed firebreaks approximately <sup>150</sup>/~~200~~ metres apart with all trees and tall shrubs felled between them.

9.3 The buffer strips are to be burnt as required to maintain a reduced fuel boundary zone. The frequency of burning will be dependent on seasonal growth conditions; the aim being to maintain a fire safe zone without permitting the introduction of exotic grasses which themselves would provide an annual fire hazard.

9.4 Where necessary small protective burns will be undertaken along the sides of roads and tracks or around camping and

picnic areas for the greater safety of visitors and to reduce the risk of fires originating in areas of heavy use.

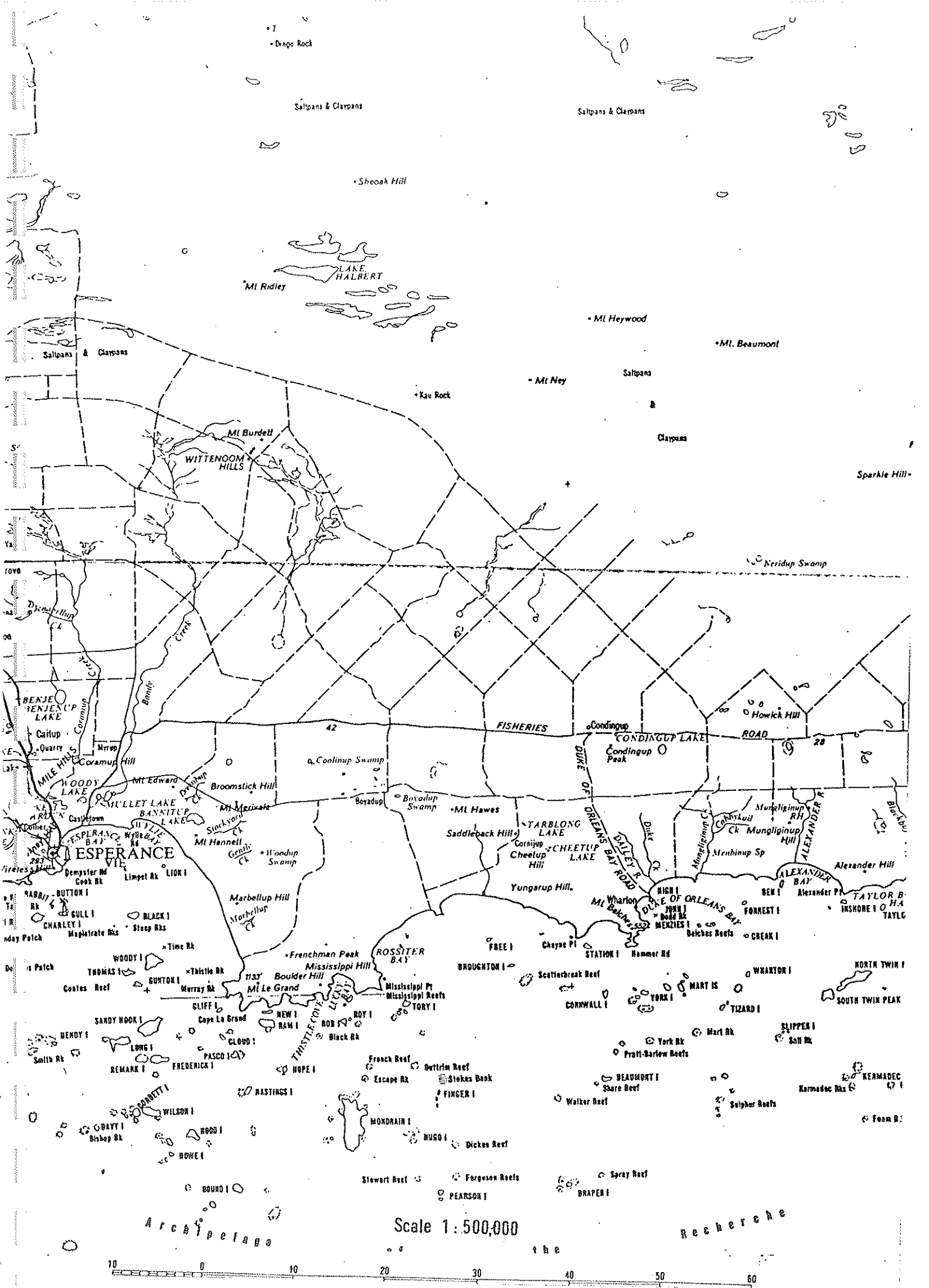
- 9.5 Internal burning is to be avoided as far as possible at present so as to permit climax communities to develop in the vegetation and to provide suitable habitats for those animals which require old vegetation. The situation will be reviewed from time to time.
- 9.6 The low fuel boundary zones and the low fuel belts along existing roads and tracks will be designated to confine natural or accidental fires to limited areas, and to provide rapid access to fire fighting units.
- 9.7 Resident Rangers normally are equipped with fire fighting units to be carried on four wheel drive vehicles as standard equipment. Additional fire fighting units will be held in readiness for use by Mobile Rangers when they are stationed in the park.
- 9.8 In accordance with normal practice, Rangers will assist, whenever practicable, in extinguishing fires which occur on neighbour's land.
- 9.9 The fire management policy is designed to provide maximum safety within the park and to adjoining landowners, while protecting the flora and fauna from excessive fire incidence. It will also enable visitors to appreciate the wildflowers associated with frequent burning as well as plant and animal associations and life forms which develop with low frequency of fires.

## 10. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 10.1 The most frequent visitors to the park are locally resident farmers and commercial fishermen. The former and most of the latter are at pains to maintain the areas they visit, almost entirely on the coast, in a clean and undamaged condition.
- 10.2 Visitors from more distant parts of the State as well as interstate visitors almost without exception use and treat the National Park in a manner which indicates their appreciation of its purpose.
- 10.3 As has been experienced in other parks, misuse of and damage to the park is caused by certain elements from towns in the surrounding region. So far this has been at a relatively low level, and the posting of a Resident Ranger to the park in the immediate future should do much to contain the trouble.
- 10.4 Reserve 518, Location Neridup 471 is vested in the Shire of Esperance for Camping and Recreation. This reserve contains the last 350 m, approximately, of the track from Merivale Road to the mouth of Thomas River, and three or four camp sites near the north bank of the river mouth. ~~Including one permanently sited abalone fisherman's caravan.~~ In addition to the present unspoilt scenic values, there are important biological values associated with the dense scrub in the area, which have elsewhere been communicated to the Environmental Protection Authority.
- 10.5 The National Park is bisected by <sup>FISHMANS</sup> ~~Fishermen's~~ Road, an old protected road running from Esperance to Israelite Bay.

As this road connects centres of population outside the park, (the population of Israelite Bay is unrecorded) the National Parks Authority has agreed to a suitable alignment being surveyed by the Main Roads Department. At present ~~Fishermen's~~<sup>FISHERIES</sup> Road exists in the park only as an infrequently used two-wheel-mark track.

10.6 Provision should be made for the granting of a non-transferable lease to commercial fisherman John Cahill in respect of his base at Barrier Anchorage, west of Mount Arid.



• 7  
• Dingo Rock

Saltans & Claryans

Saltans & Claryans

• Sheoak Hill

• Mt Ridley

LAKE HALBERT

• Mt Heywood

• Mt. Beaumont

Saltans & Claryans

• Kau Rock

• Mt Ney

Saltans

Claryans

Sparkie Hill

• Neridup Swamp

FISHERIES

Condungup

CONDUNGUP LAKE

ROAD

28

42

• Coolinup Swamp

Boradup

• Boyadup Swamp

• Mt Hawes

TARBALONG LAKE

Cornijup Cheelup Hill

CHEETUP LAKE

Yungarup Hill

DUKE OF ORLEANS BAY ROAD

DUKE OF ORLEANS BAY

ALEXANDER BAY

Alexander Hill

BENJENJEN LAKE

Carlup

MILE HILLS

HOODY LAKE

MULLET LAKE

BANNITUP LAKE

ESPERANCE

Dempsler Rd

Cook Rd

RABBIT BUTTON I

CHANLEY I

WOODY I

SANDY HOOK I

HENDY I

REMARK I

OBAY I

WILSON I

HOWE I

BOUND I

Archipelago

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Scale 1:500,000

Recherche

Frenchman Peak

Mississippi Hill

Boulder Hill

Mt Le Grand

NEW I

RAM I

ROB I

ROY I

Black Rk

THIRTY COPE I

HOPE I

HASTINGS I

Stewart Reef

Forgeon Reefs

PEARSON I

BROUGHTON I

Scatterbreak Reef

CORNWALL I

FROCK REEF

Escape Rk

BUTTRIN REEF

Stokes Bank

FINGER I

MONDRAIN I

HUGO I

Dickes Reef

Walker Reef

BEAUMONT I

Share Reef

DRAPER I

Spray Reef

FEAR I

FREE I

Chayne Pt

STATION I

Hammer Rd

WHALE I

Wharton

DUKE OF ORLEANS BAY

MENZIES I

Belches Reefs

CRACK I

BEN I

FORREST I

MART IS

TIZARD I

SLIPPER I

Salt Rk

KERMADEC I

FEAR I

WHARTON I

NORTH TWIN I

SOUTH TWIN PEAK

YORK I

Pratt-Barlow Reefs

BEAUMONT I

Share Reef

WALKER REEF

Sulphur Reefs

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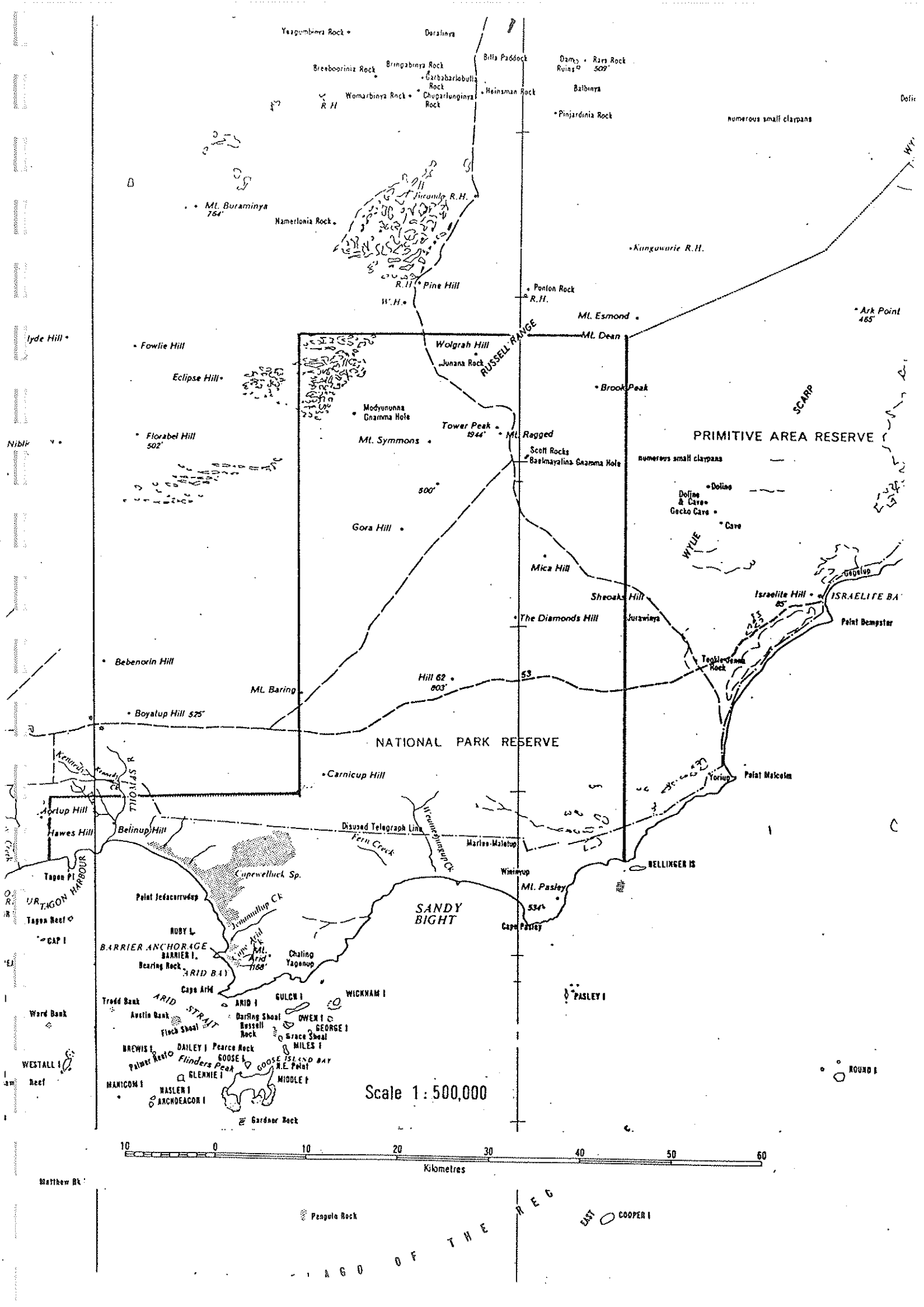
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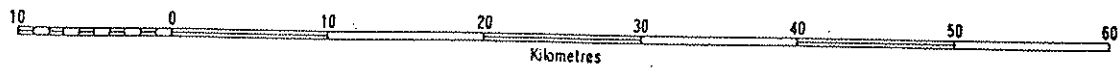
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Scale 1 : 500,000



Matthew Bk.

Pagula Rock  
EAST COOPER I.  
GARDNER I.  
MIDDLE I.  
GOOSE I.  
FLINDERS PEAK  
DAILEY I.  
PEARCE ROCK  
BREWIS I.  
MANICOM I.  
GLENNIE I.  
WASLER I.  
ARCHDEACON I.  
GARDNER ROCK  
WICKNAM I.  
GULCH I.  
OWEN I.  
GEORGE I.  
MILES I.  
GRACE SHOAL  
BESSALL ROCK  
DARLING SHOAL  
CHALING TAGANUP  
Cape Arid  
ARID STRAIT  
ARID BAY  
Bearing Rock  
BARRIER ANCHORAGE  
RUBY L.  
Cupewelluck Sp.  
JUNMILLUP CK  
Tapanup  
URTAGON HARBOUR  
Tapan Reef  
CAP I.  
Word Bank  
WESTALL I.  
Reef  
Hawes Hill  
Ardup Hill  
Belinup Hill  
Dashed Telegraph Line  
FERN CREEK  
MARTIN-MALLETUP  
WIMMERUP  
Cape Pasley  
BELLINGER IS.  
YORUP  
Point Malcolm  
Tegle-Denn Rock  
Jurawinya  
The Diamonds Hill  
Mica Hill  
Sheoak Hill  
Israelite Hill  
Point Demester  
Dolins  
Dolins & Caves  
Gecko Caves  
Care  
SCARP  
WYLLIE  
Gagalap  
ISRAELITE BA.  
Ark Point 465  
Pinjardinia Rock  
Balbirna  
Rains 509'  
Dams  
Bella Padlock  
Heinzman Rock  
Chugarlunginra Rock  
Gurbabariobulla Rock  
Bringabirna Rock  
Breeboorin Rock  
Womarbirna Rock  
Daralirna  
Yaagumbirna Rock  
Kanguarrie R.H.  
Pine Hill  
W.H.  
Namerlonia Rock  
Mt. Buraminy 764'  
Fowlie Hill  
Eclipse Hill  
Florabel Hill 502'  
Modyunna Gnamma Hole  
Mt. Symmons  
Tower Peak 1944'  
Mt. Ragged  
Scott Rocks  
Baalmayalina Gnamma Hole  
Brook Peak  
ML Dean  
ML Esmond  
Ponon Rock R.H.  
Lyde Hill  
Nibley  
Bebenoxin Hill  
Boyatup Hill 525'  
Carnicup Hill  
Cupewelluck Sp.  
JUNMILLUP CK  
Chaling Tapanup  
Cape Arid  
ARID STRAIT  
ARID BAY  
Bearing Rock  
BARRIER ANCHORAGE  
RUBY L.  
Cupewelluck Sp.  
JUNMILLUP CK  
Tapanup  
URTAGON HARBOUR  
Tapan Reef  
CAP I.  
Word Bank  
WESTALL I.  
Reef  
Hawes Hill  
Ardup Hill  
Belinup Hill  
Dashed Telegraph Line  
FERN CREEK  
MARTIN-MALLETUP  
WIMMERUP  
Cape Pasley  
BELLINGER IS.  
YORUP  
Point Malcolm  
Tegle-Denn Rock  
Jurawinya  
The Diamonds Hill  
Mica Hill  
Sheoak Hill  
Israelite Hill  
Point Demester  
Dolins  
Dolins & Caves  
Gecko Caves  
Care  
SCARP  
WYLLIE  
Gagalap  
ISRAELITE BA.  
Ark Point 465  
Pinjardinia Rock  
Balbirna  
Rains 509'  
Dams  
Bella Padlock  
Heinzman Rock  
Chugarlunginra Rock  
Gurbabariobulla Rock  
Bringabirna Rock  
Breeboorin Rock  
Womarbirna Rock  
Daralirna  
Yaagumbirna Rock



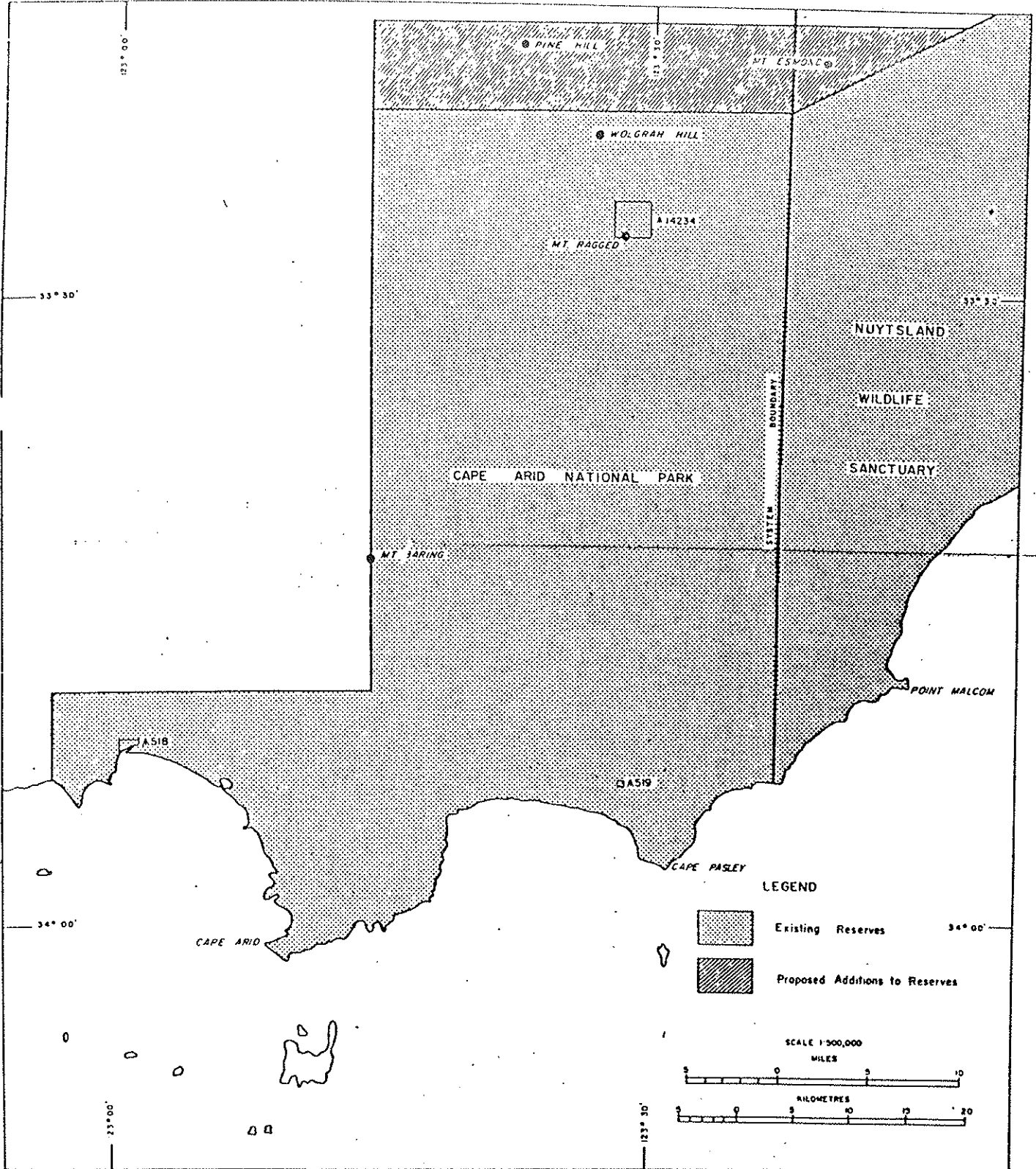
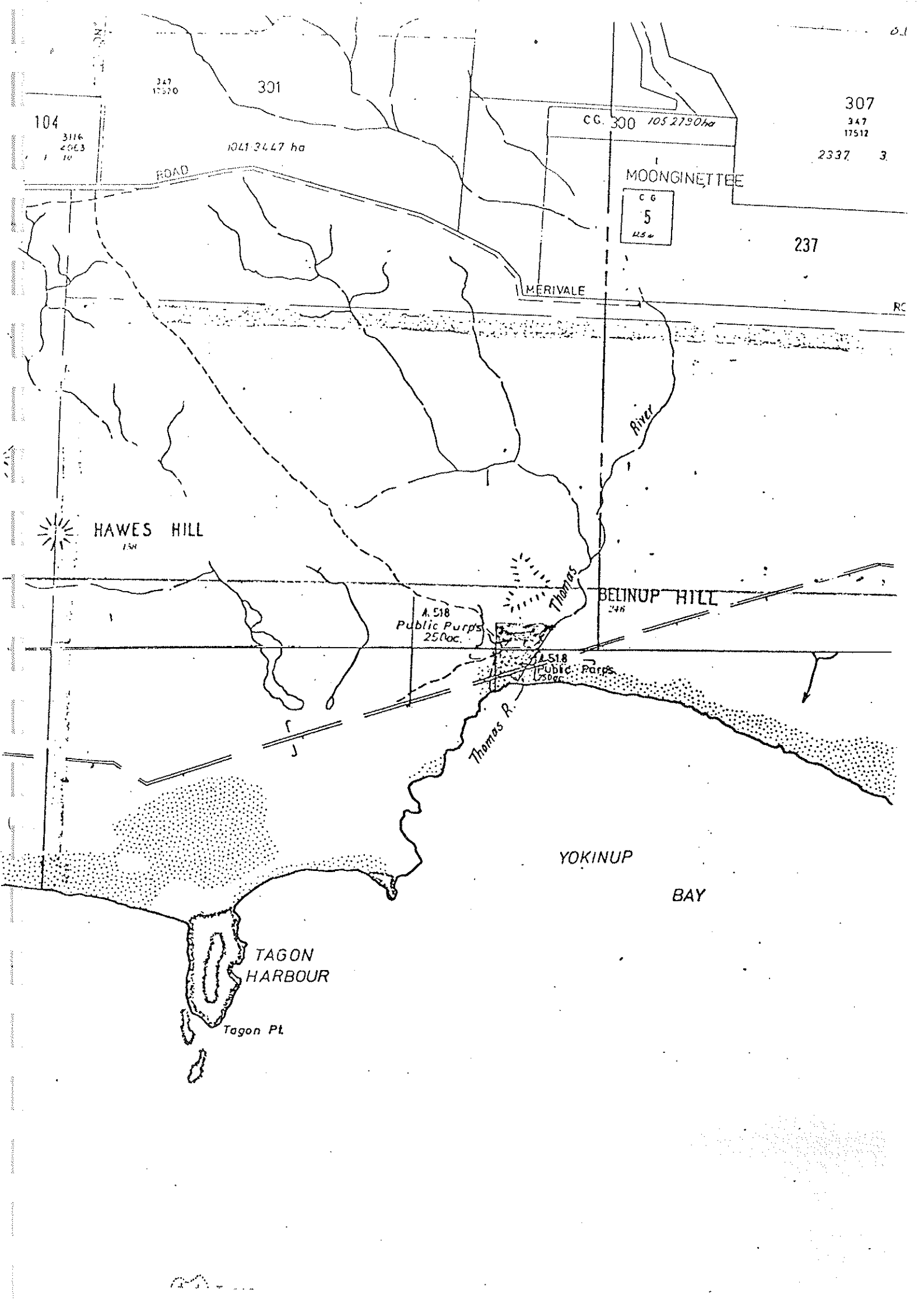


Figure 3.14 Cape Arid National Park



104  
3116  
2063  
10

247  
17520

301

1041.3447 ha

ROAD

CG. 300 105 2790 ha

307  
347  
17512

2337 3

MOONGINETTEE

CG  
5  
125 ha

237

MERIVALE

River

HAWES HILL  
154

A. 518  
Public Purps  
25.0 ac.

A. 518  
Public Purps  
12.5 ac.

BELINUP HILL  
246

Thomas R.

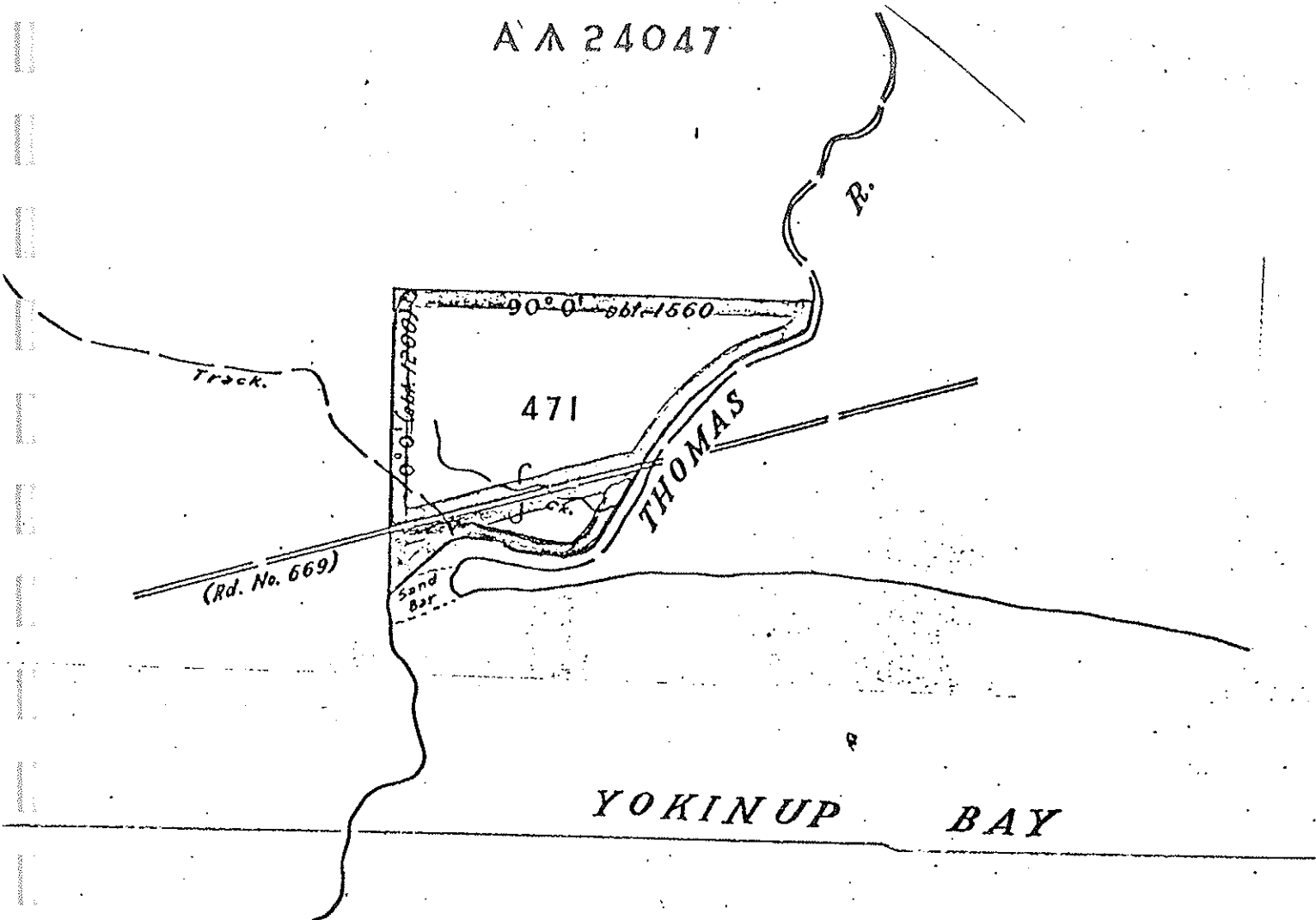
YOKINUP

BAY

TAGON  
HARBOUR

Tagon Pt.

A A 24047



SUBJECT TO SURVEY

318 Purpose *Public Purposes* Area

6  
U  
5/80 & 428/80  
Date 19.1.77  
Page

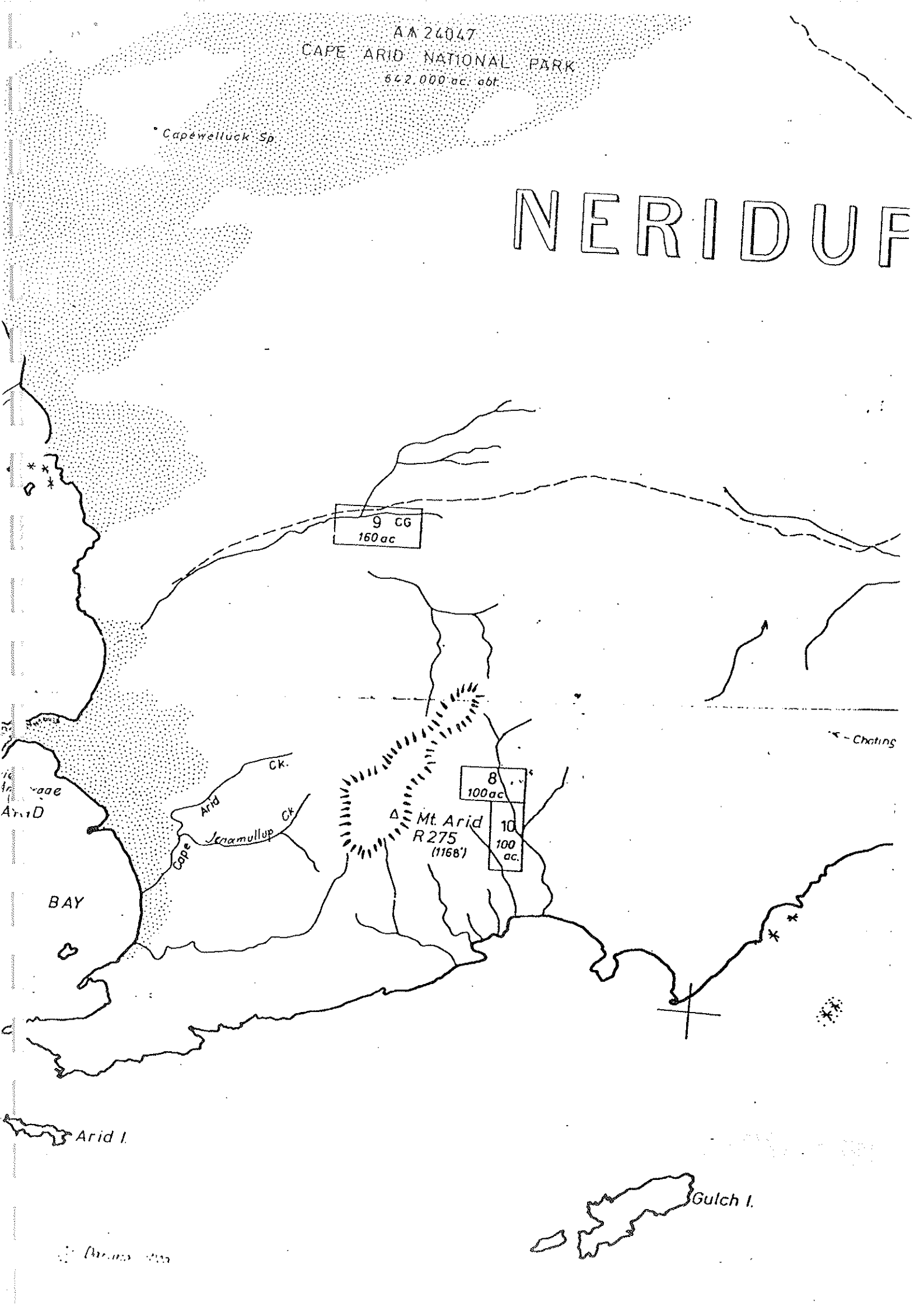
AMENDMENTS					
Gaz	Page	Intls	Gaz	Page	Intls

SCALE 1:25,000  
All measurements in metres  
GAZETTED  
Recorded on Public Plan  
Registered  
On Key Plan 425/80.2 3/300  
RESERVE

AM 24047  
CAPE ARID NATIONAL PARK  
642,000 ac. abt.

Capewelluck Sp.

# NERIDUF



← Chating

CAPE ARID

BAY

Arid I.

Gulch I.

Dr. ...

CAPE ARID NATIONAL PARK

OUTLINE WORKING PLAN

CORRECTIONS to edition of 18/3/78

- Preface 2nd line substitute "visitors" for "tourists"  
last line add "by the National Parks Authority".
- 2.11.4 1st line : substitute "SW" for "SE"
- 2.12.3 To read : "Camp of Bob Lamason and another  
abalone diver";
- 2.12.4 To read : "Abalone diver Payne kept a caravan  
there for some years - it has been  
removed";
- 2.13.4 3rd line : delete one "z" in "hazzard".
- 2.14 Add new Section :-  
At Easter, 1978, camping took place as  
follows :-  
Thomas River North - 14 families (only  
1 in Reserve 518).  
Between Thomas River North and Cape Arid -  
10 families  
Tagon Bay - 10 families  
Poison Creek to Jorndee Creek - 32 families  
Visitors were reported to be all very happy  
and clean and the fishing good.
- 4.4.1 2nd line : Insert "(Yokinup Road)"
- 4.4.2 1st line : Insert "(Poison Creek Road)"
- 6.1 Delete and replace by -  
"The park is divided by Fisheries Road into  
two major parts. At this stage that area  
north of Fisheries Road is regarded as a  
single block, while south of that road  
four distinct blocks are identified.
- 6.1.1 Mt. Ragged Block - all that area of the park  
north of Fisheries Road.
- 6.1.2 Tagon Block - that area west of Telegraph Line  
Track and the major sand dune immediately  
adjacent to it.
- 6.1.3 Carnicup Block - that area between Fisheries  
Road and Telegraph Line Track.
- 6.1.4 Arid Block - that area east of Tagon Block and  
west of a north-south line to the east of Salt  
Creek.

6.1.5

Pasley Block - that area east of Arid Block

8.3

Add :

"Up to thirty families at a time were camped in this area during holiday periods, summer 1977 - 78.

8.4

Correct spelling "Dependent"

8.6

5th line : "dependent"

8.16

3rd line : correct spelling :  
"Hawes Hill"

9.2

4th line : "150 metres"

10.4

5th line : Insert full stop after "month"

6th line : Delete entirely

10.5

Correct spelling :  
"Fisheries" in both places.

FIRE EMERGENCY PLAN FOR CAPE ARID NATIONAL PARK.

( As at 1st of November 1979.)

- (1) The area of responsibility consists of the Park area of 259,808 Hectares.

Possible danger points outside the perimeter would be:

- (a) Crown Land to the North and North West.
- (b) The Nuytsland Wildlife Reserve to the East.  
(These mainly in the event of lightning strike).
- (c) Farm areas South of Mt Baring and North of the alignment of Merivale Road, and West of Hawes Hill.  
These farm areas probably constitute the greatest exterior danger.

- (2) A map is attached showing relevent details.

- (3) Priorities in a multiple fire situation.

- (a) Thomas River area surrounding Ranger's House and sheds.
- (b) Boundaries with adjoining Farmland.
- (c) Camping areas within the Park.
- (d) Other Park areas.

- (4) Staff. One only at this stage.

- (5) Communications. NIL Locally.

No telephone is at the Ranger's House and I have been advised that no finance is available to have one installed this financial year. Bushfires Brigade operate locally on V.H.F. with which this Park and Cape Legrand are not equipped.

Standard Park H.F. frequencies are fitted to the H.F. set in the Park Toyota, and of these 8070 Kcs is the most useful both between here and Head Office and here and Cape Legrand.

- (6) Equipment.

Cape Arid. 150 gallon tank, Honda motor, Stalker pump.  
2 knapsack sprays, 2 fire rakes.  
1 fire lighter.

(On order is a trailer and supplementary 600 gallon water tank.)

Cape Legrand. 150 gallon tank, Honda motor, Stalker pump.  
Fire lighter, 600 gallon supplementary tank.

Neighbours in general have small fire units, generally on 2 WD only. One 600 gallon 4WD unit is at Arona Station. Owned by Mt Howick Bushfire Brigade, in poor condition. Most resident neighbours have tractors plows and root rakes.

- (7) Condition of equipment. Park equipment generally good, except that the 150 gallon tank at Legrand is almost rusted out. Neighbours equipment varies considerably. Preparedness is as good as possible with staff and equipment available.

- (8) Fire Detection System and Reporting.

Eyesight and vehicle travel only at Park.

Local Mt Howick Bushfire Brigade have a V.H.F. radio network with a

repeater beacon on Mt Howick.

Telephones are at some Farms, and these are listed in next section.

(9) Neighbours names and telephone numbers.

The Chief Bushfire Control Officer for Esperance Shire, and Captain of the Mt Howick Brigade is Don MARCH, Telephone Howick 750022, and he lives off Daniels Rd near Mt Howick.

In charge of the Eastern section of Mt Howick Brigade is Bushfire Control Officer Ian HAY, Telephone Howick 750017, and he lives at Aroona Station off Fisheries Road.

Joe HOLDSWORTH, Farmer, No Telephone, lives off Merivale Road.

J GREWER, Politician, owner of Thomas River Station, lives in Esperance.  
Telephones: Dempster st Esperance, 712465.  
Residence Twilight Beach Rd, 711865.  
Thomas River Str, Howick, 750021.

J.P. QUIGLEY, lives 23 Stubb st Esperance, Telephone 711809.

N. WILLING, Farmer, lives off Baring Road, No telephone.

R.MILLARD, Farmer, lives off Fisheries Road, No telephone.

R.FOWLER, Farmer, lives off Fisheries Road, Telephone Howick 750053.  
His is a radio phone.

(10) CALL OUT PROCEDURES.

Look, then go and see, as far as Park is concerned.  
Local Bushfire Brigade has V.H.F. skeds.

(11) No quick assistance available from any private firms or Government Departments due to distances and lack of communications.  
Total dependence on local Bushfire Brigade at this stage.

(12) Availability of Heavy Equipment. Nil.

(13) Intentions for Total Fire Bans, Systems and Signs.

At the present all one can do is hope that the Prohibited Burning Season is observed by visitors. Anything else is in the future.

(14) Shire or District Emergency Plan. Nil.

(15) IN GENERAL:

This plan, by the size and nature of the Park, distances, communications, staff and equipment, can only be of a brief and ill defined nature at the moment.

The plan will be progressively upgraded as the situation changes.

Planning at the moment consists largely of a policy of providing adequate Buffer Zone and Fireline protection, and breakup for access, of the TAGON BLOCK, and areas adjacent to Farmlands.



(3)

As time and finance permit, the protection network will be spread East and South to the ARID BLOCK, then North to Mt RAGGED BLOCK. Finally, in the long term, full boundary Buffer Zones on the North and East boundaries will follow.

A proposed pool of machinery at Cape Legrand, 4WD truck, tractor, plough, rake etc will greatly assist when forthcoming.

The single most important need at this stage is for V.H.F. radio equipment on Bush Fire Brigades Frequency at both Cape Arid and Cape Legrand National Parks.

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Cape Arid National Park.  
1/11/79.

*L. Atte*  
Ranger Grade 2.