WARRA NATIONAL PARK

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Part of the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW

September 2007

This plan of management was adopted by the Minister for Climate Change, environment and Water on 5th September 2007.

Acknowledgments

This plan is based on a draft plan prepared by staff of the NPWS Northern Tablelands Region. The assistance provided by the Northern Tablelands Regional Advisory Committee, members of the public and other NPWS staff is greatly appreciated.

Inquiries about Warra National Park or this plan should be directed to the NPWS Glen Innes Area Office, PO BOX 281 Glen Innes 2370 or by telephone on 02 6732 5130.

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FOREWORD

Warra National Park is located on the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales east of Glencoe, between Glen Innes and Guyra, and covers an area of 2,031 hectares.

Warra National Park is part of a regional network of Northern Tablelands parks and reserves. It contains a diversity of habitat types, including riparian scrubs and heaths, sphagnum bog and granite outcrop habitats. The riparian scrub and heath community and the white sally - New England peppermint woodlands found in the park are considered locally endangered.

Warra National Park contains five plants listed as threatened in NSW, including the pygmy cypress pine and the broad-leaved sally. It also provides habitat for seven threatened animal species, including the spotted-tailed quoll, and is thought likely to contain other threatened species such as the parma wallaby.

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* requires a plan of management to be prepared for each park and reserve. A plan of management is a legal document that outlines how a park will be managed in the years ahead.

A draft plan of management for Warra National Park was placed on public exhibition from 6th February until 17th May 2004. The submissions received were carefully considered before adopting this plan.

This plan of management establishes the scheme of operations for Warra National Park. In accordance with section 73B of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, this plan of management is hereby adopted.

Phil Koperberg
Minister for Climate Change, Environment and Water

1. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

1.1 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The management of national parks and nature reserves in New South Wales (NSW) is in the context of a legislative and policy framework, primarily the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act), the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and the policies of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Section 72AA of the NPW Act lists the matters to be considered in preparation of a plan of management. The policies are compiled from the legislative background, the NPW Regulations and internationally accepted principles of park and reserve management. They relate to nature conservation, Aboriginal and historic heritage conservation, recreation, commercial use, research and communication.

Other legislation, international agreements and charters may also apply to management of the area. In particular, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) requires the assessment and mitigation of environmental impacts of any works proposed in this plan.

The plan of management is a statutory document under the NPW Act. Once the Minister has adopted a plan, no operations may be undertaken within the planning area except in accordance with the plan. The plan will also apply to any future additions to the planning area. Where management strategies or works are proposed for the planning area or any additions that are not consistent with the plan, an amendment to the plan will be required.

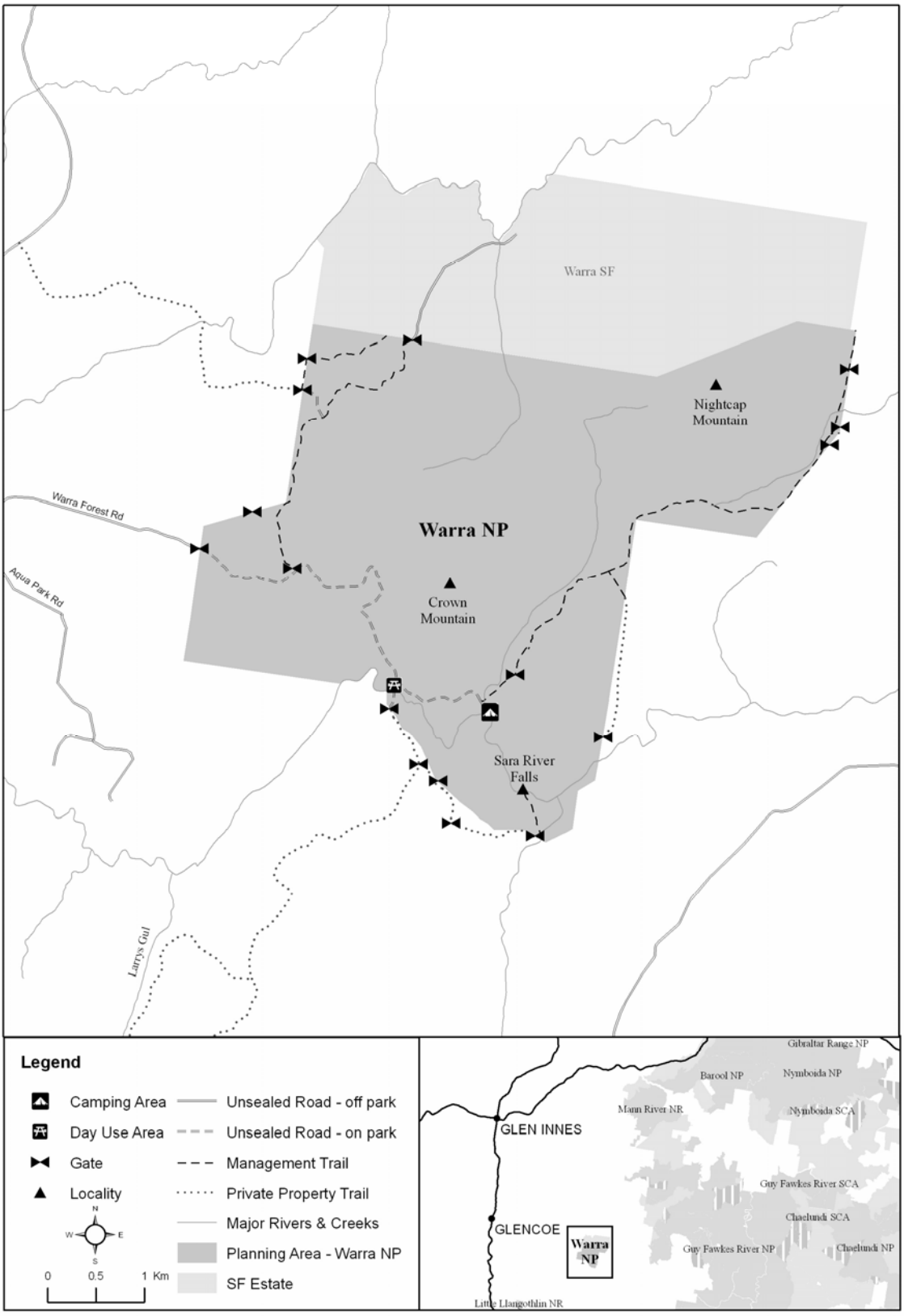
1.2 MANAGEMENT PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

National parks are reserved under the NPW Act to protect and conserve areas containing outstanding or representative ecosystems, natural or cultural features or landscapes or phenomena that provide opportunities for public appreciation and inspiration and sustainable visitor use.

Under the Act, national parks are managed to:

- conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem functions, protect geological and geomorphological features and natural phenomena and maintain natural landscapes;
- conserve places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value;
- protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations;
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park's natural and cultural values;
- provide for sustainable visitor use and enjoyment that is compatible with conservation of natural and cultural values;
- provide for sustainable use (including adaptive reuse) of any buildings or structures or modified natural areas having regard to conservation of natural and cultural values, and
- provide for appropriate research and monitoring.

2. WARRA NATIONAL PARK MAP



3. WARRA NATIONAL PARK

3.1 LOCATION, GAZETTAL AND REGIONAL SETTING

Warra National Park (referred to as 'the park' in this document) is located on the Northern Tablelands of NSW east of Glencoe, between Glen Innes and Guyra. An area of 1,913 hectares was formally reserved as park in January 1999 with a subsequent addition to the park in 2000 bringing the total area to 2,031 hectares.

The Sara River traverses the southern section of the park for approximately 2.5 kilometres. Surrounding land uses include cattle grazing, forestry and a rural subdivision. Land adjoining the northern and southern boundaries of the park contains remnant native vegetation.

The park is part of a system of protected areas on the Northern Tablelands which includes Guy Fawkes River, Gibraltar Range and Washpool National Parks and Mann River Nature Reserve.

Warra National Park is located primarily in the Severn Shire, with the section of the park south of the Sara River in Guyra Shire.

3.2 LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Natural and cultural heritage and on-going use are strongly inter-related and together form the landscape of an area. Much of the Australian environment has been influenced by past Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal land use practices, and the activities of modern day Australians continue to influence bushland through recreational use, cultural practices, the presence of introduced plants and animals and in some cases air and water pollution.

Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people place cultural values on natural areas, including aesthetic, social, spiritual, recreational and other values. Cultural values may be attached to the landscape as a whole or to individual components, for example to plant and animal species used by Aboriginal people. This plan of management aims to conserve both natural and cultural values. For reasons of clarity and document usefulness natural and cultural heritage, non-human threats and on-going use are dealt with individually, but their inter-relationships are recognised.

3.3 MANAGEMENT DIRECTIONS

The management objectives for Warra National Park are to:

- preserve the park as part of a regional network of Northern Tablelands parks and reserves;
- conserve the diversity of habitat types within the park, with particular emphasis on the protection of riparian scrubs and heaths, sphagnum bog and granite outcrop habitat;
- conserve the park's diverse flora and fauna, including vulnerable and endangered species and regionally significant species such as the pigmy cypress pine and the broad-leaved sally;

- protect the flora and fauna habitats in the park from processes, uses and pest species threatening its integrity;
- reduce the distribution and/or spread of feral pigs, willow trees and blackberry in the park, and;
- promote self-reliant recreation in the park.

3.4 NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Landform, Geology and Soils

The park is situated within the Central Block of the southern New England Orogen which is predominantly composed of granitic rocks with associated minor mineral occurrences of tin, gold, tungsten, bismuth, silver and molybdenum.

Much of Warra National Park is dominated by a high central plateau which extends beyond the park to the east. Two high points, both in the park, dominate this plateau, Crown Mountain to the south at 1370m above sea level and Nightcap Mountain in the north at 1372m. Most of the topography is gently undulating, however a steep fall occurs on the southern flanks of Crown Mountain, dropping almost 300m in approximately one kilometre, while the northern slopes of the plateau fall more gradually.

The Sara River is the main stream in the park, flowing through the southern section of the Park while one of its tributaries, Moggs Swamp Creek, has its catchment within the eastern section of the park. Crampton Gully flows northwards from the northern section of the park into the Henry River.

Native Plants

The Park contains the following vegetation communities (Hunter, 2001):
- Riparian scrub and heaths;
- White sally - New England peppermint woodland;
- Derived herbfield;
- Closed wet heaths and sphagnum bogs;
- Stringybark - blackbutt shrubby open forests;
- Peppermint swampy woodlands;
- Stringbark grassy open forests and woodlands;
- Manna gum - messmate open/tall open forests;
- Messmate - manna gum tall open forests;
- Outcrop shrubby open scrubs and closed heaths, and
- Outcrop closed scrub.

The riparian scrub and heaths community is considered endangered locally, whilst the white sally-New England peppermint woodlands is also considered endangered locally.

A total of 495 vascular plant species have been recorded in the park. Seventeen Rare or Threatened Australian Plant (ROTAP) species have been identified, including two listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act* (TSC Act) as endangered, two vulnerable, and one awaiting determination as possibly vulnerable.

Table 1 Threatened plant species known to occur in the park

Scientific name	Common Name	Status
Eucalyptus camphora subsp. relicta	Broad-leaved sally	TSC 1
Monotaxis macrophylla	Spurge	TSC 1
Callitris oblonga subsp.parva	Pygmy cypress pine	TSC 2
Grevillea scortichinii subsp. Sarmentosa	Black grevillea	TSC 2
*Muehlenbeckia costata**	-	3VCa (TSC 2)
Persoonia procumbens	Geebung	2RC-
Hibbertia sp.aff.obtusifolia	Guinea flower	2RCa
Leionema ambiens	-	3VC-
Acacia brunioides subsp.brunioides	Brown wattle	3RC-
Brachyloma saxicola	-	3RCa
Brasenia schreberi	Watershield	3RC-+
Cryptandra lanosiflora	Woolly cryptandra	3RCa
E.codonocarpa	Bell-fruited mallee	3RC
E.dorrigoensis	Dorrigo white gum	3RCa
Kunzea bracteolata	Granite Kunzea	3RC
Pseudanthus divaricatissima	Matt Pseudanthus	3RCa
Thelionema grande	Granite lily	3RC
Chiloglottis sphyrnoides	Bird orchid	3C

* awaiting determination as vulnerable species on schedule 2 of the TSC Act.

ROTAP codes (Briggs and Leigh 1995)

2	Geographic range in Australia less than 100km
3	Geographic range in Australia greater than 100km
V	Vulnerable, not presently endangered but at risk over longer period (20-50 years)
R	Rare, species considered rare in Australia but does not currently have ant identifiable threat
C	Reserved, at least one population known to occur within a conservation area
a	1000 plants or more are known to occur within a conservation reserve
-	reserved population size is not accurately known
+	overseas occurrence
TSC 1	TSC Act Schedule 1 - Endangered
TSC 2	TSC Act Schedule 2 - Vulnerable

Recovery actions for threatened plant and animal species listed under the TSC Act are included in the Priorities Action Statement and Recovery Plans, and these will be used to guide management of threatened species in the park.

Native Animals

The park is also important for providing habitat for protected and threatened animals. Species recorded in the park that are listed as vulnerable under the TSC Act include:

- Spotted tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus)*,
- Powerful owl (*Ninox strenua)*,
- Masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*),
- Glossy black c*ockatoo (Calyptorhynchus lathami),*
- Eastern false pipistrelle *(Falsistrellus tasmaniensi*s),
- Greater broad-nosed bat (*Scoteanax rueppellii*), and
- Glandular frog (*Litoria daviesae*).

A number of other vulnerable fauna species are also known to occur in the locality of the park, including the rufous bettong (*Aepyprymnus rufescens*), parma wallaby (*Macropus parma*) and koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*).

Aboriginal Heritage

The park is in the traditional country of the Banbai and the Ngarrabul Aboriginal people and within the Guyra and Glen Innes Local Aboriginal Land Council area.

No formal cultural heritage study has been undertaken in the park. It has been suggested that Crown Mountain could have been an Aboriginal meeting place. The surrounding locality includes Aboriginal rock shelters, campsites, ceremonial grounds, stone axes, axe grinding grooves and art sites. An Aboriginal art site occurs only a few kilometres south of the park on private property.

Aboriginal communities have an association and connection to the land. The land and water biodiversity values within a landscape are central to Aboriginal spirituality and contribute to Aboriginal identity. Aboriginal communities associate natural resources with the use and enjoyment of foods and medicines, caring for the land, passing on cultural knowledge and strengthening social bonds. Aboriginal heritage and nature are inseparable from each other and need to be managed in an integrated manner across the landscape.

Non-Aboriginal Heritage

The initial European settlement of the Northern Tablelands occurred around 1830, mainly for cattle and some sheep grazing. Mining occurred throughout the region between the period 1890 and 1910 and was particularly prevalent along the Sara River and its tributaries. Much of the alluvial mining was for tin and gold and occurred up to the 1970's.

Prior to the dedication of the park in 1999 it was known as Warra State Forest. The state forest was dedicated in February 1917. During its time as a state forest, the area now comprising the park, was selectively harvested for timber and occupational permits were issued for grazing purposes. A dilapidated fibro hut and yards are found within the park on Cramptons Gully Trail.

3.5 VISITOR USE

There are no visitor facilities in the park. Informal camping areas exist at "The Green" and at "The Long Point". An identification and regulatory sign is located at the western access point to the park.

Recreational use of the park is minimal. Other parks and reserves on the Northern Tablelands provide a diverse range of nature based recreation opportunities and many provide facilities for camping and day use. The park is more suitable for self-reliant recreational activities.

It is envisaged that visitor numbers will remain low throughout the planning period. The preservation of the low key recreation setting afforded by the park is considered important because it provides an alternative to the more developed parks in the area.

Informal bushwalking (no marked tracks) takes place along the Sara River, and to the rocky outcrop of Crown Mountain and Nightcap Mountain. Walkers and mountain bikers also use the management trails in the park. Vehicle access in the park is 4WD only.

There is no existing horse riding in the park. Because horse riding accelerates erosion of the park's highly erodible soils and may introduce weeds to the park, horse riding is not considered an appropriate activity to encourage in the park.

There are currently no commercial operators using the park. Any future commercial operators will need to be licensed under the Act.

3.6 OTHER USES

Apiculture

A total of five apiary sites occur in the park, located on Moggs Swamp Trail, Horseshoe Bend Trail and Cramptons Gully Trail.

The apiary sites, which were carried over from the former state forest, are licensed by the NPWS. The NPWS Bee Keeping Policy allows existing apiary sites to continue but does not allow any new or additional sites. Under the policy any existing sites that compromise environmental or recreational values of an area may be relocated.

3.7 THREATS TO PARK VALUES

Fire history

The NPWS recognises fire is a natural phenomenon, however, the frequency of fire, its intensity, and the season in which it occurs are some of the major factors influencing the distribution of flora and fauna species and vegetation communities. Inappropriate fire management practices have the potential to cause localised extinction of some flora and fauna species. Management of fire is an important and complex issue. It must aim to achieve both long-term conservation of natural communities and ongoing protection of life and property within and adjacent to the park.

The park has been subject to frequent wildfire. A high proportion of fires occurring in the park have been caused from burns escaping from neighbouring properties. The last fire, which burnt virtually the whole park, occurred in October and November 2001. A reduction in fire frequency is necessary to allow time for the forest regrowth to re-establish after the 2001 fire.

NPWS is committed to preparing fire management strategies for the park. Fire management planning and operations will include the protection of the park's threatened species.

Inappropriate use of trail bikes

Off-road use of trail bikes in the park is damaging vegetation and causing soil erosion, noise pollution for visitors and generally threatening the park's natural and cultural

values. “The Green” in particular is used as a trail bike circuit. Owners of trail bikes are required by law to have their trail bike registered and the riders licensed. Registered trail bikes must use the same road system available to other public vehicles. Unregistered vehicles are prohibited in the park.

Introduced species

Introduced plants are generally the result of disturbance to natural ecosystems from past land uses and have the potential to adversely affect the viability and diversity of native vegetation communities.

Various weed species have been recorded in the Warra Vegetation Survey (Hunter, 2001). The main weed infestation is the occurrence of blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) along the Sara River.

Feral pigs cause extensive damage to the native vegetation by rooting up the soil, destroying habitat and competing with native wildlife. Sphagnum bogs are particularly vulnerable to pig damage. Feral pigs occur in the region across all tenures of land. The NPWS and the Glen Innes Rural Lands Protection Board, in cooperation with neighbours, undertake a continuing feral pig-trapping program.

Wild dogs (both hybrids and pure dingo strains) live on all tenures of land and are known to occur in the park, however, distribution and density is unknown. A baiting program has been undertaken in the park and surrounding area over many years in conjunction with the Glen Innes Rural Lands Protection Board, neighbours and the Red Range/Pinkett Wild Dog Committee.

In recent years in the NPWS Glen Innes Area has held a series of meetings with neighbours, Rural Land Protection Boards, Wild Dog Control Associations and State Forests of NSW to improve the effectiveness of control programs. Since dedication of Warra National Park, the NPWS has conducted biannual wild dog programs using mound-baiting techniques. These programs are conducted in conjunction with baiting programs conducted by the Rural Lands Protection Board and landholders on adjoining private property. Mound baiting programs ensure that killing of non-target animals is minimised.

Isolation and fragmentation

Clearing of vegetation across the Northern Tablelands has resulted in a high loss of biodiversity and fragmentation of habitat. Long term conservation of biodiversity depends upon the protection, enhancement and connection of remaining habitat across the tablelands, involving vegetation remnants on both public and private lands. Nearby vegetated areas consolidate the habitat values of the park and provide ecological corridors to other surrounding forested areas.

4. MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

Current Situation	Desired Outcomes	Strategies	Priority
Soil and water conservation Soil erosion, in particular the granite soils, has occurred on roads and trails in the park and in the vicinity of "The Green". This erosion has been accelerated through the illegal use of trail bikes. Restoration of the trails is necessary after periods of high rainfall.	Soil erosion is minimised through good design and maintenance and removal of illegal trail bike activity.	♦ Undertake soil conservation and rehabilitation works at "The Green". ♦ Undertake all works in the park in a manner that minimises erosion and consequent water pollution and siltation. ♦ Monitor roads and trails in the park for erosion and undertake appropriate remedial action.	High High Medium
Native plant and animal conservation A comprehensive vegetation survey of the park has been undertaken, however, there has been only limited fauna surveying. Threatened species and communities in the park may be adversely affected by frequent fires. The ecological viability of the park is enhanced if the native vegetation on nearby properties is managed to provide corridors for native plants and animals.	All native plant and animal species and communities are conserved. Increased knowledge is gained of native plants and animals and there ecological requirements.	♦ Implement relevant actions in the Priorities Action Statement and Recovery Plans. ♦ Work with neighbours to encourage conservation of remnant native vegetation in the vicinity of the park. ♦ Conduct a fauna survey to update knowledge of native fauna in the park. ♦ Encourage research into threatened species in the park, particular with respect to their response following wildfire and hazard reduction burning.	High Medium Low Low

Current Situation	Desired Outcomes	Strategies	Priority
Fire management Fire is a natural feature of the environment of the park and is essential to the survival of some plant communities. Too frequent or regular fire, however, can cause loss of particular plant and animal species and communities. Fire could also damage cultural features, assets such as fences, and threaten neighbouring land. The most recent wildfire in the park was in 2001. Further fire during this planning period will adversely affect the regrowth established since 2001. A recent review of fire management throughout the Directorate by NPWS has resulted in a modified approach to fire planning based on the level of complexity involved. In regard to Warra National Park, the NPWS considers that the park requires that separate map based fire management strategies be prepared. Annual hazard reduction programs are also submitted to the district Bush Fire Management Committees.	Life, property and the park's natural and cultural values are protected from wildfire. Fire regimes are appropriate for the conservation of plant and animal communities. Cultural features are protected from damage by fire. There are no unplanned fires during the planning period.	♦ Prepare fire management strategies for the park that provide for the protection of life, property and the park's natural and cultural values. ♦ Continue to participate in the Severn District Bush Fire Management Committee. Maintain coordination and cooperation with Rural Fire Service brigades, Council fire control officers and neighbours with regard to fuel management and fire suppression. ♦ Due to recent wildfires, all unplanned fires in the park will be suppressed as soon as possible. ♦ Promote research into the ecological effects of fire in the park.	High High High Low

Current Situation	Desired Outcomes	Strategies	Priority
Visitor use No recreational facilities are provided in the park. Informal camping opportunities exist at "The Green" and "The Long Point". Informal walking occurs along the Sara River to the falls and to Nightcap and Crown Mountains. Visitor facilities are provided in other nearby parks. Park roads are only suitable for 4WD vehicles and, due to the low levels of visitor use, it is not considered feasible to upgrade the park roads to 2WD standard. Some cycling also occurs on the park roads and trails. Trail bikes, which are often unregistered, are causing damage to the trails and the grassy river flats at The Green. Interpretation of the park's values will be important in minimising inappropriate visitor behaviour while also maximising visitor enjoyment. Horse riding is not an established use of the park.	The local community and visitors are aware of the significance of the park and its management programs. Visitors act responsibility towards the park and their use is ecologically sustainable. The park provides low key visitor opportunities that complement other parks on the Northern Tablelands. Visitor satisfaction is high.	♦ Use of park roads is restricted to 4WD vehicles due to local conditions. Public 4WD vehicles will be permitted on the public and park roads shown on the map. Public vehicles will not be permitted on management trails. ♦ So as to assist visitors find the park, directional signage will be provided on local roads outside the park. ♦ Only registered trail bikes, with licensed riders, are permitted on park roads. Off road use or use of trail bikes on management trails is prohibited. ♦ Signage will be installed concerning improper use of trail bikes in the park, especially at The Green. Patrols by NPWS staff will continue. ♦ Only self-reliant recreation will be encouraged in the park. ♦ Cycling will be permitted on management trails unless indicated by a sign on the trail. ♦ Horse riding is not permitted in the park because it accelerates erosion of the park's highly erodible soils and introduces weeds to the park. ♦ Vehicle based camping will continue to be permitted at The Green and The Long Point and bush camping will be permitted at sites more than 200 metres from park roads. ♦ If justified by an increase in visitation, a toilet, information panel, and/or picnic tables will be installed at The Green.	High Medium High High Medium Medium High Medium Low

Current Situation	Desired Outcomes	Strategies	Priority
Introduced species Feral pig and wild dog populations are present in the region, including the park. Programs for pest animals, particularly for feral pigs, and wild dogs, are carried out annually in co-operation with the Glen Innes Rural Land Protection Board, NSW Agriculture, the Red Range/Pinkett Wild Dog Control Association and adjoining landholders. The most prevalent weed found in the park is blackberry. Apiary operations are licensed to operate in the park. Some boundary fences are in need of improvements to prevent stock straying into the park.	The impact of introduced species on the park and neighbouring lands is minimised. Apiary operations do not adversely impact upon visitor use, enjoyment or safety. Domestic stock are excluded from the park.	♦ Control, and where possible eradicate, introduced plant and animal species in the park. ♦ Seek the cooperation of relevant authorities and neighbours in implementing weed and pest animal control programs. ♦ Priority will be given to on-going control programs for wild dog and feral pig populations. ♦ Undertake a control program for blackberry in the park. ♦ Prepare a pest species control plan for the park. ♦ Maintain close liaison with bee keepers and evaluate apiary sites. ♦ Negotiate the relocation of apiary sites within the park where their location may adversely affect visitor use or present an unacceptable environment impact. ♦ In conjunction with neighbours, boundary fences will be maintained to exclude stock entering the park, and where fencing is impractical or difficult to provide strategies will be developed to effectively exclude stock.	High High High Low Medium High Medium High

Current Situation	Desired Outcomes	Strategies	Priority
Cultural Heritage A dilapidated fibro hut and stockyards are found on Cramptons Gully Trail in the park. No formal cultural heritage studies have yet been undertaken in the park.	Buildings that are of no further use and not of historic value are removed. Consultation occurs with relevant Aboriginal people over the management of any Aboriginal artefacts and places. Aboriginal cultural heritage is adequately protected with involvement from the local Aboriginal community.	♦ Once the hut on Cramptons Gully Trail is photographed and recorded it will be demolished. ♦ Encourage research into the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the park in cooperation with local Aboriginal people. ♦ Encourage relevant Aboriginal people to be involved in matters relating to the identification and management of Aboriginal objects, sites and places.	Medium High High
Management operations The existing roads and management trails are currently in good condition. No management infrastructure is required in the park because of the close proximity to the Glen Innes depot.	Management facilities adequately serve management needs and do not have an unacceptable environmental impact.	♦ The management trails shown on the map will be maintained for management purposes. Any other trails not shown on the map will be closed to all vehicles and allowed to rehabilitate (but will continue to be available for walking).	High

Current Situation	Desired Outcomes	Strategies	Priority
Research Further research will improve understanding of the park's natural and cultural heritage, the processes that affect them, and the requirements for management of particular species. Priority will be given to research that addresses fire management and fire response, Aboriginal cultural heritage and control programs for feral pigs.	Research enhances knowledge of park values. Research provides a basis for improved management, thereby minimising environmental impact.	♦ Undertake and encourage research to improve knowledge and management of the park's natural and cultural heritage. ♦ Inform and invite input from the local community, and particularly neighbours, regarding park values and management strategies.	High Medium

High priority activities are those imperative to achievement of the objectives and desired outcomes. They must be undertaken in the near future to avoid significant deterioration in natural, cultural or management resources.

Medium priority activities are those that are necessary to achieve the objectives and desired outcomes but are not urgent.

Low priority activities are desirable to achieve management objectives and desired outcomes but can wait until resources become available.

5. References

Briggs, J.D & Leigh, J.H (1995), Rare or threatened Australian Plants, CSIRO, Collingwood.

Hunter, J.T (2001), Vegetation of Warra National Park, NPWS unpublished report.