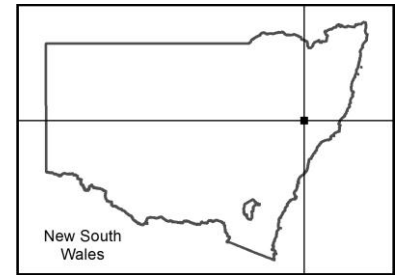


Statement of Management Intent



Woolooma National Park

1. Introduction

This statement outlines the main values, issues, management directions and priorities of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) for managing Woolooma National Park. This statement, together with relevant NPWS policies, will guide the management of the park until a plan of management has been prepared in accordance with the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 \(NPW Act\)](#). The NPWS [Managing Parks Prior to Plan of Management Policy](#) states that parks and reserves without a plan of management are to be managed in a manner consistent with the intent of the NPW Act and the [‘precautionary principle’ \(see Principle 15\)](#).

2. Management 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, inspiration and sustainable visitor or tourist use and enjoyment. Under the NPW Act ([section 30E](#)), national parks are managed to:

- conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem functions, and 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 or tourist 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
- provide for appropriate research and monitoring.

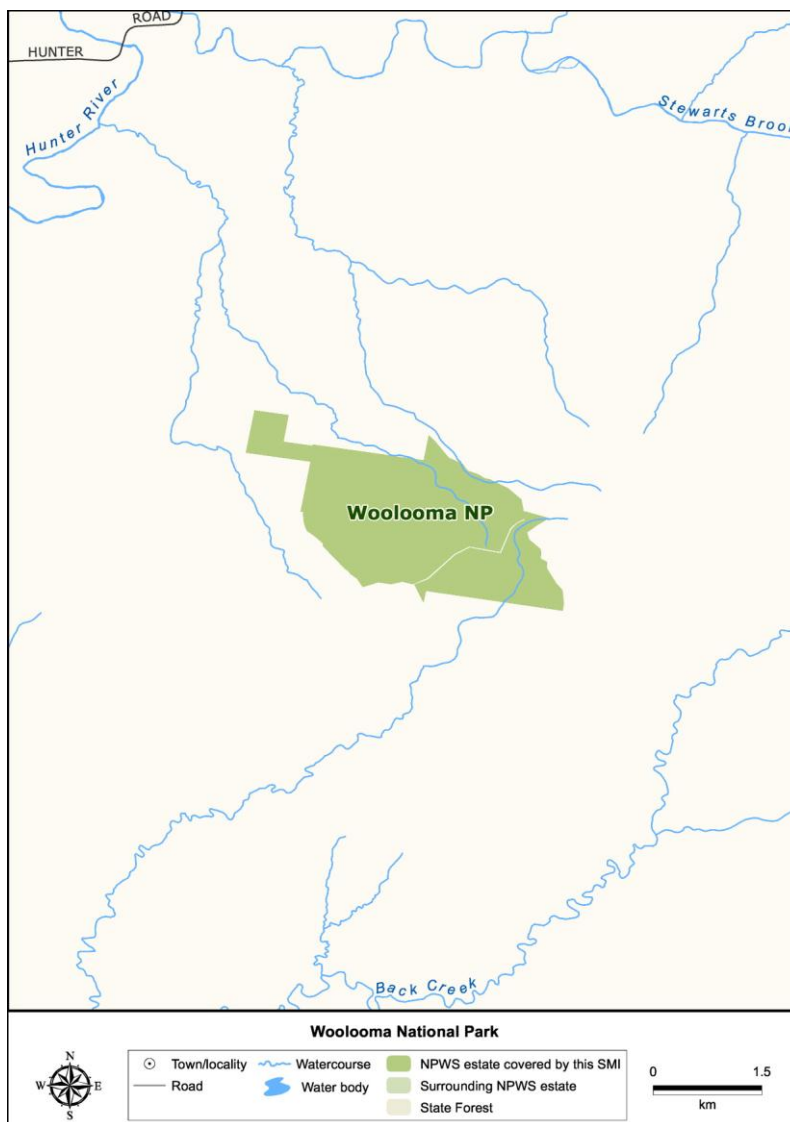
The primary purpose of national parks is to conserve nature and cultural heritage. Opportunities are provided for appropriate visitor use in a manner that does not damage conservation values.

3. Context

Reservation details: Woolooma National Park was reserved on 23 December 2005.

Size: 495 hectares.

Woolooma National Park is located approximately 28 kilometres east of Scone. It falls within the NSW North Coast Bioregion and within the administrative areas of Upper Hunter Shire Council, Hunter Local Land Services and Wanaruah Local Aboriginal Land Council.



Woolooma National Park was established in 2005 as a component of the Crown land review under the North East Regional Forest Agreement process. Grazing land and areas of regionally significant vegetation surround the reserve. Woolooma National Park forms an important part of the Hunter Valley regional corridor that links the valley floor east to Barrington Tops and Mount Royal national parks.

4. Values

- The vulnerable ecological community Lower Hunter Valley Dry Rainforest in the Sydney Basin and NSW North Coast Bioregions occurs within the creek lines in the park. A very small pocket of the endangered ecological community Hunter Valley Vine Thicket in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions has been mapped in the north-west corner of the park, although its forest type description and extent requires verification.
- Woolooma National Park protects habitat for the threatened glossy black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*).

- Although no comprehensive fauna surveys have been undertaken within the park, the Comprehensive Regional Assessment undertaken for the North East NSW Regional Forest Agreement identified the park and surrounding region as providing potential habitat for a variety of threatened species including the yellow-bellied glider (*Petaurus australis*), spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), painted honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*), hooded robin – south-eastern form (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*), turquoise parrot (*Neophema pulchella*) and regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*). Recent site inspections indicate it is likely that a wide variety of fauna are present within the park because of the diversity of vegetation types and elevation ranges. There are large tree hollows in wet sclerophyll forest which may support arboreal mammals and large forest owls.

5. Issues

- European foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), wild dogs (*Canis lupus* spp.) and feral cats (*Felis catus*) occur throughout the park and feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*), feral goats (*Capra hircus*) and feral deer (various species) are also known to occur.
- There are isolated occurrences of bell miner associated dieback.
- Fire-sensitive rainforest communities occur in the park.
- Access for management is through private property. Currently there is no public access to the park.

6. Key management directions

- Fire will be managed according to the Woolooma National Park [Fire Management Strategy](#).
- Pest management programs will be implemented in accordance with the priorities of the NPWS [Regional Pest Management Strategy](#): Central Coast Hunter Region.
- A cooperative Wild Dog Management Program is undertaken in the Hunter Valley in conjunction with Hunter Local Land Services and private landholders to control wild dogs. This involves the use of strategic, annual aerial baiting across Woolooma National Park and surrounding reserves, with the focus on protecting neighbours' stock from predation.
- Ground baiting is implemented to control foxes in Woolooma National Park and surrounding reserves.
- An access agreement needs to be negotiated with neighbours in order to ensure legal and practical access for NPWS staff and contractors.
- Monitor bell miner associated dieback and control weed infestations in modified vegetation types which support populations of bell miners (*Manorina melanophrys*).
- Flora and fauna surveys are planned to assist with the development of plan of management for the park.
- All management activities will be preceded by the preparation of an environmental assessment or heritage assessment where this is a requirement of NPWS policy or legislation.
- Environmental repair and threat management programs, such as erosion mitigation measures, pest management, and activities arising from threatened species requirements may be implemented in accordance with NPWS policies and procedures.
- Non-intrusive works may be undertaken where necessary to protect cultural heritage items from further deterioration, to ensure the safety of visitors, to protect wildlife or to prevent damage to park assets.
- A plan of management will be prepared to set out the ongoing management objectives for the park. The plan of management is a statutory document under the NPW Act which will

be available for public comment. NPWS will also encourage the community to contribute to the ongoing conservation of the park by promoting and raising public awareness of the park's special values.

For additional information or enquiries about any aspect of this park or this statement, contact the NPWS Scone Office on 02 6540 2300 or 137 Kelly Street, Scone 2337.

Disclaimer: This is a statement of intent to guide the management of the park prior to the development of a plan of management. Any statements made in this publication are made in good faith and do not render the Office of Environment and Heritage liable for any loss or damage. Provisions in the final plan of management may vary from those identified in this document as a result of new information and community consultation. The maps in this statement are intended to show the park's location and basic features only, and are not suitable for use when navigating to or exploring within parks.

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