

Leaghur State Park

August 1998



Management Plan



This Management Plan for Leaghur State Park is approved for implementation. Its purpose is to direct management of the Park until the Plan is reviewed. A Draft Management Plan was published in January 1998. Nine submissions were received.

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FOREWORD

Leaghur State Park protects some of the most significant Black Box wetlands and woodlands in Victoria. Regular flooding creates ephemeral wetlands, and increases the diversity of flora and fauna in the Park. Aboriginal archaeological sites and other evidence of past use are an important reminder of Victoria's rich cultural heritage.

Leaghur State Park offers visitors opportunities for enjoyable recreational and educational experiences in a semi-remote setting.

This Approved Management Plan for the Park establishes the long-term management framework to protect the Park's important values, at the same time providing for balanced use by the community.

I thank all those who made submissions and contributions to this plan, and look forward to the community's support for the management of this attractive, peaceful and important Park.

**Marie Tehan MP
Minister for Conservation
and Land Management**

APPROVED MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Approved Management Plan has been prepared under Section 17 of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) and is approved for implementation.

The Plan provides the basis for future management of Leaghur State Park. It was finalised following consideration of the nine submissions received on the Proposed Plan.

Rod Gowans
A/Director
National Parks

Mark Stone
Chief Executive
Parks Victoria

SUMMARY

Leaghur State Park (1 580 ha), in the north-west of the State, protects some of the most significant Black Box wetlands and woodlands in Victoria. The Park is part of the Loddon River floodplain and is frequently flooded, creating ephemeral wetlands and different age classes in the Black Box stands.

The Park supports rich birdlife, and protects many scarred trees and other evidence of Aboriginal and post-contact activities. It complements other parks and reserves in the region, including the adjoining Lake Meran Reserve.

Leaghur State Park will be managed as a significant conservation area with emphasis on protection of its natural and cultural resources. Low-key recreation facilities will continue to be provided, a network of tracks giving access to much of the Park. Visitor facilities will encourage nature study, walking, sightseeing, picnicking and an appreciation of the Park's values.

Major management directions are as follows.

- The Park's Black Box wetlands and woodlands will be protected by effectively managing flood regimes.
- Significant flora, fauna and other natural and cultural features will be protected.
- Pest plants and animals will be controlled in co-operation with local land owners.
- The Park and neighbouring assets will be protected against wildfire.
- Visitor access, signs and information will be improved. A self-drive tour of the Park and a new walking track will be established.
- Promotion of the Park will be enhanced to increase use and appreciation.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and planning area

Leaghur State Park (1 580 ha) is an important area of Black Box wetlands and woodlands on the Loddon River floodplain in north-west Victoria. The Park is 280 km from Melbourne and lies east of the Boort – Kerang road, 25 km south-west of Kerang (figure 1).

The planning area covers all of Leaghur State Park (figure 2).

1.2 Regional context

Most of the Park is surrounded by freehold land which has been largely cleared for grazing and cropping. To the north of the Park, Lake Meran Reserve contains stands of River Red Gum and is popular for camping and water-based activities (figure 2).

There are several significant parks and reserves in the region (section 3.4). Kerang Wetlands and the Murray River Reserve attract visitors interested in camping, water skiing, swimming, fishing, bird watching and touring. Terrick Terrick State Park, to the south-east, provides opportunities for camping, walking and nature study in a different environment.

Historic attractions at Echuca and Swan Hill draw significant numbers of visitors, and caravan parks in the area, e.g. at Boort, are popular in holiday periods.

1.3 Significance of the Park

Leaghur State Park makes a valuable contribution to Victoria's parks system, which aims to protect viable representative samples of the State's natural environments occurring on public land. Parks also provide opportunities for visitors to enjoy and appreciate natural and cultural values, and many make important contributions to tourism.

Leaghur State Park is assigned to the IUCN Category II (National Parks) of the United Nations' List of National Parks and Protected Areas. Category II areas are managed primarily for ecosystem conservation and appropriate recreation.

Natural values

- Extensive and largely intact Black Box wetlands and woodlands.
- A range of age classes in the Black Box stands resulting from periodic flooding.
- River Red Gum, Mallee and other vegetation communities, with fourteen significant flora species.
- High fauna habitat values including open woodlands that support fauna typical of dry habitats, and seasonal wetlands that support fauna such as waterbirds and amphibians.
- Three fauna species of State significance, including the Grey-crowned Babbler, and the Striped Legless Lizard of National significance.
- Important habitats for threatened fauna including the Great Egret, which breeds within the Park.
- Largely undisturbed gilgai soil formations (mounds and depressions).

Cultural values

- Numerous Aboriginal sites including scarred trees and ovens.
- Reminders of past settlement, house sites, timber harvesting and flood control activities.
- Demonstration plantings of native tree species.

Tourism and recreational values

- A range of recreational opportunities including walking, touring, nature study, bird watching and picnicking.
- Good road access to the Park from Kerang and Boort.
- Relatively good 2WD access in the Park, except in times of flood or heavy rain.

1.4 Creation of the Park

The Park area was originally managed by the Forests Commission of Victoria as Leaghur Forest Reserve and, from 1970, as Leaghur Forest Park.

Leaghur State Park was proposed by the Land Conservation Council (LCC) in the Final Recommendations for the Mallee Area Review (LCC 1989). The Park was proclaimed under Schedule Two B (State Park) of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic.) on 23 September 1992, as a result of the *National Park (Further Amendment) Act 1990* (Vic).

1.5 Legislation and guidelines

Leaghur State Park is reserved and managed under the provisions of the National Parks Act. The Act requires the Director to preserve and protect the natural condition of the Park and its natural and other features and, subject to this, to provide for the use of the Park by the public for enjoyment, recreation and education. The Act also provides for appropriate research.

Specific LCC recommendations for the Park (LCC 1989) provide for apiculture to be permitted on traditional licensed sites subject to park management requirements. Grazing by domestic stock is to be permitted only as necessary for management purposes, and timber harvesting is not to be permitted.

Leaghur State Park is managed in accordance with guidelines for the management of parks and LCC recommendations, and with other plans and guidelines, including:

- Code of Practice for Fire Management on Public Land (CNR 1995);
- Manual of Wetlands Management (NRE 1996).

1.6 Park management aims

Sections 4 (Objects) and 17 of the National Parks Act provide the main basis for management of the Park. The following management aims are derived from those sections and as such broadly govern all aspects of park management.

Resource conservation

- Preserve and protect the natural environment.
- Allow natural environmental processes to continue with minimal interference.
- Maintain biodiversity.
- Conserve features of archaeological, historical and cultural significance.

Park protection

- Protect water catchments.
- Protect human life, the Park and adjacent lands from injury by fire.
- Eradicate or otherwise control introduced plants, animals and diseases.

The Park visit

- Provide opportunities for appropriate recreation and tourism.
- Promote and encourage an appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the Park's natural and cultural values and its recreational opportunities.
- Encourage appropriate park use and visitor behaviour, and foster a conservation ethic in visitors and an understanding of minimal impact behaviour.
- Take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of visitors.

Other

- Provide for and encourage scientific research, surveys and monitoring that will contribute to a better understanding and management of the Park.
- Co-operate with local, State and interstate government authorities, the community and other interested organisations to assist in the management of the Park.

2 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

2.1 Park vision

A future visitor to Leaghur State Park finds well preserved Black Box wetlands and woodlands with a variety of wetland and dryland birdlife and associated fauna, and a range of Aboriginal sites. The Park offers an opportunity to experience a semi-remote natural environment in the midst of a largely agricultural landscape.

The Park plays a significant role in the network of natural and cultural attractions in the Kerang area. Visitor facilities are in keeping with the scale and relatively undeveloped nature of the Park and are concentrated near the entrance from the Boort – Kerang road and near Lake Meran. A network of signposted roads and tracks, and interpretative information, assist visitors to enjoy the peaceful atmosphere of the Park and its natural and cultural values.

The long-term future of the Black Box communities is assured by co-operative arrangements with land owners and organisations involved in the Loddon catchment. Flooding frequency and duration ensure the long-term health of the Park's wetlands and woodlands.

Careful management by Parks Victoria, assisted by Friends and other land owners and volunteers, ensures that park values are protected and that visitors enjoy their visit and appreciate the Park's features.

2.2 Management directions

Major management directions for the Park are outlined below.

Resource conservation

- Research will be actively encouraged, particularly on flooding and salinity, to provide a sound basis for management of the Park's natural features and maintenance of biodiversity.
- Species and communities will be monitored and threats to significant species identified and managed.

- Visitor impacts will be minimised on sensitive sites, particularly those related to past Aboriginal use of the area.

Park protection

- Control programs for target pest plants and animals will be developed and implemented.
- Research into the impacts of fire on Black Box will be encouraged.
- The Park's fire protection strategy will be refined to minimise risk to Black Box communities (including scarred trees) and neighbourhood properties.
- Seasonal closures of tracks will continue to be implemented to minimise damage during flooding.

The Park visit

- Direction signs to the Park will be improved, touring and walking routes in the Park clearly defined, and information services enhanced.
- Facilities, and the amenity of the day visitor area near the Boort – Kerang road, will be upgraded.
- Liaison with tourist information outlets in the region will be undertaken to improve awareness and use of the Park.

Community awareness and involvement

- Co-operation and liaison with local land owners and residents, and with relevant authorities, will be encouraged.
- The formation of a Friends group for the Park will be encouraged.

2.3 Zoning

A park management zoning scheme has been developed to provide a framework for sound park management.

A Conservation and Recreation Zone has been applied to the whole Park. The Park's limited recreation facilities can be accommodated in this zone (table 1 and figure 2).

TABLE 1 MANAGEMENT ZONE

CONSERVATION & RECREATION ZONE

AREA/LOCATION	1 580 ha, 100% of Park.
VALUES	Important natural values and scope for recreation opportunities.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AIM	Protect relatively sensitive natural environments and provide for sustainable dispersed recreation activities and small-scale recreation facilities without significant impact on natural processes.
ACCESS	2WD public access generally available, except in times of flood and heavy rain.

3 RESOURCE CONSERVATION

3.1 Geological and landform features

The Park is located predominantly on the flat floodplain of the Loddon River system, comprising recent fluvial deposits of the Coonambidgal formation. The Leaghur fault runs north-south through the centre of the Park. Within the plain are numerous small floodways and channels which flow during flood times and enter Lake Meran to the north of the Park.

The western part of the Park includes part of the higher level floodplain of the Shepparton formation, which is rarely flooded, and a small area of Mallee plains and dune landforms.

Soils on the floodplain are grey clays, which have developed a gilgai microtopography, with a complex of small depressions and hummocks. Soils of elevated areas of the Park are red brown earths to red sandy loams.

Soil erosion hazard is low on the soils of the floodplains, but erosion would be a moderate risk on the elevated sandy soils if the vegetation cover were significantly depleted and the soil exposed to strong winds. Minor erosion has occurred where vehicles have been driven off roads.

Aims

- Maintain the stability of soils and landforms of the Park.
- Prevent and control soil erosion.

Management strategies

- *Prevent disturbance to areas with sandy soils when undertaking management works.*
- *Regulate public access to erodible areas, and rehabilitate degraded areas.*

3.2 Rivers and streams

The Park is in the Loddon River catchment, west of Wandella Creek. The Park area is subject to frequent floods of less than one metre, normally entering the Park from Lake Leaghur and Wandella Creek.

Flooding is essential for the continued health of the Black Box communities; the optimum frequency and duration is considered to be once every 4 to 10 years with flooding occurring in winter-spring and lasting 3 to 4 months (Costello et al. 1996).

Excess flooding appears to favour River Red Gum and Lignum, and can lead to the death of Black Box.

Flooding frequency and duration have varied substantially over the last century due to rainfall fluctuations and to clearing, agricultural activities, levee construction and other works undertaken in the catchment since the 1920s. Only two floods occurred in the 1920s and 30s; flooding currently occurs several times in a decade.

Significant works in or the near the Park include levees along much of the boundary (to protect private land), Pickles Canal on the northern boundary which carries water to and from Wandella Creek (depending on flood levels), and an outflow structure at Lake Meran. Investigations in the catchment show that Pickles Canal assists in draining flood water from the Park, reducing abnormally long flood periods. The outflow at Lake Meran is also regulated, reducing outflow from the Park and increasing flood duration (CNR 1994; RWC 1992).

Ground water salinity is not a current problem in the Park, but salinity levels in some parts of the region are increasing, and have the potential to affect the Park adversely in the long-term. Ground water depths in the Park are currently about 2.5 to >5 m. By 2020 projected depths are <1 m, although trees may keep ground water at a greater depth (CNR 1993; RWC 1994).

Aims

- Protect the Park's natural values from adverse effects of changes in flood regimes.
- Protect the Park from adverse impacts of salinity.

Management strategies

- *Liaise with the North Central Catchment Management Authority to help ensure that flood regimes and salinity levels are managed to safeguard the long-term health of the Park's Black Box wetlands and woodlands.*
- *Support the enlargement of Pickles Canal to ensure that flows meet park conservation needs and do not adversely affect downstream areas.*
- *Negotiate for increased outflow of flood waters from Lake Meran to achieve near-natural flood duration and frequency in the Park.*
- *Ensure that any maintenance of levees is undertaken by adjacent land owners in accordance with Parks Victoria guidelines, i.e. at or below present levels, with any rebuilding taking place on private land after receiving a planning permit from Council.*
- *Liaise with relevant organisations to encourage research into the impacts of flooding, particularly on Black Box.*
- *Monitor flood frequency and duration, and impacts on Park flora and fauna.*
- *Monitor depth and salinity of ground water in the Park and impacts on vegetation.*

3.3 Vegetation

The Park's vegetation includes communities that have been extensively cleared elsewhere in the State. The Park is part of a larger isolate of floodplain vegetation that includes private land on the western and eastern boundaries and is surrounded by agricultural land. The vegetation varies with topography.

The most extensive vegetation community, occurring in the seasonally flooded areas of the Park on gilgai soils, is Black Box Wetland (LCC 1987) with a variable understorey of Lignum, grasses, semi-aquatic herbs and rushes. Areas supporting these wetter vegetation types comply with wetland definitions (DCE & OOE 1992).

Also present are Black Box Woodland with a dry grassy understorey, Mallee Scrub, and a small stand of White Cypress Pine – Buloke Woodland. The Black Box and White Cypress Pine – Buloke communities are depleted in the State and hence of high conservation significance. Buloke is listed as a threatened species under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee (FFG) Act 1988* (Vic.). The White Cypress Pine – Buloke Woodland is considered to correspond to the Semi-arid Northwest Plains Buloke Grassy Woodland community, which has received preliminary recommendation for listing under the FFG Act.

Photo monitoring points were established following the 1996 fire. Further research is needed into the ecology of the Black Box communities to assist in achieving long-term protection.

One hundred and thirty-seven native flora species are recorded within the Park boundaries (Foreman and Westaway 1994; NRE (database) 1998b).

Fourteen species recorded from the Park are listed as rare or threatened (Gullan et al. 1990) (appendix 1). A further 24 species recorded from the Park are considered to be of regional significance (Beaglehole 1979; NRE (database) Riverina Natural Region).

Although the Park is relatively undisturbed, the vegetation still reflects a long history of stock and rabbit grazing, timber harvesting and scattered settlement.

Sheep agistment ceased in the Park in 1996 following reduced levels of grazing in previous years. Observations of a 7 ha plot, fenced in 1970 to exclude stock from White Cypress-pine – Buloke Woodland, show a marked increase in vegetation cover since the 1970s. There are opportunities for research into the effects of removing sheep grazing from the Park's vegetation.

Introduced plant species dominate some areas, particularly in the drier communities. Non-indigenous native trees and some exotic species have been planted at the Park entrance (section 4.2).

There is an area of dead Black Box in the north-east corner of the Park, attributed to excessive waterlogging resulting from a former leak in the syphon in the Goulburn Murray Water channel (figure 2).

Fire and environmental weeds are potential threats to the health of the Park's vegetation communities (sections 4.1 and 4.2). The western section of the Park has been fenced to prevent wandering stock from grazing in the Park.

Aims

- Protect native plant communities, and maintain biodiversity.
- Enhance the survival and regeneration of rare species and communities.
- Improve knowledge of the flora of the Park and associated impacts and requirements.

Management strategies

- *Manage FFG Act listed plants according to approved action statements.*
- *Liaise with relevant organisations to encourage surveys and research on significant species and communities – particularly Black Box wetlands and woodlands – to improve knowledge of their distribution and management requirements.*
- *Ensure that significant flora are adequately protected from management activities, including fire protection works.*
- *Investigate appropriate means, including the use of ecological burning, weed control and revegetation, to rehabilitate disturbed and depleted native vegetation communities (section 4.1).*
- *Investigate the extent of regeneration of rare species, and use appropriate means to encourage natural regeneration.*
- *Encourage research into monitoring the response of the Park's vegetation to the removal of sheep grazing.*

- *Progressively re-establish indigenous flora in cleared areas near the main Park entrance.*
- *Rehabilitate the area of tree death adjacent to the channel, and, in conjunction with Goulburn Murray Water, monitor to ensure early detection and fixing of future leakages.*
- *Continue photo point monitoring, and collect comparative floristic data to establish the effects of wildfire on vegetation floristics, regeneration success of Black Box and effects on weeds, following the 1996 fire.*
- *Encourage external bodies and interest groups to assist with monitoring.*
- *Monitor visitor impacts on the fenced White Cypress Pine – Buloke Woodland exclusion plot, and regulate access if necessary.*

3.4 Fauna

The Park has high habitat value as it contains relatively undisturbed vegetation and supports many mature trees with hollows, standing dead trees, fallen logs and abundant understorey vegetation and ground litter. The open woodlands and seasonal wetlands support fauna typical of dry habitats, including the significant Grey-crowned Babbler, as well as wetland fauna such as waterbirds and amphibians.

Adjacent habitat includes the Leaghur Water Reserve (Wildlife Reserve) and Lake Leaghur to the south, Appin State Forest 2 km to the north-west, and Lake Meran Reserve on the northern boundary (figure 2). The riparian forests and woodlands of the Loddon River lie 3 km to the east, while the extensive Black Box woodlands of Wandella Forest Flora and Fauna Reserve are 15 km to the north, linked to the Park by discontinuous riparian remnants along the Wandella Creek floodway.

A detailed fauna survey was undertaken in the Park during 1995.

A total of 95 native bird species has been recorded in the Park. Other native fauna

include five native mammal species, six reptile species and one amphibian species (NRE 1998a).

Three fauna species of significance, that are listed as threatened under the FFG Act, have been recorded within the Park: Great Egret, Grey-crowned Babbler and Striped Legless Lizard (1964 record) (appendix 2). Confirmation of the presence of the Striped Legless Lizard, a species of national significance, would be of particular conservation significance.

Lake Meran, on the northern boundary of the Park, currently has a Redfin population but has some potential to provide suitable habitat for Murray Cod and other native fish species. An earlier release of Murray Cod had limited success.

Aims

- Protect and maintain native fauna by conserving and enhancing habitat values.
- Enhance the survival and recruitment of rare species.

Management strategies

- *Manage FFG listed species according to approved action statements.*
- *Ensure that significant fauna are adequately protected from management activities, including fire protection works.*
- *Liaise with relevant organisations to encourage research on the distribution and management requirements of the Park's fauna, including management of rare species.*
- *Monitor changes in kangaroo populations.*
- *Encourage management of native vegetation and fauna habitats adjacent to the Park in a manner compatible with conservation objectives (section 7.2).*
- *In conjunction with local community groups and land owners, encourage measures to improve habitat links between the Park and other remnant vegetation nearby.*

3.5 Landscape

Leaghur State Park forms part of the Murray Basin plains landscape character type (Leonard and Hammond 1984). The Park is part of the Northern District Plains subtype drained by the Loddon and other rivers.

The Park is characterised by flat landforms which are flooded intermittently, and extensive tree cover with some diversity of species, height and density. It is of moderate scenic quality, the Black Box communities contrasting with the surrounding landscape. River Red Gums near Lake Meran are an attractive additional landscape element.

Tracks, weeds and the cleared areas near the main Park entrance have some impact on overall landscape values.

Aim

- Protect and enhance landscape values.

Management strategies

- *Minimise the impact of tracks and park management activities on landscape values.*
- *Site any new facilities, and use materials and finishes, in keeping with landscape values.*
- *Progressively rehabilitate disturbed areas to improve landscape values.*

3.6 Cultural heritage

Few Aboriginal people survived European settlement in the area in the 1850s and little is known of their activities before European settlement.

Numerous archaeological sites, including scarred trees and ovens, have been recorded in the Park, but they have not been systematically documented. Some scarred trees appear to have resulted from cutting bark for shelter in the early days of European settlement.

A limited survey, undertaken in 1997 as part of a training program, identified 116 sites, mostly scarred trees, along tracks and the Park boundary (Austral Heritage Consultants 1997). The findings indicate that the Park is rich in

Aboriginal sites and demonstrate the need to undertake further research as a basis for sound management.

Threats to the sites include rabbits, fire, exceptionally high floods, vandalism, growth of River Red Gums on mounds, and management activities.

The Park has been identified as a possible Aboriginal re-burial site. If implemented, this use would involve fencing out a small area (Warren Meeks, pers. comm. 1997).

All Aboriginal sites are protected under the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* (Vic.) and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cwlth).

Under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act, the Bendigo Dja Dja Wrung Aboriginal Association Incorporated, and Aboriginal Affairs Victoria (AAV), have responsibility to give advice on Aboriginal matters.

An application for a native title determination has been lodged with the Native Title Tribunal covering among other areas, Leaghur State Park.

The Park area was grazed by sheep or cattle from the early days of settlement, and timber was cut for fence posts and firewood. Some evidence of these activities can still be seen in the Park in the form of fencing, tree stumps and weed infestations. Introduced pest animals, particularly rabbits, have also adversely affected the Park and contributed to the spread of weeds (section 4.2).

Works to regulate the flow of floodwaters from the Loddon River and its tributaries are of some historical significance (section 3.2).

Little evidence remains of three early homesteads built in the north central part of the Park.

Aims

- Identify, protect, and where appropriate interpret, Aboriginal sites.
- Improve knowledge and understanding of history in the Park and the effects of past land use.

Management strategies

- *Liaise with the Bendigo Dja Dja Wrung Aboriginal Association Incorporated and AAV regarding identification, protection, management and interpretation of Aboriginal sites, and possible re-burials in the Park. Give high priority to a survey of the whole Park.*
- *Ensure that any proposed developments involve consultation with the Bendigo Dja Dja Wrung Aboriginal Association Incorporated, and AAV, in accordance with Parks Victoria guidelines.*
- *Retain evidence of past land use activities where compatible with conservation objectives.*
- *Encourage documentation of historic sites in the Park and recording of local oral history.*

4 PARK PROTECTION

4.1 Fire management

The National Parks Act requires the Director of National Parks to ensure that appropriate and sufficient measures are taken to protect parks from injury by fire.

Current fire protection measures are in accordance with the Code of Practice for Fire Management (CNR 1995). The Code combines fire prevention and suppression in order to protect life, property and assets. An Area Fire Protection Plan is not currently available.

Slashing and disc ploughing of selected management tracks as firebreaks has been the major fire pre-suppression work performed.

There is a perception in the community of increased risk of fire in the Park resulting from the cessation of grazing in 1996 (sections 3.3 and 6.2).

The Park ecosystems appear to have a low incidence of wildfire, because of the naturally low fuel levels of the drier communities, the periodic flooding of the wetland communities and the low density of trees. Two small fires occurred in 1965 and one in 1996, but detailed fire records are not available.

There is little information on the fire ecology of the Black Box communities (section 3.3). Following fire, Black Box regenerates from buds beneath the bark, but some individuals are killed, particularly in a high intensity burn. The prevalence of hollows in the older trees at Leaghur puts these specimens at risk from wildfire.

The removal of flood debris and fallen branches, and the reduction of fine fuels from the vicinity of Black Box trees that are a high priority for fire protection, e.g. scarred trees, important habitat trees and particularly large individuals, should be considered as part of fire protection works.

The White Cypress Pine – Buloke community is very limited in extent, and is highly susceptible to fire, which would result in the death of the woody dominants. Continued

efforts are required to prevent the occurrence of fire in this vegetation type.

Mallee eucalypts regenerate from lignotuber buds, and this community is relatively resilient to fire.

Further research into the fire ecology of the Park's flora and fauna, and the use of fire as a weed management tool, is desirable.

There are a number of disused water points in the Park which are no longer needed, as fire tankers are now filled from the Goulburn Murray Water channel.

Aims

- Protect human life, property and park values from injury by fire.
- Maintain fire regimes appropriate to the conservation of flora and fauna within the Park.
- Minimise the adverse effects of fires and fire suppression methods.

Management strategies

- *Carry out fire protection activities according to the Code of Practice for Fire Management (CNR 1995) and an Area Fire Protection Plan when prepared.*
- *Develop an Area Fire Protection Plan, in consultation with other organisations, and ensure that risks to the Black Box communities, other park values and neighbouring properties are minimised.*
- *Consider localised removal of accumulated fuel to protect high value scarred trees, in conjunction with AAV and the Bendigo Dja Dja Wrung Aboriginal Association Incorporated.*
- *Maintain fire breaks by slashing and applying herbicide, where appropriate, in alternate years.*
- *Rehabilitate fire control lines and other disturbed areas resulting from unplanned fires and fire suppression activities.*

- *Remove unnecessary water point signs, and investigate the removal and rehabilitation of disused fire dams.*
- *Publicise and enforce fire regulations and restrictions on the use and role of fire within the Park.*
- *Ensure that fires that occur in the Park are documented and mapped.*
- *Encourage research into the role of fire in different vegetation communities.*
- *Ensure that the local community is fully informed about the steps that will be taken to minimise fire risk to the Park and neighbouring properties, including fuel reduction burns (section 6.2).*

4.2 Pest plants and animals, and diseases

Over 70 introduced plant species have been recorded in the Park. Most are the legacy of past land use; others are likely to have been introduced in flood waters.

Active management is required to control or eradicate the most serious environmental weeds, and those for which control is feasible. The main species of concern are listed in appendix 3.

The controlled use of fire in treeless areas of the Park with high populations of annual grasses may, if timed properly, assist in control of these weeds by preventing seed set (DCE 1992). Fire should, however, be used cautiously, and the results of small patch burns monitored to determine if desirable results are achieved, as some native grass species may be disadvantaged by new management techniques (Lunt 1995).

Recent control has focused on Golden Dodder, Patersons Curse, African Box-thorn and Horehound.

Attempts have also been made to control an outbreak of Spiny Rush resulting from leakage from the Goulburn Murray Water channel (section 7.2).

Stands of non-indigenous eucalypts and other trees planted in 1950 (as an experimental plantation) and 1972 (to enhance the entrance) are noticeable near the main entrance and picnic area.

A number of introduced fauna species occur in the Park (four mammal, two bird and two fish species). Foxes and cats prey upon smaller animals, while rabbits contribute to habitat degradation. Feral pigs have been numerous in the past but are not believed to be present now.

Aims

- Control and where possible eradicate non-indigenous plants and animals.
- Restore indigenous vegetation on areas now dominated by exotic species.
- Minimise the impact of control programs on non-target species.

Management strategies

- *Develop a pest plant and animal control strategy which:*
 - *takes into account the effects of flooding and Park-specific problems;*
 - *identifies invasive species and other species of high priority for control, and documents their locations;*
 - *identifies areas of the Park that need particular efforts to control and prevent pest plant and animal infestations (e.g. high quality vegetation, significant species or communities);*
 - *specifies the most appropriate control methods e.g. for treeless areas, based on the most recent information available, and minimises damage to indigenous species.*
- *Prior to developing the pest plants and animal strategy, continue existing control programs.*
- *Progressively remove non-indigenous plantings near the Park entrance in the long-term, and replace with indigenous flora.*

- *Monitor the success of pest control activities and evaluate the options for subsequent control measures.*
- *Minimise soil disturbance within the Park, and ensure that weed populations are monitored and controlled on frequently disturbed areas.*
- *Monitor outbreaks of new, potentially serious pest plant species, and ensure rapid control before large populations build up.*

5 THE PARK VISIT

5.1 The Park visitor

Leaghur State Park offers the visitor opportunities to enjoy the peaceful natural settings provided by Black Box and River Red Gum communities and their associated bird life and kangaroos. Numerous scarred trees are an extra attraction for people with an interest in cultural heritage.

A range of vehicle tracks gives good dry weather access to much of the Park, including picnic facilities near the main entrance.

In 1996-97 it is estimated that the Park attracted over 4000 visitors. Visitor numbers to the Park are not high, as a result of its out-of-the-way location, flat topography, limited facilities and lack of signs and promotion. Regular flooding and hot weather in summer can also contribute to low visitor numbers.

With moderate numbers of visitors staying in the region or travelling through, there are opportunities to encourage a substantial increase in use of the Park. Lake Meran Reserve, to the north, attracts about 500 campers and 5000 day visitors each year, Boort Caravan Park attracts about 800 campers in the Christmas and Easter holidays, and many travellers pass through Kerang.

Providing for the visitor

The Park has basic facilities for day visitors and campers. Water-based activities are available in the Lake Meran Reserve (section 7.2) but not in the Park. Future management will enhance park facilities to encourage increased sightseeing, picnicking and other compatible uses.

Improved information and orientation will be provided to assist visitors to find their way around the Park and locate interesting features.

The Park's semi-remote setting will be retained and its natural and cultural values promoted and interpreted to increase visitor use and enjoyment.

Aim

- Provide for visitors in accordance with the above overview of future management for visitors.

Management strategies

- *Permit recreational activities in accordance with table 2.*
- *Provide and maintain facilities and services which highlight, but are in keeping with, the area's distinctive character (section 5.2 and tables 3 and 4).*
- *Apply market survey findings on visitor profiles, patterns of behaviour, expectations and preferences to assist in park management.*
- *Encourage all visitors to adopt minimal impact techniques and to adhere to codes of conduct appropriate to their activity.*
- *Monitor visitor numbers and use to ensure adequate provision of facilities consistent with appropriate types and levels of use.*

5.2 Visitor recreation activities and facilities

5.2.1 Vehicle access

The Boort – Kerang road gives good access to the main Park entrance, midway between the towns of Kerang and Boort. Secondary access to the eastern part of the Park is available from Appin South along Forest Lane. Tracks in the north of the Park give access to the picnic and camping areas south of Lake Meran.

A network of basic graded tracks gives 2WD access to much of the Park in dry weather, but most tracks are impassable after heavy rain or when the Park is flooded, and road closures are necessary to minimise damage to track surfaces. Heavy trucks taking short

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF RECREATION ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ZONE
Picnicking	Yes
Camping - designated sites (limited facilities)	YC (5.2.3)
Camping - dispersed (no facilities)	No
Walking	Yes
4WD touring	YC (5.2.1)
2WD/Scenic driving	YC (5.2.1)
Bicycle riding	YC (5.2.6)
Horse riding	YC (5.2.5)
Orienteering/Rogaining	No
Rock climbing/Abseiling	N/A
Fishing	No (available at nearby Lake Meran)
Firewood removal	YC (5.2.3)
Hunting	No
Dogs	No

YC Conditional - refer to relevant section for details
 No Not appropriate
 N/A Not applicable

TABLE 3 MANAGEMENT OF VEHICLE ROADS AND TRACKS

TRACK	CURRENT		FUTURE MANAGEMENT*
	CLASS	STATUS	
Entrance Track	1	O/SC	
Main Track	2	O/SC	
Rumbold Track	2	O/SC	
Red Plain Track	2	O/SC	
Channel Track	2	O/SC	
Chamberlain Track	2	O/SC	
Forest Lane	2	O/SC	
Lake Meran Track	2	O/SC	
Dairy Track	2	O/SC	
Vallance Track	2	O/SC	
Southern Track	3	O/SC	
Disused fire tracks	3	MVO	Close and rehabilitate

*Unchanged unless indicated.

Class:	Status:
1 2WD - all weather road	O Open to public vehicles
2 2WD - dry weather track	SC Seasonal closure (when flooded)
3 4WD - dry weather track	MVO Management vehicles only

cuts through the Park have caused damage to Main Track. Other vehicles, particularly 4WDs, have caused major damage to flooded tracks.

Aims

- Provide and maintain a network of vehicle tracks appropriate for visitor use and management.
- Minimise the impact of vehicles and track management on the Park's natural and cultural values.

Management strategies

- *Permit use of, and maintain, Park vehicle tracks in accordance with table 3 and figure 2.*
- *Provide all-weather 2WD access to the picnic area near the Boort – Kerang road.*
- *Close and rehabilitate disused fire access tracks in the Park. Advise local brigades of closures.*
- *Apply temporary closures during flooding, using physical barriers, to minimise environmental damage and ensure public safety. Retain access to non-flooded areas.*
- *Liaise with the Victoria Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs over any permanent, temporary or seasonal closures.*
- *Allow heavy vehicles to use only Forest Lane.*
- *Liaise with the Loddon and Ganawarra Shires to ensure a co-operative approach to road maintenance.*
- *Liaise with the Shires, tourism authorities and VicRoads to improve direction signs to the Park from Kerang and Boort, and at the main entrance.*

5.2.2 Day visits

Small numbers of day visitors use the picnic facilities near the main entrance, and facilities south of Lake Meran when accessible. Picnic tables and a fireplace are provided at each site, but there are no toilets.

Very limited amounts of firewood are collected in the Park for use in the fireplaces provided. Open fires present a risk to the Park over the summer period.

Visitors explore the Park by vehicle and on foot, the Black Box woodland's open understorey allowing easy access. Activities include relaxing, sightseeing and nature study.

Aim

- Establish and maintain day visitor facilities which enhance visitor enjoyment and are consistent with protecting park values.

Management strategies

- *Develop and maintain facilities consistent with the semi-remote character of the Park, in accordance with table 4 and figure 2. Provide toilets, water and a shelter near the main entrance when appropriate to meet demand.*
- *Prohibit solid fuel fires from 1 November to 30 April; permit the collection of firewood for use in the fireplaces provided in the Park at other times. Encourage the use of portable gas stoves. Remove fireplaces and fires if significant impacts result from firewood collection.*
- *Retain a 'take your rubbish home' philosophy in the camping and day visitor areas.*

5.2.3 Camping

Limited camping takes place at the picnic area south of Lake Meran. There is little demand for camping elsewhere in the Park, although there is potential to provide for short-term camping adjacent to the day visitor area near the main entrance.

TABLE 4 EXISTING AND PROPOSED RECREATION FACILITIES

SITE	TOILETS	PICNIC TABLES	ELECTRIC OR GAS BBQS	FIRE PLACES	WATER SUPPLY	PARK INFO.	WALK TRACK	CAMPING
Park entrance area	P	E	N	E	P	U	N	P
South of Lake Meran	N	E	N	E	E*	N	P	U

E = existing facility N = no facility P= proposed facility U = upgrade existing facility

* Lake water

Dispersed camping is undesirable because of the risks associated with campfires.

Aim

- Provide for limited camping where compatible with day visitor use and the protection of park values.

Management strategies

- *Provide for camping at a small number of designated sites south of Lake Meran and near the day visitor area at the main entrance, in accordance with table 4. Provide information on bush camping practices for visitors.*
- *Do not permit dispersed camping in the Park.*
- *Allow solid fuel campfires in fireplaces provided from 1 May to 30 October, and portable gas stoves all year round (section 5.2.2).*

5.2.4 Bushwalking

There are no constructed walking tracks in the Park. The road network, open understorey and level ground make for easy walking in many areas. Opportunities exist to develop walking tracks near Chamberlain Track and at Lake Meran through the River Red Gum/ Lignum community.

With the growing popularity of walking, these opportunities in the Park could readily be developed and promoted.

Aim

- Provide for a range of low-key walking opportunities.

Management strategies

- *Prepare a sign plan and improve direction and track signs to promote walking opportunities.*
- *Develop the Black Box Walking Track between Chamberlain Track and Main Track to Grade D standard (figure 2).*
- *Investigate opportunities to develop a Grade D walking track near Pickles Canal and Lake Meran.*
- *Investigate opportunities to provide short Grade D standard walking tracks in association with a self-drive tour of the Park (section 5.3).*

5.2.5 Horse riding

Horse riding is an infrequent activity in the Park. Low levels of riding on vehicle tracks are likely to be sustainable, except near Lake Meran.

Aim

- Provide for horse riding on tracks where park values are not adversely affected.

Management strategies

- *Permit horse riding on public vehicle tracks south of, and including, Dairy*

Track. Seasonal track closures will apply.

- *Monitor the level of horse riding in the Park and its effect on park values, and take appropriate action.*

5.2.6 Cycling

Cycling is uncommon in the Park but the track network offers good opportunities to experience the Park's values.

Aim

- Provide for cycling compatible with preserving the Park's natural values.

Management strategy

- *Permit cycling on tracks open for public vehicle access. Seasonal track closures will apply.*

5.2.7 Dogs

Few casual visitors bring dogs into the Park, but nearby land owners sometimes travel through the Park with dogs in their vehicles. In the past dogs have been used to move stock grazing in the area.

Domestic dogs can adversely affect wildlife.

Aim

- Minimise disturbance of fauna and visitors by dogs.

Management strategies

- *Do not permit dogs in the Park.*
- *Continue to permit dogs confined in vehicles in transit through the Park.*

5.3 Visitor information, interpretation and education

Information, orientation and interpretation services can help visitors to enjoy and appreciate the natural and cultural values of Leaghur State Park and assist in protecting these assets. The Park presents opportunities to develop themes related to pre- and post-European settlement land use, water use, and

flora and fauna. Information and interpretation services should stimulate visitors to discover the Park at first hand and develop an understanding of its special values. Little information is currently available for visitors, and direction signs to and within the Park are inadequate. A self-drive tour trialled in 1996 could be developed further to give visitors an excellent introduction to park features.

Few education groups use the Park at present because of its relative remoteness and the availability of more accessible and diverse sites in other areas.

Promotion of the Park has not been undertaken and there is potential to attract additional visitors by increasing awareness of park features and recreation activities. The proximity of the Park to Lake Meran, Kerang and Boort, and to other areas of interest, presents promotional opportunities.

Aims

- Provide visitors with quality information and interpretation services to engender enjoyment and appreciation of the Park.
- Increase awareness of the Park as a tourist attraction in the Region.
- Encourage all visitors to adopt minimum impact activities.

Management strategies

- *Install effective direction signs in the Park.*
- *Install orientation and interpretative material in an information shelter in the main picnic area.*
- *Develop an up-to-date A4 'Parknote' featuring recreation opportunities, including preferred cycle tour routes and a self-drive tour in the Park.*
- *Encourage local and regional tourist attractions and information outlets to promote appropriate use of the Park.*
- *Establish and implement monitoring and maintenance schedules for all interpretative facilities.*

5.4 Commercial tourism operations

No commercial tours have been conducted in the Park in recent years. There is potential to offer tours related to Aboriginal heritage and the Park's flora and fauna.

Aim

- Support appropriate commercial tourism operations where consistent with protecting park values and improving the quality and visitor range of experiences.

Management strategies

- *Encourage applications from commercial tour operators to offer services compatible with park values.*
- *Ensure that commercial operators are licensed in accordance with Parks Victoria guidelines, and that impacts are not detrimental to the Park.*
- *Encourage commercial operators to assist in the protection of park values.*

5.5 Public safety

High temperatures and wildfire in dry periods present possible hazards to visitors.

The Victoria Police are responsible for any search and rescue operations that are required. Parks Victoria staff will assist in these activities.

Aims

- Promote public safety in the Park.
- Ensure that staff are available to assist in emergency situations.

Management strategies

- *Manage the Park in accordance with Parks Victoria risk minimisation and emergency management guidelines.*
- *Provide information to visitors on potential hazards.*
- *Ensure that staff are appropriately trained in emergency techniques and are able to assist in emergency situations.*

6 COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND INVOLVEMENT

6.1 Friends and volunteers

There is no current Friends group for the Park. Local land owners and residents have shown interest in the Park, for example by discussing park management issues and past land use and assisting with fire protection and control.

Volunteers could make valuable contributions to conservation, resource management, monitoring, interpretation and promotion.

Some interest has been expressed in forming a Friends group.

Aim

- Increase volunteer involvement in the Park.

Management strategies

- *Encourage the formation of a Friends group for the Park and provide on-going support.*
- *Develop a long-term volunteer strategy which incorporates the skills and interests of volunteers in park activities.*

6.2 Community awareness and Park neighbours

Park neighbours are primarily involved in farming, particularly grazing and cropping. Some local families have a long association with the Park area and a strong commitment to its well-being. The main interests of

neighbours relate to natural and cultural values, fire protection, grazing, flooding, the control of pest plants and animals, and kangaroos.

Co-ordination of fire protection work and pest plant and animal control programs with neighbours is important (sections 4.1 and 4.2). Compatible management of adjacent land can enhance park values (section 3.4).

Aims

- Increase local awareness of park values and management issues and practices.
- Maintain a high level of local involvement in park protection activities.

Management strategies

- *Maintain liaison with community groups and local land owners regarding the Park's high natural and cultural values, and management issues including pest plant and animal control and fire protection, to increase understanding of management actions, e.g. cessation of grazing.*
- *Continue to involve community groups and land owners in relevant aspects of planning and managing the Park.*
- *Encourage the application of the Good Neighbour Policy to management issues on or near the boundary of the Park.*
- *Encourage a co-ordinated pest plant and animal control program with neighbours.*

7 OTHER ISSUES

7.1 Authorised uses

7.1.1 Public utilities

A test well for ground water is located near Forest Lane.

Aims

- Minimise the impact of public utilities on park values.
- Ensure appropriate use and licensing of public utilities.

Management strategies

- *Ensure that public utilities and associated maintenance works are covered by a section 27 consent.*
- *Liaise with utility owners to ensure that management and maintenance activities have minimal impact on park values.*

7.1.2 Apiculture

Apiculture is permitted in the Park in accordance with LCC recommendations (section 1.5). There is one bee site in the Park but this is not in current use.

The effect of introduced honey bees on indigenous flora, fauna and natural processes is not fully understood. While studies on these effects are limited, a conservative approach to apiculture in the Park is warranted until long-term studies establish otherwise. There are suitable areas for apiculture on adjacent public land.

Aim

- Provide for apiculture in accordance with LCC recommendations and park guidelines.

Management strategies

- *Liaise with the Victorian Apiarists Association to relocate the bee site in the Park to a suitable area on adjacent public land.*
- *Permit use of the site in the Park in accordance with Parks Victoria guidelines until relocated outside the Park.*

7.2 Boundaries and adjacent uses

The majority of the Park is surrounded by broad-acre agricultural land, with some irrigated paddocks. Issues of fire protection, flood regulation and weed control related to boundaries are dealt with elsewhere in this Plan.

Run-off from irrigation drains can adversely affect the Park's natural values.

An irrigation channel in a 40 m wide reserve managed by Goulburn Murray Water carries water through the north-east section of the Park (figure 2). Leakage from the channel appears to have caused the death of Black Box trees (section 3.3). Goulburn Murray Water requires access to the channel for maintenance and repairs.

Changes in land use around the Park are unlikely to have an impact on the Park in the foreseeable future, with the possible exception of intensified irrigation.

Large numbers of visitors are attracted to the Lake Meran Reserve to the north of the Park (figure 2). This Public Purposes Reserve is managed by a local committee of management. The LCC recommended that management of the Reserve complement management of the Park (LCC 1989). Grazing by stock in the Reserve is limiting regeneration of River Red Gums and understorey species around the lake (sections 3.3 and 3.4). Incompatible uses such as shooting, particularly on the part of the Reserve between the Park and the Lake, can detract from the park experience.

Aims

- Minimise conflict between park management and surrounding land use.
- Encourage sound land management and conservation practices on adjacent public and private land.

Management strategies

- *Maintain liaison with adjacent land owners and ensure adequate fencing, control of*

- irrigation run-off, fire protection and control of pest plants and animals.*
- *Continue to liaise with Goulburn Murray Water regarding complementary management, channel repair and maintenance, and provide access for management of the irrigation channel.*
 - *Liaise with the Lake Meran Public Purposes Reserve Committee in relation to complementary management of the Reserve including possible reduction or phasing out of grazing in the Reserve in conjunction with weed control.*
 - *Liaise with Loddon and Ganawarra Shires to minimise adverse effects of developments or activities on adjacent private land on park values.*

8 IMPLEMENTATION

A three-year rolling implementation program will be prepared for the Park to ensure efficient implementation of this Plan. Priorities for management are identified in table 5 as an initial step in this process.

TABLE 5 PRIORITY MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	SECTION IN PLAN
Resource conservation	
Safeguard the long-term health of Black Box wetlands and woodlands by ensuring adequate management of flooding.	3.2
Ensure that significant flora and fauna are protected from management activities.	3.3, 3.4
Progressively re-establish indigenous flora in cleared areas near the main Park entrance.	3.3
Park protection	
Develop an Area Fire Protection Plan to minimise risk to Black Box woodlands and neighbouring properties.	4.1
Develop and implement a pest plant and animal control strategy.	4.2
The Park visit	
Improve direction signs and enhance day visit areas.	5.2.1, 5.2.2
Develop a self-drive tour.	5.3
Develop the Black Box Walking Track near Chamberlain Track.	5.2.4
Improve promotion of the Park.	5.3
Community awareness and involvement	
Maintain liaison with local land owners about management of the Park.	6.2
Monitoring and research	
Liaise with relevant organisations to ensure effective monitoring and research on impacts of fire, flooding, salinity and management activities on Black Box communities.	3.2, 3.3, 4.1
Encourage survey of Aboriginal sites.	3.6

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- Personal communications**
- Warren Meeks, Bendigo Dja Dja Wrung Aboriginal Association Incorporated.

APPENDIX 1 RARE OR THREATENED FLORA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
<i>Acacia osswaldii</i>	Umbrella Wattle	depleted
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i>	Buloke	depleted, L
<i>Callitris glaucopylla</i>	White Cypress-pine	depleted
<i>Centipeda thespidioides</i>	Desert Sneezeweed	rare
<i>Cyperus bifax</i>	Downs Flat-sedge	vulnerable
<i>Cyperus concinnus</i>	Trim Flat-sedge	vulnerable
<i>Eleocharis pallens</i>	Pale Spike-sedge	vulnerable
<i>Eryngium plantagineum</i>	Long Eryngium	vulnerable
<i>Hakea tephrosperma</i>	Hooked Needlewood	depleted
<i>Hakea leucoptera</i>	Silver Needlewood	depleted
<i>Haloragis glauca</i>	Bluish Raspwort	vulnerable
<i>Minuria integerrima</i>	Smooth Minuria	vulnerable
<i>Ranunculus undosus</i>	Swamp Buttercup	vulnerable
<i>Trigonella suavissima</i>	Sweet Fenugreek	rare

Source: NRE database 1998b

Conservation status: Gullan et al. 1990.

L listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

APPENDIX 2 THREATENED FAUNA

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	End, L
<i>Delma impar</i>	Striped Legless Lizard	End, L
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	End, L

Source: NRE database 1998a

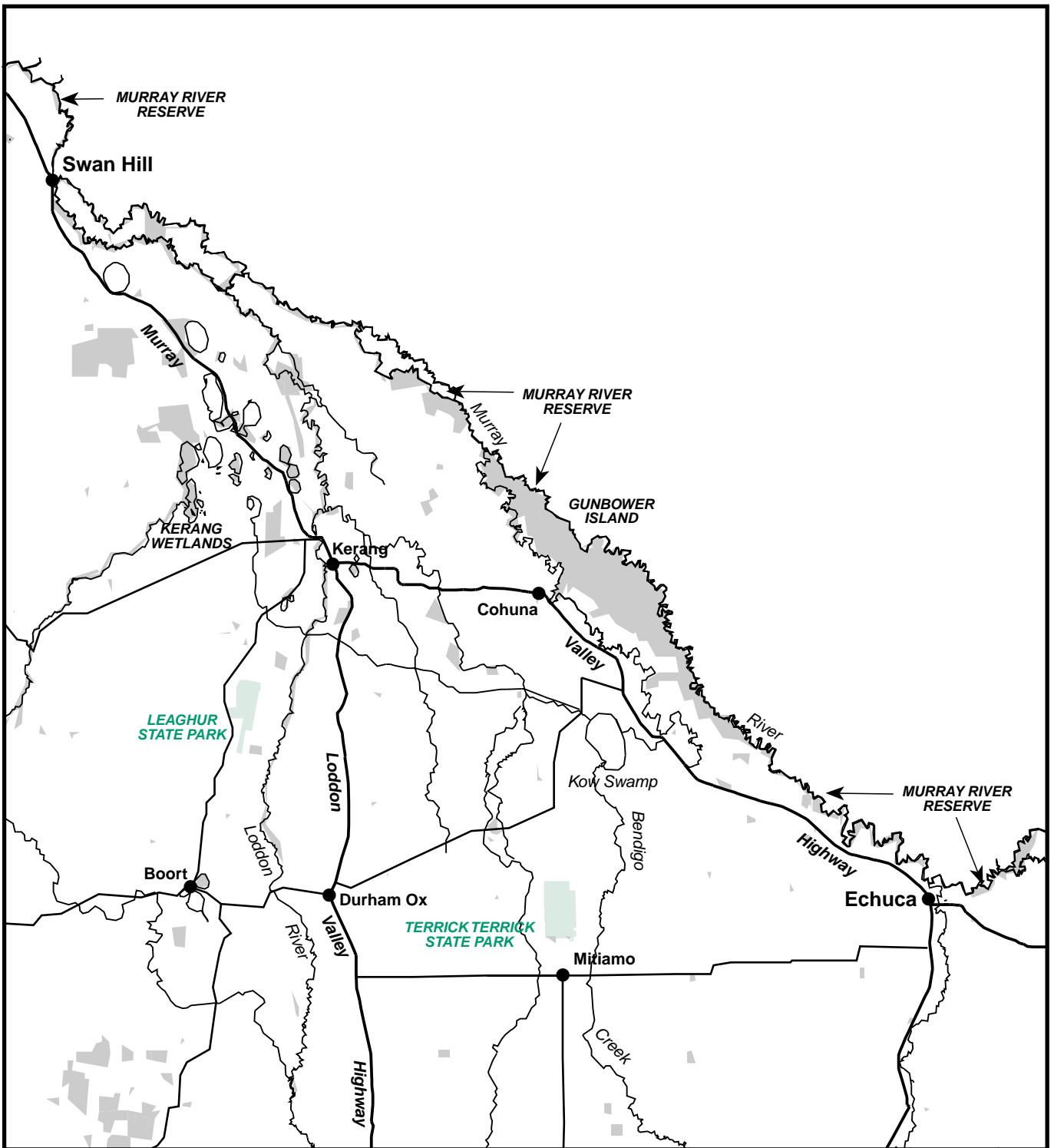
Conservation status: NRE 1998.

End endangered in Victoria

L listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act

APPENDIX 3 MAJOR PEST PLANTS

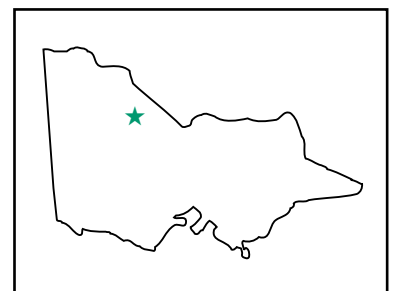
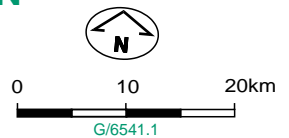
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
* <i>Avena</i> spp.	Wild Oats
* <i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle
* <i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder
* <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patersons Curse
* <i>Juncus acutus</i>	Spiny Rush
* <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn
* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
* <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary Grass
*Introduced species	

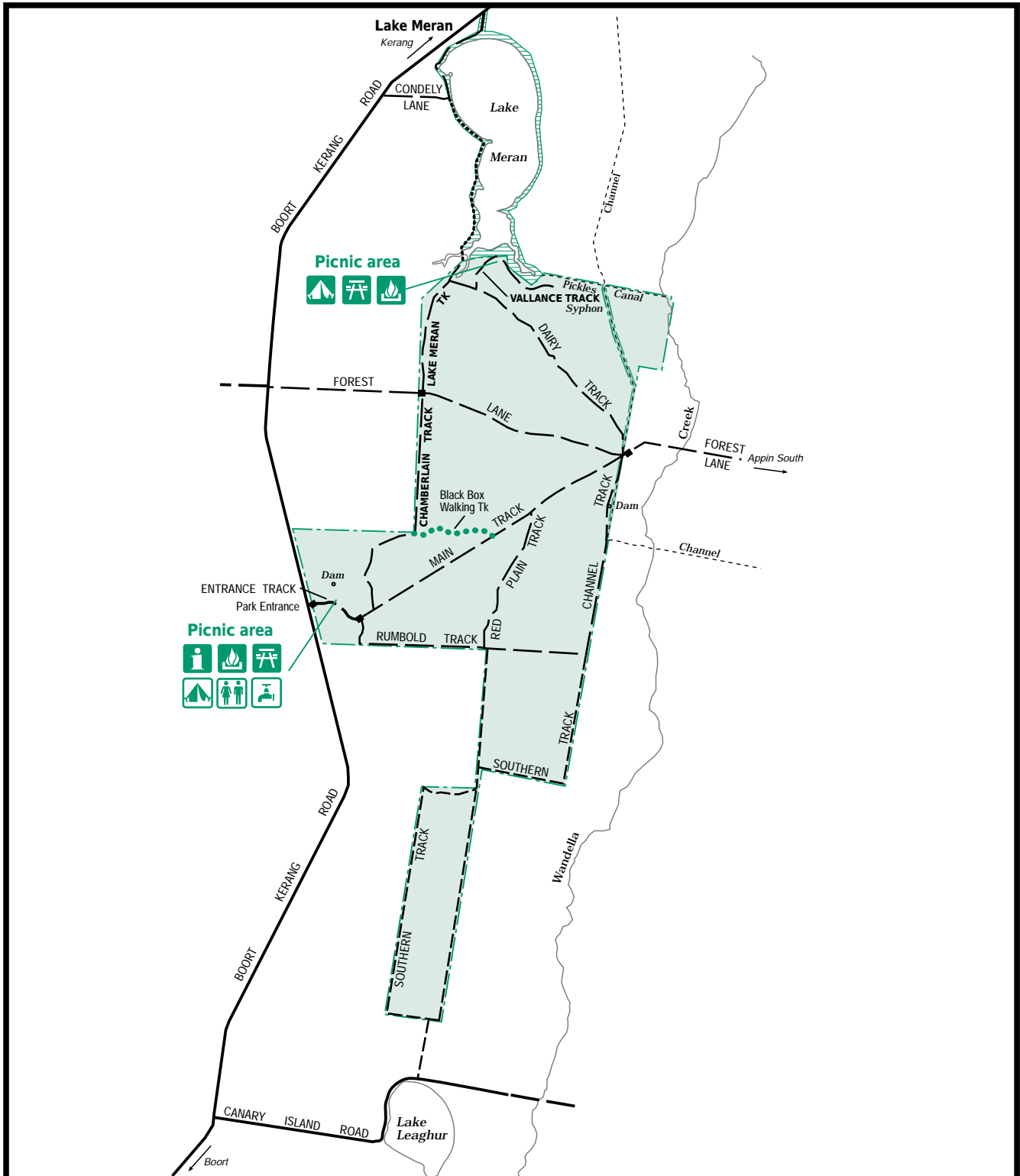


LEAGHUR STATE PARK

FIGURE 1 REGIONAL LOCALITY PLAN

- Highway
- Minor road
- Other Public Land





LEAGHUR STATE PARK



Figure 2: PUBLIC LAND USE AND ACCESS & RECREATION MANAGEMENT

- Sealed road
- 2WD - all weather road
- 2WD - dry weather, subject to seasonal closure
- 4WD - dry weather
- Management vehicle only track
- Grid
- Park
- Channel Reserve
- Lake Meran Reserve
- Proposed walking track

EXISTING RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES

- Camping
- Picnic table
- Fireplace
- Information shelter

PROPOSED RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES

- Camping
- Toilet
- Water