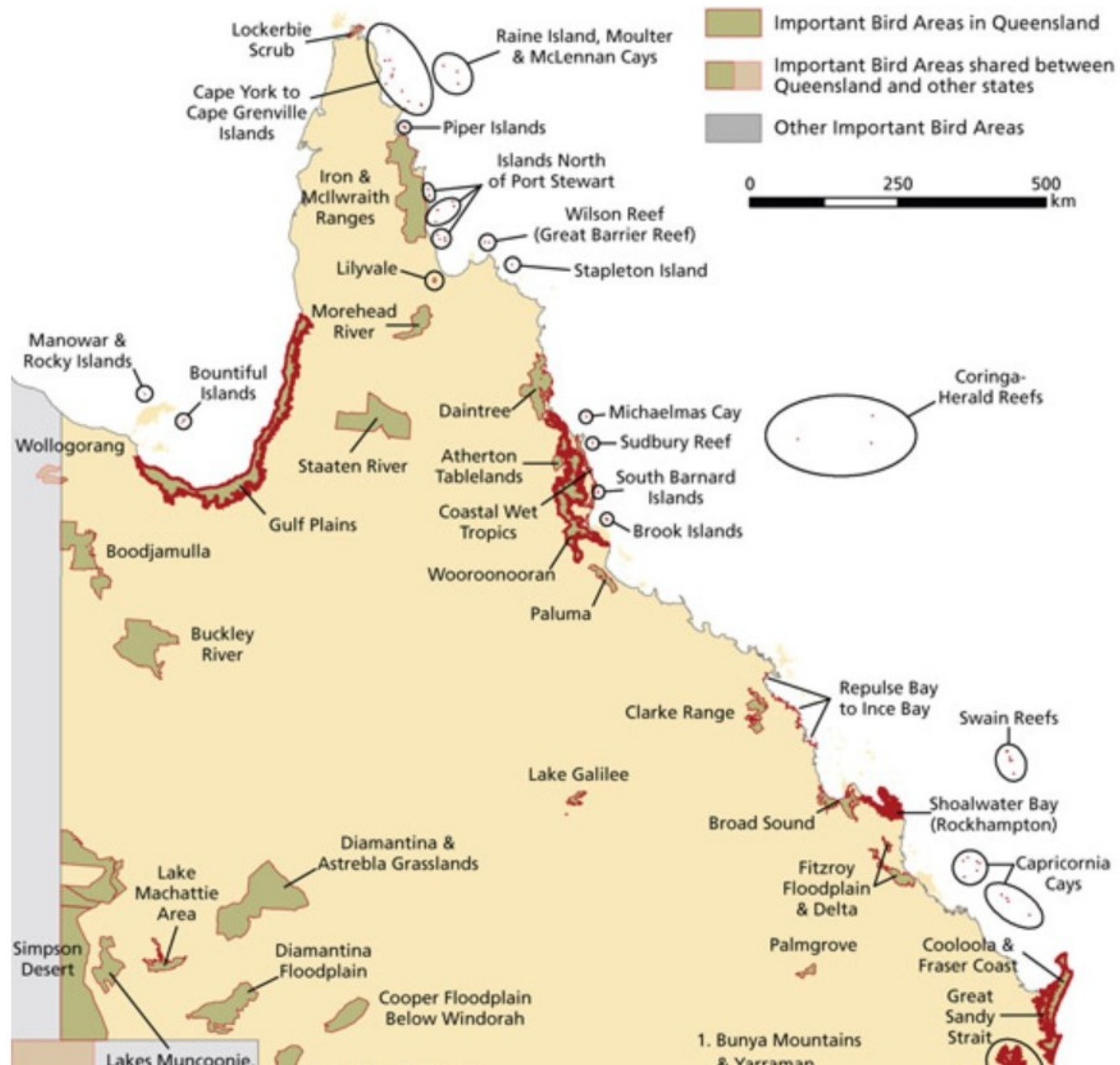


# **Values and Responsibilities**

## **Duty of Care**

**Environment - Community – Economy**  
**Fine Scale Mapping Coastlines**

***“Finding the Balance- Birds on Beaches”***



# Fine scale mapping

## “Finding the Balance - Birds on Beaches”

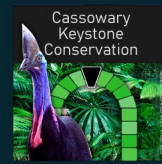
Cassowary Keystone Conservation has recognized the urgent need to leave some space for nature along this critically fragile coastal zone by developing a protocol for critical fine scale mapping that is transferable

The meeting place for two World Heritage Areas.

Our Great Barrier Reef and Wet Tropical Rainforest

### Birds on Beaches, Dogs on Leashes

> Garner's Beach to Hull River



- No dogs
- Dogs on leash
- Dogs off leash
- Length of dog walks



# Green zone

## Conservation/No dogs

- 1) Adjoining a natural habitat, creek or river mouth, rocky headland with either existing or recent, historic use by wildlife. Including sea & or shore birds, nesting sea turtles, cassowaries and crocodiles.
- 2) Difficult or remote to access for the public and Council AM staff, with minimum development or infrastructure adjoining.
- 3) Light impact and peaceful a low usage public space for elderly and children



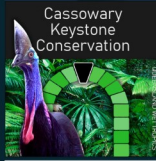
# Orange zone

## Dog On leash

1. Buffer between conservation zone and dog off leash
2. Easy access paths and moderate to high usage by children, elderly, and young families. Close to play equipment, stinger nets, and moderate urban developed, night lighting.
3. Puppies, small dogs and dogs in training preferred zone and elderly generally keep dogs on leash.
4. Easy road access for Council AM staff to manage and do compliance.



Birds on Beaches, Dogs on Leashes  
> Garners Beach to Hull River



Dogs off leash

# Red zone Dog Off Leash

1. Dog off leash has minimum natural habitat and highly developed
2. This is the highest risk to public safety and other beach users and their dogs from dog attacks
3. Tends to be larger and more active dogs and young adults or teenage users.
4. Easy road access for Council AM staff for compliance or rapid incidence response or medical assistance.

# Family Island Group

3.4.1 Legislation The management plan must comply with all relevant State and Commonwealth legislation.

Of particular significance are the management principles for national parks in s 17 of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 which states that a national park is to be managed to:

- (a) provide, to the greatest extent, for the permanent preservation of the area's natural condition and protection of the area's cultural resources and values
- (b) present the area's cultural and natural resources and their values; and (c) ensure that the only use of the area is nature-based and ecologically sustainable.

The Act further states that

- (a) is the "cardinal principle for the management of national parks".

3.4.2 World Heritage status The Family Islands lie within the Great Barrier Reef Region which was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1981.

**Listing obliges managers to "protect conserve, present, rehabilitate and transmit to future generations the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, within the meaning of the World Heritage Convention".**

**Dogs are not permitted in National Park such as Dunk Island** but is lawful on the freehold (resort property).

Where beaches adjoin National Park on islands dogs are not permitted, but this is not the case for other tenures or the mainland.

Bedarra and Thorpe Islands are privately owned and this plan does not address them. In addition to private residences, Bedarra Island has two resorts.

While our Department does not have any authority to restrict dogs on freehold property, we would certainly be supportive of any actions which can, particularly islands such as Dunk which has adjoining National Park.

3.5.4 Educational and scientific values Little scientific research has been conducted at Family Islands National Park and there is a need for baseline information on the flora and fauna in this area.

While bridled terns continue to breed throughout the Family Islands, Purtaboi, Dunk, Waln-Garin Islands and Battleship Rock support the most regular breeding of ground nesting seabird species. Purtaboi Island supports small, but important, breeding colonies of seabirds including black-naped terns, lesser crested terns, crested terns, roseate terns, and bridled terns. These species, except the lesser crested tern, have also nested on Dunk Island (on the sand spit west of the developed area). The little tern, which as mentioned, is classed as rare under Queensland legislation and endangered under Commonwealth legislation, has nested recently on Dunk Island.

Fauna Detailed fauna surveys have not been conducted in the Family Islands National Park, except for annual monitoring of breeding seabirds. In addition, there are incidental reports of various species. Whitebellied sea-eagles and ospreys use the islands as nesting sites. The beach stone-curlew, once a common bird, is now classed as vulnerable under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and might well be reduced to less than 1000 individuals Australia-wide. The beach stone-curlew and the sooty oystercatcher (classed as rare under the Nature Conservation Act 1992) have been reported on Purtaboi and Dunk Islands. Wheeler Island and Battleship Rock are two of the few recorded nesting places of the white-rumped swiftlet (also classed as rare) which nests, between September and February, in caves amongst the granite rocks. Increased human presence has affected the occurrence of breeding colonies of seabirds throughout the Family Islands National Park, particularly the ground or beach nesting species.



For example, the bridled tern nests among rocks and under vegetation away from the beaches, and as a result breeding activities have not been subjected to the same level of human disturbance. In the past, black-naped terns have nested on all of the Family Islands, while nesting of roseate and bridled terns has occurred on all but Wheeler and Coombe Islands. Other seabird species that have been recorded breeding in the Family Islands National Park include crested and lesser crested terns.

## **Of significance is the little tern, Family Islands National Park Management Plan**

**10 classed as vulnerable under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, and endangered under the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992, which has nested on the sand spits of Dunk, Bowden and Smith Islands.**

In recent years, regular breeding of ground nesting seabirds has been recorded at Purtaboi, Dunk, Woln-Garin Islands and Battleship Rock. Although monitoring has concentrated on the more significant seabird breeding locations in the Family Islands, it is likely that colonies also nest on Kumboola and Mung-Um-Gnackum Islands which receive comparatively little use. Little is known of the terrestrial fauna species of the Family Islands. Numerous bird species are present and various species of monitors, geckos, skinks and snakes. Small mammals and butterfly species including the Ulysses and Cairns birdwing are present on Dunk Island. Fish are present in the freshwater creeks on Dunk Island. Jungle perch and various other species are likely to be present, including rainbow fish, Pacific blue-eye, snakehead gudgeon, speckled and spot fin gobies, and long finned eels.

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**IF FUTURE GENERATIONS ARE TO REMEMBER US WITH GRATITUDE RATHER THAN CONTEMPT, WE MUST LEAVE THEM SOMETHING MORE THAN THE MIRACLES OF TECHNOLOGY. WE MUST LEAVE THEM A GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING, NOT JUST AFTER WE GOT THROUGH IT.**

**– LYNDON B. JOHNSON**