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Appendix A : Invitation list for the Yarrangobilly Caves House Precinct Workshop

Y/C CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN MEETING 9th FEB

Consultant team

Jill Sheppard	Built Heritage and Heritage Tourism Specialist
Mary Dallas	Aboriginal Heritage Specialist
Beverly- Johnson	Historian
Roger Lembit	Heritage Landscape and cave specialist

NPWS

Jo Ingarfield	Manager, Yarrangobilly Caves
Mick Pettitt	Area Manager, Blowering
Miriam Stacey	Conservation Architect
Monica McDonald	Regional Planner
Andrew Thornton	Business Manager
Jane Gough	Acting Karst Investigations Officer
Christian Hampson	Aboriginal Heritage Division

Historical Connections

Bruce Hoad	Hoad Family
Colin Hoad	Hoad Family
Clarrie Dunn	Dunn Family (father was a guide here)
Phyllis Dowling	Harris family - Glory Hole Farm

Aboriginal Representatives

Dean Freeman	Walgalu
Vince Bulger	Wadgoric elder
Neil Bulger	TALC
Rodney Penrith	TALC
Alice Williams	
Phyllis Freeman	

Tourism Representatives

Jennifer Bawden	Tumut Region Chamber of Commerce (includes Tumut Region Tourism, also representing Riverina Regional Tourism)
Col Cottham	Cooma Unlimited
Bridget McCosker	Cooma Tourism
Col Loudon	Mushwandry tours - Commercial operator
Neville Locker	Adaminaby Progress Association
Bjll Sutton	Adaminaby Progress Association
Anna Stone	Cooma Visitor Centre
Ian Harplev	Talbingo Rate payers and Payers Association

Recreation Groups

Mary Coggan	Canberra Speleological Society
Jim Reid	Canberra Speleological Society
Marjery Smith	ex Advisory Committee and Talbingo Bushwalkers

National Parks Association

Bill Dowling	NSW NPA
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Mick Pettitt
Area Manager. Blowering
Tumut

Steve Horslev
NPWS Regional Manager

Chris Handbury	ex Advisory Committee
Chris Adams	General Manager, Tumut Shire Council
David Major	NPWS Aboriginal Heritage Division
Russell Dunn	TALC
Micheal Russell	TALC
Anne Foster	Tourism Snowy Mountains
Gay Epstein	Tourism Snowy Mountains
Bushwalkers N SW	
Conservation Council of SE region and Canberra	

Unable to attend with apologies

Steve Horsley	Regional Manager South West Slopes Region
Simon Allender	Ranger. Blowering
Marcia Commins	Bradley Historical Connection
Patricia Wilkonson	Riverina Regional Tourism -- Jennifer Bawden to
Sydney Speleological Society	
Jennifer Sutton	Accommodation specialist Adaminaby

Appendix B: Process and Outcomes of the Workshop held to provide community participation in contributing to future planning of the Precinct

Preliminary Outcomes from the Workshop Sessions

In the course of the workshop the participants were split into 'Think Tank' groups and asked a series of questions designed to identify the following:

The significance of the place – 'The Most Important Things';

Weaknesses and Problems with the place and operations;

The opportunities and way forward for the place.

When the groups came back together after the individual group sessions, the outcomes from each group were compiled into single lists for discussion. The lists were then used to identify priorities and the particular focus of specific interest groups. While there is some apparent overlap in the categories outlined, the categories reflect specific outcomes from discussions within groups and personal opinions. The lists discussed prior to voting with particular categories explained if they were thought to be confusing or repetitive.

Priorities and interests were identified when each participant was allowed three votes within each outcome category. The lists and voting outcomes are presented below:

Important Things

<i>Item</i>	<i>Votes</i>
Thermal Pool	9
Natural Environment	19
Isolation/Tranquility	9
NPWS presence	6
Aboriginal Cultural landscape	13
European Cultural Landscape	4
Building and Heritage	7
Sense of Arrival and Atmosphere	2
Caves and Karst Landscape	15
Accessibility to locals and the general public	3
Relationship between the values	9

Weaknesses and Problems

[Low & variable] Funding / Lack of Care	24
Access & Accessibility	9
Maintenance of Conservation values [impact management]	13
Infrastructure issues [lacks & inadequacies]	4
North/ South split in the wealth from Kosciuszko National Park/Inequality	1
Weeds	1
Managing and Monitoring Resources	2
Balancing economic viability with ecology	13
Attaining sustainable development	6
Accommodation and catering issues	5
Administrative conflicts [bureaucracy v. community]	4
Lack of Heritage [natural and cultural] information & promotion	12

Opportunities

Accommodation	1
Interpretation	4
Local Aboriginal involvement in Interpretation	17
Cultural Center	1
A development near the road feeding into Yarrangobilly	-
Caravan Park	1
New Technology	6
More Local involvement with management	9
Improve access to the Thermal Pool	5
Sustain local day use	3
Camping	-

Manage Visitor Impacts	8
Museum	-
Networking with other Departments and the SRA	-
Ecotourism	3
Links with regional Tourism	12
Links with other Caves	1
Low Key Conference Center	-
Education	9
Research/ Study Place	1
Disabled Market	2
Retirees Market	1
Marketing and Promotion	3
Internal Transport	1
No onsite visitor accommodation	4
School trip destination with overnight accommodation	2
Staff to provide some immediate improvement in meeting visitors needs	-
Events.	-

Appendix C: Complimentary remarks about the Murray Family

History Development

Mr. and Mrs. James Murray

There are many comments found in the early visitor's book, which dates back to 1889, mentioning Mr. and Mrs. Murray's kindness, hospitality, attentiveness, civility and ableness as a guide, and the cleanliness of the guest house. These extracts are from an unpublished article called "Our Trip to the Caves" by Edith Peden who was accompanying the Governor's official party in 1892. The occasion mentioned here occurred after the Governor had left the Caves. It gives us the only record of any length of Murray's character. ". . . and we go off led by Mr. Murray, the kindly old caretaker, he cherishes those caves as if they were a pet child." and the next day, "We all went to the cottage to put our names in the visitors book, how pleased Mr. Murray looks. The day before he was a little cross and now asked us not to go away with the idea he is an old bear. One of the gentleman began to tease him, and soon proved that he was not an old bear but good natured and honest, though gruff man."

The last document dealing with Murray is from the Mines Department annual report in which Leigh (1896) states: "it is with regret that I have to record the death of the late keeper, Mr. J. Murray, the result of an accident met with on the 18th October, Mr. Murray has been in the Service about eight years, and always took great pride in his work, especially so in regard to the proper preservation of the caves under his charge, and the cleanliness as regards the accommodation house. . . "

Mr. Murray's headstone still stands in the Kiandra Cemetery and states: "in Loving Memory of James Preston Murray who departed this life 29th October 1895 aged 68 years. Though lost to sight to memory dear." It would seem that Murray suffered a lingering death if Leigh's reported date for the accident, 18 October, and the date of death on the headstone, 29 October, are correct.

Extracts from: Gary Bilton, 'Early History of Yarrangobilly Caves.', *Helictite*, 1986, 24(112): 37.

**Appendix D: 1920s NSW Government Tourist Bureau Brochure
“The Wonder Caves of the Southern Alps”**

Appendix E: Details of a Visit to the Yarrangobilly Caves in 1903

History Development

The Cave House, 1903.

The Cave house is most picturesquely situated at the head of a ravine or great fissure running from the higher levels down to the river bed. Bold, precipitous cliffs, towering to a height of 200 feet or more, define the contracted entrance. A few chains up this valley stands the care-taker's residence, a cosy, comfortable dwelling, which has been added to from time to time for the accommodation of visitors. its verandahs look out on a patch of fertile, well-watered garden ground, where vegetables, fruit and flowers flourish in defiance of the severest drought conditions. This garden is backed by an unscalable wall of limestone rock as high as those which form the entrance to the ravine. The accommodation afforded by the old structure with its numerous additions being still unequal to demand, the Government has recently erected a spacious dormitory on the rising ground behind. Broad wooden steps lead up this addition. The structure though of rusticated weatherboard, has some pretensions [sic] to architectural beauty. Up a flight of concrete steps, one reaches a spacious verandah. At one end of this is a roomy apartment which can be used as a dining hall, concert-room, or place of general rendezvous [sic] for other social purpose. A hall entrance leads to a corridor which gives access to some fourteen sleeping apartments, each furnished with a single bed and all toilet necessities. These bedrooms are well lighted and well ventilated. At the extreme ends of the corridor are bathrooms - one for ladies' and another for gentlemen's use. But even all this extra accommodation proves insufficient. "Shakedown" have to occasionally be resorted to, and on the occasion of our visit the caretaker's resources were severely taxed to find quarters for all his guests. Farther up the glen - at its extreme end, in fact, are situated the stable, coach-house, and other out-houses. But after all is said as to the public accommodation at the Caves house, it is far from faultless. The water system is sadly defective. A one-inch service is all that supplies stables, bathrooms, lavatories, kitchen, laundry, and every other department of the extensive establishment; and as the supply is by gravitation, annoyance and inconvenience are of constant occurrence. VVhen the standpipes at the stable are in use, the bath taps refuse to act; and so, when these are running, the kitchen taps are empty.

An amusing instance of the inconvenience thus occasioned occurred to one of our party. He had gone into the gentlemen's baths, unwittingly made his preparations for a refreshing shower bath, turned on the tap, and lo! a rush of air instead of water! The predicament was awkward. In vain he called on the attendant to turn on the water; till the flow from the stand pipe up at the stables was turned off, he must bide his time in patience. There is an abundant supply of water, but till there is a three-inch main with minor reticulations the annoyance, disappointment, and inconvenience of the entire establishment, officials, domestics, visitors and all, must be grinned at and borne with.

There is a thrice-a-week mail-service at the Cave House with telephone connection with Tumut, which is a matter of great convenience to tourists and the public generally. The tariff of charges fixed by the Government is reasonable in the extreme, while the attention of the caretaker, his wife and other attendants to visitors is such as to afford comfort and satisfaction to all.

. . . We were each provided by the caretaker, Mr. Bradley (who is also postmaster, telephonist, and special constable, all for the extravagant salary of £100 per annum, out of which £20 is deducted for rent, his only other "perk" being what profit he can make out of his visitors at 116 per meal and ditto for bed) with candle and candlestick so contrived, by means of an inverted cone and socket spring like a coach lamp, as to burn in any position without the possibility of one's clothes being greased or of danger from the flame. The caretaker was also our guide and expositor.

Written by John Gale for the Observer after a visit to the Yarrangobilly Caves on 24th February 1903, in G. Barrow, John Gale's Brindabelia's and Australian Alps, (Canberra 1985.) p48.

Appendix F: The Extent and Boundaries of the Yarrangobilly Province;

IBRA REGION 1: AUSTRALIAN ALPS (429 km²)¹

Australian Alps IBRA Region is defined as “A series of high elevation plateaux capping the South Eastern Highlands and the southern tablelands of NSW. The geology consists of granitic and basaltic rocks. Vegetation is dominated by alpine herbfields, and other treeless communities, snow gum woodlands and montane forests dominated by alpine ash.”² The proportion of soil types and rock types within this Region are shown in Table 1, and the location of this Region, with the two Sub-regions is given in the map below.

TABLE 1: Soil Types and Rock Types in Australian Alps Region

SOIL TYPES:

Deep Structured Red Clay Loams	1%
Shallow Loams	97%
Yellow and Red Texture Contrast Soils	2%

ROCK TYPES:

Basalt, minor acid volcanics	<1%
Sandstone, siltstone, shale, chert, limestone (Palaeozoic Sediments)	39%
Granitic rocks	48%
Acid and intermediate volcanics and pyroclastics	10%
Schist, phyllite, sandstone, mudstone (Palaeozoic Sediments)	2%

REGION 1: AUSTRALIAN ALPS – KEY TO SUB-REGION AND PROVINCES

	SUB-REGIONS		PROVINCES
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¹ Areas given for each Region differ slightly from those given for IBRA Regions, due to differences in measuring polygon areas possibly because of different projections.

² R. Thackway and I.D.Cresswell 1995 *An Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia: A Framework for Setting Priorities in the National Reserves System Cooperative Program. Version 4.0* Environment Australia, Canberra

Relief: Greater than 360m. Very high mountains	SNOWY MOUNTAINS PEAKS	Mountainous country with steep slopes, above 1000m (Snowy ³)	MOUNT KOSCIUSKO 1Aa
		Mountainous country with steep slopes, below 1000m (Snowy)	YARRANGOBILLY 1Ab
Relief: 90-180/5-30m. Moderate hills and undulating plains	SNOWY HILLS WEST	Mountainous country with steep slopes and a multicyclic erosional landscape of hills and plains dissected by stream valleys (Snowy and Eucumbene)	SNOWY HILLS WEST 1B

1A: SNOWY MOUNTAINS PEAKS SUB-REGION (392 km²)

This Sub-Region occupies most of the Australian Alps Region (91%) and is characterised by very high mountains (over 1500m) with steep relief (greater than 360m). Mount Kosziusko (2229m) is within this Sub-Region. The landscape is dominated by mountainous country with numerous V-shaped valleys, and narrow stream valleys with some small flood plains.

Major ski resorts are located within the south-eastern part (Perisher Village, Thredbo Village, and Guthega), and Kiandra and Yarrangobilly are located in the northern part of this Sub-Region. There are several reservoirs (part of the Snowy Mountains Scheme) within the Sub-Region. These include Tooma, Tumut Pond and Tantangara Reservoirs (based on Tumut and Murrumbidgee Rivers). The major part of the Sub-Region is conserved within Koszcuisko National Park. There is a small area on the western edge of this Sub-Region outside the National Park. This area is used for stock grazing and some forestry (exotic pine plantations).

³ Bracketed names denote the dominant regolith character within the Province.

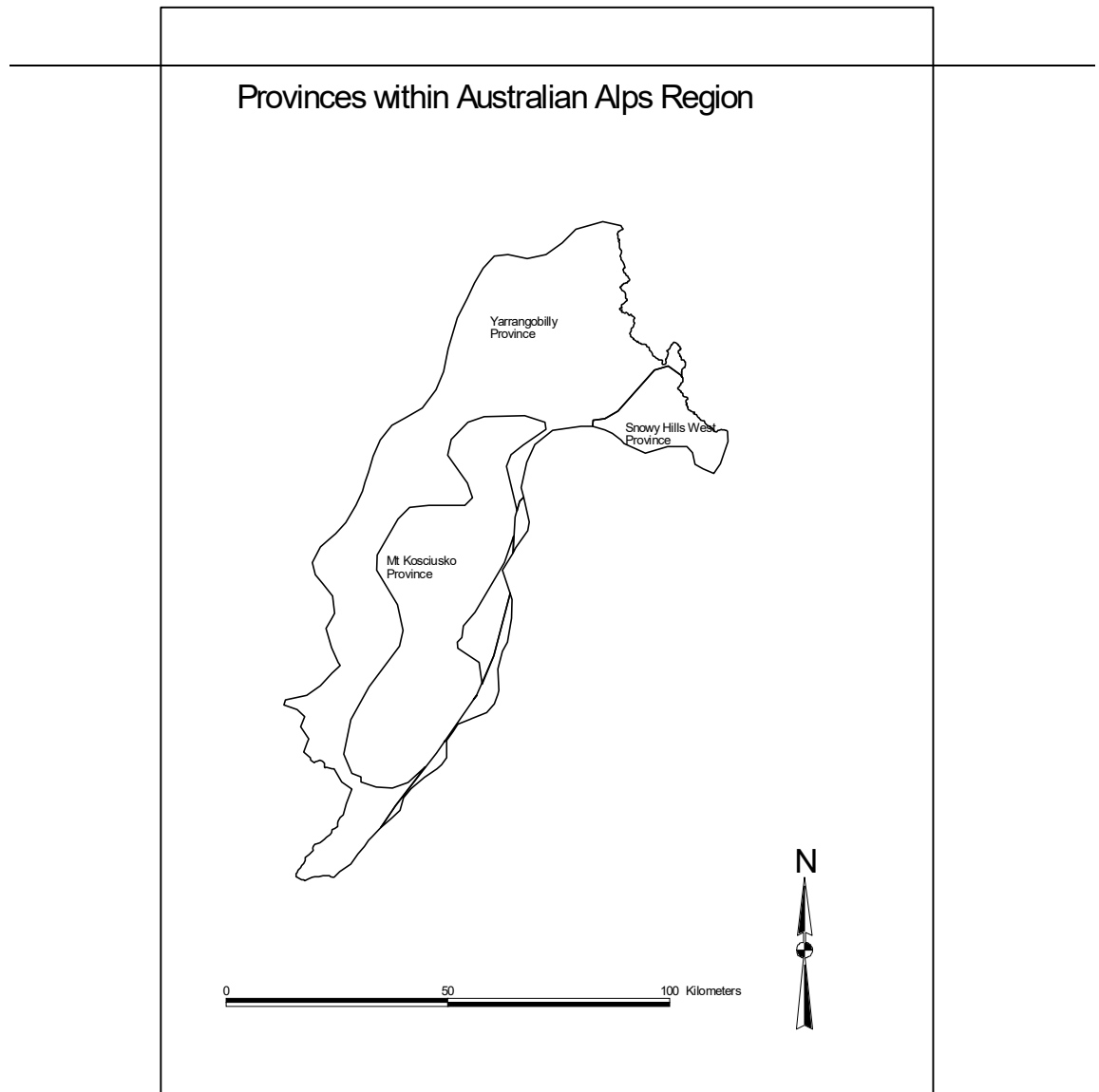
CHARACTERISTICS OF SNOWY MOUNTAINS PEAKS SUB-REGION

Geology	Acid/Intermediate Volcanics and Intrusives 57%; Basic Volcanics 1%; Palaeozoic Sediments 42%
Soils	Shallow Loams 99%; Yellow and Red Texture Contrast Soils and Deep Structured Red Clay Loams 1%
Vegetation	Tall alpine herbfields and heathland communities in the higher altitudes. Within the lower altitudes the dominant vegetation is Snow Gum (<i>E. pauciflora</i>) woodlands, in association with other eucalypts e.g. Ribbon Gum, Candlebark, Mountain Gum, Tingiri Gum and Alpine Ash, and a dense understorey of cold adapted heath shrubs
Present-day Cover	Cleared 27%; Disturbed dry forest 3%; Disturbed moist forest 4%; Dry forest and Sub-alpine woodland 12%; Moist forest 51%; Frost hollows 2%; Rocky outcrops 1%
Conservation Areas	Kosciusko NP 8410ha; Scabby Range NR 2188ha TOTAL 28.3%

1Ab Yarrangobilly Province (259085ha)

Mountainous country with steep slopes, V-shaped valleys and narrow stream valleys with small floodplains, and small open flats below 1000m altitude. Deeply weathered granite with exposed granite masses. Contains Snowy Mountains Highway, Tumut River, Kiandra and Yarrangobilly Caves, as well as several reservoirs.

Geology	Palaeozoic Sediments 48%; Acid/Intermediate Intrusives 35%; Acid/Intermediate Volcanics 16%; Basic Volcanics 1%
Soils	Shallow Loams 98%; Deep Structured Red Clay Loams 2%
Present-day Cover	Moist Forest 60%; Dry Forests and Woodlands 23%; Frost Hollows 12%; Disturbed Forest 2%; Cleared 2%; Water bodies etc 1%
Conservation Areas	Kosciusko NP 236895ha; Bimberi NR 6500ha; Scabby Range NR 2011ha TOTAL 94.7%



BIOREGIONALISATION OF EASTERN NEW SOUTH WALES Southern, Central And Northern Coastal Lands And Tablelands. A System of Regions, Sub-Regions and Provinces. A Report Prepared by Martin Denny for The National Parks Association Of Nsw Inc. Nsw Heritage Assistance Program HAP 96 376

AppendixG: Details of early hydro based electricity schemes in Australia from an Australian Electricity Supply Research Study

Board Study *Framework for Heritage Management, Industrial Heritage of Power Generation: Development of a Typology and Significance Assessment Approach*, prepared by Godden Mackay Pty Ltd. 1994.

Appendix H: Background to minor historical items located within the Yarrangobilly Caves House Precinct, extract from the 1989 arch design group Conservation Plan

Appendix I: Relevant articles of the Draft Revised Burra Charter of Australia 1999.

Obligations Arising from the Burra Charter of Australia ([Final Draft] Revised 1999)

The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners managers and custodians. This study has been prepared in accordance with those standards. The Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places. Guidelines particularly relevant to the Yarrangobilly Caves House Precinct are outlined below. The Burra Charter should be referred to for a full set of guidelines:

As a place of identified cultural significance Yarrangobilly Caves House Precinct should be made secure, and managed and conserved with the aim of retaining the significance of the place (Article 2).

All conservation works should proceed with caution involving minimum interference with and distortion to the existing fabric, use, association and meaning (Article 3).

The visual setting of the Precinct must be maintained and no new construction or other action should occur, which detracts from its heritage value (Article 8).

Significant fabric should be retained in situ unless the article has a history of being relocated, is designed to be readily moveable or if the relocation of the item is the sole means of achieving its survival (Article 9).

Maintenance should be undertaken to fabric of cultural significance (Article 16).

Adaptation should consider all alternatives and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place (Article 21).

New work, which should be identifiable as such, is acceptable where it does not distort or obscure cultural significance or detract from interpretation (Article 22).

The cultural significance of the place should be interpreted (Article 25).

Existing fabric should be recorded before disturbance occurs and the changes proposed for a place should be analysed in terms of the effect on cultural significance (Article 27).

The decision making procedure and individuals responsible for policy should be identified (Article 29).

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept (Article 31).

Copies of all reports and records on the conservation and history of the place should be placed in a permanent archive and be made publicly available (Article 32).

Adequate resources should be provided for conservation (Article 34)

Appendix J: Legislation which affords protection to Aboriginal sites;

Aboriginal Heritage Legislative Protection

Most legislation concerning cultural heritage in Australia is enacted at the State level of government. Some legislation has the direct intent of protecting Aboriginal heritage [eg National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974], but other legislation protects Aboriginal heritage indirectly through the application of principles and provisions which apply more widely [eg planning legislation]. There is also some Federal legislation which is relevant and is summarised below.

Current Legislation Affecting Cultural Sites

State Legislation

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 as amended

In New South Wales the primary responsibility for Aboriginal heritage lies with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service through the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

This Act protects Aboriginal relics and places. Relics are defined as deposits, objects or material evidence related to indigenous and non-European occupation both prior to and concurrent with European occupation. An Aboriginal place is any place declared to be an Aboriginal place under Section 84 of the Act and is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal Culture.

Under Sections 86 and 91 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 it is an offence to damage, deface or destroy Aboriginal relics or places without the consent [issued under permit (s87) or in writing under (s90)] of the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. [NPWS]. A person who is aware of the location of a relic is required to report its existence to the Director [s 91].

A relic may be the property of the Crown or private property depending upon their disposition and date of collection, however most relics which are "sites", ie are engraving sites or rock art sites, or archaeological deposits, are real property and therefore belong to whoever owns the land, however they may not be disturbed or destroyed. The Australian Museum curates moveable relics which are the property of the Crown.

The Act enables the National Parks Service to acquire land which contains significant relics. These may be dedicated as Aboriginal areas or historic sites. The Service can also enter into agreements with landowners for the protection of relics ["conservation agreements"] and/or, with the consent of the owners, areas can be declared protected archaeological areas while remaining in private ownership.

An area of land can also be declared an Aboriginal Place. This has the effect of bestowing on that land the same protection as a "relic". This provision is most often used to afford protection to land which contains no physical relics but which is a site of proven importance to Aboriginal people, such as mythological sites.

A 1987 amendment to the Act allows the Minister responsible for administering the Act to make interim conservation orders over land of cultural significance. Such orders last twelve months and impose restrictions on the development of land.

As well as administering the provisions of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 the Service takes an active role in overseeing the implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment process in relation to Aboriginal sites. NPWS Zone Teams actively review environmental assessments and statements to ensure that these consider, and make appropriate provision for, Aboriginal sites. The various Zone Teams take an active role in Local Government planning in an effort to ensure that sites are protected in an active way, and in order to prevent the necessity for last minute interruptions to developments by the application of its own Act, should sites have been inadequately considered.

The Cultural Heritage and Technical Services Division maintains the Service's data base including the Aboriginal site register and the archaeological report catalogue.

NSW Heritage Act 1977

Historic Heritage is protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. This is administered by the Heritage Office. Under this Act permits are required for archaeological investigations, and the Act bestows the power to impose Conservation Orders on important components of heritage. Important Heritage items are listed in Local Environmental Plans and are governed by the Planning and Assessment Act [See below]. The NSW Heritage Act was amended in 1996 to broaden the membership of the Heritage Council to ensure that there is an Aboriginal member who is knowledgeable in Aboriginal cultural Heritage. [see The NSW Government Statement of Commitment to Aboriginal People November 1997.]

Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Department of Planning administers the Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979. This Act provides for the preparation of environmental planning instruments intended to guide land use and management at State, regional and local levels. The Act provides a code for making and determining development applications. The main features of the Act with relevance to cultural heritage is the requirement for environmental assessment of development proposals and a

mechanism for the inclusion of heritage conservation provisions in planning instruments.

Environmental assessment is required for all designated developments, and such reviews must include a review of impacts upon both the Aboriginal and built cultural environment. Environmental Impact Statements and Reviews of Environmental Factors require identification and assessment of Aboriginal heritage within the subject area.

The role of Local Government in Heritage management was set out in 1985 in a policy document issued at the direction of the then Department of Environment and Planning.

This document, 'G.21 Conservation of Environmental Heritage and Ecologically Significant Items and Areas' [Circular No. 84], states that while the State government Authorities such as the Heritage Council and the National Parks and Wildlife Service have specific conservation responsibilities, the major responsibility for conservation rests with local government.

The directive obliges local government authorities to include provisions in local planning instruments for the conservation of buildings, works, relics, places or areas of heritage significance. The directive includes a step by step process for heritage conservation including the identification of local heritage, through the use of studies, and registers, analysis and assessment of local heritage, and the statutory implementation of conservation objectives. When a draft planning instrument is inconsistent with the directive, the local government authority is required to justify the inconsistency to the Department of Planning before final approval of the instrument can be made.

Aboriginal Heritage Working party

A Working Group, housed in the State Land Council, was set up to report to the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and the Minister for the Environment on a number of issues. These included:

- the current legislative provisions for Aboriginal heritage,
- the options for the portfolio responsibility for Aboriginal cultural heritage management [and planning and land management functions]
- consultation with Aboriginal knowledge holders regarding any proposed draft heritage legislation;

After consultations during 1994 and 95, the working party produced a "Research Paper" in late 1996 and this is being considered by the government. [see The NSW Government Statement of Commitment to Aboriginal People November 1997.] Any proposed legislation is likely to be finalised only after lengthy consultation.

2 Federal Legislation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission advises the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs regarding the application of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984.

The purpose of the Act is to protect areas and objects which are of significance to Aborigines and which are under threat of injury or desecration. A significant area is an area of particular significance to Aborigines in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. A significant object is defined as an object of particular significance to Aborigines in accordance with Aboriginal tradition. Objects include skeletal remains.

The act empowers the Minister to declare areas and objects as significant in accordance with Aboriginal tradition to prevent activities which may threaten these areas and objects. The Act applies to all States and Territories but operates concurrently with existing State and Territory legislation so far as this legislation is consistent with the Act.

Other relevant Commonwealth Legislation

In October 1997, the Minister for Environment, announced that a new national framework for the management of cultural heritage would be put in place by the year 2001. The new "*National Heritage Strategy*" will be likely to bring with it some legislative changes and focus on service agreements between the Commonwealth and state heritage agencies. The Current Commonwealth Legislation is as follows:

The Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. This act establishes the Australian Heritage Commission. The Commission:

1. identifies places in the National Estate and to maintain a register of such places,
2. furnishes advice relating to actions to conserve, improve and present the National Estate, and to

3. encourages public interest in the National Estate and to further training and education in fields related to the National Estate.

The Act constrains the actions of Federal Ministers in relation to matters which may affect places on the Register of the National Estate.

The Department of Arts, Sport, Environment and Territories is responsible for the administration of the World Heritage Properties Conservation Act 1983. This Act enables the Federal Government [as a signatory to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention which lays down a general code for the protection, conservation and study of places of natural and cultural significance] to proclaim an identified place as natural or cultural heritage within the meaning of the Convention. Proclamation does not alter land status or land use providing land use is consistent with the preservation of the natural and cultural values of the proclaimed area.

The Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986 enables the Federal government to regulate the export and import of significant moveable cultural heritage items.

The Native Title Act 1993

A Guide to Native Title published by ATSIC [January 1994] states that this Act:

1. recognises native title rights; Native title is the rights and interests in land and waters that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have under their traditional laws and customs and that are recognised by the common law [Section 223];

2. contains some basic principles about native title in Australia;

3. allows governments ways in which they can 'validate' or make legal past acts such as leases which native title might have made invalid; and do things in the future and still protect native title rights;

4. lets people get 'compensation' or something in return for loss of native title if this happens because past acts have been made legal, or because of future acts;

5. puts conditions on future acts which affect native title land and waters;

6. contains a process for:

finding out about who has native title rights;

finding out which people might get compensation; and

making decision about whether governments can make future

grants, such as grants of mining leases

7. creates a Land Fund with money to help Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people acquire and manage land.

This Act is currently before Parliament for amendment.

Other relevant Federal legislation

Australian Archives Act 1983

Environment (Financial Assistance) Act 1977

National Museum of Australia Act 1980

Urban and Regional Development Financial Assistance Act 1974.

Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976

Heritage Management

The Commonwealth produced a draft set of guidelines for the protection of indigenous heritage places. The document is titled:

'Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.'

Department of Communications and the Arts, produced under a project managed for ATSIC, AIATSIS, AHC, ANCA, ACDO.

These guidelines follow the principles set out below.

Heritage places are generally managed or looked after by the owner of the land on which they occur, in consultation with local Aboriginal Land Councils and advice and permits from the National Parks and Wildlife Service. If heritage places are threatened by natural forces or are the subject of frequent visits [deliberate or incidental] they would require an active form of management. Many Aboriginal sites neither require nor receive active management.

Principles of Indigenous Heritage Place Management.

Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Involvement

1. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the right to be involved in decisions affecting their cultural heritage, and in the on-going management of their cultural heritage. Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander involvement in management should be continuous and at the level they consider appropriate.

2 Identify which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have rights to speak for the place, and/or have interests in the place, by wide and inclusive consultation, at the beginning of and throughout the process. All Indigenous groups, organisations and individual owners or custodians with a possible interest in the place to be involved. Support this by good technical planning and effective negotiation and mediation processes.

3 Decisions which have an effect at the local level to have full local level involvement. Regional planning should accommodate local level input. Local level planning should be integrated with regional planning

All Interests To Be Considered

4. The concerns of all relevant interest groups to be taken into account. Some places have cultural values for both indigenous people and other groups in the community. All relevant groups should be consulted to allow agreement to be reached on the future of the place.

Cultural Significance

4. The aim of cultural heritage place management is to look after the cultural significance of a place. The "Cultural Significance" of a place describes the value or importance the place has to a community and includes the "social, aesthetic, historic, or scientific value of the place for present, past or future generations". The term "social value" includes values spiritual values. The Cultural Significance of a place can change over time.

Process and Actions

5. Decisions about cultural heritage places to be made as a result of a conscious and logical planning process. This process, guided by and maintaining the *cultural significance* of the place, takes into account all the management issues affecting the place and identifies the objectives for the management of the place.

Actions affecting places be considered only after the cultural significance of the place has been established, and a Statement of Objectives has been agreed upon by the relevant indigenous community or owners.

Physical intervention or other management actions are taken to support cultural significance and should be the minimum required to achieve this aim. Actions which preserve cultural significance have top priority.

Making And Keeping Records

7. Records of places, records of decisions made about them and records of actions taken at heritage places be made, kept, stored and accessed in a culturally appropriate way. Ownership of, storage and use of, and access to information be

openly agreed at the outset of a project with the people who own, provide or have rights to the information. Availability of information supports the cultural significance of the place.

3. The Role of Local Aboriginal Land Councils

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 which is administered through the NSW Premiers Department is "property" law rather than "environmental" law, and there is widespread misunderstanding in the general community that it entitles Aboriginal people to claim places of Aboriginal heritage. The Act allows for claims of vacant Crown land which is not required for an essential public purpose. It also provides funds for the purchase of lands. This Act does not protect heritage places and makes no provision for them to be claimed by Aborigines.

The Act, provided for the establishment of a system of elected Land Councils. The role of these Councils is to deal with land and monies flowing from actions under the Act. The system of Local Aboriginal Land Councils covers the whole state and provides a point of formal contact with Aboriginal communities which had hitherto not been available. The National Parks and Wildlife Service which had long had a policy of consulting Aboriginal communities about the management of sites chose to use this Land Council system as the formal reference point for matters concerning the management of sites.

As a matter of policy, the Director of the NPWS when considering actions which he may take under the National Parks and Wildlife Act [with respect to sites] consults, with the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council. Local government has generally followed this lead and many Local Councils liaise regularly with Local Aboriginal Land Councils and other Aboriginal organisations about Aboriginal heritage and other issues.

Local Aboriginal Land Councils have themselves been active in advocating Aboriginal involvement in decision making about sites and many Councils employ trained, or trainee Aboriginal Site Officers whose specific role is to liaise with archaeologists, developers, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Local Government about sites and their management. It is the practice of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and of most consultant archaeologists to involve the Local Aboriginal Land Council in planning for and assessment of matters affecting Aboriginal Sites.

The Local Aboriginal Land Council whose boundary coincides with the Yarrangobilly area is The **Tumut Brungle** Local Aboriginal Land Council which has been consulted throughout the course of this project.

Appendix K: Interim Landscape Management Plan.

Interim Landscape Management Approach

The landscape management plan prepared by Freeman Collet & Partners (Appendix) has been used to date.

This plan should continue to be used pending a new detailed on-site analysis which updates the Plan to reflect more recent landscape management practice and which reviews the identified landscape management units.

Landscape management at Yarrangobilly should:

- be consistent with management of karst and other significant natural environment features of the valley;

- define those areas within the valley which will be managed as developed areas and those where natural regeneration of bushland will be encouraged;

- consider the impact of landscape management on Aboriginal cultural heritage;

- identify the location of significant trees, particularly the large trees in the picnic area and the 'entrance' avenue and provide for retention of these trees or where trees are declining, assess and replace as necessary;

- provide for control of suckers;

- provide for replacement of trees which are a significant source for invasion into nearby bushland with less invasive trees of similar form and habit.

See attached plan showing existing areas of managed landscape.



View of the garden around Yarrangobilly Caves House before the verandah was widened in 1938. [From the Hoad Collection]

Appendix L: Yarrangobilly Flora List

FLORA LIST FOR YARRANGOBILLY CAVES AREA

FERNS

Scientific Name	Common Name
ADIANTACEAE <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maidenhair Fern
ASPIDIACEAE <i>Polystichum formosum</i>	Shield Fern
BLECHNACEAE <i>Blechnum minus</i> <i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Soft Water Fern Alpine Water Fern
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE <i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Common Bracken Fern
SINOPTERIDACEAE <i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	

GYMNOSPERMS

CUPRESSACEAE <i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine
PINACEAE * <i>Abies concolor</i> * <i>Chamaecyparis nutkaensis</i> * <i>Larix leptolepis</i> * <i>Pinus banksiana</i> * <i>Pinus radiata</i> * <i>Thuja gigantea</i>	White Fir Yellow Cypress Japanese Larch Jack Pine Monterey Pine Red Cedar

ANGIOSPERMS

Dicotyledons

AMYGDALACEAE * <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum
APIACEAE * <i>Conium maculatum</i> <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> <i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i> <i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>	Hemlock Native Carrot

APOCYNACEAE	
* <i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle
AQUIFOLIACEAE	
* <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
ARALIACEAE	
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax
<i>Sambucus gaudichaudiana</i>	
ASTERACEAE	
<i>Brachyscome aculeata</i>	Snow Daisy
<i>Brachyscome microcarpa</i>	
<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	Yellow Billy Buttons
<i>Calotis scabiosifolia</i>	
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	
<i>Celmisia longifolia</i>	Smooth Hawksbeard
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Bear's Ear
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	
<i>Craspedia</i> sp.	Prickly Lettuce
* <i>Crepis capillaris</i>	
<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	Hawkweed
<i>Helipterum anthemoides</i>	
* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Fireweed
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	
<i>Leptinella filicula</i>	Fireweed
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	
<i>Olearia erubescens</i>	Purple-leaved Fireweed
<i>Olearia glandulosa</i>	
<i>Olearia megalophylla</i>	Rough Sowthistle
<i>Olearia myrsinoides</i>	
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	
<i>Olearia rosmarinifolia</i>	
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus secundiflorus</i>	
<i>Ozothamnus thrysoideus</i>	
* <i>Picris hieracioides</i>	
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	
<i>Senecio lautus</i>	
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i>	
* <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	
<i>Senecio</i> sp. E	
<i>Solenogyne gunnii</i>	
* <i>Sonchus asper</i>	

BERBERIDACEAE	
* Mahnia aquifolium	
BORAGINACEAE	
Cynoglossum australe	
Cynoglossum suaveolens	
* Echium plantagineum	Paterson's Curse
* Echium vulgare	Vipers Bugloss
Myosotis australis	
Myosotis exarrhena	
BRASSICACEAE	
* Erophila verna	Whitlow Grass
* Hirschfeldia incana	Buchan Weed
* Rorippa sp.	Watercress
BUDDLEJACEAE	
* Buddleja davidii	
CALLITRICHACEAE	
Callitriche stagnalis	
CAMPANULACEAE	
Wahlenbergia gloriosa	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	
* Cerastium fontanum	Mouse-ear Chickweed
* Lychnis coronaria	Rose Campion
Scleranthus biflorus	
* Silene gallica	
Stellaria pungens	Prickly Starwort
CLUSIACEAE	
* Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan
Hypericum gramineum	
Hypericum japonicum	
* Hypericum perforatum	St Johns Wort
CONVOLVULACEAE	
Convolvulus erubescens	
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed
CRASSULACEAE	
* Sedum acre	Sedum
DILLENiaceae	

Hibbertia sp.	
EPACRIDACEAE	
Brachyloma daphnoides	
Epacris breviflora	
Epacris paludosa	
Leucopogon attenuatus	
Leucopogon hookeri	
Leucopogon virgatus	
Melichrus urceolaris	Jam Tarts
Monotoca scoparia	
EUPHORBIACEAE	
Poranthera microphylla	
FABACEAE	
Acacia alpina	
Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood
Acacia obliquinervia	
Acacia pravissima	
Acacia rubida	
Acacia siculiformis	
Bossiaea foliolosa	
Daviesia latifolia	
Daviesia mimosoides	
Dillwynia sp.	
* Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom
Glycine clandestina	
Gompholobium huegelii	
Hardenbergia violacea	Purple Twining-Pea
Hovea montana	
Hovea rosmarinifolia	
Indigofera australis	Native Indigo
Lotus australis	
* Lotus sp.	Trefoil
* Medicago lupulina	Black Medic
Mirbelia oxylobioides	
Platylobium formosum	
Psoralea adscendens	
* Trifolium arvense	Hare's Foot Clover
* Trifolium dubium	Suckling Clover
* Trifolium repens	White Clover
FAGACEAE	
* Quercus ?robur	English Oak
GENTIANACEAE	

* *Centaurium erythraea*
Centaurium spicatum
Gentianella diemensis

GERANIACEAE

Geranium neglectum
Geranium solanderi
Pelargonium australe
Pelargonium helmsii

GOODENIACEAE

Goodenia sp.

LAMIACEAE

<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle
* <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound
<i>Mentha australis</i>	
<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	Victorian Christmas Bush
<i>Prostanthera rotundifolia</i>	
* <i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal

LAURACEAE

Cassytha pubescens

LINACEAE

<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax
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LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia gibbosa

MALACEAE

* <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
* <i>Pyracantha</i> sp.	Firethorn

MALVACEAE

Gynatrix pulchella

MYRTACEAE

<i>Baeckea utilis</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	Mountain Gum
<i>Eucalyptus debeuzevillei</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i>	Alpine Ash
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i>	Broad-leaved Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus gonicalyx</i>	Bundy
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Snow Gum
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaved Peppermint

Eucalyptus rubida	Candlebark
Eucalyptus stellulata	Black Sallee
Eucalyptus viminalis	Ribbon Gum
Leptospermum lanigerum	Woolly Tea-tree
Leptospermum myrtifolium	
 ONAGRACEAE	
Epilobium billardierianum ssp. cinereum	Willow Herb
 PITTOSPORACEAE	
Bursaria spinosa	Blackthorn
 PLANTAGINACEAE	
Plantago debilis	
* Plantago lanceolata	Lamb's Tongue
Plantago muelleri	
 POLYGONACEAE	
* Acetosella vulgaris	Sheep Sorrel
* Rumex crispus	Curled Dock
 PRIMULACEAE	
* Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel
 PROTEACEAE	
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia
Grevillea lanigera	
Grevillea rosmarinifolia	
Grevillea victoriae	Royal Grevillea
Hakea microcarpa	
Lomatia myricoides	
 RANUNCULACEAE	
Clematis aristata	Old Man's Beard
Clematis microphylla	
Ranunculus amphitrichus	
Ranunculus lappaceus	
Ranunculus scapiger	
 RHAMNACEAE	
Cryptandra amara	
Discaria nitida	
Discaria pubescens	Anchor Plant
Pomaderris aspera	
Pomaderris phyllifolia	
 ROSACEAE	

Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee Widgee
Acaena ovina	Sheep's Burr
Geum urbanum	
* Potentilla recta	
* Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar
* Rubus ?discolor x ulmifolius	Blckberry
* Rubus ulmifolius	Blackberry
 RUBIACEAE	
Asperula conferta	
Asperula scoparia	
Coprosma hirtella	
Coprosma quadrifida	
Galium gaudichaudii	
Galium propinquum	
Galium roddii	
 RUTACEAE	
Phebalium phylicifolium	
 SANTALACEAE	
Choretrum pauciflorum	
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Native Cherry
Exocarpos strictus	Pale Ballart
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax
 SAPINDACEAE	
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Hopbush
 SCROPHULARIACEAE	
Euphrasia collina	
Glossostigma diandrum	
Gratiola latifolia	
* Linaria pelisseriana	Pelisser's Toadflax
* Mimulus moschatus	Musk Monkey-flower
* Orobanche minor	Broomrape
Parahebe derwentiana	
Parahebe perfoliata	
* Parentucellia latifolia	Red Bartsia
* Verbascum thapsus	Aaron's Rod
* Verbascum virgatus	Twiggy Mullein
* Veronica anagallis-aquatica	Blue Water Speedwell
* Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell
Veronica calycina	
Veronica gracilis	
* Veronica peregrina	Wandering Speedwell
 STACKHOUSIACEAE	

Stackhousia monogyna	
STYLIDIACEAE	
Stylidium graminifolium	Trigger Plant
THYMELAEACEAE	
Pimelea glauca	
Pimelea pauciflora	
Pimelea treyvaudii	
TREMANDRACEAE	
Tetratheca bauerifolia	
Tetratheca ericifolia	
URTICACEAE	
Australina pusilla	
VIOLACEAE	
Hymenanthera dentata	Tree Violet
Viola betonicifolia	Forest Violet
Viola hederacea	Native Violet
* Viola odorata	Violet
WINTERACEAE	
Tasmannia xerophila	Alpine Pepperbush
<u>Monocotyledons</u>	
ANTHERICACEAE	
Arthropodium milleflorum	Vanilla Lily
Dichopogon fimbriatus	Chocolate Lily
Thysanotus tuberosus	Fringed Lily
ASPHODELACEAE	
Bulbine bulbosa	Golden Lily
COLCHICACEAE	
Wurmbea dioica	Early Nancy
CYPERACEAE	
Carex fascicularis	
Carex inomitata	
JUNCACEAE	
Luzula campestris	
LOMANDRACEAE	
Lomandra filiformis ssp. coriacea	

<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny Mat-rush
ORCHIDACEAE	
<i>Caladenia aestiva</i>	
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	
<i>Caladenia fuscata</i>	
<i>Caladenia lyallii</i>	
<i>Caladenia phaeoclavia</i>	
<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	
<i>Chiloglottis gunnii</i>	
<i>Corybas</i> sp.	
<i>Dipodium punctatum</i>	Hyacinth Orchid
<i>Diuris maculata</i>	Leopard Orchid
<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Parson's Bands
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Waxlip Orchid
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	Onion Orchid
<i>Pterostylis alpina</i>	Mountain Greenhood
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. 1	
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. 2	
PHORMIACEAE	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Flax Lily
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Blue Flax Lily
<i>Stypandra glauca</i>	Nodding Blue Lily
POACEAE	
* <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i>	Bulbous Oat Grass
* <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i>	Ringed Wallaby Grass
<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i>	Plume Grass
<i>Echinopogon cheelii</i>	
<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Common Wheat Grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Fescue
* <i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Meadow Grass
* <i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris
<i>Poa helmsii</i>	
<i>Poa sieberana</i> ssp. <i>sieberana</i>	Snow Grass
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass

Notes

- * Introduced Species or Native Species not Indigenous to Area
- ? Uncertain Identification
- sp. Species
- ssp. Subspecies
- var. Variety

Appendix M: Yarrangobilly Fauna List

FAUNA LIST FOR YARRANGOBILLY CAVES AREA

Scientific Name

Common Name

FROGS

<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Eastern Banjo Frog
<i>Pseudophryne pengileyi</i>	Northern Corroboree Frog
<i>Litoria booroolongensis</i>	Booroolong Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	

REPTILES

<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Jacky Lizard
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Tympanocryptis diemensis</i>	Mountain Dragon
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's Skink
<i>Egernia saxatilis</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	Black Rock Skink
<i>Egernia whitii</i>	White's Skink
<i>Eulamprus tympanum</i>	Highland Water Skink
<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>	Tussock Skink
<i>Pseudemoia spenceri</i>	
<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>	Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard
<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	Copperhead
<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>	White-lipped Snake
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake

BIRDS

Anas superciliosa	Pacific Black Duck
Chenonetta jubata	Australian Wood Duck
Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron
Accipiter fasciatus	Brown Goshawk
Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle
Haliastur spheerulus	Whistling Kite
Falco berigora	Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel
Falco longipennis	Australian Hobby
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing
Leucosarcia melanoleuca	Wonga Pigeon
Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon
Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing
Cacatua galerita	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Callocephalon fimbriatum	Gang-gang Cockatoo
Calyptrorhynchus funereus	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
Glossopsitta pusilla	Little Lorikeet
Platycercus eximius	Eastern Rosella
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella
Cacomantis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Cacomantis variolosus	Brush Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx lucidus	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Ninox strenua	Powerful Owl

<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown Treecreeper
<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater

<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin
<i>Microeca leucophaea</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Crested Shrike-tit
<i>Pachycephala olivacea</i>	Olive Whistler
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven

<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling

MAMMALS

<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna
<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown Antechinus
<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common Wombat
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Mountain Brushtail Possum
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Yellow Bellied Glider
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Common Bent-wing Bat
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat

<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White Striped Freetail Bat
<i>Vespardalus regulus</i>	Little Forest Bat
<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	Smokey Mouse
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i>	Greater Long-eared Bat
<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>	Broad-toothed Rat
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Dingo and Dog (feral)
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat (feral)
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig (feral)