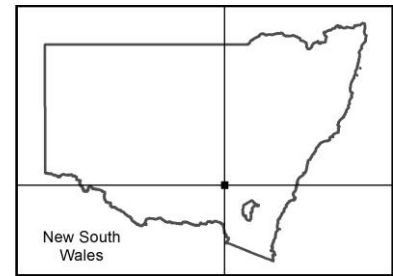




# Statement of Management Intent



## Jindalee National Park

### 1. Introduction

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

### 2. Management principles

National parks are reserved under the NPW Act to protect and conserve areas containing outstanding or representative ecosystems, natural or cultural features or landscapes or phenomena that provide opportunities for public appreciation, inspiration and sustainable visitor or tourist use and enjoyment. Under the NPW Act ([section 30E](#)), national parks are managed to:

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

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

### 3. Context

**Reservation details:** Jindalee National Park was reserved on 1 January 2011.

**Size:** 1076 hectares.

Jindalee National Park is located approximately 10 kilometres north of Cootamundra. It falls within the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and within the administrative areas of Cootamundra Shire Council, Riverina Local Land Services and Young Local Aboriginal Land Council.



Jindalee National Park was initially declared a forest reserve in 1877 and in August 1918 it was reclassified as state forest. The park was reserved under the *National Park Estate (South-Western Cypress Reservations) Act 2010* to protect remaining areas of cypress pine woodlands; these have been extensively cleared across New South Wales. Land surrounding the park is predominantly cleared agricultural land.

The state forest had a long history of recreational activity, particularly motorbike use and in later years some mountain bike use. Following reservation, and after maintenance to improve drainage, all of the existing roads within the park remained open to public vehicle access. However, all vehicles are required to be registered and their use is confined to the existing formed trails only.

#### 4. Values

- Jindalee National Park protects important habitat for the regent honeyeater (*Anthochaera phrygia*) listed as critically endangered under NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and*

*Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The endangered swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) and the vulnerable superb parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) also occur and are listed under both the TSC Act and the EPBC Act. Other animal species recorded within the park listed as vulnerable under the TSC Act include the little lorikeet (*Glossopsitta pusilla*), brown treecreeper (eastern subspecies) (*Climacteris picumnus victoriae*), speckled warbler (*Chthonicola sagittata*), black-chinned honeyeater (eastern subspecies) (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*), varied sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*), flame robin (*Petroica phoenicea*), diamond firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*), grey-crowned babbler (eastern subspecies) (*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*), hooded robin (south-eastern form) (*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*), little eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*), turquoise parrot (*Neophema pulchella*), painted honeyeater (*Grantiella picta*), squirrel glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*) and eastern pygmy-possum (*Cercartetus nanus*).

- The park contains the endangered ecological community White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland listed under the TSC Act. These areas are also likely to conform to the definition of the critically endangered ecological community White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland listed under the EPBC Act. Populations of this community have been significantly reduced and remnants are often degraded and highly fragmented. This woodland community provides important habitat for a diverse range of threatened species, particularly in relation to breeding opportunities in tree hollows.
- The pine donkey orchid (*Diuris tricolor*), listed as vulnerable under the TSC Act, occurs within Jindalee National Park.

## 5. Issues

- Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), feral cats (*Felis catus*) and deer (various species) occur within Jindalee National Park.
- Jindalee National Park has weed infestations including St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*), viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), thistle (*Onopordum* spp.) and capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*).
- Illegal firewood collection and illegal off-road motorcycle and four-wheel drive vehicle use occur within Jindalee National Park.
- There is evidence of past mining, forestry and grazing use within the park.

## 6. Key management directions

- Fire is managed in accordance with Jindalee National Park [Fire Management Strategy](#).
- Pest management programs will be implemented in accordance with the NPWS [Regional Pest Management Strategy](#): Southern Ranges Region. A current priority for the park is a containment program targeting Paterson's curse, apple of Sodom, capeweed, St John's wort and thistles.
- The need for boundary fence works will be monitored. Subject to available resourcing, assistance may be provided to neighbours to install park boundary fencing in accordance with the NPWS Boundary Fencing Policy.
- Law enforcement patrols and surveillance activities will be undertaken within the park to deter illegal activities, such as firewood collection and off-road vehicle and bike use.
- All management activities will be preceded by the preparation of an environmental assessment or heritage assessment where this is a requirement of NPWS policy or legislation.

- Environmental repair and threat management programs, such as erosion mitigation measures, pest management, and activities arising from threatened species requirements may be implemented in accordance with NPWS policies and procedures.
- Non-intrusive works may be undertaken where necessary to protect cultural heritage items from further deterioration, to ensure the safety of visitors, to protect wildlife or to prevent damage to park assets.
- A plan of management will be prepared to set out the ongoing management objectives for the park. The plan of management is a statutory document under the NPW Act which will be available for public comment. NPWS will also encourage the community to contribute to the ongoing conservation of the park by promoting and raising public awareness of its special values.

For additional information or enquiries about any aspect of this park or this statement, contact the NPWS Tumut Office on (02) 6947 7000 or 7a Adelong Road, Tumut NSW 2720.

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

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