

# **PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SOUTH GIPPSLAND STUDY AREA  
DISTRICT 1**

**LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL, VICTORIA  
MELBOURNE, JUNE 1973**

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## INTRODUCTION

Following the publication of a descriptive report on this area in December 1972, Council received 119 submissions regarding the future use of public lands in the Rosedale Shire. These submissions put the case for most of the practicable uses of land in the area. They were presented by individuals, clubs, companies, and local and State government bodies. Council has prepared these proposed recommendations after considering the report and submissions and visiting the area. It will consider further submissions upon the proposed recommendations provided they are received within 60 days of the date of this publication.

The descriptive report contained extracts from the *Land Conservation Act* 1970, which cover procedure and the Council's function. The main task is to make recommendations on the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria.

Table 1 provides a comparison of land tenure in the study district and Victoria as a whole. Most of the alienated land is used for agricultural production, but about 20,000 hectare (ha) are, or are likely to be, used for softwood production. It is important to realize that there are differences in the quality and types of land in the different categories of tenure. In general, land types that were well suited to agriculture were alienated some time ago.

TABLE 1  
LAND TENURE

	Victoria		Study Area	
	Million hectares	per cent.	Thousand hectares	per cent.
Alienated land (or in process)	13.66	60	151*	66
Public land in large blocks	6.86	30	57	25
Other public land	2.24	10	20*	9
Total	22.76	100	228	100

\* Approximate figures.      1 hectare = 2.47 acre.

At present over half of the public land in this Shire is used at very low intensity for a variety of purposes—hardwood timber production, sand and gravel extraction, recreation, conservation of flora and fauna, and honey production. Smaller areas are used more intensively for softwood production, conservation, recreation, and waste treatment. Table 2 sets out present and recommended usage. Most areas have several uses and it is not possible to classify land precisely.



TABLE 2  
PUBLIC LAND USE

Primary use category	Present.		Recommended.	
	Thousand hectares*	per cent.	Thousand hectares*	per cent.
1. Low-intensity use for several purposes .. .. .	33.5	59	10**	17
2. Recreation and conservation areas .. .. .	11	19	31	54
3. Softwood production .. .. .	3	5	5.5	10
4. Hardwood production .. .. .	..	..	1	2
5. Waste disposal .. .. .	9.5	17	9.5***	17
6. Total .. .. .	57	100	57	100

\* Figures have been rounded and only include public land in large blocks. The total area of the study district is about 228,000 ha, of which about 151,000 ha are privately owned.

\*\* Largely uncommitted land, where use is to be considered when adjacent areas are studied.

\*\*\* Council has noted that this land use is proposed and has recommended the investigation of alternatives.

The proposed recommendations are made on a block by block basis to conform with the descriptive report. They are preceded by general recommendations and an outline of the various forms of land use common to several blocks. The areas quoted are approximate. Where land is not specifically mentioned, present legal uses and tenure should continue.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. GENERAL

In the study area much of the land has been cleared for agriculture. Also 20,000 to 25,000 ha (50,000 to 60,000 ac) are, or are likely to be, used for softwood production in this Shire. It is desirable where possible that the remaining undeveloped land be retained under native vegetation.

The need for adequate management and protection of public land is recognized. In particular the critical need for protection from fire is stressed :—

- (a) Council does not believe that additional State wide fire fighting services should be established in Victoria.
- (b) The Forests Commission should retain existing responsibility for fire protection on public land until a management authority is appointed as a consequence of these recommendations. In its fire protection and fire fighting activities, the Commission should take due account of the land use objectives recommended by this Council.
- (c) It should be the duty of the management body and the Forests Commission to prepare a fire protection plan in consultation.

It is recommended that the present legal status and management of public lands be retained until the appropriate authorities have the capacity to manage them.

### Parks

A park is here defined as an area of land reserved—for its scenery, biological content, or other features of interest—for public recreation and education in a natural environment.

In order to apply appropriate management techniques, a scheme of classification of parks is necessary. For the same reason it may be necessary to classify some parks into zones.

A need to create additional parks is recognized at this time, for while the area of natural bushland is decreasing the demand for recreation in these surroundings is increasing.

Public recreation and education in natural surroundings is a major use proposed for substantial areas of public land in the Holey Plains and Gippsland Lakes blocks. Council has noted submissions from several youth groups suggesting that land be made available for permanent camp sites. It is recommended that these be examined by the relevant management authorities.



### **Wildlife**

Wildlife reserves are selected for their ecological significance for (or regional representation of) a species or faunal association, or for their value as a stopover for migratory and nomadic species. In these wildlife reserves the environment may be managed to encourage selected species. Outdoor recreation and flora conservation may be major secondary uses of wildlife reserves.

In the Gippsland Lakes block, wildlife conservation is the primary use recommended for three areas of public land and is a major use recommended for several zones within the proposed coastal reserve. In particular the need to conserve habitat for the New Holland Mouse, water birds, and migratory honey-eaters is acknowledged. The production of game species, including water fowl and hog deer, is recommended for western zones in the coastal reserve.

### **Hardwood Timber Production**

Most of the public lands of this study area have a low potential for economic hardwood production. However, within the Callignee block small areas of mountain ash forest remain and it is recommended that 240 ha (600 ac) of similar areas (former farmland) with a high capability for hardwood production be replanted to mountain ash. Recreation and the conservation of flora and fauna are important secondary uses of areas that primarily support hardwood timber production.

### **Softwood Timber Production**

Council acknowledges that softwood timber production is an important component of the regional economy. The industry supplies a pulp mill at Maryvale and a particle-board factory at Rosedale. Most of the existing softwood plantations in this region are on private land, and it is strongly recommended that marginal agricultural land form the basis of further expansion of the softwood timber industry.

The Callignee, Stradbroke, and Holey Plains proposals below, each recommend additional areas for softwood production adjacent to or surrounded by existing plantations. The gross additional area proposed for softwoods is about 2,300 ha (5,700 ac), of which 600 ha (1,500 ac) now consist of former farmland purchased by the Forests Commission, and 600 ha (1,500 ac) are to be exchanged for hardwood forest presently owned by APM Forests Pty. Ltd.

In areas retained as public land and proposed for softwood production, at least 10 per cent. of the gross area must be retained under native vegetation in addition to land required for roads and fire breaks. This factor has been taken into account when allocating gross areas.



In order to provide diversity of landscape and habitat for native fauna, guidelines similar to those currently implemented by the Forests Commission of Victoria should be enforced within plantation area leases. In particular, the native vegetation around swamps, streams, and gullies should be retained.

The area of public land at present under native vegetation that is recommended for softwood production will supplement additional planting of private land.

### **Agriculture**

Most public land in the study area has a low capability for agricultural production. This is supported by the extensive purchase of former farmlands for timber production that has occurred over the years and the lack of submissions in favour of agricultural use of the land.

Clearly, should the recent higher demand and prices for agricultural products continue, private lands in this and other districts can meet these increased demands through more intensive use.

In a few situations where small areas of public land have been considerably altered from their native state, alienation for agriculture has been suggested.

### **Mining**

Coal, sand, gravel, and limestone occur on public lands in this Shire. At present it is not possible to set aside areas of public land sufficient to meet all future requirements, largely because minerals and stone deposits often show great variability, and exploration and testing of areas may be both difficult and costly.

The large deposits of brown coal beneath public lands here would possibly not be exploited for 20 years. The Holey Plains proposals contain recommendations on these coal deposits. There is a present demand for sand, gravel, and limestone from public lands.

The reservation of conservation areas need not automatically exclude the opportunity for exploration for stone, minerals, or petroleum under strict supervision. Rather, attention should be directed towards the protection of other values and interests.

It is recommended that existing "stone" extraction on public lands be allowed to continue and that, where necessary, reasonable extension into surrounding land containing similar material be permitted. The existing legal provisions regarding method of working and eventual reclamation should be enforced and buffer areas, in which no extraction is permitted, should be maintained. Recommendations for the Holey Plains block contain specific reference to limestone quarrying on Merriman's creek.



### **Uncommitted Land**

Several areas on the boundary of the study district form part of much larger parcels of public land. Where there are no urgent and clear demands for these lands to be used for a specific purpose, it is recommended that they be considered when preparing land use recommendations for the larger adjoining areas. Uncommitted land should be used to satisfy present needs, provided this does not irrevocably change its character. Low-intensity timber and honey production and outdoor recreation are clearly reasonable uses of such lands.

### **Waste Disposal**

Public land in this Shire is also used for the disposal of industrial and domestic waste. This use of land is covered in the Gippsland Lakes recommendations.

### **Other Recreation and Conservation Areas**

#### **Bushland reserves**

These are small and sometimes isolated areas of bushland, which are reserved to ensure some diversity in localities that largely comprise agricultural land or softwood plantation. Such reserves are recommended for the Stradbroke and Holey Plains blocks.

#### **Flora reserves**

These are set aside to preserve particular species or associations of native plants for the enjoyment of the public. One such reserve is recommended in the Holey Plains block.

#### **Stream frontages**

It is recommended that all reserved stream frontages in this study area be used to conserve native flora and fauna, to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, and to maintain the local character and quality of the landscape ; and that these frontages remain permanently reserved under section 14 of the *Land Act 1958*.

Where these frontages are subject to water frontage licences, the relevant legislation and regulations should be amended so as to clearly provide for free public access to and use of these lands for recreation, such as fishing.

The Thomson and Latrobe Rivers and Merriman's creek are used by anglers, shooters, and picnickers ; the stream margins are also important for stock water supply and grazing. In a few localities substantial stands of red gum, *Melaleuca*, and swampland vegetation remain. Although largely on private land, the vegetation along the Latrobe River from Rosedale to Longford is of particular note.

The role of river improvement trusts in reducing the impact of flooding is acknowledged, and these recommendations for retention of native vegetation along streams do not conflict with sound river management.



### **Special recreation areas**

Several areas of public land are currently used for football grounds, motor racing, and a rifle range, and it is recommended below that these uses continue.

## **2. HOLEY PLAINS**

This block was described on pages 87-91 of the descriptive report. The total area of public land is 14,416 ha (35,622 ac), of which it is proposed that 10,800 ha (26,700 ac) be retained in its natural condition and permanently reserved for recreation and the conservation of fauna and flora.

The Coolungoolun brown coalfield underlies part of the land, the subject of these recommendations but it is considered by the State Electricity Commission to be unlikely that there would be any need for the Commission to develop the field within the next two decades. However, in view of the world energy crisis, it is considered that these coal resources may be required to be developed at an earlier date for the production of liquid and gaseous fuel. The area recommended for pine planting could produce one short-rotation softwood crop in two decades.

There are 1,980 ha (4,892 ac) previously held as plantation area lease and used for softwood production ; it is proposed that an additional area of 1,100 ha (2,700 ac) be made available for softwood production. The difficulty of fire protection for softwood plantations is acknowledged. These proposed recommendations are illustrated in Plan 1, following the text.

### **Recommendation 2 (a)**

It is recommended that an area of about 10,800 ha (26,700 ac), as shown on Plan 1, be used to conserve native flora and fauna and to provide for recreation in bushland surroundings, and that it be permanently reserved for these purposes under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958. A substantial area of public land should be reserved in this block because the vegetation type, although widespread on public land in this study area, has very restricted occurrence outside this area. In addition, a large proportion of the public submissions received by the Council urged that this particular area be retained under native vegetation.

Part of the Coolungoolun brown coal field underlies some of this land in the east and it is recommended that further exploration to establish the quality and quantity of these coal resources be permitted under the authority of the Mines Department.

Council is aware of the need to protect the enclosed and adjacent softwood plantations from fire. Oil and gas pipelines and a busy road leading to a limestone quarry also pass through the area. These factors must be considered in a management plan. Flora and fauna conservation and recreation are recommended as dominant uses,



but in some localities within this area fire protection and the transmission of oil, gas, and quarry products are also important existing uses. Any additional oil or gas pipelines that pass through this area should be confined to existing corridors.

The public land totally encloses two areas of private land. One is owned by A.P.M. Forests Pty. Ltd., and consideration should be given to the purchase (or exchange) of this large central softwood plantation at the end of the first rotation. This would provide an area well suited to grazing by the larger native herbivores and considerably reduce potential conflicts in the management of surrounding land.

#### **Recommendation 2 (b)**

It is recommended that the existing plantation area leases, shown on Plan 1, continue to be used for softwood production but that applications for a Crown grant under the *Land (Plantation Areas) Act 1959* should not automatically be approved. The gross area involved is 1,980 ha (4,892 ac).

#### **Recommendation 2 (c)**

It is recommended that an area of 57 ha (140 ac), shown on Plan 12, be used as a nursery for pine seedlings. A permissive occupancy exists which permits A.P.M. Forests Pty. Ltd., to use it for this purpose.

#### **Recommendation 2 (d)**

Considering the area of land in the study area already planted to softwoods and the potential problem of second-rotation degrade on these poor soils, as well as the need for fauna and flora conservation, Council recommends that a gross area of only 1,100 ha (2,700 ac) should be allocated for pine planting in this block. This area should be made available as a plantation area lease.

The Coolungoolun brown coal field underlies part of the land that forms the subject of these recommendations, but there would probably not be any need to develop the field within the next two decades. The area recommended for pine planting could produce one short-rotation softwood crop in this period of time. The plantation area lease should make provision for Government authorized exploration for brown coal by methods including geophysical techniques and/or drilling in the area.

However, since the State Government at some future time may decide to develop the brown coal underlying the plantation area in the State's interest, Council further recommends that any lease authorizing pine planting should contain a special condition that all trees planted must be removed as required and no compensation shall be payable to the lessee for any loss sustained.

A substantial area of native vegetation should be retained around each swamp in the softwood plantations with a margin of at least 5 chains around the larger swamps and 1 chain around the minor ones.



This would involve about 60 ha (150 ac) of land and would form part of the land required to be retained under native vegetation in the general recommendations above.

#### **Recommendation 2 (e)**

It is recommended that the Rosedale recreation reserve of 142 ha (350 ac)—allotments 72, 73, 74 and 75, Parish of Rosedale—continue to be used in the present manner for public recreation.

#### **Recommendation 2 (f)**

It is recommended that 17 ha (42 ac) shown on Plans 1 and 7, allotment 213A, Parish of Rosedale—be used to help maintain the local character and quality of the landscape and to conserve flora and fauna and that it be held as a bushland reserve under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958 for these purposes.

#### **Recommendation 2 (g)**

It is recommended that allotment 51E comprising 28 ha (68 ac) in the Parish of Tong Bong, as shown on Plans 1 and 11, be used for the conservation of flora and that it be reserved under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958.

This is the only locality in which the large and small duck orchids (*Caleana major* and *Caleana minor*) have been recorded in the study area. In addition it contains the most western occurrence of the purple scaevola (*Scaevola ramosissima*). It is often visited by field naturalists and others interested in our native vegetation.

Part of this land has been used for gravel and sand extraction. But the quality of the material is poor for road-making and Council recommends that extraction not continue on this land and that the workings be revegetated.

A gravel pit within this area is currently used as a rubbish tip. When this pit is filled, it should be reclaimed and rubbish dumping in the area should cease.

#### **Recommendation 2 (h)**

It is recommended that 66 ha (163 ac) of the southern portion of allotment 309A, Parish of Rosedale, adjacent to Merriman's Creek, as shown on Plans 1 and 8, be retained as a bushland reserve and that it be held under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958.

#### **Recommendation 2 (i)**

It is recommended that the permanent reserve and Crown lands adjacent to Merriman's Creek in the Parish of Holey Plains not be used for the production of limestone but act as a buffer between the creek and the limestone quarries on private land to the north. The remnants of the native vegetation should be retained and the general recommendations concerning stream frontages should apply to this area.



### 3. STRADBROKE

The 8,140 ha (20,112 ac) of public land in this block were described on pages 92–95 of the descriptive report. They consist of one large parcel of 6,726 ha (16,620 ac) and four smaller areas to the west.

#### **Recommendation 3 (a)**

It is recommended that the use of 6,726 ha (16,620 ac) as shown on Plan 2 be considered when the very much larger area of public land immediately to the south of this study area has been studied. In the meantime the land should be used to maintain the natural ecosystem, to provide hardwood timber, honey and stone, and for recreation, to the extent that these activities can occur without reducing the ability of the land to meet future needs.

The Crown land should be held under section 36 of the *Land Act* 1958 and be Protected Forest as defined in the *Forests Act* 1958. The existing reserves should remain for the time being.

Strong submissions have been received that parts of this land be used for softwood production, fauna and flora conservation, and scenic purposes. The importance of parts of the area in the history of Gippsland has also been stressed. As this land forms a small part of a much larger area of public land, Council does not wish to make firm long-term recommendations on its use without a thorough study of the whole parcel. There appears to be no urgent reason to commit this land to specific uses at this time, so the land should be maintained as uncommitted land and protected forest, in a condition that keeps all future options open.

#### **Recommendation 3 (b)**

It is recommended that the two areas of 279 ha (690 ac) and 400 ha (990 ac) shown on Plan 2 be used for the production of hardwood timber and for the conservation of flora and fauna, and that they remain reserved forest. In a locality containing large areas of softwood plantation and agricultural land, these areas have an important role as examples of the native vegetation and as fauna habitat. They should not be considered for future exchange for softwood plantations.

#### **Recommendation 3 (c)**

It is recommended that 600 ha (1,500 ac) of public land in the Parish of Tong Bong, shown on Plan 2, form part of an exchange for lands in the Parishes of Wamba, Wuk Wuk, Numbruk, and Moondarra, as agreed by the Forests Commission of Victoria and A.P.M. Forests Pty. Ltd.

#### **Recommendation 3 (d)**

It is recommended that 49 ha (120 ac)—being allotment 6B, Parish of Callignee—as shown on Plans 2 and 10, be used to help maintain the local character and quality of



the landscape and to conserve native flora and fauna ; and that it be retained for these purposes as a bushland reserve under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958. In addition, it is recommended that gravel extraction from the area cease and that the existing pit be reclaimed.

#### **Recommendation 3 (e)**

It is recommended that 144 ha (356 ac)—being allotment 77, Parish of Willung—as shown on Plans 2 and 9, be used to help maintain the local character and quality of the landscape and to conserve flora and fauna and that it be retained as a bushland reserve under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958.

#### **Recommendation 3 (f)**

It is recommended that 28 ha (70 ac)—being allotment 77B, Parish of Willung—shown on Plans 2 and 13, be made available for agriculture.

Following an earlier decision to alienate these lands, all merchantable timber was removed and much of this land is now in poor condition.

### **4. CALLIGNEE**

The 1,983 ha (4,900 ac) of public land in this block were described on pages 96–99 of the descriptive report. It is proposed that the bulk of this land be used for softwood and hardwood timber production and two small areas for agriculture.

#### **Recommendation 4 (a)**

It is recommended that 1,740 ha (4,300 ac) as shown on Plan 3, be used to produce softwood timber and that it be Reserved Forest.

This recommendation does not cover land currently in a natural condition. The Forests Commission has repurchased farmland with a high capability for softwood production. There are about 930 ha (2,300 ac) of existing softwood plantation, 600 ha (1,500 ac) of proposed softwood plantation, and interspersed hardwood timber areas totalling 200 ha (500 ac). The recommendation will aid the economic development of the region and allow management of neglected land.

#### **Recommendation 4 (b)**

It is recommended that about 240 ha (600 ac), as shown on Plan 3, be used primarily to produce hardwood timber and that it be Reserved Forest.

Most of this land was cleared for agriculture, which proved unsuccessful. Some areas of regrowth could be managed to encourage timber species, and others should be planted to mountain ash. In the areas remaining in a natural condition (especially gullies), the conservation of flora and fauna should receive particular attention.



**Recommendation 4 (c)**

It is recommended that two small areas of public land be made available for possible alienation for agricultural use. The first consists of just under 3 ha (7 ac) of Reserved Forest near allotments 11 and 12, Parish of Callignee, currently under pasture, and the second, of 0.4 ha (1 ac), adjoining allotment 72c in the same Parish.

**5. TOONGABBIE AND DENISON**

The 3,430 ha (8,475 ac) of public land on this block were described on pages 100–03 of the descriptive report. It comprises 2,840 ha (7,017 ac) of Reserved Forest and 590 ha (1,458 ac) of unoccupied Crown land and reserves. A small area of 538 ha (1,330 ac) lies within the Forest Commission's Boola working-plan area. However, the land in the study area is not used intensively for timber production.

Bush-walkers use the area, and white-water canoeists as well as fishermen use the Thomson River on the northern edge of the block.

**Recommendation 5 (a)**

It is recommended that the use and tenure of this land west and north of Toongabbie township, shown on Plan 4, remain unchanged pending investigation of the very large area of similar country to the north and west. Any land use likely to significantly alter the nature of the land should be excluded pending this investigation.

**Recommendation 5 (b)**

It is recommended that the Toongabbie racecourse and recreation reserve of 51 ha (125 ac), shown on Plan 4, continue to be used as at present for public recreation and grazing. This reserve contains a fringe of timbered country with red gum, grey box and yellow and white stringybark. Regeneration of these trees must be encouraged, and it is desirable to restrict grazing on parts of the reserve.

## 6. GIPPSLAND LAKES

This block is described on pages 104-10 of the descriptive report. It contains 29,100 ha (71,900 ac) of public land, including some areas with very high values for recreation and conservation. One area of 9,417 ha (23,270 ac) is held by the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, who use it for the disposal of sewage and industrial effluent. It is recommended that the land not held by the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board be put to various conservation and recreation uses under unified management.

### Recommendation 6 (a)

It is recommended that the area of 17,520 ha (43,300 ac), shown on Plans 5 and 6, be used to :

- (i) provide recreation opportunities, especially along the coastlines
- (ii) ensure the management and conservation of the native flora and fauna
- (iii) permit any works necessary for the stability of the land (this includes the cancellation of grazing licenses, prevention of cutting of tea tree, prevention of illegal occupancies, and removal of illegal shacks)

In addition it is recommended that it be permanently reserved (under section 14 of the *Land Act* 1958) for these purposes.

Various sectors of the peninsula to the south of the Gippsland Lakes have very high suitability for flora and fauna conservation and recreation. The potential of this peninsula could best be realized by unified management, but the particular characteristics of different sectors should be recognized.

The following zones are recommended and are shown on Plans 5 and 6 :

Zone I. should be used to conserve fauna and flora, with limited activities that do not conflict with the primary objects. It is recommended that shooting be prohibited. This zone would include Sperm Whale Head and isolated blocks to the east as well as an area to the south-west of Loch Sport. It is suggested that shooting be prohibited on Lake Victoria within 10 chains of Zone I. in order to protect fauna on the edge of this zone.

Zone II. should be used to conserve fauna and flora, with emphasis on preserving wild flowers, however it is recommended that shooting of game species including hog-deer be permitted. This zone would include public land south-west of the Loch Sport road, excluding the bed of Lake Reeve and land recommended for disposal of industrial and domestic waste.

Zone III. should be used to conserve fauna and flora, with the emphasis on preserving the New Holland mouse. However, it is recommended that shooting of game be permitted. This zone would include all public land to the north-east of the Loch Sport road, excluding Zones I. and V.



Zone IV. should be used primarily to manage and conserve fauna, particularly ducks, it is recommended that shooting of game be permitted. This zone includes all the bed of Lake Reeve between Seaspray and the causeway south-west of Loch Sport, as well as a strip of land along the edge of Lake Reeve presently vested in the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board. In this zone it may prove desirable to divert water from Merriman's Creek into Lake Reeve in order to improve the habitat, provided a comprehensive survey is carried out to prevent flooding of privately owned land.

Zone V. should be used primarily to provide recreation opportunities such as swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, and walking but shooting of game is not permitted. This zone comprises a narrow strip of land along the southern shore of Lake Victoria west of Loch Sport to Red Bluff.

Within this zone, 69 ha (170 ac) of allotment 3A, Parish of Seacombe, is permanently reserved as the Loch Sport recreation area. It is recommended that this area be developed as a caravan and camping park.

Zone VI. should be used primarily for the conservation of water birds and hunting should not be permitted. This zone comprises all of Lake Reeve north of zone IV. and the part of Lake Victoria and islands which are public land within the study area.

Zone VII. should be used for restricted water-based recreation, including fishing and sightseeing. However, it is recommended that speed-boating, water-skiing and shooting be prohibited. This zone includes all of Lake Bunga.

Zone VIII. should be used primarily for the maintenance of stability of coastal dunes. Recreational activities should be limited to specific areas. This zone includes all coastal dunes along the Ninety-mile beach within the study area.

Unified management should make it feasible to provide full-time supervision and active management and protection of the resources of all the public lands on the peninsula. Provided the recommendations on use are observed, this should aid rather than hinder the task of meeting the specific objects of use for different parcels of land. Part of this area is currently a national park and part a wildlife reserve.

The boundary of the study area largely follows the southern shores of the Gippsland Lakes system. Several of the submissions received expressed concern regarding erosion, salinity, and pollution of the lakes, and also proposed measures to reduce these problems. It would appear desirable that one authority be responsible for the management and protection of the hydrology of the lakes. Following a review of existing data, it may be necessary to improve the collection of information about trends in the quality and nature of the lake environment.

#### **Recommendation 6 (b)**

It is recommended that 2,075 ha (5,129 ac) be used primarily for the conservation of fauna and that it remain as wildlife reserve.



This land on the southern shores of Lake Wellington, including Lake Coleman and Dowd's Morass, contains important areas of wetlands that have a very high conservation value, particularly for waterfowl.

**Recommendation 6 (c)**

It is noted that 9,417 ha (23,270 ac) is used or proposed to be used for the treatment of industrial and domestic wastes. This land is vested in the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board and although less than half this area is currently used for waste disposal, future development in the region will increase the need for land for this purpose.

Council expresses concern at the amount of land set aside for this use and recommends that, because damage to the environment does occur, alternative methods of disposal be investigated.

It is recommended that strict attention be paid to the pollution of surrounding lakes by waste materials from the farm. In particular, a system of observation bores should be installed to monitor pollution of groundwater.




**Recommendation 6 (d)**

It is recommended that the Seaspray recreation reserve of about 101 ha (250 ac) continue to be used in the present manner for public recreation and camping.

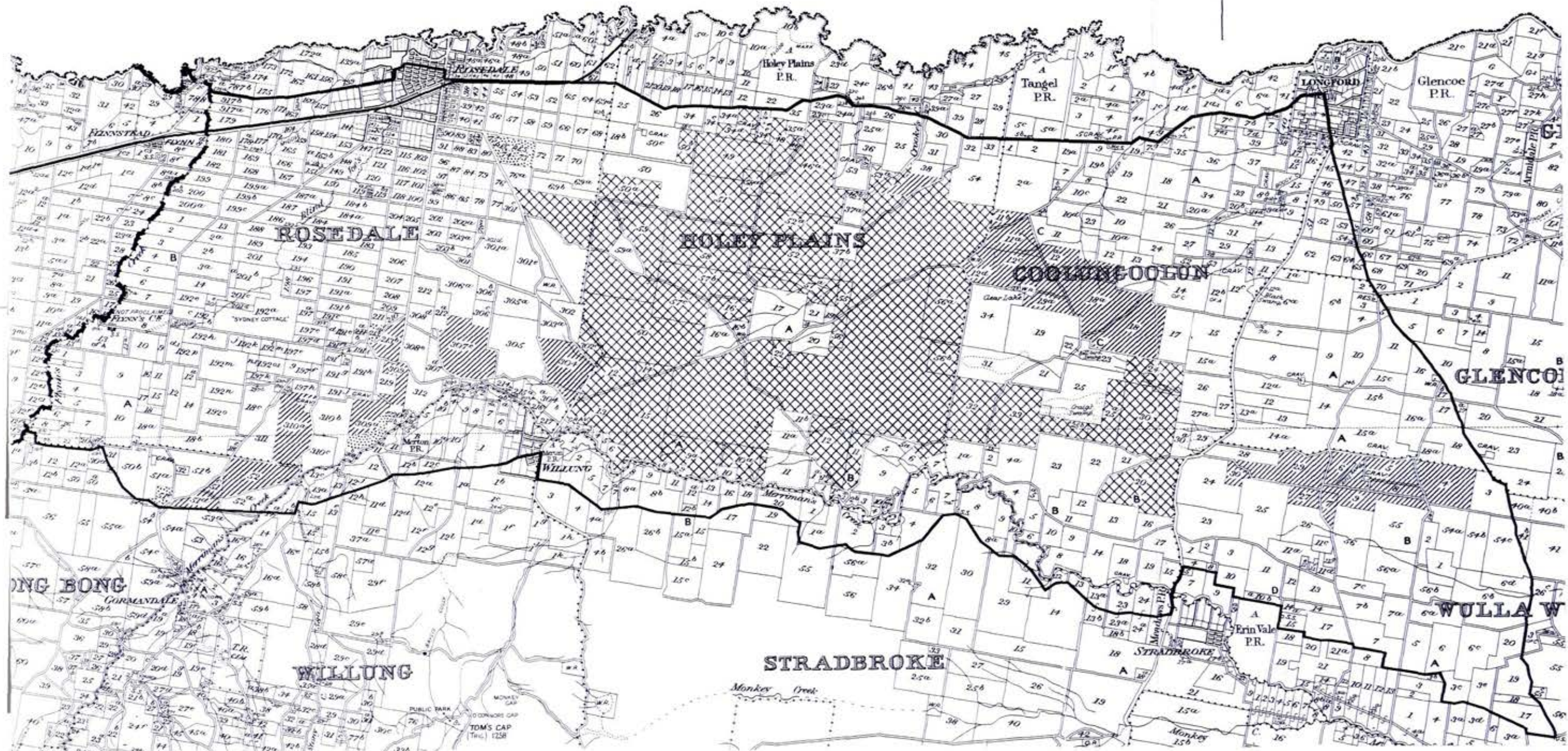


# HOLEY PLAINS BLOCK

PLAN No. 1

-  PARK
-  SOFTWOOD PRODUCTION
-  OTHER RECREATION AND CONSERVATION
- 2c RECOMMENDATION NUMBER
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY

2a  
2b 2c 2d  
2e 2f 2g 2h








Scale: 2 miles to 1 inch



# STRADBROKE BLOCK

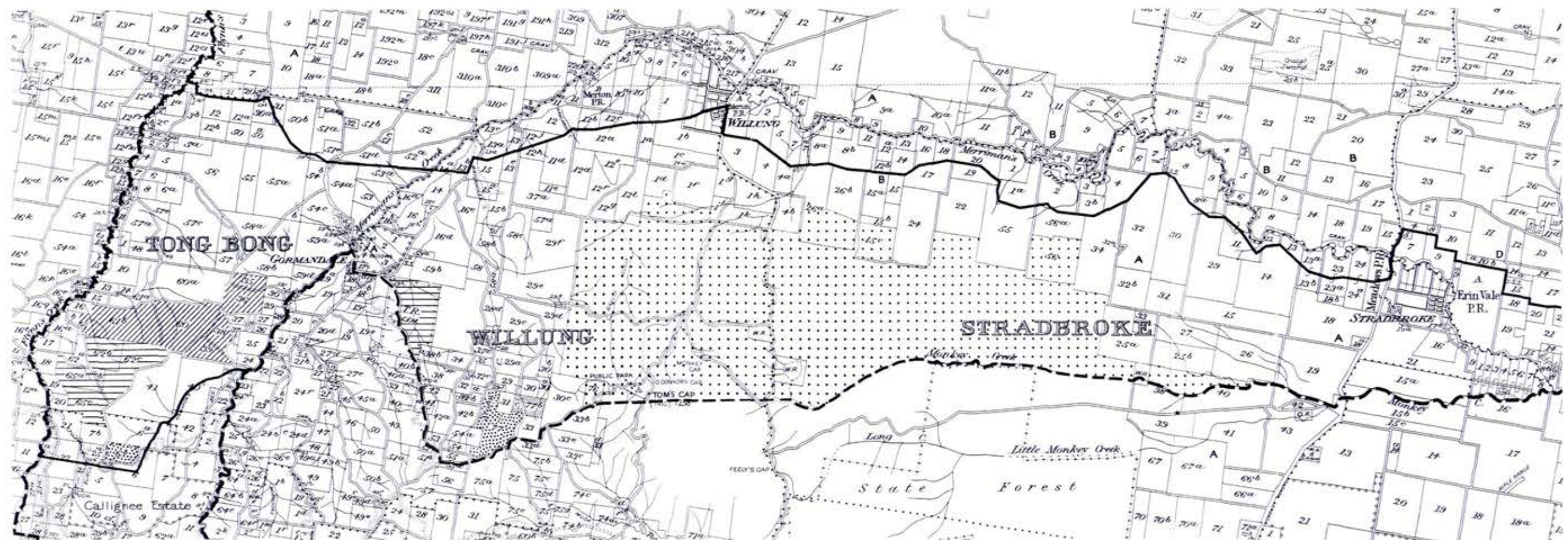
PLAN No. 2

- |   |                                   |       |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|
|  | HARDWOOD PRODUCTION               | 3b    |
|  | SOFTWOOD PRODUCTION               | 3c    |
|  | AGRICULTURE                       | 3f    |
|  | UNCOMMITTED                       | 3a    |
|  | OTHER RECREATION AND CONSERVATION | 3d 3e |

3d RECOMMENDATION NUMBER

--- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

— BLOCK BOUNDARY



Scale: 2 miles to 1 inch



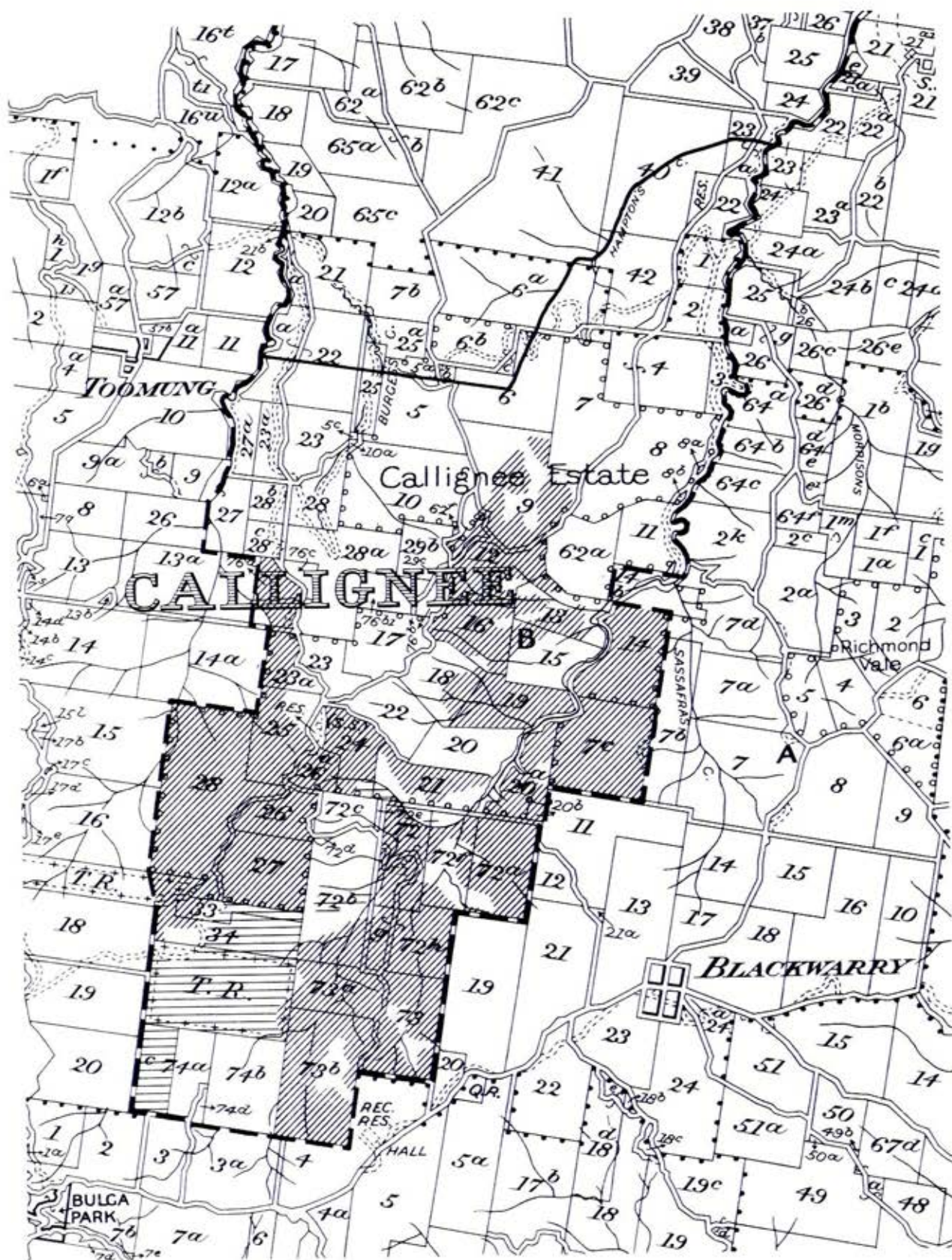
# CALLIGNEE BLOCK

PLAN No. 3

===== HARDWOOD PRODUCTION 4b

////// SOFTWOOD PRODUCTION 4a

4b RECOMMENDATION NUMBER



--- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

— BLOCK BOUNDARY

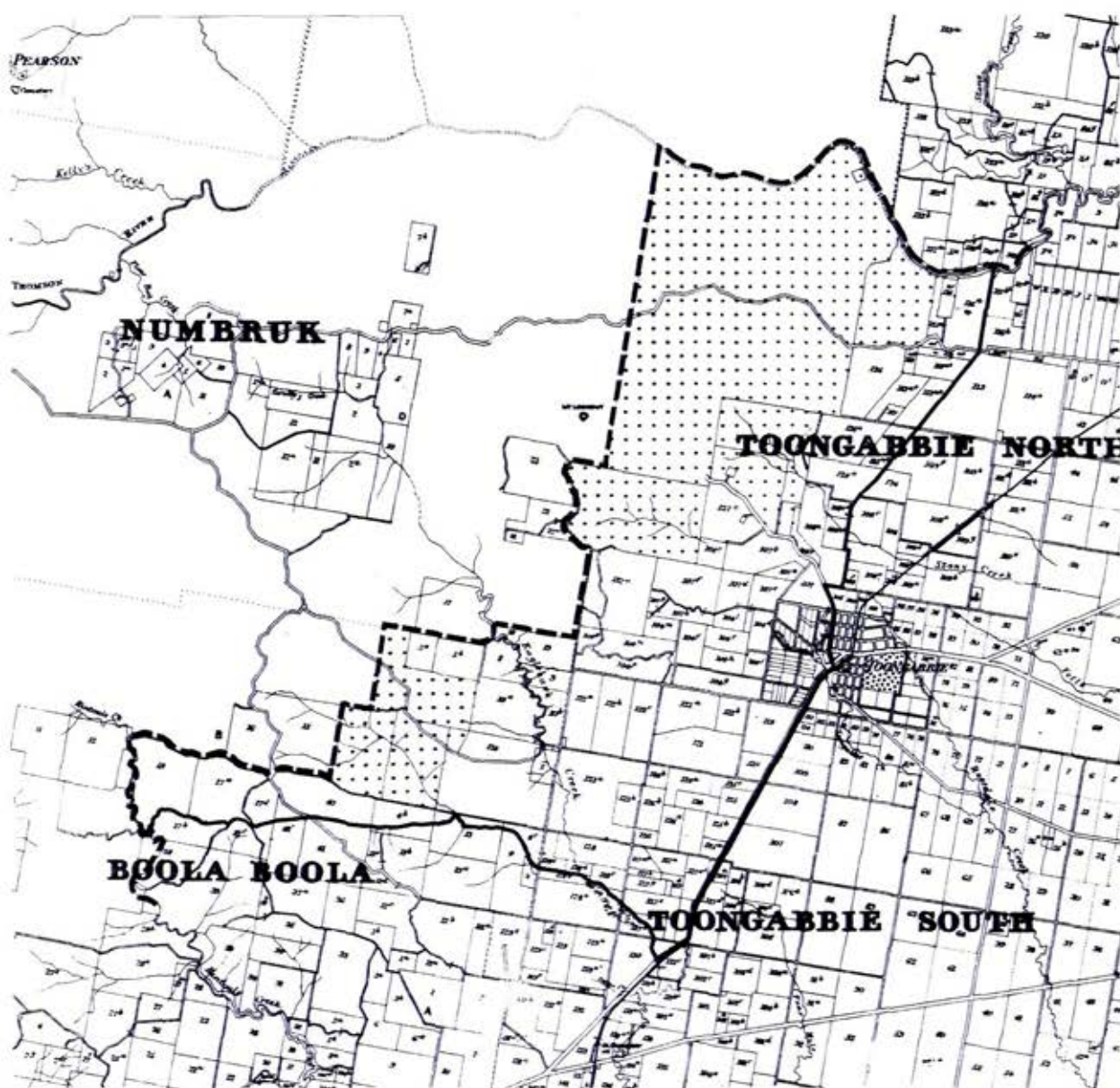
Scale: 1 mile to 1 inch



# TOONGABBIE AND DENISON BLOCKS

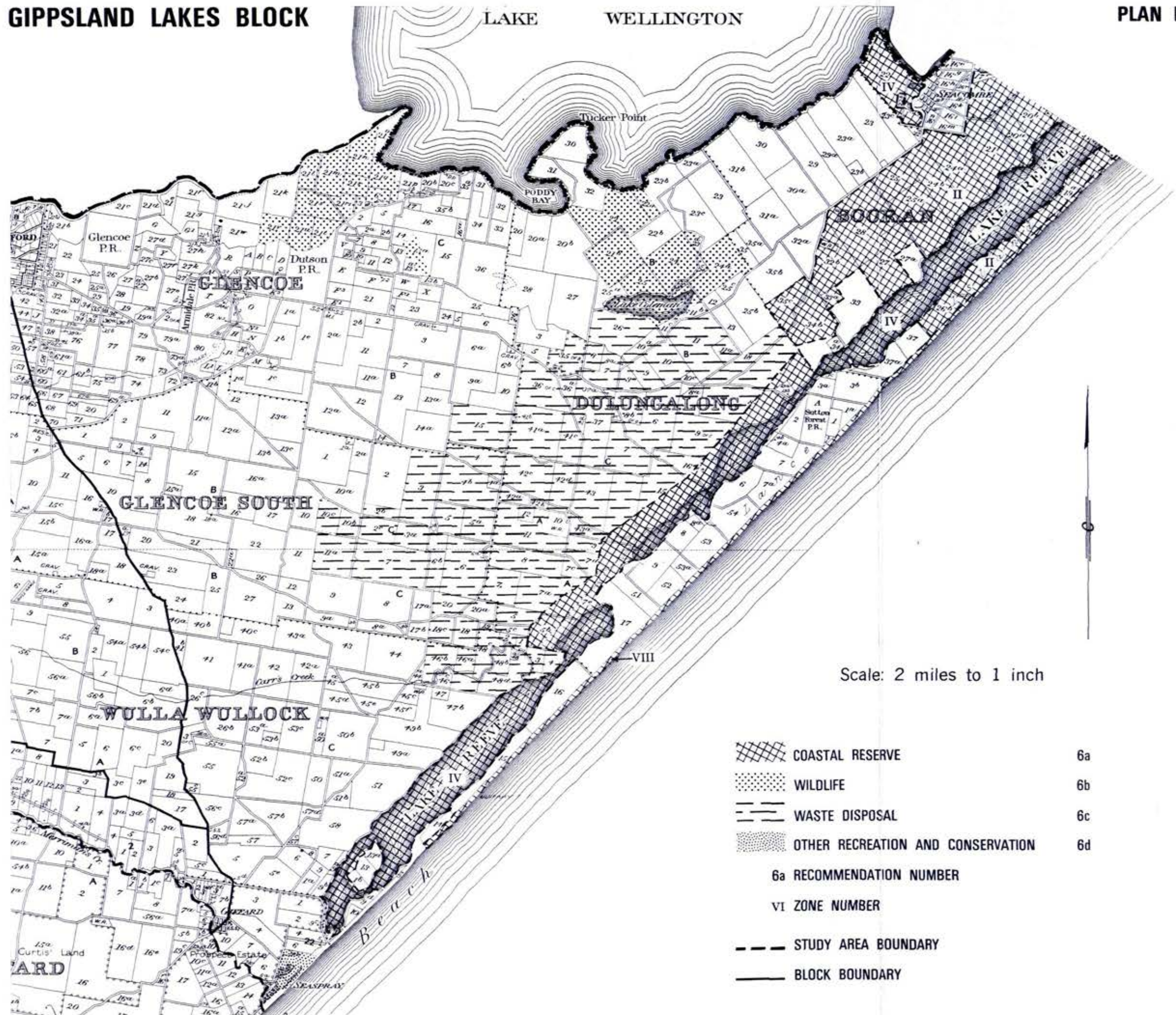
PLAN No. 4

- UNCOMMITTED 5a  
 OTHER RECREATION AND CONSERVATION 5b  
 5a RECOMMENDATION NUMBER  
 - - - - - STUDY AREA BOUNDARY  
 ——— BLOCK BOUNDARY

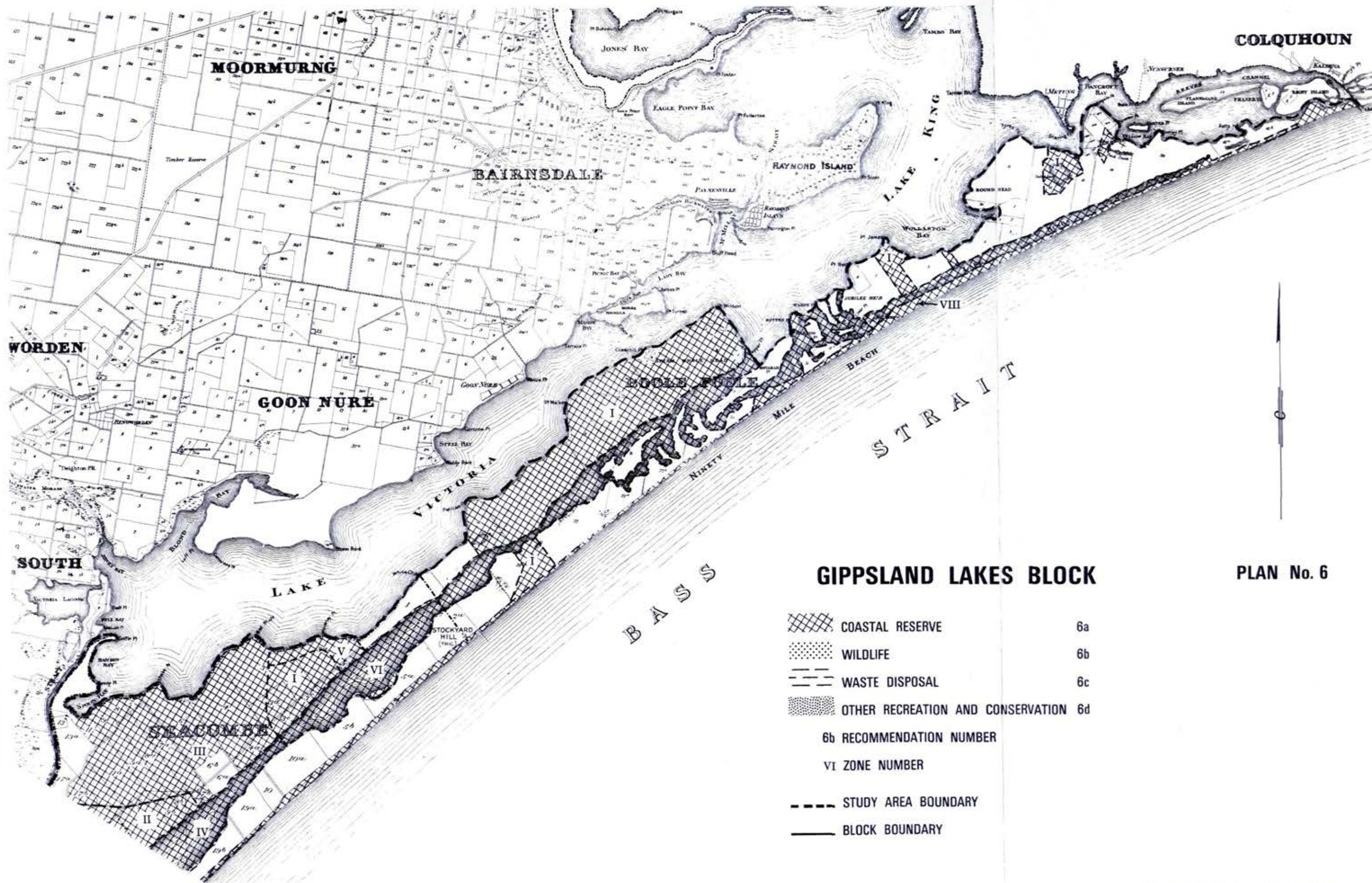


Scale: 2 miles to 1 inch





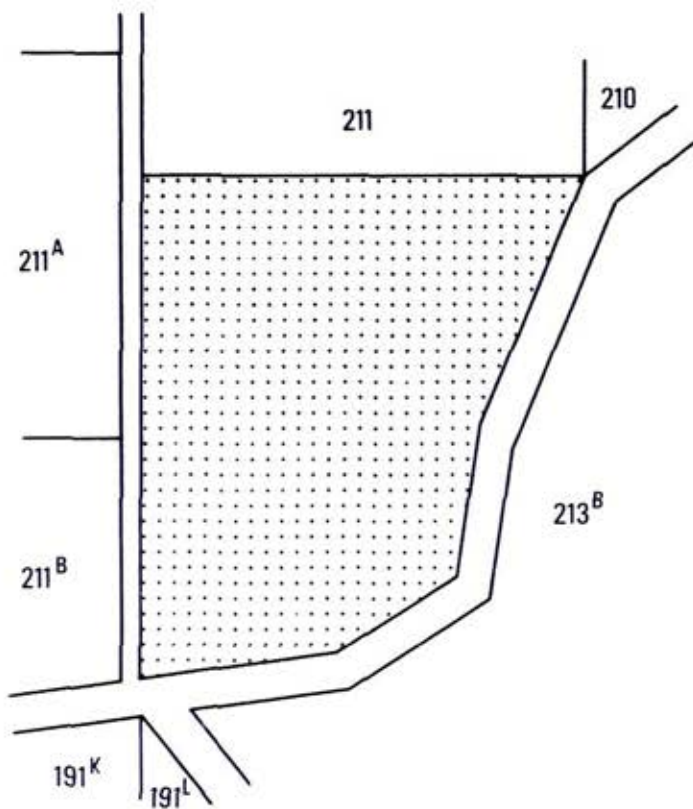






ROSEDALE

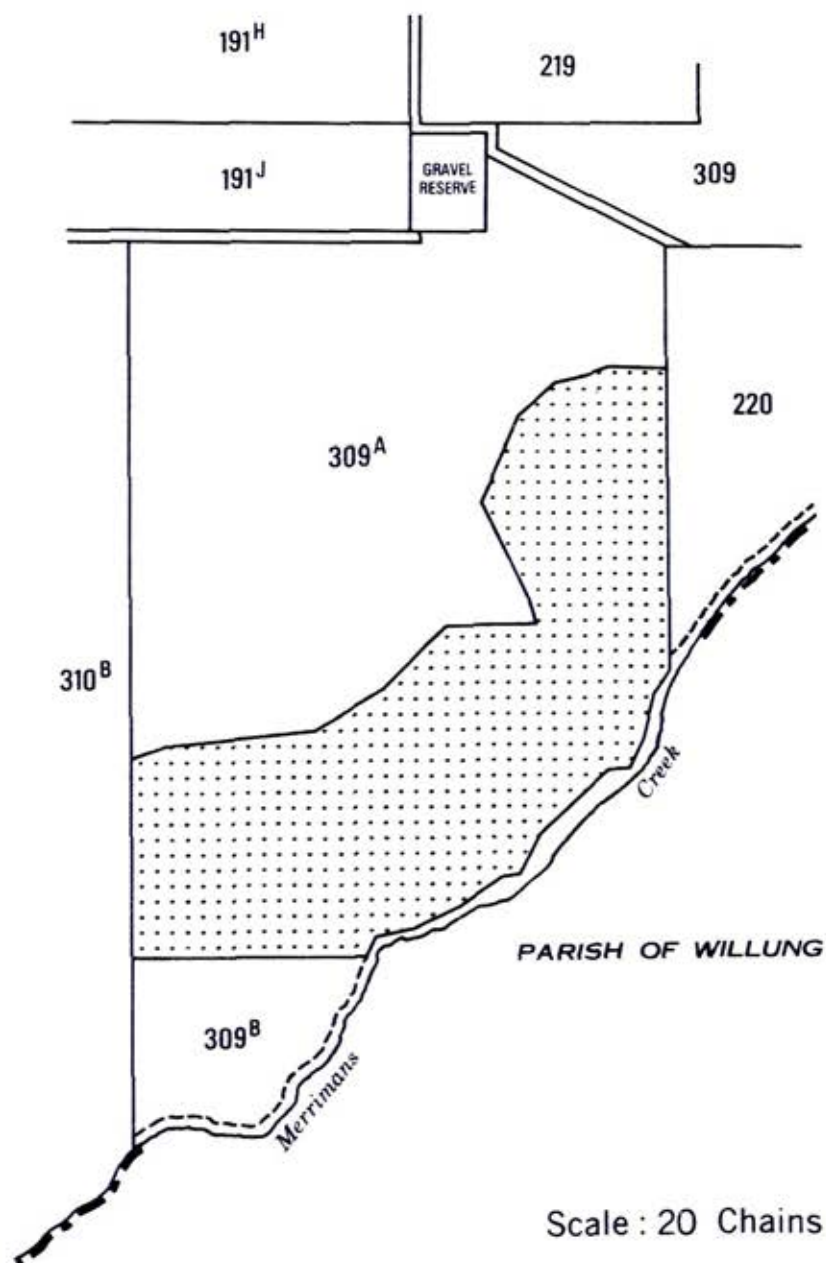
PARISH OF ROSEDALE



Scale: 10 Chains to 1 inch

MERRIMANS CREEK

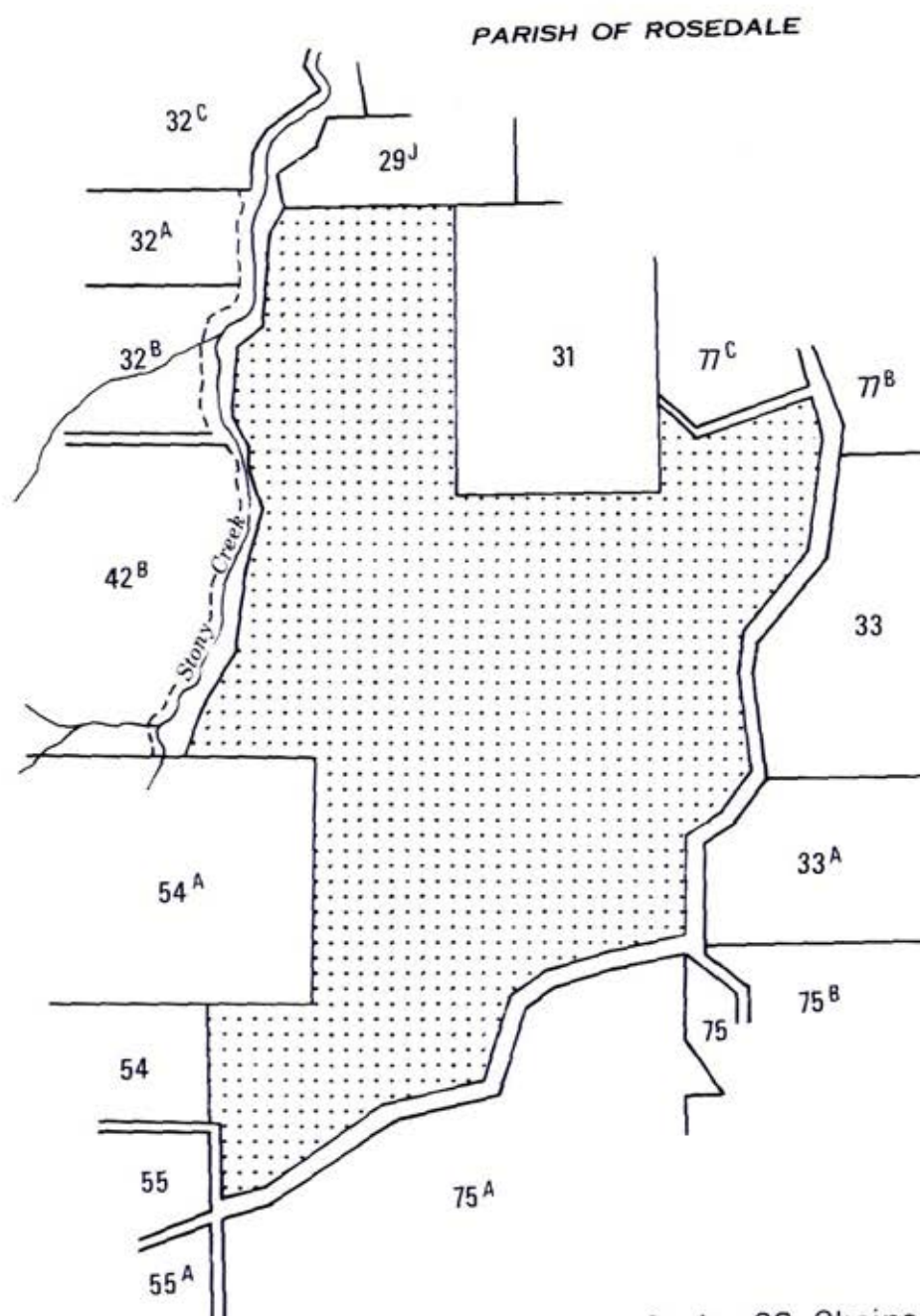
PARISH OF ROSEDALE



Scale : 20 Chains to 1 inch



WILLUNG SOUTH

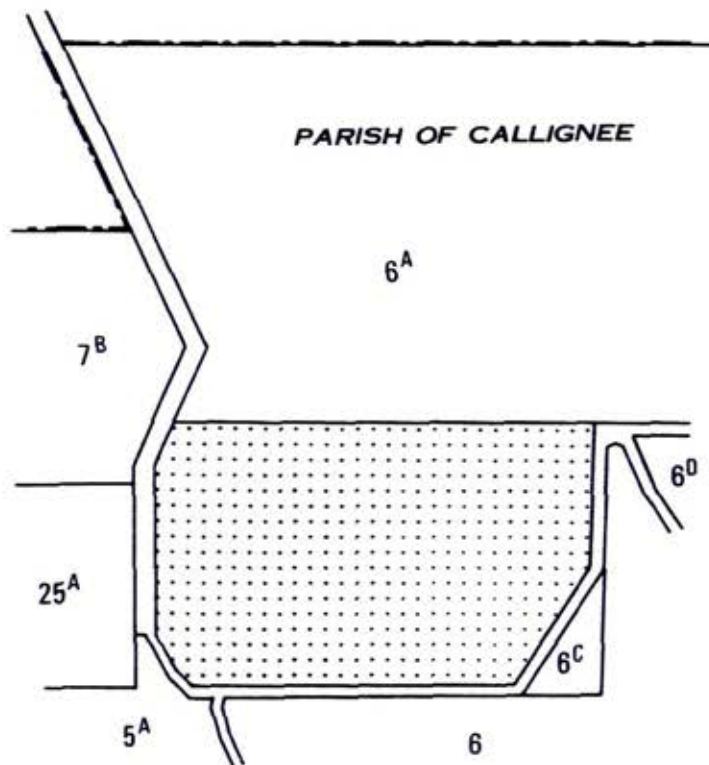


Scale : 20 Chains to 1 inch

CALLIGNEE



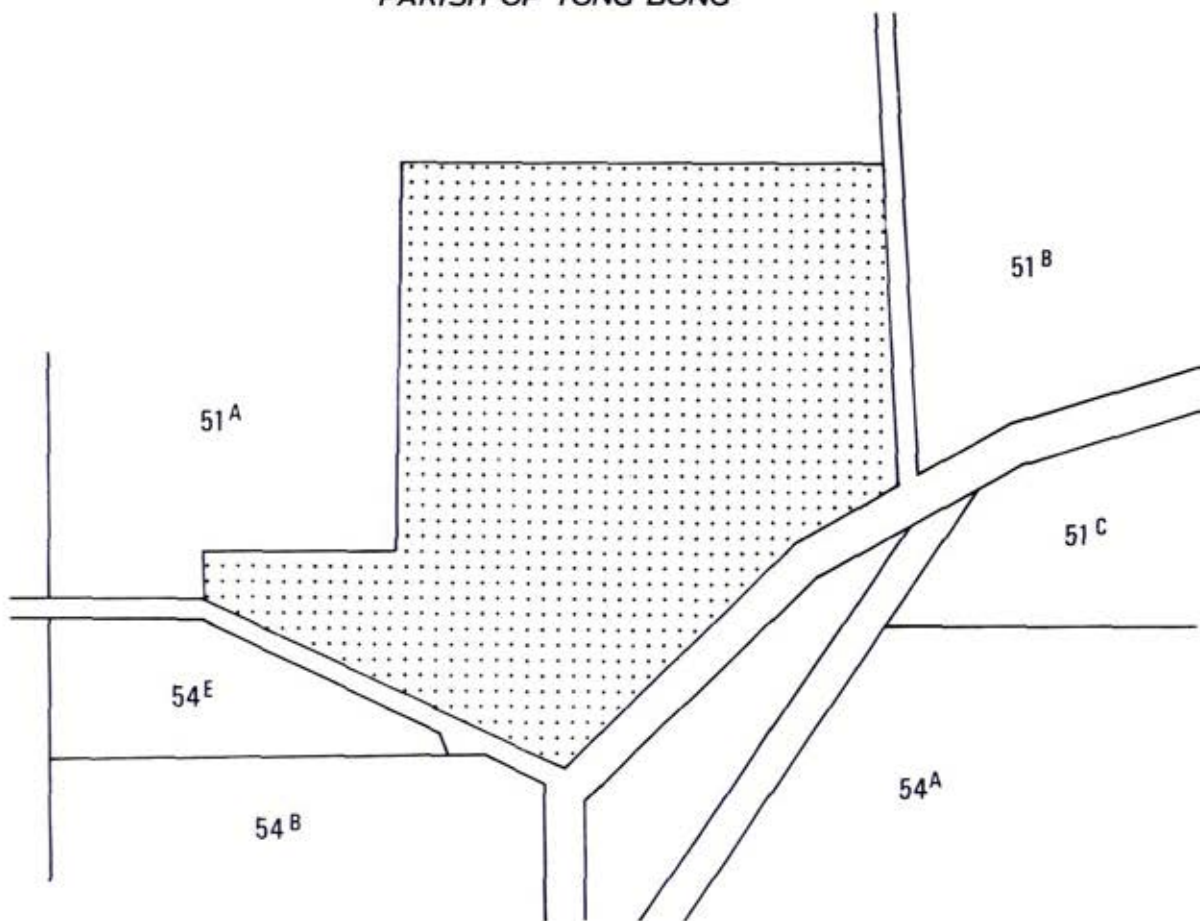
PARISH OF TONG BONG



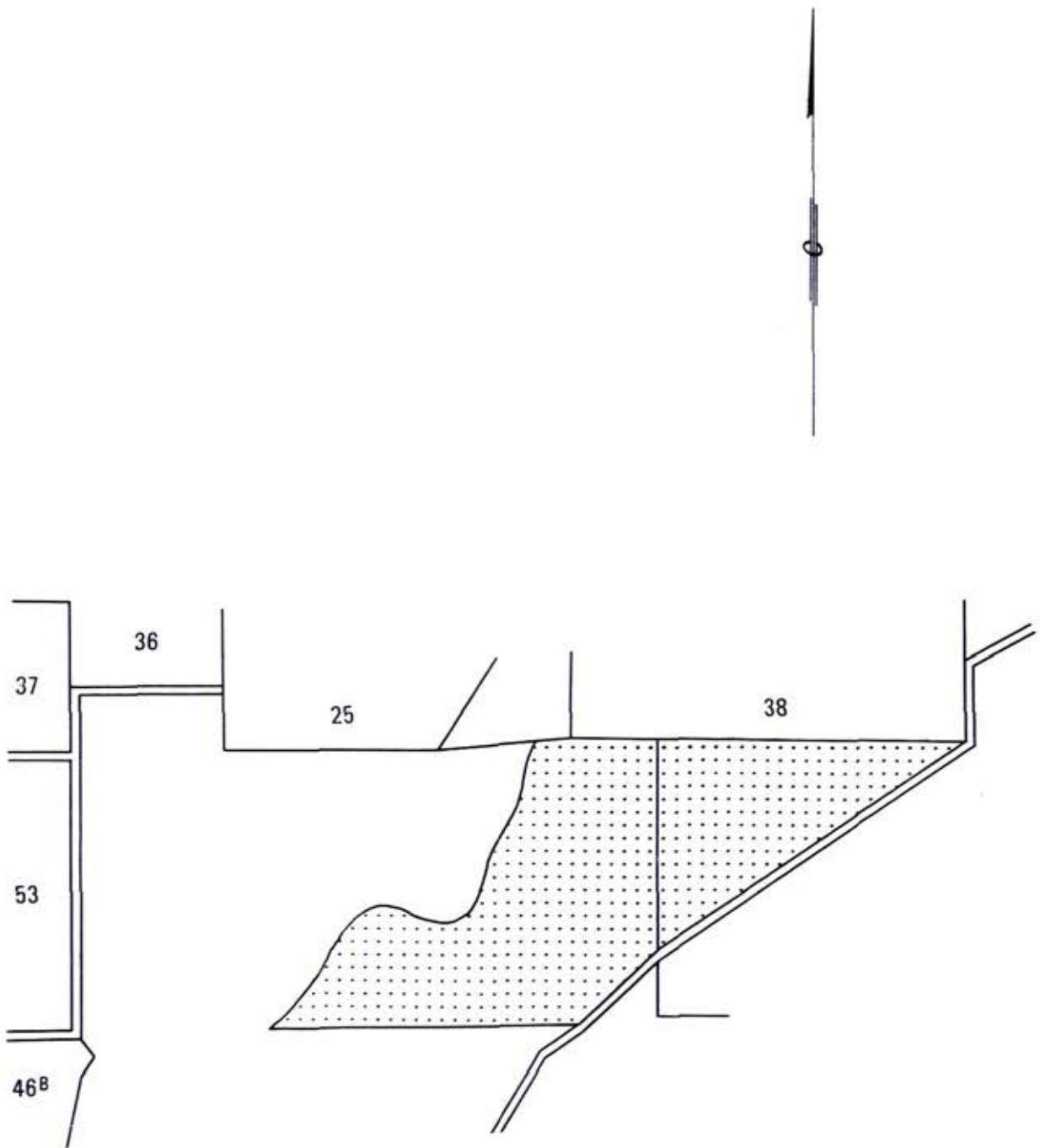
Scale : 20 Chains to 1 inch



PARISH OF TONG BONG



Scale: 10 Chains to 1 inch

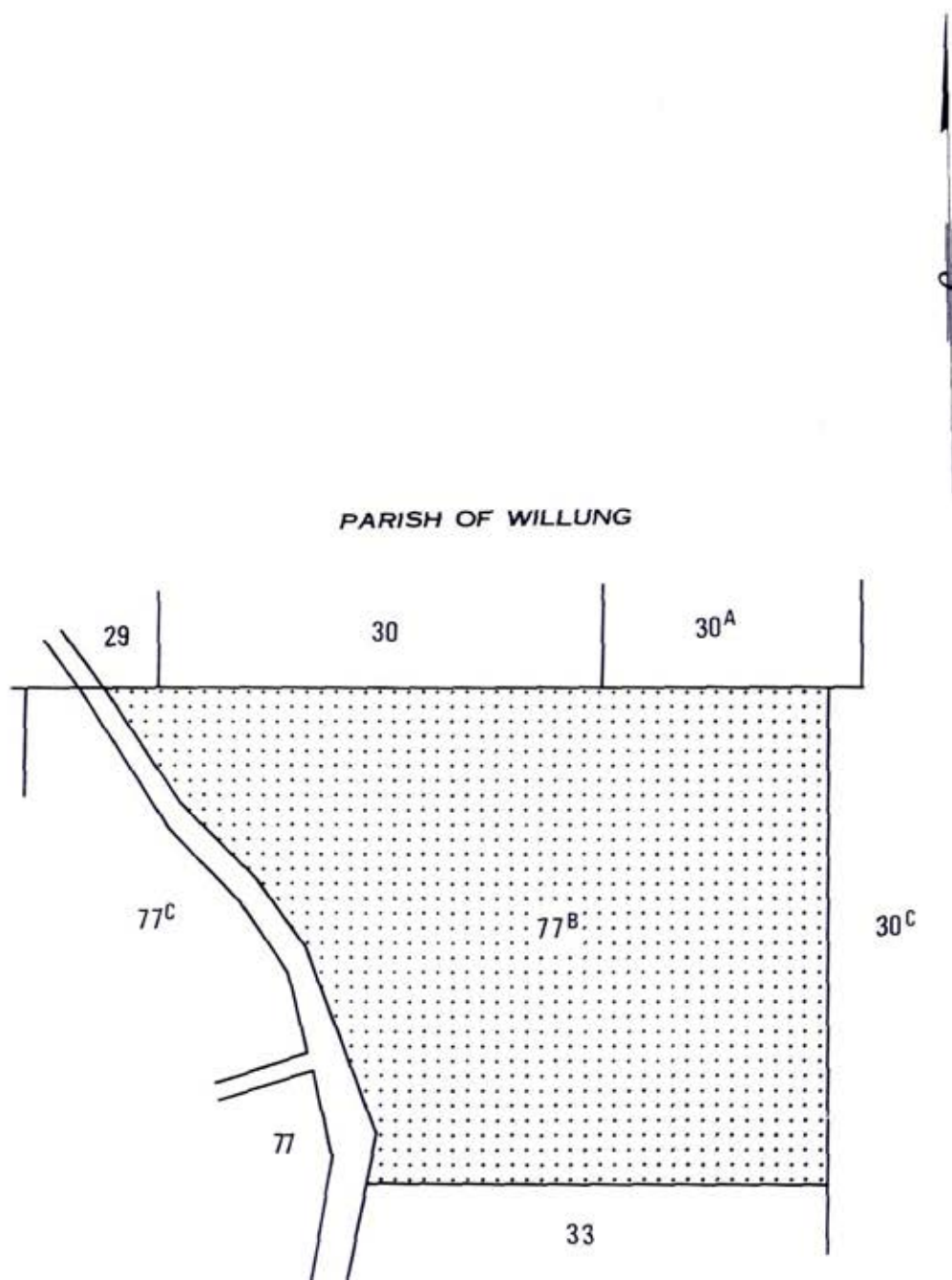


Scale : 20 Chains to 1 inch



ALIENATION FOR AGRICULTURE 3f  
WILLUNG

PLAN No. 13

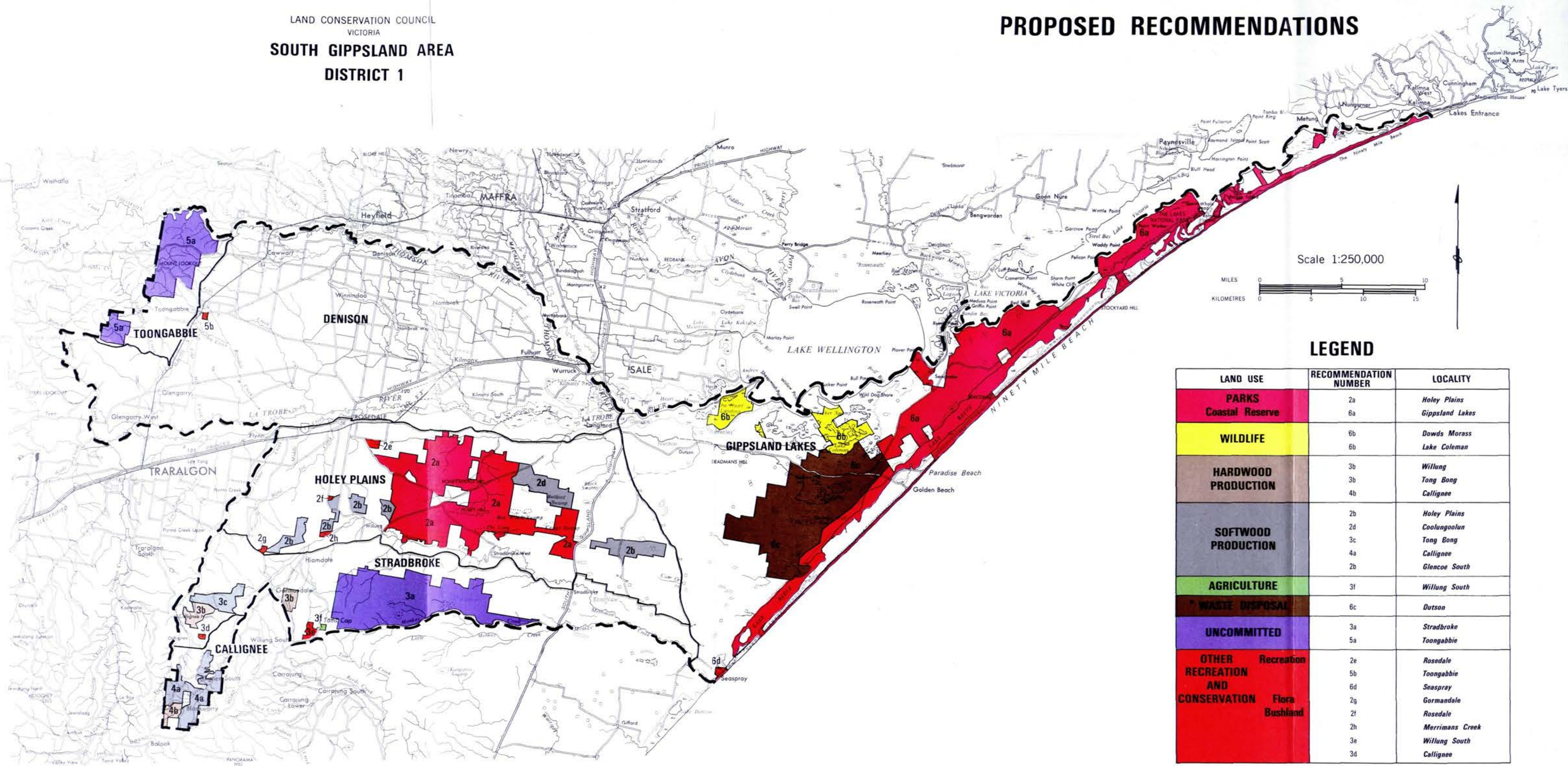


Scale: 10 Chains to 1 inch



LAND CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
VICTORIA  
**SOUTH GIPPSLAND AREA  
DISTRICT 1**

**PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS**



**LEGEND**

LAND USE	RECOMMENDATION NUMBER	LOCALITY
<b>PARKS</b>	2a	Holey Plains
<b>Coastal Reserve</b>	6a	Gippsland Lakes
<b>WILDLIFE</b>	6b	Dowds Morass
	6b	Lake Coleman
<b>HARDWOOD PRODUCTION</b>	3b	Willung
	3b	Tong Bong
	4b	Callignee
<b>SOFTWOOD PRODUCTION</b>	2b	Holey Plains
	2d	Coolungoolun
	3c	Tong Bong
	4a	Callignee
	2b	Glencoe South
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	3f	Willung South
<b>* WASTE DISPOSAL</b>	6c	Dutson
<b>UNCOMMITTED</b>	3a	Stradbroke
	5a	Toongabbie
<b>OTHER RECREATION AND CONSERVATION</b>	2e	Rosedale
<b>Recreation</b>	5b	Toongabbie
<b>Flora</b>	6d	Seaspray
<b>Bushland</b>	2g	Gormandale
	2f	Rosedale
	2h	Merrimans Creek
	3e	Willung South
	3d	Callignee

\* Council notes that this land is used or is proposed to be used for this purpose and recommends further investigation of alternative disposal methods.