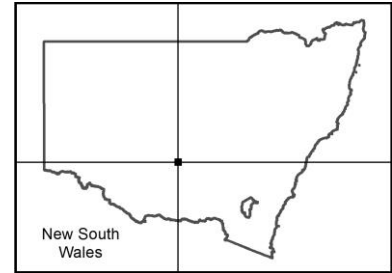




# Statement of Management Intent



## Jimberoo 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 Jimberoo 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:** Jimberoo National Park was reserved on 1 January 2011.

**Size:** 1161 hectares.

Jimberoo National Park is located eight kilometres north of Rankins Springs and 60 kilometres north-east of Griffith. It lies within the Cobar Penneplain Bioregion. It also falls within the administrative areas of Bland Shire Council, Riverina Local Land Services and Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council.



Jimberoo National Park was formerly state forest, originally dedicated in July 1979, with extensions added in May 1981. It was established as a national park under the *National Park Estate (South-Western Cypress Reservations) Act 2010* to protect remaining areas of cypress pine woodlands in the heavily cleared agricultural region of New South Wales.

#### 4. Values

- Jimberoo National Park protects bimple box (*Eucalyptus populnea*), white cypress pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*), Dwyer’s red gum (*E. dwyeri*) and black cypress pine (*C. endlicheri*) woodland communities.
- Jimberoo National Park is expected to provide habitat for a wide variety of mammals, reptiles, frogs and birds. The shy heathwren (*Hylacola cautus*), listed as vulnerable under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), has been recorded in the park. Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*), listed as endangered under the TSC Act and vulnerable under

the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) has also been sighted near the park.

- Other threatened species recorded nearby in similar habitats are the spotted harrier (*Circus assimilis*), superb parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*), speckled warbler (*Chthonicola sagittata*) and grey-crowned babbler – eastern subspecies (*Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis*). All of these species are listed a vulnerable under the TSC Act. The superb parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) is also listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
- Jimberoo National Park is part of the rocky ranges and foothills habitats that extend through the Cocoparra, Conapaira and Naradhan ranges and contains habitat opportunities for species movement in the region.
- The park is part of a landscape tour that comprises sites of interest for birdwatchers.
- While the precise history of Aboriginal use of the area is not known, the area in which the park is located may have been used for food gathering and hunting. Aboriginal sites are expected to occur in the park but no formal surveys have been undertaken to date.

## 5. Issues

- Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), feral goats (*Capra hircus*) and rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) are believed to occur within Jimberoo National Park.
- Surveys are required to determine the occurrence and extent of infestations of horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) and other weed species within the park.
- Existing boundary fencing is poor due to rugged terrain and park design that makes it difficult to manage stock movement between adjoining private land and the park.
- The boundaries of the park are poorly identified, presenting challenges for park management and visitors.

## 6. Key management directions

- Fire is managed in accordance with the Jimberoo National Park [Fire Management Strategy](#).
- Pest management programs will be implemented in accordance with the [NPWS Regional Pest Management Strategy](#): Western Rivers Region.
- Consult neighbouring landowners regarding issues of straying stock and boundary fencing. Subject to available resourcing and competing priorities, provide assistance to neighbours to install stock-proof park boundary fencing in accordance with the NPWS Boundary Fencing Policy.
- Birdwatching tours, appropriate research and environmental education activities will continue to be permitted in the park.
- Signage will be installed to identify the park and, where appropriate, promote the park's values.
- The Murrin Bridge Local Aboriginal Land Council and Aboriginal community will be consulted to better inform the appropriate management of Country.
- 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 Griffith Office on 02 6966 8100 or 200 Yambil Street, Griffith NSW 2680.

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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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