



NSW NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserve

Plan of Management



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Cover photo: Mallee shrubland in Woggoon Nature Reserve. Claire Davis/DPIE

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Published by:

Environment, Energy and Science
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
Locked Bag 5022, Parramatta NSW 2124
Phone: +61 2 9995 5000 (switchboard)
Phone: 1300 361 967 (Environment, Energy and Science enquiries)
TTY users: phone 133 677, then ask for 1300 361 967
Speak and listen users: phone 1300 555 727, then ask for 1300 361 967
Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au
Website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Report pollution and environmental incidents
Environment Line: 131 555 (NSW only) or info@environment.nsw.gov.au
See also www.environment.nsw.gov.au

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How to use this plan

This plan of management directs the management of Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserve. This plan includes a scheme of operations consistent with section 72AA of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Once the plan is adopted, no management operations can be undertaken that are not consistent with the plan and its scheme of operations. This plan will also apply to any future additions to Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserve.

Sections 1 to 6 of the plan summarise the park's key values, management principles and management considerations. These matters are outlined thoroughly in the [Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserve Planning Considerations report](#). **It is recommended that readers of this plan refer to the planning considerations report for detailed explanation of the reserves' values and management considerations.**

The scheme of operations is the core part of this plan. It describes the desired outcomes for the parks' values and actions that National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) proposes to undertake to achieve these outcomes.

The park use regulations tables set out the recreational and commercial activities that are permitted in the park and any requirements to undertake these activities, including whether consent must be sought from NPWS to undertake them.

Acknowledgements

Tollingo Nature Reserve is in the traditional Country of the Ngiyampaa People and the Wiradjuri People. Woggoon Nature Reserve is in the traditional Country of the Wiradjuri People.

This plan of management was prepared by staff of NPWS.

Contact us

For more information about this plan of management or Tollingo and Woggoon nature reserves, contact the NPWS Central West Area at Government Office Building, 1–5 Camp Street, Forbes; PO Box 774, Forbes NSW 2871; or by telephone on (02) 6850 2400.

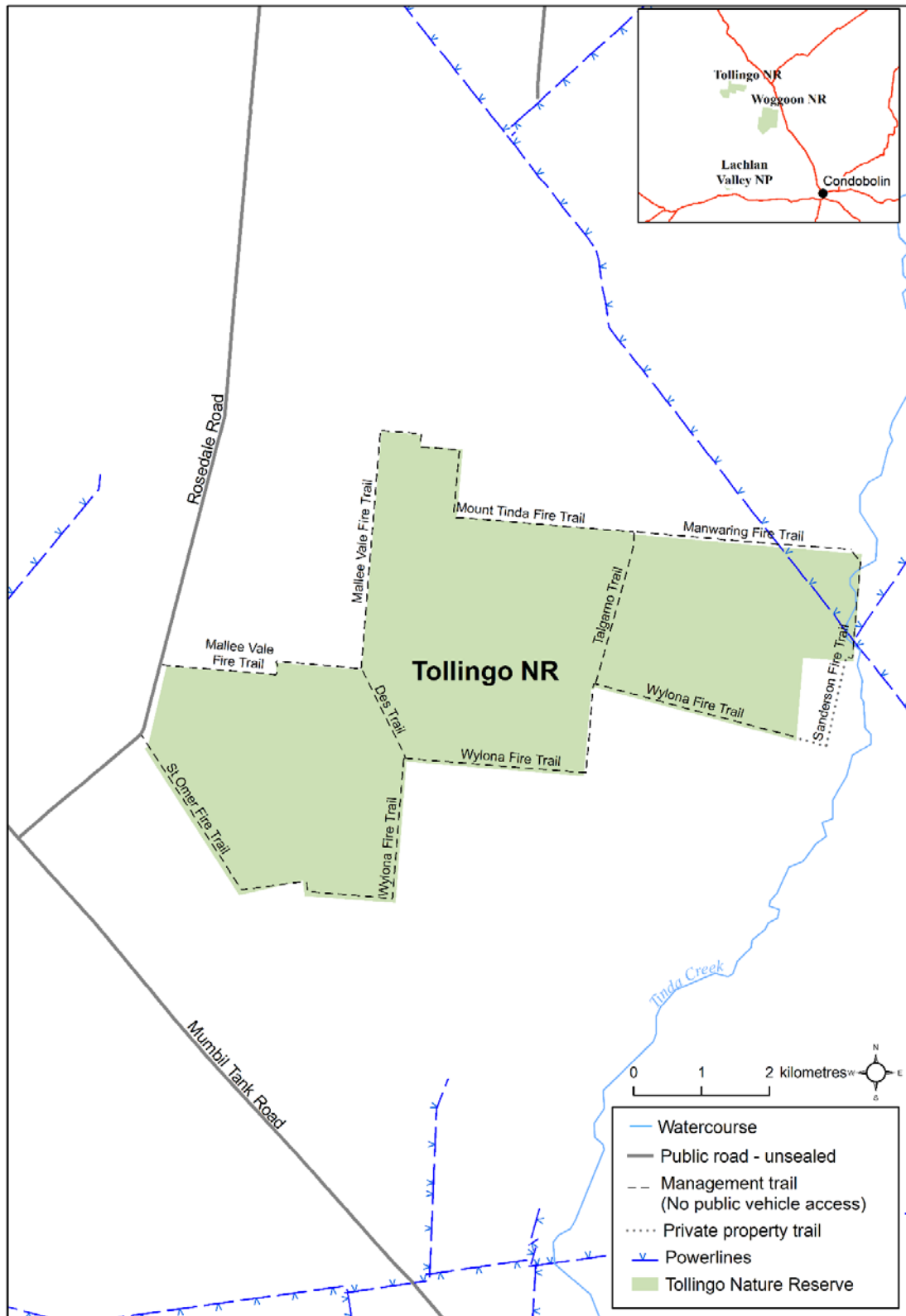


Figure 1 Map of Tollingo Nature Reserve

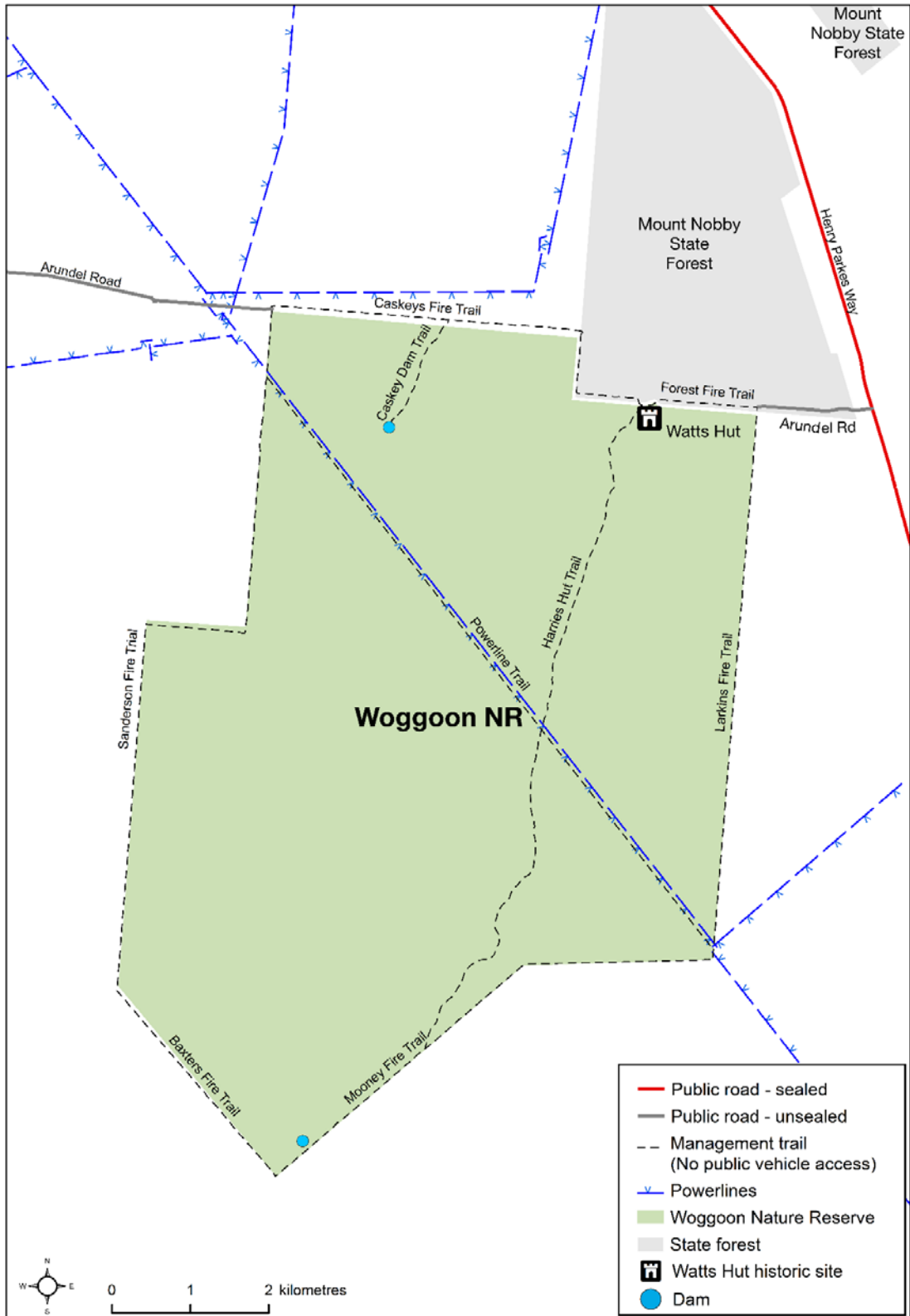


Figure 2 Map of Woggoon Nature Reserve

Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserve

Tollingo and Woggoon nature reserves (also referred to as Tollingo and Woggoon in this plan) are in Central West New South Wales, between 40 and 55 kilometres north-west of Condobolin (see Figures 1 and 2). The reserves are approximately 10 kilometres apart (see Figure 3).

Tollingo was the name of one of the 59 parishes in the County of Cunningham, proclaimed in 1862. *Woggoon* is attributed to mean ‘scrub turkey’ in an Aboriginal language.

Table 1 The reserves and their regional setting

Features	Description
Area	Tollingo – 3232 hectares Woggoon – 6373 hectares
Reservation date	Tollingo – 1988 Woggoon – 1974
Previous tenure	Crown land under scrub lease and/or under special lease
Biogeographic region	Cobar Peneplain – characterised by a semi-arid climate, flat red soil plains of earth or sand and indistinct creek lines. The bioregion has a very low level of land set aside for conservation, and a high level of disturbance mainly from agricultural production and mining.

Why these reserves are important

Other than Mount Nobby State Forest, which borders Woggoon Nature Reserve, the reserves exist in a highly **fragmented landscape** that has mostly been subject to extensive modification for cropping and grazing (see Figure 3).

Due to the high level of disturbance and loss of natural areas throughout the Cobar Peneplain Bioregion, the **intact remnant native vegetation** of these reserves is of high importance. The Cobar Peneplain Bioregion is one of the most poorly conserved bioregions in New South Wales, with just 2.6% currently conserved. This is the third-lowest level for all bioregions in the State. Approximately 33% of the bioregion has been cleared of vegetation, 25% is under intensive agricultural production, and 14% is subject to mining.

Vegetated remnants such as Tollingo and Woggoon support vital **ecosystem processes** and provide foraging, nesting and refuge for native species – resources that may not be available in other parts of the landscape.

The reserves are among the largest and easternmost **sand plain mallee remnants** in New South Wales. Throughout its distribution, mallee has been heavily cleared and remnants are vulnerable to ongoing modification. The long unburnt, old growth mallee in Tollingo and Woggoon provides habitat for the threatened **malleefowl**, listed as endangered at state level and vulnerable at national level.

Other significant biodiversity values protected in the reserves include 21 rare or regionally **significant plant species** and 21 **threatened animal species**.

Management principles

Development of the objectives, actions and regulations in this plan has been directed by the management principles outlined in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

The National Parks and Wildlife Act requires that a nature reserve be managed to:

- conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem function, protect geological and geomorphological features and natural phenomena
- conserve places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value
- promote public appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of the nature reserve's natural and cultural values
- provide for appropriate research and monitoring.

1. Protecting the natural environment

The reserves contain significant remnants of the **mallee shrubland** of Central West NSW (approximately 2760 hectares in Tollingo and 5340 hectares in Woggoon). Together with Quanda Nature Reserve, Tollingo and Woggoon are the largest and easternmost mallee shrubland remnants in the State. They include considerable areas of long unburnt mallee, which provide habitat features such as fallen timber and debris not found in the wider landscape. Other vegetation communities present in the reserve include Poplar Box Woodland, Red Box – Mallee Woodland, and Grey Box Woodland. The vegetation in the reserves is in good condition and there is very little incidence of weeds.

The intact mallee vegetation is critical habitat for the threatened **malleefowl**, which was a key reason leading to the creation of the reserves. Malleefowl have been recorded in both reserves as recently as 2018 from a combination of malleefowl tracks and images captured by remote camera. Remote sensing and site inspections in January 2020 confirmed 6 mounds in Woggoon and none in Tollingo.



Photo 1 Malleefowl recorded by remote camera, Woggoon Nature Reserve, 1 April 2018. DPIE.

The malleefowl is a large and distinctive ground-dwelling bird that has become endangered in New South Wales over the last 100–150 years through land clearance and fox predation. In many areas there has been such loss and fragmentation of their habitat that remaining populations are small and isolated, food sources have been depleted and there is an increased risk of predation by foxes.

Strategies for the recovery of **threatened species, populations and ecological communities** have been set out in a statewide *Biodiversity Conservation Program*. These actions are currently prioritised and implemented through the *Saving our Species* program which aims to maximise the number of threatened species that can be secured in the wild in New South Wales for 100 years. Tollingo and Woggoon are not currently included in the

Saving our Species program, but NPWS continues to seek additional resources for increased monitoring to provide more information about malleefowl in the reserves so that appropriate management measures can be applied.

The vegetation in the reserves provides valuable habitat for native animals in the cleared Central West landscape. In addition to malleefowl, the reserves support 20 other threatened native animals, including a suite of woodland birds and microbats.

The reserves also protect 21 rare or regionally significant native plants – including the spiny mallee pea, mallee fringe lily, small-leaved mint bush and common soubush.



Photo 2 Mallee fringe lily. John Tann.

Major threats to the values of the reserves include landscape-scale isolation and fragmentation, too-frequent fire and vertebrate pests. The main vertebrate pests occurring in the reserves are foxes and feral goats, but cats, pigs, and rabbits also occur. The absence of permanent water in the reserves helps to limit the occurrence of vertebrate pests.

Ongoing fox control is carried out to protect the malleefowl and other threatened native animal species.

Each of these pests is listed as a **key threatening process** under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and identified as a priority species under the *Central West Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan 2018–2023*. Throughout the semi-arid regions of central and western NSW, goats are a significant problem as their foraging habits are extremely destructive, they can breed rapidly, and they are highly mobile. However, in Tollingo and Woggoon the incidence of goats is low, possibly due to the absence of permanent water, and does not currently require active control.

Mallee ecosystems are fire prone and **fire is a key driver** of ecological change in mallee communities. However, Tollingo and Woggoon nature reserves have historically had a very low frequency of wildfires and most of the vegetation is long unburnt. No major wildfires have been recorded in Woggoon, and only one major wildfire has been recorded in Tollingo in 1979–80.

As part of its ongoing responsibilities as a fire authority and land manager, NPWS monitors the condition of vegetation in the reserves, particularly through prolonged dry periods. A fire

management strategy which defines the fire management approach for each reserve has been prepared and is updated periodically. These strategies outline the recent fire history of the reserves, key assets within and adjoining the reserves, including sites of natural and cultural heritage value, fire management zones and fire control advantages such as management trails and water supply points. The strategies also contain fire regime guidelines for conservation of the vegetation communities found in the reserves based on biodiversity thresholds.

There is no major infrastructure in either of the reserves and there is no adequate source of permanent water available for firefighting. For **fire management** purposes, the reserves are identified as a land management zone, and NPWS fire management focuses on conserving biodiversity values, especially malleefowl habitat.

The fire strategies for the reserves aim to avoid fire in old growth mallee while also maintaining a mix of age classes in the vegetation. This approach is designed to promote habitat diversity in both shrubby semi-arid woodlands and grassy woodlands to benefit a range of animals, and to help build resilience and refugia in a region where mallee ecosystems have been greatly reduced. Prescribed burns in a mosaic pattern may be carried out from time to time in the reserves to benefit malleefowl and other conservation values.

Under **climate change** the reserves are expected to experience increases in temperature, number of hot days and fire weather. Evaporation rates will in turn increase and create drier soil conditions throughout the year. Historically, the region experiences more than 30 very high to extreme fire danger days every year.



Photo 3 Pied honeyeater. Richard Waring.



Figure 3 Air photo image showing the reserves in a mosaic of agricultural land (2016)

2. Looking after our culture and heritage

Woggoon Nature Reserve is within traditional **Wiradjuri** Country. Tollingo Nature Reserve is within shared Country for Wiradjuri and **Ngiyampaa** Aboriginal people.

Cultural heritage surveys conducted in conjunction with members of the Condobolin Local Aboriginal Land Council and community members identified 34 Aboriginal sites in Tollingo and 28 in Woggoon, but many more unidentified sites are likely to be present. The recorded sites include modified trees, grinding grooves, a hearth and artefacts. One of the rare Aboriginal heritage items are the *gnarma* (or *gnamma*) holes used for storing water in Woggoon Nature Reserve. These holes are man-made and believed to have been created by building very hot fires and then pecking out the rock fragments with harder materials. A flat rock was often placed on top to prevent the water drying up.



Photo 4 *Gnarma* holes on the footslopes of the rocky rise in Woggoon Nature Reserve. M Billington/DPIE.

Tollingo Nature Reserve is within the area of a native title claim registered by the Ngemba Ngiyampaa Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan people (NC2012/001). As of early 2021, this claim is yet to be determined.

The **shared history** of the reserves dates from the pastoralist settlers attracted to the flat Lachlan Plains from the early 19th century onwards. The reserves themselves were held under various Crown leases, including scrub leases dating from the 1920s, before being reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act about 50 years later. Mount Nobby State Forest on the north-east boundary of Woggoon was reserved in 1884 and dedicated as state forest in 1913.

Watts Hut, sometimes referred to as Harrys Hut, provides evidence of a small pastoral holding established in 1924 over the land now in Woggoon Nature Reserve. The holding passed through several hands until the last of the special leases was acquired by NPWS from JR Watt in 1981. The existing woolshed and lean-to on the site were built in 1937 and occupied until 1953. These structures, outbuildings, animal pens and other farming infrastructure are typical of a remote, self-supporting, small-scale enterprise. An assessment of the heritage values of Watts Hut suggested the site is of local historic significance. The site is being managed as a ruin.

3. Providing for visitor use and enjoyment

The nature reserves generally experience **low levels of visitation**, consistent with the principles for managing nature reserves. Currently, the reserves are visited by occasional groups of birdwatchers, walkers and researchers. Visitation and activities are limited to self-reliant, nature-based activities, and no visitor infrastructure will be constructed in either reserve.

The park use regulations tables in Section 8 set out the recreational and commercial activities that are permitted in the reserves and any requirements to undertake these activities.

NPWS encourages **research** in the reserves, which could add to understanding of their use by malleefowl and other threatened species.

Due to the ecological values and management principles of the nature reserves, NPWS does not allow camping in Tollingo and Woggoon. However, researchers who request permission to conduct overnight activities may be allowed to camp with prior consent from NPWS.

Access by **public vehicles** is only allowed in the reserves with consent or as part of approved research or survey activities.

Unauthorised activities known to occur in the reserves from time to time include illegal access by public vehicles, hunting and vandalism of fences and gates. NPWS strives to maintain good working relationships with neighbouring landowners to control unauthorised activities and their negative impacts on reserve values.



Photo 5 Watts Hut 2019, Woggoon Nature Reserve. DPIE.

4. NPWS infrastructure and services

Minimal infrastructure has been constructed in the reserves, consistent with the emphasis on protecting conservation values in nature reserves.

The network of **management trails** includes 36 kilometres in Tollingo and 54 kilometres in Woggoon. All management trails in the reserves are for management or other authorised purposes only, particularly fire and pest control activities. Some trails become impassable after rain. NPWS maintains the management trail network in accordance with the reserve fire management strategies.

Some sections of management trails are outside the gazetted reserve boundary of Tollingo Nature Reserve. Those that are within a Crown road reserve may be added to the reserve.

Several management trails within Tollingo are being used on a regular basis by neighbours accessing parcels of private property that are separated by the reserve. This has resulted in significant widening of the trails. NPWS will seek to secure appropriate access arrangements with relevant adjoining landowners.



Photo 6 Typical management trail in Woggoon Nature Reserve. M Billington/DPIE.

There are 2 **dams** in Woggoon Nature Reserve: Caskeys Dam and a dam off Mooney Fire Trail. These dams are not maintained and are not relied on for firefighting or other management activities as they may dry up in extended dry periods.

Sections of the **boundary fence** with neighbouring properties have been replaced or upgraded since reservation. Most fences are generally in good repair and are stockproof. Their condition will be monitored over time. Some sections of the boundary fence are in poor condition and allow neighbouring livestock to access the reserves. NPWS will continue to work with neighbours to address this situation.

5. Non-NPWS infrastructure and services

A **powerline** dissects Woggoon Nature Reserve from south-east to north-west and passes through the eastern section of Tollingo Nature Reserve. In Woggoon, the road beneath the powerline provides a convenient management trail for NPWS.

The powerline is not covered by a formal easement but is maintained by Essential Energy in consultation with NPWS.

6. Scheme of operations

The scheme of operations in Table 2 is consistent with section 72AA of the National Parks and Wildlife Act. It details the desired outcomes for the park's values and actions that NPWS proposes to undertake to achieve these outcomes.

A management priority has been assigned to each action to guide the allocation of resources.

- **Very high** – Loss or significant decline in the condition of the park value is likely if action is not taken or significant improvement in the condition of the value is likely if action is taken.
- **High** – Decline in the condition of the park value is likely if action is not taken or improvement in the condition of the value is likely if action is taken.
- **Medium** – Some decline in the condition of the park value is possible if action is not taken or some improvement in the condition of the value is possible if action is taken.
- **Low** – While decline in the condition of the park value is not likely in the short term, the action would help build the long-term resilience of the park value.

NPWS' performance in meeting the **outcomes** in the scheme of operations will be measured through periodic assessments. Performance in delivering the **actions** in the scheme of operations will be measured through regular audits of plans of management.

The scheme of operations sets strategic goals and priorities. Subsidiary plans consistent with this plan of management may also be developed to guide actions at an operational level. Subsidiary plans enable adaptive responses to new information or changed circumstances, such as for pests, weeds, fire and recreational activities, as required by NPWS policy. Assessments of performance and review will be used to inform adaptive management in these subsidiary plans as well as any required adjustments and improvements to future plans of management for the park.

Conservation action plans will be prepared and implemented to manage and monitor assets of intergenerational significance declared under the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

The implementation of actions set out below may be subject to statutory responsibilities under the National Parks and Wildlife Act and other relevant State and Commonwealth legislation, including environmental impact assessments and approvals. Further community consultation on the proposed actions may be undertaken as part of these processes.

Information on popular recreational or commercial activities that are permitted in the park is provided in the park use regulations tables in Section 7. More detailed information on other activities is available on the NPWS website.

Table 2 Scheme of operations

Outcome	Actions	Priority
Protecting the natural environment		
1. Native vegetation is conserved and threatening processes mitigated where possible.	a. Implement relevant actions in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Program</i> , threat abatement plans and recovery plans for threatened plant species and ecological communities.	Low
	b. Observe and record the response of the reserves' major plant communities to rainfall, other climatic events and threats, and implement appropriate responses through annual operational plans.	Medium
2. Populations and overall diversity of native fauna and native plants in the reserves are maintained.	a. Implement relevant actions in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Program</i> , threat abatement plans and recovery plans for malleefowl and other threatened animal species.	High
	b. Encourage and support monitoring and research into malleefowl and other threatened species and their habitat.	High
	c. Support and/or undertake fauna surveys in the reserves.	Medium
	d. Implement pest and weed programs in accordance with pest and weed management strategies relevant to the reserves. Primarily target species whose removal will provide the greatest benefit to threatened and other native species and the protection of cultural heritage values.	High
	e. Undertake pest and weed control in conjunction with neighbours and Local Land Services as per pest management strategies.	Medium
3. Fire is managed as part of the ecology of the reserves to conserve and maintain their semi-arid ecosystems, infrastructure and neighbouring assets.	a. Implement the reserve fire management strategies with reference to biodiversity thresholds, including best known information for mallee ecosystems.	High
	b. Revise and adjust the fire management strategies as required, to take account of new information and emerging threats over time.	Medium
	c. Participate in strategic fire planning for the region through the Bush Fire Management Committee.	Medium
4. The integrity of the semi-arid ecosystem/landscape is maintained to build resilience to the impacts of climate change.	a. Participate in ongoing reviews of the reserves' land management programs to increase the reserves' capacity to cope with the additional stresses of climate change.	Low

Outcome	Actions	Priority
	b. Support research relevant to semi-arid landscape processes and ecosystems.	Low
Looking after our culture and heritage		
5. The local Aboriginal community has access to Country to maintain, renew or develop cultural connections and practices where consistent with maintenance of the natural values of the reserves.	a. Work with the local Aboriginal community to manage Country, including managing cultural and natural values.	Low
	b. Support meetings and activities proposed by the Aboriginal community in the reserves as NPWS priorities and resources allow.	Low
	c. Support cultural surveys to identify additional Aboriginal sites and cultural values in the reserves.	High
6. Aboriginal sites and other cultural values are protected.	a. Ensure appropriate protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage, including appropriate cultural impact assessment and consultation before works that have the potential to affect Aboriginal sites, places or values.	Very high
	b. Record all Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal cultural information appropriately, giving recognition and protection to access protocols (e.g. for sacred information) and intellectual property rights.	High
7. Shared heritage values are managed consistent with their assessed level of significance.	a. Manage Watts Hut and associated buildings and structures as ruins.	Low
Providing for visitor use and enjoyment		
8. Opportunities for low-key, self-reliant nature-based activities are provided.	a. Allow low-key, nature-based recreational activities in the reserves consistent with park use regulations in Table 3.	High
	b. Allow bush camping with prior consent where required to support approved research activities.	Low
	c. Allow public vehicle access with prior consent where access is required to support approved research activities.	High
9. Opportunities for environmental research and student fieldwork training projects are allowed.	a. Support research activities where they are consistent with the desired outcomes for reserve management (see also 2b and 5c).	Low
NPWS infrastructure and services		
10. Management infrastructure is maintained to required standards to support protection of park values and assets.	a. Manage vehicle access to the reserves to prevent unauthorised entry in consultation with neighbouring landholders.	Medium
	b. Maintain trails in accordance with their designated fire classification.	High

Outcome	Actions	Priority
	c. Establish cooperative fencing agreements with neighbours in accordance with NPWS policy.	Low
Non-NPWS infrastructure and services		
11. Non-NPWS infrastructure has minimal impact on reserve values and is appropriately licensed.	a. Work with owners and managers of non-NPWS infrastructure to ensure that reserve values are adequately understood and protected.	Low
	b. Monitor activities undertaken in the powerline corridors and act as needed.	Low
	c. Negotiate an easement with Essential Energy for their transmission lines which traverse the reserves.	Medium

7. Reserve use regulations

7.1 Recreational activities

Many recreational activities can be undertaken in the reserves without consent from reserve managers. Other activities can occur if consent is provided by NPWS. All activities that occur in the reserves are subject to relevant policies and legislation.








Conditions may be applied to ensure an activity is undertaken safely and to minimise environmental risks and risks to other users. Consent may be refused after consideration of the proposed activity and its likely environmental, visitor safety and reserve management impacts.




Activities may be subject to operating conditions or limits from time to time. For example, access to parts of the reserves may be closed during periods of bushfire risk, bad weather or maintenance or improvement works.

Activities not shown in Table 3 may also be regulated by signage within the reserves or by consent.

Information regarding activities that require consent and obtaining consent is available on the NSW national parks visitor website or by contacting the relevant NPWS office (contact details at the front of this plan).

Table 3 Reserve use rules – recreational activities

	Type of activity	Allowed	Note/Exceptions
	Barbecues – portable	Yes	Gas stoves allowed for approved camping activities with prior consent.
	Camping	No	Bush camping may be approved with prior consent where required to support approved research activities.
	Cycling	Yes	On management trails only.
	Dogs	No	Dogs that are not assistance animals are not permitted in nature reserves in New South Wales. Assistance animals are allowed in all sections of the reserves provided they are kept under effective control at all times with a leash or harness.
	Fossicking	No	
	Four wheel driving and motorbike riding	No	
	Group gatherings – non-commercial	Yes	With prior consent for approved purposes.

	Type of activity	Allowed	Note/Exceptions
	Horse riding	No	
	Walking	Yes	
	Wood fires	No	No solid fuel fires are allowed.

7.2 Events, function and commercial activities

Due to the remoteness and lack of services available, events, functions and commercial activities may only be considered on a case-by-case basis by application to NPWS.

More information

- [National Parks and Wildlife Service](#)
- [Tollingo Nature Reserve and Woggoon Nature Reserve Planning Considerations](#)