

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

This Ramsar Information Sheet has been converted to meet the 2009 – 2012 format, but the RIS content has not been updated in this conversion. The new format seeks some additional information which could not yet be included. This information will be added when future updates of this Ramsar Information Sheet are completed. Until then, notes on any changes in the ecological character of Australian Ramsar sites may be obtained from the Ecological Character Descriptions (where these have been completed) and other relevant sources.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

May 1999

3. Country:

Australia

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

Barmah Forest, Victoria

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

Barmah Forest, Victoria was designated on 15 December 1982.
The previous RIS document was dated 1992.

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ☐; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site ☒

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged: ☐

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ☐; or
ii) the boundary has been extended ☐; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted** ☐

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ☒; or
- ii) the area has been extended ☐; or
- iii) the area has been reduced** ☐

**** Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

Long term changes in ecological character in Barmah Forest are primarily attributed to changed water regimes, timber harvesting and cattle grazing. Further ecological change has not generally been significant since listing in 1982 (See Section 26).

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ☐;
- ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ☐;
- iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables ☐.

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

Latitude: (approx) 35°50' to 36°01'S; Longitude: (approx) 144°56' to 145°20'E

9. General location:

Include in which part of the country and which large administrative region(s) the site lies and the location of the nearest large town.

Murray River, Victoria, Australia.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

Approx 90 metres

11. Area: (in hectares)

28,515 hectares

Note: This is a revised area figure based on GIS Mapping (1995) and does not represent any change to the Ramsar Site boundary.

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

The Barmah Forest consists of the section of the Murray River floodplain within Victoria (i.e. south of the main river channel) between the downstream end of the Ulupna Island and Barmah Township. The area includes the Barmah State Park, which was proclaimed in 1987, and the Barmah State Forest. It is an area of River Red Gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* forest, subject to periodic inundation. The forest features a variety of permanent and temporary wetlands, including lakes, swamps, lagoons and flooded forest. These wetlands provide habitat for a large number of bird species.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1	•	2	•	3	•	4	•	5	•	6	•	7	•	8	•	9
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14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 1: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it contains a representative, rare, or unique example of a natural or near-natural wetland type found within the appropriate biogeographic region.

[Justification against former **Criterion 1(a)** under the Pre-1999 Criteria]:

The Barmah-Millewa forest is a good example of, and the largest, River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forest in the state (CFL 1990).

Criterion 3: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports populations of plant and/or animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region.

[Justification against former **Criterion 2(b)** under the Pre-1999 Criteria]:

Barmah is of special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of the region because of its size, variety of communities and its high productivity. Barmah Forest also has the most extensive areas of Moira grasslands in Victoria (CFL 1990).

[Justification against former **Criterion 3(b)** under the Pre-1999 Criteria]:

The forest is an important breeding area for ibis in some years, up to 100,000 nested in the Barmah Area during the 1973-75 flood.

Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.

[Justification against former **Criterion 3(a)** under the Pre-1999 Criteria]:

After flood periods, Barmah Forest is one of Victoria's largest waterfowl breeding areas, supporting ducks (particularly Black Duck and Maned Duck), Great Cormorants, Little Black Cormorants, Little Pied Cormorants, White-Faced Herons, Pacific Herons and Rufous Night Herons, Yellow-billed Spoonbills, crakes and rails (ANCA 1996).

Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

[Justification against former **Criterion 3(c)** under the Pre-1999 Criteria]:

During 1979-80, 1000 Sacred Ibis (3.0% of the State population) and 1700 Straw-necked Ibis (2.2% of the State population) nested in Barmah Forest. Higher numbers have occurred in some years (i.e. an estimated 100,000 ibis nested in the Barmah area during the 1973-75 flood).

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) biogeographic region:

b) biogeographic regionalisation scheme (include reference citation):

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The Forest, particularly the western section, contains all the characteristic geomorphological elements of the Riverine Plains including the prior streams, lakes, lunettes, ancestral rivers, source-bordering dunes, and deltaic features. Erosional and depositional fluvial, lacustrine and aeolian processes are evident. Many ancestral geomorphic features are relatively well preserved.

The soils of the forest consist of a mottled clay subsoil and a bleached hard-setting topsoil. The predominant light grey clays often contain patches of reddish-yellow ferric oxide, indicative of regular waterlogging. In places the clay layers overly sand drifts, which can also form a sandy loam on higher ridges within the forest.

Natural waterways in the forest are all anabranches of the Murray River. A section of the river known as the Barmah Choke has a relatively low capacity, so water flowing down this channel spills over, via a series of effluent creeks into the forest and wetlands. Under natural conditions Barmah Forest was extensively flooded in winter/spring of most years. It has been estimated that 70% of the forest was flooded for an average of 2.9 months in 78% of years. Since regulation of Murray River flows, this level of flooding is only experienced for an average of 1.3 months in 37% of years.

The majority of Barmah Forest functions as a single floodplain wetland system dependent on regular river flooding. Component wetlands vary considerably in their seasonality, characteristics and size. Wetlands range from permanent lakes, billabongs and ponding effluents; through shallow basins with prolonged seasonal flooding which support rushland (*Juncus ingens*) or grassland (Moir Grass - *Pseudoraphis spinescens*) communities; to a gradational series of River Red Gum forest/woodland communities with wetland understories determined largely by flooding frequency and duration. Box woodland communities are above the normal high flood level.

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

Barmah Forest forms a natural flood retardation basin with an estimated holding capacity of 32100 ML.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar "Classification System for Wetland Type" present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site, and the ecosystem services of the site and the benefits derived from them.

Adjoining the Barmah Forest is the Millewa group of forests in New South Wales, and together they form the largest River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) forest in Australia. Seasonal inundation of the Red Gum forest by the River Murray is an ecological requirement for regeneration of this forest and maintenance of its biota. Considerable modification of natural flooding cycles has occurred during the past five decades, influencing the health of this wetland. Barmah Forest features Red Gum, Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and Black Box (*E. largiflorens*) woodlands, grasslands and various wetland vegetation.

The forest is an important breeding area for ibis in some years. During 1979-80, 1000 Sacred Ibis (3.0% of the State population) and 1700 Straw-necked Ibis (2.2% of the State population) nested here. Higher proportions are likely in some years (i.e. an estimated 100,000 ibis nested in the Barmah area during the 1973-75 flood). Other colonially nesting species (e.g. cormorants, egrets, spoonbills also nest in years of flood.

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

556 species of vascular plants have been recorded in Barmah Forest. Of these, 354 are indigenous and 202 are exotic. Around one third of these species are found only within Box woodland areas.

Threatened Species

<i>Acacia osswaldii</i> (Umbrella Wattle)	depleted
<i>Allocasuarina luehmannii</i> (Buloke)	depleted
<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> (River Swamo Wallby-grass)	vulnerable
<i>Amyema linophyllum</i> (Buloke Mistletoe)	vulnerable
<i>Austrostipa setacea</i> (Corkscrew Spear-grass)	rare
<i>Brachyscome chrysoglossa</i> (Yellow-tongue Daisy)	vulnerable
<i>Brachyscome muelleroides</i> (Mueller Daisy)	endangered
<i>Brachyscome readeri</i> (Reader's Daisy)	rare
<i>Cardamine tenuifolia</i> (Slender Bitter-cres)	insufficiently known
<i>Cullen parvum</i> (Small Scurf-pea)	endangered

<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i> (Bear's Ears)	rare
<i>Cypres eragrostis</i> (Downs Flat-sedge)	vulnerable
<i>Cyperus flaccidus</i> (Flaccid Flat-sedge)	vulnerable
<i>Danthonia procera</i> (Tall Wallaby-grass)	insufficiently known
<i>Desmodium varians</i> (Slender Tick-trefoil)	rare
<i>Digitaria ammophila</i> (Silky Umbrella Grass)	vulnerable
<i>Eleocharis minuta</i> (Variable Spike-sedge)	endangered
<i>Eragrostis tenellula</i> (Delicate Love-grass)	rare
<i>Fimbristylis velata</i> (Veiled Fringe-sedge)	rare
<i>Gratiola pumilo</i> (Dwarf Brooklime)	insufficiently known
<i>Haloragis glauca forma glauva</i> (Bluish Raspwort)	vulnerable
<i>Helipterum strictum</i> (Upright Sunray)	endangered
<i>Hypsela tridens</i> (Hypsela)	vulnerable
<i>Leptorhynchos panaetioides</i> (Woolly Buttons)	rare
<i>Lipocarpha microcephala</i> (Button Rush)	vulnerable
<i>Lotus cruentus</i> (Red Bird's-foot Trefoil)	depleted
<i>Maireana microphylla</i> (Small-leaf Bluebush)	vulnerable
<i>Menkea crassa</i> (Fairy Spectables)	endangered
<i>Minuria integerrima</i> (Smooth Minuria)	rare
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i> (Waterbush)	rare
<i>Psoralea parva</i> (Small Psoralea)	endangered in Australia, endangered in Victoria
<i>Rhodenthe stricta</i> (Slender Sunray)	endangered
<i>Swainsona microcalyx</i> (Violet Swainson-pea)	poorly known in Australia, vulnerable in Victoria
<i>Templetonia stenophylla</i> (Leafy Templetonia)	depleted

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14. Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

31 species have been recorded, including 7 exotic species and 12 bat species. At least 5 additional species were formerly present.

Threatened Species

Squirrel Glider (<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>)	rare
Tuan (<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>)	rare
Large-footed Myotis (<i>Myotis adversus</i>)	indeterminate

REPTILES

16 species have been recorded. An additional 2 species are possible.

Threatened Species

Hooded Scaly-foot (<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>)	rare
Curl Snake (<i>Suta suta</i>)	rare
Bandy Bandy (<i>Vermicella annulata</i>)	vulnerable
Carpet Python (<i>Morelia spilota variegata</i>)	vulnerable

AMPHIBIANS

8 species have been recorded.

Threatened Species

Long-thumbed Frog (<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>)	insufficiently known
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FISH

21 species are likely to occur in Barmah Forest, including 6 exotic species.

Threatened Species

Blue-nosed Cod (<i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i>)	endangered
Murray Cod (<i>Maccullochella peeli</i>)	vulnerable
Silver Perch (<i>Bidyanis bidyanis</i>)	vulnerable
Macquarie Perch (<i>Macquaria australasica</i>)	vulnerable
Golden Perch (<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>)	rare
Blackfish (<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>)	indeterminate
Freshwater Hardyhead (<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum</i>)	indeterminate
Flat-headed Galaxias (<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>)	indeterminate
Bony Bream (<i>Nematolosa erebi</i>)	rare
Crimson-spotted Rainbow Fish (<i>Melanotaenia fluviatilis</i>)	rare
Freshwater Catfish (<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>)	vulnerable

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

A large number (hundreds) of aboriginal sites within Barmah have only been partially surveyed and registered. These sites include burial grounds, mounds, middens, and scarred trees. Barmah Forest was one of the more densely populated areas of Australia prior to European settlement. The descendants of the local tribes maintained close links with the Barmah Forest through the nearby Cumeragunja reserve in New South Wales. and through intermittent settlement in the Forest. The present day descendants refer to themselves as the Yorta Yorta, and have a close involvement with planning, management and interpretation at Barmah.

Barmah has a rich and colourful history of European settlement although few relics or artefacts remain. Place names dating from early grazing and logging days provide the most accessible link. Remaining relics of the European heritage include:

- an old sawmill boiler
- old wooden fences
- canal cuttings
- stumps with springboard holes

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box ☐ and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:

- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site:

In 1987, 7900 hectares of the Barmah Forest were proclaimed as Barmah State Park. There are also two Reference Areas covering 280 hectares. The remaining area is classified as State Forest.

b) in the surrounding area:

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) within the Ramsar site:

The Land Conservation Council (1985) defined the major functions of each land-use category as follows:

State Park:

- to provide opportunities for recreation and education associated with the enjoyment and understanding of natural environments;
- to conserve and protect natural ecosystems; and
- to act as part of the river regulation and flood mitigation system of the Murray River.

Reference Areas:

- to maintain natural ecosystems as a reference to which those concerned with studying land for particular comparative purposes may be permitted to refer, especially when attempting to solve problems arising from the use of land; and
- to prohibit activities (such as grazing, exploration for minerals and gold, mining, logging, and beekeeping) that conflict with the purposes of a reference area).

State Forest:

- to produce hardwood timber;
- to conserve native plants and animals, and provide opportunities for the development of wildlife conservation techniques;
- to provide for open-space recreation and education;
- to provide for flood mitigation;
- to produce honey, forage, sand and other forest produce such as charcoal; and
- to protect values in identified nature conservation and historic sites by implementation of management prescriptions.

b) in the surroundings/catchment:

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

a) within the Ramsar site:

Long term changes in ecological character in Barmah Forest are primarily attributed to changed water regimes, timber harvesting and cattle grazing. Further ecological change has not generally been significant since listing in 1982.

The forest has evolved on land which, under natural conditions, is flooded in the spring months of most years but rarely flooded in the summer months. Since construction of upstream water storages such as Lake Hume in 1934 and Lake Dartmouth in 1980, spring flooding has decreased and summer flooding increased. Thus the amount and timing of water flowing into the forest has been changed.

Factors affecting the ecological character of selected areas within the site:

- altered hydrological conditions within wetlands;
- rising saline groundwater levels;
- drainage water inflow;
- stock grazing; and
- timber harvesting.

b) in the surrounding area:

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

Reservation of part of the forest as a State Park and of some areas as References Areas provide for the protection of natural values.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ☐; Ib ☐; II ☐; III ☐; IV ☐; V ☐; VI ☐

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

The Barmah State Park and Barmah State Forest Management Plan (1992) outlines strategies to manage the Forest and protect environmental values.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The Interim Water Management Strategy for the Barmah Forest 1993 formulated hydrological management options for Barmah Forest.

Action Statements under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 have been produced for the following fauna species that occur in the Ramsar site. They outline conservation measures for the species.

Small Psoralea (1991)

Superb Parrot (1992)

White-bellied Sea-eagle (1994)

Grey-crowned Babbler (1995)

Regent Honeyeater (1994)

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

The proposed Mid Murray Forest Management Plan is close to finalisation. The plan includes strategies for ecologically sustainable management of timber production, grazing, recreation and other uses of the part of the site that is State Forest.

In 1993, an annual 100 GL environmental water allocation was made for Barmah Forest and the adjoining Millewa Forest in New South Wales. An environmental water entitlement is close to finalisation with an additional 50 GL annual entitlement sought for Barmah/Millewa and negotiations

proceeding with New South Wales to allow the allocation to be accumulated for more than one year, allowing more flexibility in managing the watering regime.

A business plan for water management in the Barmah Millewa Forest is due to be finalised by the end of 1998. The plan will outline strategies for management of the environmental water entitlement.

In an integrated approach to planning at Ramsar sites, management strategies are being prepared for all Ramsar sites in Victoria, including Barmah Forest, to provide general strategic direction and site specific strategies. The strategies will be completed by June 1999.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

A number of studies have been, or are being, undertaken, particularly in the fields of forest ecology, floodplain ecology and hydrology.

Barmah probably provides one of the best examples in Australia for studies within an extensive River Red Gum floodplain forest system.

Investigations of Superb Parrot numbers and breeding areas.

30. Current communications, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

The Dharnya Centre within Barmah Forest includes a visitor centre with an information display on aspects of fauna, flora, hydrology and heritage. A number of interpretative leaflets and other publications are available.

The Dharnya Centre has bunkhouse accommodation for up to 56 people and a kitchen/dining area. These facilities are used by university, school and other groups. A part-time teacher is available to assist with education and interpretation. Aboriginal rangers are available to assist with interpretation of natural history and aboriginal culture.

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

An estimated 100,000 visitor days were spent in Barmah Forest during 1988. Visitation is highly seasonal, concentrated during the warmer months and particularly over Christmas and Easter. Access during winter and spring can be difficult due to flooding.

Recreational activities focus on the Murray River frontage, with some spread across the whole Forest. Recreational opportunities from semi-remote to semi-developed are available. Barmah provides the best semi-remote opportunities within an extensive agricultural region. In the Barmah State Park and Barmah State Forest Management Plan (1992), Dharnya/The Gap, The Gulf, and Morgan's Beach have been zoned for intensive recreation.

Recreational activities engaged in within Barmah include: pleasure driving, 4WD driving, trail bike riding, cycling, horse riding, bushwalking, orienteering, picnicking, camping, canoeing, boating, fishing, duck shooting hunting of feral animals, and nature study.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

Government of Victoria.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Managed under the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Parks Program by Parks

Victoria - 8,251 Ha (28%)

Natural Resources and Environment - 21,264 Ha (72%)

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands. (1990). Proposed Barmah Management Plan - Barmah State Park and Barmah State Forest. Benalla Region, National Parks and Wildlife Division and Lands and Forest Division, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, Victoria.

Webster, R. (1988). The Superb Parrot: a survey of the breeding distribution and habitat requirements. ANPWS, Canberra.

Please return to: **Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland**
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