

LEAVE NO TRACE AUSTRALIA

GREATER BLUE MOUNTAINS

World Heritage Area,
New South Wales

Skills & Ethics



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INTRODUCTION

The lush forests and deep canyons of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, Australia are a special environment, rich with spectacular landscapes, unique history and culture and abundant varieties of plant and animal species. It was listed as a World Heritage Area in November 2000 and is Australia's most often-visited natural tourist attraction at an average of one million visitors per year. The history of conservation and national park declaration is a culturally important aspect of the landscape, with many places associated with specific conservation campaigns.

As increasing numbers of people seek the beauty and exhilaration of outdoor travel and recreation, our collective mark on the environment and its natural processes, increases. The Greater Blue Mountains (GBM) is under enormous people pressure. Water pollution, litter and disturbance to vegetation, wildlife and other people are all indicators of the need to develop a national ethic that protects both natural and cultural heritage places. Techniques designed to minimise the social and environmental impacts to these areas are incorporated into the national *Leave No Trace* education program as the following seven principles:

Principles of *Leave No Trace*

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare**
- **Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces**
- **Dispose of Waste Properly**
- **Leave What You Find**
- **Minimise the Impact of Fires**
- **Respect Wildlife**
- **Be Considerate of Your Hosts and Other Visitors**

The following information within these seven principles is recommended as a guide to minimise the impact of your visits to the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area (GBMWHA).

Leave No Trace depends more on attitude and awareness than on rules and regulations. Minimum impact travel and outdoor recreation practices must be flexible and tempered by judgement and experience. Techniques are continually evolving and improving. The general rule is to consider the variables of each area in terms of culture, wildlife, vegetation, soil, climate, regulations, activities and use that it receives. Then use this information to determine which recommended practices to apply.

PLAN AHEAD AND PREPARE

Plan ahead by considering your goals and those of your group. Prepare by gathering local information, communicating expectations, and acquiring the technical skills, first aid knowledge, and equipment to make the trip a success.

Build *Leave No Trace* into your plans by picking an appropriate destination for your group and allowing plenty of time to travel and camp. Be prepared to sit tight or turn back if you sense danger or sustain an injury. That way, you won't have to abandon *Leave No Trace* techniques for the sake of safety. For instance, poor planning or disregard for weather conditions can transform an easy bushwalk into a risky encounter with extremes in temperatures. Cold and wet or suffering from heat stress, it's tempting to think that the impact of cutting branches for shelter is justifiable. Prevention by obtaining knowledge beforehand is always the better solution.

Educate yourself

Know the regulations and special concerns for any area that you visit. It is important to carefully review and follow all agency (e.g. National Parks and Wildlife Service) or traditional landowner regulations and recommendations for the area in which you wish to travel. This booklet is intended to support and complement these guidelines.

The Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area is made up of several different Sectors, National Parks, Wilderness Areas, Water Catchment Areas, State Forests and other reserves. Because every outdoor area and activity is unique, regulations and permit stipulations can vary from region to region. Learn how to *Leave No Trace* wherever you go.

Ask first

Start by asking about local Indigenous cultural heritage, ecology and minimum impact practices and guidelines for each location. Find out who are the traditional landowners or pastoral lessees. Always check for and respect local customs and environmental concerns. Preferably beforehand or upon arrival, seek local information and protocols from Land Managers and Indigenous community organisations and obtain permission to visit.

Land management agency websites (e.g. National Parks and Wildlife Services www.npws.nsw.gov.au), offices, and visitor information centres (www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au) can also offer information on special regulations, Indigenous and historically sensitive/significant sites, environmental concerns, and trip planning, as well as educational and volunteer opportunities. Other information sources include outdoor gear suppliers, bookstores, clubs and non-profit groups, local cultural land councils and conservation organisations, libraries and nature interpretive centres. These sources can often be contacted online.

Plan for your group

Local offices of the NPWS and landowners can suggest places suited to your group size and needs. The area in which you choose to travel should reflect the skill level and objectives of your group. For example, people expect some noise and commotion around picnic areas, large campgrounds, and

developed recreation sites. In natural and cultural heritage places, visitors want to experience the surroundings without these distractions.

Keep it small

Regardless of the size of your group and the purpose of your outing, the practice of *Leave No Trace* techniques requires care and forethought. Whenever it is possible, visit natural and cultural heritage places in small groups of no greater than 6 to 8. A larger group has more physical impact on the landscape and could be split into smaller units. As well, they can be boisterous and disruptive to other travellers unless they are well supervised. If you are planning for a large group, try to include enough experienced leaders so the group can be divided to walk and, camp separately. Always inquire about group size limitations in advance. Large and less knowledgeable groups are best accommodated in areas where there are already developed tracks and campsites. Some *Leave No Trace* could be taught to these larger groups before leaving home.

Schedule your trip to avoid times of high use

Visits to popular destinations during peak use periods, such as holidays and weekends, are often fraught with traffic, crowding, delays, and conflicts with other groups. Instead, visit at other times, such as midweek, for a less crowded—and more enjoyable—experience. Or, explore out-of-the-way places. Make reservations and obtain permits early to avoid unpleasant surprises. Avoid travel when environmental conditions, such as muddy tracks, make high use recreation impacts more likely or severe.

Use proper gear

Prepare for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies. Find out about the area and what to expect by obtaining and studying maps and getting local hazard information from landowners and agencies. Pack a camp stove and fuel, a pot, matches, a signal mirror, and whistle or fluorescent vest. Always carry a good map, compass, first aid kit, plenty of food and water, a water filter or purification tablets, warm clothing, and protection from the sun and insects.

Equipment that keeps us safe can also reduce impacts to our surroundings. Some examples are:

- A camp stove, which provides a quick meal without charring a single stone.
- Packing thermal clothing has much less impact than depending on building a fire for warmth.
- Hypothermia is a risk when abseiling in canyons and has potential for an impacting rescue. Plan ahead by bringing a wetsuit and spare warm clothes eliminating chances of exposure.
- Packing a lightweight trowel allows us to properly dispose of human waste.
- In muddy areas—where we might want to step on trackside vegetation to keep our feet dry—gaiters or weatherproof boots allow us to continue ahead without getting wet. (In areas where *Phytophthora* dieback is present or suspected walk around muddy areas to avoid collecting mud in your boot treads and spreading the disease.)
- Packing lightweight camp shoes can reduce the impact of surfaces around camp.

- Bringing collapsible water carrying containers gives you the flexibility of choosing to camp in appropriate minimal impact sites when they are further away from a water source.
- A lightweight fly instead of a tent might create less of a footprint if used properly.
- Consider carrying an EPIRB and/or a Satellite Phone. In an emergency this can reduce the impacts of a search.

Plan your meals

Adequate food can be essential to the success of a trip, but it's a mistake to bring too much as it adds weight. Get a jump on rubbish management by planning meals to avoid leftovers. Choose durable foods that can stand up to packing and will be in better shape and more attractive at the end of the day. Package your food in reusable containers or plastic bags. Remove wrappers and heavy packaging in advance, so you won't be tempted to lose or accidentally leave them behind.

Carry Water

Water is an extremely precious resource in Australia and is not necessarily readily available at the turn of a tap. Australians practice water conservation whether in the bush or in the city and expect travellers to do the same. Plan ahead by checking water availability within the area you wish to travel and carry extra drinking water and purification tablets as consequences and conditions could be life threatening particularly in the outback. People should use water sparingly where it is provided (or found) in places such as tanks and bores.

Develop the skills

Leave No Trace practices vary geographically. The climate in the GBMWAH determines the *Leave No Trace* practices for the area. The GBMWAH varies in temperature and moisture dependent on the time of year and can be extreme in cold and wet as well as hot and dry. Rain can quickly make rivers swell and canyons dangerous. Learn as much as you can about your destination like temperature and moisture variability specific to the months of your travel in order to have fun there while staying safe and protecting the land.

Know the skills and gear that are needed for your chosen activity.

- Learn from an experienced friend, take a course, or hire a competent guide.
- Make sure that first aid, navigation, and self-rescue are part of your training, and be sure you're in adequate physical shape for the trip.
- Know what to do in case of snakebite before you travel.

Proper training and experience in abseiling is necessary prior to visiting the canyons of the GBMWAH due to the difficulty and remoteness of many of these ascents. It is not a place for beginners to learn.

Take responsibility

Getting lost, contracting hypothermia or injury has dangerous and hazardous implications for you, the people who attempt to find you, and the landscape. Significant impacts to the environment can result from rescue operations that involve vehicles or large numbers of people. Take responsibility for your own safety by practicing self-awareness, caution and good judgment. Minimise

risk by planning a trip that matches your skills and expectations. Be prepared to rescue yourself from tough situations. It is necessary that you are self-reliant in equipment, first aid knowledge and skills in navigation.

Where it is possible, register at the start of the track, with a ranger in the local office or in some cases the local police and SAR (Search and Rescue). Always give a friend your itinerary and instructions explaining what to do if you don't return on schedule. Stick to your plan as closely as possible. Be a competent navigator. Always carry a map and compass and know where you are at all times. Consider carrying a GPS. Stay with your group. Do not build cairns or deface rocks or trees to mark your way. Flagging tape should also be avoided. If flagging tape is absolutely necessary, be sure to remove it before leaving the area.

A Special Note to Climbers and Abseilers

- Abseilers and rock climbers must fully complete the Activity Register **before and after** their trip in order to receive consent from the Director General of National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- Follow all safety guidelines, recommendations and regulations set out by the NPWS regarding safety, numbers, etiquette, equipment and training.
- Read the Code of Conduct by the NPWS to gain knowledge of the specifics for each area you visit.

TRAVEL AND CAMP ON DURABLE SURFACES

What effect does a footstep have? The answer is, it depends. A footstep means different things to a young tree and field grass, to leaf litter and fragile soil, to a gravelly riverbank and rain forest moss. It is also paramount to consider that the GBM WHA has at least a million visitors to its natural and cultural heritage areas each year. Consider multiplying the number of footsteps walked by each visitor to fully understand the impacts on the land.

Unfortunately, trampling causes vegetation damage and soil erosion in virtually every environment. The GBM has soils that are predominantly of low-nutrient quality, shallow to non-existent depth and sandy in nature making them highly susceptible to erosion. Vegetation on these soils is difficult to re-establish once disturbed – especially at higher altitudes, in wind-exposed areas and if soil cover has been depleted.

Other impacts are also possible. Soils contain animals that live or feed on decaying plants. Trampling destroys habitat for reptiles, insects, earthworms and molluscs, as well as the fungi that fertilise the soil and help make re-growth possible. Vegetation protects underlying soils. Without it, they are vulnerable. Once plant growth is destroyed, erosion can continue with or without further use.

In general, wherever you travel and camp use surfaces that are resistant to impact such as rock, sand, gravel, dry grasses, and water. Also, avoid non-durable surfaces such as soft plants, riparian zones, muddy sites, and fragile soil layers. However, in rocky pagoda areas of the Narrabeen sandstones in the higher and western Blue Mountains, be careful to avoid flaky rocks and thin ledges that can break easily and leave permanent scarring. Similarly, the loose and fractured sandstone outcrops in the lower Blue Mountains are the favoured habitat of the threatened broad-headed snake *Hoplocephalus bungaroides*, which is vulnerable to rock disturbance and removal.

Concentrate use in popular areas

In popular areas, aim to concentrate use on tracks, established campsites, and other developed sites such as the start of walks, and picnic areas. Concentrating use in these areas and, if necessary, on the surfaces mentioned earlier, will minimise disturbances to soils and vegetation.

Stay on designated tracks. On tracks, walk single file in the centre of the track—even where it's wet, rocky or muddy. Tracks become progressively wider and form parallel paths where people walk on their margins or detour around obstacles. Likewise, "social tracks" mar campgrounds and other popular areas. Always use established roads and tracks to visit campsites and other places of interest. Shortcutting a track has severe consequences. Shortcuts become tracks or gullies that require costly restoration. Avoid areas where efforts to restore vegetation and soils are in progress. (Note: In some environments – such as sandy soils - it is best to walk on the track but 'wide' to spread compression away from the middle that can lead to 'spooning' and erosion. Walking wide on a muddy track also applies in areas where *Phytophthora* – root rot is present to avoid spores collecting in boot treads. See Principle Four – Leave What You Find for more information.)

Use established campsites.

First and foremost, follow all park rules and regulations in regard to camping sites. Some areas will be designated as not suitable for camping. Find this out before you set up your camp.

Choose a well-established campsite that's big enough for your group. Some popular areas have officially designated campsites, shelters or platforms. Use of these existing amenities can reduce damage to surrounding vegetation and other natural features.

Where campsites are not formally designated, look for and use sites where the ground cover is already worn away. Tents, packs, gear, and the kitchen area should be concentrated in one area on previously compacted, naturally resistant, or reinforced surfaces. This approach protects surrounding vegetation and prevents development of "satellite" sites. In camp, wear soft-soled shoes and concentrate your activities in the centre of the site to avoid enlarging it.

Also consider your visual impact on other users or wildlife. Take advantage of opportunities to tuck your tent out of view behind natural screening such as trees or rocks.

Good campsites are found, not made

What makes the perfect campsite? Aesthetics, safety, privacy, and comfort are all measures of a desirable campsite. However, securing such amenities does not entail a major remodelling effort. Look for a level spot rather than creating one. Use a waterproof groundsheet or tent with a sewn-in floor so that you won't have to dig drainage ditches to deal with runoff in wet weather. Bring lightweight furniture and conveniences along to eliminate the desire to build them on-site. Camp stoves, mattresses, tables, chairs, and lanterns—even solar showers—are readily available, and they pack in and out with ease.

Leave rocks and logs where they are found to avoid damaging habitat for small creatures like reptiles and insects. This will also help to maintain the beauty and natural integrity of the site that we travel to see. (At a damaged site, oftentimes one can detect the removal of rocks and logs. In this instance, one may endeavour to help nature along by moving rocks and logs back into their normal positions especially if the damage is obviously recent.)

Trees are often damaged near campsites. Take care not to break off branches while securing tents or clotheslines, and when suspending food (in order to discourage Quolls and Possums). Place a stuff sack or other material under ropes or where padding is necessary to protect the bark.

Trees shouldn't be targets or storage sites for axes and knives or altered with wire and nails. All of these can introduce disease and will definitely leave permanent scars.

Disperse use in natural areas

Proliferation of tracks and campsites has alarmed landowners, managers and travellers across Australia. Campsites are sprouting up in traditionally low use areas. Only visit remote or natural areas, if you are skilled in and committed to *Leave No Trace* techniques.

If you would like to travel off-track where no established routes, tracks or campsites exist, use the most durable surfaces such as rock, gravel and sand. These are the most resistant to change. Dry grasses and sedges (which resemble grasses) are also naturally durable due to their hardy root structures, flexible stems and faster growth rates. The GBM is comprised mainly of open-forest, or woodland, dominated by eucalypts, some closed forest (rainforest), swamp (having a distinctive sedge, herb and shrub flora) and heath (She-Oaks, Banksia, Ash and Mallee). The sedimentary soils of the region are mainly of the low water retaining type which create soil drought conditions. Plant species here live through extreme conditions and disturbance can leave them vulnerable to survival.

Stick to existing tracks where soils are prone to erosion, rare species aren't present, or vegetation grows slowly. Surprisingly, some of the most sensitive plants and animals grow in the toughest places like sandy soils and rocky ledges.

Avoid creating tracks and campsites. Consult local landowners and managers about off-track travel and the appropriate use of animal tracks. In general, where no track exists, spread out when walking through vegetation. If each person takes a slightly different route, a distinct track is less likely to form because no single plant receives multiple footfalls. Walking single file is acceptable where there is little chance of trampling plants.

Walking. Off-track travel may not be appropriate in some areas. Endangered species may only grow where off-track bushwalkers and climbers are the most serious threat to its survival. If you absolutely must travel through fragile terrain, try to place your footsteps in the least destructive locations and encourage your companions to step in exactly the same spots.

Be careful to avoid fragile vegetation, such as broad-leaf flowering plants, tree seedlings, woody-stemmed plants, mosses and lichens. Try to choose a route that minimises damage to sensitive plants by walking on rocks, bare ground or skirting around fragile places. Avoid trampling, kicking over or removal of smaller rocks, which can destroy habitat for small creatures such as insects, earthworms, reptiles and molluscs. Gravel is an example of a very durable surface and can sometimes be found along stream banks. In some instances, it may be necessary to keep to creek channels to avoid sensitive creek banks and soft vegetation. Leaf litter and dry grasses also make good choices for travel.

Once again, it is important to learn the navigational skills necessary to travel without marking new tracks. In the GBM some bushwalkers have taken it upon themselves to mark routes within remote natural and other bushland areas. This has usually been done without authorisation by placing tape or other markers on trees, cutting vegetation or building rock cairns. This is not only an eyesore on the landscape but in some instances, it has led to a confusion of competing markings or other walkers being led astray.

Campsites. Select the most durable camping location possible—or keep travelling until one is found. In natural areas, pre-existing camping spots, even those that are lightly used, should be left alone to recover. Before unpacking your tent, look for obvious bird nesting activity and other signs of animals. Choose an area that seems safe, free of wildlife, and well suited to low-impact camping. Look for a large rock slab, a gravelled area, or other

equally durable space to locate your kitchen and sleeping area. Concentrate your activities on this surface whenever possible to protect more fragile areas. Where there are choices reserve less durable ground for your sleeping area.

In natural areas, impacts can often be avoided by staying only one night. In these areas, vary your route to water, to the “toilet” and to sleeping areas to prevent tracks from forming. In general, manage your activity to avoid harming the natural features of the site, especially those that do not regenerate or do so very slowly—such as lichens and trees.

Protecting fresh water resources

While sand and gravel bars along large rivers are durable surfaces that may be suitable for low-impact camping, vegetated lakeshores and the banks of small streams are fragile and easily eroded. Plants and animals also congregate at these water sources, so camp at least 100 metres (100 adult steps) away unless local guidelines indicate otherwise. In some regions, this practice gives wildlife vital access to potholes and springs. By distancing camps from water, we are less likely to inadvertently pollute them.

Even designated sites or shelters can be too close to tracks or water because of terrain limitations or a long history of use. Usually, the continued use of such sites is preferable to the creation of new ones.

Rock Climbers and Abseilers

The National Parks and Wildlife Service encourages recreationists to consider their impact very carefully when climbing or abseiling. Here are some suggestions to reduce their impacts on the landscape:

- Avoid disturbance to vegetation, including gardening and excessive brushing.
- Write accurate descriptions instead of marking the starts of climbs, which is unsightly to non-climbers.
- Use chalk sparingly as it creates a visual impact and kills the surface algae leaving bare rock.
- Use the minimal impact techniques mentioned previously when travelling around cliff tops and bases to reduce the denudation and erosion of these areas. Tread lightly and avoid sensitive vegetation such as mosses and bog plants at the base of the cliff and heath areas at the top.
- Avoid revegetation areas.
- Avoid directly damaging the rock by manufacturing a hold. (eg. trundling or hold chipping.) Never change the character of an existing climb by adding fixed protection. Avoid creating new climbs that require fixed protection.
- Where possible use “lower offs” to avoid trampling of cliff top vegetation.
- Fixed anchor points should be minimised and discreet. They should not be used at all in National Parks and other conservation areas.
- If trees are being used as belay points they must be adequately protected from girdling. There must be adequate padding between the belay point (sling, rope, etc.) and the tree.
- Before establishing a new climb, carefully evaluate the impact compared with the benefit and consult with land management authorities where appropriate.
- Follow all other *Leave No Trace* guidelines while camping or travelling in the area.

Leaving camp

Before departing, naturalise and disguise the site by replacing any rocks or sticks you may have moved. Re-cover scuffed-up areas with leaf litter or other natural materials. Fluff up matted grass and make the place less obvious as a campsite. As long as overall visitor use is very low, the site will retain its best qualities. Ideally, no tracks or campsites will be created if visitors disperse their activities. This extra effort will help hide any indication that you camped there and make it less likely that other users will camp in the same spot. By taking time and care, we will succeed in protecting our natural and cultural heritage places and ensure a positive experience for those who may follow.

DISPOSE OF WASTE PROPERLY

Rubbish

“Pack it in, pack it out” is a familiar mantra to the seasoned traveller into natural and cultural heritage places. Any user of recreation lands has a responsibility to clean up before they leave. Inspect your campsite and rest areas for rubbish or spilled foods. Pack out all rubbish and kitchen waste, including leftover food.

Plan meals to avoid generating messy, smelly rubbish. It is critical to wildlife that we pack out kitchen waste, such as bacon grease and leftovers. Don't count on a fire to dispose of it. Rubbish that is half-burned or buried will attract animals and make a site unattractive to other visitors.

Overlooked rubbish is litter, and litter is not only ugly—it can also be deadly. Animals scavenging a meal from a tasty smelling morsel can ingest bits of dropped food packaging damaging their digestive system. Be careful not to leave even the smallest bits of rubbish behind.

Pack plastic bags so you can carry your rubbish out (and maybe someone else's). Before moving on from a camp or resting place, search the area for “micro-rubbish” such as bits of food and packaging, including cigarette filters and organic litter such as orange peels, or egg and nut shells. Organic waste has varying rates of decomposition. Sometimes it is slow to disappear and can be dug up by animals even if it is buried.

Do not leave rubbish at the end of the track unless there is a proper waste disposal system and it has been designated to do so.

Old left behind gear is rubbish. Climbers and abseilers should make every effort to remove their own slings and those that others have left behind.

Practice good sanitation/Human waste

“¿Donde está el baño?” “Ninahitaji kujisaidie?” No matter how it's said, “Where's the toilet?” is an important question, in any environment. Where there is no toilet per se, answering the call involves a little pre-planning, some initiative, and a bit of creativity. The four objectives of proper human waste disposal are:

- Avoid polluting water sources.
- Eliminate contact with insects and animals.
- Maximise decomposition.
- Minimise the chances of social impacts.

Improper disposal of human waste can lead to water pollution, the spread of illnesses such as Giardia and Hepatitis A, and unpleasant experiences for those who follow. Wherever soils are thin or sparse, rainstorms can flush these wastes and other pollutants from campsites directly into water sources. (As well, livestock and wildlife can also be responsible for the presence of bacteria in many environments.) Much of the southern Blue Mountain region is covered by the Warragamba Special Area which protects water quality within the bushland part of Lake Burragorang catchment (Sydney's major water supply storage). This adds extreme importance to the necessity of adopting best practices in avoiding water pollution.

Facilities/Toilets. Whenever possible, take time to locate and use toilets, dunnies, and other developed sites for human waste disposal.

Cat holes. If no facilities are available, deposit solid human waste in “cat holes” dug 10 – 15 cm deep and at least 100 metres from water-bodies, camp, tracks, and watercourses. To promote decomposition, choose a site in organic soil, rather than deep sandy mineral soil and in the sun rather than the shade. Bring a trowel to dig the hole, and gently remove a plug of sod containing roots and soil and carefully put it aside. After use, and before replacing the plug of sod, use a stick to mix some soil into the faeces to promote decomposition. The microbes found in the organic layer of soil will break down faeces and the pathogens they contain. In some locations the organic layer may be shallow or almost non-existent. Do your best to seek out the most appropriate site. Next, replace the plug and disguise the hole by lightly tamping down around the edges. (In busy areas, some will stand a stick vertically to mark the used cat-hole site.) Then “naturalise” the site by scattering leaf litter and disguise it well after use.

Human waste should not be deposited under rocks because it will decompose slowly there and may wash into water sources after a heavy rain. Good cat hole sites isolate waste from water sources such as lakes, streams, dry creek beds, ravines, bogs, potholes, and other visitors. Whenever possible, use a remote location during the day’s travel to help prevent high concentrations of cat holes near campsites.

“Natural” substances like smooth stones, grass, and sticks can be a surprisingly effective substitute for toilet paper and can be buried easily in the cat hole. If this is undesirable then bury the toilet paper well in the cat hole or plan ahead to pack it out with you in a plastic bag. This second practice leaves the least impact on the area. Burning toilet paper at the site has caused wild bushfires, rarely burns completely, and is not recommended. Always pack out feminine hygiene products because they decompose slowly and attract animals.

If the cat hole method is ill suited to your group, try to camp where a dunny or pit toilet is available.

Slit Trench (Latrine). When travelling with children—and in other situations where cat holes may not be used properly—it might be best to dig a slit trench. Site the trench as you would a cat hole and make sure that the route to it is over durable surfaces. Dig a trench 10-15 cm deep, and long enough to accommodate the needs of your party. Use soil from the trench to cover the faeces after each use. Dispose of toilet paper by packing it out in a plastic bag or burying it well at the bottom of the trench. Fill in the complete trench with soil and naturalise the site before leaving.

Carrying waste out. Visitor use is often high and soils sparse in alpine, canyon and desert areas. Recreation managers trying to protect human health and water sources employ a spectrum of toilet designs and approaches to managing human waste—even airlifting waste with helicopters. One option is to carry and use a homemade container such as a “poop tube” or a commercial device designed for transporting human waste. Dispose of the contents in pit toilets or according to package instructions. Local land managers may recommend other appropriate disposal techniques.

Urine. While the odour of urine can be a problem in popular areas, it is typically not a health concern. Urinate well away from camps and tracks. In some environments, urine attracts wildlife with salt-deficient diets. Animals sometimes defoliate plants to consume the salt in urine, so urinate on rocks or bare ground rather than on the vegetation. Where water is plentiful, consider diluting the urine by rinsing the site.

Special Environments

River Corridors and Canyons. Carrying a portable toilet has become an acceptable practice on many waterways because of high use and varieties are easily carried by canoe, raft or kayak. Check with land management agencies for specifics on the river you choose to travel. At the conclusion of a trip, the toilet's holding tank is flushed out at a caravan or boat dump station. The station delivers the waste and toilet paper to a municipal sewage treatment plant. The dumping of solid human waste in landfills is illegal. While on a river, be sure to site the toilet on a durable spot where no new tracks will be created to reach it.

Otherwise, dispose of human waste away from canyons by digging a "cat hole " as explained previously, at least 100 metres away from the rim. Urinate, unless instructed otherwise by a land manager, directly into rivers where dilution is the solution to pollution.

Dishwashing

For dish washing with soap, use a clean pot or expanding jug to collect water, and take it to site at least 100 metres away from water sources. This lessens trampling of lakeshores, riverbanks and springs, and helps keep soap and other pollutants out of the water. Use hot water, elbow grease, and little or no soap. Strain your dirty dishwater with a fine mesh strainer before scattering it broadly. Do this well away from camp. Pack out the contents of the strainer in a plastic bag along with any uneaten leftovers. Animals should not be allowed access to any human food and food waste for reasons discussed in the "Respect Wildlife" section.

In developed campgrounds, food scraps, mud and odours can accumulate where wastewater is discarded. Ask your campground host for the best disposal practices and other ways to *Leave No Trace* at your campsite.

Bathing

Soap, even when it's biodegradable, can affect the water quality of lakes and streams, so minimise its use. Always wash yourself 100 metres or more from water bodies and rinse with water carried in a pot or jug. This allows the soil to act as a filter. Where fresh water is scarce, think twice before swimming in creeks or potholes. It may be the only drinking water available for you, others and local wildlife. Rinse your skin away from the watercourse beforehand. Lotion, sunscreen, insect repellent and body oils can contaminate these vital water sources. Hand sanitisers that don't require rinsing allow you an alternative to wash your hands without worrying about soapy wastewater disposal.

Toothpaste

Toothpaste can often be a recognisable and unsightly indicator of the presence of humans. It is also a sweet smelling food like product, which can attract animals to campsites. The impacts of toothpaste use can be reduced in

several ways. Brushing with water alone has the least impact of all. However, if toothpaste is a difficult habit to give up, then try to use as little as possible, and either swallow or disperse your toothpaste by using a the “atomising” method. (Blow as much air and water as possible, along with the toothpaste, through the smallest opening of your mouth in order to spray tiny particles over a broad area.) Alternatively, dig a small hole and bury it.

Dispose of hunting and fishing entrails

The remains of fish and other hunted animals should be left well away from tracks, water sources, and campsites. In some situations, it may be appropriate to bury, completely burn, or pack out the viscera with the rubbish. Official guidelines, recommendations and permitting vary considerably from place to place, so call ahead for specifics. **(It is important to note that all native species of fauna are protected and cannot be taken without a permit.)**

LEAVE WHAT YOU FIND

People visit the natural and cultural heritage places for many reasons, among them to explore nature's mysteries and surprises. When we leave rocks, shells, plants, feathers, fossils, artefacts and other objects of interest as we find them, we pass the gift of discovery on to those who follow. Particularly, never touch Aboriginal rock art or disturb sites of significance.

It's the missing elements of our favourite places that disturb us the most. "Leave What You Find" means retaining the special qualities of every natural and cultural heritage place—for the long term.

Respecting Culture

Indigenous features are widespread throughout the Blue Mountains. These include grinding grooves, rock engravings, rock art of stencils, paint, charcoal and dry pigment, stone arrangements, campsites, shelter deposits and mythological features. The location of known sites is generally not communicated to the public, except those sites, which are specifically managed for public education.

Some popular bushwalking campsites show evidence of also having been Indigenous campsites, with artefacts scatters revealed by erosion. Grinding grooves and rock art should never be "touched up" with chalk, sand or other marking, nor rubbed with rocks. Many sandstone overhangs are likely to have been used by Indigenous people and floor deposits should not be disturbed or have fires built on them. Although many bushwalkers dislike cairns of rocks and some demolish them, some are undoubtedly of Aboriginal origin (or have some more recent historical significance) so ask first to prevent further destruction of these artefacts.

Indigenous rock art and engravings are manifestations of belief. Be mindful that large numbers of visitors place enormous pressure on sites. Never interfere with rock surfaces and cultural artefacts. Be aware that by touching artworks and motifs, our skin oils can cause considerable deterioration.

Also it is necessary to observe respectful, quiet behaviour while some sites may have specific rules. Check with local Indigenous communities for instructions. Some sites of significance have been recorded and are protected under heritage legislation while many are not. Regardless, never remove materials from a site for souvenirs.

Conserve the past

Archaeological and historical artefacts are reminders of the rich human history of the landscape and belong to all people for all time. Structures, dwellings and artefacts in natural and cultural heritage places are protected by law and should not be disturbed. These include seemingly insignificant Indigenous implements such as grinding stones, and pioneering and pastoral equipment from 50 or more years ago. It is illegal to excavate, disturb or remove these resources from any natural or cultural heritage place. Observe but do not touch them.

Leave natural objects undisturbed

Load your camera, not your packs. Let photos, drawings and memories comprise your souvenirs. Although natural objects may be collected on some

public lands, a permit is often required. Collecting is prohibited in National Parks, Nature Reserves and State Recreation Areas. All natural features such as rocks, plants and animals are totally protected. Federal and state laws protect natural and cultural heritage places. Practice and encourage restraint.

Help people investigate the role of seashells and other natural objects in their own environments. Remind them that these things fill important ecological niches: mice gnaw bones for their calcium; a snake finds shade under a piece of driftwood; and a feather is woven into the nest of an osprey. Objects in nature derive much of their beauty from their surroundings and never look quite the same a home.

Spreading invasive species

Non-native (introduced) species of plants, animals, and organisms can cause large-scale, irreversible changes to ecosystems by predation and competition for food, shelter and space, subsequently eliminating native species over time. For example, introduced noxious weeds such as Paterson's Curse can be found growing wild in many parts New South Wales and has caused major problems by choking out native flora. In Australia, there are few effective treatments for many invasive species. We are losing the native, living natural heritage protected lands are intended to conserve.

Visitors to natural and cultural heritage places play a role in the spread of invasive species by transporting soil, live animals, plants and seeds, and agents of disease such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (a form of root rot dieback) and *Giardia*. (The only wild population of Wollemi Pine has been identified as being under direct threat to the dieback fungus.) The potential for new infestations increases every day as more and more outdoor enthusiasts travel from one area to another around the globe.

We can help prevent the spread of invasive species by following a few practical suggestions.

- Do not transport soil, flowers, weeds, or aquatic plants into natural and cultural heritage places. Check for prickly and sticky types of seeds and remove them to the rubbish or burn them in a hot fire.
- Empty and clean your packs, tents, boats, fishing equipment, vehicles, and other gear after every trip. Water, mud, and soil may contain harmful seeds, spores, or tiny plants and animals.
- Clean all dirt out of your tent pegs, boots and tyre treads.
- Travel through unaffected areas first and affected areas second.
- Use wash stations where they are provided.
- Never discard or release live bait.
- Make sure packhorses and pets are immunised, and their coats are free of seeds, twigs, and harmful pests such as ticks. **(Non-indigenous animals are banned in National Parks.)**
- If you carry hay or other feed, make sure it's weed-free. Feed pack animals food that is certified weed-free for at least three days before entering natural heritage areas to stop their digestive systems from depositing invasives during your travel.
- Follow all *Leave No Trace* guidelines for waste disposal to avoid introducing disease to water sources.
- Help landowners or land management agencies initiate control efforts by alerting them to infested areas.

A Special Note to Climbers and Abseilers

- Avoid climbing at sites where rare and vulnerable plants or animals are found. The NPWS can advise you of these locations.
- Avoid climbing close to Indigenous sites out of respect for the culture and to ensure their longevity. The NPWS can advise you on these locations.

MINIMISE THE IMPACT OF FIRES

Wildfire destroys thousands of square kilometres of bush each year in Australia. The hot, dry climate during some months of the year in New South Wales contributes to the potential of fire danger each season. Uninformed campers and travellers either carelessly or accidentally start many of these fires. Starting controlled bushfires is a practice and science of experienced land managers and Indigenous people, and is based on the study of weather, sources of ignition, and fuel. Their intent is to reduce the amount of fuel in the forest under-storey in order to decrease the chance of uncontrolled hot fires and regenerate growth.

In contrast, large uncontrolled wildfire started unintentionally or accidentally during hot, dry windy periods can spread rapidly and result in the critical loss of natural habitat, wildlife and property and human life.

Along with the destructive nature of fire, the natural appearance of many recreation areas has been compromised by the careless use of campfires and the demand for firewood. Stone campfire rings and fire scars are widespread at popular bushwalking campsites throughout the Greater Blue Mountains, and even at many sites only used once. Campfires are beautiful by night but the enormous rings of soot-scarred rocks – overflowing with ashes, partly burned logs, food and rubbish – are unsightly. Surrounding areas can be stripped of their natural beauty and vital habitats as every scrap of dry wood has been collected and torched. Rocks have been permanently blackened and removed from their ecological function as shelters for small creatures.

Some of us grew up with the tradition of campfires. But they are no longer essential for comfort or food preparation. Many lasting impacts associated with campfires can be avoided by using lightweight stoves, fire pans, mound fires and other *Leave No Trace* techniques.

Check local regulations and conditions

It may be prohibited to build a campfire in some areas. Many National Parks and Protected Areas have complete fire bans. Check with local land managers or traditional owners whether building a campfire is permitted. Seasonal dryness may play a role in the period of time in which campfires are allowed. Total fire bans are common during Australia's summer and autumn seasons.

Use a stove

Check for a complete fire ban first which will include stoves. Carrying a fuel stove is always preferable and the best way to be prepared for all situations. It is the best way to *Leave No Trace* while cooking. As well, carry a pot, matches and sufficient fuel to cook all meals. Be careful to set up your stove on a durable, non-flammable surface.

Use a Candle

If there is no fire ban, a candle set in a rigid clear plastic bag weighted by sand can be an effective light source and an alternative to a social campfire. Candles that are of the non-drip variety like "church" candles leave no trace of wax in the sand. Afterward, the sand can then be scattered after use without the worry of wax residue being left behind.

Do not light fires in hot summer conditions, in dry windy weather or in declared “fuel stove only” areas when there is a declared fire ban. Every year at least one or two bushfires result from escaped campfires in the Blue Mountains.

Fires are inappropriate in fragile environments and/or where plant growth is extremely slow. Always use a fuel stove in places where even a tiny fire may cause permanent damage. Places where fire should be avoided include many rainforest and all alpine regions. Sadly, wood that has taken years to grow has often been burnt for a few short minutes, just for the sake of entertainment.

Do not light fires in rock shelters or caves. Smoke from fires can permanently scar rooftops and potentially damage sacred rock art sites.

Build a minimum impact fire

Consider whether a fire makes good sense at your picnic or campsite. If you decide to do so, make sure all of the conditions are right.

If a campfire is important to you:

- Question yourself as to whether the wood you are using comes from a sustainable yield.
- Know about pertinent regulations and campfire management techniques.
- Judge the wind, weather, location, and wood availability. Decide whether it's safe and responsible to build a campfire.
- In places where there are no fire rings or grates, bring a fire pan or set aside time to build a mound fire.
- Have a trowel or small shovel and a container for saturating the ashes with water.

Choosing the Style of Fire

Use an established fire ring. If you camp near an existing rock ring, use it instead of building a new one. The most inviting fire rings are of a reasonable size and free of excess ashes, half-burned wood and trash. Leave a fire ring that encourages others who want a fire to use it.

Pit fires. Pit fires are campfires built in a shallow pit, where there is *no* overlying vegetation. Use gravelly, rocky or sandy sites only. Avoid organic soils and leaf litter, and places where the fire could damage plants or other natural features. Remove and scatter the ashes before filling in and disguising the pit.

Pan fires. Fire pans are metal oil pans or aluminium roasting pans that make good containers for low-impact fires. Use a pan on a durable surface devoid of vegetation and away from cliffs or overhangs. Line it with a few inches of inorganic soil, and elevate it with stones to prevent damage to vegetation and sterilisation of soils below. Drill two or three holes through the side of the pan to allow for ventilation and attach it to a pack with cord for transport.

Mound fires. Mound fires are built on pedestals of sand, gravel, or on soil with a low organic content. Try to disturb as little vegetation as possible when collecting this material. Carry it to a durable fire site using a stuff sack (it will require several loads). Construct a pedestal 25 cm thick and 75 cm in diameter on top of a tarp or ground cloth. This helps facilitate cleanup. The cloth can be rolled up under the edge of the mound to prevent embers from singeing it. A thick enough mound insulates the ground and the tarp or ground cloth from

the heat of the fire. Be sure to return the soil to its source when the fire is completely out.

Use dead and downed wood

Smaller fires will have less impact. Don't snap branches off trees, either living or dead, because this scars them. Use only sticks from the ground that can be broken by hand. Larger pieces of downed wood play an important and unique role in nutrition, water cycling, and soil productivity. They provide shelter for wildlife such as lizards and, while decaying, germination sites for many plant species.

Smaller firewood and wood that breaks easily burn completely to ash, which makes the clean up easier. Half-burned logs present a disposal problem—and often a disagreeable sight for the next campsite visitor. The use of hatchets, axes or saws isn't necessary or desirable. In natural areas, gather firewood on the way to your camp so that there is less impact on a particular site and the area around your site retains a natural appearance.

Manage and Clean-up your campfire

No matter which campfire technique you employ:

- Never leave a fire unattended.
- Don't try to burn foil-lined packets, leftover food, or other rubbish that would have to be removed later.
- Burn the wood completely to ash: Stop feeding the fire, and give yourself an hour or more to add all the unburnt stick ends.
- Saturate the ash with water, and stir the remains to make sure all the ash is exposed to water. Make sure it's cool to the touch, and remove any rubbish.
- Scatter all the ashes widely with a small shovel or pot lid.
- Restore the appearance of the fire site.

In popular areas, leave a single, small, clean rock ring centred in the campsite. Dismantle and clean up any extra fire rings. If a fire grate is present, don't build or use a rock ring. Leave the grate clean and ready for the next person. In remote natural areas, clean up thoroughly and disguise the fire site to make it appear as natural and untouched as possible.

RESPECT WILDLIFE

Encounters with wildlife inspire tall tales and long moments of wonder. Unfortunately, wildlife around the world faces threats from loss and fragmentation of habitat, competition with invasive species, pollution, over-exploitation, poaching and disease. Protected lands offer a last refuge from some, but not all, of these problems.

A staggering 700 species of plants and animals are listed under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995). Consequently, wild animals need recreationalists who will promote their survival rather than add to the difficulties they already face.

Animals have a special place in the lives of Indigenous people. Many of them have a specific totemic relationship and are considered significant. Respecting all wildlife ensures that you are respecting Indigenous culture at the same time.

We know that animals respond to people in different ways. Some species adapt readily to humans in their domain, resume their normal behaviours and may have become “habituated.” Other animals flee from humans, abandoning their young or critical habitat. Still others are attracted and endangered by human food and rubbish.

Because outdoor recreation is dispersed over large areas and at all times of the year, its impacts on wildlife can be equally as disruptive. All species are to some extent, affected by people visiting their habitats. We are responsible for coexisting peacefully with wildlife.

Observe from a distance

Always watch or photograph all animals including birds from a safe distance to avoid startling them or forcing them to flee. Do not follow or approach them. Use the observation areas, platforms and tracks provided in many areas, and bring binoculars, spotting scopes, and telephoto lenses to watch wildlife. Back away if animals react to your presence. To leave the area, move away from the animal even if you must detour from your intended travel direction. You have more options in your movements than animals do. Treat them generously.

Avoid quick movements and direct eye contact, which may be interpreted as aggression. Don't disturb wildlife (i.e. by shouting to get their attention) to get a better photo. If animals are on the move, stay out of their line of travel. Travel quietly. Avoid walking at night where nocturnal predators, such as snakes, may present a hazard to safety.

Adult behaviours can influence the relationship of children to the natural world. Show respect and restraint by teaching children not to approach, pet or feed wild animals. Always keep children in immediate sight.

Don't encircle, crowd, tease or attempt to pick up a wild animal. This could cause young animals to be abandoned by their parents. Notify the local land manager if you do find an injured animal or one in trouble.

Avoid sensitive times and habitats

Consider the seasonal stresses that wildlife face. In some situations, avoid their habitats, for your safety and the animals'. Birds, during breeding season, may leave their nests permanently if they are disturbed too often. Consider travelling to avoid these seasons.

In general, animals are sensitive to human presence and particularly while pursuing or defending mates or territories, birthing, guarding young or nests, and when food is scarce. Learn about local animal species. The more you understand about a species, the more considerate you can be of the animal's needs and temperament, especially at critical times and in critical places.

Never feed animals

Feeding wildlife damages their health, alters natural behaviours, and exposes them to predators and other dangers. Headlines are made when wildlife is attracted to humans and their food. For example, dingoes can easily get used to scavenging from humans. These animals may pose some threat to human safety, can be vectors for disease and their presence can become a constant nuisance. Moreover, their reliance on human food is a detriment to their own well-being.

Human foods and products are harmful to wildlife because animals would otherwise forage and eat a nutritious diet derived from their natural environment. Serious illness or death can occur when wildlife consume foil food wrappers, plastics, and other "inedible bits."

Animals are adept opportunists. When offered the temptations of an untidy camper's kitchen or a well-meaning handout, they can overcome their natural wariness of humans. Aggressive or destructive behaviour may follow, and in conflicts with humans, animals ultimately lose. Prospects of an easy meal also lure wildlife into hazardous locales such as campsites, the start of tracks, roads and entry points, where they can be chased by dogs or hit by vehicles. They may also congregate in unnatural numbers, increasing stress and the spread of disease within their populations.

Store food and rubbish securely

"Food" includes rubbish, canned food, stock feed, pet food, fuel and scented or flavoured toiletries. The salt in hiking boots, backpacks or clothing also attracts many small mammals. Appropriate storage and transportation methods vary considerably from place to place, so consult local land managers about the best practices. (Consider hanging your food if aren't traveling by vehicle, to avoid animals like Quolls and Possums from chewing through your food bags.) Keep a clean camp by removing all rubbish and even the tiniest food scraps and be careful not to drop food on the track. Consider double or triple bagging really smelly food scraps to reduce the odour.

Control your pet

Wildlife and pets are not a good mix—even on a leash, dogs harass wildlife and disturb other visitors. The best option is to leave them at home. If you must travel with your pet, check for restrictions in advance. **National Parks prohibit dogs.** They are allowed in State Forests.

Obedience champion or not, every dog is a potential carrier of diseases that infect wildlife. Ensure your animal is in good condition for the trip. Dogs should have current vaccinations to avoid being carriers of or contracting infectious diseases, especially in areas with dingo populations.

Always use a collar and a short leash to control your dog. Remove pet faeces from tracks, picnic areas, and campsites by disposing of it preferably in a cat hole, as you would human waste, or if necessary in a rubbish can.

BE CONSIDERATE OF YOUR HOSTS & OTHER VISITORS

Today, we must consider the rights of traditional landowners as well as share natural and cultural heritage places with people of all recreational persuasions. There is simply not enough country for every category of enthusiast to have exclusive use of land, tracks, bush, lakes, rivers, and campgrounds. Yet the subject of outdoor “etiquette” is often neglected. We’re reluctant to examine our personal behaviours, least of all in natural and cultural heritage places where, to many, a sense of freedom is paramount.

Respect Cultural Owners and their Country

Welcome to country – wherever you go in Australia you will be on the traditional lands of Indigenous people. The Greater Blue Mountains overlays the traditional country of seven Indigenous language groups, notably the Gundungara (south) and Dharuk (central east). Customary Indigenous practice involves welcoming people to the land. Part of accepting this welcome is for you to respect the land and its people. Check with the local or state authority for requirements.

Indigenous sites occur across the landscape, the whole of which is of Indigenous significance. Ask about appropriate behaviour particularly if you would like to visit near sacred sites.

Respect the community’s story associated with a particular site. Recognise, acknowledge and respect local knowledge. Knowledge held by locals and Indigenous custodians is part of their heritage.

Always “Ask First”. While much is shared with visitors, some stories, songs, dances, artefacts, designs and photographs may be protected under law from copying or unauthorised reuse.

Also, take cues from Indigenous people. Allow them to set the pace and let your presence be noticed before engaging in conversation. Be aware that many Indigenous people speak English as a second, third or fourth language.

You will be welcome in Indigenous communities if you remember to use the **THREE R’s**:

Relationship – Spiritual beliefs connect different clans to the land and water of a particular area. This is a person’s “country”. The clan holds rights to country communally.

Responsibility – Relationship to country carries important cultural and spiritual responsibilities, often called “caring for country”.

Respect – Respect Indigenous knowledge and beliefs which place cultural restrictions on stories or places due to gender, status or for ceremonial reasons. Respect all sites of sacred, archeological or historical significance. Don’t be afraid to ask about appropriate behaviour.

(Aboriginal Tourism Australia, www.ataust.org.au)

Respect all other land managers

In the Greater Blue Mountains, the National Parks and Wildlife Service manage a great deal of the land. It is of utmost importance and respect regulations and signage to travel on any land in this region. Never visit places where you have not obtained the proper information.

Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience

Likewise, there are other visitors to these areas to consider. Respect the quality and enjoyment of their experience as well. Some people visit natural areas to enjoy quiet and solitude. Others come for camaraderie. Even remote natural areas are under the increasing pressure of use. Do your best to find an established campsite out of sight and sound of other visitors.

Choose to maintain a cooperative spirit

Our interactions should reflect the knowledge that we can and do rely on each other when mishaps occur. More often than not, our experiences ultimately depend on our treatment of others and their attitudes toward us. Although our motivations and sense of adventure vary, there's always room on the track for people with open minds and generous hearts.

Yield to others

The little things are often the most important. Simple courtesies such as offering a friendly greeting on the track, wearing earth-toned clothing to blend in with the scenery, stepping aside to let someone pass, waiting patiently for a turn, or preserving the quiet, all make a difference.

Be careful not to disturb livestock or equipment of farmers, beekeepers, miners and others who derive their income from the permitted use of public lands or have properties bordering these places. Leave gates open or shut, as you find them. Respect and follow practices listed on posted signage.

Groups leading or riding livestock have the right-of-way on tracks. Walkers and bicyclists should move to the downhill side and talk quietly to the riders as they pass, since horses can startle easily.

Whether you are running, walking, or riding a mountain bike maintain control, politely announce your presence and proceed with caution before passing others.

Keep a low profile

Have rest breaks a short distance and out of sight from the track. These of course, should be taken on durable surfaces, such as rock or bare ground. If the vegetation around you is thick or easily crushed, pick a wide spot in the track so others can pass by. If possible, camp out of sight and sound of tracks and other visitors.

Let nature's sounds prevail

Avoid the use of bright lights, radios, electronic games, and other intrusive urban devices. If you must carry something that makes noise, carry earphones in order to keep the noise to yourself. To some, technology is a necessity even in remote natural areas. To others, it is inappropriate. Avoid conflicts by making a conscious effort to allow everyone his or her own choice in experience.

Some outdoor activities are necessarily loud. As much as possible, try to keep the noise down, especially at night or in remote areas. Teach dogs to be quiet. Wear headphones to listen to music. Keep voices low. Use mobile phones discreetly. Most of all, tune in to the sounds of nature.

A FINAL THOUGHT

The most important thing to take with you is the right attitude - that is, the utmost effort to leave no trace of your visit. It is a gift to future visitors and a gift back to the environment you have been privileged to enjoy.

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Leave No Trace Australia promotes minimal impact recreation and travel within natural and cultural heritage places both nationally and internationally through education, research and partnerships.

The Leave No Trace Center for Outdoor Ethics promotes and inspires responsible outdoor recreation through education, research and partnerships.



The mission of the National Outdoor Leadership School is to be the leading source and teacher of wilderness skills and leadership that serve people and the environment.