

**POINT LABATT CONSERVATION PARK  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

---

**EYRE PENINSULA SOUTH AUSTRALIA**



**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

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**This Plan of Management has been prepared and adopted in pursuance of Section 38  
of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972.***

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Natural Resource Group  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
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## Foreword

Point Labatt Conservation Park and Aquatic Reserve were set aside to protect the largest colony of Australian sea-lions on mainland Australia. Found almost entirely on small and remote offshore islands and only in South and Western Australia, their total population is less than 12,000. One of the world's rarest seals, they are still considered vulnerable.

Having been almost driven to extinction less than 200 years ago, their recovery has not progressed as well as other seals. Thus, their protection is an important issue.

Point Labatt's value is increased by the fact that it is one of the few places where visitors can easily experience Australian sea-lions in their natural habitat.

The management plan for this park was released in draft form for public review in September 1993. The draft plan and the three written submissions received, were duly considered by the Reserves Advising Committee and with the inclusion of some additional information is now formally adopted under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

David Wotton

MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

This plan proposes management strategies to protect and preserve this unique site and its resident sea-lion colony, while providing facilities which will encourage visitors to observe and learn about wildlife in a natural environment.

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

### POINT LABATT CONSERVATION PARK

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## **POINT LABATT CONSERVATION PARK AND AQUATIC RESERVE**

### **1.0 PARK DESCRIPTION:**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

Point Labatt Conservation Park is located in a relatively remote part of South Australia's west coast on Eyre Peninsula. Low coastal vegetation and high sea cliffs are the main features, while the sea-lion colony and the geology are the main attractions. The geology is an important feature, as it provides suitable sea-lion habitat.

#### **1.2 Location and size:**

Map: 1:50,000 "Calca" 5731-1.

Park - (31 ha) Sections 188 & 62 Hundred of Wrenfordsley and foreshore to low water mark.

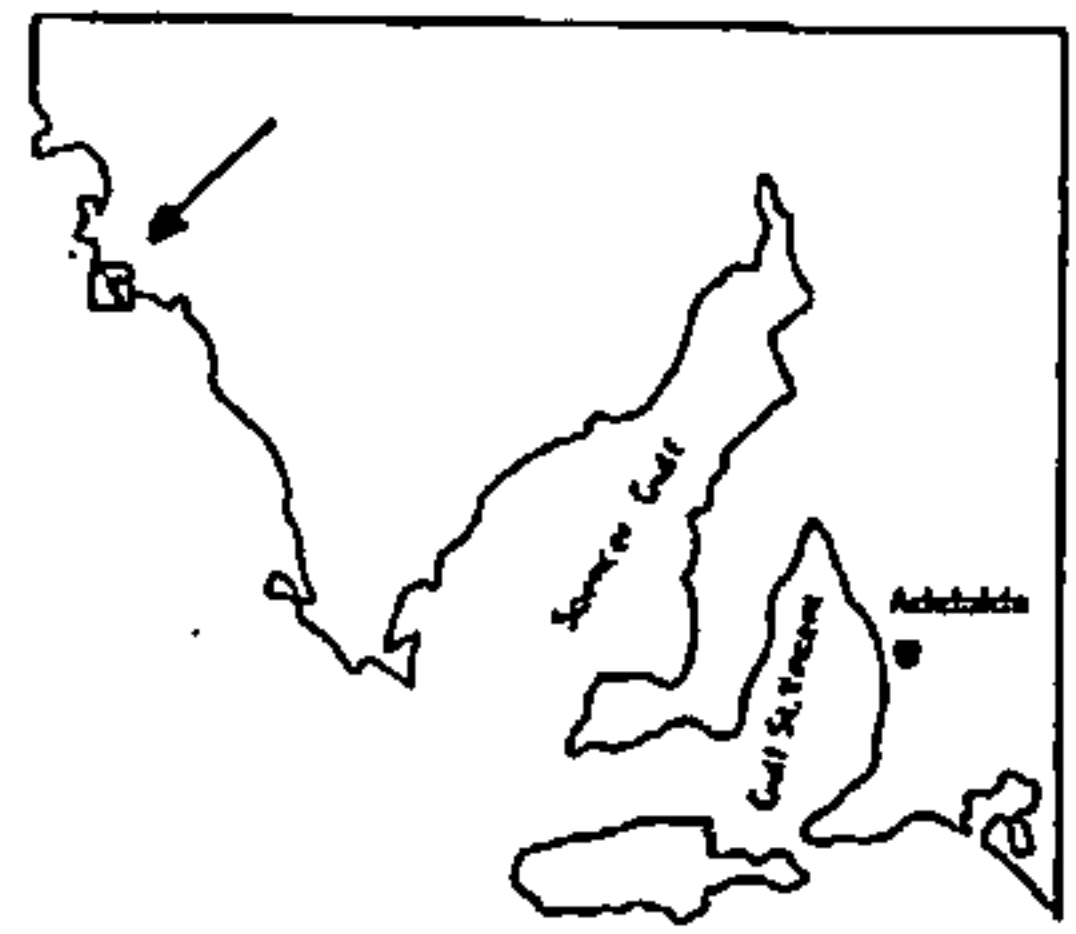
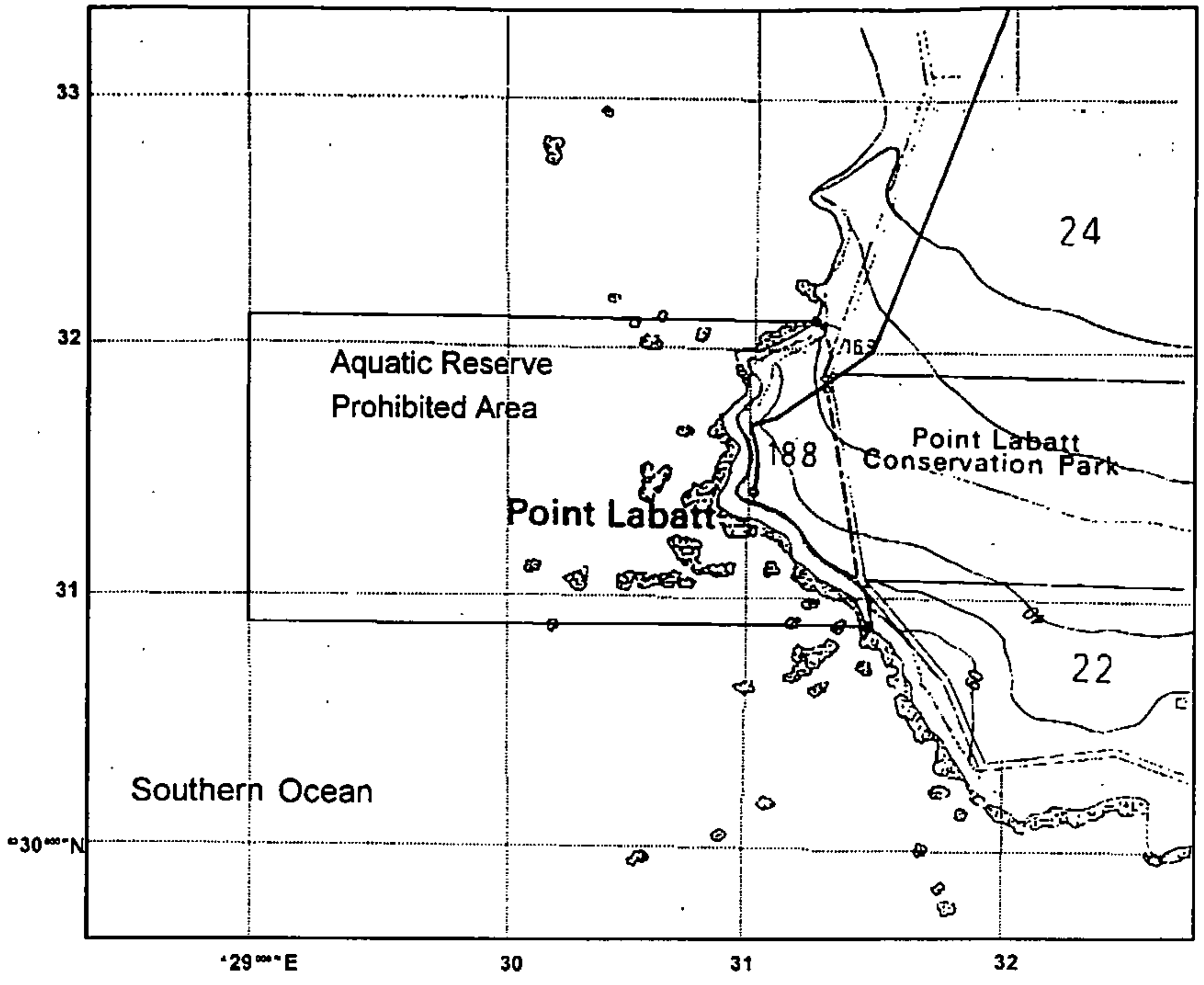
Aquatic Reserve - (116 ha). High water mark at the base of the cliffs from the co-ordinates, 33o 8.8'S, 134o 15.8'E, and 33o 9.5'S, 134o 15.9'E to one nautical mile out to sea to the co-ordinates, 33o 8.8'S, 134o 14'6E, and 33o 9.5'S, 134o 14.7'E respectively ( figure 1).

Located on Calca Peninsula on the Great Australian Bight 40 kms south of Streaky Bay and 700 kms by road from Adelaide.

#### **1.3 Landscape, Geology and Soils:**

The park contains the edge of the Calcrete Plain approximately 120,000 years of age, which forms part of the Bridgewater formation. This plain finishes at cliffs up to 60 metres above sea-level, overlying red granite slabs of an age between 1,450,million to 1,500,million years, known as the Hiltaba Suite (Ludbrook 1980).

Granite forms a series of reefs and a headland that protects the cliffs from the full force of the Southern Ocean. The cliff-top soils are generally a thin layer of calcareous material with some small dunes providing deeper soils.



**Figure 1**  
**Point Labatt Conservation Park and Aquatic Reserve**

#### 1.4 Vegetation:

Inland from the cliff edge, low shrubland and low open shrubland form the only communities that will grow in such an exposed location. The low shrubland occurs as areas of Thryptomene micrantha, Olearia axillaris, with or without Melaleuca lanceolata, Triodia irritans and Lepidosperma concavum and single stands of Olearia axillaris.

The low open shrubland consists of stands of Melaleuca halmaturorum, Calocephalus brownii and Maireana oppositifolia with or without Atriplex cinerea and Nitraria billardierei.

A complete plant list is available from the Far West District Office of DENR.

#### 1.5 Fauna:

1.5.1 Mammals: A small breeding colony of Australian sea-lions Neophoca cinerea occurs along the shoreline of this park. In the past, an average of approximately 30 individuals were present, but this number has increased to an average of 50 in 1995. New Zealand fur seals, Arctocephalus forsteri occasionally haul-out on the rocks of the far point, and one Australian fur seal Arctocephalus pusillus has been recorded. ( pers. comm. Shaughnessy, P. 1990.)

Southern right whales Eubalaena australis pass along the West Coast during winter and spring.

The western grey kangaroo Macropus fuliginosus and the euro Macropus robustus occur on Calca Peninsula, but have not been recorded in the Park. Control work has removed most rabbits and traces of foxes and cats have been recorded.

1.5.2. Birds: The most commonly seen birds are cormorants Phalacrocorax sp., gulls Larus sp., terns Sterna sp., swallows Hirundo sp. and kestrels Falco cenchroides. An old osprey nest Pandion haliaetus is present on the northern most headland of the park. Ospreys have been recorded standing beside the nest, although it has not been used for many years. Peregrine falcons Falco peregrinus nest in the cliffs of the Park.

A complete bird list is available from the Far West District Office of DENR.

1.5.3. Reptiles: The shingle-back lizard Tiliqua rugosa and a dragon lizard Ctenophorus sp. have been recorded.



**1.6. Sea-Lion Monitoring Program:**

To date, information gathered on this colony has been restricted to irregular age grouped counts, recorded by several different people with no described technique or formal guidelines.

Monitoring began in 1966 by Fisheries officers and was continued from 1972 by SANPWS Officers. While counts were random, a decline in the number of sea-lions is noticeable, with the highest count of 82 being recorded in the first year of monitoring and no counts within 30 of this early number in the last 12 years of monitoring. ( table 1 and appendix 2 ).

Table 1 lists yearly averages of population counts conducted since 1966.

Table 1:

**Australian Sea-Lion Population Records:**

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AVG</u>	<u>MAX</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>REC</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AVG</u>	<u>MAX</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>REC</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AVG</u>	<u>MAX</u>	<u>MIN</u>	<u>REC</u>
1966	60	82	53	5	1979	32	50	14	18	1992	35	42	29	5
1967	38	63	26	15	1980	40	52	18	14	1993	34	46	26	5
1968	37	46	31	3	1981	3	41	20	14	1994	48	71	35	6
1969	-		-		1982	30	38	14	9	1995	49	52	44	4
1971	48	48	48	1	1984	27	51	13	9					
1972	-		-		1985	34	42	31	9					
1973	-		-		1986	28	40	15	13					
1974	32	46	17	5	1987	31	40	13	8					
1975	35	49	26	10	1988	34	50	28	7					
1976	35	74	15	7	1989	34	49	27	15					
1977	47	31	16	13	1990	31	43	15	11					
1978	37	62	21	6	1991	37	52	28	3					
<b>Average</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>46.5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>37</b>		

**1.7 Conservation Significance:**

The Australian sea-lion is Australia's only endemic pinniped and one of the five rarest pinnipeds in the world, with a population estimate of nearly 12,000 in 1992 (Gales et al 1992). They are also one of Australia's more endangered marine mammals, although classified as "rare not endangered". Known breeding colonies along Australia's southern coast number almost 50; most occur on offshore islands.

Australian sea-lion population censuses show their numbers to be relatively stable, while fur seals are showing a yearly population increase. Concerns that the sea-lion recovery is not progressing as well as other pinnipeds, means that the protection of all colonies of these mammals is a high priority (pers. comm. T. Dennis, 1989).

Ospreys and peregrine falcons, while considered secure in Australia, are both classified as vulnerable in South Australia.

The presence of the three species discussed above justify the high conservation value of this park, in protecting rare and vulnerable wildlife. The coastal vegetation association is well represented in nearby areas and other parks along the west coast.

## **1.8 History:**

**1.8.1 Aboriginal History:** Aboriginal use of the park area prior to European colonisation is unknown, due to the lack of written records of the Navo people. The decline of the Navo people in the aftermath of European settlement was due to introduced diseases, the reduction of natural habitat & native foods, conflict with some white settlers and the mixing of groups with the Wirangu & Kokata groups who spread throughout the Eyre Peninsula during the 19th century (Neil Thompson. 1988).

**1.8.2 Park Dedication:** The land that now forms the park was donated by Ron, Myra & Ellen Freeman in 1972, as a result of their concern that illegal shooting was threatening these once endangered animals. The park was proclaimed in July 1973 under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.

The Aquatic Reserve was proclaimed in October 1988 under the Fisheries Act, 1982, in order that the feeding grounds of this unique Sea-lion colony could be better protected.

All public access and activities are totally prohibited in the aquatic reserve. The penalty for breach of this provision carries a maximum fine of \$2,000.00 or 6 months imprisonment.

## **1.8.3 Fire History:**

No records exist of fires in the park.

## **1.9 Feral Animal and Plant Control:**

The following projects to control feral animals and pest plants have been undertaken in recent years:

Mapping & spraying of boxthorns	1989-90 Ongoing
Mapping & eradication of rabbits	89-90 "
Removal of stray sheep and installation of cattle grid	89-90
Checks and repairs of perimeter fence	Continuous
Clearing and maintenance of boundary access track	Continuous
Monitoring of ice plant	} To be implemented
Revegetation works	

### **1.10 Existing Capital Works:**

The following projects have been undertaken in the park:

- \* Perimeter access track and fence
- \* Cattle grid construction
- \* Upgrading of road
- \* Erection of signs
- \* Construction & fencing of carpark
- \* Construction of viewing area & signs (interpretation & warning signs)
- \* Closing of old tracks along cliffs
- \* A new viewing platform was constructed in 1995 after safety risk assessors inspected the former site & declared it unsafe.

### **1.11 Visitors and Facilities:**

The only facilities provided are the car park and viewing area in 1975, a Department of Mines and Energy (DME) inspector considered the cliff edge to be unstable and requiring an adequate barrier as essential to public safety. The viewing area (subsequently constructed in 1980) was becoming degraded and unsafe and was replaced in Feb 1995.

A DME inspection in 1993 revealed that erosion had led to undercutting of the viewing area. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources made funds available for the redevelopment of the look-out, in order that it be made safe for public use. Temporary fencing was in place to keep visitors away from the unsafe area and signs were erected warning people of the hazard. This redevelopment was seen as a priority, and the work has been done due to its urgency.

Table 2 indicates the numbers of vehicles entering the park over relatively limited periods during 1988,89,90.

### **1.12 Tourism:**

Point Labatt is an important tourist attraction of the Streaky Bay area. While fishing provides the main attraction for 42% of visitors, (pers. comm. G. Redding, 1992), a family day out sightseeing could also include such features as High Cliffs and Smooth Pool, Point Labatt, Murphy's Haystacks and possibly Eyre's Waterhole. This tourist drive is signposted from the Streaky Bay Township & marked on several brochures including the DENR Pt Labatt Pre-visit sheet. (see Appendix 3.)

Because of its Sea-lions Point Labatt would be the most unique feature of the region, with spectacular coastal scenery being found in many areas of the State, while Kangaroo Island remains the only other site that seal viewing is accessible to the general holidaying public.

To date, the only controls on visitor behaviour at Point Labatt are the signs that warn visitors to keep out of the protected area and patrols from National Parks and Fisheries officers. More recently a stone wall has been built to physically prevent access to the beach.

Inspection reports over the last 20 years record situations where visitors have entered the protected area; some reports state visitors swam and snorkelled in the aquatic reserve, while a few refer to incidents involving sea-lion harassment. An erosion gully on the cliff face has been made worse by the traffic of visitors up and down the cliffs. This is weakening the cliff face and may lead to changes in the features that protect the colony, threatening its long-term survival.

The Streaky Bay Tourist Association would like to have a viewing area constructed half way down the 50 metre cliffs. Current problems with enforcing the protected area status are a lack of funds and difficulties associated with daily supervision of visitors to the park. Therefore, access to any point lower than the cliff top is not regarded as an option at this stage. However, should funds become available, a feasibility and impact study for the construction of such a facility could be undertaken. If it were possible to employ full-time guides to supervise the site, this option could be considered. Any such development would have to meet strict environmental and public safety guidelines and have minimal impact on the sea-lion colony, especially during the construction stage.

It would be preferable to preserve Point Labatt in as natural a state as possible, while allowing for some infrastructure to provide for safe viewing. Other experiences relating to sea-lions could be provided elsewhere in the region. The following alternative sites provide a good range of visitor experiences for the public visiting the region.

A small reef that joins the coast at a 45 degree angle and used by sea-lions to trap and catch fish is located just a few kilometres to the north of the park. Here, visitors can sit on the beach at dawn or dusk and have a chance of seeing sea-lions catching fish at certain times of the year.

Local operators already provide boat charter to visit Olive Island, where a colony of around 200 sea-lions can be visited. They also cater for diving and snorkelling at very reasonable cost.

**Table 2:**

**Traffic Counter Statistics:( from traffic counter meter:)**

Several problems were encountered during the period the meter was in place. Obviously incorrect records have been omitted: \_\_\_\_\_

March 88	=	287 vehicles		Avg. 8.7/day
April 88	=	328 vehicles		Avg. 12.1/day
May 88	=	149	" "	4.6/day
June 88	=	164	" "	5.5/day
July 88	=	106	" "	3.4/day
Aug 88	=	366	" "	12.6/day
Sept 88	=	505	" "	19.4/day
Oct 88	=	717	" "	25.6/day
Nov 88	=	170	" "	6.8/day
Dec 88	=	249	" "	12.5/day

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Jan 89	=	471	" "	26.1/day
Feb 89	=	259	" "	9.3/day
March 89	=	573	" "	11.5/day
April 89	=	420	" "	12.00/day

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June 90	=	289	" "	7.8/day
July 90	=	330	" "	9.2/day
Aug 90	=	260	" "	14.4/day

For the one year period March 1988 to February 1989, 3,771 vehicles or approximately 10,000 people visited the park.



## **2.0 PLAN OF MANAGEMENT:**

### **2.1 The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972:**

The National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972 provides the means by which the Minister of Environment and Land Management controls and manages all parks in South Australia proclaimed under the Act. Section 38 of the Act states that plans of management are required for all reserves. Plans should include proposals for the management and improvement of reserves and the means by which relevant objectives of the Act are to be achieved. Section 37 lists objectives which managers of conservation parks must have regard to as:

- \* the preservation and management of wildlife
- \* the preservation of historic sites, objects and structures of historic or scientific interest within reserves
- \* the preservation of features of geographical, natural or scenic interest
- \* the destruction of dangerous weeds and the eradication or control of noxious weeds and exotic plants
- \* the control and eradication of disease of animals and vegetation
- \* the prevention and suppression of bushfires and other hazards
- \* the encouragement of public use and enjoyment of reserves and
- \* education in, and a proper understanding and recognition of their purpose and significance, and
- \* generally the promotion of the public interest

These objectives form the foundation for all plans of management and have been duly considered in preparing this Plan of Management for Point Labatt Conservation Park.

When a draft plan has been completed, it must be announced in the Government Gazette and placed on public exhibition for at least two months. During this period interested persons may make submissions on the draft plan. The draft plan, with all such submissions, is then referred to the Reserves Advisory Committee who may make further comments or suggestions.

The Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, after considering all representations, may then adopt the Plan of Management with or without any alterations. Notice of such adoption is published in the Government Gazette and copies of the Plan are made available to the public.

A similar process applies for any amendment proposed to a Plan of Management. Once a Plan of Management or amendment is adopted, its provisions must be carried out in relation to the reserve in question, and no operations may be undertaken unless they are in accordance with the Plan.

## **2.2 Management Philosophy:**

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment, landscape qualities and in particular, its breeding colony of Australian sea-lions.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park. However, its prime function is conservation of the breeding colony. Facilities should be limited to providing safe access to the sea-lion viewing area only. Information should be provided that will help visitors understand, appreciate and contribute to the conservation the colony.

Point Labatt provides a natural view of a wild sea-lion colony, a range of other experiences for visitors are possible nearby and they should be managed for this purpose, leaving Point Labatt in as natural and as wild a state as possible.

Community support for the management objectives described in this plan can be increased through local education and interpretive program's.

## **2.3. Management Strategies:**

The role of the Natural Resource Group of DENR is to manage the activities of visitors to minimise disturbance to the sea-lions. Regular patrols by DENR and Fisheries officers should continue, and be increased as resources permit.

The establishment of an "A" classification Aquatic Reserve prohibits any access into or activities within it. These restrictions are in place to ensure the continued natural behaviour and breeding of Sea-lions at this site.

Repeated infringements of the prohibited areas status of the Aquatic Reserve has led to gully erosion where visitors climb down the cliffs and a worn track is visible. The only way to prevent this is to physically block the path under the lip of the cliff. It should be possible to do this where it would not be visible from the lookout above. In mid 1994 the access down the cliff face was physically prevented by the construction of a stone wall.

Access by the public down the cliffs should be physically prevented and regular monitoring conducted to determine if human intrusion may have been responsible for a noticeable decline in sea-lion numbers. All monitoring should be conducted from the cliff top. Most sea-lions are visible from the top. Scientific research requiring access should be postponed or conducted elsewhere for at least a 5 year period.

An increase in the population size has already been recorded, in 1995 since a stone wall was constructed in the cliff face with the average number of sea-lions present rising from around 30 to around 50.

Local Fisheries officers who regularly patrol in the area have expressed an interest in contributing to the monitoring program. Instruction should be provided by the current Wildlife Ranger in the region. Formal guidelines and techniques need to be used in order that greater consistency can be brought into the surveys, as provided in appendix 1.

Consideration should be given to proclaiming a prohibited area under section 42 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972, from the low water mark to the top of the cliff. This would aid visitor management, reduce the risks to public safety, and provide further protection for the sea-lion colony.

Upgrading of the current cliff top viewing area was considered essential due to the following factors:

1. Unsafe nature of the current facility.
2. The negative nature of the current experience, especially the signs.
3. The need to provide a facility that blends in with the local environment.
4. The need for new signs that encourage visitors to behave appropriately and leave with an enhanced conservation ethic and positive attitude.
5. The provision of a facility that does not detract from the remoteness and beauty of the site.

Life size statues of Sea-Lions would help visitors appreciate the nature of these animals without the disturbance of a close up experience. They could be positioned near the car park where they would not detract further from the wildness of the viewing area. A pre-visit sheet for first time visitors should be distributed from strategic points so that visitors are aware that binoculars are of great benefit.

New on-site signs have been installed. These are more informative and interpret the daily behaviour of the animals. The installation of a visitors book will enable visitors to express their views. Any monies raised from a donation box would help with the maintenance of the facility.

A visitor survey needs to be conducted in order to determine how visitors felt about their experience at Point Labatt and what their attitudes and desires are toward future developments.

The size, shape, role and value of the adjoining aquatic reserve should be investigated to determine to what extent the area is used by the sea-lions and how well it provides for the protection and preservation of the colony.

The feasibility of fencing the small northern most headland to prevent public and feral animal access should be investigated, with the aim of determining if the nest site would be reused by ospreys.



Due to the small size of the park, it should be possible to eradicate rabbits entirely. The grid at the park entrance requires regular maintenance to ensure the gaps do not become filled with soil.

As with many regions, some local people tend to take features in their own area for granted and often do not realise how special their local environment is. A local education program would help locals understand how important and unique Point Labatt is today.

Establishing revegetation areas around the visitor access areas will help regulate the activities of visitors. Once the native vegetation has regenerated to the extent that it provides a natural barrier, the fencing could be removed. The ten year zoning plan (figure 3), shows the areas where revegetation fencing is required.

## **2.4 Management Objectives and Actions:**

### **Objective 1: Conservation of native flora and fauna.**

#### **Actions:**

Continue monitoring, mapping and control of exotic plants and feral animals.

Maintain existing fence and grid in good repair.

Allow vehicle access on entrance road and carpark to continue as at present. Access to the rest of the Park to be on foot only.

Investigate barriers on ospreys nest headland to prevent feral animal and public access.

Monitor osprey and peregrine falcon use of the Park.

Implement zoning plan for the Park (refer figure 3).

Enforce no camping regulation.

### **Objective 2: Protection and preservation of the Sea-lion colony.**

#### **Actions:**

Set up formal technique and guidelines for Sea-lion population monitoring.

Initiate joint management arrangement with local Fisheries officers, involving law enforcement and monitoring.

Physically prevent visitor access to the beach and remedy erosion channel.

Compare monitoring records after access has been prevented to previous records to determine if visitors have caused a decline in Sea-lion population numbers.

Prepare a submission for prohibited area status to be declared from the low water mark to the cliff-top, under section 42 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972.

Encourage non-disruptive scientific research of sea-lion colony.

Encourage appropriate visitor behaviour through signs and brochures and a local education program.

Encourage local fisher people to report conflicts with seals.

Promote community cooperation, to raise funds and improve local understanding through the sea-lion sculpture project. The need to preserve nearby sea-lion colonies and their potential benefit to the local community as part of the range of local tourist attractions should be emphasised.

**Objective 3: Ensure public safety.**

**Actions:**

Replace existing viewing area structure (completed 1995)

Arrange for Department of Mines and Energy inspection of cliff top stability at least in ten year intervals.

Prevent visitors climbing down the cliff face.

Ensure development plans are fully investigated for stability.

Maintain hazard warning signs and install symbol signs.

Maintain boundary access track at no greater than five metres width.

Maintain roads and car park.

**Objective 4: Encourage public use, enjoyment and education in the proper understanding and recognition of the purpose and significance of the Park.**

**Actions:**

Upgrade the aesthetics of the viewing area, maintaining the naturalness of the site as much as possible.

Replace the existing information signs.

Install a visitors book, a donation box and life size statues of sea-lions to aid site management.

Conduct a visitor survey to determine visitors needs and wants and their willingness to pay for services.

Design a park brochure that conveys the purpose and significance of the park.

Work closely with the local tourist association with the aim of enhancing the range of visitor experiences in relation to sea-lions in the region.

Design and implement interpretive and educational program with the aim of creating public pride, interest and support for the protection and conservation of marine mammals in the area.

**Aquatic Reserve  
Prohibited Area  
No Entry Zone**

Osprey Nest  
Protection Zone

Re-vegetation Zone

Public Use Zone

Visitor Area  
Zones

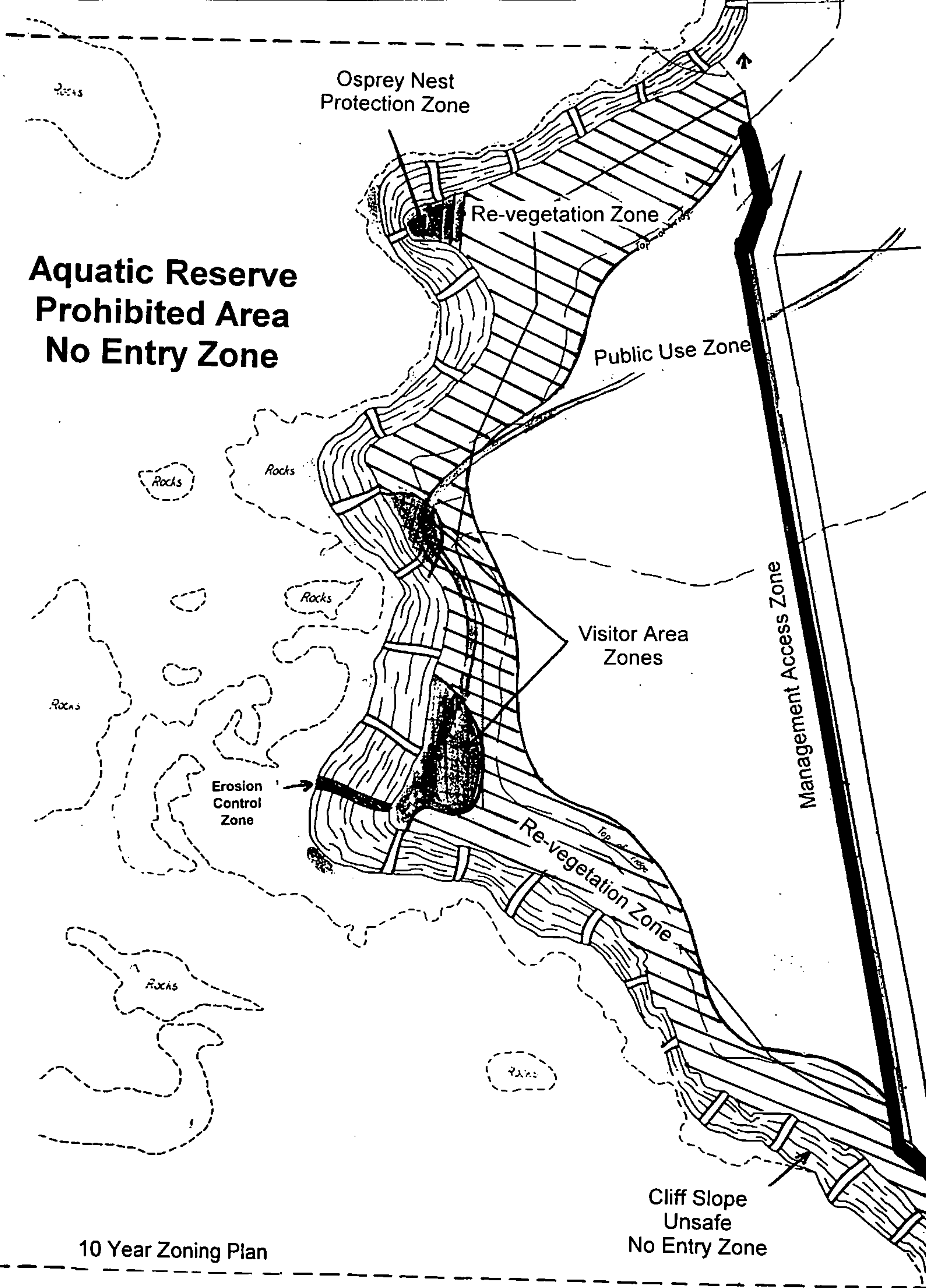
Erosion  
Control  
Zone

Re-vegetation Zone

Management Access Zone

Cliff Slope  
Unsafe  
No Entry Zone

10 Year Zoning Plan



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**APPENDICES:**

**Appendix 1:**

**Sea-Lion Monitoring:**

Park Name:

Date:

Time:

Name(s):

Weather Description:

State of Sea:

Wind, speed/direction:

to 300kg   60-300kg   60-100kg   20-60kg   15-25kg   <15kg   7-15kg

7-9 yrs   4-7 yrs   >4 yrs   18-48ms   5-18ms   2-5ms   0-4ms

Bulls   Sams   Cows   Juven   Yearl   MBPs   BPs   DBPs

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**NOTES:**

**EQUIPMENT:**

Binoculars, 7 x 50 mm

Pencil and record form

Classification category sheet

ID notes and pictures

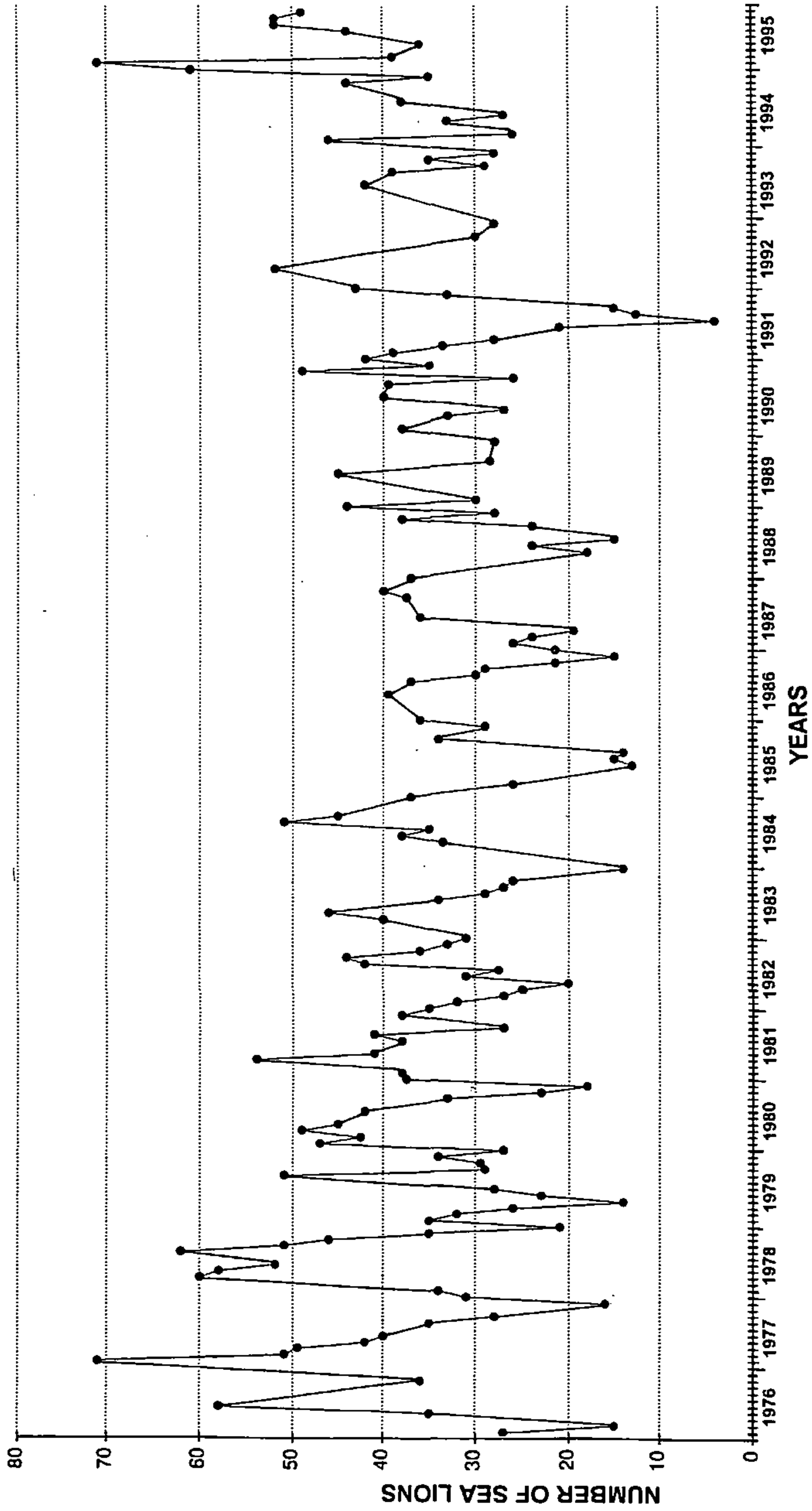
Weather description sheet

**METHOD:**

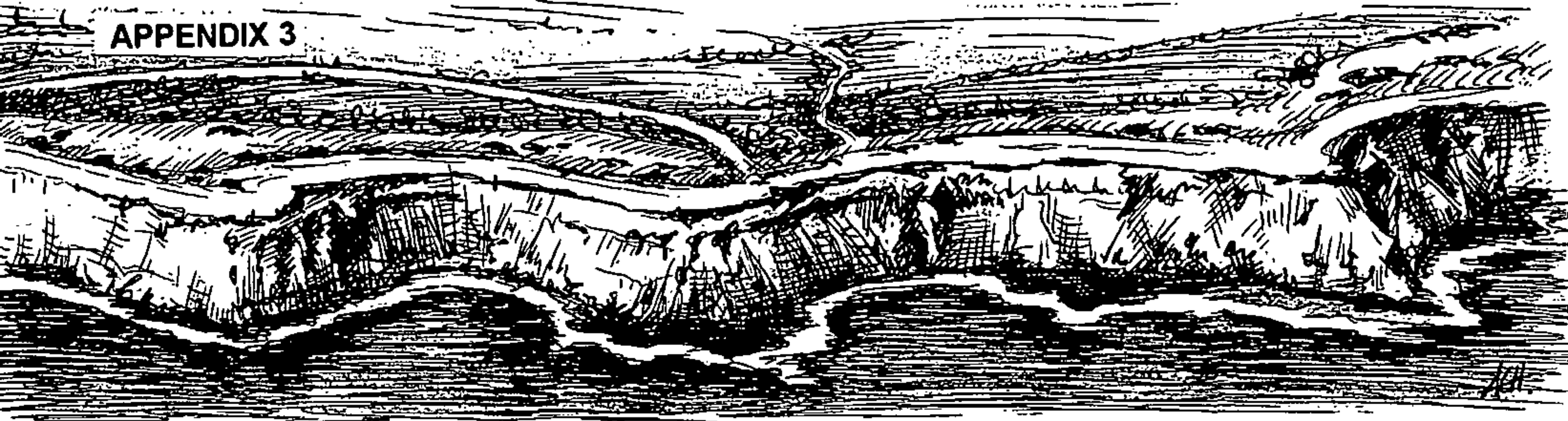
Spend at least 5 minutes at each of the three lookout points. Begin at the centre lookout and return to it after counting from the other two, with a total of 10 minutes spent at the centre lookout. The first count to be done without binoculars, then through binoculars, scanning all areas of rock and sand and count again. The highest count is the one that is recorded.

APPENDIX 2

SEA LION POPULATION CENSUS (All Classes) PT. LABATT 1976 - 1995



The decline shown on this graph apparently due to visitor disturbance, has been reversed in the last two years, since beach access for visitors was prevented.



## POINT LABATT CONSERVATION PARK AND AQUATIC RESERVE

Off South Australia's West Coast, in the Great Australian Bight are several colonies of the Australian Sea-Lion. Found in no other country in the world, they are one of the rarest seals and Australia's most endangered marine mammal.

The Sea-lion colony that can be seen from the cliffs at Point Labatt is the only permanent breeding colony on the mainland. All other colonies occur on the off-shore islands.

### Location/Access ( refer map on reverse )

Located about 50 km south of Streaky Bay on the Calca Peninsula, Point Labatt is accessible along dirt roads. Either, via Scales Bay or Calca. Just follow the sign posts.

The roads are regularly graded, however care should be taken as the surface can be loose and slippery. There are also grids to be crossed on the Peninsula road.

### Activities

The park was dedicated for the protection of the Sea-Lion colony and the Aquatic Reserve below the cliffs is a prohibited area. A maximum fine of \$2,000:00 or 6 months imprisonment applies for illegal entry into the reserve.

A cliff top viewing area about 50 m above the colony provides a view of the Sea-lions and other coastal wildlife. Binoculars and a telephoto lens are recommended for enhanced viewing.

A visit to the park could be included as part of a day trip through the area. Murphies Haystacks and the scenic drive around Mount Westall are some other local attractions worth stopping for. All are sign posted and marked on the map on the back of this sheet.

### Facilities

The nearest facilities are at Streaky Bay or Port Kenny. The park itself caters for day visitors only, with a car park and viewing area.

**NOTE:** The viewing area is on an exposed cliff top. Be prepared for all weather extremes. It is best to visit during mild weather.

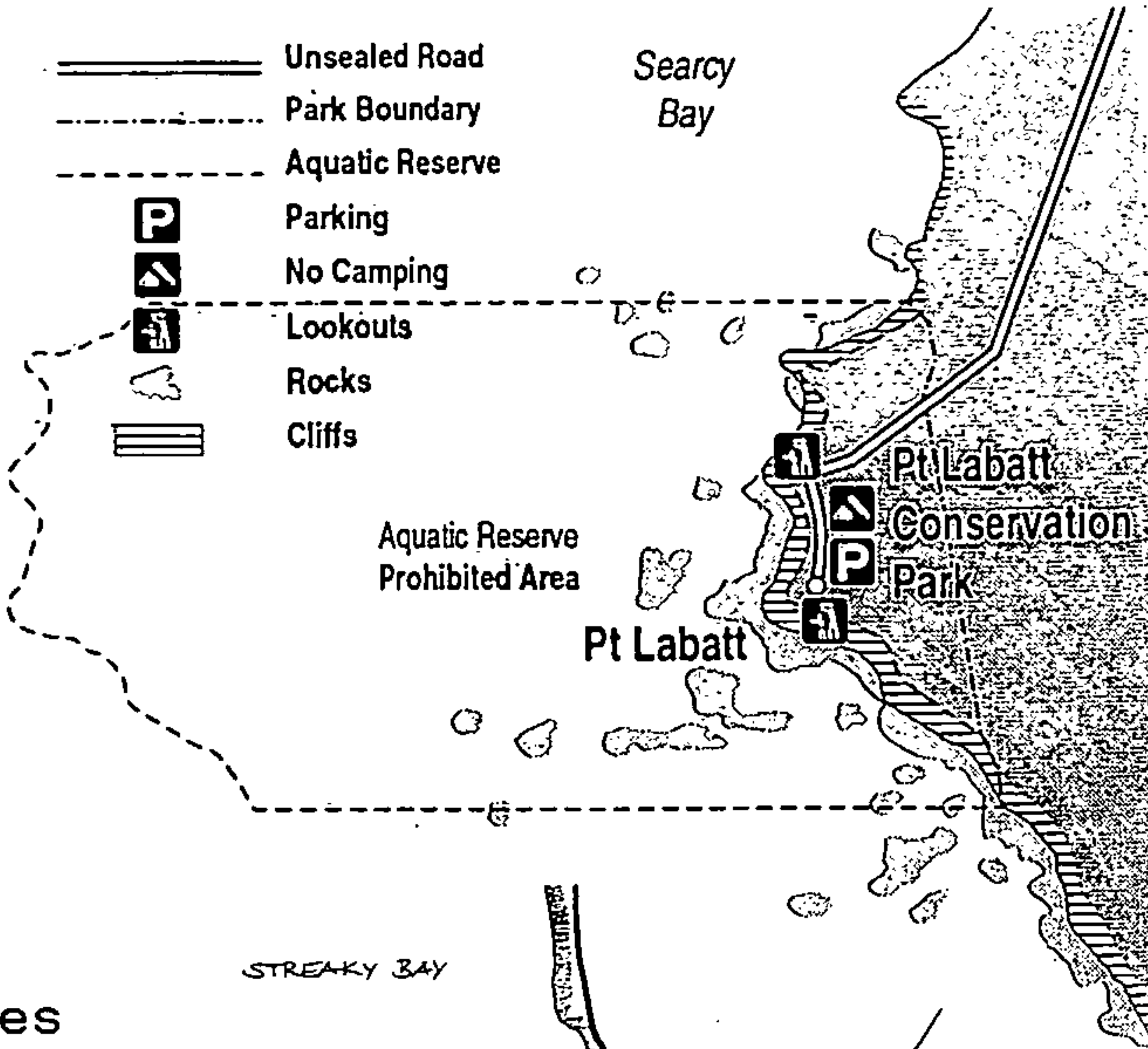
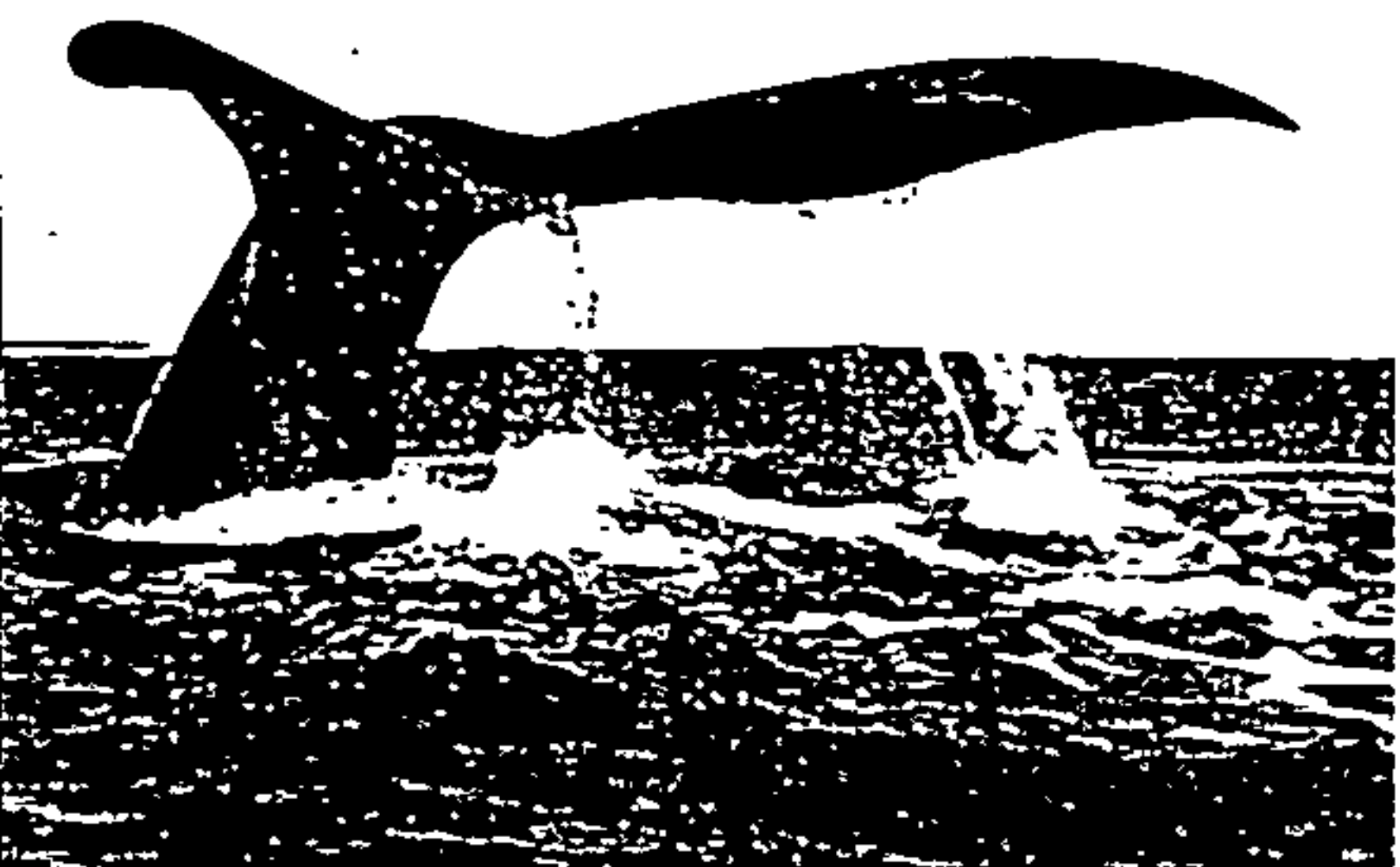
No camping is permitted in the park. Nearby, Calpatanna Waterhole Conservation Park offers basic bushcamping.

### N.P.W.S. Visitors Code

- \* Plants, animals (including eggs) and other natural features such as wood, soil and rocks are protected in the park. Please leave the park in its natural state for the enjoyment of others.
- \* Firearms and any device for taking animals are not permitted in the park.
- \* Please carry your rubbish out of the park when you leave.
- \* Drive carefully and slowly when in the park. All vehicles must be kept to existing roads.
- \* Pets are not allowed in the park as they may be a threat to the wildlife and a disturbance to other visitors.



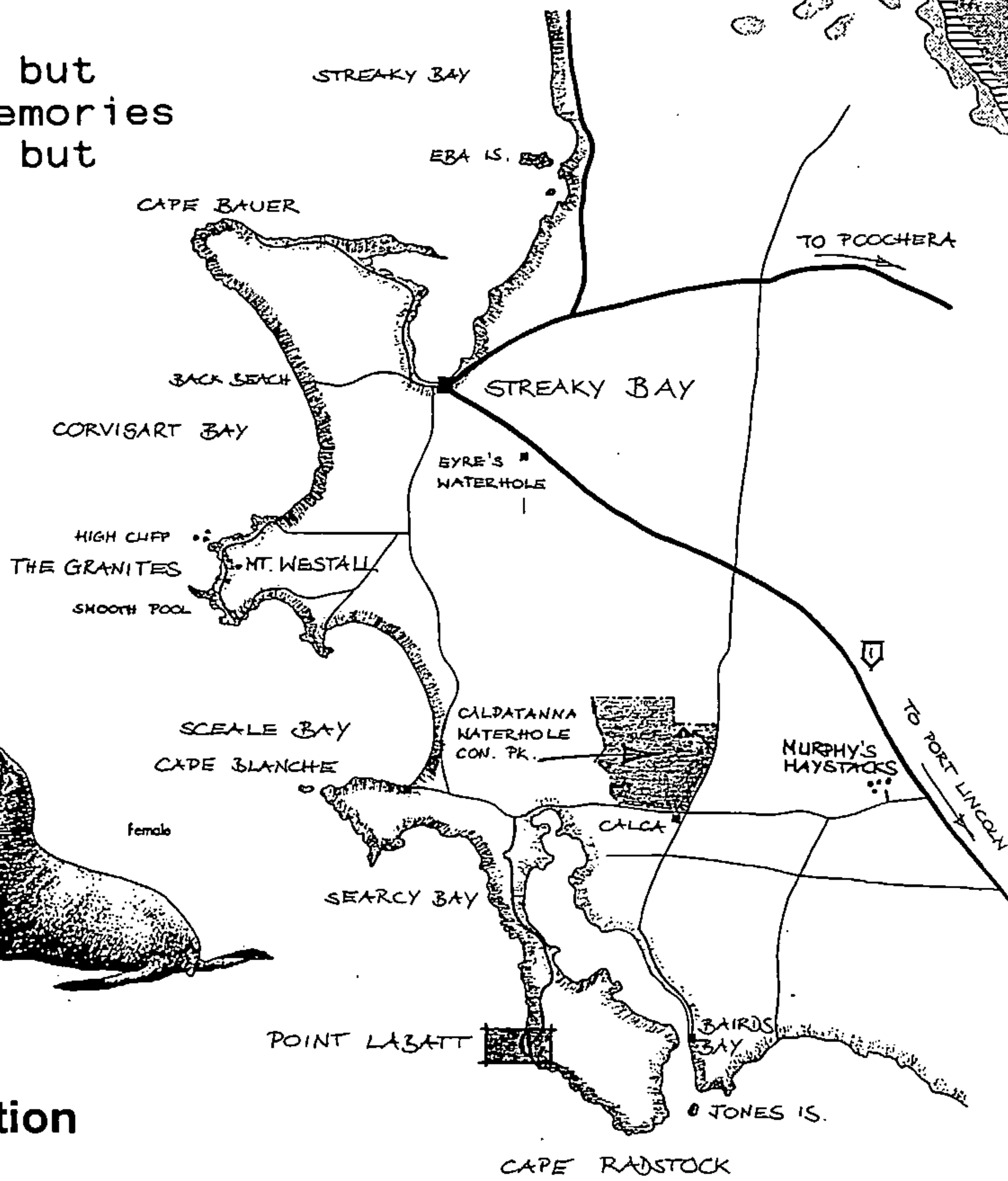
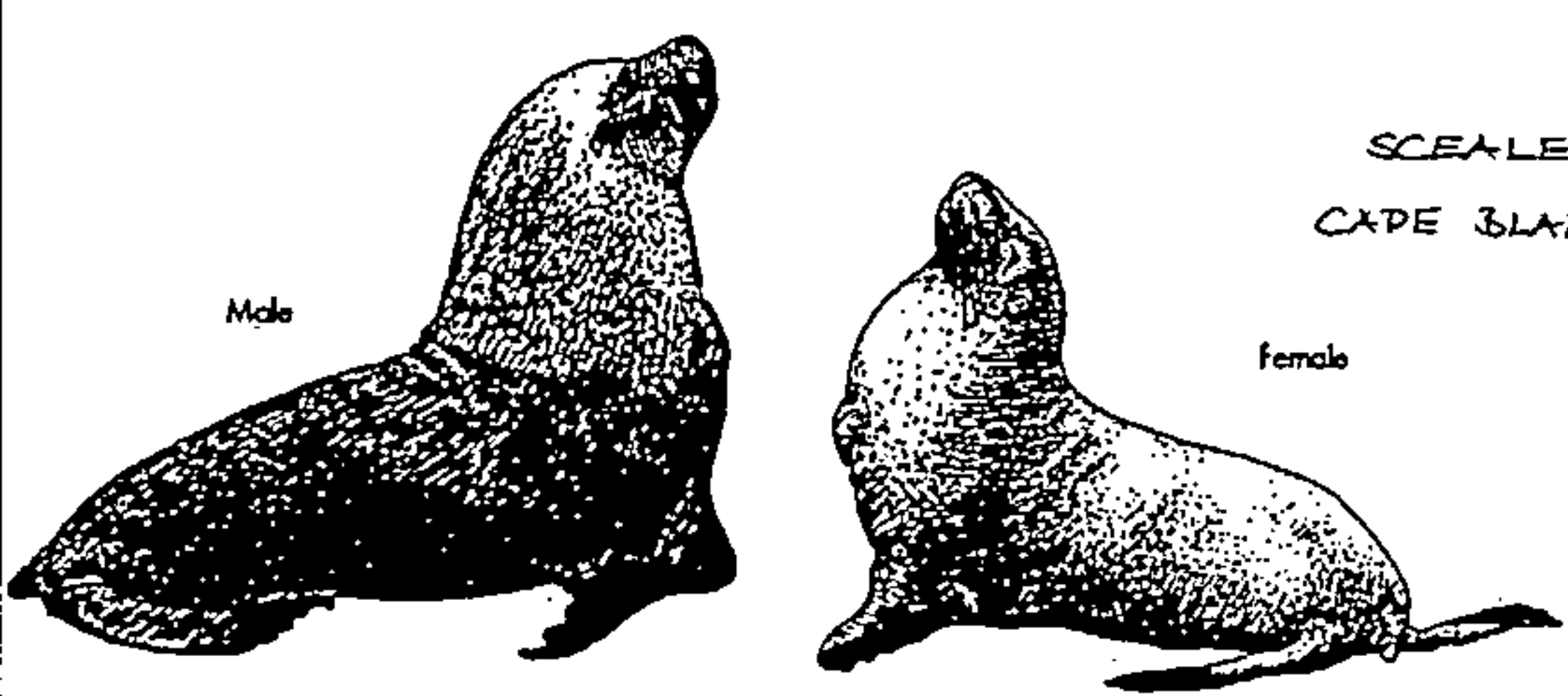
THE LUCKY VISITOR MAY  
SEE A PASSING WHALE  
IN WINTER OR SPRING



**PLEASE REMEMBER**  
Take away nothing but  
photographs and memories  
and leave nothing but  
footprints.

## Australian Sea-lion

*Neophoca cinerea*



### For further information

Contact the rangers at:  
National Parks and Wildlife  
11 McKenzie St  
CEDUNA 5690  
Ph (086) 25 3144

