

CONSERVATION PARKS OF KANGAROO ISLAND

Beatrice Islet; Busby Islet; Cape Hart; Cape Torrens; Dudley; Mount Taylor; Nepean Bay;
Parndana; Pelican Lagoon; Seddon; Vivonne Bay; Western River.



MANAGEMENT PLAN



CONSERVATION PARKS OF KANGAROO ISLAND

Beatrice Islet; Busby Islet; Cape Hart; Cape Torrens; Dudley; Mount Taylor; Nepean Bay;
Parndana; Pelican Lagoon; Seddon; Vivonne Bay; Western River

MANAGEMENT PLAN



**This plan of management has been prepared
and adopted in pursuance of Section 38 of the
*National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972-81***

Published by Department of Environment and Planning
December 1987

©Department of Environment and Planning 1987

ISBN 0 7243 8983 0

Compiled by
National Parks and Wildlife Service

Cartography and Design
Drafting Branch, Departmental Services Division

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Editing
Adelaide Editorial Services

Printed
D. J. Woolman, Government Printer

Cover Photographs
Top: Point Ellen, Vivonne Bay Conservation Park
Bottom: Seddon Conservation Park

FOREWORD

In accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972-81 Management Plans have been prepared for the following conservation parks on Kangaroo Island:

Beatrice Islet Conservation Park
Busby Islet Conservation Park
Cape Hart Conservation Park
Cape Torrens Conservation Park
Dudley Conservation Park
Mount Taylor Conservation Park
Nepean Bay Conservation Park
Parndana Conservation Park
Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park
Seddon Conservation Park
Vivonne Bay Conservation Park
Western River Conservation Park

Draft management plans for these parks were released for public review in 1984. Eighteen written submissions were received from members of the public and within government. In addition the Reserves Advisory Committee has provided advice on the draft plans. This adopted plan has taken into account the comments received.

D.J. Hopgood
Minister for Environment and Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Particular thanks are due to Bernice Cohen, who, as a contract Scientific Officer employed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, undertook the preparation of this document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART 1: INTRODUCTION	
INTRODUCTION	3
PART 2: KANGAROO ISLAND-THE REGION	
INTRODUCTION	7
NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ISLAND	7
Vegetation	7
Fauna	8
VISITOR USE	11
MAJOR PARKS	12
Seal Bay and Cape Gantheaume Conservation Parks	12
Kelly Hill Conservation Park	12
Flinders Chase National Park	12
INTERPRETATION	13
SMALL PARKS	13
STAFFING	13
PART 3: MANAGEMENT PLANS	
<u>BEATRICE ISLET CONSERVATION PARK</u>	25
PARK DESCRIPTION	25
Location	25
Climate	25
Landscape, Geology and Soils	25
Vegetation	25
Fauna	25
History	25
Staff	25
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	25
Management Philosophy	25
<u>BUSBY ISLET CONSERVATION PARK</u>	26
PARK DESCRIPTION	26
Location and Size	26
Climate	26
Landscape, Geology and Soils	26
Vegetation	26
Fauna	26
History	26

Staff	26
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	29
Management Philosophy	29
Management Objectives	29
Management Actions	29
<u>CAPE HART CONSERVATION PARK</u>	30
PARK DESCRIPTION	30
Location and Size	30
Climate	30
Landscape, Geology and Soils	30
Vegetation	30
Fauna	30
Outstanding Natural Features	33
History	33
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	33
Fire History and Management	33
Existing Capital Works	33
Visitor Use	33
Staff	33
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	33
Management Philosophy	33
Management Objectives	33
Management Actions	34
<u>CAPE TORRENS CONSERVATION PARK</u>	35
PARK DESCRIPTION	35
Location and Size	35
Climate	35
Landscape, Geology and Soils	35
Vegetation	35
Fauna	35
Outstanding Natural Features	36
History	36
Historic Sites	36
Fire Management	36
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	39
Existing Capital Works	39
Staff	39
Other Information	39
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	39
Management Philosophy	39
Management Objectives	39
Management Actions	40
<u>DUDLEY CONSERVATION PARK</u>	41
PARK DESCRIPTION	41
Location and Size	41
Climate	41

Landscape, Geology and Soils	41
Vegetation	41
Fauna	41
History	42
Historic Sites	42
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	42
Fire History and Fire Management	42
Existing Capital Works	47
Other	47
Staff	47
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	47
Management Philosophy	47
Management Objectives	47
Management Actions	47
<u>MOUNT TAYLOR CONSERVATION PARK</u>	49
PARK DESCRIPTION	49
Location and Size	49
Climate	49
Landscape, Geology and Soils	49
Vegetation	49
Fauna	49
History	50
Historic Sites	50
Fire History and Fire Management	50
Existing Capital Works	50
Staff	50
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	50
Management Philosophy	50
Management Objectives	50
Management Actions	53
<u>NEPEAN BAY CONSERVATION PARK</u>	54
PARK DESCRIPTION	54
Location and Size	54
Climate	54
Landscape, Geology and Soils	54
Vegetation	54
Fauna	54
History	58
Historic Sites	58
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	58
Fire History and Fire Management	58
Existing Capital Works	58
Visitor Facilities	58
Staff	58
Other Information	58
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	58
Management Philosophy	58
Management Objectives	59
Management Actions	59

<u>PARNDANA CONSERVATION PARK</u>	60
PARK DESCRIPTION	60
Location and Size	60
Climate	60
Landscape, Geology and Soils	60
Vegetation	60
Fauna	60
History	60
Historic Sites	60
Fire History and Fire Management	60
Existing Capital Works	60
Visitor Facilities	60
Staff	63
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	63
Management Philosophy	63
Management Objectives	63
Management Actions	63
<u>PELICAN LAGOON CONSERVATION PARK</u>	64
PARK DESCRIPTION	64
Location and Size	64
Climate	64
Landscape, Geology and Soils	64
Vegetation	64
Fauna	68
Outstanding Natural Features	73
History	73
Historic Sites	73
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	73
Fire History and Fire Management	73
Existing Capital Works	73
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	74
Management Philosophy	74
Management Objectives	74
Management Actions	74
<u>SEDDON CONSERVATION PARK</u>	76
PARK DESCRIPTION	76
Location and Size	76
Climate	76
Landscape, Geology and Soils	76
Vegetation	76
Fauna	76
History	76
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	76
Existing Capital Works	76
Visitor Facilities	76
Fire History and Fire Management	76
Staff	76
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	79
Management Philosophy	79

Management Objectives	79
Management Actions	79

VIVONNE BAY CONSERVATION PARK 80

PARK DESCRIPTION	80
Location and Size	80
Climate	80
Landscape, Geology and Soils	80
Vegetation	80
Fauna	80
Outstanding Natural Features	83
History	83
Previous Land-Uses of the Park	83
Existing Capital Works	83
Fire Management	83
Staff	83
Other Information	84
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	84
Management Philosophy	84
Management Objectives	84
Management Actions	85

WESTERN RIVER CONSERVATION PARK 86

PARK DESCRIPTION	86
Location and Size	86
Climate	86
Landscape, Geology and Soils	86
Vegetation	86
Fauna	86
Outstanding Natural Features	91
History	92
Historic Sites	92
Fire History and Fire Management	92
Existing Capital Works	92
Visitor Facilities	92
Staff	92
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	92
Management Philosophy	92
Management Objectives	92
Management Actions	93

PART 4: RESOURCE MATERIAL AND REFERENCES 97

<u>REFERENCES</u>	97
------------------------------------	----

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Kangaroo Island Park Locations	9
Figure 2:	Geology	15
Figure 3:	Soils	17
Figure 4:	Distribution of Aboriginal Sites	19
Figure 5:	Vegetation Clearance 1985	21
Figure 6:	Beatrice Islet and Busby Islet Conservation Parks	27
Figure 7:	Cape Hart Conservation Park	31
Figure 8:	Cape Torrens Conservation Park	37
Figure 9:	Dudley Conservation Park	43
Figure 10:	Dudley Conservation Park - Vegetation	45
Figure 11:	Mount Taylor Conservation Park	51
Figure 12:	Nepean Bay Conservation Park	55
Figure 13:	Parndana Conservation Park	61
Figure 14:	Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park	65
Figure 15:	Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park - Vegetation	69
Figure 16:	Seddon Conservation Park	77
Figure 17:	Vivonne Bay Conservation Park	80
Figure 18:	Western River Conservation Park	87
Figure 19:	Western River Conservation Park - Vegetation	89

Part 1

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

This report contains management plans for twelve small parks on Kangaroo Island. The management plan for each park consists of a brief survey of the park resources, a statement of management philosophy for the park, a listing of management objectives and a statement of management actions which must be undertaken to achieve these objectives. The report excludes the island's three major parks, namely Seal Bay/Cape Gantheaume, Kelly Hill and Flinders Chase.

The twelve conservation parks are considered together as they are all generally small in area, lacking in complex management problems and subject to low intensity visitor usage. The management plans for these parks do not involve radical proposals for changes to present park management and are based upon a less comprehensive survey of park resources than would be required for major parks.

The method adopted for preparation of the plan involved an initial period of work obtaining information and data on Kangaroo Island and its parks from libraries and material held within the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Discussions were also held with public interest groups in Adelaide and input sought from them.

A period of four weeks was then spent undertaking field work on the island. Each park was inspected at least once with ranger staff and their opinions on management problems obtained and discussed. Where it was deemed necessary, repeat visits were made to some parks.

During this field work period, public involvement and opinion was canvassed from island residents through the local newspaper. Submissions from the residents were made in writing and verbally to staff undertaking the field work. A draft management plan for each park was prepared on the basis of this research.

The draft management report was placed on public exhibition for several months during 1984, and resulted in eighteen submissions being received. The content of these responses was reviewed by the Reserves Advisory Committee and all comments taken into consideration when preparing the text of the final document.

It is intended that the plan will provide the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the public with a statement of how the parks on Kangaroo Island are to be managed over the next few years. As more information on the parks becomes available, this plan may need to be reviewed and updated.

Part 2

Kangaroo Island- The Region

KANGAROO ISLAND - THE REGION

INTRODUCTION

Kangaroo Island's national and conservation parks are placed in a landscape comprising mosaics of uncleared native scrub and pastoral/agricultural land. While the eastern part of the island has been settled and farmed since the nineteenth century, it is only within the last thirty-five years with the advent of the soldier-settlement scheme, that large-scale clearing and settlement of the western half of the island have taken place.

The island has a resident population of 4040 as at December 1983 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, personal communication). Service centres are Kingscote (the biggest town with a population of over 1,000), American River and Penneshaw, with Parndana servicing the western part of the island.

Kangaroo Island's economy is based on agriculture, including wool production, with tourism accounting for the next most profitable industry in terms of both gross income to the island economy and employment of local people. Conservation is a major land use on the island with about 25 per cent of the land area dedicated as national and conservation parks.

NATURAL HISTORY

Information concerning the island's archeological sites, geology, soils, location of parks and vegetation clearance is provided in Figures 1 to 5 of this report.

Structurally, Kangaroo Island is an extension of the geological unit which comprises the Mount Lofty Ranges and the Flinders Ranges. There are some aspects of the flora and fauna which are very similar to the island's nearest mainland neighbour, the Fleurieu Peninsula, but there are other aspects which are unique to Kangaroo Island. About 9,500 years ago, following the end of the last Ice Age and the corresponding rise in sea-level, Kangaroo Island became separated from the mainland.

The island's vegetation has experienced a somewhat different recent history from that on the mainland: there was no Aboriginal population on Kangaroo Island at the time of European exploration and settlement in the early nineteenth century. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Aboriginal population disappeared some time between 2,250 and 4,300 years ago.

This means that the island's vegetation was subject to a change in fire regime in the absence of the Aborigines' practice of burning vegetation. Fire frequency would have increased again following European settlement of the island.

Kangaroo Island is free of rabbits which have proved so destructive to native vegetation associations on the mainland. The absence of foxes on the island has had important advantages for native fauna.

The following is a brief account of some of the flora and fauna of Kangaroo Island which are of special interest.

Vegetation

The status of several vegetation associations on the island is dealt with in the Vegetation sections in the relevant parks.

Eucalyptus cneorifolia

Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee. On Kangaroo Island this species is almost entirely restricted to the eastern end of the island. The only other occurrence is in a few hectares on the Fleurieu Peninsula. The natural distribution of this species coincides with some of the more productive farming areas on the island and has therefore been extensively cleared. It was also a favoured species for the extraction of Eucalyptus oil.

Eucalyptus remota

Kangaroo Island Mallee Ash. This species is endemic to Kangaroo Island. It is found mainly in the western areas of the island. The E. remota open scrub alliance is considered to be poorly conserved.

Xanthorrhoea tateana

Grass Tree or Yacca. This species of Xanthorrhoea is endemic to Kangaroo Island and the lower Fleurieu Peninsula and was extensively used in the yacca gum stripping industry. This process of stripping yacca yielded a resin which was used in the manufacture of varnish. The industry is in decline because of competition from synthetics and because the extensive clearance of native vegetation which made grass trees available to the industry has been reduced.

Fauna**Mammals**

Arctocephalus forsteri. New Zealand Fur-Seal. Kangaroo Island represents the most easterly distribution of this species in Australia. The population at Cape du Couedic represents approximately 10 per cent of the Australian population.

Macropus eugenii. Tammar Wallaby. Once common in South Australia and Western Australia. Its range in South Australia is now restricted to one mainland location on Eyre Peninsula and several offshore islands, including Kangaroo Island, where it is commonly seen.

Macropus fuliginosus fuliginosus. Kangaroo Island Kangaroo. A distinctive sub-species of the Western Grey Kangaroo, this sub-species is found only on Kangaroo Island.

Neophoca cinerea. Australian Sea-lion. This species is the tourist attraction at Seal Bay and accounts for more than 10 per cent of the world population of this species.

Ornithorhynchus anatinus. Platypus.

Phascolarctos cinereus. Koala.

Pseudocheirus peregrinus. Common Ringtail.

These mammals are native to other parts of Australia and have been successfully introduced to Kangaroo Island. They are found mainly in the western part of the island, most notably in Flinders Chase National Park.

Sus scrofa. Pig.

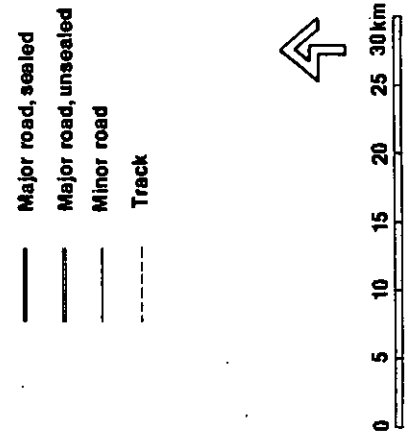
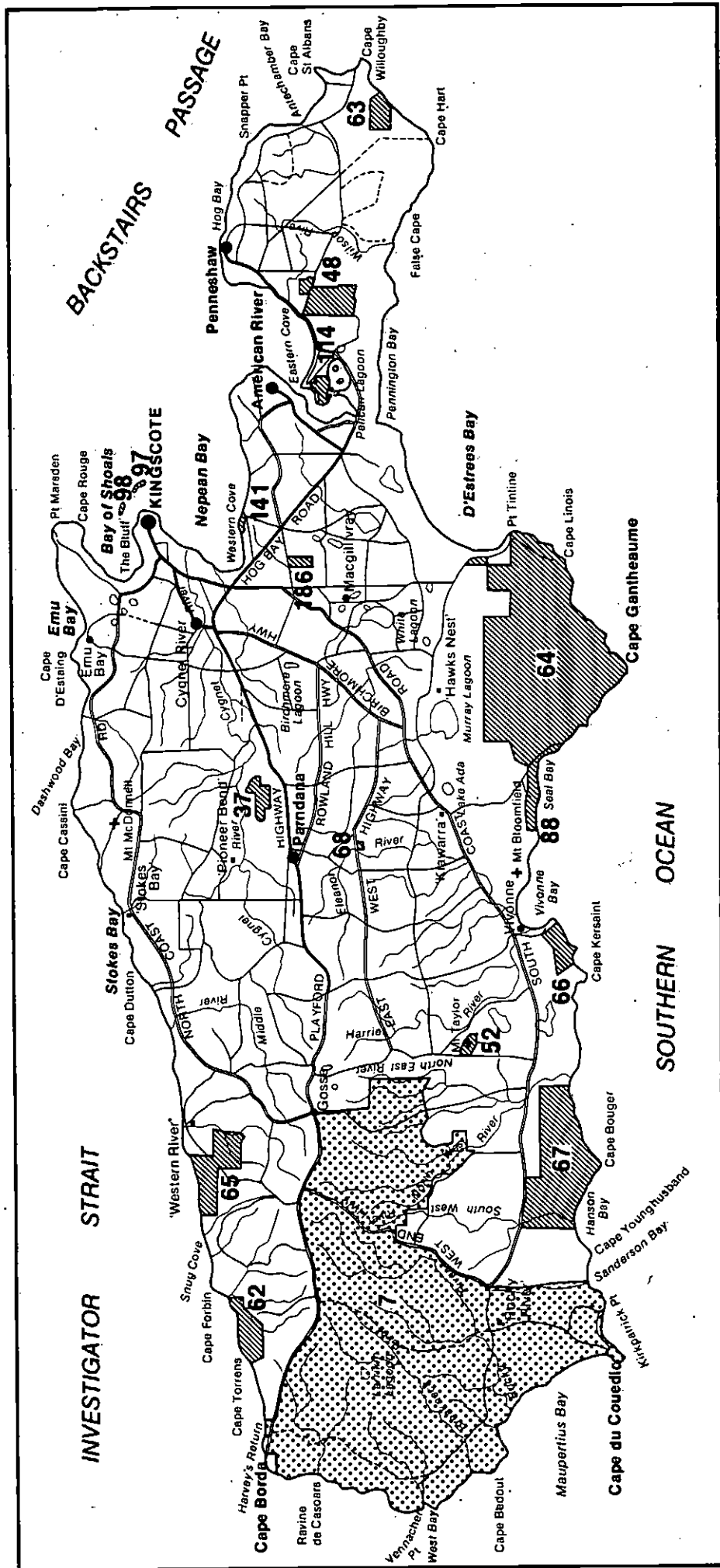
Capra hircus. Goat.

Felis catus. Cat.

These feral animals are found in several of the parks on the island, the Feral Goats and Pigs being concentrated mainly in the parks at the western end of the island.

Trichosurus vulpecula. Common Brushtail Possum.

Very common. Larger than the mainland form. Spends much time feeding on the ground, perhaps due to a lack of predators.



CONSERVATION PARKS	7	37	48	52	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	88	97	98	114	141	186
Parndana	Flinders Chase	Parndana	Dudley	Mount Taylor	Cape Torrens	Cape Hart	Cape Gantheaume	Western River	Vivonne Bay	Kelly Hill	Seddon	Seal Bay	Beatrice Islet	Busby Islet	Pelican Lagoon	Nepean Bay	Beyeria

NATIONAL PARKS	7
Flinders Chase	7

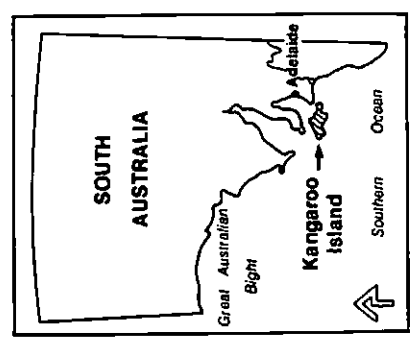


Figure 1

Kangaroo Island Park Locations

Reptiles

There are nineteen known reptile species recorded from Kangaroo Island. There are no known species unique to the island. All but two of the island's reptiles occur on the Fleurieu Peninsula. There are species found on the adjacent mainland which are absent from the island.

Varanus rosenbergi. Goulds Goanna.

This species occurs in south-western Australia. It is frequently seen on the island, even in farming country wherever there are substantial verges of roadside scrub.

Notechis ater niger. Black Tiger Snake.

This is the most abundant and frequently seen species of snake on the island. It is also the most dangerous.

Amphibians

Each of the six species of frogs on Kangaroo Island is widespread throughout south-east Australia. There are no amphibian species endemic to the island.

Birds

Burhinus magnirostris. Bush Thick-knee.

This species is much more common on the island than the mainland, probably because of the absence of foxes on the island.

Calyptorhynchus lathamii. Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

An uncommon species throughout its range from central Queensland to eastern Victoria. Kangaroo Island is now the only area of South Australia where it occurs regularly. Its feeding habitat is restricted to Allocasuarina verticillata (Sheoak) woodland.

Cereopsis novaehollandiae. Cape Barren Goose.

Introduced to Flinders Chase, it now forms a breeding population there.

Dromaius baudinianus. Dwarf Emu.

A separate species from the mainland Emu and much smaller in size. This species became extinct in the early nineteenth century shortly after European settlement of the island.

Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella.

May be considered to be an endemic subspecies.

Psophodes nigrogularis pondalouviensis. Western Whipbird.

This subspecies of the Western Whipbird is found on Kangaroo Island and southern Yorke Peninsula. It has a restricted range but is fairly common wherever it does occur.

Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu-wren.

There is an endemic subspecies on the island.

There are seventy-one species of birds found on the Fleurieu Peninsula which are not found on Kangaroo Island.

VISITOR USE

The attraction of the island to tourists and holiday-makers lies in its scenic and natural features and its peaceful and unspoiled character. Kangaroo Island is also important for outdoor education and this is reflected in the large number of school groups visiting the island. The focus of their activities is largely, but not exclusively, Kangaroo Island's parks. The island's conservation and national parks, together with District Council managed recreation areas, are also an important recreation resource

for the island's resident population.

Kangaroo Island's parks are one of the main visitor attractions. In particular, Seal Bay and Kelly Hill conservation parks and Flinders Chase National Park. While the public are welcome to visit any park, the outstanding attractions and facilities provided for visitors are located in these three parks.

Visitor numbers to Kangaroo Island's parks peak in December and January, with steady usage throughout the spring and autumn months. June, July and August record low numbers of visitors.

Access to, and the availability of transport on, the island are major considerations for visitors to Kangaroo Island. There is no public transport on the island. People may therefore make use of bus tours to sites of interest or they may hire a car. Those people who wish to drive their own cars have to resort to a seven-hour journey on the MV Troubridge, or may use the quicker roll-on roll-off ferry, the Philanderer III from Cape Jervis to Penneshaw which was introduced into service in December 1984. This ferry is able to carry about 25 cars and 200 passengers. Improved access to the island is expected to result in an increase in visitors which is expected to affect the island's parks, most particularly the three larger more popular ones. Some minor increase in visitation to the parks covered by this plan can also be expected.

At the time of writing, Kangaroo Island is serviced by several small airlines. The main function of the MV Troubridge is the transport of supplies to, and products from, the island. It also serves as a passenger and vehicle ferry. Other ferries which operate out of Adelaide and Cape Jervis provide relatively rapid passenger transport.

MAJOR PARKS

There are three large parks on Kangaroo Island, each of which attracts and provides facilities for high levels of visitor use (Figure 1). In addition each of these parks conserves large tracts of natural vegetation and landscape.

Seal Bay and Cape Gantheaume Conservation Parks

These adjoining parks occupy approximately 24,000 hectares and are located on the southern coastline of the island. They have been dedicated to protect one of the largest and most viable Australian Sea-lion colonies in Australia (Seal Bay) and to conserve a large area of natural scrub which had been subject to little interference (Cape Gantheaume). The major visitor attraction of the parks is the Australian Sea-lions at Seal Bay.

Kelly Hill Conservation Park

The Kelly Hill Conservation Park occupies an area of approximately 6,300 hectares on the southern coast of the island. It came under the control of the National Parks and Wildlife Service during 1972-73 and was reserved as being representative of south coastal vegetation on the island as well as for its rugged coastline. The park includes caves which have been developed as the focus of visitor usage.

Flinders Chase National Park

Formerly a Fauna and Flora Reserve, the park, which is located at the western end of the island, was dedicated in 1907 for the preservation, protection and propagation of Australasian flora and fauna. It occupies approximately 73,662 hectares and has some spectacular coastal scenery and views including Remarkable Rocks and Admirals Arch. Current management philosophy focuses on conservation of natural and historical features of the

park and on providing the opportunity for public education and enjoyment of these resources. The main visitor facilities at the park have been developed around the Rocky River Park headquarters.

A Management Plan was prepared and adopted for Seal Bay and Cape Gantheaume Conservation Parks in 1977. Plans for Kelly Hill Conservation Park and Flinders Chase National Park are being prepared.

INTERPRETATION

Information brochures on Kangaroo Island available from the South Australian Tourist Bureau include brief information on national and conservation parks on the island. The National Parks and Wildlife Service has produced a regional guide to all the conservation and national parks and Kangaroo Island. In addition, individual colour brochures on the major parks are available.

SMALL PARKS

The importance of the small parks on Kangaroo Island lies not only in the natural environment and landscape qualities which each park itself exhibits, but also in the qualities which the combination of small parks contribute to the island as a whole. The habitats conserved in the small parks are important, integral parts of the sum of wildlife habitats on Kangaroo Island.

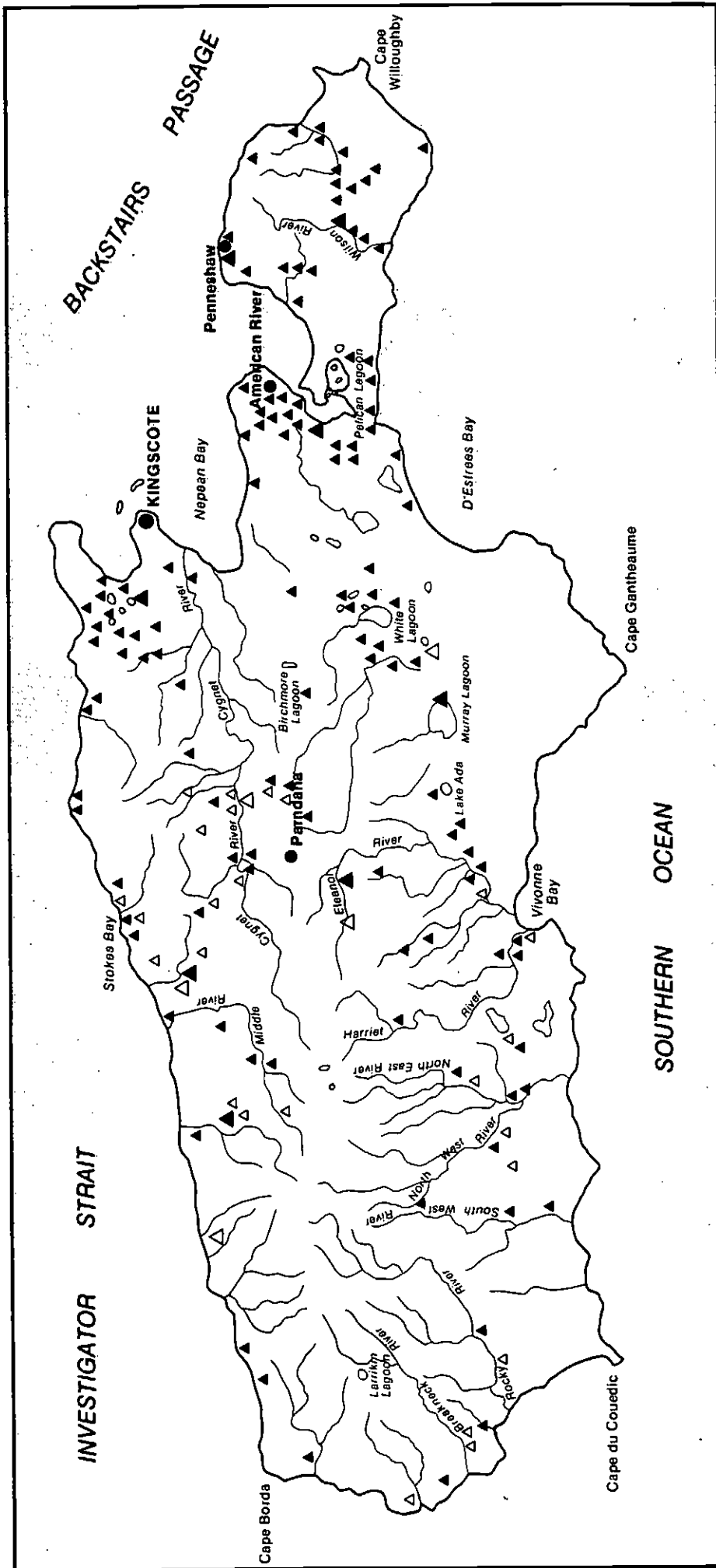
When considering small parks it is important to note the impact which surrounding land and its management has upon achievement of park objectives. Many of the small parks on the island have a significance which is dependent in many ways upon the nature and use of adjacent land. Where natural vegetation adjoins a small park, a comprehensive assessment should be made of its conservation status and significance with a view to ensuring the protection of those areas upon which the park is largely dependent. In instances where a park habitat is considerably enhanced by the presence of adjoining areas of natural vegetation, negotiations should be undertaken with the respective property owners in an attempt to ensure the long-term conservation of those areas.

Part 4 of this report provides a survey of the small parks and outlines the plan of management for each.

STAFFING

National Parks and Wildlife Service staff on Kangaroo Island comprise the following: two rangers, one maintenance worker and one plant operator based at Flinders Chase National Park; a ranger and casual cave guides at Kelly Hill Conservation Park; one ranger and a maintenance worker based at Murray Lagoon and two rangers based at Kingscote. The twelve conservation parks for which plans have been prepared in this document are managed by these staff on a district basis.

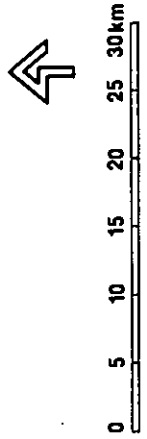
Management Plans for the conservation parks have been prepared on the basis of the current (1987) staffing levels. No assessment has been made in the plans of the specific future staffing requirements for individual parks. However, the ability to employ staff on a casual basis to handle busy periods at Seal Bay is considered to be essential. Any additional staff in the district should result in increased management input into the small conservation parks and allow more effective implementation of the management plans for these parks.



- △ Minor sites investigated by author
- ▲ Minor sites reported earlier
- ◻ Major sites investigated by author
- ◼ Major sites reported earlier

Figure 4
Distribution of Aboriginal Sites
 Source: R. Lampert (1981)

Note: These sites are of the Karlian culture only



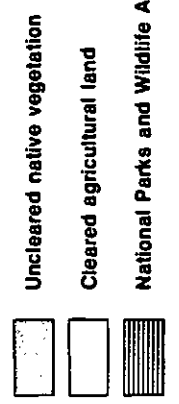
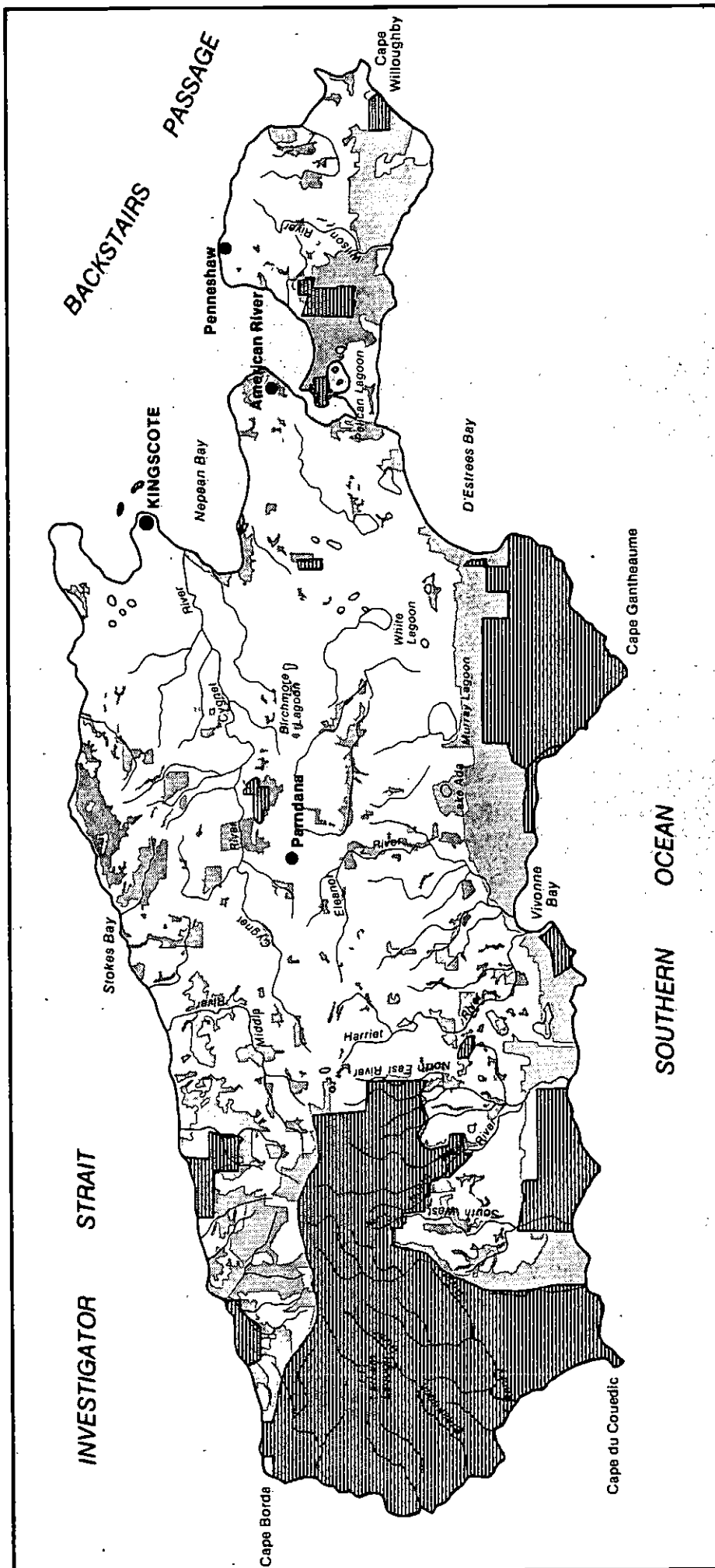
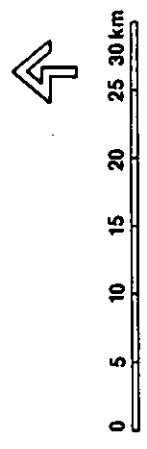


Figure 5

Vegetation Clearance 1985



Part 3

Management Plans

BEATRICE ISLET CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location

Sections 948-49, Hundred of Menzies (Figure 6).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum.

Landscape, Geology and Soils

The islet forms part of a larger sandspit.

Vegetation

There is no vegetation on Beatrice Islet. In the 1960s the islet was cleared of African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum), which resulted in destabilisation of the islet and subsequent erosion. Attempts to revegetate have been unsuccessful. The islet now exists only as a mudflat/cocklebed which emerges above the sea only at low tide.

Fauna

Beatrice Islet provides feeding and roosting habitat for waterbirds.

History

The park was dedicated in 1967 for the conservation of wildlife habitat.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Kingscote.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

It is proposed that the islet remain as a low tide sandspit to provide roosting and feeding habitat for birds.

BUSBY ISLET CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Sections 946-47, Hundred of Menzies. 10 hectares (Figure 6).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 450 millimetres.

Landscape, Geology and Soils

A small island of low relief comprised of sand and shell-grit.

Vegetation

Atriplex sp., Sarcocornia sp. and other species in the Chenopodiaceae family: Nitraria billardieri and Lycium ferocissimum (African Boxthorn).

Fauna

Birds

The following species list of birds was compiled by C. Baxter, N.P.W.S. in June 1980 and October 1981.

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican (breeding)

Leucocarbo fuscescens. Black-faced Shag (breeding)

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos. Little Pied Cormorant

P. sulcirostris. Little Black Cormorant

P. varius. Pied Cormorant (breeding)

Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron

Threskiornis aethiopicus. Sacred Ibis

Anas castanea. Chestnut Teal

Cygnus atratus. Black Swan

Falco berigora. Brown Falcon

Pluvialis squatarola. Grey Plover

Haematopus ostralegus. Pied Oystercatcher (breeding)

H. fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher (breeding)

Arenaria interpres. Ruddy Turnstone

Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull (breeding)

L. pacificus. Pacific Gull (breeding)

Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern

Sterna nereis. Fairy Tern

Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern

Calidris acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

C. ruficollis. Red-necked Stint

C. ferruginea. Curlew Sandpiper

Numenius madagascariensis. Eastern Curlew

N. phaeopus. Whimbrel

Tringa nebularia. Greenshank

Neophema petrophila. Rock Parrot

Corvus mellori. Little Raven

Megalurus gramineus. Little Grassbird

History

The park was dedicated in 1967 for the conservation of wildlife habitat. The islet is a breeding site for many species of birds.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based in Kingscote.

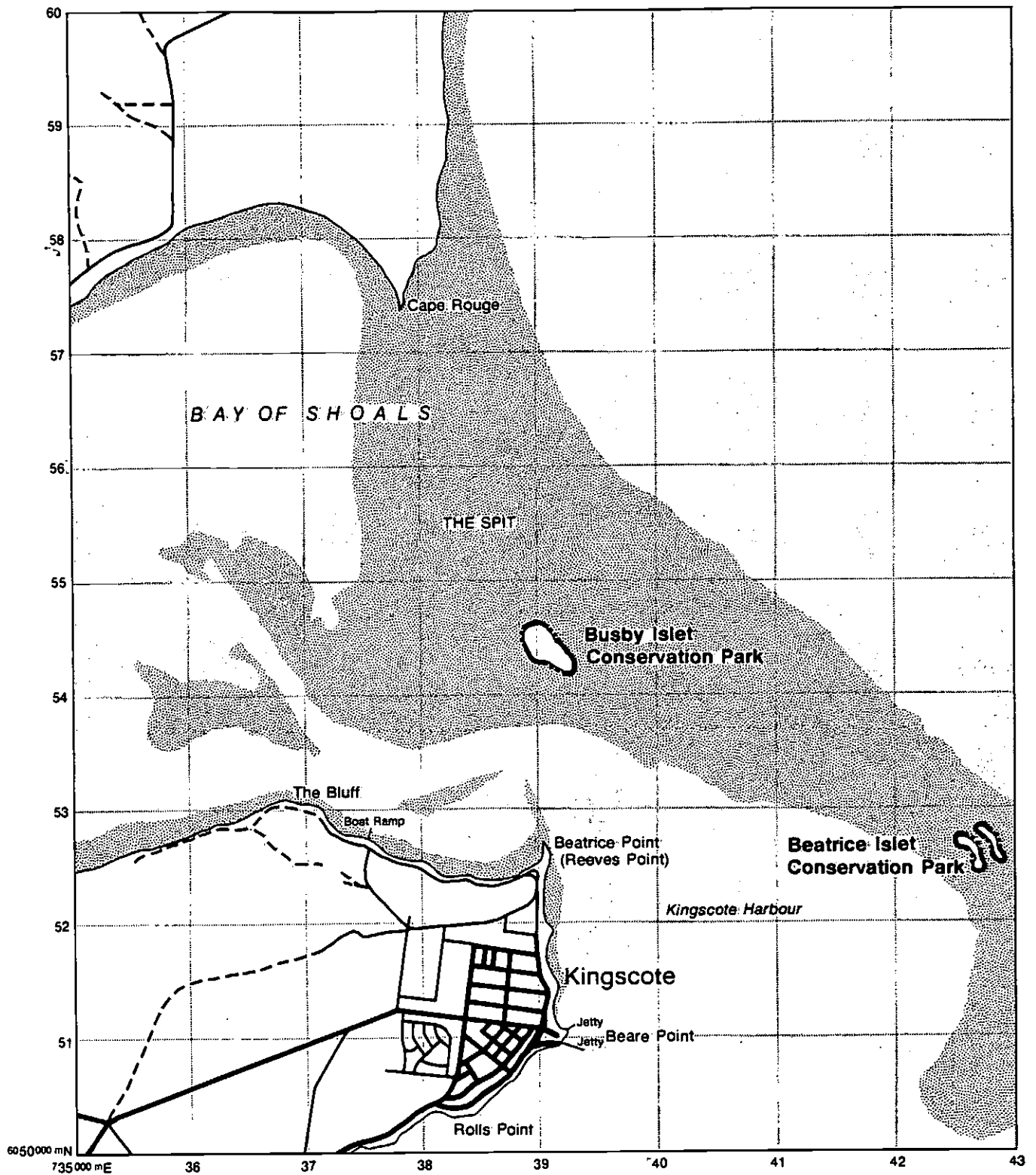


Figure 6

Beatrice Islet and Busby Islet Conservation Parks

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of the natural environment, in particular the breeding habitat for birds of the ocean and seashore.

Management Objectives

1. Preserve the breeding and wildlife habitat for the range of birdlife frequenting the islet.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Erect triangular Reserve signs which would be visible from likely mooring sites.	Medium
2. Monitor public use of the park to ensure that it is in no way detrimental to the purpose for which the park was dedicated.	Ongoing
3. Preserve existing vegetation on the islet, including retention of existing African Boxthorn.	Ongoing
4. Maintain surveillance of the island to ensure protection of breeding bird populations, and undertake an educational programme to harness public support for wildlife protection.	High

CAPE HART CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Sections 377, 384 and 467, Hundred of Dudley. 311 hectares (Figure 7).

Climate

Cool temperate with a distinct winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 600 millimetres.

Mean daily maximum temperature recorded at Cape Willoughby: 21.4°C (January) and 14.1°C (July).

Mean daily minimum temperature recorded at Cape Willoughby: 15.5°C (January) and 9.6°C (July).

Landscape, Geology and Soils

This area comprises Middleton sandstone with Encounter Bay granite boulders along the coast. Some fossil bearing deposits have been located near the eastern boundary of the park. Soil and geology maps of the island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

Open Scrub

Eucalyptus diversifolia. (+/- E. cneorifolia, +/- E. rugosa).

Low Shrubland (Coastal Cliffs)

Melaleuca gibbosa and Eucalyptus diversifolia.

Open Heath

E. cneorifolia/M. uncinata. A very small patch in the north eastern corner of the park.

Low Open Forest

Allocasuarina verticillata. A small area at the eastern end of the park (Davies 1982).

The Eucalyptus diversifolia/E. rugosa association is considered to be well conserved in the Cape Hart, Cape Gantheaume and Kelly Hill conservation parks and in Flinders Chase (Mowling and Barritt 1981).

Of interest is a record of Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii, the only known population on Kangaroo Island.

Fauna

Mammals

The following species list of mammals was obtained from the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia, Field Survey December 1973/January 1974.

Felis catus. Feral Cat

Macropus eugenii. Tamar Wallaby

Macropus f. fuliginosus. Kangaroo Island Kangaroo

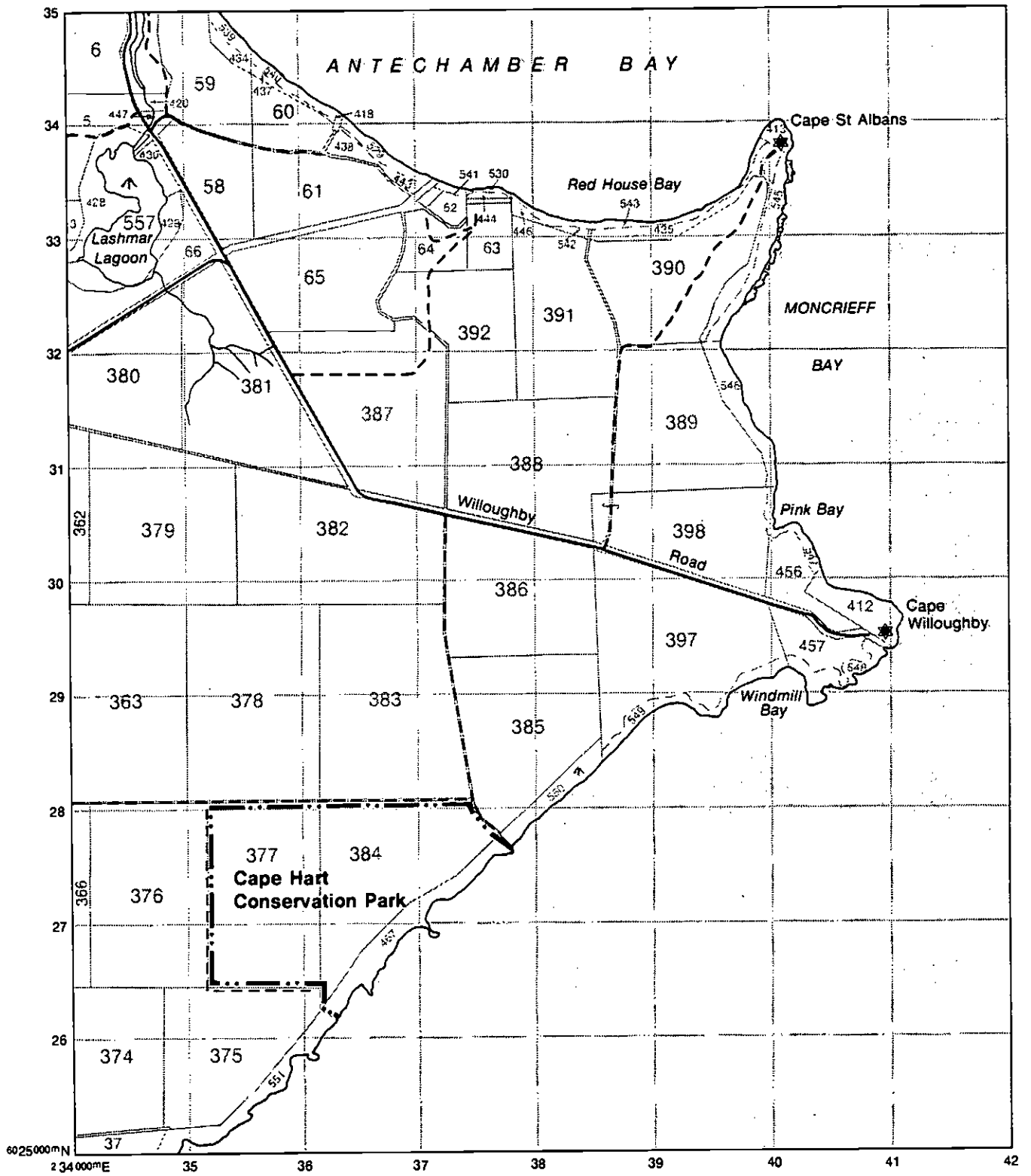
Mus musculus. House Mouse

Neophoca cinerea. Australian Sea-lion

Rattus fuscipes. Bush Rat

Tachyglossus aculeatus. Short-beaked Echidna

Trichosurus vulpecula. Common Brushtail Possum



- Park boundary
- Unsealed road
- - - Track
- ★ Lighthouse

Scale 1:50 000
 0 1 2 3 km

Figure 7

Cape Hart Conservation Park

Outstanding Natural Features

Impressive coastal cliffs and scenery.

History

The park was dedicated in 1971 as a representative sample of coastal vegetation and soils of the southern part of the eastern end of Kangaroo Island.

Previous Land-Uses of the Park

Unallotted Crown Land.

Fire History and Management

Park burnt in December 1980 except for a strip of vegetation along the coastal fringe.

The draft fire protection plan for the park proposes that no fuel reduction burning be undertaken. The plan does make allowance for low intensity burns for habitat management.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

Access tracks as shown in Figure 7.

Fencing

Small section fenced as shown in Figure 7.

Visitor Use

The park is used mainly for nature study and research.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based in Kingscote.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities, in particular its impressive coastal cliffs and scenery and the representative sample of coastal vegetation which it contains.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park, however, as its prime function is one of conservation, facilities should not be provided.

Management Objectives

1. Protect the natural vegetation of the park.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Control animal pests in the park.
4. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
5. Allow limited public access to the park, confining vehicular access to existing tracks. Access to other parts of the park to be on foot.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Keep existing access tracks clear and in good repair.	High Ongoing
2. Trap Feral Cats as necessary.	High Ongoing
3. Erect fencing along the northern boundary of the park adjoining Sections 378 and 383, Hundred of Dudley.	Medium
4. Monitor the impact of visitor access on the park environment.	Ongoing
5. Undertake research to obtain more detailed base line data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium
6. Investigate adjoining areas of native vegetation for possible purchase and inclusion in the reserves system, where it can be demonstrated that these areas will improve the conservation status of the park.	High
7. Implement the fire protection plan.	High

CAPE TORRENS CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Sections 10 and 12, Hundred of Borda. 916 hectares (Figure 8).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 700 millimeters.

Mean daily maximum temperature recorded at Cape Borda: 22.4°C (January) and 13.6°C (July).

Mean daily minimum temperature recorded at Cape Borda: 13.6°C (January) and 9.0°C (July).

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Geology and soils maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

Patches of Eucalyptus cladocalyx on the ridge with Xanthorrhoea tateana, Hakea rostrata and Lasiopetalum spp. understorey; cliff top coastal complex of Acacia paradoxa with some Olearia and Goodenia spp. grading through windswept E. diversifolia low open scrub to E. cosmophylla/E. baxteri/E. obliqua open scrub further inland.

The following vegetation associations are conserved in the park (Mowling and Barritt 1981).

E. baxteri/E. obliqua/E. cosmophylla. Approximately 75 per cent of the original area has been cleared. This association is conserved in Seddon, Parndana and parts of Cape Torrens and Western River conservation parks.

Allocasuarina verticillata. Moderately conserved in Cape Torrens and Western River conservation parks. (This species provides important habitat for Glossy Black-Cockatoos.)

Fauna

Birds

The following list has been compiled by C. Baxter, N.P.W.S.

Leucocarbo fuscescens. Black-faced Shag
Phalacrocorax carbo. Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant
Pandion haliaetus. Osprey
Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk
Haliaeetus leucogaster. White-bellied Sea-eagle
Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron
Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee
Haematopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher
Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull
Larus pacificus. Pacific Gull
Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus lathami. Glossy Black Cockatoo
Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella
Neophema petrophila. Rock Parrot
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
Chrysococcyx lucidus. Shining Bronze-cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Cecropis nigricans. Tree Martin
Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike
Zoothera dauma. White's Thrush
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Psophodes nigrogularis. Western Whipbird
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren
Hylacola cauta. Shy Hylacola
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill
Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail
Emblema bellem. Beautiful Firetail
Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling
Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Wood Swallow
Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus coronoides. Australian Raven
Corvus mellori. Little Raven
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye

Mammals

There has been no survey of mammals in the park, but it is known that Feral Goats are present.

Outstanding Natural Features

Spectacular coastal cliffs typical of the north coast.

History

The park was dedicated in 1971 and was formerly Crown Land with outstanding cliff and coastal scenery.

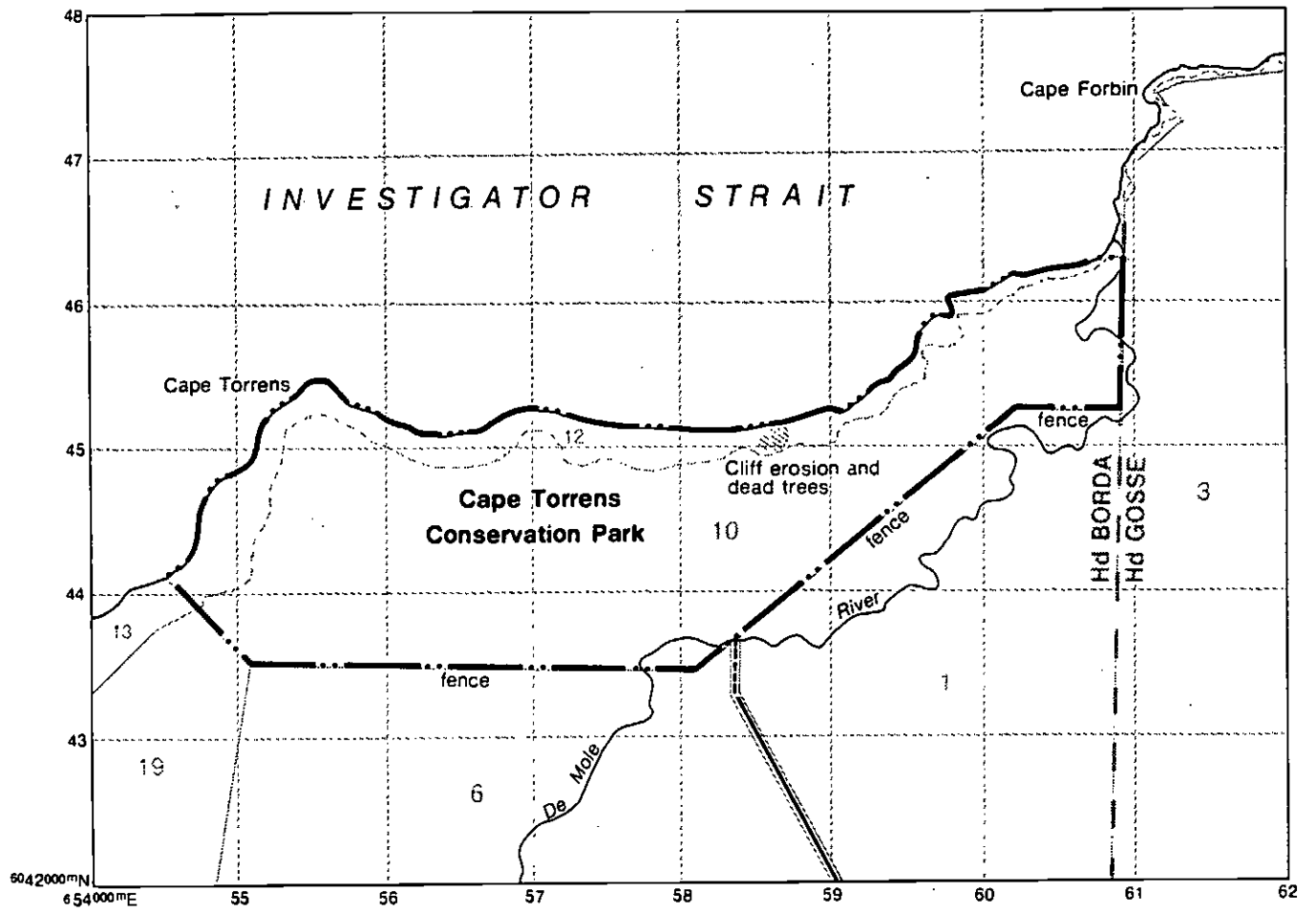
Historic Sites

Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal artefacts have been reported in the Cape Torrens area.

Fire Management

The fire protection plan (in preparation) proposes that no fuel reduction burning



- Park boundary
- Unsealed road
- - - Track



Scale 1 : 50 000

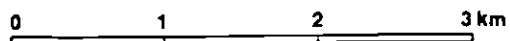


Figure 8

Cape Torrens Conservation Park

be undertaken in the park in order to protect stands of Allocasuarina verticillata (Sheoaks) which provide a food source for Glossy Black Cockatoos.

Previous Land-Uses of the Park
Crown Land.

Existing Capital Works

Fencing

Southern boundary of the park is fenced (Figure 8).

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Flinders Chase National Park.

Other Information

Area of erosion on the cliff face; E. cladocalyx dying on the sea frontage with no regeneration apparent (see Figure 8). Investigations suggest that feral goats are the major cause of this damage.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of the natural environment and landscape qualities of the park. Particular attention should be paid to the preservation of park vegetation, any Aboriginal sites, and the outstanding cliff and coastal scenery along its northern boundary.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park, however, as its prime function is one of conservation, facilities will not be provided.

Management Objectives

1. Protect the artefacts and integrity of any Aboriginal sites which are located in the park while not excluding archaeological research at the sites.
2. Protect the habitat of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo, especially Allocasuarina verticillata (Sheoak) which provides the primary food source and Eucalyptus cladocalyx, the nesting sites for the cockatoos.
3. Control the numbers of Feral Goats in the park.
4. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
5. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
6. Preserve the natural features, including the flora and fauna and landscape qualities of the park.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Avoid work programmes in the vicinity of any Aboriginal sites.	Ongoing
2. Conduct surveys to determine whether Aboriginal sites exist in the park, and if there are sites, assess their significance.	Medium
3. Continue programme of controlling Feral Goats, particularly in areas where damage by goats has already been identified.	High Ongoing
4. Liaise with adjoining land-holders to ensure that access to the park through private property for fire-fighting is maintained.	High Ongoing
5. Maintain existing fences in good repair.	High Ongoing
6. Investigate the abundance and distribution of Cape Weed (<u>Arctotheca calendula</u>) in the park and determine whether action is necessary to prevent it becoming a problem. Take remedial action if necessary.	High Ongoing
7. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
8. Implement the fire protection plan and protect the park from fire.	High Ongoing
9. Investigate adjoining uncleared land for possible purchase and addition to the park.	High Short.

DUDLEY CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Sections 136, 294-296, 302 and 303, Hundred of Dudley. 1102 hectares (Figure 9).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 550 millimetres.

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Limestone ridges with sandhill country in the south-east corner of the park. Geology and soils maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

See Figure 10.

Although the park was primarily dedicated for the conservation of the Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee (Eucalyptus cneorifolia), according to Davies (1982), this species occurs only as an infrequent sub-dominant in the park. His study suggests that E. cneorifolia open scrub associations do not occur in the park.

Fauna

Mammals

The following species list of mammals was obtained from the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia, Field Survey December 1973/January 1974.

Macropus eugenii. Tamar Wallaby

Macropus f. fuliginosus. Kangaroo Island Kangaroo

Tachyglossus aculeatus. Short-beaked Echidna

In addition, the following have been recorded in or near the park:

*Capra hircus. Feral Goat

*Felis catus. Feral Cat

*Mus musculus. House Mouse

Rattus fuscipes. Southern Bush Rat

Trichosurus vulpecula. Brush-tailed Possum

*Introduced Species

(Information provided by A.F.C. Lashmar and M. McKelvey of Penneshaw).

Birds

The following species list of birds has been compiled from records by A.F.C. Lashmar and M. McKelvey in and near the park.

Elanus caeruleus. Black-shouldered Kite

Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk

Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle

Falco berigora. Brown Falcon

Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel

Coturnix novaezelandiae. Stubble Quail

Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee

Vanellus miles. Masked Lapwing

Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing

Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing

Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah
Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Cuculus pallidus. Pallid Cuckoo
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Myiagra inquieta. Restless Flycatcher
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrubwren
Hylacola cauta. Shy Hylacola
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote
Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater
Meliphaga cratitia cratitius. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill
Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat
Passer domesticus. House Sparrow
Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail
Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Wood Swallow
Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus mellori. Little Raven
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye

History

The park was dedicated in 1970 for the conservation of the Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee (Eucalyptus cneorifolia) on the island. An area of 181 hectares north of the road was added to the park in 1977.

Historic Sites

There is one charcoal pit in the park and others to the west of the park. These are the remains of a local industry to produce fuel for gas producers at a time when fuel restrictions were in force (M. McKelvey, personal communication).

Previous Land-Uses of the Park

Crown Land under Miscellaneous Lease for grazing purposes. Little or no use was made of the land by the lessees.

Fire History and Fire Management

A 1969 aerial photograph shows a quite extensive fire scar in the south-west corner of the park. A strip along the eastern boundary was burned in March 1982.

The draft fire protection plan proposes that no fuel reduction burning be undertaken in the park. Boundary access tracks surround the Park. A 15 metre break has been constructed under the power line in the north-west corner of the park.

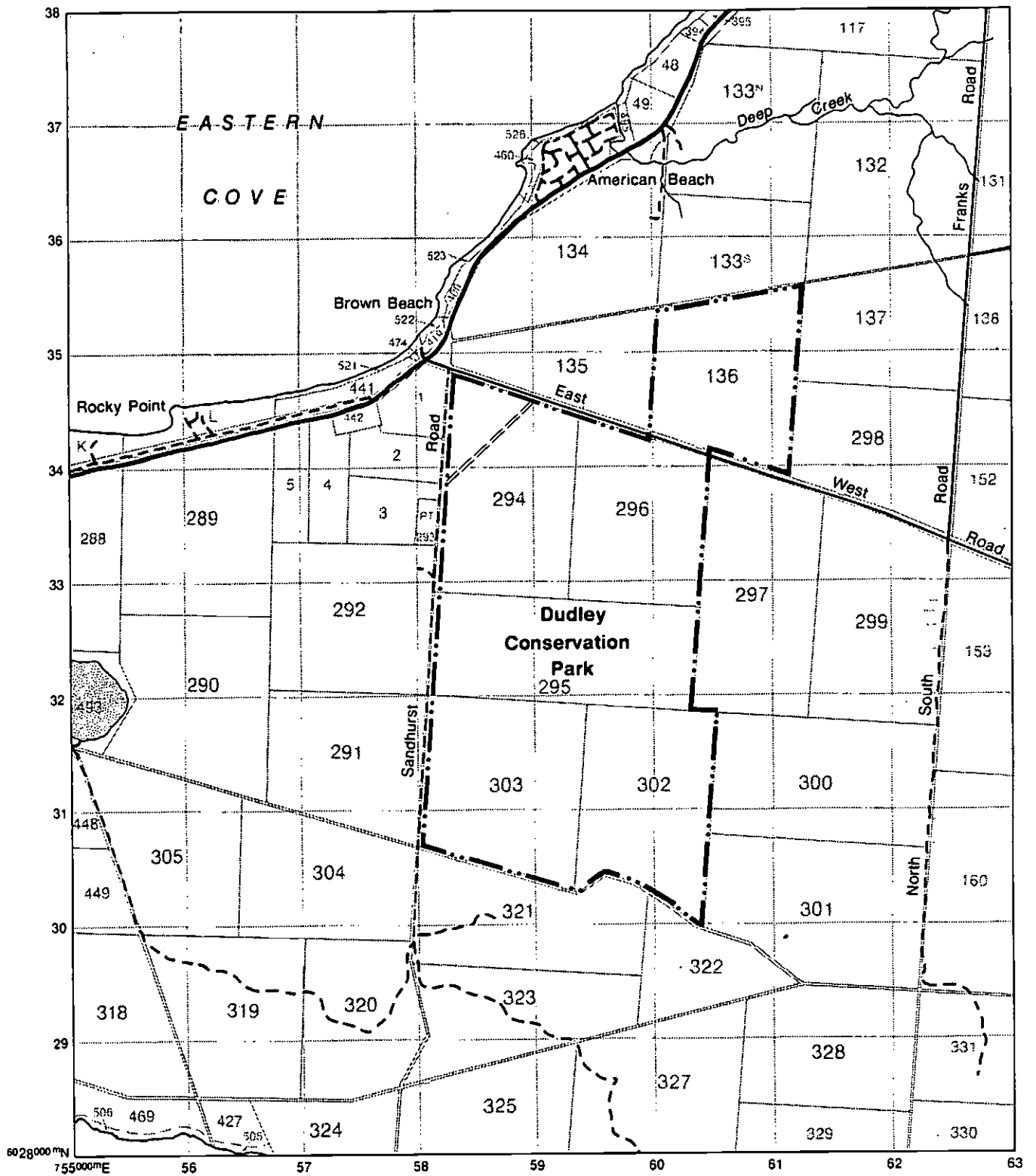
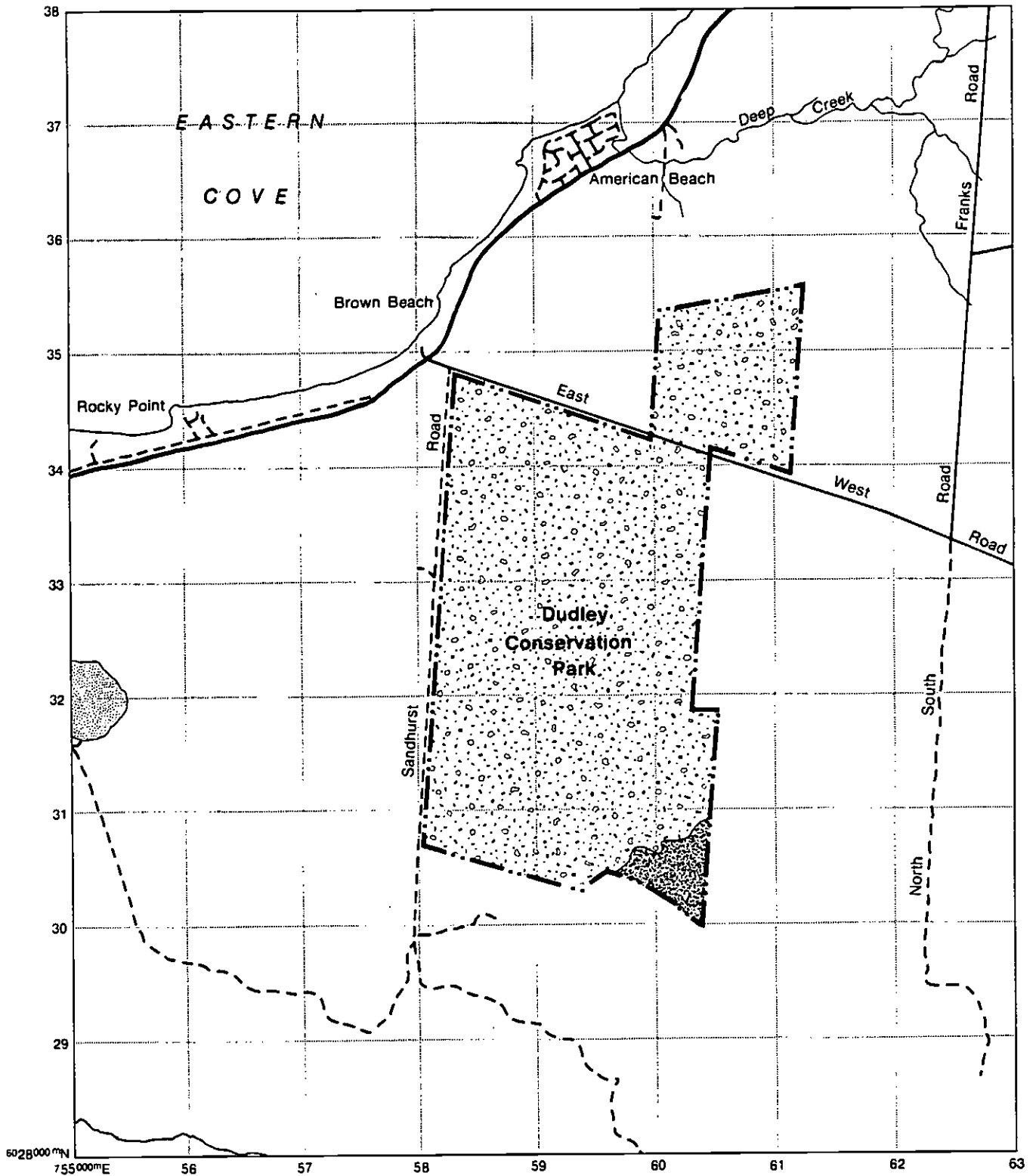


Figure 9

Dudley Conservation Park



OPEN SCRUB



- 1) *Eucalyptus diversifolia* ± *E. rugosa* (± *E. cneorifolia*) over *M. lanceolata* (S) 97%
- 2) *Eucalyptus rugosa* (Rocky Ridges) over *M. lanceolata*

(*E. cneorifolia* occurs only as an infrequent subdominant)

OPEN SCRUB



- E. diversifolia* (S) 3%

Condition of vegetation:

- (S) = 1) Virgin or
- 2) Slight weed invasion and/or only lightly grazed in past with no resultant loss of species richness

Scale 1:50 000



(Source: Davies, R.J-P (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")

Figure 10

**Dudley Conservation Park
Vegetation**

Existing Capital Works

Roads

Access tracks on western, southern and eastern boundaries (Figure 9).

Other

Electricity Trust of South Australia overhead powerlines in the north-west of the park.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Kingscote.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities, in particular the conservation of the Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee.

Management Objectives

1. Conserve the natural vegetation of the park, in particular the Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
4. Allow limited public access to the park, confining vehicular access to existing tracks. Access to other parts of the park to be on foot.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Maintain existing fire access tracks in good repair.	High Ongoing
2. Investigate the need to use special vegetation management techniques to ensure the conservation of the Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee.	High
3. Erect fencing along adjoining property boundaries prior to the properties being used for grazing stock.	Medium
4. Erect sign indicating name of the park and triangular Reserve signs along both sides of the road dividing the park.	Medium
5. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.	Ongoing
6. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
7. Investigate adjoining areas of native vegetation for possible purchase and inclusion in the reserves system where it can be demonstrated that these areas will improve the conservation status of the park.	High
8. Implement the fire protection plan.	High
9. In the longer term, provide a small picnic area adjacent to the Cape Willoughby Road together with minor walking track development.	Medium

MOUNT TAYLOR CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Section 102, Hundred of Newland. 18 hectares (Figure 11).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 600 millimetres.

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Geology and soils maps for Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3). A limestone cave system is located in the park.

Vegetation

Open Scrub - Open Heath

Eucalyptus diversifolia. (+/- E. baxteri at edges) over Acacia myrtifolia and Pultenaea acerosa. Stylidium tepperanum occurs in understorey. Tepper's Trigger Plant (Stylidium tepperanum) has been found at several locations on Kangaroo Island, but Mount Taylor Conservation Park is the only National Parks and Wildlife Service reserve where it occurs. The species frequently grows in sheet limestone areas and is therefore not in immediate danger of being cleared for agriculture.

Fauna

Birds

The following list is compiled from personal knowledge of what may occur in Mount Taylor Conservation Park and from two brief visits to this park (C. Baxter, N.P.W.S, personal communication).

Accipiter cirrhocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk
Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee
Turnix varia. Painted Button-quail
Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah
Trichoglossus haemotodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella
Neophema elegans. Elegant Parrot
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Hirundo nigricans. Tree Martin
Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Psophodes nigrogularis. Western Whipbird
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren
Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu Wren

Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrubwren
Hylacola cauta. Shy Hylacola
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Straited Thornbill
Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Anthochaera chrysoptera. Little Wattlebird
Meliphaga cratita. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye
Passer domesticus. House Sparrow
Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail
Emblema bellum. Beautiful Firetail
Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling
Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Woodswallow
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus coronoides. Australian Raven
Corvus mellori. Little Raven

History

The park was dedicated in 1970 primarily for the conservation of the rare Tepper's Trigger Plant (Stylidium tepperanum).

Historic Sites

None recorded.

Fire History and Fire Management

A substantial part of the park was burnt in the 1976 fires. The draft fire management plan proposes that a five metre fire access track be maintained and used for service purposes only. The draft fire protection plan proposes that no fuel reduction burning be undertaken in the park, and that in the event of fire no earth breaks will be constructed.

Existing Capital Works

Fencing

As shown on Figure 11.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Flinders Chase National Park.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

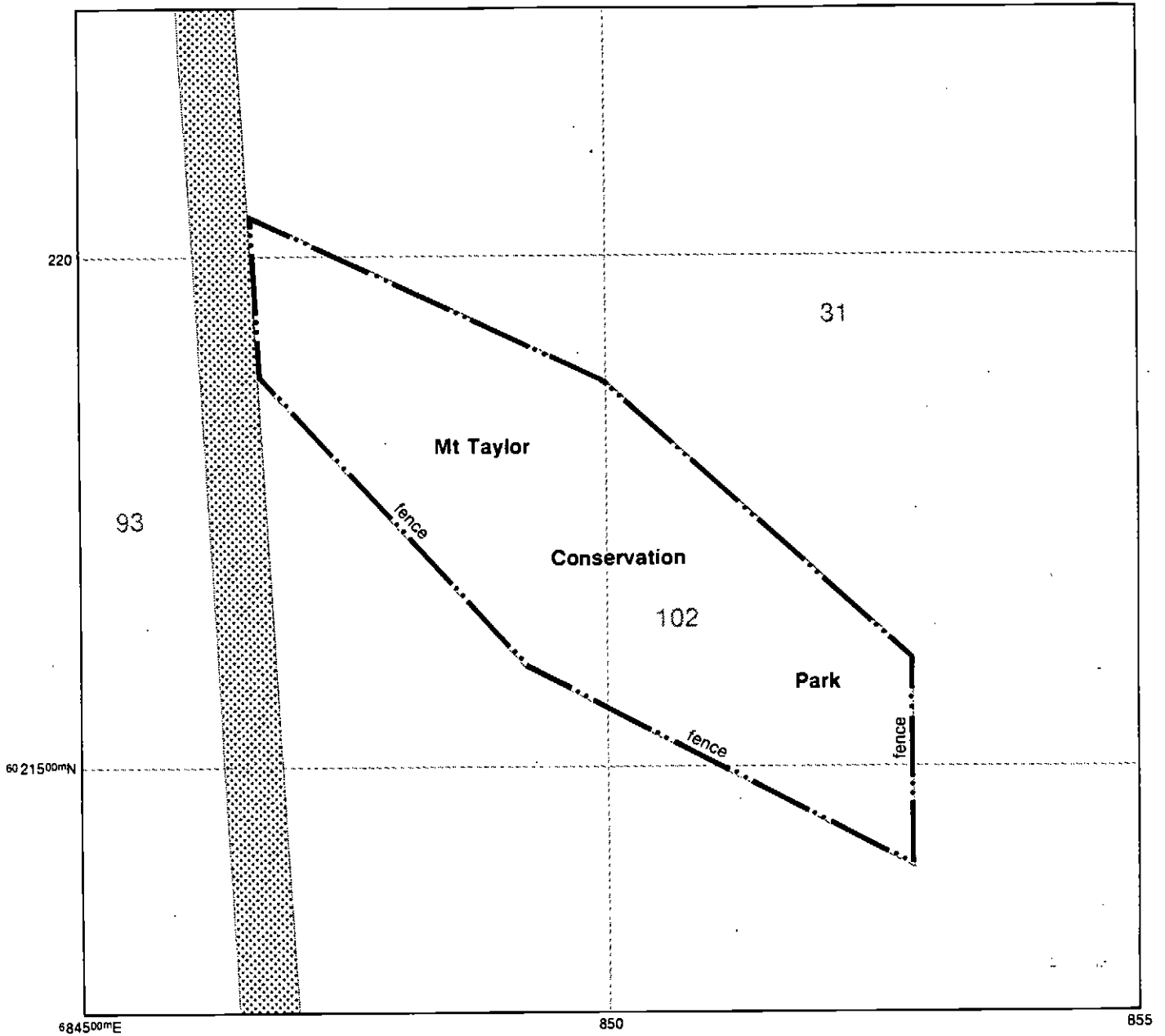
Management Philosophy



The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of the natural environment and landscape qualities of the park, in particular the conservation of Tepper's Trigger Plant.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park, however, as its prime function is one of conservation, facilities should not be provided.

Management Objectives

1. Conserve the natural vegetation of the park, in particular the Tepper's Trigger Plant.



-  Park boundary
-  Mt Taylor Road (public road)

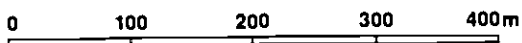


Figure 11

Mount Taylor Conservation Park

2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
4. Inform the public of the existence of the park.
5. Allow limited public access to the park, confining vehicular access to existing tracks. Other access to the park to be on foot.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Ensure that fire-fighting vehicles can gain access around the perimeter of the park. Maintain existing tracks and construct an additional access track along the north/north-western boundary of the park.	High Ongoing
2. Obtain expert advice as to what vegetation management is necessary to optimise the survival of the Tepper's Trigger Plant.	High
3. Maintain existing fences.	Ongoing
4. Erect fence along the northern boundary of the park before neighbouring land is used for grazing.	Medium
5. Investigate the need to prepare a separate Cave Management Plan.	Medium
6. Monitor the impact of visitor access on the park environment with particular attention to the area in which the Tepper's Trigger Plant is found.	Ongoing
7. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
8. Implement the fire protection plan.	High

NEPEAN BAY CONSERVATION PARK**PARK DESCRIPTION****Location and Size**

Section 209, Hundred of Haines. 30 hectares (Figure 12).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 450 millimetres.

Mean daily maximum temperature recorded at Kingscote: 23.5°C (January) and 14.4°C (July).

Mean daily minimum temperature recorded at Kingscote: 14.6°C (January) and 8.3°C (July).

Landscape, Geology and Soils

A coastal park on the southern edge of Nepean Bay comprising deep calcareous sands. The park is the only reserved area of coastal sand plain on the island. Soils and geology maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

See Figure 12.

Fauna

M. McKelvey of Penneshaw has recorded the following in the Western Cove/Nepean Bay area:

Reptiles and Amphibians

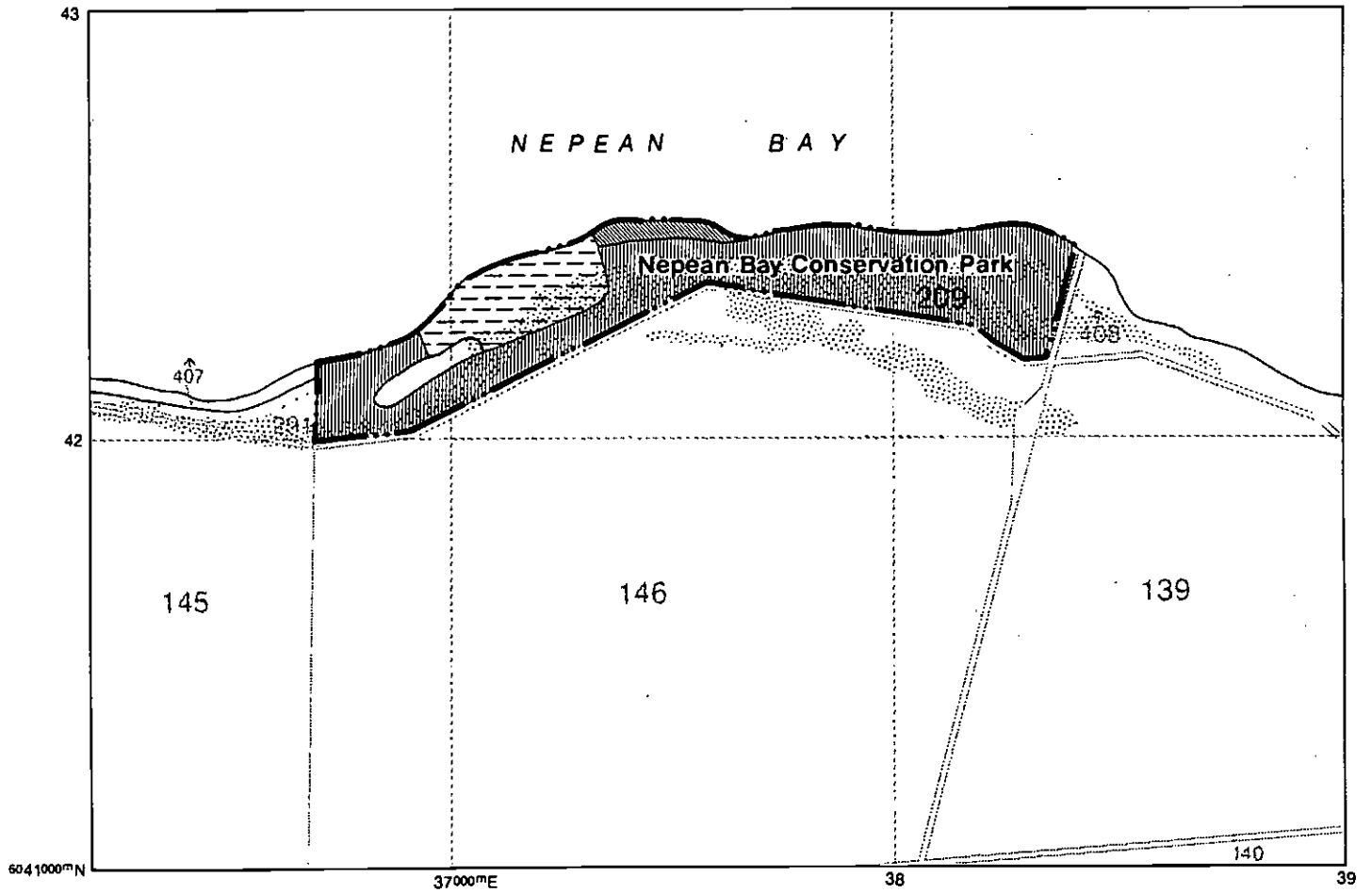
Hemiergis peronii. Skink
Litoria ewingi. Tree Frog
Leiopisma delicata. Skink
Morethia adelaidensis. Skink
Notechis ater niger. Black Tiger Snake
Phyllodactylus marmoratus. Marbled Gecko
Underwoodisaurus milii. Thick-tailed Gecko
Varanus rosenbergi. Goanna

Mammals

*Felis catus. Feral Cat.
Macropus eugenii. Tammur Wallaby
*Mus musculus. House Mouse
Tachyglossus aculeatus. Echidna
Trichosurus vulpecula. Bushy-tailed Possum
Rattus fuscipes. Southern Bush Rat
*Rattus rattus. Black Rat

Birds

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican
Leucocarbo fuscescens. Black-faced Shag
Phalacrocarax varius. Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocarax melanoleucos. Little Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocarax carbo. Great Cormorant
Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron
Ardea sacra. Eastern Reef Heron
Threskiornis aethiopicus. White Ibis
Cygnus atratus. Black Swan
Tadorna tadornoides. Australian Shelduck
Anas superciliosa. Pacific Black Duck



- Park boundary
- OPEN SCRUB**
Eucalyptus diversifolia ± *Callitris preissii* (S-M) 85%
± *Melaleuca lanceolata* ± *Allocasuarina verticillata*
- LOW OPEN FOREST**
Allocasuarina verticillata (S-M) 5%
- LOW SHRUBLAND**
Olearia axillaris—*Leucopogon parviflorus*
- TUSsock SEDGELAND** (S) 8%
Isolepis nodosa
- LOW SHRUBLAND**
Atriplex cinerea (S) 2%
- Sand hills**

Condition of vegetation:

(M) = Moderate weed invasion and/or moderately grazed in past resulting in some loss of species richness

(S) = 1) Virgin or
2) Slight weed invasion and/or only lightly grazed in past with no resultant loss of species richness

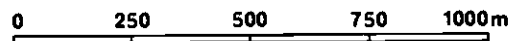


Figure 12

(Source: Davies, R.J-P (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")

Nepean Bay Conservation Park

Anas castanea. Chestnut Teal
Pandion haliaetus. Osprey
Elanus caeruleus. Black-shouldered Kite
Haliaeetus leucogaster. White-breasted Sea-eagle
Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle
Circus approximans. Marsh Harrier
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Coturnix novaezelandiae. Stubble Quail
*Pavo cristatus. Peafowl
Gallinula ventralis. Black-tailed Native Hen
Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee
Haematopus ostralegus. Pied Oystercatcher
Haematopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher
Vanellus miles. Masked Lapwing
Charadrius rubricollis. Hooded Plover
Charadrius ruficapillus. Red-capped Plover
Himantopus leuccephalus. Black-winged Stilt
Arenaria interpres. Ruddy Turnstone
Numenius phaeopus. Whimbrel
Tringa nebularia. Greenshank
Limosa lapponica. Bar-tailed Godwit
Calidris canutus. Knot
Calidris ruficollis. Red-necked Stint
Calidris alba. Sanderling
Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull
Larus pacificus. Pacific Gull
Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern
Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptorhynchus lathami. Glossy Black Cockatoo
Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah
Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Cuculus pallidus. Pallid Cuckoo
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Halcyon sancta. Sacred Kingfisher
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Hirundo nigricans. Tree Martin
Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Myiagra inquieta. Restless Flycatcher
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Rhipidura leucophrys. Willie Wagtail
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy Wren
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrub Wren
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa. Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill
Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater
Meliphaga cratitia. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill
Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote

Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye
 *Passer domesticus. House Sparrow
Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail
Emblema bellum. Beautiful Firetail
 *Sturnus vulgaris. Starling
Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Wood Swallow
Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus mellori. Little Raven

*Introduced Species

In addition there is a nesting colony of Fairy Terns (Sterna nereis) on the coast adjacent to the park (information from I. Jackson, Kingscote).

History

The park was dedicated in 1974 for the protection of flora and fauna.

Historic Sites

There are old wells in and near the park which farmers used in dry years before the Middle River reservoir had been built.

Previous Land-Uses of the Park

Previously Miscellaneous Lease land.

Fire History and Fire Management

The last known fire in the area occurred in approximately 1955.

The draft fire protection plan proposes that the park be protected from fire to conserve stands of Sheoak (Allocasuarina verticillata) which provide food for the rare Glossy Black Cockatoo.

The draft fire protection plan allows for a low intensity mosaic burning programme for the management of habitats in the park. This would be undertaken only after detailed research has been undertaken.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

A sand track provides vehicle access to the western boundary of the park. There are no other vehicle tracks in the park.

Visitor Facilities

None. The park is used mainly by day visitors along the beach.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based in Kingscote.

Other Information

Tidal flats (which are outside the park boundary) provide feeding habitat for waders and other waterbirds.

The park provides remnant feeding habitat for Glossy Black Cockatoos.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park, however, as its prime function is one of conservation, facilities should not be provided.

Management Objectives

1. Conserve the natural vegetation and native fauna of the park.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
4. Inform the public of the existence of the park.
5. Allow pedestrian public access in the park.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. If stock become a problem, fence the southern and south-eastern boundaries of the park.	Medium
2. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.	Ongoing
3. Investigate the possibility of increasing the area and the viability of this small park through the purchase of adjoining areas of uncleared scrub.	High
4. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
5. Implement the fire protection plan for the park.	High

PARNDANA CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Section 58, Hundred of Seddon and the recently dedicated Section 200, Hundred of Cassini. 421 hectares (Figure 13). Part Section 49, Hundred of Seddon, an area of 160 hectares is in the process of being added to the park.

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 650 millimetres.

Mean daily maximum temperature recorded at Parndana Research Centre: 24.9°C (January) and 13.6°C (July).

Mean daily minimum temperature recorded at Parndana Research Centre: 12.4°C (January) and 6.8°C (July).

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Geology and soils maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

See Figure 13.

Fauna

Although the fauna of the park has not been surveyed, it is known that the park provides feeding and breeding habitat for the Glossy Black Cockatoo.

History

The park was dedicated in 1968 to preserve natural vegetation.

Historic Sites

None recorded.

Fire History and Fire Management

A fire burnt the eastern part of the park in 1976 (part of widespread fires that swept through the island); previously, a fire burnt almost the whole park area in the mid 1960s. Part Section 49, which is awaiting dedication was burnt in April 1984.

The fire protection plan proposes that no fuel reduction burning take place in the park in order to protect the habitats of the Glossy Black Cockatoo and White's Thrush. It does allow for small-scale mosaic burning in the future for the management of habitat. This would not take place until detailed environmental surveys have been undertaken.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

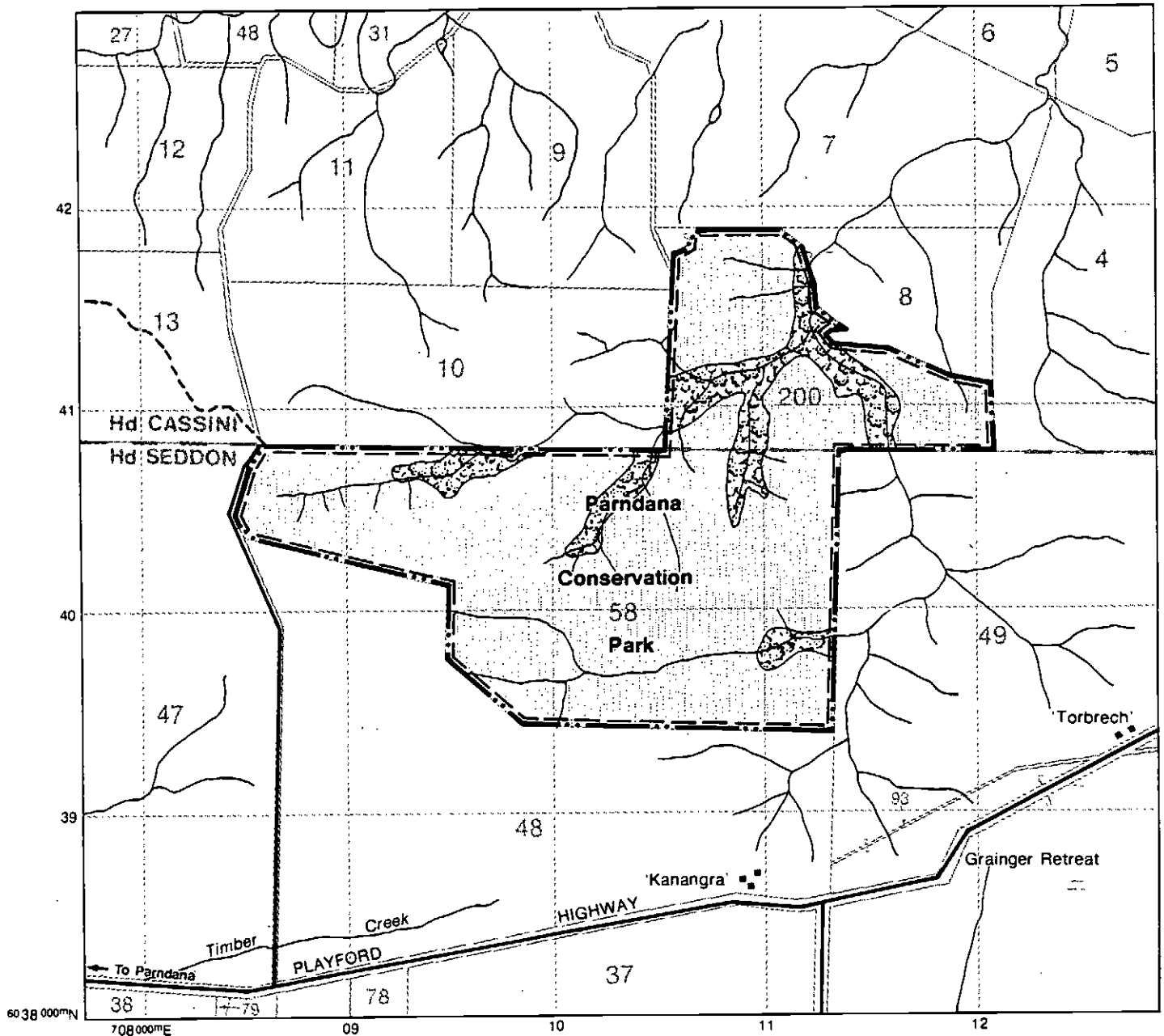
Newly constructed boundary/access tracks as shown in Figure 13. The boundary track is not continuous because of difficult terrain.

Fencing

As shown on Figure 13.

Visitor Facilities

None.



- Park boundary
- Unsealed road
- - - Track
- - - Fire access track
- LOW OPEN FOREST OPEN SCRUB
- TALL OPEN SHRUBLAND
- Eucalyptus baxteri*—*E. cosmophylla* over (S) 93%
- Allocasuarina muelleriana*, *Banksia marginata*, *B. ornata*,
- Xanthorrhoea tateana*, *Leptospermum myrsinoides*,
- Hakea* sp.
- OPEN FOREST WOODLAND
- E. cladocalyx* over *Acacia paradoxa* (S) 7%

Condition of vegetation:

- (S) = 1) Virgin or
- 2) Slight weed invasion and/or only lightly grazed in past with no resultant loss of species richness

(Source: Davies, R.J-P. (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")

IMPORTANCE OF VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS CONSERVED IN PARNOANA CONSERVATION PARK

ASSOCIATION

Eucalyptus baxteri/*E. obliqua*/*E. cosmophylla*

COMMENTS

Approximately ¾ of the original area has been cleared. This association is conserved in Seddon and Parndana and in parts of Cape Torrens and Western River Conservation Parks and Flinders Chase National Park

(Source: Mowling, Frances A. & Mark K. Barritt (1981) "The Natural Vegetation of Kangaroo Island", 1980, N.C.S.S.A. & Davies (1982))

0 1 2 km

Figure 13

Parndana Conservation Park

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based in Kingscote.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**Management Philosophy**

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities. Particular attention should be paid to preserving the natural vegetation in the park.

Management Objectives

1. Conserve the natural vegetation of the park.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
4. Inform the public of the existence of the park.
5. Allow limited public access to the park, confining vehicular access to existing tracks. Other access to parts of the park to be on foot.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Maintain existing tracks in good repair.	High Ongoing
2. Erect exit gate in the south-eastern corner of the park.	High
3. Erect fencing along the perimeter of the new land additions to the park.	High
4. Monitor the effects of the pine plantations on the park, including siltation of creek and self-seeding of pine trees in the park. Self-seeded Radiata Pine trees to be removed from the park.	High Ongoing
5. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.	Ongoing
6. Implement the fire protection plan.	High
7. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna vegetation and ecology.	High
8. In the longer term, establish picnic facilities and minor associated walking track for public use.	Medium

PELICAN LAGOON CONSERVATION PARK**PARK DESCRIPTION****Location and Size**

Sections 452, 453, 475-479, 512 and 641, Hundred of Dudley. 366 hectares (Figure 14).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 550 millimetres.

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Geology and soils maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

See Figure 15.

Except along the edges of the islands in Pelican Lagoon, the vegetation on all is a low shrubland or low open shrubland/grassland. All have some African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum) and introduced herb species as well as the native plant associations described in Figure 15. Island 479 in particular is dominated by boxthorn and nettles.

Trebeck and Ball (n.d.) have recorded the following plant species in the park:

Aizoaceae

Carprobrotus rossii

Apocynaceae

Alyxia buxifolia

Casuarinaceae

Allocasuarina muellerana

Allocasuarina verticillata

Chenopodiaceae

Atriplex paludosa

Rhagodia candolleana

Samphire species

Compositae

*Carduus tenuiflorus

Olearia axillaris

Olearia ramulosa

Senecio odoratus

Cupressaceae

Callitris preissii

Cyperaceae

Isolepis nodosa

Dilleniaceae

Hibbertia species

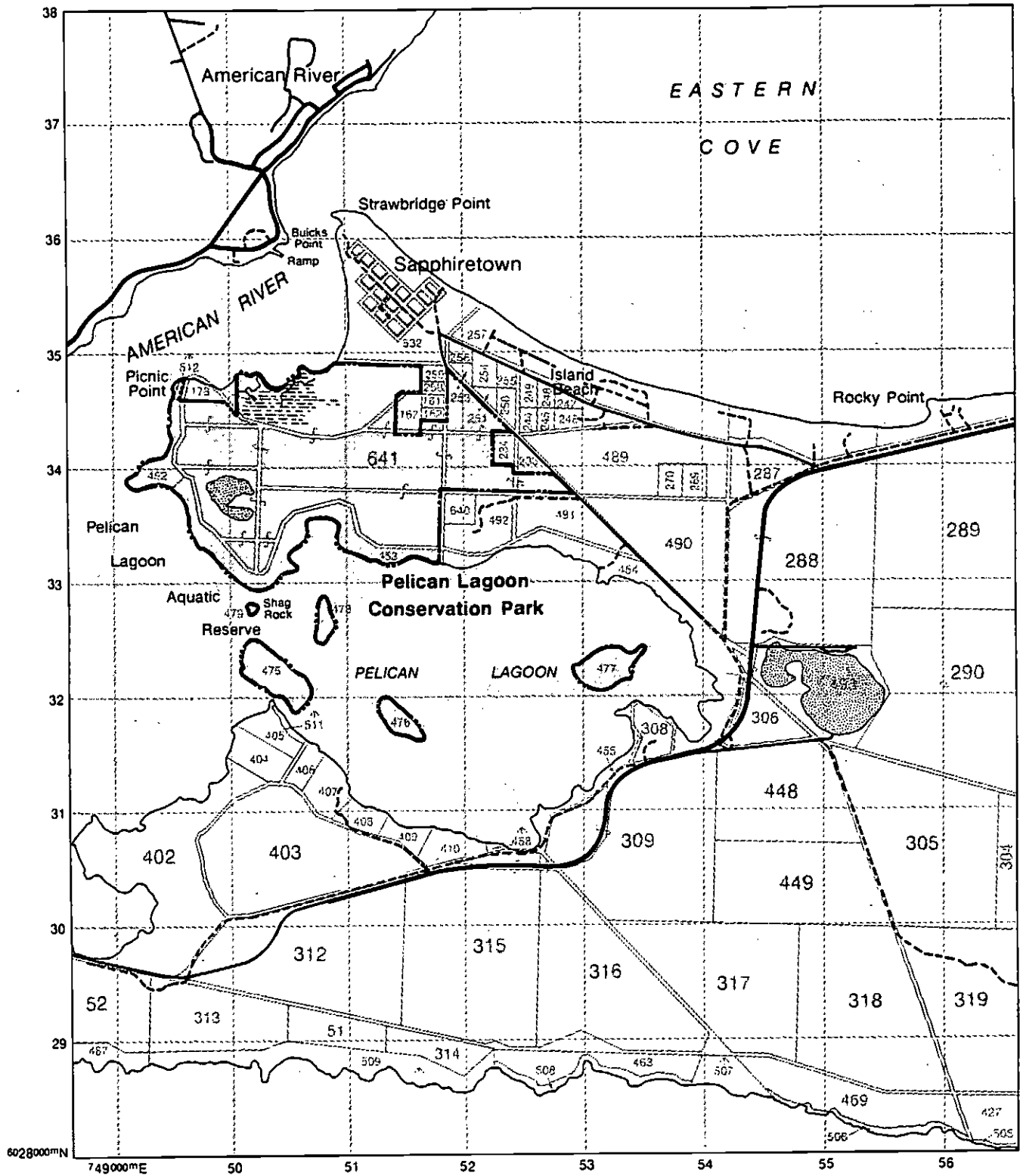


Figure 14

Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park

Scale 1: 50 000
 0 1 2 3 km

Epacridaceae

Acrotriche depressa
Acrotriche patula
Astroloma humifusum
Leucopogon parviflorus

Euphorbiaceae

Adriana klotzchii
Beyeria leschenaultii

Gramineae

Spinifex sericeus
Stipa species

Iridaceae

Orthrosanthus multiflorus

Juncaceae

Juncus effusus

Labiatae

*Marrubium vulgare

Leguminaceae

Goodia lotifolia

Lilliaceae

Bulbine semibarbata
Dianella revoluta

Mimosaceae

Acacia acinacea
Acacia leiophylla
Acacia longifolia var. sophorae
Acacia paradoxa

Myoporaceae

Myoporum insulare

Myrtaceae

Eucalyptus cneorifolia
Eucalyptus diversifolia
Eucalyptus foecunda
Eucalyptus lansdowneana (subspecies albopurpura)
Eucalyptus oleosa
Eucalyptus rugosa
Melaleuca acuminata
Melaleuca gibbosa
Melaleuca lanceolata
Melaleuca halmaturorum

Pittosporaceae

Pittosporum phyllyreoides

Primulaceae

*Anagallis arvensis
*Anagallis femina

Proteaceae

Hakea muellerana

RanunculaceaeClematis microphylla**Rhamnaceae**Pomaderris paniculosa**Rutaceae**Correa reflexa**Sapindaceae**Dononaea angustissima**Solanaceae**Solanum simile**Sterculiaceae**Lasiopetalum baurieLasiopetalum discolor**Thymelaeaceae**Pimelea serpyllifoliaPimelea stricta**Urticaceae**Urtica species

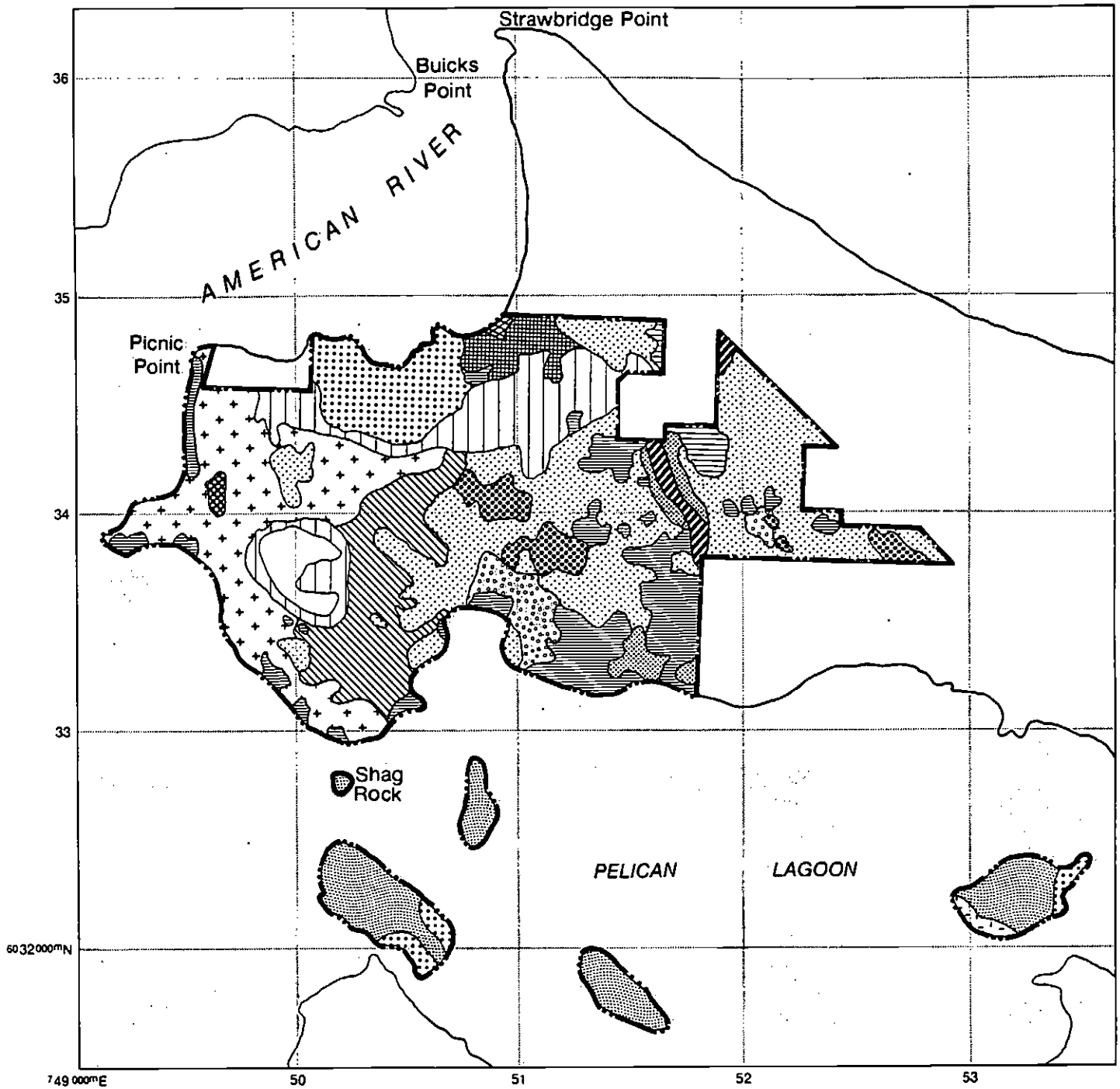
*Introduced species

Fauna**Mammals**Tachyglossus aculeatus. EchidnaTrichosurus vulpecula. Brush-tailed PossumCercartetus concinnus. South-western Pigmy PossumMacropus fuliginosus fuliginosus. Grey KangarooMacropus eugenii. Tamar Wallaby*Mus musculus. House MouseRattus fuscipes. Southern Bush RatNyctophilus geoffroyi. Lesser Long-eared Bat*Felis catus. Feral Cat*Capra hircus. Feral GoatNeophoca cinerea. Australian Sea Lion





*Introduced Species

(Source: M. McKelvey, Penneshaw)





ReptilesAprasia striolata. Lined Worm LizardAustralaps superbus. Pigmy CopperheadDiplodactylus vittatus. Wood GeckoEgernia multiscutataEgernia whitei. White SkinkHemiergis peronii. Four-toed SkinkLeiopisma delicataLeiopisma guichenotiLeiopisma trilineataLerista bougainvillii. Bougainvillii's SkinkMorethia adelaidensis






COASTAL LAND SYSTEMS

-  *Callitris preissii*—*Pomaderris paniculosa*
(Low Open Woodland on Coastal Dunes)
-  *Juncus effusus*—*Isolepis nodosa*
(Open Sedgeland)
-  *Melaleuca halmaturorum*
(Low Open Thicket)
-  Samphire flats




OPEN HEATH FORMATIONS

-  *Leucopogon parviflorus*—*Orthrosanthus multiflorus*
-  *Correa reflexa*—*Acacia leiophylla*
-  *Acacia leiophylla*—*Orthrosanthus multiflorus*
-  *Olearia axillaris*—*Pimelea serpyllifolia*

OPEN SCRUB FORMATIONS

-  *Eucalyptus diversifolia*
-  *Eucalyptus oleosa*—*Eucalyptus rugosa*
-  *Eucalyptus cneorifolia*


LOW WOODLAND FORMATIONS

-  *Callitris preissii*
-  *Allocasuarina verticillata*
-  *Melaleuca lanceolata*

HERBLAND FORMATION

-  *Senecio odoratus*

DISTURBED SYSTEM

-  Grazed grassland area

(Source: Trebeck, M. & Ball, D. (n.d.) and Davies, R. J-P (1982))

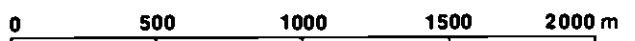


Figure 15

**Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park
Vegetation**

Notechis ater niger. Black Tiger Snake
Phyllodactylus marmoratus. Marbled Gecko
Underwoodisaurus milii. Thick-tailed Gecko
Uroechis flagellum. Little Whip Snake
Varanus rosenbergi. Gould's Goanna

(Source: Trebeck and Ball, n.d.)

Birds

The following species list of birds was compiled from information provided by C. Baxter, P. Needle and M. McKelvey.

Poliiocephalus poliocephalus. Hoary-headed Grebe
Eudyptula minor. Fairy Penguin
Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican
Sula serrator. Australasian Gannet.
Leucocarbo fuscescens. Black-faced Shag
Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax melanoleucos. Little Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo. Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris. Little Black Cormorant
Bubulcus ibis. Cattle Egret
Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron
Ardea sacra. Eastern Reef Heron
Nycticorax caledonicus. Rufous Night Heron
Threskiornis aethiopicus. Sacred Ibis
Cygnus atratus. Black Swan
Cereopsis novaehollandia. Cape Barren Goose
Tadorna tadornoides. Australian Shelduck
Anas superciliosa. Pacific Black Duck
Anas gracilis. Grey Teal
Anas rhynohotis. Australasian Shoveller
Anas castanea. Chestnut Teal (breeding)
Malacorhynchus membranaceus. Pink-eared Duck
Biziura lobata. Musk Duck
Pandion haliaetus. Osprey
Elanus caeruleus. Black-shouldered Kite
Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk
Accipiter cirrhocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk
Haliaeetus leucogaster. White-bellied Sea-Eagle
Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle
Circus approximans. Marsh Harrier
Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon
Falco longipennis. Australian Hobby
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Coturnix novaezelandiae. Stubble Quail
Coturnix ypsilophora. Brown Quail
Turnix varia. Painted Button Quail
Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee
Haematopus ostralegus. Pied Oystercatcher (breeding)
Haematopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher (breeding)
Vanellus miles. Masked Lapwing
Vanellus tricolor. Banded Lapwing
Pluvialis Fulva. Lesser Golden Plover
Charadrius rubricollis. Hooded Plover
Charadrius ruficapillus. Red-capped Plover
Himantopus leucocephalus. Black-winged Stilt
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus. Banded Stilt
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae. Red-necked Avocet

Arenaria interpes. Ruddy Turnstone
Numenius madagascariensis. Eastern Curlew
Numenius phaeopus. Whimbrel
Tringa nebularia. Greenshank
Limosa lapponica. Bar-tailed Godwit
Calidris canutus. Knot
Calidris acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris ferruginea. Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris alba. Sanderling
Calidris ruficollis. Red-necked Stint
Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull
Larus pacificus. Pacific Gull
Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern
Sterna nereis. Fairy Tern
Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern
Streptopelia chinensis. Spotted Turtle Dove
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah
Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Cuculus pallidus. Pallid Cuckoo
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Tyto alba. Barn Owl
Halcyon sancta. Sacred Kingfisher
Alauda arvensis. Skylark
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Hirundo nigricans. Tree Martin
Anthus novaeseelandiae. Richard's Pipit
Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Micoeca leucophaea. Jacky Winter
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Myiagra inquieta. Restless Flycatcher
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Rhipidura leucophrys. Willie Wagtail
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren
Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu Wren
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrubwren
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa. Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Straited Thornbill
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Meliphaga virescens. Singing Honeyeater
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater
Melipha cratitia. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris albifrons. White-fronted Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill
Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye
*Passer domesticus. House Sparrow

Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail
Emblema bellum. Beautiful Firetail
 *Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling
Grallina cyanoleuca. Australian Magpie-lark
Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Wood Swallow
Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus mellori. Little Raven

*Introduced Species

Outstanding Natural Features

Views of Pelican Lagoon and American River. Attractive coastline and beaches along the lagoon.

History

The islands and the coastal strip were dedicated as Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park in 1967 for the conservation of wildlife habitat. A large area adjacent to the coastal strip was in private ownership and subsequently bequeathed to the state for the purposes of fauna conservation. This area, together with Crown Land in Section 462 were added to the park in August 1984, increasing the park's area by 311.1 hectares.

Historic Sites

Remains of former agricultural activity are found in the park, including wells, orchards, seawalls, dikes and canals, buildings and a barley threshing floor.

Previous Land-Uses of the Park

The islands in the lagoon have apparently been grazed in the past. Up until the early 1950s much of the mainland sections of the park were burnt for grazing. Prior to the 1930s several areas were used to grow barley. The remains of agricultural artefacts associated with this period are still to be found in the area. As recently as the 1950s Melaleuca halmaturorum was cut for fence posts.

Fire History and Fire Management

The last known fire in the area was in the 1950s, lit for the purposes of clearing regenerating vegetation. The draft Fire Protection Plan proposes that no fuel reduction burning be undertaken in the park. It does allow for the possibility of mosaic burning for ecological management of habitats in the future, but only after adequate research has been done.

A boundary fire access track will be constructed along the park's eastern boundary.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

As shown in Figure 14.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based in Kingscote.

Other Information

The lagoon south of Picnic Point is an aquatic reserve, known as the American River Aquatic Reserve under the protection of the Department of Fisheries. The primary purpose of the Aquatic Reserve is to protect seagrass mudflats and to provide a sanctuary for juvenile and adult fish including whiting. Although entry to the reserve is allowed, no fishing is permitted.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities.

Management Objectives

1. Conserve the natural vegetation and native fauna of the park, and work towards improving the conservation status of the park.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Control weed growth within the park.
4. Control animal pests within the park.
5. Inform the public of the existence of the park.
6. Allow public access to the park, confining vehicular access to existing roads and tracks. Access to other parts of the park to be on foot.
7. Rationalise park boundaries.
8. Protect Aboriginal and European historic sites.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Maintain existing roads and tracks in good repair.	High Ongoing
2. Control weeds and encourage revegetation. However, advice should be obtained from the South Australian Museum in relation to their work on Black Tiger Snakes to determine whether it is desirable to remove African Boxthorn.	High Ongoing
3. Control Feral Cats in the park.	Medium
4. Control Feral Goats on the mainland section of the park.	High
5. Erect a sign indicating name of park in a prominent place on the mainland section of the park and triangular Reserve signs along roads and on each of the islands.	Medium
6. Investigate the possibility of rationalising the park boundary in order to facilitate boundary management.	High
7. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment	Ongoing
8. Implement the fire protection plan.	High
9. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
10. In the longer term, investigate the possibility of	Medium

extending the vehicle track through Section 462 and
the development of picnic facilities at Picnic Point.

SEDDON CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Section 67, Hundred of Seddon. 23 hectares (Figure 16).

Climate

Cool temperate with a distinct winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 600 millimetres.

Mean daily maximum temperature recorded at Parndana Research Centre: 24.9°C (January) and 13.6°C (July).

Mean daily minimum temperature recorded at Parndana Research Centre: 12.4°C (January) and 6.8°C (July).

Landscape, Geology and Soils

A small reserve on the undulating lateritic plateau of central Kangaroo Island. The Eleanor River flows through the park. Geology and soils maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

See Figure 16.

Fauna

Has not been surveyed.

History

The park was dedicated in 1971 as a small area representative of the plateau vegetation of Kangaroo Island. Original proposals for the establishment of the park mentioned the presence of a well-used picnic area on the main road to Cape Borda located in the park. This statement appears to have been made in error as there is no picnic place in this park.

Previous Land-Uses of the Park

Previously a Water Reserve. The vegetation has never been cleared.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

Access tracks for management purposes have been constructed along the western and southern boundaries and to the east of the park (Figure 16).

Fencing

The eastern, western and southern boundaries are fenced.

Visitor Facilities

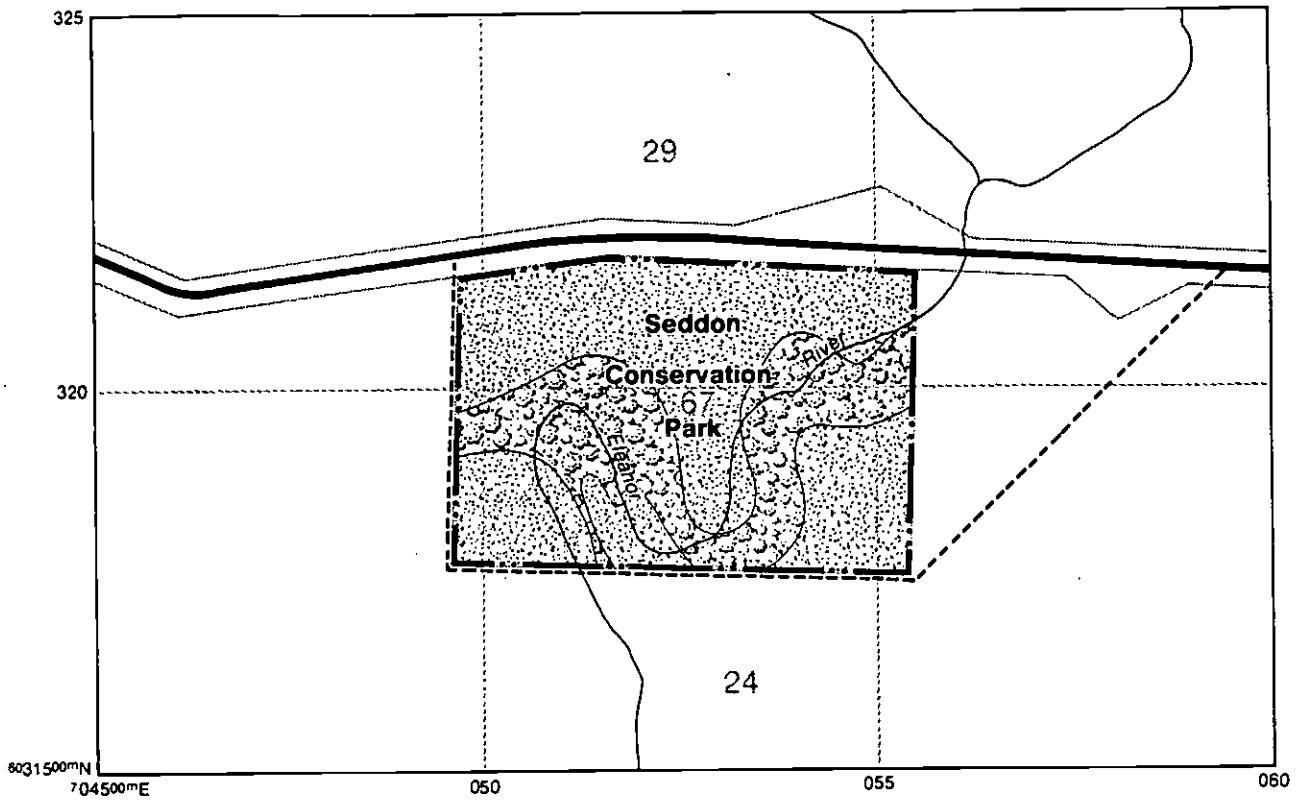
None. The park is used for nature study and research.



Fire History and Fire Management

The park was completely burnt in 1976. The draft fire protection plan proposes that no fuel reduction burning be undertaken in the park. The plan makes allowance for fire to be used for habitat management in the future, but only if research findings indicate that this is warranted.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Kingscote.



- Park boundary
- Unsealed road
- - - Access track (Approximate position)
-  **WOODLAND**
Eucalyptus leucoxyton—*E. fasciculosa* (S) 35%
-  **OPEN SCRUB LOW OPEN SHRUBLAND**
E. cosmophylla ± *E. baxteri* over
Allocasuarina muelleriana, *Xanthorrhoea tateana*, *Melaleuca uncinata* (S) 65%

Condition of vegetation:

- (S) = 1) Virgin or
- 2) Slight weed invasion and/or only lightly grazed in past with no resultant loss of species richness

(Source: Davies, R.J-P (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")

IMPORTANCE OF VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS CONSERVED IN SEDDON CONSERVATION PARK

ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i> / <i>E. obliqua</i> / <i>E. cosmophylla</i>	Approximately ¼ of the original area has been cleared. This association is conserved in Seddon and Parndana and in parts of Cape Torrens and Western River Conservation Parks and Flinders Chase National Park.

(Source: Mowling, Frances A. & Mark K. Barritt (1981) "The Natural Vegetation of Kangaroo Island", 1980, N.C.S.S.A. and Davies (1982))



Scale 1 : 10 000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Figure 16

Seddon Conservation Park

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities. Although only small, the park provides a good example of the plateau vegetation of Kangaroo Island and should be managed to ensure its preservation.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park, however, as its prime function is one of conservation, facilities should not be provided.

Management Objectives

1. Preserve the natural vegetation of the park.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
4. Inform the public of the existence of the park.
5. Allow limited public access to the park, confining vehicular access to existing tracks and roads. Access to other parts of the park to be on foot.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Maintain existing tracks in good repair.	High Ongoing
2. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
3. Monitor the effect of salinisation on vegetation in the park adjacent to the saline soak near the eastern boundary of the park.	Medium
4. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park.	Ongoing
5. Implement the fire protection plan.	High

VIVONNE BAY CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Sections 7, 8, 106, 107, 108 and 109, Hundred of Newland. 887 hectares (Figure 17).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 550 millimetres.

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Geology and soils maps of Kangaroo Island (Figures 2 and 3).

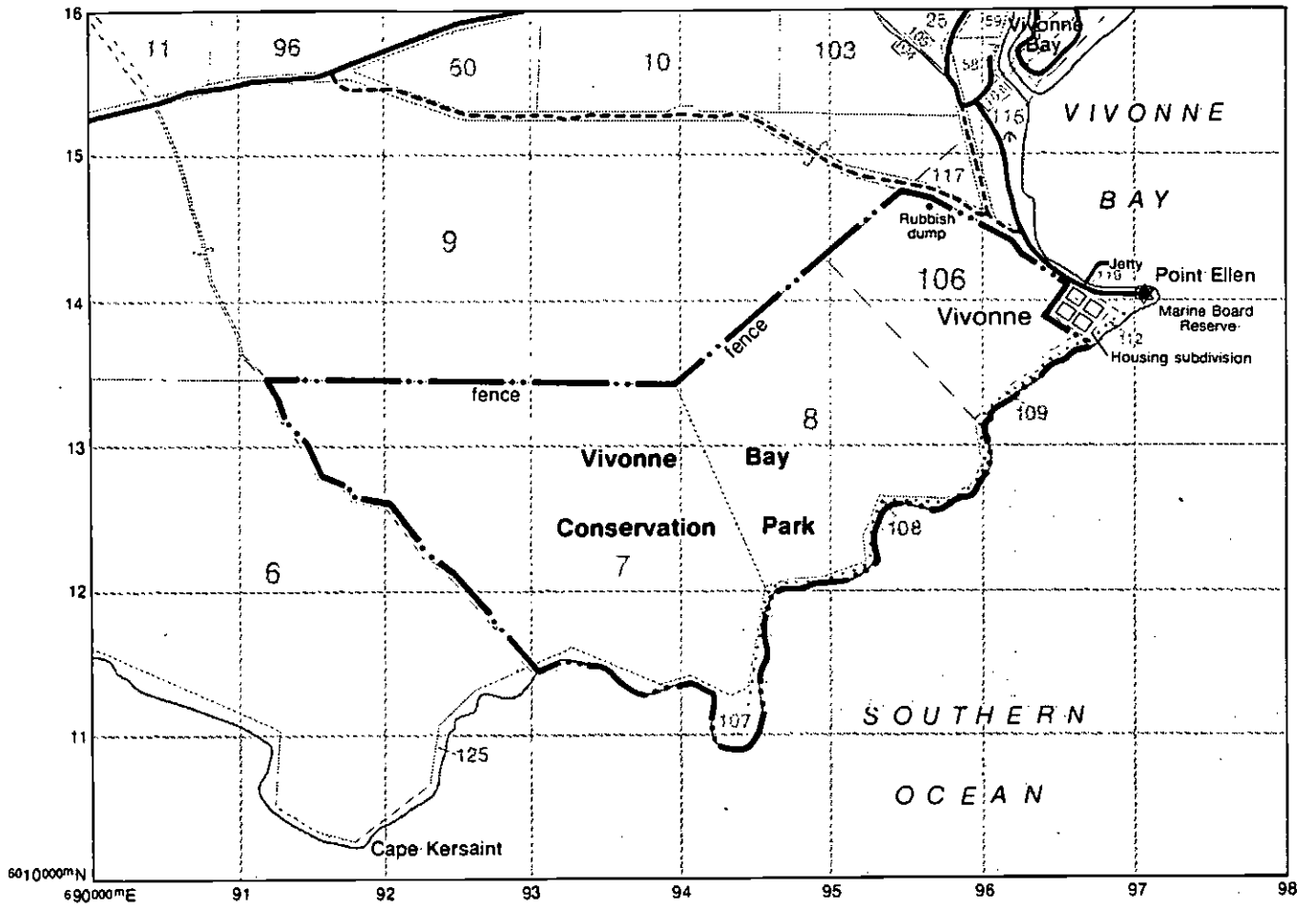
Vegetation

Open scrub/open heath of E. diversifolia/E. rugosa; low shrubland on dunes and cliffs of Calocephalus brownii.

Fauna

This bird list was compiled from observations made by C. Baxter during infrequent visits to the park and more intensive observations in similar habitats just east of the park during the period 1978-1984.

Eudyptula minor. Little Penguin
Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo. Great Cormorant
Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron
Ardea sacra. Eastern Reef Egret
Pandion haliaetus. Osprey
Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk
Accipiter cirrhocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk
Haliaeetus leucogaster. White-bellied Sea-eagle
Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Turnix varia. Painted Button Quail
Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee
Haematopus ostralegus. Pied Oystercatcher
Haematopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher
Vanellus miles. Masked Lapwing
Charadrius rubricollis. Hooded Plover
Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull
Larus pacificus. Pacific Gull
Sterna nereis. Fairy Tern
Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern
Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah
Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta haematodus. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella
Neophema petrophila. Rock Parrot
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Chysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail
Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow



- · — · —** Park boundary
- Unsealed road
- - - - -** Track
- · · · ·** Walking track
- ★** Lighthouse



Scale 1 : 50 000



Figure 17

Vivonne Bay Conservation Park

Hirundo nigricans. Tree Martin
Anthus novaeseelandiae. Richard's Pipit
Coracina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo Shrike
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Psophodes nigrogularis. Western Whipbird
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy Wren
Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu Wren
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrub Wren
Hylacola cauta. Shy Hylacola
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill
Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Meliphaga cratitia. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny Crowned Honeyeater
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye
Passer domesticus. House Sparrow
Emblema bellum. Beautiful Firetail
Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling
Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Woodswallow
Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus coronoides. Australian Raven

Outstanding Natural Features

Scenic coastal landscape.

History

The park was dedicated in 1971 because the area comprises coastal country containing vegetation not occurring at Kelly Hill Conservation Park.

Previous Land-Uses of the Park

Crown Land.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

Council road on the north-east boundary of the park, as indicated in Figure 17, leads to a jetty and lighthouse.

A track has been made illegally by four-wheel drive vehicles along the coast (shown on Figure 17 as a walking track).

Fire Management

The draft fire protection plan proposes that hazard reduction (either by burning or by mechanical means) be undertaken around the holiday shacks on the south-eastern boundary of the park. This fuel-reduced zone will be no more than 10 metres wide. A five-metre wide boundary access track will be constructed along the northern and western boundaries of the park.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Flinders Chase National Park.

Other Information

A Council rubbish dump is located in the park (Figure 17).

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**Management Philosophy**

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities. In particular, attention should be paid to preserving the natural coastal vegetation of the park.

Visitors should be permitted to enter and use the park, however, as its prime function is one of conservation, facilities should not be provided for visitors with the exception of the coastal walking track.

The presence of a rubbish dump is not considered to be compatible with dedication as a conservation reserve. An alternative location should ultimately be found for the Council dump.

Management Objectives

1. Conserve the native vegetation and native fauna of the park.
2. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
3. Limit the impact on the park of the Council rubbish dump on portion of Section 106.
4. Limit the impact on the park of housing development adjacent to Point Ellen.
5. Inform the public of the existence of the park.
6. Limit public access to the park to foot traffic only.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. Construct a fire access track along the northern boundary of the park.	High
2. Maintain existing fencing in good repair.	Ongoing
3. Construct a fence around the existing Council rubbish dump to prevent wind-blown rubbish entering the park, and ultimately re-locate rubbish dump outside the park.	High
4. Construct a fence along the park boundary adjacent to the housing development at Point Ellen.	Low
5. Erect a name sign and Conservation Park sign near the Point Ellen car parking area and triangular Reserve signs along the roadside adjacent to Section 106.	Medium
6. Close existing four-wheel drive track along Sections 107, 108 and 109 to use by public vehicles and convert into a walking track.	High
7. Erect signpost at the start of the walking track indicating its length.	High
8. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.	Ongoing
9. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
10. Establish whether the rare species <u>Achnophera tatei</u> grows in the park and take steps to ensure that populations within and outside the park are adequately conserved.	High
11. Implement the fire protection plan.	High Ongoing
12. Investigate adjoining uncleared land for possible purchase and addition to the park.	High

WESTERN RIVER CONSERVATION PARK

PARK DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Sections 8, 47, 51 and 65, Hundred of Gosse. 2364 hectares (Figure 18).

Climate

Cool temperate with a winter rainfall maximum. Average annual rainfall approximately 700-800 millimetres.

Mean daily maximum temperature recorded at Cape Borda: 22.4°C (January) and 13.6°C (July).

Mean daily minimum temperature recorded at Cape Borda: 13.6°C (January) and 9.0°C (July).

Landscape, Geology and Soils

Geology and soils maps of the island (Figures 2 and 3).

Vegetation

Figure 19 maps the main vegetation associations.

Understorey species in the park include Allocasuarina muellerana and Allocasuarina striata, as well as Banksia ornata, Banksia marginata, Acacia dodonaeifolia, Prostanthera spinosa, Hakea rostrata, Adenanthos macropodiana, Spyridium sp., Cryptandra waterhousii, Astroloma conostephioides and Acacia humifusum (I. Jackson, personal communication).

Fauna

Mammals and reptiles have not been surveyed. However, it is known that Feral Goats are commonly seen in the park.

Birds

List compiled from observations made by C. Baxter 1978-84.

Eudyptula minor. Little Penguin
Puffinus tenuirostris. Short-tailed Shearwater
Pelagodroma marina. White-faced Storm Petrel
Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax melanoleucos. Little Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo. Great Cormorant
Leucocarbo fuscescens. Black-faced Shag
Ardea novaehollandiae. White-faced Heron
Ardea sacra. Eastern Reef Egret
Anas superciliosa. Pacific Black Duck
Pandion haliaetus. Osprey
Accipiter fasciatus. Brown Goshawk
Accipiter cirrhocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk
Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle
Haliaeetus leucogaster. White-bellied Sea-eagle
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Turnix varia. Painted Button Quail
Burhinus grallarius. Bush Thick-knee
Haematopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oystercatcher
Larus novaehollandiae. Silver Gull
Larus pacificus. Pacific Gull
Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern
Sterna nereis. Fairy Tern

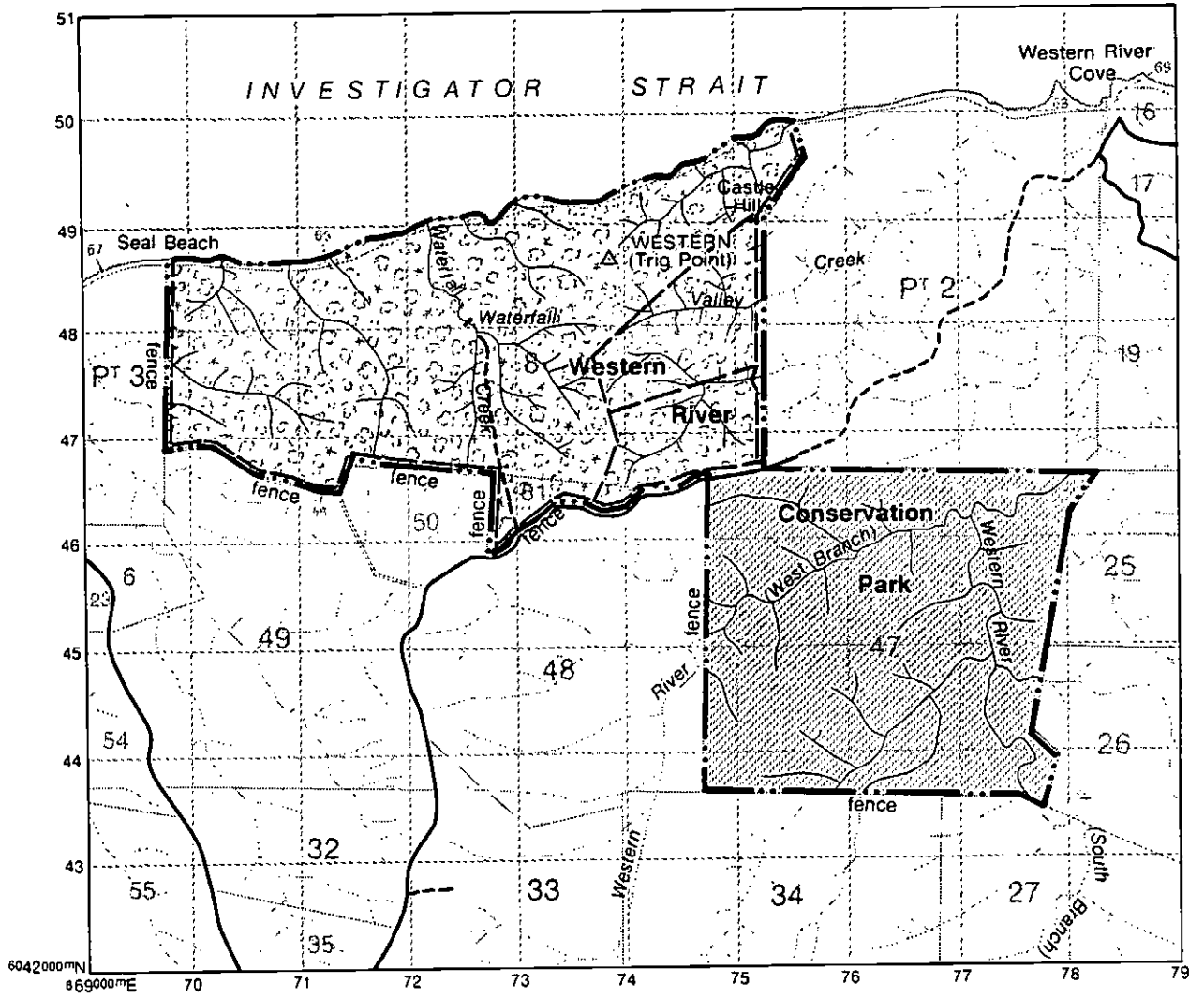
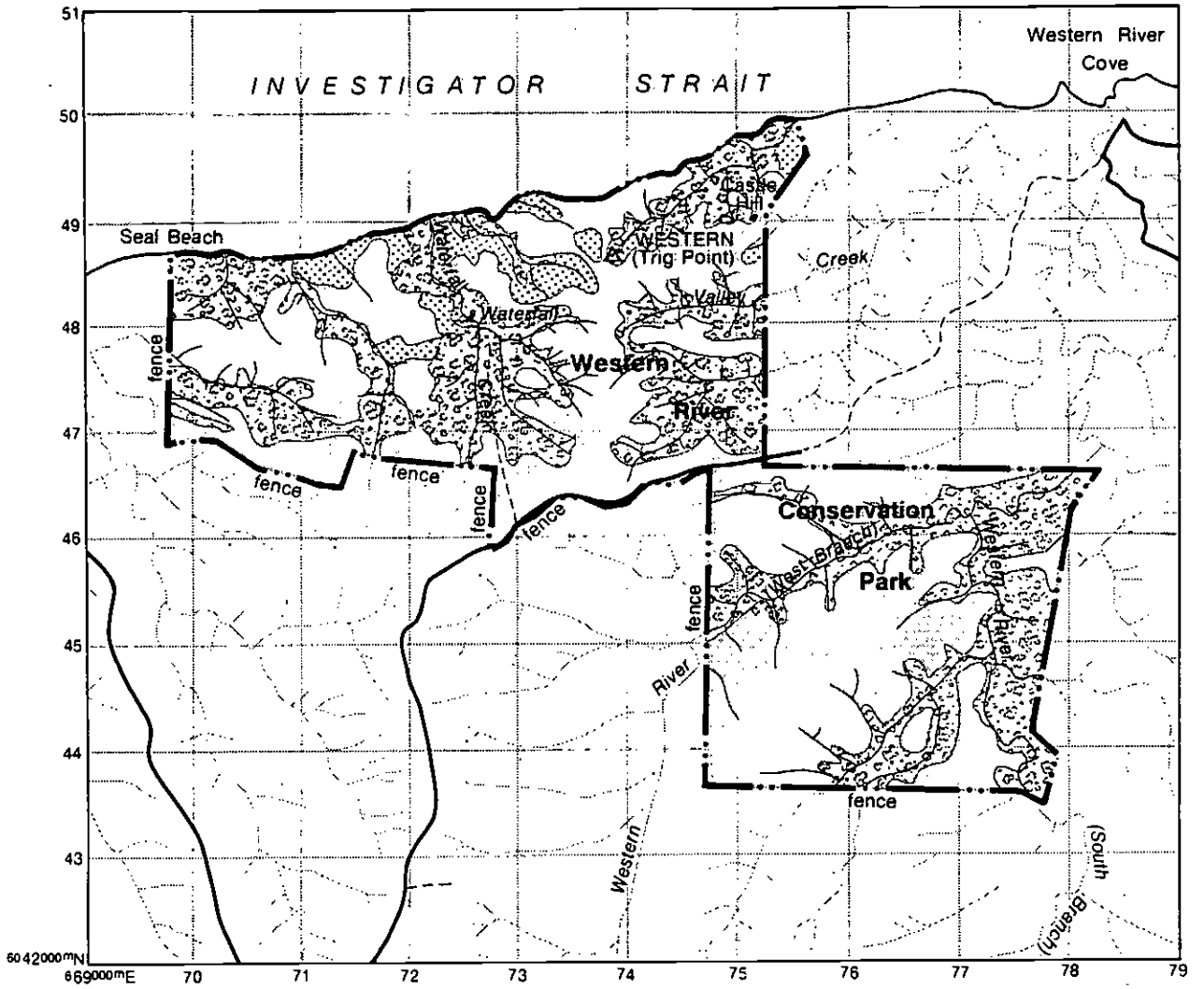






Figure 18

Western River Conservation Park



- Park boundary
- 
OPEN FOREST WOODLAND
Eucalyptus cladocalyx
- 
 - LOW OPEN FOREST
E. baxteri ± *E. cosmophylla*
 - LOW OPEN FOREST
LOW OPEN WOODLAND
E. cosmophylla
- 
OPEN HEATH
Allocasuarina muelleriana
- 
LOW OPEN FOREST
Allocasuarina verticillata

(Source: Davies, R.J.P. (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")



0 1 2 3 4 km

Figure 19

**Western River Conservation Park
Vegetation**

Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern
Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptorhynchus lathami. Glossy Black Cockatoo
Calyptorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cacatua roseicapilla. Galah
Trichoglossus haematodus. Rainbow Lorikeet
Glossopsitta haematodus. Purple-crowned Lorikeet
Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella
Neophema elegans. Elegant Parrot
Neophema petrophila. Rock Parrot
Cacomantis flabelliformis. Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx lucidus. Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail
Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Hirundo nigricans. Tree Martin
Anthus novaeseelandiae. Richard's Pipit
Zoothera dauma. White's Thrush
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Myiagra inquieta. Restless Fly-catcher
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Psophodes nigrogularis. Western Whipbird
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy Wren
Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu Wren
Hylacola cauta. Shy Hylacola
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrub Wren
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill
Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Anthochaera chrysoptera. Little Wattlebird
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater
Meliphaga cratitia. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny Crowned Honeyeater
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill
Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-rumped Pardalote
Pardalotus striatus. Striated Pardalote
Zosterops lateralis. Silvereye
*Passer domesticus. House Sparrow
Emblema temporalis. Red-browed Firetail
Emblema bellum. Beautiful Firetail
*Sturnus vulgaris. Common Starling
Artamus cyanotus. Dusky Woodswallow
Gymnorhina tibicen. Australian Magpie
Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong
Corvus coronoides. Australian Raven
Corvus mellori. Little Raven

*Introduced Species

Outstanding Natural Features

Waterfall on Waterfall Creek; coastal cliffs.

History

The park was dedicated in 1971 because of the rough hilly country with a wide cross-section of Kangaroo Island vegetation which included the breakaway from the main plateau area to the northern coastal slopes.

Historic Sites

Aboriginal Sites

Aboriginal sites have been reported along the Western River.

Fire History and Fire Management

A large part of the park was burnt in 1980.

The draft fire protection plan proposes that no fuel reduction burning be undertaken in the park in order to protect stands of Allocasuarina verticillata (Sheoak) which provide a food source for Glossy Black Cockatoos and Eucalyptus cladocalyx (Sugar Gums) which provide breeding hollows.

The draft fire protection plan makes allowance for low intensity mosaic burns which might be required for ecological management purposes. This would be undertaken only if needed and only after detailed research has been done.

Existing Capital Works

Roads

There is an access track from the park entrance to the waterfall and fire access tracks as shown on Figure 18.

Fencing

As shown on Figure 18.

Visitor Facilities

None. The park is used mainly by local people; activities focus on area near the waterfall.

Staff

Ranger-in-charge based at Flinders Chase National Park.

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Management Philosophy

The park should be managed to ensure the conservation, in perpetuity, of its natural environment and landscape qualities. Management should also protect the artefacts and integrity of any Aboriginal sites and protect the habitat of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

Management Objectives

1. Protect the artefacts and integrity of any Aboriginal sites which are located in the park while not excluding archaeological research at the sites.
2. Protect the habitat of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo, especially Allocasuarina verticillata which provides the primary food source and Eucalyptus cladocalyx, the nesting sites for the cockatoos.
3. Control wildfires in the park and protect the park from fire.
4. Control the numbers of Feral Goats in the park.

5. Prevent stock from neighbouring properties entering the park.
6. Allow limited public access to the park.

Management Actions

ACTION	PRIORITY
1. In order to assist in meeting the management objectives set out above, the park will be divided into two zones: (a) Limited Access Zone (Section 47). (b) Natural Area Zone (the remainder of the park). Only foot access should be allowed to the Limited Access Zone, while in the Natural Area Zone, foot access may be supplemented by vehicular access along existing tracks and roads.	High
2. Before commencement of any works, carefully evaluate likely impact on any Aboriginal sites along Western River.	Ongoing
3. Present programme for shooting Feral Goats should continue.	High Ongoing
4. Liaise with adjoining land-holders to ensure that access through private property for fire-fighting is maintained.	High Ongoing
5. Assess need for fire access tracks along the perimeter of the park.	High
6. Maintain existing fencing in good repair.	High Ongoing
7. Erect fencing along park boundaries which adjoins grazing land.	High
8. Maintain existing public access track from park entrance to waterfall, and public four-wheel drive access to Castle Hill. All other tracks in the park are for management purposes only.	High Ongoing
9. Erect sign indicating the name of the park at the entrance and triangular Reserve signs along the road.	Medium
10. Conduct survey to determine whether Aboriginal sites exist in the park, and if there are sites, assess their significance.	High
11. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment with particular attention to their affect on any Aboriginal sites and the habitat of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo.	Ongoing

ACTION	PRIORITY
12. Prepare a strategy to ensure that breeding and feeding sites for Glossy Black Cockatoos are maintained.	High
13. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.	Medium Ongoing
14. Implement the fire protection plan.	High
15. Retain the picnic and barbecue area at the waterfall and in the longer term provide day-use facilities at this site.	High

Part 4

**Resource Materials and
References**

RESOURCE MATERIALS AND REFERENCES

REFERENCES

- Bauer, F. H. (1959). - Regional Geography of Kangaroo Island. Ph.D. Thesis. Australian National University, Canberra.
- Boomsma, C. D., and Lewis, N. B. (1980). - The Native Forest and Woodland Vegetation of South Australia. Bulletin 25. (Woods and Forests Department: South Australia).
- Davies, R. J-P. (1982). - The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia. Conservation Council of South Australia Inc. Adelaide.
- Lampert, R. (1981). - The Great Kartan Mystery. Terra Australis 5. (Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University: Canberra.)
- Margules, C. (1978). - "The Status of Rare Plant Alliances, Birds and Mammals in South Australia." CSIRO Technical Memorandum 78/23. (CSIRO : Canberra.)
- Mowling, F.A., and Barritt, M.K. (1981). - "The Natural Vegetation of Kangaroo Island 1980." (Nature Conservation Society of South Australia: Adelaide.)
- Parndana Area School. - Kangaroo Island Outdoors - Cape du Couedic (unpublished.)
- Parndana Area School. - Kangaroo Island Outdoors - Teachers Guide (unpublished).
- Parndana Area School. - Using the Outdoors - Rocky River Homestead, Kangaroo Island (unpublished).
- Pryor, L. D. (1981). - Australian Endangered Species: Eucalypts. Special Publication 5. (Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service: Canberra.)
- South Australian Department for the Environment, National Parks and Wildlife Division (1978). - Management Plan - Seal Bay and Cape Gantheaume Conservation Parks, Kangaroo Island, South Australia. (Government Printer: Adelaide.)
- South Australian Department of Tourism, Recreation and Sport (Tourist Bureau Division) (1975). - Kangaroo Island Tourist Development Survey. (Government Printer: Adelaide.)
- South Australian Division of Tourism, Research and Development Branch (1978). - Kangaroo Island Region of South Australia Tourism Research Survey. (Government Printer: Adelaide.)
- South Australian Ornithological Association (1979). - Report of a Survey of the Glossy Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus lathami) (unpublished).
- South Australian State Planning Authority (1970). - Kangaroo Island Planning Area - Development Plan. (Government Printer: Adelaide.)
- South Australian State Planning Authority (1973). - Kangaroo Island Planning Area Development Plan: Summary. (Government Printer: Adelaide.)
- Specht, R. L., Roe, Ethel M., and Broughton, Valerie H. (Eds.) (1974). - Conservation of Major Plant Communities in Australia and Papua New Guinea. Australian Journal of Botany. Supplementary Series. Supplement No. 7.

- Trebeck, M. and Ball, D. (n.d.). Baseline study of Pelican Lagoon Conservation Park, Kangaroo Island. Wildlife and Park Management Field Study. South Australian College of Advanced Education, Salisbury.
- Tyler, Michael J. (Ed.) (1978). - The Status of Endangered Australian Wildlife. (Royal Zoological Society of South Australia: Adelaide.)
- Tyler, M. J., Twidale, C. R., and Ling, L. K. (Eds.) (1979). - Natural History of Kangaroo Island. (Royal Society of South Australia Inc: Adelaide.)