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; Pandana; 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.
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.
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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 sometime 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 remotata**
Kangaroo Island Mallee Ash. This species is endemic to Kangaroo Island. It is found mainly in the western areas of the island. The *E. remotata* 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.
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.

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

Calyptrorhynchus 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.
Figure 3
Soils
Source: C.S.I.R.O. and The Department of Agriculture
Figure 4: Distribution of Aboriginal Sites
Source: R. Lambert (1981)

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

Note: These sites are of the Kartan culture only
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 Boxtthorn).

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 melanoleucus. 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

Scale 1:50 000

0 1 2 3 km
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Erect triangular Reserve signs which would be visible from likely mooring sites.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Preserve existing vegetation on the islet, including retention of existing African Boxthorn.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Barrett 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. Tammar 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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Keep existing access tracks clear and in good repair.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trap Feral Cats as necessary.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Erect fencing along the northern boundary of the park adjoining Sections 378 and 383, Hundred of Dudley.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Monitor the impact of visitor access on the park environment.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Undertake research to obtain more detailed base line data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (Howling 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
Calyptrorhynchus 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  
Colluricinclia harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush  
Psophodes nigrogularis. Western Whipbird  
Malurus cyanus. 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 melanocephalus. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater  
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill  
Ephthianura 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. Silveryeye  

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
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

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

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

1) Eucalyptus diversifolia ± E. rugosa
   (± E. cuneifolia) over M. lanceolata (S) 97%
2) Eucalyptus rugosa (Rocky Ridges) over
   M. lanceolata
(E. cuneifolia 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
0  1  2  3 km

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maintain existing fire access tracks in good repair.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Investigate the need to use special vegetation management techniques to ensure the conservation of the Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaved Mallee.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Erect fencing along adjoining property boundaries prior to the properties being used for grazing stock.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Erect sign indicating name of the park and triangular Reserve signs along both sides of the road dividing the park.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. In the longer term, provide a small picnic area adjacent to the Cape Willoughby Road together with minor walking track development.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 varius. Painted Button-Quail
Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing
Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptrhynchos funebris. 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
Collocincina harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Psophodes nigroarius. Western Whipbird
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy-wren
Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu Wren
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrubwren
Hylacola caeca. Shy Hylacola
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill
Anchochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Anchochaera chrysoptera. Little Wattlebird
Meliphaga cracca. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Meliphagus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhopodes. Crescent Honeyeater
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater
Phylidonyris melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
Ephthianura 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 (Stylium tepperianum).

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

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.
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Obtain expert advice as to what vegetation management is necessary to optimise the survival of the Tepper's Trigger Plant.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Maintain existing fences.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Erect fence along the northern boundary of the park before neighbouring land is used for grazing.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Investigate the need to prepare a separate Cave Management Plan.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Leioliopisma delicata. Skink
Morethia adelaidensis. Skink
Notechis ater niger. Black Tiger Snake
Phyllodactylus marmoratus. Marbled Gecko
Underwoodisaurus milii. Thick-tailed Gecko
Varanus rosenbergii. Goanna

Mammals
*Felis catus. Feral Cat.
Macropus eugeni. Tammar 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 fusciscens. Black-faced Shag
Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax melanoleucus. Little Pied Cormorant
Phalacrocorax 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
Nepean Bay Conservation Park

Figure 12

**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* (S) 8%
  - *Isopodis nodosa*

- **LOW SHRUBLAND**
  - *Atriplex cineria* (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

(Source: Davies, R.J-P (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")
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 novaehollandiae. 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 ruficollis. Red-capped Plover
Himatopus leuerecephalus. 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
Calyptrhynchus lachlani. Glossy Black Cockatoo
Calyptronynchus 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
Myagra inquieta. Restless Flycatcher
Rhipidura fuliginosa. Grey Fantail
Rhipidura leucophrys. Willie Wagtail
Malurus cyaneus. Superb Fairy Wren
Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrub Wren
Acanthiza chrysocephala. Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill
Anchoecaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater
Meliphaga cratitina. Purple-gaped Honeyeater
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater
Phylidonyris pyrrhopotera. 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. If stock become a problem, fence the southern and south-eastern boundaries of the park.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Investigate the possibility of increasing the area and the viability of this small park through the purchase of adjoining areas of uncleared scrub.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Implement the fire protection plan for the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARANDANA 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.
**IMPORTANCE OF VEGETATION ASSOCIATIONS CONSERVED IN PARNODA CONSERVATION PARK**

**ASSOCIATION**

_Eucalyptus baxterii/E. obliqua/E. cosmophylla_

**COMMENTS**

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 Finders Chase National Park.


**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")

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**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maintain existing tracks in good repair.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Erect exit gate in the south-eastern corner of the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Erect fencing along the perimeter of the new land additions to the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. In the longer term, establish picnic facilities and minor associated walking track for public use.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Dillenaceae
Hibbertia species
Epacridaceae
  Acrotiche depressa
  Acrotiche patula
  Astroloma humifusum
  Leucopogon parviflorus

Euphorbiaceae
  Adriana klotzchii
  Beyeria leschenaultii

Gramineae
  Spinifex sericeus
  Stipa species

Iridaceae
  Orthosanthis multiflorus

Juncaceae
  Juncus effusus

Labiatae
  *Marrubium vulgare

Leguminaceae
  Goodia lotifolia

Liliaceae
  Bulbine semibarbata
  Dianella revoluta

Mimosaceae
  Acacia acinacea
  Acacia lepophylla
  Acacia longifolia var. sophorae
  Acacia paradoxa

Myoporaceae
  Myoporum insulare

Myrtaceae
  Eucalyptus cneorifolia
  Eucalyptus diversifolia
  Eucalyptus foecunda
  Eucalyptus laundowneana (subspecies albopurpurea)
  Eucalyptus oleosa
  Eucalyptus rugosa
  Melaleuca acuminata
  Melaleuca gibbosa
  Melaleuca lanceolata
  Melaleuca halmaturorum

Pittosporaceae
  Pittosporum phyillyreoides

Primulaceae
  *Anagallis arvensis
  *Anagallis femina

Proteaceae
  Hakea muellerana
Ranunculaceae
Clematis microphylla

Rhamnaceae
Pomaderris paniculosa

Rutaceae
Correa reflexa

Sapindaceae
Dononaea angustissima

Solanaceae
Solanum simile

Sterculiaceae
Lasiopetalum baurie
Lasiopetalum discolor

Thymelaeaceae
Pimelea serpyllifolia
Pimelea stricta

Urticaceae
Urtica species

*Introduced species

Fauna

Mammals
Tachyglossus aculeatus. Echidna
Trichosurus vulpecula. Brush-tailed Possum
Cercartetus concinnus. South-western Pigmy Possum
Macropus fuliginosus fuliginosus. Grey Kangaroo
Macropus eugenii. Tammar Wallaby
*Mus musculus. House Mouse
Rattus fuscipes. Southern Bush Rat
Nyctophilus geoffroyi. Lesser Long-eared Bat
*Felis catus. Feral Cat
*Capra hircus. Feral Goat
Neophoca cinerea. Australian Sea Lion

*Introduced Species

(Source: M. McKelvey, Penneshaw)

Reptiles
Aprasia striolata. Lined Worm Lizard
Australaps superbus. Pigmy Copperhead
Diplodactylus vittatus. Wood Gecko
Egetnia multiscutata
Egeria whitei. White Skink
Hemiergis peronii. Four-toed Skink
Leioliopisma delicata
Leioliopisma guichenoti
Leioliopisma trilineata
Lerista bougainvillii. Bougainvillii's Skink
Morechia adelaidensis
**Notechis ater niger.** Black Tiger Snake  
**Phyllodactylus marmoratus.** Marbled Gecko  
**Underwoodisaurus mili.** Thick-tailed Gecko  
**Unichis 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.

- Poliocephalus poliocephalus. Hoary-headed Grebe
- Eudyptula minor. Fairy Penguin
- Pelecanus conspicillatus. Australian Pelican
- Sula serra. Australasian Gannet
- Leucocarbo fusciscens. Black-faced Shag
- Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant
- Phalacrocorax melanoleucus. 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 novaehollandiae. Cape Barren Goose
- Tadorna cadornoides. Australian Shelduck
- Anas superciliosa. Pacific Black Duck
- Anas gracilis. Grey Teal
- Anas rhynchos. 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 cirrocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk
- Haliaeetus leucocephalus. 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 novaehollandiae. Stubble Quail
- Coturnix ypsilophora. Brown Quail
- Turnix vari. 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  
Sternula nereis. Fairy Tern  
Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern  
Streptopelia chinesis. 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  
Cotacina novaehollandiae. Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike  
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin  
Micoeca leucophaeae. Jacky Winter  
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler  
Colluricinclua harmonica. Grey Shrike-thrush  
Miyagris 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 chrysorrhhoa. Yellow-rumped Thornbill  
Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill  
Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill  
Anchochaera carunculata. Red Wattlebird  
Meliphaga virens. Singing Honeyeater  
Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater  
Melipha cristata. Purple-gaped Honeyeater  
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater  
Phylidonyris pyrrhopotes. Crescent Honeyeater  
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae. New Holland Honeyeater  
Phylidonyris albilfrons. White-fronted Honeyeater  
Phylidonyris melanocephala. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater  
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill  
Ephianura albilfrons. 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
Gymnothina 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maintain existing roads and tracks in good repair.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Control Feral Cats in the park.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Control Feral Goats on the mainland section of the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Investigate the possibility of rationalising the park boundary in order to facilitate boundary management.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. In the longer term, investigate the possibility of</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 5.8°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.
WOODLAND

Eucalyptus leucoxylon — 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
Eucalyptus baxteri/E. obliqua/E. cosmophylla

COMMENTS
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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maintain existing tracks in good repair.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Monitor the effect of salinisation on vegetation in the park adjacent to the saline soak near the eastern boundary of the park.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Monitor the impact of visitors on the park.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 cirrocephalus. 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
Neopamera petrophila. Rock Parrot
Cacomantis flabelliformis Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Chrysococcyx basalis. Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
Ninox novaeseelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail
Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Figure 17

Vivonne Bay Conservation Park
Hirundo nigriceps. Tree Martin
Anthropus 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
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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construct a fire access track along the northern boundary of the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain existing fencing in good repair.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construct a fence along the park boundary adjacent to the housing development at Point Ellen.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close existing four-wheel drive track along Sections 107, 108 and 109 to use by public vehicles and convert into a walking track.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erect signpost at the start of the walking track indicating its length.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor the impact of visitors on the park environment.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Medium Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish whether the rare species Achnophera tatei grows in the park and take steps to ensure that populations within and outside the park are adequately conserved.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate adjoining uncleared land for possible purchase and addition to the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 dodoneaeifolia, 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 melanoleucus. 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 cirrocephalus. Collared Sparrowhawk
Aquila audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle
Malacopterus leucogaster. White-bellied Sea-eagle
Falco berigora. Brown Falcon
Falco cenchroides. Australian Kestrel
Turnix varius. 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
Figure 19

Western River Conservation Park Vegetation

(Source: Davies, R.J.P. (1982) "The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia")
Thalasseus bergii. Crested Tern
Phaës chalcopertea. Common Bronzewing
Phaës elegans. Brush Bronzewing
Calyptrorrhynchus lathamii. Glossy Black Cockatoo
Calyptrorrhynchus 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 novaezelandiae. Southern Boobook
Hirundapus caudacutus. White-throated Needletail
Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift
Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow
Hirundo nigriceps. Tree Martin
Anthus novaezelandiae. Richard's Pipit
Zoothera dauma. White's Thrush
Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin
Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler
Colluricinclia 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 caeca. 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
Ephichianura 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
Attamus cyanocercus. 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

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. In order to assist in meeting the management objectives set out above, the park will be divided into two zones:</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Limited Access Zone (Section 47).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Before commencement of any works, carefully evaluate likely impact on any Aboriginal sites along Western River.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Present programme for shooting Feral Goats should continue.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Liaise with adjoining land-holders to ensure that access through private property for fire-fighting is maintained.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Assess need for fire access tracks along the perimeter of the park.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Maintain existing fencing in good repair.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Erect fencing along park boundaries which adjoins grazing land.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Erect sign indicating the name of the park at the entrance and triangular Reserve signs along the road.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Conduct survey to determine whether Aboriginal sites exist in the park, and if there are sites, assess their significance.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Prepare a strategy to ensure that breeding and feeding sites for</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossy Black Cockatoos are maintained.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Undertake research to obtain more detailed baseline data on the</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>park's fauna, vegetation and ecology.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Implement the fire protection plan.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Retain the picnic and barbecue area at the waterfall and in the</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longer term provide day-use facilities at this site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 4
Resource Materials and References
RESOURCE MATERIALS AND REFERENCES

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