

# Scott Creek Conservation Park Management Plan

Mount Lofty Ranges

South Australia



National Parks and Wildlife SA  
Government of South Australia



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South Australia

November 1999

Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs

**This plan of management has been prepared  
and adopted in pursuance of section 38 of  
the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.**

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National Parks and Wildlife SA  
Heritage and Biodiversity Division of the  
Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs



## FOREWORD

In 1962, the "Report on the Metropolitan Area of Adelaide" identified the need for a regional park in the vicinity of Scott Creek to serve the then new southern suburbs - a park of approximately 400 ha was suggested. Proximity to Mount Bold Reservoir and a proposed reservoir near Clarendon was seen as a potential tourism asset.

The Scott Creek Reserve was purchased by the South Australian Government in the early 1970s for water catchment purposes and possible future water storage. A study conducted by the then Engineering and Water Supply Department in 1975 found, that while the land was no longer required for water storage, it should continue to be managed by a Government authority, to ensure a clean water catchment and to preserve its natural conservation values.

Subsequently, the reserve was managed for some years by the State Planning Authority. It was proclaimed a Conservation Park in 1985 under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, in recognition of the richness of its flora and fauna and that the area includes sites of considerable historical significance. A management plan is a requirement of the Act for all reserves, and this management plan for Scott Creek Conservation Park was released in draft form for public review in February 1998 with a closing date for public submissions of May 1998.

At the close of the public comment period, eleven written representations had been received. These were subsequently reviewed by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Council and appropriate changes recommended to the plan in response. The contribution of the community to the development of this plan, and to the running of the park, is appreciated.

The plan sets the future direction for the park. While it reinforces the important role this park plays in regional biodiversity conservation, low-impact visitor use is encouraged.

The plan of management for Scott Creek Conservation Park is now formally adopted under the provisions of Section 38 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dorothy Kotz', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Hon Dorothy Kotz MP  
**Minister for Environment and Heritage**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Many people and organisations have contributed to this Management Plan. National Parks and Wildlife SA gratefully acknowledges their help –

- Sturt Consultative Committee
- the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park
- Primary Industries and Resources SA
- Division of State Aboriginal Affairs
- the Reserve Planning and Management Advisory Committee
- Dr Enid Robertson for her botanical contribution
- Dr Joan Paton for her ornithological contribution
- submissions from various interest groups and the general public who contributed ideas and stimulated the discussion of issues.

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## THE PLANNING PROCESS

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* provides the means by which the Minister for Environment and Heritage, and Aboriginal Affairs controls and manages all reserves in South Australia which are proclaimed under the Act.

Section 38 of the Act states that plans of management are required for all reserves. Plans should include proposals for the management and improvement of reserves and indicate the means by which relevant objectives of the Act are to be achieved.

Section 37 lists ten objectives which the Minister, Chief Executive and Director "shall have regard to" in managing reserves:

1. The preservation and management of wildlife.
2. The preservation of historic sites, objects and structures of historic or scientific interest within reserves.
3. The preservation of features of geographical, natural or scenic interest.
4. The destruction of dangerous weeds and the eradication or control of noxious weeds and exotic plants.
5. The control of vermin and exotic animals.
6. The control and eradication of diseases of animals and vegetation.
7. The prevention and suppression of bushfires and other hazards.
8. The encouragement of public use and enjoyment of reserves and education in, and a proper understanding of, and recognition of, their purpose and significance.
9. In relation to managing a regional reserve to permit the utilisation of natural resources while conserving wildlife and the natural and historic features of the land.
10. Generally the promotion of the public interest.

These objectives form the foundation for all management plans and were duly considered in the preparation of this Management Plan for Scott Creek Conservation Park.

A Draft Plan of Management was printed in 1998 and a three-month period set aside for public exhibition and review. During this period, interested persons from the community at large were invited to make submissions to the plan. The plan, with all submissions, was then referred to the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Council who made further comments or suggestions.

In this instance, there were eleven written representations. Submissions highlighted the following issues: incorporation, history and management of heritage sites, land acquisition, weed control, walking access, horse riding, visitor facilities, threatened species management, recreational uses, typographical errors and corrections of facts.

The Minister, after considering all representations, has now adopted this plan of management. Notice of such official adoption is published in the Government Gazette and copies of the plan are made available to the public. A similar process applies for any amendment proposed to a plan of management. Once a plan of management is adopted, its provisions must be carried out in relation to the reserve in question and no operations may be undertaken unless they are in accordance with the plan.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAN

This management plan outlines the more significant natural and cultural values of the Scott Creek Conservation Park. It includes a philosophy of management, lists a series of management objectives and describes strategies by which these may be achieved. Proposed management actions to implement selected strategies are listed at the end of the plan.

The park is an area of high quality natural habitat, which contains some of the most diverse stands of indigenous vegetation remaining in the Mt Lofty Ranges.

It also has an interesting history of European occupation. Unfortunately details of Aboriginal occupation are less well known. The major aim of this plan is the continued protection of the indigenous flora and fauna and the significant cultural heritage. Low key recreational use, that is focussed on appreciation of the natural and cultural values, will be supported.

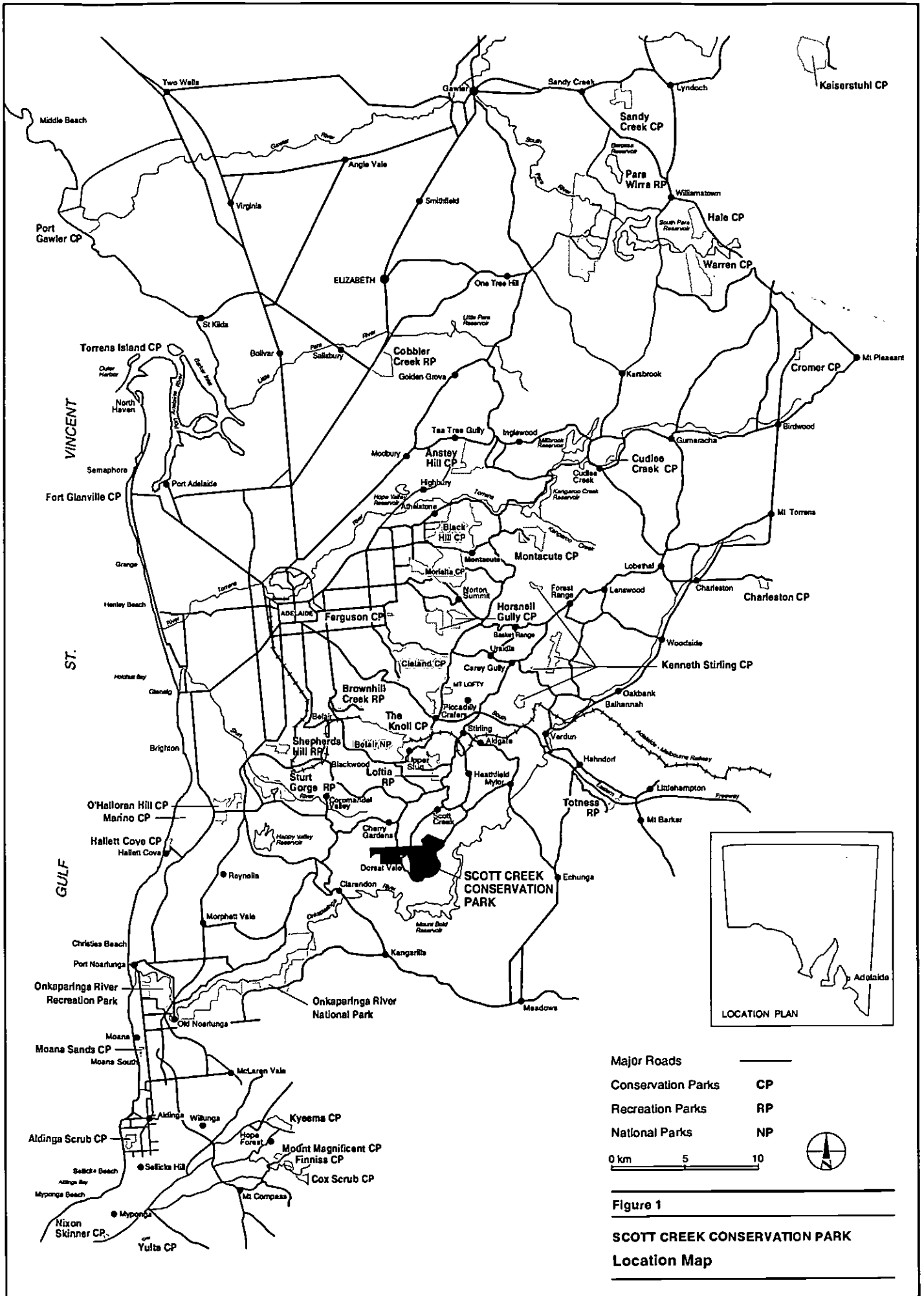
This plan of management will apply to all land now constituted as Scott Creek Conservation Park under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and to any lands proclaimed as additions to this reserve in the future.

This plan proposes the following major management actions:

- to identify the location, distribution and abundance of species of plants and animals of conservation significance and to establish ongoing monitoring programs to determine their status within the park. For any vulnerable or endangered species considered to be under threat, a species action plan will be produced which may require positive intervention to secure the species habitat requirements within the park;
- a review of pest plant and animal control programs to ensure clear, measurable and staged outcomes with ongoing monitoring and mapping. The programs will have an emphasis on the least disturbed areas, special areas of conservation significance and confined water catchments, whose headwaters lie within the park;
- to identify acceptable recreational activities within the park; and
- evaluate land suitable for addition to the park.

The plan suggests the desirability of initiating dialogue with SA Water with a view to integrating management of the adjacent reserves, consistent with achieving the primary objective of both agencies (i.e. water quality in the case of SA Water; biodiversity conservation in the case of National Parks and Wildlife SA). It is suggested that implementing strategies for cooperative programs for weed control, fire management and threatened species management would have mutual benefits.





## **PARK DESCRIPTION**

### **Location and Size**

Scott Creek Conservation Park is situated approximately 30 kilometres south east of Adelaide in the Cherry Gardens, Mt Bold area of the Adelaide Hills (see figure 1.). It comprises Sections 1169, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1412, 1593, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, and 1678 Hd of Noarlunga. The land set aside as park totals 706 hectares. Section 232 Hd Noarlunga (52ha) was purchased in 1996 and is awaiting proclamation as an addition to the park. Discussions are also being held regarding the possibility of Sections 1114, 1125, and 3937, Hd of Noarlunga being added to the park. These sections (17ha) are government owned and would make a valuable addition. Similar negotiations are in progress for Sections 1426, 1427, and 1428 Hd of Noarlunga, currently managed by SA Water to be added to the park.

In 1995 the District Councils of Stirling and Happy Valley agreed to the closure of Neville Road. It is proposed that this road reserve, running between Matthews Road and Dorset Vale Road be added to the park.

Access to the park is possible from Mt Bold Road, Gurr Road, Thorley Road, Scott Creek Road, Dorset Vale Road and Frith Road.

Within the park there are several 4 wheel drive access tracks available for park management purposes only. Public access is therefore restricted to foot traffic throughout the park.

### **History**

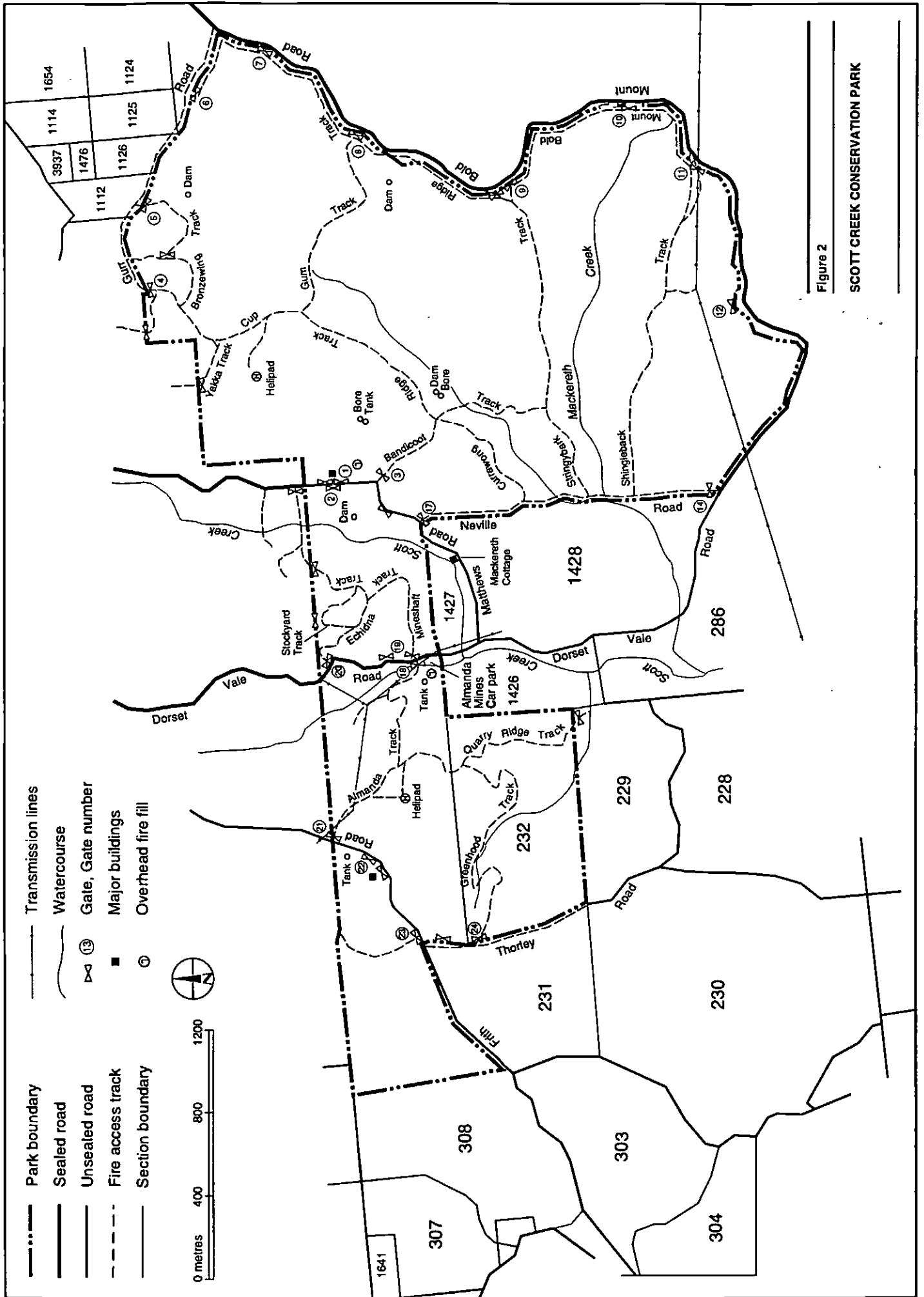
#### **Aboriginal**

Scott Creek Conservation Park lies within the "country" of the Peramangk Aboriginal people of the western Mt Lofty Ranges, descendants of whom are today located in Adelaide and particularly in Mannum. The western scarp of the Adelaide Hills formed the boundary between Peramangk people to the east and the Kaurna people to the west (Tindale 1974, Coles and Draper, 1988). Stream valleys such as the Onkaparinga, Sturt, and Scott Creek, provided reliable water and food resources, and were major travelling routes through the hills down to the plains and coast.

The presence of deep pools and the annual flow of Scott Creek from numerous springs suggests the area would have provided a significant focus for the Peramangk people. The broad creek valleys within the park contain several level, sandy, well-drained areas which probably served as campsites. The high percentage of ground vegetation cover however makes the identification of such archaeological sites difficult. Artefacts are likely to be well preserved in areas where the ground has not been deeply disturbed by European occupation.

Aboriginal archaeological sites and artefacts also may occur in elevated areas, particularly on or near the crests of hills and ridges commanding an overview of the surrounding country, or offering access to frequently used resources such as ochre. Around Scott Creek, surface outcrops of hard, fine-grained stone suitable for the manufacture of tools and weapons may occur on the hills, or as stream cobbles. Surface exposures of both suitable ochre (red and orange) and quartz, exist at the quarry at the eastern end of Greenhood Track, though no evidence of Aboriginal use has been detected.

There are currently no entries in the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects from within Scott Creek Conservation Park, although the Register is not a comprehensive record.



## European

The first recorded European settlement in the area was in 1838, when William Rowe Hill and George Mackereth independently began farming along Scott Creek. The little stone cottage of George Mackereth and his wife Sarah has survived bushfires and other hazards and remains intact on the banks of Scott Creek just outside the park.

Timber cutters moved into the area shortly after this early settlement. Reports indicate that the Scott Creek area had a dense cover of red, blue and manna gum, and stringybark, all of which were exploited for the growing Adelaide market.

Bullock dray wheels broke off pieces of rock which were recognised as containing copper. Thus, in 1850 the Wheal Maria shaft was sunk, a small amount of ore recovered and the shaft abandoned. In 1862, the Wheal Mary Anne shaft was sunk, but this mine was abandoned by 1865. In 1868, William Ey determined that the ore from the Wheal Mary Anne contained silver and acquired leases over the site. After a trial crushing, the Almada Silver Mining Association was formed and there followed a rush for claims along Scott Creek. By early 1870 the mines were proving uneconomic, and despite some reworking, closed altogether by 1887.

In the late 1880s in response to economic depression, a philanthropist lay preacher, Mr Cotton, initiated the Working Man's Block scheme, where large blocks were subdivided and leased for a shilling a year. This scheme accounts for the numerous small sections that occurred in the park, prior to more recent section amalgamation. Farming and some small industry, including a jam factory, continued until around 1945. Logging and some farming continued well into the 1950s. In later years, the Engineering and Water Supply Department (now SA Water) purchased much of the surrounding land with the intention of building a reservoir. The land, now park, was initially purchased in 1970-71.

## Land Tenure

Scott Creek Conservation Park comprises land within the Hundred of Noarlunga (proclaimed in 1846). The history of land division in the area indicates that much of the land comprising the park was at some stage, granted as land in fee simple i.e. it was held as freehold land.

Parcels of land were leased for a variety of purposes while a small number remained Crown land. All unused roads, together with used roads have now been legally closed. Through a process of purchase and transfer, the area comprising the park was consolidated and subsequently became the responsibility of the State Planning Authority. In 1985 the land was constituted as the Scott Creek Conservation Park.

Any development proposed for the Park must be valid according to the provisions of the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993*. If native title has been extinguished by the grant of land in the fee simple (freehold), or by the issue of a Government lease which extinguishes native title (subject to conformitory provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*), development will not be constrained by a need to address native title issues.

Appendix 4 provides a Tenure History Report for the land comprising the Scott Creek Conservation Park and includes historical allotments. Before any development is proposed for an 'Old' section or 'Lot' within the park, it will be necessary to ascertain if native title has been extinguished using the criteria above. In the event that there is a possibility that native title has survived, it will be necessary to seek further advice from specialist officers within the Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs or the Crown Solicitor's Office.

## Climate

Generally the climate of Scott Creek consists of warm dry summers and cool wet winters. Mt Bold Reservoir, situated approximately 2 kilometres south of the park, has an average annual rainfall of 749 millimetres. A private gauge at Gurr Road has averaged 877mm from 1981 to 1996. The approximate mean average temperature ranges are: summer 14°C to 27°C and winter 8°C to 14°C. Temperatures are, on average, highest during the months of January and February, with the hot weather continuing into March. In most years, maximum temperatures exceed 38°C on several days. These very hot days are accompanied by hot northerly winds, brought to an end by a south-westerly wind change. The topography of the park has the effect of creating microclimates; for example, the low-lying areas are more susceptible to frosts during the winter and early spring months.

## Topography

The park is located within the Mount Compass environmental association with the topography ranging from steep slopes to gently undulating land. The majority of the park consists of steep sloped valleys with rounded ridge tops, running in an east west direction and dissected by a number of small creeks which run into Scott Creek. Scott Creek itself, and three other significant creeks, enter the park from developed land and pose potential pollution problems. However, much of the park has internal water catchment areas, an extremely valuable asset, which substantially reduces water pollution.

## Geology and Soils

The area is dominated by six main rock types, the most prevalent Aldgate Sandstone, which underlies the eastern 60% of the park. The Dorset Vale/Scotts Bottom area is incised into the Castambul Dolomite and its associated black shales and cherts. The western heights are underlain by Stonyfell Quartzite. The old plateau on the ridge tops is partly lateritised with associated deep weathering, and is mantled by various superficial sands and gravels, which also occur as alluvial deposits along the major creeks. Soils vary from deep sandy loams to shallow, skeletal clay soils.

## Vegetation

Despite past human influences, Scott Creek Conservation Park contains one of the most diverse areas of native vegetation near Adelaide. The main upper canopy species is messmate stringy bark (*Eucalyptus obliqua*) which is associated with several other eucalypt species, including South Australian blue gum (*E. leucoxylon*), pink gum (*E. fasciculosa*) and cup gum (*E. cosmophylla*). In some valleys, river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*) and manna gum (*E. viminalis*) are the dominant canopy species. Silky tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*), swamp wattle (*Acacia retinodes*), soft water fern (*Blechnum minus*), and several sedge and rush species grow in the cooler, damper creeklines. Some of the dominant species occurring in the diverse lower canopy include golden wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*), sweet bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa*), silver banksia (*Banksia marginata*), needle bush (*Hakea rostrata*), slaty sheoak (*Allocasuarina muelleriana*) and native cherry (*Exocarpos cupressiformis*).

Understorey species such as common heath (*Epacris impressa*), flame heath (*Astroloma conostephioides*), common fringe myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*) and lavender grevillea (*Grevillea lavandulacea*) are conspicuous when in flower. Portions of the more arable sections of the park have, in the past, been cleared. Consequently, the invasion of some major pest plants has taken place here and also in other sections where mining, logging and houses occurred. Natural plant communities are slowly re-establishing themselves in these areas.

Native vegetation along creek lines is under serious threat from blackberry infestation. Willows along Scott Creek are also having a deleterious effect on the creek ecology.

In recent years a weed control program has aimed at eradicating a variety of pest plant species, with emphasis being placed on boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*), bridle creeper (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*), blackberry (*Rubus* spp.), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), broom (*Cytisus scoparius* and *Genista monspessulana*), African weed orchid (*Monadenia bracteata*), erica (*Erica arborea* and *E. lusitanica*), radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) and salvation jane (*Echium plantagineum*).

### Plant Species of Conservation Significance

A considerable number (108) of the plant species recorded in the park are classified as rare, vulnerable or endangered (Lang and Kraehenbuehl 1996). These require special consideration if their continued survival is to be assured. Endangered plants, such as the bayonet spider-orchid (*Caladenia gladiolata*), white spider-orchid (*Caladenia rigida*) and Derwent speedwell, (*Derwentia derwentiana*) occur. The leafy greenhood (*Pterostylis cucullata*) although recorded in earlier years, is now probably extinct in Scott Creek Conservation Park. Other rare plant species including Hillebrands phebalium, (*Phebalium hillebrandii*), Oyster Bay pine (*Callitris rhomboidea*), fishbone water fern (*Blechnum nudum*) and logania (*Logania* sp. B), are present in the park. A complete list of rare, vulnerable or endangered plants is included in Appendix 1.

### Fauna

Extensive clearing of natural vegetation in the surrounding region has reduced available habitat, consequently some of the species that occurred in the Mt Lofty Ranges at the time of European settlement are no longer present. Nevertheless, the park plays a vital role in providing habitat for a still quite diverse array of native fauna. This is enhanced by the adjacent Mt Bold Reservoir Reserve, with its substantial cover of native vegetation. Combined with the park, it makes a major contribution to the conservation needs of the region. For a list of fauna with common and scientific names see Appendices 2 and 3.

### Mammals

Fifteen species of native mammals, as well as the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), which is not indigenous to this area, have been recorded in the park. Common ringtail possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*), common brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*), southern bush rat (*Rattus fuscipes assimilus*), yellow-footed antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*), and western grey kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) are all present in good numbers. Viable populations of the endangered southern brown bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus*) have been recorded. The water rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) has been observed along the creek lines.

Five species of bat, the little mastiff-bat (*Mormopterus planiceps*), the white striped mastiff-bat (*Tadarida australis*), Gould's wattled bat (*Chalinolobus gouldii*), the chocolate wattled bat (*Chalinolobus morio*), and lesser long eared bat (*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*) all occur in the park.

Pest species that also occupy the area include cat (*Felis catus*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*) and black rat (*Rattus rattus*). Predation by foxes, cats and rats is a serious threat to the continued survival of small native mammal and bird species. Both feral deer and feral goats have been occasionally sighted in the park.



# SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK

# STRUCTURAL VEGETATION

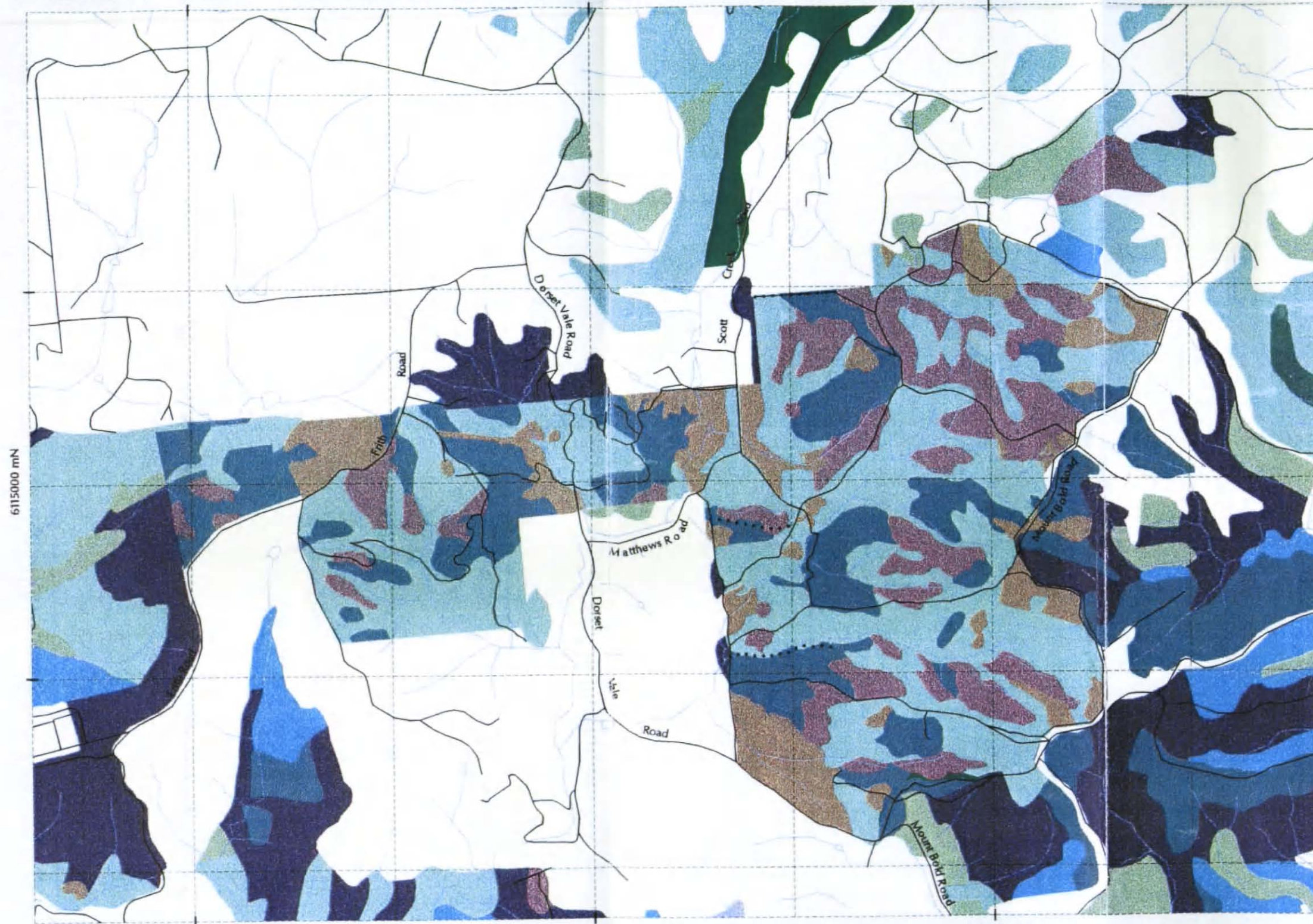


Figure 3

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Open forest       |  Very low open forest   |
|  Woodland          |  Very low woodland      |
|  Open woodland     |  Shrubland              |
|  Low open forest   |  Introduced grassland   |
|  Low woodland      |  Main drainage features |
|  Low open woodland |  Roads                  |
|   |  Trails                 |

Structural vegetation mapped as part of an Adelaide Hills regional survey in 1986. Vegetation categories are based on photointerpretation of colour 1:40 000 aerial photography and site surveys.

Roads scanned from 1:50 000 standard mapping (DENR). Tracks and trails within the reserve were mapped from 1:10 000 aerial photography.

Produced by: INFORMATION AND DATA ANALYSIS BRANCH  
Geographic Analysis and Research Unit  
Planning Division  
Department of Housing and Urban Development

Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Date: 20-AUG-1997





## Birds

The park is rich in bird life, with more than 120 species having been recorded. While some of these species are only occasional visitors, the area contains habitat where a wide variety of bird species can be observed on a regular basis. Large numbers of honeyeaters, including New Holland honeyeaters (*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*), white-naped honeyeaters (*Melithreptus lunatus*) and crescent honeyeaters (*Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*) can be seen active among the blossoms, while wrens, robins, firetails and other small bush birds are plentiful. The larger eucalypt trees provide valuable nesting sites for many birds including crimson rosellas (*Platycercus elegans* Adelaide form), red-rumped parrots (*Psephotus haematonotus*), purple-crowned lorikeets (*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*), rainbow lorikeets (*Trichoglossus haematodus*) and laughing kookaburras (*Dacelo novaeguineae*). The park is also home for the endangered beautiful firetail (*Stagonopleura bella*), the uncommon hooded robin (*Melanodryas cucullata*) and the vulnerable Bassian thrush (*Zoothera lunulata*).

## Reptiles and Amphibians

Twenty three reptile species have been observed. These being two dragon lizards, five snakes, two geckos, three legless lizards, ten skinks and one goanna. Several species of amphibians have also been observed, including the brown tree frog (*Litoria ewingi*), banjo frog (*Limnodynastes dumerili*), spotted marsh frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*), painted burrowing frog (*Neobatrachus pictus*) and the Bibron's toadlet (*Pseudophryne bibroni*).

## Insects

Feral honey bees are of concern because they occupy tree hollows to the exclusion of native birds and mammals. Both feral honey bees and European wasps (recent invaders of the Park) may compete with native insects for nectar and pollen.

## Human Aspects

Timber cutters and agricultural activities along the Scott Creek began in the 1840's and continued for 100 years with evidence of logging tracks, the Mackereth Cottage and the Twisted Chimney identifying the sites of some of these past practices.

Copper and silver mining in the 1850 to 1880 era proved uneconomic, but evidence of these first settlers' struggle to survive is reflected by the number of shafts and stone structures at the Almada Silver Mine ruins on Dorset Vale Road.

A number of cottages were built in the early 1900's and land was cleared to accommodate stock grazing. All of these have since been removed and the cleared areas targeted for revegetation.

Two more modern residences, one on Scott Creek Road and the other on Frith Road, were built in the 1950's and remain within the park boundary.

The park remains popular with bush walkers, ornithologists, botanists and those interested in past mining activities.

Ongoing management of the park is dependent on developing and maintaining constructive partnerships with the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park, SA Water, and neighbouring property owners.



## MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

### Park Status

The need for a reserve in the region was documented in the early 1960s. The park was originally purchased by the South Australian Government in the early 1970s for water catchment purposes and possible future water storage. When no longer required for its original purpose, it was managed for some years as a State Planning Authority Reserve, initially with the name Cherry Gardens Reserve No. 21 and then as Scott Creek Reserve No. 21. It was proclaimed a Conservation Park in 1985 under the provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. It is currently managed as part of the Sturt District of National Parks and Wildlife SA.

### Management Issues

Protecting and maintaining biodiversity, species of conservation significance, habitats, the associated water catchment area and preserving the significant heritage values within the park are the principal management aims. A number of current management issues need to be addressed to achieve these aims. The negative impacts of indiscriminate recreational use and the incidence of wildfires started under suspicious circumstances, are of considerable concern. The continued spread of existing weeds and the emergence of new weed species in the park are major problems with re-infestation by weeds from areas surrounding the park a constant threat.

## MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

The Conservation Park designation given the Scott Creek reserve when it was proclaimed in 1985 means the fundamental objectives of this park are the conservation of native flora and fauna and the natural and historic features. The park also protects a valuable water catchment area. Given the crucial conservation role played by this park on the urban fringe, only low key recreational use, with an emphasis on nature appreciation, will be encouraged.

The majority of the park consists of natural vegetation associations, which, because of regional land clearance, are now restricted within the Southern Mt Lofty Ranges and, hence, are of high value in conservation terms. Several plant species, including some orchids classified as rare, vulnerable or endangered, require special management to ensure their preservation. This may include specific species action plans.

The southern brown bandicoot is considered to be the most endangered mammal species in the Adelaide Hills today. Surveys have recorded reasonably large populations within the park, consequently the whole area of native vegetation should be retained in its natural state. Cleared areas previously (1998) grazed for fuel reduction purposes should be revegetated with indigenous species to add to the overall conservation value and biodiversity of the park.

Since dedication, management has focussed on control of alien plant and animal species which has, in recent years, been given high priority. Efforts will continue towards eradicating these major environmental threats. Blackberries, in particular, are having a disastrous effect on flora dependent upon damp or wet areas for survival therefore the major focus will continue on blackberry eradication. Special care will need to be taken where this weed species provides protective habitat for southern brown bandicoots.

One of the objectives of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* is “to encourage public use and enjoyment of reserves”. In this context the key permitted uses of the park are:

- bush walking;
- bird observation;
- nature study; and
- heritage observation.

Bicycle riding may be approved on appropriate routes strictly at the discretion of the District Ranger. However, camels, motor cycles and motor cars are not permitted in the park, nor is orienteering a permitted activity. Horse riding may be approved on appropriate routes at some stage in the future (it is not a permitted use as at November 1999). Following the preparation of a South Australian Recreation and Sport Horse Strategy (in progress as at November 1999), the current proscription on horse riding access will be re-considered.

The park does not exist in isolation. National Parks and Wildlife SA is dependent on the support of the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park and needs to develop other partnership arrangements.

The possibility of integrating management of the park with that of the nearby Mount Bold Reservoir catchment land should be explored with SA Water, consistent with achieving the primary objectives of both agencies. It is suggested that strategies for cooperative programs for weed control, fire management and threatened species management would have mutual benefit.

## MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- 1 To protect and enhance the natural values and biodiversity of the park.
- 2 To preserve, protect and improve the viability of populations of plants of high conservation significance.
- 3 To undertake fire management practices to reduce the incidence and impact of wildfire, while maintaining the natural values and biodiversity of the park.
- 4 To assess the significance of any archaeological, cultural or historical sites and institute suitable protection measures.
- 5 To evaluate and acquire land to increase the conservation value of the park.
- 6 To undertake effective weed management practices in the park and re-establish native vegetation cover on previously cleared areas.
- 7 To monitor and control pest animals.
- 8 To evaluate the impact of any developments likely to effect the hydrology of the park and take appropriate action to prevent adverse effects.
- 9 To provide for a range of sustainable and acceptable recreational activities that do not conflict with the park's conservation values.
- 10 To promote community involvement in the care and maintenance of the park.

## CONSIDERATIONS AND STRATEGIES

### Objective 1

*To protect and enhance the natural values and biodiversity of the park.*

#### *Background*

The park is of considerable conservation significance being one of the most diverse areas of native vegetation in the Southern Mt Lofty Ranges. Unfortunately, some sections were cleared in the past for agricultural purposes and the effects of mining and timber cutting are still clearly visible. Pest plants have invaded the previously cleared sections and have also spread along creeklines. National Parks and Wildlife SA, with the Friends Group, has, in recent years, implemented a weed control program with emphasis being placed on blackberry (*Rubus ulmifolius*), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), salvation jane (*Echium plantagineum*) and *Pinus* species.

Current uses of the park include bushwalking, bird watching, some dog exercising and in more recent times, mountain bike riding. Dogs and mountain bikes in the park are contrary to the National Parks and Wildlife Regulations. People riding mountain bikes indiscriminately can contribute to vegetation damage, cause erosion of trails and spread weeds, although it is accepted that bicycle riding may be appropriate on suitable tracks. It is vital that the local community is made fully aware of the high conservation status of the park and the impact of illegal recreational activities.

As an interim management tool, some of the formerly cleared sections of the park were leased for sheep grazing to assist with the control and spread of weeds and to reduce the fire hazard. This management practice was terminated in June 1998 and a revegetation program of these previously cleared areas initiated.

To ensure that the park is managed to protect the natural environment in perpetuity, any management actions undertaken should have biodiversity conservation as their underlying priority. Any changes to vegetation should only be undertaken after their effects on other wildlife have been amended and fauna management issues addressed.

#### *Actions*

- Set up programs to monitor the condition of the natural systems within the park. To assist with this work, community and special interest groups should be encouraged to become involved in biological surveys and ecological studies.
- Conduct community awareness activities within the regional community to raise the public appreciation of the park's conservation values and its vulnerability to inappropriate public use.
- Continue the weed control program with emphasis on blackberry, gorse, salvation jane, *Pinus* species and along water courses.

## **Objective 2**

*To preserve, protect and improve the viability of populations of plants of high conservation significance.*

### **Background**

A substantial number of plants of conservation significance occur within the park (see Appendix 1). The relative importance of these plants (on a regional and State basis) that occur within the park varies and is often poorly understood. A process to locate, assess and if necessary manage such plants should be planned and implemented.

However, all plants exist within an ecological community and National Parks and Wildlife SA has an overriding responsibility to maintain land systems which preserve ecological processes that ensure the maintenance of diverse communities. The occurrence (or relative abundance) of some plants of conservation significance within a park may be a short term ecological response to some major influence (eg grazing, clearing or wildfire). Situations where the maintenance of conditions favour species of conservation significance but may be deleterious to the ecological community that contains them, a considered scientific judgment may be required as to whether intervention to protect the species of conservation significance is warranted.

### **Actions**

- Locate, record and monitor the distribution of plants of high conservation significance.
- Assess the status of the plants of conservation significance located within the park and their status within the region and State. Develop species action plans and undertake protective measures where necessary.
- Re-introduce plants of conservation significance now extinct in the park, if local source available.

### **Objective 3**

*To undertake fire management practices to reduce the incidence and impact of wildfire, while maintaining the natural values and biodiversity of the park.*

#### ***Background***

This management plan is to be complemented by a Bushfire Prevention Plan which is being prepared separately by National Parks and Wildlife SA in conjunction with local authorities and will be published in June 1999. Guiding principles for fire management should be to generally preclude any fuel reduction burning in naturally vegetated areas unless research demonstrates its biological desirability. However, under special circumstances, burning may be used for both fuel reduction and weed control strategies in previously cleared, pasture lands contained within the park.

The Bushfire Prevention Plan should ensure that the existing system of fire access tracks within the park is maintained.

#### ***Actions***

- Prepare a Bushfire Prevention Plan for the park.
- Consult with the Country Fire Service, the District Council Bushfire Prevention Committee and neighbouring landowners.
- Adopt, implement and update when necessary, the Bushfire Prevention Plan.
- Investigate burning for fuel reduction or as a means of weed control if research demonstrates biological desirability.

## Objective 4

*To assess the significance of any archaeological, cultural or historical sites and institute suitable protection measures.*

### *Background*

Scott Creek Conservation Park lies within the "country" of the Peramangk Aboriginal people and although no specific details of Aboriginal occupation is currently known, Aboriginal archaeological sites and artefacts may be present. Under the management policies embodied in this plan, maintenance of existing facilities (such as fire access tracks) is unlikely to disturb Aboriginal sites or artefacts. However, prior to any works which would involve substantial earth moving, an archaeological survey should be carried out by professional archaeological staff. Any discoveries of concentrations of transported (out of place) material, flaked stone, concentrations of charcoal or burnt stone resembling fireplaces, bone or mussel shell, or suspected rock paintings or engravings should be carefully investigated and treated in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*.

There are several European historical sites within the park and a considerable amount of new work by National Parks and Wildlife SA in conjunction with Primary Industries and Resources South Australia (PIRSA) has been undertaken to document these sites. Significant sites include the Almanda Mine, the twisted chimney on Mackereth Creek and old tracks benched with stonework along some creek lines.

### *Actions*

- Carry out surveys and investigations to identify and/or research any sites or localities of archaeological, cultural or historical significance.
- Use suitable measures to protect known or newly discovered sites, and monitor site condition.
- Prepare and display educational information, where appropriate, to increase public awareness.

## **Objective 5**

*To evaluate and acquire land to increase the conservation value of the park.*

### ***Background***

One major factor affecting the long-term viability of isolated "island" parks is their size. Scott Creek Conservation Park is currently 706 ha in extent. While some adjoining land (52 ha) has been acquired for dedication, the total area involved can by no means be regarded as sufficiently large to guarantee long term sustainability of biodiversity values. It is highly desirable that the evaluation and acquisition of any suitable adjoining land be given high priority, to increase the conservation value of the park.

However, funds for land purchase are likely to be limited for the foreseeable future. Land proposed as suitable for addition should therefore be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account State-wide priorities for developing a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system and the availability of funding for land acquisition. Any lands formally added to the park by proclamation should come under the auspices of this plan of management.

Land with high biodiversity value, currently managed by SA Water and ETSA, occurs to the west and south-west of the park. Transfer and dedication of this land would significantly enhance the long-term viability of Scott Creek Conservation Park, and the costs and benefits of adding this land to the park area should be evaluated.

### ***Action***

- Evaluate the transfer or purchase of any suitable adjoining land for addition to the park, if and when such land becomes available, and subject to State-wide biodiversity conservation priorities and budget constraints.
- Apply the management prescriptions contained within this plan to any land proclaimed as an addition to the park.



## **Objective 6**

*To undertake effective weed management practices and re-establish native vegetation cover on previously cleared sections.*

### ***Background***

Past farming activities which involved clearing of native vegetation and stock grazing have resulted in weed species colonising some sections of the park. Cleared areas and creek lines are the areas most affected. Weed seeds transferred from these areas and from neighbouring land will continue to infest the scrub. National Parks and Wildlife SA has, in recent years, implemented a weed control program which requires a continued committed approach to achieve the desired result

Prior to 1998 and as a temporary management tool, some cleared sections of the park were leased for the purposes of grazing to assist in weed control and to reduce ground fuels that constitute a fire hazard. These grazing leases were terminated in June 1998 and a revegetation program initiated.

### ***Actions***

- Revegetate cleared sections with locally indigenous species when resources are available.
- Establish an inventory of weed distribution within the park.
- Concentrate priority weed control in the least disturbed areas of native vegetation, giving high priority to weed eradication in creeklines where only minor weed infestations occur or in creeklines previously known to contain rare bog plants.
- Monitor the rate of spread of weed species and the competition effects of pest plants and animals on native species within the park.
- Evaluate weed control programs to clearly identify measurable and staged outcomes, taking into consideration the distribution and requirements of plant species of conservation significance.

## **Objective 7**

*To monitor and control pest animals.*

### ***Background***

Pest animals, particularly rabbits, feral cats, foxes, introduced rats and mice and possibly introduced honey bees are having detrimental effects on the conservation values of the park. For example, rabbits have contributed to soil erosion and have had an adverse effect on the diversity of native flora.

Foxes, cats and rats are a major threat to the small native mammals and bush birds. Feral honey bees occupy extremely important tree hollows, and may, along with European wasps, compete with native fauna for food.

National Parks and Wildlife SA implemented a fox control program in 1997 and this program should be continued.

### ***Actions***

- Continue the fox baiting program, monitor and evaluate.
- Implement control programs for rabbits, cats and other pest animals, identifying measurable outcomes.
- Undertake the work in association with weed control and revegetation programs as necessary.

## **Objective 8**

*To evaluate the impact of any developments likely to effect the hydrology of the park and take appropriate action to prevent adverse effects.*

### **Background**

One of the essential requirements for the long-term viability of high quality habitat is the continued availability of unpolluted water. The park has an extremely valuable asset in that a substantial proportion of its water comes from catchment areas internal to the park. It is crucial that the present high standard of water quality (both surface and groundwater) be preserved.

### **Actions**

- Promote partnership agreements with the Onkaparinga Water Catchment Management Board and SA Water to improve water quality in the Scott Creek catchment area.
- Investigate and assess any proposed developments in the surrounding area that might affect the surface or groundwater of the park.
- Take appropriate actions, or make appropriate representations, to prevent any adverse effects from such developments that may threaten the water quality of the area.

## **Objective 9**

*To provide for a range of sustainable and acceptable recreation activities that do not conflict with the park's conservation values.*

### **Background**

The park is popular with bush walkers with an interest in natural values and/or heritage sites. Most bush walkers tend to follow the fire access track system and foot trails within the park, particularly as the trails are well located. A park brochure is available identifying these facilities.

National Parks and Wildlife SA in partnership with PIRSA established the Almanda Silver Mine walking trail in the late 1980's and a high quality brochure was prepared identifying the history of this site.

Indiscriminate use by mountain bike riders has caused some erosion problems but limited bicycle riding may be permitted on appropriate routes, strictly at the discretion of the District Ranger.

Until gazettal of the land in 1985 the park was managed by the State Planning Authority with orienteering and the exercising of dogs allowed. Both these activities have since been discontinued, and will not be permitted in the future.

Camel riding, motor cycles and motor cars are not permitted in the park. However, horse riding may be approved on appropriate routes at some stage in the future (it is not a permitted use as at November 1999). Following the preparation of a South Australian Recreation and Sport Horse Strategy (in progress as at November 1999), the current proscription on horse riding access will be re-considered.

The impact of recreational activities on the natural systems in the park should be monitored and appropriate action taken to mitigate any adverse effects.

### **Actions**

- Maintain the walking trail and track system within the park.
- Survey, assess and establish if appropriate, additional walking trails with associated education and information signage.
- Review the possibility of allowing horse riding on appropriate routes after the conclusion of the Review of Horse Riding Trails in the Mt Lofty Ranges.
- Additional recreational opportunities may be considered after a thorough investigation of the effects they may have on the conservation values of the park.
- Promote the partnership between National Parks and Wildlife SA and PIRSA in the maintenance of the Almanda Silver Mine site.
- Monitor the impact of recreational activities and carry out remedial action as appropriate.

## **Objective 10**

*To promote community involvement in the care and maintenance of the park*

### ***Background***

National Parks and Wildlife SA encourages and relies significantly upon voluntary community support to care for reserves with Friends of Parks groups established for numerous reserves throughout the State.

The Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park was constituted in 1990. Their volunteer activities include revegetation programs, weed control, monitoring birds (banding), identifying plants of conservation significance and leading guided walks.

Students from tertiary institutions also assist in monitoring and research programs.

It is important to recognise the involvement of the local community and the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park in the operation of the park as their efforts complement programs initiated by National Parks & Wildlife SA.

### ***Actions***

- Encourage members of the local community to join the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park.
- Promote the involvement of research and educational institutions and the wider community to participate in activities that will maintain and improve the park.
- Continue liaison with wider community to ensure those interested in the park can have an input.

## ACTION SUMMARY

This section provides a summary of the management actions outlined in this plan.

ACTION	PRIORITY	DURATION
• Set up programs to monitor the condition of the natural systems within the park. Community and special interest groups should be encouraged to become involved in some of this work.	Very high	Ongoing
• Monitor the infestation, rate of spread and the competition effects of pest plants and animals within the park. Provide an inventory of weed distribution in the park.	Very high	Ongoing
• Conduct community awareness activities within the regional community to raise the public appreciation of the park's conservation values and its vulnerability to inappropriate public use.	High	Ongoing
• Locate and record the distribution of plants of high conservation significance.	High	Ongoing
• Assess the status of the plants within the park, region and state and develop species action plans to undertake protective measures where necessary.	Medium	Ongoing
• Prepare a Bushfire Prevention Plan for the park.	High	Short
• Adopt and implement the Bushfire Prevention Plan, once public consultation has been completed.	High	Ongoing
• Carry out surveys and investigations to identify and/or research any sites or localities of archaeological, cultural or historical significance.	Medium	Short
• Use suitable measures to protect and monitor known or newly discovered sites.	High	Ongoing
• Prepare and display educational information, where appropriate, to increase public awareness.	Medium	Ongoing
• Evaluate any suitable adjoining land for addition to the park if such land becomes available.	Medium	Short
• Apply the management prescriptions contained within this plan to any land proclaimed as an addition to the park.	High	Ongoing
• Concentrate priority weed control in the least disturbed areas of native vegetation.	Very high	Ongoing
• Give high priority to weed eradication in creeklines with only minor weed infestations, or creeklines previously known to contain rare bog plants.	High	Ongoing
• Revegetate cleared sections with locally indigenous species when resources are available.	Medium/High	Ongoing
• Review weed control programs and identify clear measurable outcomes.	Very high	Short/Ongoing
• Research the occurrence and home range of small mammals and other native fauna which might occur within weed control target areas.	Very high	Short/Ongoing
• Subject to funding accelerate the implementation of the weed control program following the review.	High	Ongoing
• Establish a long term inventory and mapping programs for the occurrence of weed species.	Very high	Ongoing
• Design and implement fox and cat control programs and other programs for introduced animals as necessary. Identify measurable outcomes. Undertake the work in association with weed control and revegetation programs as necessary. Monitor the results.	High	Ongoing
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>	<b>DURARION</b>

ACTION	PRIORITY	DURARION
• Investigate and assess any proposed developments in the surrounding area that might affect surface or groundwater of the park.	High	Ongoing
• Take appropriate actions, or make appropriate representations, to prevent any adverse effects from such developments and to maintain water quality.	High	Ongoing
• Survey and assess the requirements for a walking trail system.	Medium/High	Short
• Establish and maintain an appropriate system of walking trails. Give due consideration to habitat requirements of species of conservation significance and any evidence of soil erosion.	Medium	Ongoing
• Monitor the impact of people on the vegetation in high use areas and carry out remedial action as appropriate.	High	Ongoing
• Participate in the preparation of a South Australian Recreation and Sport Horse Strategy (in progress as at November 1999); subsequently review the current proscription on horse riding access.	High	Short
• Consider additional recreational opportunities.	High	Ongoing
• Encourage members of the local community to join the Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park.	High	Ongoing
• Encourage research and educational institutions and the wider community to participate in activities that will maintain and improve the park.	High	Ongoing
• Maintain liaison throughout the wider community with those interested in the park.	High	Ongoing

## REFERENCES

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- Town Planning Committee (1962), *Report on the Metropolitan Area of Adelaide*. Govt Printer, Adelaide.



## APPENDIX 1

### SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK PLANT LIST

ENDANGERED, THREATENED, VULNERABLE AND RARE PLANTS FOR SOUTH LOFTY REGION RECORDED IN SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK.

From Lang P.J. and Kraehenbuehl D.N.(1996). Plants of particular conservation significance in South Australia's agricultural regions. November 1996, update of unpublished database, extract for the SL region. Resource Management Branch, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

φ E = endangered; V = vulnerable; R = rare; T = threatened, likely to be endangered or vulnerable; K = uncertain, likely to be threatened or rare.

\* Seen since 1994 and accurately located.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS	* LOCATED
<i>Ajuga australis</i> form B.	Austral bugle	R	Yes
<i>Aphanes australiana</i>	Australian piert	R	
<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	slender aphelia	R	
<i>Baumea gunnii</i>	slender twig rush	R	
<i>B. laxa</i>	lax twig rush	R	
<i>Billardiera uniflora</i>	apple-berry	R	
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	fishbone water fern	R	Yes
<i>Brachycome diversifolia</i> var. <i>diversifolia</i>	large headed daisy	E	Yes
<i>Brachyloma ciliatum</i>	fringed brachyloma	V	
<i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	golden everlasting	R	
<i>Caladenia behrii</i>	spider orchid	E	
<i>C. gladiolata</i>	bayonet spider orchid	E	Yes
<i>C. minor</i>	pygmy caladenia orchid	R	Yes
<i>C. prolata</i>	dull fairy orchid	R	
<i>C. rigida</i>	white spider orchid	E	Yes
<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Oyster Bay pine	R	Yes
<i>Cardamine paucijuga</i>	bitter cress	V	
<i>Carex gunniana</i>	sedge	R	
<i>C. inversa</i> var. <i>inversa</i>	knob sedge	R	
<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>	bristly cloak fern	R	
<i>C. sieberi</i>	mulga fern	R	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	leafy twig rush	R	Yes
<i>Correa decumbens</i>	spreading correa	R	
<i>Corybas unguiculatus</i>	small helmet orchid	E	
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	swamp crassula	R	Yes
<i>Danthonia semiannularis</i>	wallaby grass	R	
<i>Derwentia derwentiana</i> ssp. <i>homalodonta</i>	Derwent speedwell	E	Yes
<i>Deyeuxia densa</i>	bent grass	R	Yes

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS	* LOCATED
<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>	plume grass	R	
<i>Diuris behrii</i>	cowslip orchid	V	
<i>D. brevifolia</i>	late donkey orchid	R	
<i>D. palustris</i>	little donkey orchid	V	
<i>Drosera binata</i>	forked sundew	R	
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>cuneata</i>	sticky hopbush	V	
<i>Eriostemon pungens</i>	prickly waxflower	R	
<i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i>	prostrate blue devil	K	
<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i> ssp. <i>rubida</i>	candlebark gum	R	
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	coral fern	R	
<i>Glyceria australis</i>	Australian sweet grass	R	Yes
<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	creeping raspwort	R	
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	hairy pennywort	R	
<i>H. plebeya</i>	pennywort	K	
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	matted St Johns wort	K	Yes
<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	ruddy ground fern	E	
<i>Isachne globosa</i>	swamp millet	K	
<i>Juncus amabilis</i>	rush	V	
<i>J. australis</i>	Austral rush	K	
<i>J. flavidus</i>	rush	R	
<i>Lagenifera gracilis</i>	slender bottle daisy	V	
<i>L. stipitata</i> var. <i>stipitata</i>	blue bottle daisy	R	
<i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i>	peppercress	E	
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	lance bearded heath	R	
<i>Logania linifolia</i>	flax leaved logania	R	
<i>L. sp.B</i>	logania	R	Yes
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	scented irongrass	R	
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian gypsywort	R	Yes
<i>Mentha diemenica</i>	slender mint	K	Yes
<i>Microtis rara</i>	sweet onion orchid	R	
<i>Montia fontana</i> ssp. <i>chondrosperma</i>	water blinks	V	
<i>Myosotis australis</i>	native forget-me-not	R	
<i>Myriophyllum amphibium</i>	broad water-milfoil	R	
<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i>	myrrh	V	
<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	horned orchid	R	Yes
<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	swamp lily	R	
<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i> var. <i>quadrifidus</i>	five awned spear grass	E	
<i>Phebalium hillebrandii</i>	Hillebrands phebalium	R	Yes
<i>Phyllanthus australis</i>	pointed spurge	K	
<i>Picris angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaf hawk weed	K	
<i>Poa umbricola</i>	poa	R	
<i>Poranthera triandra</i>	three-petal poranthera	V	
<i>Prasophyllum australe</i>	Austral leek orchid	R	
<i>P. constrictum</i>	tawny leek orchid	R	
<i>P. pallidum</i>	pale leek orchid	V	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS	* LOCATED
<i>Pratia pedunculata</i>	matted pratia	T	
<i>Pterostylis alata</i>	striped greenhood	R	Yes
<i>P. cucullata</i>	leafy greenhood	V	
<i>P. curta</i>	blunt greenhood	R	
<i>P. cycnocephala</i>	swan headed greenhood	E	
<i>P. foliata</i>	slender greenhood	R	Yes
<i>Pultenaea graveolens</i>	bush pea	R	
<i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i>	river buttercup	R	Yes
<i>R. pumilio</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>	ferny small flowered buttercup	R	
<i>Santalum murrayanum</i>	bitter quandong	R	Yes
<i>Schoenus brachyphyllus</i>	rush	R	
<i>S. nanus</i>	tiny bog rush	R	
<i>Scleranthus pungens</i>	prickly knawel	R	
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	dwarf skullcap	R	
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed	R	Yes
<i>Sphaerolobium minus</i>	leafless globe pea	R	Yes
<i>Spyridium spathulatum</i>	spoon leaved spyridium	R	Yes
<i>Stellaria palustris</i> var. <i>tenella</i>	swamp starwort	R	Yes
<i>Stipa breviglumis</i>	bamboo spear grass	R	
<i>S. muelleri</i>	wiry speargrass	R	Yes
<i>S. setacea</i>	corkscrew grass	R	
<i>Tetraria capillaris</i>	hair sedge	V	
<i>Thelymitra benthamiana</i>	leopard sun orchid	R	Yes
<i>T. carnea</i>	small pink sun orchid	R	
<i>T. flexuosa</i>	twisted sun orchid	R	
<i>T. holmesii</i>	slender blue swamp sun orchid	V	
<i>Utricularia tenella</i>	pink bladderwort	R	
<i>Viola cleistogamoides</i>	native violet	R	
<i>V. hederacea</i>	ivy leaved violet	R	
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	sprawling bluebell	K	
<i>W. multicaulis</i>	Tagell's bluebell	V	

## APPENDIX 2

### SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK BIRD LIST STATUS IN THE MT LOFTY REGION (MLR)

Reid D. (1996) unpublished

Status in "The Action Plan for Australian Birds". S. Garnett, RAOU, Australian National Parks and Wildlife (1992)

φ E = endangered; V = vulnerable; R = rare; U = Uncommon; C = common; I = irregular visitor.

\* introduced species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS MLR
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	yellow-rumped thornbill	
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	striated thornbill	
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	brown thornbill	
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	buff-rumped thornbill	C
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	eastern spinebill	C
<i>Accipter cirrhocephalus</i>	collared sparrowhawk	U
<i>Accipter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk	C
<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	clamorous reed-warbler	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian owlet-nightjar	C
<i>Anas castanea</i>	chestnut teal	
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	grey teal	
* <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	red wattlebird	
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	little wattlebird	U
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's pipit	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	fork-tailed swift	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	wedge-tailed eagle	
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	white-necked heron	U
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow	C
<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead	U
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	sulphur-crested cockatoo	U
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	galah	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS MLR
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	little corella	
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	fan-tailed cuckoo	
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	V
* <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European goldfinch	
* <i>Carduelis chloris</i>	European greenfinch	
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	australian wood duck	
<i>Cheramoeca leucosternus</i>	white-backed swallow	
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	shining bronze-cuckoo	R
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	grey shrike-thrush	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	white-winged chough	V
<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	white-throated treecreeper	
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	little raven	
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	stubble quail	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	grey butcherbird	U
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo	
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	black swan	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	laughing kookaburra	
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sitella	
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	mistletoebird	
<i>Egretta alba</i>	great egret	
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	white-faced heron	
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	black-shouldered kite	
<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	spotted nightjar	V
<i>Falco berigora</i>	brown falcon	
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen kestrel	
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	australian hobby	U
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	R
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	crested shrike-tit	V
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian coot	
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen	
<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>	black-tailed native-hen	
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	musk lorikeet	C
<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	purple-crowned lorikeet	C
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	magpie-lark	
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	

		MLR
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS MLR
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	little eagle	C
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	white-throated needletail	
<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	martin, fairy	
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	welcome swallow	
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	tree martin	
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	chestnut-rumped heathwren	V
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	yellow-faced honeyeater	
<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	yellow-plumed honeyeater	
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	white-plumed honeyeater	
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	superb fairy-wren	C
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	noisy miner	C
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	little grassbird	
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	hooded robin	U
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	brown-headed honeyeater	
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	white-naped honeyeater	C
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	budgerigar	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	rainbow bee-eater	
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	jacky winter	V
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	red-browed firetail	
<i>Neophema elegans</i>	elegant parrot	I
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	southern boobook	C
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	cockatiel	U
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	crested pigeon	
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	olive-backed oriole	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	rufous whistler	C
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote	U
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	striated pardalote	
* <i>Passer domesticus</i>	house sparrow	
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican	
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	scarlet robin	C
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant	
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	little black cormorant	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	common bronzewing	C
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	brush bronzewing	U
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland honeyeater	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	φ STATUS MLR
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>	crescent honeyeater	
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	crimson rosella (Adelaide form)	
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	eastern rosella	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	tawny frogmouth	C
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	hoary-headed grebe	
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	white-browed babbler	U
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	purple swamphen	
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	spotless crake	U
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	red-rumped parrot	
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	grey fantail	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	willie wagtail	
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	white-browed, scrubwren	U
<i>Smicornis brevirostris</i>	weebill	
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	beautiful firetail	E
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	caspian tern	
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	grey currawong	U
* <i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	spotted turtle-dove	
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian grebe	
<i>Threskiornis mollucca</i>	Australian white ibis	
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	straw-necked ibis	
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher	
<i>Trichoglossus haemotodus</i>	rainbow lorikeet	C
* <i>Turdus merula</i>	common blackbird	
<i>Tyto alba</i>	barn owl	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	masked lapwing	
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian thrush	V
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	silveryeye	

## APPENDIX 3

### SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK FAUNA LIST

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>BATS</b>	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	chocolate wattled bat
	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's wattled bat
	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	lesser long-eared bat
	<i>Mormopterus planiceps</i>	little mastiff bat
	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	white-striped mastiff bat
Reardon T. B. and Flavell S.C. (1991). A guide to the bats of South Australia. South Australian Museum and Field Naturalists Society of South Australia (Inc).		
<b>MARSUPIALS</b>	<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>	southern brown bandicoot
	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	western grey kangaroo
	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	koala (not indigenous to area)
	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	yellow-footed marsupial mouse
	<i>Pseudocheirus perigrinus</i>	common ringtail possum
	<i>Trichosaurus vulpecula</i>	common brush-tailed possum
<b>MONOTREMATA</b>	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	short-beaked echidna
<b>RODENTIA</b>	<i>Rattus fuscipes assimilis</i>	southern bush rat
	<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	swamp rat (not confirmed)
	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	water rat
<b>INTRODUCED MAMMALS</b>	<i>Felis catus</i>	cat
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	fox
	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	brown hare
	<i>Mus domesticus</i>	house mouse
	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit
	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>	<i>Litoria ewingi</i>	brown tree frog
	<i>Limnodynastes dumerili</i>	eastern banjo frog
	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	marbled frog
	<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>	painted burrowing frog
	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	brown froglet (common eastern)
	<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Bibron's toadlet
<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>	<i>Cherax destructor</i>	yabby
<b>LIZARDS</b>	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	eastern bluetongue
	<i>Ctenophorus decresii</i>	tawny dragon
	<i>Pogona barbata</i>	common bearded dragon
	<i>Nephrurus milii</i>	barking gecko
	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	marbled gecko
	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	heath goanna
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	sleepy lizard (shingleback)
	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	common scaly-foot
	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's skink
	<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	eastern striped skink
	<i>Bassiana duperreyi</i>	eastern three-lined skink
	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	eastern water skink
	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	garden skink
	<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	three-toed earless skink
	<i>Egernia whitii</i>	White's skink
<i>Delma mollerii</i>	Adelaide snake-lizard	
	<i>Aprasia striolata</i>	lined worm-lizard

Hutchinson M. (1990) Unpublished.



**SNAKES**

<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	eastern brown snake
<i>Suta flagellum</i>	little whip snake
<i>Austrelaps labialis</i>	pygmy copperhead snake
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	red-bellied black snake
<i>Ramphotyphlops australis</i>	southern blind snake

Hutchinson M. (1990) Unpublished.

General reference:- Watts C.H.S.Ed. (1990) A list of the Vertebrates of South Australia. Biological Survey Coordinating Committee and Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.

## APPENDIX 4

### SCOTT CREEK CONSERVATION PARK TENURE HISTORY REPORT

#### Hundred of Noarlunga

#### Sections: 1669-1679

#### Area: 707Ha

Scott Creek Conservation Park was constituted under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972: Section 30 and gazetted 7/11/1985 page 1362.

Allotments 11-13 of Deposited Plan 38134 are Roads closed (in gazette 7/10/1993 page 1699) with the intention of being included in Scott Creek Conservation Park. (As of 1/11/1999 this has not occurred.)

#### HISTORICAL TENURE

#### Hundred of Noarlunga, proclaimed 29/10/1846.

Sec/Lot	Previously	Title/Crown Lease	Date Issued	Terminated
1669	Pt.308	CT 857/104	01/02/1911	05/06/1945
1670	302 Pt.1399	CT 1634/47 OH 4772,CL 514/5	08/10/1934 01/07/1903	09/11/1964 28/11/1984
1671	233 1396 Pt. 1399	CT 1648/163 OH 4770, CL 506/19 OH 4772, CL 514/5	13/08/1935 01/07/1903 01/07/1903	10/08/1964 28/11/1984 28/11/1984
1672	Pt. 1397 1398 1485	CT 1650/82 CT 2124/20 CT 1763/174	10/10/1935 05/01/1951 23/11/1940	23/06/1944 29/05/1969 23/06/1944
1673	1160 1174 1175 Pt. 1397	CT 2264/36 CT 1045/37 CT 1537/199 CT 1650/82	18/03/1953 31/12/1915 27/02/1929 10/10/1935	14/08/1964 08/02/1971 01/09/1970 23/06/1944
1674	1153 1154 1155-1156 1157, 1158, 1162 1159, 1161	Crown Land Crown Land OH 105, CL 513/64 CT 2864/45 CT 2264/36	31/05/1905 06/01/1961 18/03/1953	26/06/1907 14/08/1964 14/08/1964
1675	1127E, 1127W, 1129, 1145-1148 1130, 1144, 1149-1150 1164-1165 1166-1167 1168 1411	CT 1646/23 CT 1465/105 OA 10259 CT 1578/19 CT 761/186 CT 1113/92	23/02/1935 07/04/1927 09/01/1924 05/07/1930 09/19 12/02/1919	19/12/1968 05/12/1908 24/06/1924 08/05/1985 22/10/1975 1959
1676	1163, 1171-1173, 1177-1183 1170  1176,1195 1193 1194	OP 18934 OP 13126,CL 640/103 CT 4074/941 CT773/40 CT692/125 CT 1537/199	21/04/1954 16/04/1920 14/10/1976 02/11/1907 16/07/1905 27/02/1929	Not Avail. 13/08/1924 08/05/1985 12/10/1949 22/06/1978 01/09/1970
1677	1184-1185, 1196 1186-1192, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341 1342, 1345, 1346	CT 1948/89 CT 1746/149 CT 1829/66	02/07/1947 25/03/1940 01/04/1944	08/05/1985 29/05/1969 29/05/1969

Scott Creek Conservation Park Management Plan

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Sec/Lot	Previously	Title/Crown Lease	Date Issued	Terminated
1678	1330-1331 1332, 1351 1334, 1336 1338, 1340, 1343-1344, 1354 1352E, 1352W, 1353, 1355	CT 1138/15 CT 1727/27 CT 1626/116 OA 9330,CL 636/50 CT 1147/155	19/11/1919 29/04/1939 22/03/1934 18/02/1919 02/02/1920	15/06/1951 15/10/1941 04/10/1957 28/10/1927 22/10/1938
1679	1151-1152	CT 1454/155	20/01/1927	14/11/1944