

CONCLUSIONS AND CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gawler Ranges survey area is now known to support 737 species (90 introduced) of plants, 32 species (7 introduced) of mammals, 164 species (3 introduced) of birds, 59 species of reptiles and 3 species of amphibians. This survey has classified these species into 13 perennial plant communities, 13 slightly different communities based on the total flora, 5 small ground mammal communities, 6 passerine bird communities and 6 reptile communities. As discussed in the previous section each of these taxa show different geographic patterns and responses to changes in the physical environment across the study area. An attempt to classify all the different taxonomic groups together into a series of 'total communities' resulted in another subtly different pattern of distribution over the study area. Any attempt to designate areas of high conservation significance throughout the Gawler Ranges must therefore attempt to include representatives of all these different plant and vertebrate community patterns.

At present there are no conservation reserves in the Gawler Ranges and the study area covers eighteen pastoral leases used for rangeland sheep grazing.

The geographic significance of the Gawler Ranges as a transitional area between the flora and fauna of Eyre Peninsula and the more arid northern areas of the State has been clearly demonstrated in the community patterns discussed in the preceding chapters. The direction of change of these community patterns follows the rainfall gradient across the ranges from the south-west to the north-east.

Until comparable biological surveys are completed for areas surrounding the Gawler Ranges, the Northern Myall Plains Environmental Region to the south, the Yellabina Environmental Association to the west (surveyed October 1987) and the Central Salt Lakes and Plateaux Environmental Region to the north it is difficult to determine the conservation significance of the Gawler Ranges communities which are shared with adjacent regions. The communities associated with the porphyritic hills and the slopes down to the southern shore of Lake Gairdner are however characteristic of the Gawler Ranges alone and are not found anywhere else in the State. These areas can be considered Key Biological Areas where conservation management is of great importance. Other areas have been designated as Ecologically Valuable Areas. These will encompass representatives of all the communities which are expected to be shared with the surrounding regions. It is beyond the scope of this report to recommend the size of nature conservation management areas in the Gawler Ranges or the form this management might take. Options include acquisition by the Government and dedication in either National or Conservation Parks under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, application of the new multiple use land management category of Regional Reserve which allows for existing land management practices to continue under agreed conservation management guidelines embodied in a changed leasing arrangement or some combination of the two approaches. Areas recommended for conservation are shown in Figure 57. The highest conservation priority should be given to Key Biological Areas a) and b).

1. Key Biological Areas

(a) Barber Hill, Mt Friday area of Hiltaba

An area of steep, densely vegetated Hills supporting two of the four remaining populations of Yellow-footed Rock Wallabies in the Gawler Ranges at the western limit of this species in Australia. It has many of the significant plant species of the western Gawler Ranges and would conserve Perennial Plant communities 2 and 11, Total Flora communities 1 and 11 Mammal communities 2 and 4 Bird community 3 and Reptile communities 3 and 6. It combines part of the south eastern mallee communities (2) and the south-eastern porphyritic hills communities (6) of the Total community analysis.

(b) Paney, Pine Lodge, Scrubby Peak Area

The most diverse and scenically spectacular area of the Gawler Ranges. It receives the highest rainfall of the Gawler Ranges and probably has the highest plant species diversity and concentration of important plants in the whole region. It also supports the only two other known populations of Yellow-footed Rock Wallabies. It would conserve perennial Plant communities 1, 3, 11 and 13, Total Flora communities 8, 11 and 13, Mammal communities 1, 2, 3 and 4, Bird communities 1, 2, 3 and 5 and Reptile communities 1, 2, 4, and 6. It combines the south-eastern mallee (2), and south-eastern porphyritic hill (6) communities with the western sand dunes (3) of the Total community analysis.

In addition the Yandinga Gorge to Pine Lodge areas are the only areas that have significant tourist visitation at present.

(c) Coralbignie area, Nonning

A fascinating area of well vegetated hills and broad valleys including the historic Coralbignie out station. The vegetation on the hills appears to be transitional between the highest rainfall areas around Scrubby Peak and the drier lower hills in the east of the Gawler Ranges. It would conserve Perennial Plant communities 1, 2, 10 and 12, Total Flora communities 1 and 12, Mammal communities 4 and 5, Bird communities 1 and 3 and Reptile communities 2, 4 and 6. It combines the south-eastern mallee and south-eastern porphyritic hills (6) with some myall woodland communities (1) of the Total community analysis.

(d) Wartaka

Representative of the dry low rounded hills near the eastern limit of the Gawler Ranges. The mallee and spinifex covered hills interspersed with wide saltmarsh and shrubland covered valleys are a distinctive landscape very different from the western ranges. It would conserve Perennial Plant communities 1, 2, 4, 9 and 12, Total Flora communities 3, 6, 10 and 12, Mammal communities 2, 3, 4 and 5, Bird communities 1, 3, 5 and 6 and Reptile communities 2, 3 and 6. It also includes saltmarsh (4) with dry northern woodland (5) of the Total community analysis.

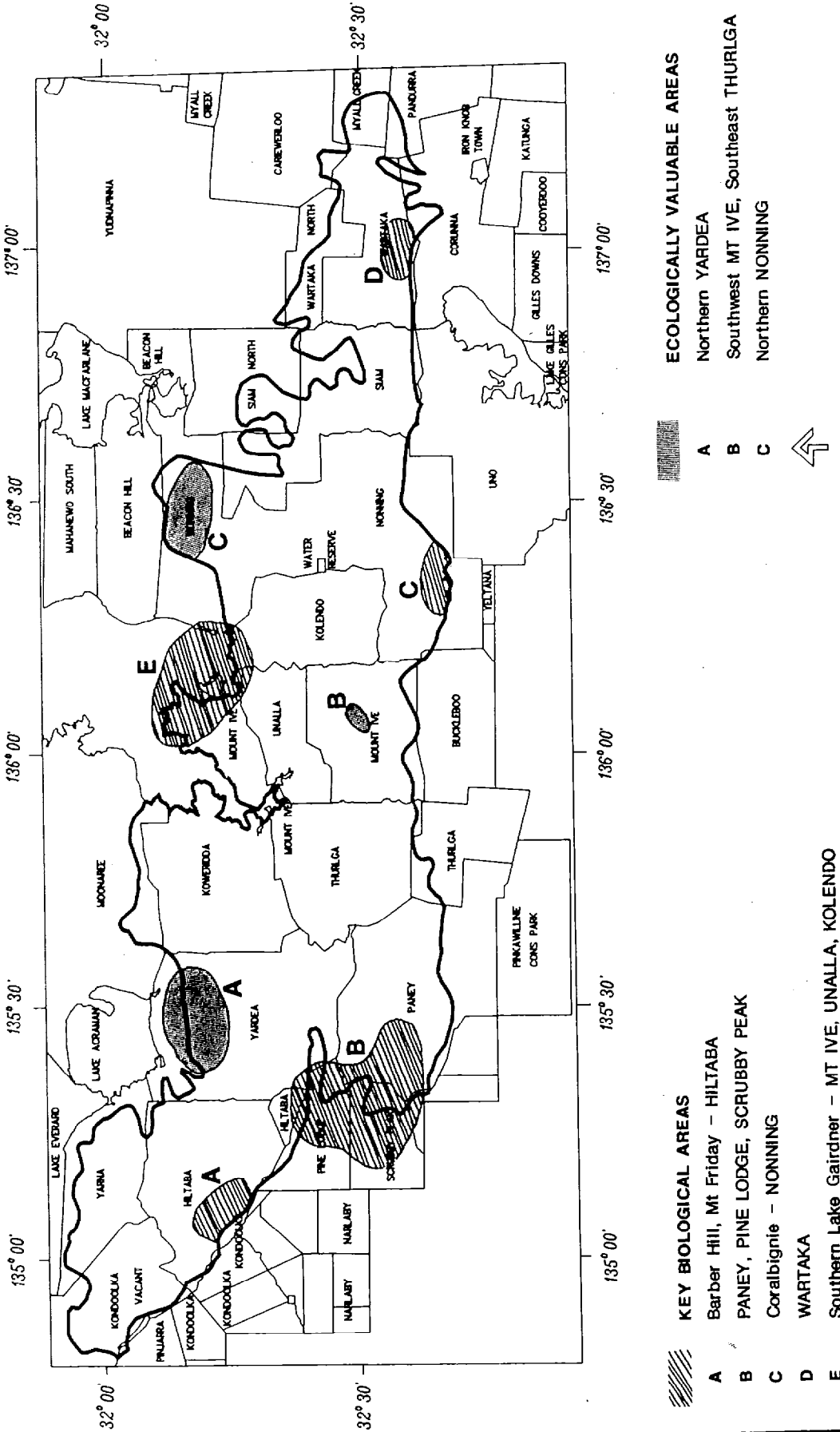


FIGURE 57
CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE GAWLER RANGES

(e) Southern shores of Lake Gairdner, Kolendo, Unalla, Mount Ive

A spectacular landscape of dry mulga covered hills, stony plains, lunette dunes and the salt surface of Lake Gairdner. This is the most arid part of the Gawler Ranges study area. It would conserve Perennial Plant communities 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 12, Mammal communities 1 and 4, Bird communities 3 and 6 and Reptile community 5. It also includes chenopod shrublands (3) and dry northern woodlands (5) of the Total community analysis.

2. Ecologically Valuable Areas

(a) Northern Yardea

Some of the best areas of myall woodland over a chenopod shrubland in the Gawler Ranges.

(b) South-western Mount Ive, south-eastern Thurlga

A complex of freshwater floodout areas surrounded by mallee not represented elsewhere in the Gawler Ranges.

(c) Northern Nonning

The transition from the northern ranges to the extensive flat chenopod shrublands.

A further assessment of these Ecologically Valuable Areas cannot be made until comparable biological surveys have been carried out in the surrounding Environmental Associations. It may be that areas outside the present Gawler Ranges Study area contain better representatives of these communities, which are not confined to the porphyritic outcrops, and are more widespread to the north and south of the present study area. Once these additional surveys have been completed a combined analysis including the appropriate Gawler Ranges quadrats can be carried out to determine just how comparable these Gawler Ranges communities are with the surrounding areas.

RESOURCE MATERIAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

MAPS

1:100 000 Aeronautical

Tarcoola	SH 53	1977
Pt. Augusta	SI 53	1977

1:250 000 Topographic

Childara	SH 53-14	1979	Yardea	SI 53-3	1982
Gairdner	SH 53-15	1981	Pt. Augusta	SI 53-4	1982
Streaky Bay	SH 53-2	1981			

1:100 000

Childara	5834	Kolendo	6133	
Everard	5934	Horshoe	6233	
Moonaree	6034	Cungena	5832	
Mahenewo	6134	Minnipa	5932	1982
Wirrula	5833	Carcuppa	6032	1982
Yartoo	5933	Buckleboo	6132	
Yardea	6033	Uno	6232	

1:250 000 Geological

Childara	SH 53-14	1978
Gairdner	SH 53-15	1978
Pt. Augusta	SI 53-4	1968
Streaky Bay	69-22 Preliminary	1969
Yardea	71-68 Preliminary	undated

1:100 000 Geological

Yartoo	85-162 Preliminary	1985	Buckleboo	85-162 Preliminary	1985
Yardea	85-163 Preliminary	undated	Carcuppa	85-166 Preliminary	1985
Kolendo	85-164 Preliminary	undated	Minnipa	85-167 Preliminary	1985

1:100 000 Photomaps

Kolendo	6133	1979
Yardea	6033	1979

1:50 000 Photomaps

Toondulay	5833-I	1980	Nott	6032-I	1979
Paney	5932-I	1979	Nukey	6032-IV	1979
Chulpuddie	5932-IV	1979	Nonning	6132-I	1979
Mungo	5933-I	1975	Peterlumbo	6132-IV	1979
Yartoo	5933-II	1975	Wartaka	6232-I	1973
Narlaby	5933-III	1975	Uno	6232-IV	1973
Hiltaba	5933-IV	1975	Siam	6233-III	1975

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Coverage of sample sites only, from west to east across study area. The 1:250 000 Map sheet reference photograph scale, survey number, photo number/numbers and date of photography are given.

Hiltaba Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3119 Photos 192, 113, 206 (August 1984)

Scrubby Peak Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3116 Photo 30 (August 1984)

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3134 Photos 32, 68 (August 1984)

Pine Lodge Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3134 Photo 32 (August 1984)

Paney Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3134 Photos 30, 72, 76 (October 1984)

Yardea Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3119 Photos 103, 182, 214 (August 1984)

Koweridda Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3119 Photos 24, 78, 96 (August 1984)

Unalla Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3119 Photos 30, 89 (August 1984)

Mt. Ive Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3116 Photo 66 (August 1984)

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3134 Photos 14, 86, 88 (August 1984)

Coralbignie Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3134 photos 10, 92 (August 1984)

Kolendo Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3119 Photos 34, 36 (August 1984)

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3116 Photo 86 (August 1984)

Rockwater Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3134 Photos 96, 98, 106 (October 1984)

Nonning Site

Yardea 1:40 000 Svy 3116 Photos 4, 77, 83 (August 1984)

Larry Dam Site

Pt. Augusta 1:40 000 Svy 3140 Photo 48 (October 1984)

Pt. Augusta 1:40 000 Svy 4141 Photo 57 (October 1984)

Siam Site

Pt. Augusta 1:40 000 Svy 3140 Photo 36 (October 1984)

Pt. Augusta 1:40 000 Svy 3141 Photo 188 (October 1984)

Wartaka Site

Pt. Augusta 1:40 000 Svy 3141 Photos 184, 206 (October 1984)

Mac Paddock Site

Pt. Augusta 1:40 000 Svy 3141 Photos 182, 207 (October 1984)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aitken, P.F., (1971a) The Distribution of the Hairy-nosed Wombat [Lasiorhinus latifrons (Owen)] Part 1: Yorke Peninsula, Eyre Peninsula, The Gawler Ranges and Lake Harris S. Aust. Nat. 45, 93-103
- Aitken, P.F. (1971b) Rediscovery of the Large Desert Sminthopsis (Sminthopsis psammophilus Spencer) on Eyre Peninsula, South Australia Vict. Nat. 88, 103-111
- Anon (undated) Mount Wudinna and Paney Station Field Study Guide. Produced by teachers in area. Mount Wudinna Area School
- Andrews, F.W. (1883) Notes on the Night Parrot. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust 6, 29-30.
- Andrews, F.W. (1885). Notes on Leipoa ocellata. Southern Science Record Series 2.
- Barker, S. (1972). General Description of Survey Area In The Gawler Ranges: Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Berndt, R.M. (1985) Traditional Aborigines In Twidale, C.R., Tyler, M.J. & Davies M (eds). Natural History of Eyre Peninsula. Royal Society of South Australia pp. 127-138
- Belbin, L. (1987a) PATN, Pattern Analysis Package, Reference Manual CSIRO Division of Wildlife & Rangelands Research, Canberra
- Belbin, L. (1987b) PATN, Pattern Analysis Package, Command Manual. CSIRO Division of Wildlife & Rangelands Research, Canberra
- Belbin, L. (1987c) PATN, Pattern Analysis Package, Users Guide. CSIRO Division of Wildlife & Rangelands Research, Canberra
- Bird, P. (1986) Reptiles and Amphibians of the Eastern Great Victoria Desert In The Great Victoria Desert, Nature Conservation Society of South Australia.
- Blakers, M; Davies, S.J.J.F. & Reilly, P.N. (1984) The Atlas of Australian Birds. Royal Ornithologists Union, Melbourne University Press.
- Blissett, A.H. (1975) Rock units in the Gawler Range. Volcanics, Geological Survey of South Australia, Quarterly Notes, No. 55.
- Blissett, A.G. (Compiler) (1985) Explanatory Notes Gairdner 1:250 000 geological sheet SH/53-15. S. Aust. Geol. Surv.
- Blissett, A.H. and Radke, F. (1980) The Gawler Ranges - a regional review. J. Geol. Soc. Aust. 27,
- Bonney, Charles. (1857-8). Explorations by Mr. S. Hack. S.A. Parliamentary Proceedings and Papers. 2. 156, 2.
- Bonnin, Joshua. (1907-8). Explorations: North-Western District. Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Australasia (S.A. Branch). 10, 67-89.

- Bonython, C.W. and Preiss, K.A. (1967) (Eds.) Hambidge Wildlife Reserve, A Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. S. Aust. Nat. 42, 35-63
- Boomsma, C.D. (1981). Native Trees of South Australia Woods and Forest Department, South Australia.
- Boomsma, C.D. and Lewis, N.B. (1980) The Native Forest and Woodland Vegetation of South Australia Bulletin 25 Woods & Forests Department, South Australia.
- Brown, L., Byard, E., Hart, M., Huxtable, D., Nayda, N., Page, T. Robinson, J., Seager, P. and Thomas, P. (1984) Recreation Development and Interpretation In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land. I. Mt. Ive Station, A Case Study. pp. 105-182, S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Burbidge N.T. (1960) The Phytogeography of the Australian Region Aust. J. Bot 8, 75-209
- Butler, A.J. (1972) Snails, Reptiles and Amphibians In The Gawler Ranges. Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia N.C.S.S.A.
- Chambers, A., Dunlop, W. and McDougal, D. (1984) Feral Animals In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land. II. Baseline Inventory of the Mt. Ive Area pp. 227-319 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Chenery, A. (1903). List of Birds observed during a trip from Port Augusta to Yardea telegraph station, Gawler Ranges in August 1902. Emu 2, 167-8.
- Copley, P.B. (1983) Studies on the Yellow-footed Rock-Wallaby Petrogale xanthopus Gray (Marsupialia: Macropodidae) 1. Distribution in South Australia Aust. Wildl. Res. 10, 47-61
- Corbett, D. (1972) Geology and Landscape. In The Gawler Ranges: Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Crocker, R.L. (1946). An introduction to the soils and vegetation of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 70, 83-107.
- Crocker, R.L. and Wood, J.G. (1947). Some historical influences on the development of the South Australian vegetation communities and their bearing on concepts and classification in ecology. Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. 71, 91-136.
- Dahl. E., Dowling M., McQuie A., Stocks, R. and Tatham A., (1984) Tourism and Pastoralism: A Feasibility Study In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land. I Mt. Ive Station A Case Study. pp. 1-69 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Elkin, A.P. (1939) Kinship in South Australia. Oceania 10(2), 196-234.
- Ewins, L., O'Malley, M. and Scott, B. (1984) Reptiles Amphibians and Mammals In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land II Baseline Inventory of the Mt. Ive Area. pp. 97-154 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)

- Eyre, Edward John. (1845). Expedition into Central Australia. 1, Chapter X.
- Firman, J.B. (1967) Stratigraphy of Late Cainozoic deposits in South Australia Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust 91, 165-178
- Firman, J.B. (1974) Upper Cainozoic stratigraphic units of the Gawler Block and Eucla Basin in South Australia Q. Geol. Notes, Geol. Surv. S. Aust 52, 2-4
- Foreshaw, J.M. (1969). Australian Parrots. Landsdowne Press.
- Forrest, J.A. (1972) The and Mammals of the Gawler Ranges, In The Gawler Ranges : Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Fox, P., Gursansky, W., Jensen, S. and Wittle, J. (1984) Pre-visit Information In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land. I. Mt. Ive Station. A Case Study pp. 70-104. S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Fox, B.J. and Pople, A.R. (1984) Experimental confirmation of interspecific competition between native and introduced mice. Aust. J. Ecol. 9, 323-334.
- Garrett, C. (1973) Arid Lands Geomorphology. In The Gawler Ranges: Environmental Education No. 10. Smith, J.H. (Ed.)
- Gestin, V.A. Haines, P.W., Jenkins, R.J.F., Compston, W., and Williams T.S. (1986). Impact ejecta horizon within late Precambrian shales, Adelaide Geosyncline, South Australia Science 233, 198-200.
- Gibbs, J (1984) Habitat Description In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land II Baseline Inventory of the Mt. Ive Area. pp. 1-32 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Giles, C.W. (1977) Rock units in the Gawler Range Volcanics, Lake Everard area, South Australia. Q. Geol Notes, Geol Surv. S. Aust 61, 7-16
- Giles, C.W. (1979) The origin of the Middle Proterozoic Gawler Range Volcanics in the Lake Everard Area, South Australia In: A.J. Parker (Compiler) Symposium on the Gawler Craton Extended Abstracts Geol. Soc. Aust. Adelaide pp. 49-51
- Giles, C.W., Goode, A.D.T. and Lemon N.M. (1980) Middle Proterozoic volcanism and sedimentation in the Moonabie area J. geol. Aust. 27, 33
- Graham, R.D. (1972) Climate and Soils In The Gawler Ranges. Report on a survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Hack, Stephen. (1857-8). Explorations by Mr. S. Hack. S.A. Parliamentary Proceedings and Papers. 2, 156: 2-11.
- Heron, S. (1981) Bird Banding Report: Gawler Ranges, July 1976 to January 1981. Unpublished Report.
- Jessop, R.W. (1951) - The Soils, geology and vegetation of North-west South Australia. Trans. Roy. Soc. S.Aust., 74, 189 -

- Jessop, J.P. and Toelken, H.R. (1986)(eds) Flora of South Australia. Government Printer, South Australia.
- Johansen, F., Scholfield, A. and Tothill, M (1984) Birds In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land II Baseline Inventory of the Mt. Ive Area. pp. 155-226 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Jones, W. Moyses, M. and Willis, M (1984a) Geology In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land II Baseline Inventory of the Mt. Ive Area. pp. 33-60 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Jones, W., Moyses, M. and Willis, M. (1984b) Soils In Tourism and Pastoralism in Arid Pastoral Land II Baseline Inventory of the Mt. Ive Area. pp. 33-60 S.A.C.A.E. (Salisbury)
- Joseph, L. and Black, A. (1983) Further Notes on Birds of the Gawler Ranges. S. Aust. Ornith., 29, 46-53.
- Kemper, C.M. (1985) Mammals. In Aslin, H.J. (ed) A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia. Biological Survey Coordinating Committee and Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia.
- Kitchener, D.J., Jones, B. and Caputi, N. (1987) Revision of Australian Eptesicus (Microchiroptera: Vespertilionidae) Rec. West. Aust. Mus. 13, 427-500.
- Kraehenbuehl D.N. (1983) A comparison of the arid flora of three South Australian Ranges, Flinders Range, Gawler Range and Everard Range. In Seminar for Society for Growing Australia Plants S.A. Region Inc., Lincoln College, Adelaide.
- Lang, P.J. and Kraehenbuehl, D.N. (1987) Plants of particular conservation significance in South Australia's Agricultural Regions: Interim Report. Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia.
- Laut, P. Heyligers, P.C., Keig, C., Loffer, E., Margules, C. Scott, R.M. and Sullivan, M.E. (1977), Environments of South Australia: Province 7 Western Pastoral. Division of Land Use Research, C.S.I.R.O., Canberra
- McGill, A.R. (1970). Australian Warblers. Melbourne: Bird Observers Club.
- McGilp, J.N. (1931) Geopsittacus occidentalis. Night Parrot. S. Aust. Ornith., 11, 68-70.
- McKenzie, N.L. and Robinson, A.C. (eds) (1987) A Biological Survey of the Nullarbor Region, South and Western Australia in 1984. S.A. Department of Environment and Planning, W.A. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- Nature Conservation Society of South Australia (1972) The Gawler Ranges Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Parker, A.J. (1980) Symposium on the Gawler Craton, 11 Dec. 1979. Geol. Soc. Aust., 27, 45-54
- Parker, A.J. and Lemon N.M. (1982) Reconstruction of the early Proterozoic stratigraphy of the Gawler Craton, South Australia. J. Geol. Soc. Aust. 29, 221-238

- Parker, S.A. (1985) Birds. In Aslin, H.J. (Ed) A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia. Biological Coordinating Committee and Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia.
- Paton, J. (1972a) History since white mans arrival In The Gawler Ranges: Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Paton, J. (1972b) Birds In The Gawler Ranges. Report on a survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Reardon, T.B. and Flavell, S.C. (1987) A Guide to the Bats of South Australia. South Australian Museum and Field Naturalists Society of South Australia.
- Richardson, N; (1925). Pioneers of the North West of South Australia 1856-1914.
- Robinson, A.C., Delroy, L.B. and Jenkins, R.B. (1982). The Conservation and Management of the Cape Barren Goose, Cereopsis novaehollandiae Latham in South Australia Department of Environment and Planning Special Publication 1, 1-50
- Saunders, G.M., and St. John, B.J. (1987) Bettongs and Tammar Wallabies on Eyre Peninsula. S. Aust. Nat. 62, 21-35
- Schodde, R. (1982). Origin, adaptation and evolution of birds in arid Australia. In Barker, W.R. and Greenslade, P.J.M. (eds) Evolution of the flora and fauna of arid Australia. Peacock, Adelaide.
- Schwane, T.D. (1985). Reptiles. In Aslin, H.J. (ed) A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia. Biological Survey Coordinating Committee and Department of Environment and Planning, South Australia.
- Schwane, T.D., Miller, B. and Tyler, M.J. (1985) Reptiles and Amphibians In Natural History of Eyre Peninsula pp. 159-168, Royal Society of South Australia.
- Serventy, D.L. (1972) Casual ornithogeography in Australia. In: Proc. of the International Ornithological Congress XV 1970: The Hague Brill, E.J. (ed.) pp. 574-584.
- Sinclair, R.G. and Bird P.L. (1986) Assessment of risk to non-target native fauna from baiting dingoes with 1080 in Northern South Australia. Aust. Wildl. Res. 13,
- Somerville, J.D. (1933). Notes by. S.A. Archives A733.
- Specht, R.L. (1972). The Vegetation of South Australia, Government Printer, Adelaide.
- Sutton, J. (1923). An ornithological trip round Eyre Peninsula. S. Aust. Ornith. 7, 118-159
- Symon, D.E. (1972) Vegetation In The Gawler Ranges Report on a Survey by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. N.C.S.S.A.
- Turner, A.R. (1975) The Petrology of the Eastern Gawler Ranges Volcanic Complex. Geological Survey of South Australia, Bulletin 45. S.A. Dept. of Mines.

- Twidale, C.R. (1968) Geomorphology. Thomas Nelson (Aust) Ltd.
- Twidale, C.R., Bourne, J.A. and Smith, D.M. (1976) Age and origin of palaeosurfaces on Eyre Peninsula and in the northern Gawler Ranges. Z. Geomorph. 20, 28-55
- Warburton, P. Egerton. (1858). Northern Exploration. S.A. Parliamentary Proceedings and Papers. 25: 38-42
- Webb, A.W. (1980) A geochronological investigation of the tectonomagnetic history of the Gawler Craton. J. Geol. Soc. Aust. 27,
- Webb, A.W., Thomson, B.P., Blissett, A.H., Daly, S.J., Flint, R.B. and Parker A.J. (1982) Geochronology of the Gawler Craton, South Australia Dept. of Mines and Energy South Australia Rept. Bk. No. 82/86
- Webb, A.W. and Thomson, P.B. (1977) Archaean Basement rocks in the Gawler Craton, South Australia. Search 8, 34-36
- Whibley, D.J.E. (1980) Acacias of South Australia. Government Printer, South Australia.
- White, S.A. (1913a) The Gawler Ranges. An Ornithological Expedition Adelaide: W.K. Thomas
- White, S.A. (1913b). Field ornithology in South Australia. The Gawler Ranges. Emu. 13, 16-32
- Williams, G.E. (1986) The Acraman impact structure: source of ejecta in late Precambrian shales, South Australia. Science 233, 200-203
- Williams G.E. (1987) The Acraman Structure - Australia's largest impact scar. Search 18, 143-145
- Wilson, H. (1937). Notes on the Night Parrot with reference to recent occurrence. Emu. 37, 79-87.