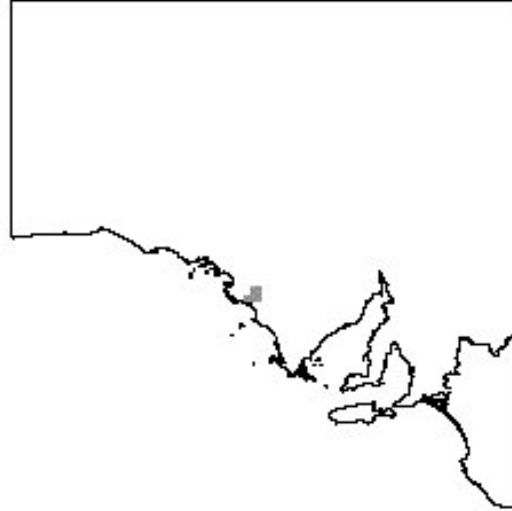


Biological Survey of Kulliparu, Eyre Peninsula

Brandle R (2000) *Biological Survey of the Remnant Habitats in the Kulliparu region of Eyre Peninsula, South Australia* (Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, Adelaide).

Undertaken by: Nature Conservation
Society South
Australia
Surveyed in: 1990
Published: 2001
Availability: From NCSSA.
120 Wakefield St
Adelaide 5000

(www.ncssa.asn.au)



Summary:

Kulliparu Conservation Park protects 135 km² of relatively intact mallee and broombush habitat 16 kilometres east-north-east of Venus Bay, in western Eyre Peninsula. It was dedicated in 1985.

In 1990, the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia conducted a baseline Biological Survey in the park, and in nearby crown land conservation reserves, privately owned mallee and pastoral leasehold land.

The objective of this baseline biological study was to determine the flora and vertebrate fauna communities of the remnant native vegetation in the Kulliparu Conservation Park and adjacent areas to: provide information to National Parks and Wildlife SA managers, and to assist with the resolution of native vegetation and land use issues.

During September-October 1990 a total of 40 sites were sampled for vegetation using an early version of the Biological Survey of South Australia methodology (Heard & Channon 1997, Copley & Kemper 1992). Of these, 21 sites were also sampled for vertebrate fauna using a combination of trapping and observation. 20 volunteers conducted the survey over a 3 week period.

7 different floristic groups were defined from an analysis of the 40 sites sampled, the survey recorded:

- 223 plant species, of which 202 were native to the area;
- 7 native mammal species;
- 29 reptile species and 1 burrowing frog;
- 78 bird species.

The survey results indicated that the area was diverse and relatively intact.

Despite the history of regular fires and some petroleum exploration in the survey area, the condition and diversity of species and habitats present implies that the area, if managed well, may be large enough to be dynamically robust and enable its flora and fauna to be resilient to the impacts of occasional and patchy wildfire.