

CONCLUSIONS AND CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

By J. N. Foulkes and L. M. B. Heard

THE SOUTH EAST STUDY AREA

The 2,100,000 hectare area that constitutes the South East study encompasses a range of environments and includes the transition zone between three biogeographic regions in South Australia: Naracoorte Coastal Plain, Murray Darling Depression and the Volcanic Plains. Flora and fauna species found in the area generally have affinities with one of these regions. There is high variability in species richness in the South East with species from all three regions being found.

The South East also straddles the boundary between two major Australian zoogeographic regions: the Bassian region of temperate southern and eastern Australia and the Eyrean region of the semi-arid inland, although most of the survey area is in the Bassian zone. Thus, the vertebrate fauna of the survey area comprises species with generally Bassian affinities. Hence, many species that are associated with these regions are occurring at the edge of their Australian range in the survey area.

BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Twenty-seven different floristic PATN groups were identified in the South East survey study area in South Australia, with eight major communities extending over large parts of the area:

- *Eucalyptus arenacea/baxteri* +/- *Pteridium esculentum* Woodland;
- *Banksia ornata* Shrubland of the dune crests, swales and undulating plains;
- *Eucalyptus fasciculosa*, *Xanthorrhoea caespitosa* Low Woodland
- *Eucalyptus diversifolia* Open Mallee
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* Woodland
- *Leucopogon parviflorus*, *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*, *Olearia axillaris* Tall Shrubland
- *Melaleuca halmaturorum* ssp. *halmaturorum* Tall Shrubland
- *Melaleuca brevifolia* Low Shrubland

Floristic vegetation mapping of the area, was determined from survey sites, PATN analysis, aerial photography, literature review and field checking. Twenty-nine groups were identified from the survey data, for a slightly broader study area via PATN analysis, with twenty-seven as South East regional vegetation communities. An

additional 27 groups were identified as part of the mapping process. These groups were either poorly represented in the survey data or were not represented at all. Their absence in the survey data is mainly a reflection of the high diversity of vegetation types in the region and the difficulty of being able to have adequate time and resources to undertake a survey to the level needed to adequately represent all vegetation communities.

Bird species of the area tend to occur in one of five habitat-specific groups. These include the majority of sites that occur in woodland habitats (low woodland and mallee with a heathy understorey, low woodlands and shrubland, mallee with open understorey and woodlands), coastal shrublands, open woodlands and grasslands, sedgeland and wet shrublands.

Reptile species similarly exhibit habitat-linked groups: those of mixed woodlands in the north and north-west of the study area, open mallee woodland communities with a heath understorey in the southern half of the study area and, open mallee of the north-eastern corner of the study area.

Native mammal species richness is moderate and there was insufficient data to detect clear patterns. Amongst the small terrestrial species, the two most common species (Silky Mouse, Western Pygmy Possum) seem to be specific to mallee heath and woodland habitats.

SPECIES RICHNESS

The combined field surveys (1991 and 1997), with over (12,655 plant records) observations of flora and fauna, recorded a moderate proportion of the total species richness for the area with 789 plant taxa, 39 mammals, 181 birds, 49 reptiles and 12 amphibians. Using the data from the biological survey sites can therefore provide a reliable indication of potential areas with high species richness within the range of environments sampled and so provide pointers to areas of particular conservation significance. The decline in numbers of the now endangered, vulnerable or rare flora and fauna species and communities in the South East can be attributed to a number of factors. Stephens (1992) has compiled a list of causes of decline and ongoing threats to the environment for the Murray Darling Basin mallee and Copley (in Stephens 1992) provides a more detailed assessment of the threats applicable to the mallee in South Australia and the processes required to achieve conservation objectives in the South East region. More recently, the biodiversity plan for the South East (Croft *et al.* 1999) provides details of

the known biodiversity assets, knowledge gaps and conservation issues.

The identification of priorities for the conservation of threatened species and communities in the South East requires a comprehensive understanding of the distribution of species, their biology and threats to their survival across all species of plants and animals (vertebrates and invertebrates). Our knowledge of some of these groups, such as birds and mammals is good, whereas for others, such as invertebrates (terrestrial and aquatic) it is poor or non-existent.

Management and research priorities are usually species-based rather than community or habitat based and they correlate with the degree of endangerment or threat for a species with a perceived degree of rarity. Many species have suffered major reductions in abundance and range as shown by the survey data, and some may be in danger of extinction in the near future.

Some of these threatened species may now have reached a new equilibrium. Other species perceived to be common and/or widespread may, in fact be under threat through long-term decline or chance effects such as fire. For example, habitat fragmentation has increased the probabilities of extinction through the effects of fire, drought, flood, grazing and predation. Fragmentation and the large distances between fragments has also decreased the chance of species recolonising and increased the probabilities of inbreeding depression of remaining populations.

The presence of many species at low densities in a range of relatively small habitat fragments may give a false impression of their abundance and persistence.

From the accounts for significant species in each of the preceding chapters, the major threats within the region are readily recognised. These threats and possible remedial actions are summarised below: and are discussed in detail in Croft *et al.* (1999).

The main conservation threats to native vegetation, fauna and ecosystems of the South East of South Australia include:

- Habitat isolation and fragmentation
- Changes to hydrology
- Salinity
- Altered fire frequency and intensity
- Loss of scattered trees
- Grazing by domestic stock (cattle, sheep, deer)
- Environmental weeds
- Introduced predators
- Problem native animals
- *Phytophthora* spp. and Mundulla Yellows causing loss of trees and shrubs

HABITAT LOSS AND FRAGMENTATION

Widespread clearance for agriculture, cropland, pastures, agroforestry and horticulture has resulted in the loss of extensive areas of habitat, and fragmentation of the remaining native vegetation into “islands” within agricultural land. The fragmentation of native vegetation into many small, isolated patches is detrimental to the long term survival of fauna populations and has increased the risk of populations becoming extinct through events such as disease, fire, predation and the long term effects of genetic isolation. Fragmentation also decreases the probability of species re-colonizing, particularly after fire.

Habitat fragmentation also causes degradation of native vegetation through increased edge effects, with agricultural, horticultural and forestry practises contributing weed infestations and higher pest animal populations (native and non-native). Larger remnant areas with a low area/edge ratio, tend to have reduced weed and pest animal populations.

In a number of locations, (e.g. Bangham CP and Aberdour CP) broad power-line easements have created barriers to movement of fauna (see Oxley *et al.* 1974, Mader 1984, Swihart and Slade 1984). These easements and similar features such as roads, fire-breaks and to a lesser extent seismic lines can inhibit movement of fauna species, particularly mammals (Carthew and Kubach 2002 and references therein). The establishment of drains produces the most extreme barrier effect, even with the establishment of wildlife bridges. As well as inhibition of daily movements, gene flow between habitat fragments will be reduced with implications for long-term survival and gene flow of populations (Forman and Alexander 1998).

Actions

- Prevent further clearance of habitats
- Encourage establishment of native vegetation corridors to link remnant blocks of native vegetation, e.g. re-establish native vegetation on road reserves to create links between remnant blocks.
- Encourage routing of power-lines around large remnant areas of natural vegetation wherever possible
- Provide incentives and support programmes for fencing existing remnants to prevent further degradation by stock grazing

CHANGES TO HYDROLOGY

Extensive drainage of interdunal swamps, wetlands and watercourses in the region has allowed agriculture to develop, however it has had a severe impact on the region's biodiversity. A number of the region's rare and threatened species and plant communities are associated with the wetlands and watercourses e.g. Swamp Antechinus, Swamp Skink, Swamp Greenhood (*Pterostylis tenuissima*), *Banksia marginata* Low Woodland. The drying out and increased brackishness of the soil profile has reduced the available niches for vegetation communities (e.g. *Leptospermum lanigerum*) that had evolved to flourish in wetter and fresher soil conditions.

This has resulted in reduction in habitats for native fauna species that rely on these areas for food and shelter.

Additionally, the drying out of the interdunal country has altered the distribution of plant communities in the remaining natural areas, facilitating the increase of some species and communities (e.g. samphire, *Melaleuca halmaturorum*, *M. brevifolia* shrublands) at the expense of others (tussock grasslands, freshwater sedgelands and freshwater herblands). An example of this occurs in Martin's Washpool Conservation Park where melaleuca's are now encroaching into drier and brackish areas that once were fresher seasonal wetlands dominated by herblands and sedgelands. A similar example occurs in the Carpenter Rocks area (Buck's Lake Game Reserve), where freshwater no longer drains from Lake Bonney through the low land just behind the coastline but instead is redirected to the coast via a drain. As a result this area now has a drier and saltier regime which is favouring the invasion of coastal shrubs such as *Olearia axillaris* and an increased dominance of *Gahnia filum*, which is more salt tolerant, over the original *Gahnia trifida* sedgeland.

The expansion of *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* is also an example of a species now able to invade areas that have been drained (interdunal flats both near coastal and further inland) due to the drier soil regime. This leads to effects such as reduction of diversity (Costello *et al.* 2000) due to the invading species sprawling and dense habit before it becomes a dominant species both structurally and floristically in the now changed vegetation community.

Surface drains through remnant native vegetation can act as physical barriers to movement of small fauna, or spread disease and weed species. The drainage affects the hydrology of an area, which can have both a beneficial (alleviate salinity problems, divert water for reinstatement of wetlands) or detrimental (remove water that was previously available to wetlands) effects on some plant communities and species adjacent to the drains.

Actions

- Avoid drain construction through remnant native vegetation.
- Construct substantial fauna crossings, if drains are constructed through remnant blocks of native vegetation.
- Carry out biological surveys focussed on fresh and brackish wetlands for the whole region to gain a more complete understanding of the flora and fauna species (including invertebrates) and vegetation communities present and their distribution, to assist in the

assessment of any proposals that will cause any further hydrological change.

- Carry out detailed investigations into the affects of previous drainage works to gain a better understanding of processes to assist with processing new drainage proposals
- Carry out detailed monitoring surveys in areas affected if proposals causing significant hydrological change are approved.
- Avoid areas of rare and threatened species.

SALINITY

Due to clearance of the deep-rooted perennial native vegetation, rising saline water tables have become a major problem in the Upper South East, west of the Dukes Highway, and mostly north of the Kingston to Keith road.

Higher saline water tables change the plant communities to a more saline tolerant community such as samphire low shrubland, and in extremes, leave the area as bare salt scald in summer and autumn.

Actions

- Retain and maintain remnant native vegetation in ground water recharge areas;
- Increase the presence of deep rooted perennial vegetation by revegetating with local native species, to increase water uptake, reducing run-off into low lying areas and raising water tables;
- Investigating the vegetation communities and associated fauna that are being impacted by increased salinity to aid in planning to ameliorate the effects

FIRE

Altered fire frequencies and scale have affected the distribution and abundance of many species of plants and communities. The role of fire in the maintenance of flora and fauna communities is complex. It is required for plant and animal succession and maintenance of a diversify of habitats, but it can also disadvantage species. Fires have either become too frequent or on too large a scale for fire-sensitive species or too infrequent for fire-adapted species. In addition, seasonality of fire influences recovery and species composition in regeneration communities. For example, a number of threatened mallee bird species are believed to be in that situation because of fires occurring too frequently through their preferred habitat(s). Other species may also be threatened by infrequent fires. For more detailed discussion on fire see Croft *et al.* (1999).

Fire management of bush remnants is predominantly based on the prevention of fires. Habitat fragmentation has reduced the options for many remnants, which means that fire management must become more proactive than reactive. A major management objective should be to map and record the region's fire histories then analyse these based on a fire history classification, such as;

- all long-unburnt habitats (40+ years)
- all habitats approaching this successional stage (approx. 20-40 years)
- all habitats burnt 10-20 years ago and

- all habitats burnt within the past 10 years.

This will allow rapid preparation of fire management plans to exclude and/or suppress fires in key areas. This in combination with both the pre-European settlement vegetation mapping and current floristic mapping would help identify key areas for research as well as facilitate further research into the fire ecology of key flora species and the region's vegetation communities in general.

Actions

- Map, record and access all fire history information across the region (including Forestry SA's, CFS and DEH information).
- Develop a fire history classification system that will facilitate analysis of the fire history information and allow rapid preparation of fire management plans.
- Undertake research into the fire ecology of key flora species and vegetation communities for the region.
- Investigate, develop and trial strategies to use fire as a conservation management tool to maintain or improve the health of the vegetation communities and reduce the risk of wild fire destroying isolated flora and fauna populations.
- Identify vegetation communities and areas where fire is required for maintenance of flora and fauna populations.
- Undertake further investigation into the role of fire in the ecology of threatened flora species and develop appropriate management strategies;
- Undertake further investigation into fires role in the increase of environmental weed species including species increasing in the region such as *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*.

LOSS OF SCATTERED TREES

The significant increase in the development of viticultural, horticultural, silvicultural and agricultural (broad acre cropping) activities in the region has increased the pressure to clear areas of scattered trees (Bickerton 2001). Scattered trees appear to be seen by members of these industries as taking up land required for production, not compatible with large machinery or centre-pivot irrigation systems, competing with crops for available moisture and nutrients and providing habitat for fauna that eat or vandalise viticultural, horticultural and agricultural crops. As a result many areas of scattered trees have been removed legally or illegally. The removal of scattered trees particularly impacts on the hydrology of the area and the remaining populations of woodland birds (Robinson and Traill 1996) that utilise these trees for feeding, shelter and nesting (e.g. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo). As the number of scattered trees removed increases, this impacts significantly on the role these trees play as available nesting sites (tree

hollows) and linkages between isolated blocks of native vegetation. Removal of nesting sites impacts on the populations ability to reproduce and can ultimately lead to extinction while removal of the trees as links (stepping stones) between blocks of native vegetation reduces the gene flow between populations leading to either unsuccessful breeding (hence extinction in the long term) or increased vulnerability to catastrophic events (e.g. wild fire or disease).

Actions

- Continue research into the distribution and composition of scattered trees and value as fauna habitat to assist assessment of clearance proposals.
- Prevent further clearance of scattered trees.
- Encourage recruitment of scattered trees in areas where the age-class is skewed to only mature trees.
- Establish patches of native vegetation in areas where scattered trees are removed to provide stepping stones between isolated remnant blocks of native vegetation
- Encourage vineyard, plantation and irrigation development designs to accommodate and maintain populations of scattered trees for biodiversity and landscape amenity (tourism) values.

GRAZING

Grazing by domestic stock in areas of remnant vegetation causes damage by selectively grazing palatable native plant species and as a consequence, depleting availability of food and shelter for a wide range of fauna species. Other impacts include trampling and compaction of the soil surface and crust by livestock, preventing regeneration by selective grazing; distributing weed seeds into native vegetation; ringbarking trees and altering soil nutrient status through concentration of livestock faeces and urine.

The physical impact on the soil by stock can have severe impacts on the cryptogam layer, which binds the soil surface.

Actions

- Legislation or regulation to remove grazing pressures.
- Encourage landholders to fence and de-stock remnant areas of native vegetation via incentives.
- Encourage and assist landholders with protecting threatened plant communities.

ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

Competition for space, light, water and nutrients and displacement (shading and altering soil chemistry) by introduced pasture and weeds has had a severe impact on plant communities throughout the region.

Environmental weeds have the potential to replace a diverse native plant community with a less diverse weedy community, capable of supporting a smaller number of native vertebrate and invertebrate species. Weedy communities can also make native communities more susceptible to fire. Environmental weeds, including native weed species, tend to be fast growing, and able spread rapidly. They also appear to colonize more open areas

within native vegetation where soil disturbances have occurred and invade from the edges of remnants

Much of the remnant areas of native vegetation in the South East tend to be free of serious environmental weeds, however prevention of weeds becoming established in native vegetation is essential.

Actions

- Investigate use of biological control agents for some species.
- Actively promote and resource control programs where biological controls are available (e.g. rust, leaf hoppers for Bridal Creeper)
- Keep disturbance to a minimum (e.g. minimise tracks, firebreaks).
- Control introduced grazing animals.

The following species are considered the most threatening of the environmental weed species in the South East and their significance is described in more detail by Croft *et al.* (1999).

Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*)
European Olive (*Olea europaea* ssp.)
Bridal Creeper (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*)
Phalaris (*Phalaris* species especially *P. aquatica*)
Blackberry (*Rubus* spp.)
Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*)
Tagasaste/Tree Lucerne (*Chamaecytisus palmensis*)
Golden Dodder (*Cuscuta campestris*)

Native Plants

Altered conditions and disturbance of the region's native vegetation has resulted in some native plant species, including *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* (Coastal Wattle), *A. longifolia* var. *longifolia* (Sallow Wattle), *Dodonaea viscosa* var. *spatulata* (Sticky Hopbush), *Melaleuca halmaturorum* ssp. *halmaturorum* (South Australian Swamp Paperbark), and samphire species, extending their range into new areas. In most cases, this has resulted in changed native vegetation floristics and structure.

The increase of species such as *A. longifolia* var. *sophorae*, is particularly problematic as its sprawling habit smothers other plant species, changing the community structurally and floristically, to a dense tall shrubland or a dense tall shrub understorey layer, and reducing the diversity of species present. Similarly this type of change also occurs with *Dodonaea viscosa* var. *spatulata* shrubs taking over the original grassy understorey layer in *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* woodlands. Other examples of species increasing to dominate and alter plant communities are *Melaleuca halmaturorum* ssp. *halmaturorum*, and samphires species.

Actions

- Investigate the causes for spread of these problem native species, determine strategies for control, conduct trials and implement control measures.
- Actively exclude these species from being planted in revegetation works, except in original habitats if it poses no problems..
- Keep disturbances to a minimum (e.g. minimise tracks, firebreaks, grazing).

PROBLEM ANIMALS

High abundance of both introduced and native animals (vertebrates and invertebrates) can cause threats to the region's biodiversity by preventing regeneration of native vegetation, altering vegetation and soil structure by trampling and grazing/browsing; spreading weed seeds; predation on native fauna; and displacing and competing for food and shelter with other native fauna.

Year round water supply for livestock and extensive areas of pastures, has improved conditions for both domestic and some native fauna species such as Grey Kangaroos and Long-billed Correllas.

Competition for nesting or roosting sites for birds, bats and other mammal species, in particular, hollows in trees is a major issue. Since European settlement, the introduced Common Starling and feral honeybee and native species such as Galah, Little Corella and Crested Pigeon have colonized habitats in the South East. The increase in these species has increased the competition with the "resident" fauna for a declining resource. Other introduced species such as the fox and cat have had a severe impact on populations of native fauna. Similarly, rabbits and goats have had a severe impact on native plants and plant communities.

Control programs need to be in place at an appropriate level and scale to assist in recovery of threatened species and habitats, such as fox control in priority areas where susceptible species occur (e.g. Malleefowl). Coordinated district level fox control has been successful in the Upper Murray Mallee, increasing both agricultural productivity and the breeding success of ground dwelling fauna, especially the Malleefowl.

Listed below are a number of animal species, both introduced and native, which can severely impact the biodiversity of the region.

Introduced Animals

Grazing Animals

The South East contains populations of several feral grazing mammals, of most concern being the rabbit. Goats and Red Deer are also found in the region but are more restricted in their distribution. Deer, in particular, are becoming an increasing problem.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
Goat (*Capra hircus*)
Deer (*Cervus* spp.)

Predators

Cat (*Felis catus*)

Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)

Dog (*Canis lupis familiaris*)

Problem Native Animals

Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*)

Long-billed Corrella (*Cacatua tenuirostris*)

PLANT PATHOGENS

Disease of native species can be a serious threat to both scattered trees and remnant areas of native vegetation. Such scattered trees and small, isolated areas of native vegetation are particularly susceptible to disease.

***Phytophthora* spp. (Root-rot Fungi)**

Phytophthora refers to a group of parasitic soil-borne root-rot “fungi” or water moulds (most commonly *P. cinnamomi*) causing decline in plant health and eventual death in a number of native plant species by invading the living roots and stems of susceptible species. It is considered a key threatening process to species and communities by the Federal Government.

Phytophthora cinnamomi is native to South East Asia and symptoms were first noticed in Western Australia around 1900. In South Australia, it first appeared in the Mount Lofty Ranges around 1970. All areas of the State with annual rainfall above 500mm are considered at risk.

There are no known means of eradication, and infestations are considered permanent once they occur. *Phytophthora* spp. proliferates when soils are moist and warm, but will persist in the soil in a wide range of conditions. It is most commonly spread through microscopic mycelia (microscopic threads) and spores being transported to new areas in soil from infected areas. Species most at risk belong to the plant families Proteaceae, Epacridaceae, Leguminosae and Myrtaceae.

Actions

- Wash down vehicles and equipment working in infected areas, to prevent spread of infected soil. This includes vehicles and equipment from other regions coming into the South East and is particularly relevant to earth moving equipment, logging vehicles and fire fighting equipment.
- Prevent infected plant material entering the region.
- Undertake an education programme to inform the community and industry in the region of the risks.

Mundulla Yellows

“Mundulla Yellows” is a term applied to a disease currently of unknown origin causing decline and

death in trees and shrubs, primarily in the Upper South-East. Some research by the University of Adelaide has been conducted into the cause and distribution of the disease. This work indicates the disease may be caused by a virus-like organism that invades plant tissue by means of an insect vector (Randles 1999). Other biological or chemical agents responsible for the symptoms are possible and modes of transmission are yet to be investigated.

Mundulla Yellows is most noticeable on roadside vegetation, watercourse/riparian vegetation and in scattered trees in paddocks. Its distinctive symptoms begin with yellowing of the foliage on several branches, gradually spreading within the crown. Usually at this stage, there is substantial epicormic shoot growth and sometimes deformed growth. In later stages of infection, the plant shows typical dieback symptoms. Symptoms are similar to lime induced chlorosis. However, with “Mundulla Yellows”, only a few leaves are initially affected rather than all turning yellow simultaneously.

The disease was first noticed in the late 1970s around Mundulla. Similar symptoms have been noticed in plants in other States and in the Flinders Ranges, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula and Kangaroo Island (Dorr *et al.* 2001) and around Adelaide, and in New Zealand. All eucalypts appear susceptible, however, other non-eucalypt vegetation can also be infected.

In view of similar symptoms of the disease being recorded in several States and recently New Zealand, the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) is taking an interest in this issue and may be able to provide an avenue for research funding.

Actions

- Investigate sources of funding for research into the pathogen.
- Undertake research into the pathogen, distribution, cause / vectors of transmission and species at risk.
- Develop and implement control measures to minimise and control the impact of the pathogen.

ADDITIONAL STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

Analysis of the results of the Biological Survey of the South East highlights both the now achieved extent of knowledge as well as the outstanding gaps. There are number of aspects that still require further research, most having been mentioned in the sections above. However in addition to this there is the need to;

- Target surveys to vegetation communities that were missed or poorly represented in the survey or require more detailed survey, such as;
 - smooth barked woodlands (Red Gum, Pink Gum and Blue Gum) communities.
 - sedgeland (fresh and brackish) in all areas subject to inundation including narrow watercourses throughout the region.
 - Grasslands
 - *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cynthensis* and *Eucalyptus ovata* communities
 - *Melaleuca gibbosa* - *Hakea rostrata* heaths

- *Banksia ornata* Low woodlands
- Inselberg vegetation and sinkhole vegetation
(This sort of targeted survey has been completed for the Box and Bulloak communities, after it was recognised from the 1991 survey that these communities were inadequately covered).
- Continue to undertake roadside vegetation surveys to highlight important remnants, provide tools for management and conservation of roadside vegetation and locate areas for revegetation to establish corridors.
- Undertake additional vegetation survey work in the north-east corner (north of Bordertown) due to limited survey coverage.
- Undertake research on the impact of climate change on the region's flora and fauna, and investigate strategies to mitigate against detrimental long-term effects of climate change
- Update the current vegetation mapping with any outstanding localised NPWS park and reserve mapping (e.g. Messent CP and Gum Lagoon CP mapping), ground truthing notes or individual swamp mapping (e.g. Deep Swamp mapping of *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Gahnia trifida* areas (Bachmann 2000)).
- Develop mechanisms to facilitate regular updates of the vegetation mapping, by regional staff, as better details about the vegetation of individual blocks becomes available.
- Develop time series updates of the vegetation mapping (i.e. complete the 2000 native vegetation cover mapping update for the remainder of the South East).
- Capture any known native grassland extent with standard details from any grassland projects occurring in the region to assist collation of the native vegetation cover and floristic mapping layer.
- Undertake more research and survey of rare and threatened species within the region.
- Investigate native species that appear to have expanding distributions within the region, communities at risk and appropriate control measures.

REFERENCES

- AACM. (1995). **Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program Strategic Plan.**, Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment Program, DEH, Adelaide.
- Adams, D., Elson, K., and Jankovic, V. (n.d.). **A Vegetation Survey of Belair National Park, and Proposal of Possible Sites for Relocation of the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus obesulus*).**, Flinders University of South Australia., Adelaide.
- Adams, L. G. (1995). Chionogentias (Gentianaceae), a new generic name for the Australasian 'snow-gentians' and a revision of the Australian species. *Australian Systematic Botany* **8**, 935-1011.
- Adams, G. R. (1992). "Management of remnant native vegetation in Heritage Agreement areas.," Master of Environmental Studies Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Adams, L. W., and Geis, A. D. (1983). Effects on habitat by roads on small mammals. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **20**, 403-415.
- Adamson, R. S., and Osborn, T. G. B. (1924). The Ecology of the Eucalyptus Forests of the Mount Lofty Ranges (Adelaide District), South Australia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **48**, 87-145.
- Adelaide Hills Council. (1997). **Local Environment Plan: Draft Discussion Paper.**, Adelaide Hills Council, Adelaide.
- Aitken, P. F. (1970). **Mammals**. In 'South Australian Year Book.' (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics., Adelaide).
- Aitken, P. F. (1976). Results of a survey of Fairview Conservation Park conducted by the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia Mammal Club (December 1974 - January 1975). *South Australian Naturalist* **50**, 73-80.
- Aitken, P. F. (1977a). The Little Pigmy Possum (*Cercartetus lepidus* (Thomas)) found living on the Australian mainland. *South Australian Naturalist* **51**, 63-66.
- Aitken, P. F. (1977b). Rediscovery of Swamp Antechinus in South Australia after 37 years. *South Australian Naturalist* **52**, 28-30.
- Aitken, P. F. (1983). **Mammals**. In 'The Natural History of the South East.' (Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 127-134, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Alexander, P., Evans, D., and Hill, B. (1978). **Para Wirra Recreation Park Vertebrate Fauna Survey.**, Department for Environment, , Adelaide.
- Alley, N. F. (1995). Late Palaeozoic. *Geological Survey of South Australia Bulletin* **54**, 63-91.
- Alley, N. F., and Bourman, R. P. (1995). Troubridge Basin. *Geological Survey of South Australia Bulletin* **2**, 65-70.
- Anderson, J. M. E. (1989). **Honeybees in natural ecosystems**. In 'Mediterranean Landscapes in Australia: Mallee ecosystems and their management.', (Ed J. A. Noble and R. A. Bradstock) pp. 300-306, (CSIRO: Melbourne).
- Andrews, A. (1990). Fragmentation of habitat by roads and utility corridors: a review. *Australian Zoologist* **26**, 130-141.
- Angas, G. F. (1847). **Savage life and scenes in Australia and New Zealand.**, (Libraries Board of SA).
- Anon. (1993). **Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Plan: Draft Environmental Impact Statement**, Natural Resources Council, Adelaide.
- Anon. (1995). **Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Plan Supplement**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Anon. (1997). **Deep Swamp Vegetation Complex Management Plan**, South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board, Mt Gambier.
- Anon. (1923). Monthly proceedings of the South Australian Ornithological Association. Jan. *South Australian Ornithologist* **7**, 38-39.
- Anon. (1982). **Vegetation Survey of the Coorong National Park and Game Reserve**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Anon. (1990). **Survey of Mt Scott Conservation Park**.
- Anon. (1998). **Adelaide Hills Regional Development Board Fourth Annual Report. 1997/98**, Adelaide Hills Regional Development Board, Adelaide.
- Arthur, E., and Arthur, F. (c 1884). **A Journal of events**. (Sullivan Cove Publishers Hobart, 1975).
- Ashby, E. (1927). Notes on birds observed during a motor trip to the South-east of South Australia and coastal western Victoria. *South Australian Ornithologist* **9**, 131-141.
- Aslin, H. J., Forrest, J. A., and James, C. T. (1981). Mammal Club Report: A Trapping Study of Small Mammals in Cleland Conservation Park, and the Effect of Prescribed Burning. *South Australian Naturalist* **55**, 36-45.
- Atkins, B. (1988). **Wetlands of the Barkers Range and Marcollat Watercourses - Environmental Characteristics.**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Attiwill, A. R. (1946). Bird notes from Naracoorte. *South Australian Ornithologist* **24**, 21-30.
- Attiwill, A. R. (1954). Field notes on Red-capped Robin. *South Australian Ornithologist* **21**, 35-36.

- Attiwill, A. R. (1963). Southern record of Dollar-bird. *South Australian Ornithologist* **24**, 15.
- Attiwill, A. R. (1972a). Birds breeding in the Naracoorte district, 1941-1971. *South Australian Ornithologist* **26**, 59-64.
- Attiwill, A. R. (1972b). A list of the birds of Big Heath. *South Australian Naturalist* **47**, 38-40.
- Augee, M. L. (1992). *Platypus and Echidnas.*, (The Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales: Sydney).
- Austin, C. (1951). Birds of the southern end of Victoria - South Australian border. *South Australian Ornithologist* **20**, 14-15.
- Australian Nature Conservation Agency. (1996). **Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia**, ANCA, Canberra.
- Bachmann, M. (2002). **Silky Tea-tree and Cutting Grass Wetland Rehabilitation Project Summary 1999-2002.**, The Nature Conservation Society of South Australia.
- Bachmann, M., and van Weenen, J. (2001). **Distribution and Status of the Swamp Antechinus *Antechinus minimus maritimus* (Marsupialia: Dasyuridae) in South Australia.**, Nature Conservation Society of South Australia and Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Bagnold, R. A. (1960). **The physics of blown sands and desert dunes.**, (Methuen: Melbourne).
- Baird, R. F. (1986). Historical records of the Glossy Black Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* and Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo *C. magnificus* in South-Eastern Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*. **30**, 38-45.
- Baker, J. (2000). The Eastern Bristlebird: Cover-dependent and Fire-sensitive. *Emu* **100**, 286-298.
- Baker-Gabb, D. J., Benshemesh, J. S., and Maher, P. N. (1990). A revision of the distribution, status and management of the Plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus*. *Emu* **90**, 161-168.
- Baldock, R., Martin, D., Gibbs, J., and Milne, S. (n.d a). Ecology and Control of Coast Wattle in Natve Forest Areas. (University of South Australia: Adelaide)/
- Baldock, R., Martin, D., Gibbs, J., and Milne, S. (n.d b). Ecology and Control of Coast Wattle in Natve Forest Areas. (University of South Australia: Adelaide)/
- Barber, D. R. (1993). **Monitoring. A Strategy for the Future.**, Pastoral Management Branch, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia, Adelaide.
- Barker, R. M., and Barker, W. R. (1990). Botanical contributions overlooked: the role and recognition of collectors, horticulturalists, explorers and others in the early documentation of the Australian flora. In 'History of Systematic Botany in Australia.' (Ed P. J. Short, Australian Systematic Botany Society Inc.)
- Barratt, R., Williams, S., and Nixon, C. (1991). **How to manage native vegetation in the Murray Mallee.**, Save the Bush & Department of Environment & Planning., Adelaide.
- Barritt, M. K. (1982a). **Descriptions of 12 islands of natural vegetation in the Lower Murray lands in Hundreds Roby, Malcolm, Bonney, Colebatch, Richards : including general descriptions, field observations and notes on conservation values.**, (Nature Conservation Society of S.A.: Adelaide).
- Barritt, M. K. (1982b). **Descriptions of 16 islands of natural vegetation in the Upper South-East of South Australia in Hundreds Cannawigara, Tatiara, Parsons, Glen Roy, Beamma, Geegeela, Hynam.**, (Nature Conservation Society of S.A.: Adelaide).
- Bassett, M. (1962). **The Hentys. An Australian Colonial Tapestry.**, (Melbourne University Press: Melbourne).
- Beardsell, C. M., and Emison, W. B. (1985). The Little Corella in the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*. **29**, 206 - 207.
- Beck, R. G. (1975). Factors affecting the distribution of the leptodactylid frog *Geocrinia laevis* in the South-east of South Australia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*. **99**, 143-7.
- Belbin, L. (1991). **The analysis of pattern in Bio - Survey data.** In 'Nature Conservation: Effective biological Survey and Data Analysis.' (Ed C. R. Mangalev and M. P. Austin). CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Ecology: Canberra).
- Belbin, L. (1994). PATN: Pattern Analysis Package (Users Guide) (CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Ecology: Canberra).
- Belcher, R. O., and Albrecht, D. E. (1994). *Senecio psilocarpus* (Asteraceae), a new species of erechthitoid *Senecio* from western Victoria and south-eastern South Australia. *Muelleria* **8**, 113-117.
- Belperio, A. P. (1995). Coastal and marine sequences. *Geological Survey of South Australia Bulletin* **2**, 220-241.
- Belperio, A. P., and Bluck, R. G. (1990). Coastal palaeogeography and heavy mineral sand exploration targets in the western Murray basin, South Australia. *Proceedings of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy*. **295**, 5-10.
- Benbow, M. C. (1999). **Geology and Geomorphology of the Stony Deserts.** In 'A Biological Survey of the Stony Deserts South Australia.' (Ed R. Brandle) pp. 11-30, (Department of Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs: Adelaide).
- Bennet, S. (1983). A review of the distribution, status and biology of the Plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus*. Gould. *Emu* **83**, 1-7.

- Bennett, A. F. (1991). **Roads, roadsides and wildlife conservation: a review.** In 'Nature Conservation 2: The Role of Corridors.',(Ed D. A. Saunders, R. J. Hobbs, and P. R. Ehrlich) pp. 99-117, (Surrey Beatty and Sons: Sydney).
- Bennett, A. F., Lumsden, L. F., and Menkhorst, P. W. (1989). **Mammals of the mallee region of south eastern Australia.** In 'Mediterranean Landscapes in Australia: Mallee Ecosystems and Their Management.',(Ed J. A. Noble and R. A. Bradstock) pp. 191-220, (CSIRO: Melbourne).
- Bentley, A. (1967). **An introduction to the deer of Australia.**, (Hawthorn Press: Melbourne).
- Bermingham, K. (1961). **Gateway to the South East.**, (South Eastern Times Limited: Millicent).
- Best, L., and Croft, S. (1995). **Impact of Drain, as Proposed by Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement, on the conservation value of Messent Conservation Park.**, Department for Environment and Natural Resources., Adelaide.
- Bickerton, H. (2001). **Mapping Scattered Trees in the South East of South Australia: a pilot project.**, National Parks and Wildlife SA (Biodiversity Assessment Services), Adelaide.
- Bickerton, H., Carruthers, S., Brook, A., and Hodder, M. (2002). **A Landscape Approach to Determine the Ecological Value of Scattered Trees**, Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation., Adelaide.
- Bickerton, H., and Winter, S. (2001). **Mapping and Monitoring Methods for Freshwater Soaks in the southern lagoon of the Coorong National Park South Australia.**, National Parks and Wildlife SA, Adelaide.
- Blackburn, G. (1959a). **The Soils of County Grey, South Australia.**, (Division of Soils, CSIRO: Melbourne).
- Blackburn, G. (1959b). **The Soils of the Tatiara district, South Australia.**, CSIRO , Division Soils, Adelaide.
- Blackburn, G. (1964). **The Soils of Counties Macdonnell and Robe, South Australia**, CSIRO Division of Soils.
- Blackburn, G. (1983). **Soils.** In 'Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 39-48, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Blackburn, G., Bond, R. D., Clarke, A. R. P., and Ludbrook, N. H. (1965). **Soil development associated with stranded beach ridges in south-east South Australia.**, (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization Australia: Melbourne).
- Blackburn, G., Litchfield, W. H., Jackson, E. A., and Loveday, J. (1953). **A survey of soils and land use in part of the Coonalpyn Downs, South Australia.**, CSIRO Division of Soils.
- Blakers, M., Davies, S. J. J. F., and Reilly, P. N. (1984). **The Atlas of Australian Birds.**, (Melbourne University Press: Melbourne).
- Bonney, C. (no date). **Autobiographical notes - transcript.** .
- Bonney, N. (1994a). Uses of Native Plants in the South East of South Australia by the indigenous Peoples Before 1839. .
- Bonney, N. (1984). The Gazetter account of Bonney's journey from Glenelg to Adelaide 18 March to 26 April 1839. In Hawdon, J. (1984). Joseph Hawdon's journal of his overland journey by tandem from Port Phillip to Adelaide with Alfred Mundy, in 1839: with accounts of the earlier journeys of Charles Bonney, 1839, and Foley, Stone and Stanley, 1837., (Sullivan's Cove: Adelaide).
- Bonney, N. (1994b). **What seed is that?**, (Finsbury Press: Adelaide).
- Bonnin, J. M. (1968a). The Baudin Rocks- a further report. *South Australian Ornithologist* **25**, 49-50.
- Bonnin, J. M. (1968b). The Bridled Tern breeding in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **25**, 18,22.
- Bonnin, J. M., and Angove, R. C. (1989). Plains - Wanderers *Pedionomus torquatus* near Robe. *South Australian Ornithologist* **30**, 215-216.
- Bonnin, M. (1982). The Baudin Rocks, 1968-1982. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 23-24.
- Boomsma, C. D. (1981). **Native Trees of South Australia**, South Australian Woods and Forests Department.
- Boomsma, C. D., and Lewis, N. B. (1980). **The native forest and woodland vegetation of South Australia.** *Bulletin* **25**, South Australian Woods and Forests Department.
- Bourne, J. M. (1982). Remarks on the status of the Painted, Little and Red-chested Button-quails in the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 5-6.
- Bourne, J. M. (1987). Black Honeyeater breeding in the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **30**, 77.
- Bransbury, J. (1984). Bird Report, 1977-1981. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 121-168.
- Bransbury, J. (1985). Waders of littoral habitats in south-eastern South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*. **29**, 180 - 187.
- Bransbury, J. (1992). Fairy Tern breeding records from south-eastern South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*. **31**, 97.
- Bransbury, J. (1993). **Studies of the Brolga *Grus rubicundus* in south-eastern South Australia.**
- Bransbury, J. (1994). **The Brogla in south-eastern South Australia**, Department for Environment and Planning., Adelaide.
- Braun-Blanquet, J. (1932). **Plant Sociology. The study of plant communities**, (Hafner Publishing: New York).

- Breckwolfdt, R. (1983). **Wildlife in the home paddock - nature conservation for Australian farmers.**, (Angas & Robertson: Sydney).
- Bride, T. F. (1989). **Letters From Victorian Pioneers.** (William Heinemann Limited : Melbourne).
- Briggs, J. D., and Leigh, J. H. (1988). **Rare or threatened Australian plants.**, (Pirie Printers Sales P.L.: Fyshwick, A.C.T.).
- Briggs, J. D., and Leigh, J. H. (1996). **Rare or threatened Australian plants.**, (CSIRO Australia).
- Brook, A. J. (1981). **Atlas of frogs in South Australia. Technical Report 4,** Zoology Department, Melbourne University, Melbourne.
- Brown, C. M., and Stephenson, A. E. (1991). Geology of the Murray Basin, south - eastern Australia. *Bulletin of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics* **235**.
- Brown, M. (1968). Fairview National Park. *South Australian Naturalist*. **42**, 79-80.
- Brummitt, D. W. (1933). Birds noticed around Robe in the summer, 1932-33. *South Australian Ornithologist* **12**, 57-60.
- Brummitt, D. W. (1934a). The Baudin Rocks. *South Australian Ornithologist* **12**, 202-203.
- Brummitt, D. W. (1934b). A trip to the south-east of this state. *South Australian Ornithologist* **12**, 172-176.
- Brummitt, D. W. (1935). Some nesting observations in the South-east in the summer of 1934-35. *South Australian Ornithologist* **13**, 49-51.
- Brummitt, D. W. (1937). A few notes from the South-east for the summer 1936-37. *South Australian Ornithologist* **14**, 45-46.
- Buchanan, R. (1989). **Bush Regeneration - recovering Australian landscapes.**, (TAFE: Sydney).
- Burnett, S. E. (1992). Effects of a rainforest road on movements of small mammals: mechanisms and implications. *Wildlife Research* **19**, 95-104.
- Burr, T. (1845). Account of Governor G. Grey's Exploratory Journey along the South-Eastern sea-board of South Australia. *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society London* **15**, 160-184.
- Calaby, J. H. (1995). **Red-necked Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*).** In 'The Mammals of Australia.', (Ed R. Strahan) pp. 350-352, (Reed Books: Australia).
- Calder, D. M., Cropper, S. C., and Tonkinson, D. (1989). The ecology of *Thelymitra epipactoides* F. Muell. (Orchidaceae) in Victoria, Australia, and the implications for management of the species. *Australian Journal of Botany* **37**, 19-32.
- Campbell, A. J. (1900). **Nests and eggs of Australian birds.**, (Campbell, A.J.: Sheffield).
- Campbell, A. J. (1907). Annotations. *Emu* **6**, 136-138.
- Campbell, T. D., Cleland, J. B., and Hossfeld, P. S. (1946). The Aborigines of the Lower South East of South Australia. *Records of SA Museum* **8**, 445-502.
- Cardinal, B. R., and Christidis, L. (2000). Mitochondrial DNA and morphology reveal three geographically distinct lineages of the large bentwing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii*) in Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* **48**, 1-19.
- Carpenter, G., and Croft, T. (1995). **A Biological Survey of the Reedy Creek District. (Draft),** Department for Environment and Natural Resources.
- Carpenter, G., and Reid, J. (1988). **The status of native birds in South Australia's agricultural regions.**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Carpenter, G., and Squire, E. (2002). **Henry Creek Monitoring Survey,** Biodiversity Assessment Services, Department for Land, Water and Biodiversity Conservation.
- Carrick, J., and Chorney, K. (1979). A review of *Melaleuca* (Myrtaceae) in South Australia. *Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens* **15**, 281-319.
- Carruthers, S., Croft, T., and Possingham, H. (1999). **Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia. GIS Application Methodology.**, Geographical Analysis and Research Unit, Information and Data Analysis Branch, Planning SA, Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts., Adelaide.
- Carruthers, S., and Smith, K. (1996). **Identification of Strategic Link Lands for Conservation. A GIS Approach.**, Geographical Analysis and Research Unit, Information and Data Analysis Branch, South Australian Department of Housing and Urban Development., Adelaide.
- Carthew, S., and Goldingay, R. (1998). **Habitat Suitability and Persistence of the Yellow-Bellied Glider in Forest Fragments in South Australia,** Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, Adelaide.
- Carthew, S. M. (1998). **The impact of seismic lines on native fauna in Penola Native Forest Reserve,** Department of Environmental Science and Management, University of Adelaide., Adelaide.
- Carthew, S. M., and Kubach, G. (2002). **The impact of seismic lines and permanent tracks on native fauna in Nangwarry Native Forest Reserve - Stage II,** University of Adelaide, Roseworthy.
- Casperson, K. (1984). Biological Survey of the South - East coast of South Australia: Methods. *Survey methods for Nature Conservation,* workshop, Adelaide University 31 August - Sept 3, 1983.

- Casperson, K. D. (1995). **Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) Habitats in South East South Australia**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Catchside, P. S., and Catchside, D. E. A. (1999). **The macrofungi of South Australia.**, : Adelaide).
- Celebrezze, T., Hill, B., Mercer, K., and Paton, D. (1996). **Overview of the annotated bibliography on the value of isolated native trees.**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia, Adelaide.
- Chippendale, G. M., and Wolf, L. (1981). **The natural distribution of *Eucalyptus* in Australia.**, Australian National Parks Service.
- Choate, J. (1996). **Report on a Prescribed Burning Program: Technical Aspects - Mount Scott Conservation Park.**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Christidis, L., and Boles, W. E. (1994). **The taxonomy and species of birds of Australia and its territories.** Royal Australasian Ornithological Union, Melbourne.
- Clark, R., Kotwicki, V., and Tomlinson, G. (1991). **Hydrological Study of Bakers Range and Marcollat Watercourses**, Engineering and Water Supply Department, Adelaide.
- Cleland, J. B. (1946). References to South Australian birds by George French Angas in 1847. *South Australian Ornithologist* **17**, 84-86.
- Clemann, N., Brown, P., and Brown, G. (1998). A Note on Bait Selection when Trapping the Swamp Skink *Egernia coventryi* in Elliot Traps. *The Victorian Naturalist* **115**, 81-83.
- Coaldrake, J. E. (1951). **The climate, geology, soils, and plant ecology of the County Buckingham (Ninety-mile Plain), South Australia.**, CSIRO, Melbourne.
- Cockburn, A. (1981a). Diet and Habitat Preference of the Silky Mouse, *Pseudomys apodemoides* (Rodentia). *Australian Wildlife Research* **8**, 475-97.
- Cockburn, A. (1981b). Population Processes of the Silky Mouse, *Pseudomys apodemoides* (Rodentia) in Mature Heathlands. *Australian Wildlife Research* **8**, 499-514.
- Cogger, H. G. (1992). **Reptiles and Amphibians of Australia.**, (Reed Books: Sydney).
- Cogger, H. G., Cameron, E. E., Sadler, R. A., and Egger, P. (1993). **The action plan for Australian reptiles.**, (Australian Nature Conservation Agency: Canberra).
- Cohen, B. (1981). **Coastal Wattle in the South East of South Australia - its distribution and roadside management.**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Committee on Vegetation Clearance. (1976). **Vegetation Clearance in South Australia, Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Vegetation Clearance.**, Committee on Vegetation Clearance, Adelaide.
- Commonwealth of Australia. (1992). **National Forestry Policy Statement**, Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia. (1996). **The National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity**, Department of the Environment, Sport and Territories., Canberra.
- Condon, H. T. (1942). Birds seen near Pt MacDonnell, S.E. of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **16**, 14-23.
- Condon, H. T. (1951). Notes on the birds of South Australia: occurrence, distribution and taxonomy. *South Australian Ornithologist* **20**, 26-68.
- Condon, H. T. (1969). **A Handlist of the Birds of South Australia.**, (South Australian Ornithologists Association.: Adelaide).
- Condon, H. T., and Waterman, M. H. (1965). Banding of Yellow-tipped Pardalote in South Australia. *Emu* **64**, 298.
- Cooke, B. D. (1988). The effects of rabbit grazing on regeneration of sheoaks *Allocasuarina verticillata* and saltwater ti-trees *Melaleuca halmaturorum* in the Coorong National Park, South Australia. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **13**, 11-20.
- Cooke, D. A. (1986). **Family Compositae (Asteraceae).** In 'Flora of South Australia'
- Cornwall, G. C. (n.d.). **Notes on the regeneration of native plant species in Heath and Mallee - Heath communities in Messent N.P. following fire.**, Unpublished notes.
- Correll, R. L. (1963). 'The application of phytosociological techniques to the vegetation of the Younghusband Peninsula.'" B.Sc.(Hons), University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Costello, D. A., Lunt, I. D., and Williams, J. E. (2000). Effects of invasion by the indigenous shrub *Acacia sophorae* on plant composition of coastal grassland in south-eastern Australia. *Biological Conservation* **96**, 113-121.
- Costermans, L. (1981). **Native Trees and Shrubs of South Eastern Australia.**, (Rigby: Adelaide).
- Coulson, G., Kukolic, K., Banks, C., and Kutt, A. (1993). Conservation biology of the striped legless lizard *Delma impar*. *Abstracts to the second World Congress of Herpetology.*, Adelaide.
- Coulter, A. R., Broad, A. J., and Sutherland, S. K. (1979). **Isolation and properties of a high molecular weight neurotoxin from the Eastern Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja textilis*).** In 'Neurotoxins fundamental and clinical advances.', (Ed I. W. Chubb and L. B. Geffen) pp. Adelaide University Union Press: Adelaide).

- Craig, A., and Pritchard, A. (2001). **Recovery Plans for three species of orchid in South-East South Australia and South-West Victoria: *Caladenia richardsiorum* (Little Dip Spider-orchid), *Caladenia calcicola* (Limestone Spider-orchid), *Pterostylis tenuissima* (Swamp Greenhood) for 2001-2005.**, National Parks and Wildlife SA.
- Crocker, R. L. (1944). Soil and vegetation relationships in the lower south-east of South Australia: A study in ecology. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **68**, 144-172.
- Crocker, R. L., and Eardley, C. M. (1939). A South Australian Sphagnum Bog. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **63**, 210-214.
- 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. *Transactions Royal Society of South Australia* **71**, 91-136.
- Croft, T., and Carpenter, G. (1998). **Draft Biological Resources for the South East Region, South Australia**, Department for Environment and Heritage.
- Croft, T., Carruthers, S., Possingham, H., and Inns, B. (1999). **Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia.**, (Department for Environment Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs: Adelaide).
- Crome, F. H. J. (1986). Australian waterfowl do not necessarily breed on a rising water level. *Australian Wildlife Research* **13**, 461-480.
- Crome, F. H. J. (1988). To drain or not to drain? - Intermittent swamp drainage and waterbird breeding. *Emu* **88**, 243-248.
- Cropper, S. (1993). **Management of Endangered Plants.**, (CSIRO: Melbourne).
- Crossman, N. D., Bass, D. A., Virtue, J. G., and Jupp, P. W. (2002). Feral Olives (*Olea europaea* L.) in southern Australia: an issue of conservation concern. *Advances in Horticultural Science* **16**.
- Crouch, H. W. (1970). The Olive-backed Oriole in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **25**, 195-200.
- CSIRO. (1991). **Insects of Australia.**, (Melbourne University Press: Carlton).
- Cunningham, G. M., Mulham, W. E., Milthorpe, P. L., and Leigh, J. H. (1992). **Plants of Western New South Wales.**, (Inkata Press: Melbourne).
- Cutten, J., and Hodder, M. (2001). **Guidelines for Assessing Scattered Tree Clearance Applications**, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Cutten, J., and Squire, E. (2002). **Messent Conservation Park *Senecio macropus* and *Thelymitra epipactoides* survey.**, Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation.
- Cutten, J. L. (1998). **Distribution and Abundance of Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) in the Murray Mallee and South East Regions of South Australia.**, Nature Conservation Society of SA inc., Adelaide.
- D'Arcy, R. D., Austin, S., Cohen, B., Mooney, P., and Murray, D. (1984). **South-east Environmental Profile Study.**, Department for Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Davidson, R., and Davidson, S. (1992). **Bushland on Farms**, Canberra.
- Davies, R. J.-P. (1982). **The Conservation of Major Plant Associations in South Australia.**, Conservation Council of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Davies, R. J.-P. (1983). **Surviving examples of South Australia's most threatened plant associations.**, (Conservation Council of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Davies, R. J.-P. (1986). **Threatened plant species of the Mount Lofty ranges and Kangaroo Island regions of South Australia.**, Conservation Council of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Davies, R. J.-P. (1992). **Threatened plant species of the Murray Mallee, Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island regions of South Australia.**, Conservation Council of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Davies, R. J.-P. (1995). **Threatened plant species management in National Parks and Wildlife Act Reserves in South Australia.**, Botanic Gardens of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Davies, R. J.-P. (1997). **Weed management in temperate native grasslands and box grassy woodlands in South Australia.**, (Black Hill Flora Centre, Botanic Gardens of Adelaide: Athelstone, S.A.).
- Davies, R. J.-P. (2000). **Flora and Fauna Survey of Gum Lagoon Conservation Park 1995-1996, and Implications for Park Management.**, Nature Conservation Society of SA inc., Adelaide.
- de Jong, M. (1996). "The effects of altering the diversity of the structure of habitat in a seasonal swamp in the Watervalley Wetlands, Upper South east of South Australia.," Honours Thesis, University of South Australia, Adelaide.
- de Jong, M. (1997). **Register of Wetlands Restoration Projects in Australia and New Zealand for the Specialist Group on Wetland Restoration.**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Department for Environment and Heritage. (2000). **Canunda Conservation Reserve Management Plan - Draft.**, National Parks and Wildlife SA, Mt. Gambier.

- Department for Environment Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs. (1998). **Mundulla Yellows disease of native plants. Proceedings of a workshop**, DEHAA, Adelaide.
- Department for Environment Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs. (1998). **Mundulla Yellows disease of native plants. Proceedings of a workshop**, DEHAA, Adelaide.
- Department for Mines and Energy. (1988). **Geology of the South East**, SADME, Adelaide.
- Department for the Environment. (1980). **Vegetation clearance. Agricultural regions of South Australia**.
- Department of Conservation and Environment. (1991). **Little Desert National Park and Wail State Forest Proposed Management Plan.**, Department of Conservation and Environment., Melbourne.
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (1996). **Lake George Management Plan, South East Region, South Australia : Draft**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources. (1997). **Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1982). **Vegetation survey of Beachport : 1:50,000 map series.**, (Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1983a). **Poocher and Mundulla Swamps - An Evaluation of Wetland Habitat. A study for the South Eastern Wetlands Committee**, South Eastern Wetlands Committee, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1983b). **Wetland resources of the south east of South Australia : investigation of wetland areas in the south east of South Australia for conservation and recreation uses.**, (The Committee: Adelaide).
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1984a). **Beachport Conservation Park Draft Management Plan**, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1984b). **Small Parks of the Lower South-east; Draft Management Plan.**, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1985). **Small Parks of the Upper South-East; Draft Management Plan**, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1986). **Canunda National Park Draft Management Plan**, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning, D'Arcy, R. D., Austin, S., Cohen, B., Mooney, P., and Murray, D. (1984). **South-East Environmental Profile Study.**, Department for Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning, and Paton, P. A. (1983). **An ecological survey of the Big Heath Conservation Park : a study for the South Eastern Wetlands Committee.**, (Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1986). **Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park South East South Australia Draft Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Department of Environment and Planning. (1990). **Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park Management Plan, South East, South Australia.**, (Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Department of Mines and Energy. (1988). **Geology of the South East.**, (SADME (SA Dept of Mines and Energy): Adelaide).
- Department of the Environment Sports and Territories. (1992). **National Forest Policy Statement.**, Commonwealth of Australia.
- Department of the Environment Sports and Territories. (1996). **The National Strategy for Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity.**, Commonwealth of Australia.
- Dickman, C. R., Parnaby, H. E., Crowther, M. S., and King, D. H. (1998). *Antechinus agilis* (Marsupialia : Dasyuridae), a new species from the *A. stuartii* complex in south-eastern Australia. *Australian Journal of Zoology* **46**, 1-26.
- Dixon, J. (1978). The first Victorian and other Victorian Records of the Little Pygmy Possum, *Cercartetus lepidus* (Thomas). *Victorian Naturalist* **95**, 4-7.
- Dobrzinski, I. (1997). Impact of seismic lines on native fauna - a study in the Penola Forest Reserve. *MESA Journal* **7**.
- Dobrzinski, I. (1999). Floristic recovery of native vegetation after petroleum exploration in the Otway basin. *MESA Journal* **13**, 36.
- Dodson, J. R. (1974). Vegetation history and water level fluctuations at Lake Leake, south-eastern South Australia.1. 10,000BP to Present. *Australian Journal of Botany* **22**, 719-741.
- Dodson, J. R. (1975a). Pre-settlement vegetation of the Mount Gambier Area South Australia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **99**, 89-92.
- Dodson, J. R. (1975b). Vegetation history and water level fluctuations at Lake Leake, south-eastern South Australia.2. 50,000B.P. to 10,000BP. *Australian Journal of Botany* **23**, 815-831.
- Dodson, J. R., and Wilson, I. B. (1975). Past and Present Vegetation of Mullins Swamp in south-eastern South Australia. *Australian Journal of Botany* **23**, 123-150.

- D'Ombrian, E. A. (1926). The Vanishing Plains Wanderer. *Emu* **26**, 59-63.
- Dorr, C., Pethybridge, K., Pitman, J., Willing, K., Bennett, A., and Nash, V. (2001). **A survey of the epidemiology of Mundulla Yellows symptoms and tree health in different land use areas of south-eastern South Australia.**, Adelaide University, Adelaide.
- Dorough, J., and Ash, J. E. (1999). Using past and present habitat to predict the current distribution and abundance of a rare cryptic lizard, *Delma impar* (Pygopidae). *Australian Journal of Ecology* **24**, 614-624.
- Dowling, M. (nd.). **Marcollat Watercourse Management Plan (3rd Draft).**, South - East Water Conservation and Drainage Board.
- Dwyer, P. D., and Hamilton-Smith, E. (1965). Breeding caves and maternity colonies of the Bent-winged Bat in south-eastern Australia. *Helectite* **4**, 3-21.
- Eardley, C. M. (1943). An ecological study of the vegetation of Eight Mile Creek Swamp; a natural South Australian coastal fen formation. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **67**, 200-223.
- Edwards, A., and Tyler, M. J. (1990). **Reptiles and Amphibians.** In 'A List of vertebrates of South Australia.',(Ed C. H. S. Watts) pp. 83, (Biological Coordinating Committee and the Department of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Ehmann, H. (1992). **Encyclopedia of Australian Animals - Reptiles.**, (Angus and Robertson).
- Ehrlich, P. R., and Murphy, D. D. (1987). **Monitoring Populations on Remnants of Native Vegetation.** In 'Nature Conservation: The Role of Remnants of Native Vegetation.',(Ed D. A. Saunders, G. W. Arnold, A. A. Burbidge, and A. J. M. Hopkins) pp. 201-210, (Surrey Beatty and Sons: Perth).
- Eichlewr, H. (1965). **Supplement to J. M. Black's Flora of South Australia.** (Second Edn. 1943-1957). Government Printer : Adelaide)
- Electricity Trust of South Australia. (1981). **Environmental impact statement: 275 kilovolt and 132 kilovolt transmission line development in the South - East of South Australia.**, Electricity Trust of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Elliot, W. R. and Jones, D. L. (1986). **Encyclopaedia of Australian pants suitable for cultivation.** (Lothian Publishing Co.: Melbourne)
- Ellis, P. L. (1970). Conservation. A geological rationale. *Supplement to Australian Institute of Mining Metallurgy Bulletin* **335**.
- Emison, W. B., and Beardsell, C. M. (1985a). Distribution of the Long-Billed Corella in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*. **29**, 197-205.
- Emison, W. B., and Beardsell, C. M. (1985b). The Little Corella in the South-East of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 206-207.
- Emison, W. B., and Bren, W. M. (1989). **Common Birds of the Mallee Region of Northwestern Victoria.** In 'Mediterranean Landscapes in Australian Mallee Ecosystems and their Management.',(Ed J. C. Noble and R. A. Bradstock) pp. 221-242, (C.S.I.R.O.: Melbourne).
- Environmental Research and Planning Group. (1980). **South-East Coast Conservation Study,** Coastal Protection Board, Adelaide.
- Ey, A. E. (1940). The Olive Whistler. A new record for South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **15**, 67.
- Ey, A. E. (1944). Bird Breeding in the Millicent district. *South Australian Ornithologist* **17**, 32-37.
- Ey, A. E. (1946). Birds breeding in the Millicent district. Additions. *South Australian Ornithologist* **17**, 92.
- Fairley, N. H. (1929). The present position of snake bite and the snake bitten in Australia. *Medical Journal of Australia* **1**, 296-313.
- Finlayson, H. H. (1927). Observations on the South Australian members of the subgenus *Wallabia*. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **51**, 363-377.
- Firman, J. B. (1973). **Regional stratigraphy of surficial deposits in the Murray Basin and Gambier Embayment,** Geological Survey Report of Investigations, Adelaide.
- Fisher, R. H. (1978). **Butterflies of South Australia.**, (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Fisher, R. H. (1983). **Butterflies.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 215-222, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Ford, H. A., Barrett, G. W., Saunders, D. A., and Recher, H. F. (2001). Why have birds in the woodlands of southern Australia declined? *Biological Conservation* **97**, 71-88.
- Forestry SA. (1999). **The Bunganditj Native Forest Reserves (Lasletts NFR, Hells Hole NFR, Warreanga NFR, Pond Flat NFR, Honeysuckle NFR, Dry Creek NFR) Management Plan.**, Forestry SA, South East Region, Mount Gambier.
- Forestry SA. (2000a). **The Red Gum Native Forest Reserves (Round Waterhole NFR, Muddy Flat NFR) Management Plan.**, Forestry SA, Mount Gambier.
- Forestry SA. (2000b). **The Wandillo Forest Reserves (Hacket Hill NFR, Wandillo NFR, Grundys Lane NFR) Management Plan.**, Forestry SA, South East Region, Mount Gambier.
- Forestry SA. (2001a). **Cave Range Native Forest Reserve Management Plan,** Forestry SA, South East Region, Mount Gambier.

- Forestry SA. (2001b). **The Comaum Native Forest Reserves (Wombat Flat, Comaum, Boolara NFR). Final Management Plan**, Forestry SA, South East Region, Mount Gambier.
- Forestry SA. (2001c). **The Mount Benson Native Forest Reserve (Mount Benson, Bagdad) Management Plan**, Forestry SA, South East Region, Mount Gambier.
- Forestry SA. (2001d). **The P.O.W. Lane Native Forest Reserves (The Heath NFR and Island Swamp NFR) Management Plan**, Forestry SA, South East Region, Mount Gambier.
- Forestry SA. (2002). **Khayyam Native Forest Reserve Management Plan**, Forestry SA, Mt Gambier.
- Forman, R. T. T., and Alexander, L. E. (1998). Roads and their major ecological effects. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* **29**, 207-231.
- Foulkes, J. N. (1986). **Habitat preferences of three species of small mammal in woodland in South Eastern South Australia.**, Canberra CAE, Unpublished Project Report., Canberra.
- Foulkes, J. N., and Gillen, J. S. (2000). **A Biological Survey of the Murray Mallee, South Australia**, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Fox, B., and Fox, M. (1986). The effect of fire frequency on the structure and floristic composition of a woodland understorey. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **11**, 77-85.
- Francis, L. S. (1946). Birds seen during a trip to the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **17**, 86-87.
- Franklin, D. C., and Menkhorst, P. W. (1988). History of the Regent Honeyeater in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **30**, 141-145.
- Friend, G. R. (1993). Impact of fire on small vertebrates in mallee woodlands and heathlands of temperate Australia: a review. *Biological Conservation* **65**, 99-114.
- Garnett, S. (1992). **The Action Plan for Australian Birds.**, (Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service: Canberra).
- Garnett, S., and Crowley, G. (1997). **Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Recovery Plan *Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne* (South-eastern Subspecies)**. South-eastern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo Recovery Team, Birds Australia.
- Gepp, B. C., and Fife, A. J. (1975). Birds seen in forest reserves in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **27**, 12-17.
- Gilbertson, D. D., and Foale, M. R. (1977). **The Southern Coorong and Lower Younghusband Peninsula of South Australia.**, (Nature Conservation Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Glaessner, M. F., and Parkin, L. W. (1958). The Geology of South Australia. *Geological Society of Australia* **5**.
- Glover, B. (1954). Bird observations in the south-east and elsewhere. *South Australian Ornithologist* **21**, 31-32.
- Glover, C. J. M. (1983). **Freshwater and Marine Fishes**. In 'The Natural History of the South East.', (Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 157-168, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Goldingay, R. L., and Denney, M. J. S. (1986). Capture related aspects of the ecology of *Antechinus flavipes* (Marsupialia: Dasyuridae). *Australian Mammalogy* **9**, 131-133.
- Goldingay, R. L., and Whelan, R. J. (1997). Powerline easements: do they promote edge effects in eucalypt forest for small mammals? *Wildlife Research* **24**, 737-744.
- Goosem, M. (1977). **Internal fragmentation : the effects of roads, highways and powerline clearings on movements and mortality of rainforest vertebrates**. Tropical forest remnants: Ecology, management and conservation of fragmented communities., W. F. Laurance and R. O. J. Bierregaard, eds., University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Goosem, M., and Marsh, H. (1977). Fragmentation of a small-mammal community by a powerline corridor through tropical rainforest. *Wildlife Research* **24**, 613-629.
- Gravestock, D. I., and Gatehouse, C. G. (1995). Stansbury Basin. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 5-19.
- Green, P. S. (1991). **Management Plans for six Heritage Agreement Areas in South Australia.**, (University of Adelaide: Adelaide).
- Greenslade, P. J. M. (1979). **A Guide to the Ants of South Australia.**, (South Australian Museum: Adelaide).
- Grey, G. L. (1844). Govonor Grey's letter to Lord Stanley. In 'Account of Govonor Grey's Exploratory Journey along the South-Eastern sea-board of South Australia'. *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society London* **15**, 160-184.
- Grimes, K. G., Hamilton-Smith, E., and Spate, A. P. (1995). **South East karst province of South Australia**, Australian Caves and Karst Management Association.
- Gross, G. F. (1983). **Myriapods, Insects and Allied Forms**. In 'The Natural History of the South East.', (Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 205-214, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Gullan, P. K., and Robinson, A. C. (1980). Vegetation and small mammals of a Victorian forest. *Australian Mammalogy* **3**, 87-95.
- Hale, H. M. (1958). Younghusband Peninsula and the Toolache Wallaby. *South Australian Naturalist* **33**, 21.
- Hale, H. M., and Somerville, J. D. (1942). The Platypus in South Australia. *South Australian Naturalist* **21**, 11-12.

- Hall, S., and Lee, A. K. (1982). **Habitat use by two species of *Antechinus* and *Rattus fuscipes* in tall open forest in southern Victoria.** In 'Carnivorous Marsupials.',(Ed M. Archer) pp. 209-220. Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales: Sydney).
- Hamilton, G. (1880). **Experiences of a Colonist Forty Years Ago; A Journey from Port Phillip to South Australia in 1839 and a Voyage from Port Phillip to Adelaide in 1846.**, (Librarian's Board of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Hammer, M. (2002). **The South East Fish Inventory : Distribution and Conservation of Freshwater Fishes of South East South Australia.**, Native Fish Australia (SA), Adelaide.
- Hancock, L. J., and Thompson, M. B. (1997). Distributional limits of Eastern Blue-tongue Lizards *Tiliqua scincoides*, Blotched Blue-tongue Lizards *T. nigrolutea* and Shingleback Lizards *T. rugosa* (Gray) in New South Wales. *Australian Zoologist* **30**, 340-345.
- Hanks, E. S. (1930). Notes on the Camp-out at Salt Creek, The Coorong. *South Australian Emu* **29**, 246-251.
- Hanold, D., and Randles, J. W. (1999). **A field guide to Mundulla Yellows. A newly reported disease spreading among eucalyptus and other native species.**
- Hanson, W. (1863). **Parliamentary Paper 41/1863**, Adelaide.
- Harper, M., and Weinert, M. (1992). **Watervalley Wetlands Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Harper, M. J. (1990). The re-establishment of Magpie Geese at Bool Lagoon, South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **31**, 44 -47.
- Harris, C. R., Beare, J. A., Lewis, N. B., and Rowe, G. P. (1976). **Vegetation clearance in South Australia. Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on vegetation clearance.**, (South Australian Government: Adelaide).
- Harris, C. R., Reeves, A. E., and Symon, D. E. (1982). **The Ninety Mile Desert of South Australia : a report of surveys carried out by the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia in 1973 and 1977.**, (The Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Harris, W. K. (1983). **Geology.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 1-6, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Hawdon, J. (1840). **The country between Melbourne and Adelaide - Report by Mr. Hawden.** In 'The Royal South Australian Almanac and General Directory for 1840, Adelaide.',(Ed. R.Thomas and Co.: Adelaide).
- Hawdon, J. (1839). **Joseph Hawdon's journal of his overland journey by tandem from Port Phillip to Adelaide with Alfred Mundy, in 1839: with accounts of the earlier journeys of Charles Bonney, 1839, and Foley, Stone and Stanley, 1837.**, (Sullivan's Cove: Adelaide). Reprinted in 1984.
- Hayman, D. L. (1960). The distribution and cytology of the chromosome races of *Themeda australis* in southern Australia. *Australian Journal of Botany* **8**, 58-68.
- Hazell, D., Cunningham, R., Lindenmayer, D., Mackey, B., and Osborne, W. (2001). Use of farm dams as frog habitat in an Australian agricultural landscape: factors affecting species richness and distribution. *Biological Conservation* **102**, 155-169.
- Heard, L. (1991). **The South East Remnant Vegetation Survey, September, 1991.** Unpublished Field Manual.
- Heard, L., and Channon, B. (1997). **Guide to a Native Vegetation Survey (Agricultural Region) Using the Biological Survey of South Australia Methodology**, Geographic Analysis and Research Unit, Information and Data Analysis Branch, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Adelaide.
- Hill, B. M., Laan, T., and Paton, D. C. (1997). **Use of Isolated Trees by Native Fauna in the Mount Lofty Ranges**, Department of Zoology, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Hill, L. R. (1972). **Mount Gambier the City Around a Cave.**, (Investigator Press: Leabrook).
- Hille, B., and Carruthers, S. (1997). **South East Region Wetlands GIS Database**, Geographic Analysis and Research Unit, Information and Data Analysis Branch, Planning SA, Department for Transport Urban Planning and the Arts, Adelaide.
- Hobbs, R. J., and Saunders, D. A. (1993). Integrated landscape ecology: a Western Australian perspective. *Biological Conservation* **64**, 231-238.
- Hobbs, R. J., and Yates, C. J. (2000). **Temperate Eucalypt Woodlands in Australia - Biology, Conservation, Management and Restoration.** , Surrey, Beatty and Sons.
- Hood, J. B. (1932). Bool Lagoon notes. *South Australian Ornithologist* **11**, 140-141.
- Hood, J. B. (1934a). Bird notes. Bool Lagoon, S.E. *South Australian Ornithologist* **12**, 177-178.
- Hood, J. B. (1934b). The birds in the Bool Lagoon district. *South Australian Ornithologist* **12**, 207-211.
- Hood, J. B. (1935a). Nesting, etc., in the Bool Lagoon district, S.E. S.A. during the 1934 season. *South Australian Ornithologist* **13**, 107-119.
- Hood, J. B. (1935b). Notes from Bool Lagoon, S.E. *South Australian Ornithologist* **13**, 18-19.
- Hood, J. B. (1936). Bird notes. *South Australian Ornithologist* **13**, 175.

- Hood, J. B. (1939). The Fuscous Honeyeater (*Meliphaga fusca*). *South Australian Ornithologist* **15**, 47-48.
- Hood, J. B., and Attiwell, A. R. (1958). The Yellow-tufted Honeyeater - a new record for South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **22**, 58.
- Houston, C. (1981). Recent records of the Grey-crowned Babbler. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 159-160.
- Houston, C. (1982). The Swift Parrot - Some notes on its Occurrence in South Australia and a Recent Record. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 207-208.
- Houston, T. F. (1978). **Dragon Lizards and Goannas of South Australia.**, South Australian Museum, Adelaide.
- Houston, T. F. (1979). Sea turtles in South Australia. *South Australian Naturalist* **53**, 42-6.
- Huntley, D. J., Hutton, J. T., and Prescott, J. R. (1993). The stranded beach-dune sequence of south-east South Australia: a test of thermoluminescence dating, 0-800 ka. *Quaternary Science Reviews* **12**, 1-20.
- Hussey, B. M. J., and Wallace, K. J. (1993). **Managing Your Bushland**, Department of Conservation and Land Management, Perth.
- Hutchinson, M. (1992). **Threatened Reptiles in South Australia.** In 'Threatened species and habitats in South Australia: a catalyst for community action.' (Ed S. P. Tay) Conservation Council of South Australia Inc.: Adelaide.
- Hutchinson, M. N., and Donnellan, S. C. (1992). Taxonomy and genetic variation in the Australian lizards of the genus *Pseudemoia* (Scincidae: Lygosominae). *Journal of Natural History* **26**, 215-264.
- Idnurm, M., and Cook, P. J. (1980). Palaeomagnetism of beach ridges in South Australia and the Milankovitch theory of ice ages. *Nature* **286**, 699-702.
- Isbell, R. F. (1996). **The Australian Soil Classification.** (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne)
- Jackson, E. A., and Litchfield, W. H. (1954). **The soils and the potential land use of part of County Cardwell (Hundreds of Coombe and Richards) in the Coonalpyn Downs, South Australia.** Technical Report 14, C.S.I.R.O. Division of Soils.
- Jaensch, R. (1982). Little Ringed Plover at Little Bool Lagoon. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 201-204.
- Jaensch, R., and Auricht, C. (1985a). Australian Pratincoles near Bool Lagoon. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 72.
- Jaensch, R., and Auricht, C. (1989). **Waterbirds in the South East of South Australia**, South Australian Ornithological Association, Adelaide.
- Jaensch, R. P. (1985). Concentrations of rare waterbirds at Bool Lagoon. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 209 - 211.
- Jaensch, R. P. (1987). Lewin's Rail breeding near Little Dip. *South Australian Ornithologist* **30**, 78.
- Jaensch, R. P. (1989). Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus* breeding at Bool Lagoon, 1984-1986. *South Australian Ornithologist* **30**, 205 -209.
- Jaensch, R. P., and Auricht, C. (1985). Another breeding colony of the Glossy Ibis in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 208.
- James, C. T. (1964). Lerps and Pardalotes. *South Australian Naturalist* **39**, 13.
- Jarman, H. (1979). The Corellas in Victoria and the Riverina. N.S.W. *Australian Bird Watcher* **8**, 103-117.
- Jensen, A. (1983). **The effects of drainage on groundwater behaviour in Counties Cardwell and Buckingham and the effect on the Coorong.**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Jessop, J. P. (1993). **A list of the vascular plants of South Australia.**, (Botanic Gardens of Adelaide and State Herbarium: Adelaide).
- Jessop, J. P. and Toelken, H. R. (Eds) (1986). **Flora of South Australia.**, (South Australian Government Printing Division: Adelaide).
- Jones, A. (1985). **Tatiara: The first 140 years 1845-1985.**, (District Council of Tatiara: Bordertown).
- Jones, S. B., and Luchsinger, A. E. (1979). **Plant Systematics.**, (Springer: New York).
- Jones, W. (1978). **The wetlands of the south-east of South Australia.**, (Nature Conservation Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Joseph, L. (1982a). The Red-tailed Black Cockatoo in south-eastern Australia. *Emu* **82**, 42-45.
- Joseph, L. K., R. (1982b). Range extensions of Gilbert's Whistler. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 217-218.
- Kemper, C. M., and Queale, L. (1990). **Mammals.** In 'A list of vertebrates of South Australia.' (Ed C. H. S. Watts) pp. 83, (Biological Survey Coordinating Committee and the Department of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Kennedy, M. (1992). **Australasian marsupials and monotremes; an action plan for their conservation.** (Australian Nature Conservation Agency: Canberra).
- Kinhill Stearns. (1982a). **Kingston Lignite Project, Management of Environmental Studies Baseline Study Report - Vegetation.**
- Kinhill Stearns. (1982b). **Kingston Lignite Project, Management of Environmental Studies Landscape Assessment Baseline Study Report - Vegetation.**
- Kinhill Stearns. (1983). **Kingston Lignite Project: supplement to the draft environmental impact statement** Western Mining Corporation, Adelaide.

- Kinhill Stearns, Western Mining Corporation Limited, and R.T., L. (1982). **Kingston Lignite Project Management of Environmental Studies Impact Assessment Report Vegetation.**
- Kinhill Stearns, and Western Mining Corporation. (1983). **Kingston Lignite Project : draft environmental impact statement,** Western Mining Corporation, Adelaide.
- Kluge, A. G. (1974). **A taxonomic revision of the lizard family Pygopodidae** *Miscellaneous Publication 147*, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan.
- Kotsonis, A. (1995). "Late Cainozoic climate and eustatic record from the Loxton-Parilla Sands, Murray Basin, South-eastern Australia," M.Sc. Thesis, University of Melbourne, Melbourne.
- Kotsonis, A. (1999). Tertiary shorelines of the western Murray Basin: weathering, sedimentology and exploration potential. *Bulletin of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists* **26**, 57-63.
- Kraehenbuehl, D. N. (1983a). A History of Botanical Endeavour in the South-East of South Australia; Part 2: Botanical Exploration in the 20th Century. *South Australian Naturalist*. **57**, 53-61.
- Kraehenbuehl, D. N. (1983b). A History of Botanical Endeavour in the South-East of South Australia;, Part 1: Botanical Exploration in the 19th Century. *The South Australian Naturalist* **57**, 40-47.
- Kraehenbuehl, D. N. (1986). **History of Botany in South Australia (1800 - 1955).** In 'Flora of South Australia Part I Lycopodiaceae-Rosaceae.',(Ed J. P. Jessop and H. R. Toelken) (South Australian Government Press: Adelaide).
- Kraehenbuehl, D. N. (1993). A natural history of the genus *Gahnia*, Family CYPERACEAE. *South Australian Naturalist* **67**, 44-62.
- Kreig, G. W. (1995). Mesozoic. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 93-149.
- Land Conservation Council. (1985). **Report on the Wimmera Area.**, (Land Conservation Council: Melbourne).
- Lands SA. (1991). **The South East Coastal Lakes Strategy,** Government Printer, 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, Adelaide.
- Lang, P. J., and Kraehenbuehl, D. N. (1998). **Plants of particular conservation significance in South Australia's Agricultural Regions,** Resource Management Branch DEHAA, Adelaide.
- Lange, R. T. (1966). Sampling for association analysis. *Australian Journal of Botany* **14**, 373-378.
- Lange, R. T. (1978). Carpological evidence for fossil *Eucalyptus* and other Leptospermae (subfamily Leptospermoideae of Myrtaceae) from a tertiary deposit in the southern Australian arid zone. *Australian Journal of Botany* **26**, 221-233.
- Lange, R. T. (1983). **Native Vegetation.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 95-114, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Laslett, D. (1993). **Lake Hawdon, Grazing Trial.** Unpublished report.
- Laut, P., Heyligers, P. C., Kreig, G., Loffler, E., Margules, C., Scott, R. M., and Sullivan, M. E. (1977a). **Environments of South Australia, Province 1: South East.,** (CSIRO Division of Land Use: Canberra).
- Laut, P., Heyligers, P. C., Kreig, G., Loffler, E., Margules, C., Scott, R. M., and Sullivan, M. E. (1977b). **Environments of South Australia, Province 2: Murray Mallee.,** (CSIRO Division of Land Use: Canberra).
- Law, B. S., Anderson, J., and Chidel, M. (1999). Bat communities in a fragmented forest landscape on the south-west slopes of New South Wales, Australia. *Biological Conservation* **88**, 333-345.
- Law, B. S., and Dickman, C. R. (1998). The use of habitat mosaics by terrestrial vertebrate fauna: implications for conservation and management. *Biodiversity and Conservation* **7**, 323-333.
- Lawrence, M. E. and Belchen, R. O. (1986). Senecio. In 'Flora of South Australia.',(Ed J. P. Jessop and H. R. Toelken) (South Australian Government Press: Adelaide).
- Learmonth, N. F. (1934). **The Portland Bay settlement being the history of Portland, Victoria. 1800-1851.,** (The Historical Committee of Portland).
- Lee, A. K. (1995). **The action plan for Australian rodents.,** (Australian Nature Conservation Agency: Canberra).
- Lee, D. C. (1983). **Spiders, Scorpions and other Arachnids.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 183-186, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Lesslie, R., Maslin, M., Canty, D., Goodwins, D., and Shields, R. (1991). **Wilderness on Kangaroo Island. National Wilderness Inventory, South Australia,** University of Adelaide and Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Lindenmayer, D., B., Cunningham, R. B., MacGregor, C., Tribolet, C., and Donnelly, C. F. (2001). A prospective longitudinal study of landscape matrix effects on fauna in woodland remnants: experimental design and baseline data. *Biological Conservation* **101**, 157-169.

- Lindenmayer, D. B., Wong, A. D., and Triggs, B. E. (1994). A comparison of the detection of small mammals by hairtubing and scat analysis. *Australian Mammalogy* **18**, 91-92.
- Litchfield, W. H. (1956). Species distribution over part of the Coonalpyn Downs, South Australia. *Australian Journal of Botany* **4**, 68-115.
- Lloyd, L., and Balla, S. (1986). **Wetlands and Water Resources of South Australia**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Loan, L. (1994). "The response of native vegetation to rising groundwater and salinity levels in the Upper South East of South Australia.," Honours Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Lobert, B., Lumsden, L., Brunner, H., and Triggs, B. (2001). An assessment of the accuracy and reliability of hair identification of south-east Australian mammals. *Wildlife Research* **28**, 637-641.
- Low, T. (2003). **The New Nature**. (Penguin Books : Camberwell, Victoria).
- Ludbrook, N. H. (1980). **A Guide to the Geology and Mineral Resources of South Australia.**, (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- MacNally, R., Bennett, A. F., and Horrocks, G. (2000). Forecasting the impacts of habitat fragmentation. Evaluation of species-specific predictions of the impact of habitat fragmentation on birds in the box-ironbark forests of central Victoria, Australia. *Biological Conservation* **95**, 7-29.
- Maddock, T. H. (1971). Some mammal remains from caves in the Naracoorte area. *South Australian Naturalist* **46**, 24-27.
- Mader, H. J. (1984). Animal habitat isolation by roads and agricultural fields. *Biological Conservation* **29**, 81-96.
- Mahoney, J. A. (1974). The Australian rodent specimens (Muridae) of J. E. Gray's list of specimens of Mammalia in the collection of the British Museum (1843). *Australian Mammalogy* **1**, 231-242.
- Malcolm, I., Smith, K. E., Oh, T., and Smith, K. (1995). **Wildfire threat analysis user manual, Belair National Park.**, (Geographic Analysis and Research Unit, Information and Data Analysis Branch, Department of Housing and Urban Development: Adelaide).
- Mallet, K. J., and Cooke, B. D. (1986). **The ecology of the Common Wombat in South Australia.**, Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Marchant, N. G., Wheeler, J. R., Rye, B. L., Bennett, E. M., Lander, N. J. and Macfarlane, T. D. (1987). **Flora of the Perth Region. (Western Australian Herbarium, Department of Agriculture: Perth).**
- Marginson, J. C., and Ladiges, P. (1988). Geographical variation in *Eucalyptus baxteri* s.l. and the recognition of a new species, *E. arenacea*. *Australian Systematic Botany* **1**, 151-170.
- Marshall, T. (1992). **Native vegetation management in the Murray Mallee**, Nature Conservation Society of South Australia Inc., Adelaide.
- Matthew, J. (1994). The status, distribution and habitat of the Slender-billed Thornbill, *Acanthiza iredalei*, in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **32**, 1-19.
- Matthews, E. G. (1980-1997). **A Guide to the Genera of Beetles of South Australia**, (South Australian Museum: Adelaide).
- Mayr, E., and McEvey, A. R. (1960). The distribution and variation of *Mirafra javanica* in Australia. *Emu* **60**, 155-192.
- McDonald, R. C., Isbell, R. F., Speight, J. G., Walker, J., and Hopkins, M. S. (1990). **Australian Soil and Land Survey. Field Handbook.** (2nd Ed) (Inkata Press : Melbourne).
- McDowall, R. M. (1980). **Freshwater Fishes of South-Eastern Australia (New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania).**, (Reed Books: Sydney).
- McGilp, J. N. (1943). List of the birds of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **16**, 78-79.
- McIntyre, A. (1983). A recent record of Little Lorikeets in the South-East. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 73.
- McLellan, H. J., and Shackleton, D. M. (1988). Grizzly bears and resource-extraction industries: effects of roads on behaviour, habitat use and demography. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **25**, 451-460.
- McIlroy, J. C. (1995). **The Common Wombat (*Vombatus ursinus*).** In 'The Mammals of Australia.', (Ed R. Strahan) pp. 204-205, (Reed Books: Australia).
- McMahon, A. R. G., Carr, G. W., Bedgood, S. E., Hill, R. J., and Pritchard, A. M. (1994). Prescribed fire and control of coast wattle (*Acacia sophorae* (Labill.) R.Br.) invasion in coastal heath in south-west Victoria. *Fire and Biodiversity: conference proceedings, Melbourne*.
- Meining, D. W. (1962). **On the Margins of the Good Earth.**, (John Murray: London).
- Menkhorst, P. W. (1984). Use of nest boxes by forest vertebrates in Gippsland: Acceptance, preference and demand. *Australian Wildlife Research* **11**, 255-264.
- Menkhorst, P. W., and Beardsell, C. M. (1982). Mammals of southwestern Victoria from Little Desert to the Coast. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* **94**, 221-247.
- Menkhorst, P. W., Weavers, B. W., and Alexander, J. S. A. (1988). Distribution, habitat and conservation status of the Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis* (Petauridae: Marsupialia) in Victoria. *Australian Wildlife Research* **15**, 59-71.

- Mensforth, L. J. (1996). "Water use strategy of *Melaleuca halmaturorum* in a saline swamp," Ph.D. Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Mensforth, L. J., and Walker, G. R. (1996). Root dynamics of *Melaleuca halmaturorum* in response to fluctuating saline ground water. *Plant and Soil* **184**, 75-84.
- Milne, T., and Squire, E. (2001). **Flora and Fauna Monitoring Program for the Tilley Swamp Drain and Watercourse.**, Biodiversity Assessment Services, National Parks and Wildlife SA, Adelaide.
- Milne, T., Squire, E., and Grear, B. (2001). **Flora and Fauna Monitoring of Deep Swamp**, National Parks and Wildlife SA. and the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board.
- Mitchell, T. L. (1839). **Three Expeditions into the interior of eastern Australia; with descriptions of the recently explored region of Australia Felix, and the present colony of New South Wales.**, (T & W. Boone: London).
- Moore, L. A. (1977). The Forest Raven *Corvus tasmanicus* - a new record for South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **27**, 251-253.
- Morelli, J., and de Jong, M. (1996). **A Directory of important wetlands in South Australia.**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Morelli, J., and Drewien, G. N., (1993). **South Australian Directory of Important Wetlands.**, (South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service: Adelaide).
- Morgan, A. M. (1906). The birds of Kangaroo Island. *Emu* **5**, 224-225.
- Morgan, A. M. (1919). The birds of the south eastern part of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **4**, 133-134.
- Morgan, A. M. (1922). A trip to the Baudin Rocks. *South Australian Ornithologist* **6**, 133-134.
- Moriarty, K. C., McCulloch, M.T., Wells, R.T. and McDowell, M.C. (2000). Mid-Pleistocene cave fills, megafaunal remains and climate change at Naracoorte, South Australia: towards a predictive model using U-Th dating of speleothems. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* **159**, 113-143.
- Morton, J. G. G. (1995). Otway Basin. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 142-147.
- Morton, J. G. G., and Drexel, J. F. (1995). **Petroleum geology of South Australia.** Department of Mines and Energy, Adelaide.
- Mott, K., and Aslin, F. (2000). **Distribution of *Miniopterus schreibersii* in wintering sites throughout the south-east of South Australia. (Draft)**, National Parks Foundation of South Australia.
- Mowling, F. A., Barritt, M. K., Mitchell, L. H., and Copley, P. B. (1980). **The natural vegetation of the South-East, 1980.**, (Nature Conservation Society S.A.: Adelaide).
- Murdoch, J. (1991). **Bool Lagoon: A Changing Balance.**, (Bool Lagoon Hall Committee: Millicent).
- Muir, B. G. (1977). **Biological Survey of the Western Australian Wheatbelt. Part 2: Vegetation and Habitat of Bending Reserve.** Records of the Western Australian Museum, Supplement No. 3, Western Australian Museum: Perth.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1984a). **Beachport Conservation Park Draft Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1984b). **Coorong National Park and Game Reserve - Draft Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1984c). **Coorong National Park and Game Reserve : draft management plan.**, (Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide*).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1984d). **Coorong National Park Draft Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1984e). **Small parks of the Lower South East.**, (Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1984f). **Small Parks of the Lower South-east; Draft Management Plan.**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1985a). **Conservation Parks of the Upper South-East Draft Management Plans**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1985b). **Small Parks of the Upper South-east; Draft Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1986). **Canunda National Park Draft Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1989). **Coorong National Park and Coorong Game Reserve Management Plan : draft.**, (Department of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1992a). **Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (1994). **Small Inland Parks of the Upper South-East Management Plans**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.

- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (2001). **Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park Management Plan**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. (n.d.). **Weed control manual**, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- National Parks and Wildlife Service (1984g). **Beachport Conservation Park : draft management plan.**, (South Australia. Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service (1985c). **Draft management plan, conservation parks of the Upper South-East : Bangham, Desert Camp, Grass Tree, Jip Jip, Kelvin Powrie, Mullinger Swamp, Padthaway and Talapar, South Australia.**, (South Australia. Dept. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service, (1992). **Small Inland Parks of the South East: management plans, South East, South Australia.**, (Department. of Environment and Planning.: Adelaide).
- National Parks and Wildlife Service. Mallee Region. (1990). **Coorong National Park management plan.**, (Department of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Native Vegetation Conservation Section. (1994). **Guidelines for Managing Native Vegetation in the South East of South Australia**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, South Australia.
- Native Vegetation Management Act. (1985). **Native Vegetation Management Act.**
- Nature Conservation Society of South Australia. (2000). **Upper South East Heritage and Fire Management Study**, Nature Conservation Society of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Neagle, N. (1995). **An Update of the Conservation Status of the Major Plant Associations of South Australia.**, Native Vegetation Conservation Section, Department for Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Nichols, S. (1996). **Tilley Swamp Biological Survey, Aquatic Component**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Nicholson, C. (1993). **Conservation Parks and wetlands in the Upper South East - surface water recommendations and an assessment of the impacts associated with rising groundwater.**, Department of Environment and Land Management, Adelaide.
- Nicolle, D. (1997). **Eucalypts of South Australia.**, (Lane Print Group: Adelaide).
- Nicolle, D., and Brooker, M. I. H. (1998). *Eucalyptus splendens* subsp. *arcana* (MYRTACEAE) an endangered new subspecies endemic to South Australia. *Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens* **18**, 103-106.
- Norman, F. I. (1971). Movement and mortality of Black Duck, Mountain Duck and Grey Teal banded in South Australia, 1953-1963. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **95**, 1-7.
- O'Connor, P., and Mayell, J. (1997). **A Most Suitable Place Mount Gambier; From Crater to Cave.**, (P.A. O'Connor and J.L. Mayell: Mount Gambier).
- O'Connor, P., and O'Connor, B. (1988). **Second to None: The story of the pioneers of rural Mount Gambier.**, (District Council of Mount Gambier: Millicent).
- Oppermann, A. (1999). **A Biological Survey of the South Australian Coastal Dune and Cliff-top Vegetation.**, Environmental Protection Agency. Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs., Adelaide.
- Osborne, T. (1993). **Millicent Roadside Reserve Study. Millicent District Council Native Vegetation - Roadside and Drainage Reserve Study.**, Millicent District Council, Millicent.
- Owens, H. M., Robinson, A. C., Dendy, A. T. H., and Lang, P. J. (1995). **A Biological Survey of Messent Conservation Park South Australia**, Natural Resources Group, Department for Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Owens, H. M. (2000). **Guidelines for Vertebrate Surveys in South Australia Using the Biological Survey of South Australia.** (Biological Survey and Research Section, Department for Environment and Heritage: Adelaide).
- Oxley, D. J., Fenton, M. B., and Carmody, G. R. (1974). The effects of roads on populations of small mammals. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **11**, 51-59.
- Palmer, D., and Lewis, S. (1987). **Mapping of roadside vegetation in South Australia.**, (Department. of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Papenfus, D. (1990). "Is the Common Brushtail Possum still common in South Australia?," , South Australian College of Advanced Education, Salisbury.
- Parker, S. (1986). A second specimen of the Rufous Fantail from South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*. **30**, 23.
- Parker, S. A. (1977a). Further comments on collecting. *South Australian Ornithologists Association News* **84**, 4-8.
- Parker, S. A. (1977b). Records of the Barking Owl from South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **27**, 204-206.
- Parker, S. A. (1980). The records of the Speckled Warbler from South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 102-103.

- Parker, S. A. (1982). The records of the Glossy Black Cockatoo from the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 209-210.
- Parker, S. A. (1985). First record of the Slender-billed Thornbill from the South East of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 212.
- Parker, S. A., and Eckert, H. J. (1983). Remarks on the taxonomy of the genus *Calamanthus* (fieldwrens). *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**.
- Parker, S. A., Eckert, H. J., and Ragless, G. B. (1985). An annotated checklist of the birds of South Australia. Part 2A: Waterfowl to gulls and terns. *South Australian Ornithological Association*.
- Parker, S. A., Eckert, H. J., Ragless, G. B., Cox, J. B., and Reid, N. C. H. (1979). **An annotated checklist of the birds of South Australia. Part 1, Emus to spoonbills.**, (South Australian Ornithologists Association: Adelaide).
- Parker, S. A., and Horton, P. (1990). **Birds**. In 'A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia.', (d C. H. S. Watts) pp. 83, (Biological Coordinating Committee and the Department of Environment and Planning: Adelaide).
- Parker, S. A., and May, I. A. (1982). Additional notes on seabirds recorded in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 213-216.
- Parker, S. A., and May, I. A. (in prep). Remarks on the status of the Black-faced Shag and Pied Cormorant in the South-east of South Australia.
- Parker, S. A., and Reid, N. C. H. (1983). **Birds**. In 'The Natural History of the South East.', (Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 135-150, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Parker, S. A., and Reid, N. C. H. (in prep). Hybridization between the Spotted Pardalote *Pardalotus punctatus* and the Yellow-rumped Pardalote *P. xanthopygus* in South Australia.
- Parkin, L. W. (1969). **Handbook of South Australian Geology.**, (Geological Survey of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Parsons, F. E. (1927). Further notes on birds of the South-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **9**, 67-68.
- Parsons, F. E. (1928). A trip to the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **9**, 191-206.
- Paton, D. C. (2000a). **Biotic responses to fire and drought and developing a fire management strategy for Ngarkat Conservation Park: the importance of site fidelity and hot spots for biodiversity conservation.**, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Paton, D. C. (2000b). Disruption of bird-plant pollination systems in southern Australia. *Conservation Biology* **14**, 1232-1234.
- Paton, D. C., and Eldridge, S. (1994). **Maintenance of mature trees in agricultural areas in the Upper South East of South Australia**, Save the Bush, Australia Nature Conservation Agency., Canberra.
- Paull, D. (1995). The distribution of the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*) in South Australia. *Wildlife Research* **22**, 585-600.
- Paull, D. J. (1992). "The distribution, ecology and conservation of the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*) in South Australia.", M.A. Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Pawsey, C. K. (1951). Some observations on the fauna associated with the coniferous forests of the South-East (SA). *South Australian Naturalist* **26**, 6-9.
- Pawsey, C. K. (1966). Birds in relation to the pine forests of the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **24**, 93-95.
- Peck, A. J. (1980). **Salinity - Man's oldest environmental problem.** Sheet no. 1-32, CSIRO.
- Peel, L. (1996). **The Henty Journals. A record of farming, whaling and shipping at Portland Bay 1834-9.**, (Melbourne University Press: Melbourne).
- Phillips, C. (1996). **Insects, diseases and deficiencies associated with eucalyptus in South Australia.**, Primary Industries SA, Adelaide.
- Pierce, B. E. (1992). **Threatened and endangered freshwater fishes in South Australia.** In 'Threatened species and habitats in South Australia: a catalyst for community action.', (Ed S. P. Tay). Conservation Council of South Australia Inc.: Adelaide).
- Pierce, B. E., Lloyd, L. N., and Horne, P. (1985). The biology of the Blue Lake. *South Australian Naturalist* **59**, 62 - 67.
- Poole, W. E. (1977). **The Eastern Grey Kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus*, in south-east Australia: its limited distribution and need for conservation.**, CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research.
- Porter, C. L. (1967). **Taxonomy of Flowering Plants.**, (Freeman: New York).
- Possingham, H. P. (1983). **The avifauna of Conservation Parks in the South East of South Australia**, Reserves Advisory Committee, South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, Adelaide.
- Possingham, H. P. (1996). **Regional Biodiversity Plans: a technical template.**, The University of Adelaide Roseworthy Campus. Department of Environmental Science., Adelaide.
- Possingham, M. L., and Possingham, H. P. (1997). Habitat Use and Abundance of Dryland Birds in Heritage Blocks in the Upper South East of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **32**, 145-160.

- Possingham, M. L., and Possingham, H. P. (2000). **Birds and habitats in the upper south east. Birds, birders and birdwatching 1899-1999 - Celebrating one hundred years of the South Australian Ornithological Association.**, S. A. O. Association, Ed., South Australian Ornithological Association, Adelaide.
- Prawiradilaga, D. M. (1996). "Foraging Ecology of Pied Currawongs *Strepera graculina* in Recently Colonized areas of the Range.," M. Sc. Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Ragless, M. E. (1986). **Olivers Diary - an 'andkichef of eirth.** (Investigator Press : Adelaide).
- Ralph, W. (1981). Towards more efficient use of superphosphate. *Rural Research* **112**, 22-25.
- Rankin, L. W., Clough, B. J., and Farrand, M. G. (1992). Geology and mineral potential beneath the Murray Basin. *Mines and Energy Review South Australia* **157**, 64-69.
- Raunkiaer. (1934). **The life forms of plants and statistical plant geography.**, (Oxford University Press: Oxford).
- Rawlinson, P. A. (1971). **Amphibians and Reptiles of Victoria.** In 'Victorian Year Book No. 85.',(Ed V. H. Arnold) pp. 1-35, (Government Printer: Melbourne).
- Rawlinson, W. D. (1974). **Biogeography and ecology of the reptiles of Tasmania and the Bass Strait area.** In 'Biogeography and Ecology in Tasmania.',(Ed W. D. Williams) pp. 291-338, (Dr. W. Junk: The Hague).
- Rayson, P. (1957). Dark Island Heath (Ninety-Mile Plain, South Australia). II. The effects of microtopography on climate, soils and vegetation. *Australian Journal of Botany* **5**, 86-102.
- Reardon, T. B., and Flavel, S. C. (1987). **A Guide to the Bats of South Australia.**, (South Australian Museum.: Adelaide).
- Reid, J. R. W. (1984a). First Record of the Square-tailed Kite in the South East of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **29**, 118.
- Reid, J. R. W. (1984b). **Report of a survey of birds of blue gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* woodland and the other natural dryland habitats in the Bangham district, South Australia.**, Nature Conservation Society of SA Inc., Adelaide.
- Reid, J. R. W., Barrit, M. K., and Houston, C. (1985). **Birds and habitats of the Bangham district.**, Nature Conservation Society of South Australia Inc., Adelaide.
- Reid, N. C. H., and Cox, J. B. (1978). The status of Satin and Leaden Flycatchers in South Australia with a note on feather plumages. *South Australian Ornithologist* **27**, 277-279.
- Reid, N. C. H., and Cox, J. B. (1981). The Eastern Striated Pardalote *Pardalotus striatus ornatus* in the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 154-155.
- Reid, N. C. H., and Vincent, D. J. (1979). **Report on an ornithological survey of South Australian national, conservation and recreation parks and game reserves, with comments on the adequacy of bird conservation in South Australia.**, South Australian Ornithologists Association, Adelaide.
- Ridsdill-Smith, T. J. (1987). **Measuring and Monitoring Dynamics of Remnants. Types of Organisms that should be Monitored: Why and How.** In 'Nature Conservation: The Role of Remnants of Native Vegetation.',(Ed D. A. Saunders, G. W. Arnold, A. A. Burbidge, and A. J. M. Hopkins) pp. 373-376, (Surrey Beatty and Sons: Perth, Western Australia.).
- Robertson, M. (1994). **Stop Bushland Weeds.**, (Nature Conservation Society of SA Inc.: Adelaide).
- Robinson, A. C., Casperson, K. D., and Hutchinson, M. N. (2000). **A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia. (3rd Edn)**, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Robinson, A. C., Kemper, C. M., Medlin, G. C., and Watts, C. H. S. (2000b). The Rodents of South Australia. *Wildlife Research* **27**, 379-404.
- Robinson, A. C., and Young, M. C. (1983). **The Toolache Wallaby (*Macropus greyii* Waterhouse)**, Department of Environment and Planning Special Publication No.2., Adelaide.
- Robinson, D., and Traill, B. J. (1996). Conserving Woodland Birds in the Wheat and Sheep Belts of Southern Australia. *Wingspan Supplement* **6**, Supplement.
- Rockow, K. A. (1969). **Naracoorte.** Geological Survey of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Rockow, K. A. (1971). **Geology of the Naracoorte 1:250,000 map sheet.** Department of Mines, Adelaide.
- Rogers, P. A. (1981). **Pinnaroo.** South Australian Geological Survey, Adelaide.
- Rogers, P. A. (1995). **Geology of the South-East, South Australia. Second edition.** Geological Survey of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Rogers, P. A., Lindsay, J. M., Alley, N. F., Barnett, S. R., Lablack, K. L., and Kwitko, G. (1995). Murray Basin. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 157-162.
- Rolls, E. C. (1969). **They All Ran Wild.**, (Angus and Robertson: Sydney).
- Rowley, D., and Paton, J. B. (1978). The Pink Robin in South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **28**, 21-22.
- Rowley, I. (1970). The genus *Corvus* (Aves: Corvidae) in Australia. *CSIRO Wildlife Research* **15**, 27-71.

- Saunders, D. A. (1979). Distribution and taxonomy of the white-tailed and yellow-tailed black cockatoos *Calyptorhynchus* spp. *Emu* **79**, 215-227.
- Saunders, D. A. (1991). The Effect of Land Clearing on the Ecology of Carnabys' Cockatoo and the Inland Red-tailed Black Cockatoo in the Wheatbelt of Western Australia. *Western Australia Acta XX Congress*, 658-665.
- Saunders, D. A., and de Rebeira, C. P. (1991). **Values of corridors to avian populations in a fragmented landscape.** In 'Nature Conservation 2: The Role of Corridors.',(Ed D. A. Saunders and R. J. Hobbs).
- Saunders, D. A., Hobbs, R. J., and Margules, C. R. (1991). Biological consequences of ecosystem fragmentation: a review. *Conservation Biology* **5**, 18-32.
- Schodde, R., and Mason, I. J. (1980). **Nocturnal Birds of Australia.**, (Lansdowne: Melbourne).
- Schodde, R., and Tidemann, S. C. (1986). **Complete Book of Australian Birds (Second Edition).**, (Readers Digest: Sydney).
- Schwebel, D. A. (1983). **Quaternary dune systems.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 14-24, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Shattuck, S. O. (1999). **Australian Ants. Their biology and identification.**, (C.S.I.R.O.: Canberra).
- Sheard, M. J. (1983). **Volcanoes.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 7-14, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Sheard, M. J. (1990). A guide to Quaternary volcanoes in the lower South-East of South Australia. *South Australian Mines and Energy Review* **157**, 40-50.
- Sheard, M. J. (1995). Quaternary volcanic activity and volcanic hazards. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 264-268.
- Sheard, M. J., and Smith, P. C. (1995). Karst and mound spring deposits. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 257-260.
- Simms, R., Lawrence, R., Buswell, C., Jevons, A., Kraehenbuehl, P., Maurer, H., and Laidlaw, J. (1996). **Cave crickets at Naracoorte.**, South Australian Speleological Council.
- Sisk, T. D., and Margules, C. R. (1993). **Habitat edges and restoration: methods for quantifying edge effects and predicting the results of restoration efforts.** In 'Nature Conservation 3: Reconstruction of Fragmented Ecosystems.',(Ed D. A. Saunders, R. J. Hobbs, and P. R. Ehrlich) Surrey Beatty & Sons: Sydney).
- Smith, B. (1990). "Conservation on Farmland. An examination of the operation of the Heritage Agreement scheme and the native vegetation management act in South Australia.," Masters Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Smith, J. (1980). **The Booandik Tribe of South Australian Aboriginies: a sketch of their Habits, Customs, Legends, and Language.**, (Government Printer (Australia Facsimile Editions No.63, Libraries Board of South Australia, 1965): Adelaide).
- Smith, J. (1981). **An introduction to the history of Australasian vegetation.** In 'A history of Australasian vegetation.',(Ed J. Smith). McGraw-Hill: Sydney).
- Smith, P. C., Rogers, P. A., Lindsay, J. M., White, M. R., and Kwitko, G. (1995). Gambier Basin. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of South Australia* **54**, 151-157.
- Smith, W. J. S., and Robertson, P. (1998). **Striped Legless Lizard *Delma impar* National Recovery Plan 1998-2002**, Environment Australia Biodiversity Group, Canberra.
- Smyth, M. (1972). Big Heath Conservation Park. *South Australian Naturalist*. **47**, 21-42.
- Soderquist, T. R., Traill, B. J., Faris, F., and Beasley, K. (1996). Using nest boxes to survey for the Brush-tailed Phascogale *Phascogale tapoatafa*. *The Victorian Naturalist* **113**, 256-261.
- Soon Poh Tay. **Threatened species and habitats in South Australia: a catalyst for community action.**, Conservation Council of SA Inc., Adelaide.
- South Australian Ornithological Association. (1985). **A field list of the birds of South Australia.**, SAOA, Adelaide.
- South East Local Government Association. (1996). **Management of Coastal Wattle on Roadsides in the South East of South Australia.**, Native Vegetation Council, Adelaide.
- South Eastern Drainage Board. (1980). **Environmental Impact Study on the Effect of Drainage in the South East of South Australia**, South Eastern Drainage Board, Adelaide.
- South Eastern Wetlands Committee. (1983). **Wetland Resources of the South East of South Australia**, South Eastern Wetlands Committee, Adelaide.
- Sparrow, A. D. (1991). "A Geobotanical Study of the Remnant Natural Vegetation of Temperate South Australia," Ph.D. Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Specht, R. L. (1951). A reconnaissance survey of the soils of the Hundreds of Tatiara, Wirrega and Stirling of County Buckingham. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **74**, 79-107.

- Specht, R. L. (1957a). Dark Island Heath (Ninety-Mile Plain, South Australia). I. Definition of the ecosystem. *Australian Journal of Botany* **5**, 52-85.
- Specht, R. L. (1957b). Dark Island Heath (Ninety-Mile Plain, South Australia). V. The water relationships in heath vegetation and pastures on the Makin Sand. *Australian Journal of Botany* **5**, 151-172.
- Specht, R. L. (1958). Dark Island Heath (Ninety-Mile Plain, South Australia). VI. Pyric succession: changes in composition, coverage, dry weight and mineral nutrient status. *Australian Journal of Botany* **6**, 59-88.
- Specht, R. L. (1972). **The Vegetation of South Australia**. (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Spennemann, D. H. R., and Allen, L. R. (2000). The avian dispersal of Olives *Olea europaea*: implications for Australia. *Emu* **100**, 264-273.
- Sprigg, R. C. (1951). **Penola map sheet**. Geological Survey of South Australia Geological Atlas.
- Sprigg, R. C. (1979). Stranded and submerged sea-beach systems of southeast South Australia and the aelian desert cycle. *Sedimentary Geology* **22**.
- Sprigg, R. G. (1952). **The geology of the South East province, South Australia, with special reference to quaternary coast-line migrations and modern beach developments**. Department of Mines Geological Survey of South Australia, Adelaide.
- St. John, B., and Mc Kerral, H. (1985). **Nene Valley Conservation Park: a field study to determine management priorities and problems**., Department of Environment and Planning., Adelaide.
- State Revegetation Committee. (1996). **The Revegetation Strategy for South Australia**, Government of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Stephens, C. G. (1943). The pedology of a South Australian fen. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*. **67**, 191-197.
- Stephens, S. (1992). **Endangered species and communities and threatening processes in the Murray Mallee**. Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, Canberra.
- Stevens, R. M. (1983). **Coastal Wattle on Roadside in the South East of South Australia**, Roadside Vegetation Committee, National Estates Programme.
- Stewart, H. (1997). **Koala Habitat Assessment in the South East of South Australia, June - December 1997**, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J. (1996). **A Biological Survey of Deep Swamp South Australia**., Biological Survey and Research DENR, Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J. (2001). **Baseline Monitoring of the Flora and Fauna of Deep Swamp, South Australia**., Department for Environment and Heritage., Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J., Hudspith, T. J., Croft, T. S., Pedler, L. P., and Armstrong, G. P. (2002). **A Biological Survey of the West Avenue Range, South Australia**, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J., Hudspith, T. J., Graham, K. L., Milne, S. J., and Carpenter, G. A. (2001). **A Biological Survey of Lake Hawdon, South Australia**, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J., Owens, H. M., Carpenter, G., and Croft, T. (1998a). **A Biological Survey of Bunbury Conservation Reserve and Stoneleigh Park Heritage Agreement South Australia**., Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs., Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J., van Weenen, J., Croft, T., and Matthew, J. (1997). **A Supplement to the Biological Survey of Deep Swamp South Australia**, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Stewart, H. J., van Weenen, J., Croft, T., and Matthew, J. (1998b). **A Biological Survey of Tilley Swamp South Australia**, DEHAA, Adelaide.
- Stokes, A. J. (1996). **A Biological Survey of Box and Buloke Woodland in the Upper South-East of South Australia**, Natural Resources Group DENR, Adelaide.
- Stokes, A. L., Heard, L. M. B., Carruthers, S., and Reynolds, T. (1998). **Guide to Roadside Vegetation Survey Methodology for South Australia (Draft Document)**, Department for Transport, Urban Planning and the Arts., Adelaide.
- Storr, G. M. (1951). Notes on some species breeding at Bool Lagoon. *South Australian Ornithologist* **20**, 6-8.
- Storr, G. M., Lendon, A. H., and McKenchnie, R. W. (1952). Some observations in south-eastern South Australia and adjacent parts of Victoria. *South Australian Ornithologist* **20**, 70-71.
- Strahan, R. (1995). **The Mammals of Australia**., (Reed Books: Australia).
- Suckling, G. C. (1978). A hair sampling tube for the detection of small mammals in trees. *Australian Wildlife Research* **5**, 249-252.
- Suckling, G. C. (1984). Population ecology of the Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps* in a system of fragmented habitats. *Wildlife Research* **11**, 49-75.
- Sutherland, E. F., and Dickman, C. R. (1999). Mechanisms of recovery after fire by rodents in the Australian environment. *Wildlife Research* **26**, 405-419.
- Sutherland, S. K., and Coulter, A. R. (1977). Three instructive cases of tiger snake (*Notechis scutatus*) envenomation - and how a radioimmunoassay proved the diagnosis. *Medical Journal of Australia* **2**, 117-80.
- Sutton, J. (1923). A trip to the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **7**, 51-61.

- Sutton, J. (1927). A week in the Robe district. *South Australian Ornithologist* **9**, 5-29.
- Sutton, J. (1929). A trip to the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **10**, 56-71.
- Sutton, J. (1930). Birds of Salt Creek, Coorong. *South Australian Ornithologist* **10**, 186-194.
- Sutton, J. (1931). A trip to Bool Lagoon, south-east S.A. *South Australian Ornithologist* **11**, 74-92.
- Sutton, J. (1933). Birds of Salt Creek district and some island sanctuaries in the Coorong. *South Australian Ornithologist* **13**.
- Sutton, J. L. (1934). Additional records for South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist* **12**, 184-188.
- Swihart, R. K., and Slade, N. A. (1984). Road crossing in *Sigmodon hispidus* and *Microtus ochrogaster*. *Journal of Mammalogy* **65**, 357-360.
- Taffs, K. H. (2001). The role of surface water drainage in environmental change: a case example of the Upper South East of South Australia: an historical review. *Australian Geographical Studies* **39**, 279-301.
- Talbot, H. C. (1921). **The early history of the South East district of South Australia**, Royal Geographical Society of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Taylor, J. K. (1933). A soil survey of the hundreds of Laffer and Willalooka, South Australia. *Bulletin of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research* **76**.
- Telfer, W., de Jong, M., Grear, B., Guerin, G., and Dendy, T. (2000). **Baseline Vegetation Monitoring Program for the Tilley Swamp Drain and Watercourse**, South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board and Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation, Department for the Environment and Heritage., Adelaide.
- Thackway, R., and Cresswell, I. D. (1995). An Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia: a framework for establishing the national system of reserves (ANCA:Canberra).
- Thom, B. G., Bowman, G. M., Gillespie, R., Temple, R., and Barbetti, M. (1981). **Radiocarbon dating of Holocene beach-ridge sequences in southeast Australia.**, (University of New South Wales: Sydney).
- Thomas, R. W. (1973). Observations on *Pseudomys albocinereus* [*P. apodemoides*] (Gould) 1845 (Ash Grey Mouse) in Mount Scott Conservation Park. *South Australian Naturalist*. **48**, 22-23.
- Thorp, J. R., and Lynch, R. (2000). **The Determination of Weeds of National Significance**. (National Weeds Strategy: Launceston).
- Tideman, C. R. (1967). Some mammal remains from cave deposits in the south-east of South Australia. *South Australian Naturalist*. **42**, 21-27.
- Tidemann, C. R., Vardon, V. J., Nelson, J. E., Speare, R., and Gleeson, L. J. (1997). Health and conservation implications of Australian bat *Lyssavirus*. *Australian Zoologist* **30**, 369-376.
- Tindale, N. B. (1974). **Aboriginal tribes of Australia, distribution limits and proper names**, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Tinley, K. L. (1987). **Achieving a Balance Between Long and Short Term Research**. In 'Nature Conservation : The Role of Remnants of Native Vegetation.',(Ed D. A. Saunders, G. W. Arnold, A. A. Burbidge, and A. J. M. Hopkins) pp. 347-350, (Surrey Beatty and Sons: Perth).
- Tiver, N. S., and Crocker, R. L. (1951). The grasslands of south-eastern South Australia in relation to climate, soils and developmental history. *British Grassland Society* **6**, 29-80.
- Todd, J. A. (2000). 'Recovery Plan for Twelve Threatened Spider-Orchid *Caladenia* R. Br. Taxa of Victoria and South Australia 2000 - 2004.' Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.
- Tolmer, A. (1882). **Reminiscences of an adventurous and chequered career at home and the Antipodes.**, (Sampson Low, Marston Searle & Rivington, London.: London).
- Twidale, C. R., Cambell, E. M., and Bourne, J. A. (1983). **Granite forms, karsts and lunettes**. In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 25-38, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).
- Tyler, M. J. (1966). **Frogs of South Australia.**, (South Australian Museum: Adelaide).
- Tyler, M. J. (1977). **Frogs of South Australia.**, (South Australian Museum: Adelaide).
- Tyler, M. J. (1978). **Amphibians of South Australia.**, (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Tyler, M. J., Twidale, C. R., Ling, J. K., and Holmes, J. W. (1983). **The Natural History of the South East** , Royal Society of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Upper South East Regional Revegetation Committee. (1998a). **Background Document to Upper South East Regional Revegetation Strategy**, Upper South East Regional Revegetation Committee.
- Upper South East Regional Revegetation Committee. (1998b). **Upper South East Regional Revegetation Strategy**, Upper South East Regional Revegetation Committee.
- van der Sommen, F. J. (1986). **Colonisation of Forest and Woodland Communities by Exotic Plants**. In 'The ecology of the forests and woodlands of South Australia.',(Ed H. R. Wallace) pp. Government Printer: Adelaide).

- van Weenen, J. (1998a). **Distribution and habitat assesment of the Eastern Pigmy Possum *Cercartetus nanus* in South Australia.**, Nature Conservation Society of SA and Department for Environment Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs., Adelaide.
- van Weenen, J. (1998b). **Distribution and status of the Swamp Antechinus *Antechinus minimus maritimus* (Marsupialia: Dasyuridae) in South Australia**, Nature Conservation Society of SA Inc. & DEHAA, Adelaide.
- Venning, J. (1978). Post-fire responses of a *Eucalyptus baxteri* woodland near Penola in South Australia. *Australian Forestry* **41**, 192-206.
- Voight, I. (1981). Vegetation for Soil Conservation, Glenelg River Catchment. *Trees and Victoria's Resources* **23** (3).
- Waite, E. R. (1929). **The reptiles and amphibians of South Australia.** (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Wakefield, N. A. (1967). Some taxonomic revision in the Australian marsupial genus *Bettongia* (Macropodiidae) with description of a new species. *Victorian Naturalist* **84**, 8-22.
- Walker, S. J. (2002). **Frog Census 2001: A report on community monitoring of water quality and habitat condition in South Australia using frogs as indicators.** Environment Protection Agency. Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Walker, S. J., and Goonan, P. M. (2000). Re-evaluation of the distribution of *Geocrinia laevis* (Anura: Leptodactylidae) in South Australia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **124**, 135-139.
- Walker, S. J., and Goonan, P. M. (2001). **Frog Census 2000: A report on community monitoring of water quality and habitat condition in South Australia using frogs as indicators.**, Environment Protection Agency, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Wallace, B., and Srb, A. (1961). **Adaptation.**, (Prentice Hall).
- Walsh, N. G., and Entwisle, T. J. (1994). **Flora of Victoria.**, : Melbourne).
- Walter, H. (1979). **Vegetationszonen und klima.**, (Springer: New York).
- Watson, D. M., MacNally, R., and Bennett, A. F. (2000). The avifauna of severely fragmented Buloke (*Allocasuarina luehmanni*) woodland in western Victoria, Australia. *Pacific Conservation Biology* **6**, 46-60.
- Watson, J., Freudenberger, D., and Paull, D. (2001). An assessment of the focal-species approach for conserving birds in variegated landscapes in southeastern Australia. *Conservation Biology* **15**, 1364-1373.
- Watts, C. H. S. (1990). **A List of the Vertebrates of South Australia**, Biological Survey Co-ordinating Committee and South Australian Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide.
- Watts, C. H. S. (1992). **Conservation of non-commercial invertebrates in South Australia.** In 'Threatened species and habitats in South Australia: a catalyst for community action.',(Ed S. P. Tan). Conservation Council of South Australia Inc.: Adelaide).
- Webb, L. M. (1993). **An investigation into the environmental effects of rising groundwater and the salinity on native vegetation in the Bunbury-Taunta area (including the proposed Lesron Conservation Park) in the Upper South-east of South Australia**, Department of Environment and Land Management, Adelaide.
- Weber, J. Z., and Bates, R. (1978). **Orchidaceae.** In 'Flora of South Australia.',(Ed J. P. Jessop) pp. 383-462, (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Welbourn, R. M. E., and Lange, R. T. (1968). An analysis of the vegetation on stranded coastal dunes between Robe and Naracoorte, South Australia. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* **92**, 19-24.
- Wells, R. T., Moriarty, K., and Williams, D. L. G. (1984). The fossil vertebrate deposits of Victoria Fossil cave, Naracoorte: an introduction to the geology and fauna. *The Australian Zoologist* **21**, 305-333.
- Whibley, D. J. E. (1980). **Acacias of South Australia.**, (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Whiffen, T., and Ladiges, P. Y. (1992). Patterns of variation and relationships in *Eucalyptus alpina*-*E. baxteri* complex (Myrtaceae) based on leaf volatile oils. *Australian Systematic Botany* **5**, 695-709.
- White, J. (1981). Ophidian envenomation: a South Australian perspective. *Records Adelaide Children's Hospital* **2**, 311-421.
- White, T. C. R. (1970). The distribution and abundance of pink gum in Australia. *Australian Forestry* **34**, 11-18.
- Williams, M., Boulton, A., Hyde, M. K., and Kinnear, S. **Audit of the effectiveness of environmental management in the South-East of South Australia.**, (Michael Williams & Associates Pty. Ltd.: Norwood).
- Williams, M., Boulton, A., Hyde, M. K., and Kinnear, S. (1993). **An environmental audit of seismic exploration in the South-East of South Australia: Volume I, Report.**, (Michael Williams & Associates Pty. Ltd.: Norwood).
- Wilson, A. D., Abraham, N. A., Barratt, R., Choate, J., Green, D. R., Harland, R. J., Oxley, R. E., and Stanley, R. J. (1987). Evaluation of methods of assessing vegetation change in the semi-arid Rangelands of southern Australia. *Australian Rangelands Journal* **9**, 5-13.

- Wilson, B. A., Aberton, J. G., and Reichl, T. (2001a). Effects of habitat and fire on the distribution and ecology of the swamp antechinus (*Antechinus minimus maritimus*) in the eastern Otways, Victoria. *Wildlife Research* **28**, 527-536.
- Wilson, B. A., Aberton, J. G., Reilly, P. N., and MacDonald, M. (2001b). The distribution and ecology of the Rufous Bristlebird (*Dasyornis broadbenti*) at Aireys Inlet, Victoria. *Emu* **101**, 341-347.
- Wilson, P. G. (1980). A revision of the Australian species of Salicornieae (Chenopodiaceae). *Nuytsia* **3**, 1-154.
- Wilson, P. J. (1982). "The effect of prescribed burning on the native vegetation and small mammal habitat in the south-east of South Australia," M. Sc. Thesis, University of Adelaide, Adelaide.
- Wilson, S. K., and Knowles, D. G. (1992). **Australia's reptiles a photographic reference to the terrestrial Reptiles of Australia.**, (Cornstalk Publishing).
- Wood, J. G. (1937). **The Vegetation of South Australia**, (Government Printer: Adelaide).
- Woodruff, D. S., and Tyler, M. J. (1968). Additions to the frog fauna of South Australia. *Records of the South Australian Museum* **15**, 705-709.
- Woods, J. T. (1970). **Some facts of life**, Australian Institute of Mining Metallurgy.
- Woods, R. J. E. (1862). **Geological observations in South Australia: principally in the district south-east of Adelaide.** (Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts & Green: London).
- Wopfner, H., and Douglas, J. G. (1971). **The Otway Basin of southeastern Australia.** , South Australia and Victoria. Geological Survey. Special Bulletin.
- Worrell, E. (1970). **Reptiles of Australia.**, (Angus & Robertson: Sydney).
- Yelland, E. M. (1973). **The Barron of the Frontiers South Australia - Victoria Robert Rowland Leake (1811-1860)**, (The Hawthorn Press: Melbourne).
- Zar, J. H. (1984). **Biostatistical Analysis.**, (Prentice-Hall: Englewood Cliffs).
- Zeidler, W. (1983). **Freshwater and some terrestrial invertebrates.** In 'The Natural History of the South East.',(Ed M. J. Tyler, C. R. Twidale, J. K. Ling, and J. W. Holmes) pp. 187-204, (Royal Society of South Australia: Adelaide).