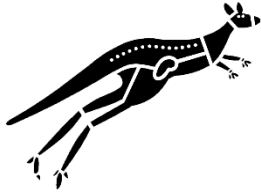


# MINLAGAWI GUM FLAT MANAGEMENT PLAN





# *Nharangga dhura marni Nharangganu Banggara*



*Narungga (traditionally spelled Nharangga) people welcome you to their Country.*

We pay respect to our Ancestors who have taken care of Country since creation, and to Elders past and present. We honour our culture, language, community, and Country.



For tens of thousands of years, while mega fauna roamed the land, while the surrounding gulfs were dry, the coastline was well south of Kangaroo Island and during the ice age, Nharangga dhura (people) have walked their Banggara (Country). South from Broughton River, east to the Hummocks, down to Wakefield River and all the way to Dhillba Guuranda – Innes National Park, Guuranda (Yorke Peninsula) has provided generously for the needs of its people.

Minlagawi is Windara Country, home of the garrdi (emu) totem. 'Gawi' means water, and 'minla' describes its taste. It was fresh, good quality and once these precious waterholes would have been covered by sizeable rocks to keep the water clean.



Minlagawi holds particular cultural significance as the meeting place between the Warri (west) people of the wildu (eagle) totem; the Windara (east) people of the garrdi (emu) totem; and the Dhillba (south) people of the widhadha (shark) totem. For ceremonies, trade and meetings, there was ample food, water, and resources to accommodate several hundred people. The adjacent lake was once fresh water, surrounded by open grasslands and home to ducks, swans, kangaroo, wallaby, emu, possums, bandicoot, wombat, lizards and abundant fruit, seeds, and nuts. Ancient eucalypts still bear the scars from the crafting of coolamons from their trunks.



Country is our Mother, a living being. She takes care of us and in return we must respect her. We welcome you to enjoy this space and join us in taking care of Country.



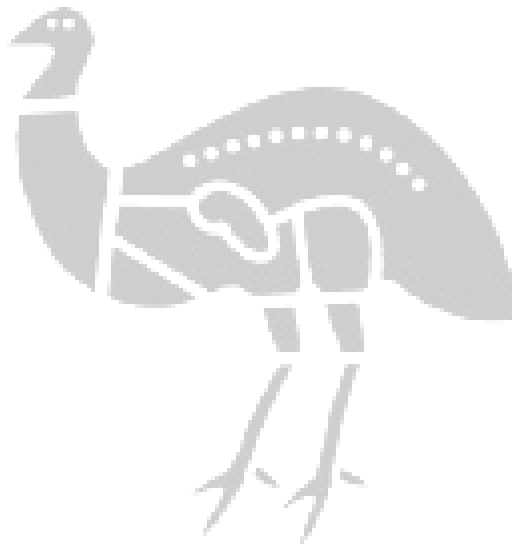
# 1 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Narungga (traditionally spelled Nharangga) people as the traditional owners of the Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve and as the first inhabitants of the Yorke Peninsula area. We acknowledge the deep connections to Land and Sea Country of the Narungga community.

The author would like to acknowledge the collective efforts of past and present project officers, government agencies, local government, community groups, volunteers and landholders involved with the Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve.

The Yorke Peninsula Council secured funding through the Grassroots Grants program from Landscape SA Northern and Yorke (Landscape SA) to prepare this Plan on behalf of a wide range of stakeholders, including Narungga Nations Aboriginal Corporation as the peak body for all Narungga on the Yorke Peninsula, Nharangga Aboriginal Progress Association, Point Pearce Aboriginal Community, Minlaton and District Progress Association, SYP Landcare, Minlaton Tidy Towns, Prince Alfred College, Minlaton District Early Learning Centre, Minlaton District School, and interested community members and local landholders.

The Plan was prepared in 2021.





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# 1 BACKGROUND

## 1.1 Introduction

This Management Plan has been prepared for Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve (the Reserve), which is located on the Yorke Peninsula of South Australia adjacent to the town of Minlaton.

This Management Plan sets out a management direction for the Reserve for the next 5 years. This Management Plan does not recommend any significant changes in permitted uses or management direction for the Reserve. It does, however, recommend management actions aimed at meeting the needs and expectations of Reserve users, and the Minlaton and wider community; and highlighting the Reserve's significance in both a local and regional context.

## 1.2 Objectives of this Management Plan

The objectives of this Management Plan are to:

- identify the values of the Reserve
- identify and capture a vision for the Reserve
- set out a strategic direction for the Reserve
- provide direction on the conservation and environmental management of the natural resources within the Reserve
- outline operational use and management of the Reserve
- provide direction for development and infrastructure provision
- identify desired outcomes for the Reserve
- set out an action plan for the Reserve
- collate information into a single document for ease of reference and management

## 1.3 Process of preparing this Management Plan

The process of preparing this Management Plan, consultations with stakeholders and the community, and documents produced at each stage, are shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1 Process of preparing this Management Plan**

Consultations	Study Tasks	Outputs
Meeting with Council's Project Manager Site inspections	Inception Site visit	Photographic record
Review Council's background reports, plans, and documents	Review background information	Background summary document
Community Workshop Indigenous community representatives Council representative Landscapes Board representatives Community representatives	Consultation	Workshop recordings
	Prepare draft management plan	Preliminary draft management plan
Community Workshop Council representative Community representatives Indigenous community representatives	Consultation	Final draft management plan



## 2 DESCRIPTION OF MINLAGAWI GUM FLAT RESERVE

### 2.1 History

Narungga, traditionally spelled Nharangga, people lived on Yorke Peninsula prior to settlement, and still do to this day, with a continuing connection Country. When Yorke Peninsula was only populated by Narungga people, they managed and preserved their lands. They used fire to clear old grasses and promote fresh plant growth. Track ways were maintained through the thick mallee forests and River Red Gums at Minlagawi /Gum Flat, linking places and people throughout the Peninsula.

Ceremony played an important role in their lives. Corroborees, initiations, and meetings were held to settle disagreements and to apply Narungga traditional LORE, for initiation, marriage, and trade, or to share stories and experiences through song and dance. Large meetings would be held at various places throughout the Yorke Peninsula such as Minlagawi.

With the occupation by non-Aboriginal people (settlement), the area of what is now Minlaton, became more commonly known as Gum Flat, the centre of a large pastoral run established in the late 1840s, extending from Moorowie to Port Victoria, and covering 433 km<sup>2</sup>. The name of Gum Flat came from the *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) Woodland in its vicinity. In 1876 the Hundred of Minlacowie survey was completed, including for a new settlement of Minlaton.

The name was changed to Minlaton, which was derived from the Narungga word Minlacowie meaning 'sweet water', in reference to the Aboriginal wells in the Gum Flat Reserve, and the old English 'ton', meaning town. 'minla' describes the taste of the water – it might have been 'sweet', or good, but 'minla' does not actually mean sweet.

The area was settled in the 1870s by farmers who found the conditions ideal for growing wheat and barley and the grazing of stock. Prior to settlement, the wells, or waterholes, would have been a small opening covered with a natural lid. However, settlement resulted in competition for water supplies, and the waterholes were enlarged to provide access for stock and other uses. These wells were the primary water source for the town of Minlaton for some time.

Gum Flat occurs on the eastern edge of the Minlaton township and has a high cultural and biological significance for the district and Yorke Peninsula generally.

### 2.2 Location and context

The Management Plan area comprises approximately 24.3 hectares and lies to the east of Minlaton township. It is bounded on the east by Gum Flat Road. Its northern boundary is defined by Old Port Vincent Road. The western boundary abuts the Minlaton Golf Course. The Reserve is divided by Minlaton Road. Refer to **Figure 1** for the context of the Reserve.



**Figure 1**     *Location and context of Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve*





The Reserve incorporates:

- Narungga wells
- Historical horse dipping infrastructure
- Walking trails
- Nature Play area
- Significant native vegetation and regeneration
- Revegetation areas

Adjoining land uses include the Minlaton Golf Club, Rural Living and Primary Production.

## 2.3 Land ownership and zoning

The Reserve is a Crown Land parcel dedicated for Parkland purposes. Yorke Peninsula Council are custodians and has care, control, and management of the land. It is classified as community land and categorised for sport and recreation. Leases and licences may be granted over the land for a range of uses, for example the golf course.

The plan will focus purely on the non-leased areas, as demonstrated in **Figure 1** (above).

## 2.4 Environmental assessment

### 2.4.1 Ground Water Salinity

S.D. Moore & P. Ciganovic undertook a site investigation into ground water salinity in 1999. The initiative for this investigation and report was provided by the Southern Yorke Peninsula Tree Propagation and Landcare Group who were concerned by the steady decline of the unique group of Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) located on Gum Flat.

Since the 1960s due to several factors, including loss of surrounding native vegetation to agriculture, and changed township stormwater management, Gum Flat's localised groundwater salinity appears to have significantly increased (Moore and Ciganovic 1999).

Salinity is a major issue for Gum Flat and its *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) trees and is changing the floristic nature of most of Gum Flat. Alleviation of the very high salinity level was considered critical for remediation of the former River Red Gum Woodland.

Moore & Ciganovic (1999) state in their report that it appears possible that the stormwater was causing a seasonal rise in the saline groundwater of the Flat and a slight general rise in the lake system. It was assumed that the diversion of this water from the Flat might restore the prior conditions and minimise the saline flushing of the trees which occurs round the fringes. Stormwater has been diverted in the past decade to a collection pond, however in years of high rainfall, water is redirected back to Gum Flat. This occurs approximately once every seven years.

### 2.4.2 Gum flat horse dip targeted shallow soil and groundwater investigation

Tonkin Consulting was engaged by Yorke Peninsula Council in late 2017 to undertake targeted shallow soil and groundwater testing at the Gum Flat Horse Dip, near the intersection of Gum Flat Road and Minlaton Road, to determine any potential risks to community groups working on the restoration of the horse dip from chemicals likely to have been used, and to determine if there was any groundwater contamination because of historic use of the horse dip. The results obtained indicated that the site and groundwater has not been contaminated from the horse dip and therefore has not precluded use as public open space.



The groundwater results were below the default potential uses of the groundwater and did not show any potential contamination from the former horse dip.

### 2.4.3 Vegetation Description and Management Guidelines

An analysis of vegetation in the Reserve was carried out by Tim and Sonia Croft in May 2018, (Native Vegetation Council accredited consultants with private and government experience, including Tim's co-authoring "A Biological Survey of the Mid North and Yorke Peninsula" and Sonia's authoring of the Nature Conservation Society of SA Inc's "Bushland condition monitoring manual" and National Recovery Plans for various threatened species). Following a field survey, a report providing descriptions of the site vegetation and management guidelines was produced for the Yorke Peninsula Council. The site was divided into six Land Units (**Figure 2** and **Table 2**), comprising areas of similar plant species composition, and landform, and hence similar management issues (such as weeds).

**Figure 2: Gum Flat Land Units (2014 imagery)**





**Table 2: Land Unit Descriptions**

Land Unit	Description	area (ha)	% of total area
1 (A-B)	Remnant <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) Open Woodland over an open native and introduced grassy understory and sparse shrubs on red loam soils.	2.7	11
2 (A-F)	Remnant and dead <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) trees over an open understory of grass and herbs, and with encroaching <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Swamp Oak).	5.2	21
3 (A-F)	Dense <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Swamp Oak) Low Open Forest over <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (SA Swamp Oak) and <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Dryland Teatree) shrubs.	5.5	23
4 (A-C)	Open, largely treeless saline <i>Wilsonia humilis</i> (Silky Wilsonia), <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> (Round-leaved Wilsonia) and <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> (Stinkweed) Herbland.	5.8	24
5 (A-B)	Remnant and planted <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) area over introduced grasses and herbs.	4.7	19
6	Open disturbed area of remnant <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) with some planted <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum).	0.5	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.3</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

#### 3.1 Values

The community and Reserve users consider that the Reserve is important or special for various reasons, as outlined in **Table 3**. These values are adopted from the community consultation undertaken as part of the Management Plan's development. This Management Plan aims to protect and enhance these values.

The plan aims to promote, restore, and manage Narungga cultural heritage and historical connections, natural environment and agricultural history at Minlagawi Gum Flat, Minlaton, and the Yorke Peninsula region.

**Table 3 Values of Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve**

Value	Explanation
Natural and Conservation	The Reserve contains a range of vegetation types including ecological communities of local, regional, and State significance. The eastern Minlaton parkland and adjacent areas are highly significant as the only area on Yorke Peninsula with natural <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) Woodland. The treeless area of the lake is also of interest as a native <i>Wilsonia</i> species Herbland, similar to the broad, seasonally inundated, and occasionally flooded, interdunal flats of the Upper South East of South Australia.
Cultural	The Reserve provides a regional context for Narungga cultural heritage values and given the historical use of the region by Narungga people, contains items of cultural significance. Cultural heritage also relates to the role of Minlaton in the history of Yorke Peninsula as a settlement for agriculture, and as a tourist and holiday destination.



Recreation and Tourism	The Reserve offers a wide range of informal land-based recreational opportunities. The Reserve provides a major focus for the recreational activities of local residents, and tourists. Key facilities include the walking paths and cycleways, geocaching and nature play area.
Social and Economic	The Reserve is an important part of community life in Minlaton. Use of a natural setting for exercise, relaxation, educational and social gatherings contribute to the identity and wellbeing of the community. Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve is an attraction and resource for tourism that could contribute to the local economy.

### 3.2 Vision for Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve

The management of the Reserve is based on a vision statement that is shared by Council and the wider community. The vision for the Reserve is intended to inspire and provide a long-term focus for all future decisions affecting the Reserve.

*Working together with Narungga to protect, restore and enhance the natural, cultural, and recreational values of Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve while encouraging sustainable community use and learning opportunities.*

### 3.3 Roles of the Reserve

The Reserve is largely used by local residents and visitors.

Key roles of Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve will be:

- a setting for recreation and learning for all ages and a range of group sizes
- acknowledgement, interpretation, and acceptance of Narungga cultural heritage values
- interpretation of the district's agricultural history
- a contribution to regional conservation and ecosystem maintenance

### 3.4 Management principles

Stakeholders have been involved for some time in on-ground works, and the Plan has been commissioned to formalise and place structure around this work being done by volunteers.

The following principles establish the broad direction to be taken in implementing the strategies to achieve the vision for Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve.

**Table 4 Management principles for Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve**

Theme	Principles
Natural	<p>Recognise, protect, and enhance the natural beauty and ecological values of the Reserve.</p> <p>Maintain the health and integrity of vegetation and habitats.</p> <p>Identify and protect habitat for threatened species, populations, or ecological communities.</p> <p>Manage natural vegetation and access to minimise fire risk.</p> <p>Revegetate or regenerate vulnerable areas of vegetation.</p> <p>Continue to support volunteer bush regeneration groups working in the Reserve.</p>



Theme	Principles
Cultural	<p>Recognise, protect, and interpret the cultural heritage values of the Reserve, including Narungga cultural and heritage values.</p> <p>Enhance the information base on Narungga cultural heritage through planned and opportunistic survey work.</p> <p>Interpret, Protect and Preserve interpret identified Narungga items artefacts and sites which has heritage values and are culturally significant.</p> <p>Protect and interpret the identified community European heritage items and sites in consultation with relevant community groups.</p> <p>Allow appropriate Narungga cultural events which are consistent with the public recreation purpose of the Reserve, and that have acceptable impacts on recreational use, residential amenity, and conservation outcomes.</p> <p>Facilitate Narungga and wider community cultural expression through approved public art.</p>
Recreation	<p>Provide for and promote a range of appropriate recreational facilities in the Reserve for local and visitor use based on the natural and cultural features of the Reserve.</p> <p>Maintain and upgrade designated recreation areas to cater for a range of passive recreation activities.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the visual amenity of the Reserve.</p> <p>Develop, maintain, and minimise pedestrian access to best suit current use and conditions, and to ensure access safety, usability, and protection of the natural environment.</p> <p>Maintain existing access for people with disabilities and enhance where appropriate.</p>
Utility Services	<p>Install and maintain appropriate utilities and services to serve the Reserve.</p>
Safety and Public Health	<p>Provide and maintain facilities in a manner that minimises risk to Reserve users and promotes a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>Discourage inappropriate behaviour and activities and reduce the incidence of vandalism of facilities and vegetation.</p> <p>Provide health, safety, and risk management for the general public and those involved in management and maintenance activities.</p>
Reserve Information	<p>Inform people in a creative way of the Reserve's attributes, activities and facilities, and appropriate ways to use and care for them.</p> <p>Provide signs which identify prohibited activities, safety warning and Reserve information in accordance with best practice guidelines and Council's signage design.</p> <p>Ensure consistent and adequate directional and information signage.</p>
Community Involvement	<p>Encourage active participation of residents, community groups and visitors in the development, maintenance, and long-term management of the Reserve.</p>
Management Style	<p>Balance the natural and developed aspects of the Reserve.</p> <p>Balance natural, social, and economic values of the Reserve.</p> <p>Work co-operatively with interested parties regarding joint initiatives.</p> <p>Implement the Plan of Management and relevant statutory requirements in an ongoing, co-operative, and timely manner within the resources available.</p> <p>Maximise funding opportunities to enable implementation of the Plan of Management.</p>



## 4 Management Actions

### 4.1 Reserve Management

#### Management Actions

- Facilitate community involvement in the management of the Reserve
- Provide training opportunities to build community capacity to contribute the management of the Reserve. For example:
  - Cultural awareness training
  - Weed control techniques and practices
  - Bushcare principles (regeneration, revegetation, and local provenance)

### 4.2 Cultural Heritage Infrastructure

#### Management actions

- Improve Wells and Horse Dip precinct protection, public safety and visual amenity
- Develop interpretive signage for Wells and Horse Dip, and other areas as identified
- Identify and develop Cultural interpretive precinct

### 4.3 Signs

Signs have been installed at various points to identify the Reserve and walking trails.

There are limited interpretive signs in the Reserve. Interpretive signs informing visitors of the values of the Reserve should be installed when funds become available.

#### Management Actions

- Review signage at the Reserve
- Develop an interpretive sign strategy that encompasses Narungga and post-settlement cultural history. The strategy will include:
  - A style guide, to ensure consistency in sign design
  - Key locations for signage
  - Management of 'visual pollution', including use of minimal impact signage such as plaques and QR codes
  - An approvals process

### 4.4 Recreational Facilities

It is important to encourage appropriate recreational use to engender a sense of public ownership and pride that will lead to support of the management aims for the Reserve. At this stage preference is for minimal impact recreational use such as picnicking, which allows for a 'leave only footprints' approach. Site usage will be monitored to inform any change to infrastructure requirements.

#### Management Actions

- Design and install infrastructure at the corner of Old Port Vincent and Gum Flat Roads (Current Log Rounds Precinct), that supports recreational use of the Reserve, for example:
  - Dedicated Indigenous area
  - Picnic tables and seating
  - Shelter structures



## 4.5 Walking Tracks

Walking for fitness or recreation should be encouraged to develop a community appreciation of the natural and cultural values of the Reserve. Walkers should be encouraged to use the existing tracks and these continuing to be maintained to ensure walker safety. The development of signed nature and culture walks highlighting particular vegetation types, plants, cultural assets, or features can educate and stimulate interest in natural history and should be considered.

Reserve visitors may use the Reserve to walk their dogs and preventing this use would result in a reduction in community support for the Reserve. Uncontrolled dogs have the potential to disturb or even kill native wildlife and may annoy other Reserve users. Ideally, dogs should be leashed but if dogs are off lead, they need to be in effective control at all times.

### Management Actions

- Ongoing review of nature and cultural walking trails to improve interpretation of the site
- Continue program of track maintenance

## 4.6 Camping

No formal sites exist for the provision of camping as the Reserve is not currently gazetted for this use. The development of camp sites for educational and cultural purposes may be permitted in identified areas within the Reserve.

### Management Actions

- Identify camp site area for restricted educational and cultural use and investigate gazettement/authorisation requirements

## 4.7 Fire Pits

Fires present a risk of fire escape and impact on the ecological value of the Reserve through firewood collection, therefore are not encouraged in the Reserve, except approved and managed Indigenous Cultural fires (see also 4.12), such as at designated fire pit locations and where firewood is brought onto site.

### Management Actions

- Identify site for location of mobile fire pit for cultural activities
- Develop Fire Pit Use Guidelines including need to bring own firewood

## 4.8 Cycling

Cycling as a recreational activity should be restricted to the existing tracks. The development of further mountain or BMX type tracks should be discouraged as these have the potential to create erosion and damage vegetation.

## 4.9 Vehicle access

Vehicle access to the Reserve is possible across the open paddock areas. No formal constructed tracks are in place. Vehicle access except for management purposes (e.g. maintenance, wildfire control) is not permitted.

### Management Actions

- Monitor car parking needs and identify carparking area(s) and delineate with signage when required
- Explore DIT options regarding pedestrian road crossings on Minlaton Road



## 4.10 Education

The Reserve as a significant local area of remnant vegetation provides educational opportunities for local and visiting school children. The use of the Reserve by schools is encouraged for educational purposes, which may include nature play, weed control, revegetation, monitoring, and sport such as cross-country running and orienteering.

## 4.11 Research

Opportunities exist for the education of local school children and the community, and the collection of valuable data, through participation in research and Citizen Science activities in the Reserve. Appropriate research, minimising impacts on the flora and fauna of the Reserve should be permitted.

### Management Actions

- Undertake Fauna survey across Reserve
- Undertake regular groundwater monitoring for salinity
- Undertake regular monitoring of wells
- Undertake cultural site monitoring
- Collect River Red Gum data
- Undertake regular monitoring of revegetation and regeneration through photo point monitoring

## 4.12 Fire Management

The Reserve poses little fire risk to adjacent properties if well managed. Given the lack of ignition sources within the Reserve, the most likely fire scenario is one in which the Reserve is impacted by fire from an adjacent property. Vehicle access for fire suppression is adequate.

### Management actions

- Fuel load assessment and consideration of reduction activities to mitigate any seasonal fire risks
- Introduction to Indigenous Cultural Fire Management burns
- A regular assessment of emergency vehicle access to support effective fire suppression activities should a fire scenario eventuate

## 4.13 Pest Plants

Pest plants are a threat to the conservation values of the Reserve by out competing and replacing native species. A range of environmental weeds presents the greater threat to biodiversity and should be progressively addressed as resources allow.

### Management actions

- Undertake control of environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (e.g., native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve. A priority weed management activity list is included in Appendix A (note; priority weeds will change over time).
- Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve. Monitoring to include mapping of weeds and bush care activities
- Adhere to the basic principles of bush regeneration by following the 'Bradley method' (see Table 5), including avoiding clearance of large areas at once, which results in a great degree of soil disturbance and weed invasion, as indigenous vegetation cannot regenerate at the same rate as introduced species
- Investigate uses for removed woody weeds, in particular Swamp Oak tree trunks, which will not result in weed spread



## 4.14 Revegetation

Volunteers have undertaken extensive revegetation across the Reserve. These efforts are ongoing. Revegetation has been primarily undertaken with tree and shrub species. Opportunities exist for targeted revegetation as per **Appendix B** to support/complement current revegetation activities, and by following the basic principles of bush regeneration by following the 'Bradley method', as outlined below in **Table 5**.

**Table 5 Basic Principles of Bush Regeneration (Bradley, J. 2002)**

<b>Retain first</b>	<b>Conserving existing natural areas is the first priority. Efforts should be directed to protecting these areas from threatening processes such as weeds, grazing, stormwater, mowing etc.</b>
<b>Regenerate second</b>	<b>Where bushland is degraded by threats such as weed invasion, grazing, or other disturbances, regeneration is the primary goal. This involves mitigating threats such as weed invasion to encourage natural regeneration.</b>
<b>Replant last</b>	<b>Planting should only be considered after a site's natural ability to regenerate has been assessed as very poor.</b>

### Management Actions

- Continue revegetation of areas of the Reserve, including as per **Appendix B**
- Maintain planting records including date, location, and species

## 4.15 Firewood Collection

The collection of firewood for personal or commercial use is not permitted in the Reserve.

## 4.16 Rubbish Dumping

The dumping of rubbish in the Reserve is not permitted. Promote removal of rubbish by recreational Reserve users.

## 4.17 Horse Riding

Horse riding has the potential to introduce weeds and damage the soft soil leading to erosion and further weed invasion. Horse riding is currently not permitted under Council's By-Law 2, 2020 for Local Government Land, unless Council has set aside (through the erection of signage) for this use.

## 4.18 Motorbike riding

Motorbikes have the potential to create tracks, disturb soil and disturb other users. Motorbikes are not an acceptable use of reserves of this type and this activity is not permitted in the Reserve.



## 5 IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### 5.1 Implementation

Management Action	Priority (High, Med or Low)	Timeframe (ongoing, annually, as required or date)
<b>Reserve Management</b>		
Facilitate community involvement in the management of the Reserve.	H	Ongoing
Provide training opportunities to build community capacity to contribute the management of the Reserve. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cultural awareness training</li> <li>○ Weed control techniques and practices</li> <li>○ Bushcare principles (regeneration, revegetation, and local provenance)</li> </ul>	H	6-12mths
<b>Cultural Heritage Infrastructure</b>		
Improve Wells and Horse Dip precinct protection, public safety, and visual amenity.	M-H	ongoing
Develop interpretive signage for Wells and Horse Dip, and other areas as identified.	M-H	ongoing
Identify and develop a Cultural interpretive precinct.	H	12mths
<b>Signs</b>		
Review signage in the Reserve.	H	6mths
Develop an interpretive sign strategy that encompasses Narungga and post-settlement cultural history. The strategy will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a style guide, to ensure consistency in sign design</li> <li>○ key locations for signage</li> <li>○ management of 'visual pollution', including use of minimal impact signage such as plaques and QR codes</li> <li>○ an approvals process</li> </ul>	H	6-12mths
<b>Recreational Facilities</b>		
Design and install infrastructure at the corner of Old Port Vincent and Gum Flat Roads, (Current Log Rounds Precinct), that supports recreational use of the Reserve, for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dedicated Indigenous area</li> <li>○ Picnic tables and seating</li> <li>○ Shelter structures.</li> </ul>	M	6mths
<b>Walking Tracks</b>		
Ongoing review of nature and cultural walking trails to improve interpretation of the site.	M	18-24mths
Continue program of track maintenance.	M	ongoing
<b>Camping</b>		
Identify camp site area for restricted educational and cultural use and investigate gazettement/authorisation requirements.	M	12-18mths



Fire Pit		
Identify site for location of mobile fire pit for cultural activities.	M	12-18mths
Develop Fire Pit Use Guidelines including need to bring own firewood.	M	12-18mths
Vehicle Access		
Monitor car parking needs and identify carparking area(s) and delineate with signage when required.	M	ongoing
Explore DIT options regarding pedestrian road crossings.	M	6-12mths
Research		
Undertake Fauna survey across Reserve.	M	ongoing
Undertake regular groundwater monitoring for salinity.	M	ongoing
Undertake regular monitoring of wells.	M	ongoing
Undertake cultural site monitoring.	H	ongoing
Collect River Red Gum data.	M	ongoing
Undertake regular monitoring of revegetation and regeneration through photo point monitoring.	H	ongoing
Fire Management		
Fuel load assessment and consideration of reduction activities to mitigate any seasonal fire risks.	M	seasonal
Introduction to Indigenous Cultural Fire Management burns.	M	seasonal
A regular assessment of emergency vehicle access to support effective fire suppression activities should a fire scenario eventuate.	M	seasonal
Pest Plants		
Undertake control of environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (e.g., native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve. A priority weed management activity list is included in Appendix A.	H	ongoing
Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve. Monitoring to include mapping of weeds and bush care activities	H	ongoing
Adhere to the basic principles of bush regeneration by following the 'Bradley method' (see Table 5), including avoiding clearance of large areas at once, which results in a great degree of soil disturbance and weed invasion, as indigenous vegetation cannot regenerate at the same rate as introduced species.	H	ongoing
Investigate uses for removed woody weeds, in particular Swamp Oak tree trunks, which will not result in weed spread.	L-M	12-18mths
Revegetation		
Continue revegetation of areas of the Reserve, including as per Appendix B.	M-H	ongoing
Maintain planting records, include date, location, and species.	M-H	ongoing



## 5.2 Responsibilities for management

Various stakeholders have an important role to play in the implementation, evaluation and review of this Plan of Management.

**Table 7 Management roles of stakeholders in Reserve management**

Stakeholders	Roles
<b>Yorke Peninsula Council</b>	<p>Care, control, and management of the Reserve.</p> <p>Support, facilitate and authorise implementation of this Plan of Management.</p> <p>Establish a direction for present and future Reserve management.</p> <p>Generate community interest and support for Reserve management.</p> <p>Encourage and include broader community representation in planning and decision- making.</p> <p>Provide appropriate services to meet community needs efficiently and effectively.</p> <p>Ensure that Reserve management is compatible with the purpose of the Reserve and to protect Reserve values.</p>
<b>Volunteer community groups</b>	<p>e.g., Landcare, Schools.</p> <p>Providing funding and resources such as labour and materials for management tasks.</p>
<b>Interest groups and adjacent landholders, including Narungga</b>	<p>e.g., Progress associations, sporting or social clubs, educational groups.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluating Reserve use and management.</p> <p>Bringing information and perspectives to resource management decisions.</p> <p>Providing information on, and standards for management and use of Reserve resources.</p> <p>Knowledge and awareness gained from experience, often at a broader level.</p> <p>Exerting influence at different levels in the local and broader community.</p>
<b>Users and visitors</b>	<p>Use the Reserve in keeping with the Reserve's identified purpose.</p> <p>Protect the values of the Reserve through responsible use.</p> <p>Providing feedback on user experience and needs as well as Reserve management.</p> <p>Providing input into management plans and strategies.</p> <p>Involvement in Reserve maintenance, development, and enhancement programs.</p>
<b>The wider community</b>	<p>Providing funding through government grants, and through donations.</p> <p>Commenting on and influencing decisions made about the Reserve management and use.</p> <p>Influencing and acknowledging policies and philosophies regarding the provision and management of resources related to public lands.</p>



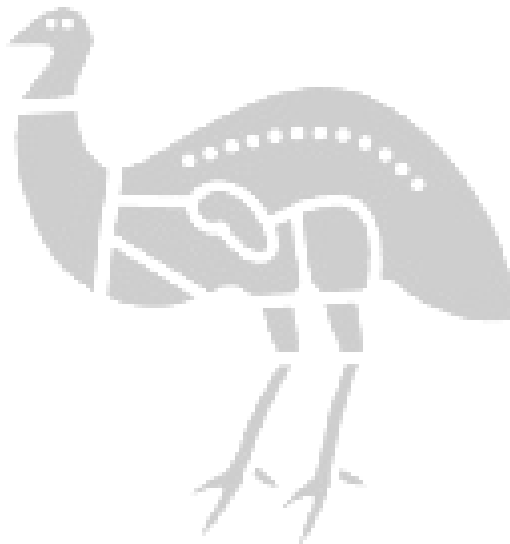
## 6 REFERENCES

Bradley, J. (2002) Bringing Back the Bush: The Bradley Method of Bush Regeneration. New Holland.

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Croft, T. and Croft, S. (2018) Minlaton Gum Flat Vegetation Description and Vegetation Management Guidelines. Report prepared for Yorke Peninsula Council

Tonkin Consulting (2017) Gum Flat horse dip targeted shallow soil and groundwater investigation. Report prepared for Yorke Peninsula Council





## APPENDIX A – Priority Weed List

(Updated August 2021)

- ***Acacia cyclops*** (Western Coastal Wattle) – a few of these perennial shrubs was noted. It has potential to increase in numbers and continue to spread
- ***Acacia saligna*** (Golden Wreath Wattle) – perennial shrub native to south western Australia. Shrubs of various ages were recorded, including seedlings, indicating it is spreading and increasing in number
- ***Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides*** (Bridal Creeper) – vine, currently limited and localised, but with a high potential to spread and smother native plants in its winter to spring growing season
- ***Asteriscus spinosus*** (Golden Pallensis) – an annual daisy with a spiny flowering head. It was noted as prevalent and widespread where native grasses were absent and is beginning to form dense localised areas to the exclusion of native plants
- ***Casuarina glauca*** (Swamp Oak) – perennial tree native to eastern coastal Australia. It has rapid growth, and through its root suckering, can quickly form very dense groves. Swamp Oak has become established throughout the Reserve, changing the nature of the original vegetation to dense forest, largely to the detriment of native plants and the area. Land Unit 4 is a naturally open Herbland, where Swamp Oak is steadily encroaching. It is recommended this area be a priority to remove the invasive Swamp Oak. It is recommended that in most part the Swamp Oak be removed and eradicated. However, it is recognised that this should be approached following bush regeneration principles, and, that some members of the community and people using the walking trails may, prefer the atmosphere of the dense overhanging vegetation. In this light, consideration could be given to removing in stages, leaving the Swamp Oak fringing the Minlaton (to Stansbury) road or elsewhere to last. Any weed removal should partner replacement with native shrubs and trees that could also provide overhanging canopy, such as *Melaleuca lanceolata* (Dryland Teatree)
- ***Cynodon dactylon*** var. (Couch) – perennial lawn grass forming a mat on the ground. Although localised, it is the potential to greatly spread in area, to the exclusion of other plants
- ***Erica sp.*** (Heath) is a perennial shrub, essentially a garden escape that is beginning to establish itself
- ***Euphorbia terracina*** (False Cape) prefers sandier habitats, a small patch was noted in a localised sandy areas.
- ***Galenia pubescens var. pubescens*** (Coastal Galenia) – Mat forming perennial plant that can rapidly increase in number to the detriment of native groundcover species. It is currently only in a limited area and should be eradicated before it becomes established
- ***Lycium ferocissimum*** (African Boxthorn) - a perennial shrub and a widespread weed of Yorke Peninsula.
- ***Olea europaea ssp.*** (Olive) - is a very long lived tall shrub to low tree. Some plants of various ages are present.
- ***Pinus halepensis*** (Aleppo Pine) - is a perennial tall tree, which can become prolific if allowed to spread, like olives, to the exclusion of other plants.
- ***Piptatherum miliaceum*** (Rice Millet) – a perennial grass that can rapidly increase in number. Currently limited in number and locations
- ***Rhamnus alaternus*** (Buckthorn) - a few plants noted.
- ***Schinus molle*** (Pepper-tree) - one tree was noted.



## APPENDIX B – Targeted Revegetation

Information sourced from Croft, T. and Croft, S. (2018)

Note; plantings of the same species listed in Appendix C can be planted in the areas where these species are occurring.

Area	Distinguishing Features	Revegetation
Land Unit 1	Areas of remnant <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) Open Woodland over some native understory shrubs and groundcover. However, introduced plants are also prominent in the understory. These include <i>Asteriscus spinosus</i> (Golden Pallensis), and the shrubs <i>Acacia cyclops</i> (Western Coastal Wattle), <i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i> (Olive) and <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> (Buckthorn). Introduced annual grasses such as <i>Avena sp.</i> (Wild Oat) and <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> (Annual Veldt Grass) are also prevalent times, as well as the annual daisy <i>Asteriscus spinosus</i> (Golden Pallensis).	<p><u>Trees</u></p> <p>Natural regeneration of <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box) occurring and can be supported.</p> <p><u>Shrubs</u></p> <p><i>Acrotriche patula</i> (Prickly Ground-berry)  <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> (Sea Box),  <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Dryland Tea-tree),  <i>Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia</i> (Thyme Riceflower),  <i>Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. paniculosa</i> (Mallee Pomaderris).</p> <p><u>Groundcover</u></p> <p><i>Dianella species</i> (Flax-lily)  <i>Lomandra species</i> (Mat-rush)  <i>Austrostipa</i> (Spear-grass)  <i>Rytidosperma</i> (Wallaby-grass).</p>
Land Unit 2	Areas of remnant <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) trees fringing old lagoons. However, the River Red Gum trees are mostly dead or in very poor health. Understory is largely open, comprised of introduced herbs such as <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> (Stinkweed) and <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> (Soursob), and grasses including <i>Avena sp.</i> (Wild Oat) and <i>Hordeum marinum</i> (Sea Barley-grass). <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Swamp Oak) was additionally noted encroaching into the area, with numerous suckers around the established trees.	<p><u>Trees</u></p> <p>River Red Gum replanting (from local seed).</p> <p><u>Groundcover</u></p> <p><i>Gahnia filum</i> (Thatching Grass) replanting.  <i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i> (Spiny Flat-sedge)</p>
Land Unit 3	Comprises areas of Gum Flat that have become densely vegetated with <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Swamp Oak). Native shrubs of <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (SA Swamp Oak) and <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Dryland Teatree) were associated with the understory, but groundcover plants were sparse, with the ground	<p>Natural treeless area and native herbland.</p> <p><u>Tall shrubs</u></p> <p><i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> (SA Swamp Oak)  <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (Dryland Teatree)</p> <p><u>Low shrubs</u></p> <p><i>Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa</i> (Ruby</p>



	predominantly covered with <i>Casuarina</i> branchlets.	Saltbush).  <u>Groundcover</u> <i>Gahnia filum</i> (Thatching Grass) replanting.
Land Unit 4	Largely comprises a treeless area of the native <i>Wilsonia humilis</i> (Silky Wilsonia), <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> (Round-leaved Wilsonia), and the introduced <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> (Stinkweed) herbs. However in areas, <i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Swamp Oak) is encroaching and at times becoming dense. The groundcover primarily comprised introduced grasses and herbs.	Natural treeless area and native herbland.  <u>Low shrubs</u> <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> (Short-stem Flax-lily)  <u>Groundcover</u> <i>Wilsonia humilis</i> (Silky Wilsonia) <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> (Round-leaved Wilsonia), <i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> (Black-seed Samphire)
Land Unit 5	Characterised by dead, dying and planted <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum) trees. However, groundcover was dominated by introduced plants, primarily the annual grasses <i>Avena</i> sp. (Wild Oat) and <i>Hordeum marinum</i> (Sea Barley-grass), and the herbs <i>Asteriscus spinosus</i> (Golden Pallensis) and <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> (Stinkweed).	<u>Tall Trees</u> <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> (River Red Gum)  <u>Groundcover</u> <i>Gahnia filum</i> (Thatching Grass)
Land Unit 6	Open area with a few remnant <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box). Groundcover contained a good cover of native grasses, primarily <i>Rytidosperma</i> sp. (Wallaby-grass), but was predominantly composed of introduced herbs and grasses.	<u>Tall Trees</u> <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> (Mallee Box)  <u>Groundcover</u> <i>Rytidosperma</i> sp. (Wallaby-grass).



## APPENDIX C – Native Plant Species List

Species recorded during May 2018, information sourced from Croft, T. and Croft, S. (2018)

Note: tubestock of the following species can be planted where they are naturally occurring, to support the natural generation.

Native Species	Common Name	Land Unit					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush	X					
<i>Acrotriche patula</i>	Prickly Ground-berry	X					
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Sea Box	X	X				
<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass	X					X
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard	X					
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass					X	
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge		X				
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily	X	X			X	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	X					
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush	X					
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Eragrostis dielsii</i> var. <i>dielsii</i>	Mulka		X				
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum		X			X	
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Gahnia filum</i>	Thatching Grass		X	X	X	X	
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush	X					
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>	Hard Mat-rush	X					
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	SA Swamp Paper-bark			X	X		
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower	X		X	X		
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot	X	X	X	X		
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris	X					
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby-grass	X					X
<i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> ssp.	Black-seed Samphire		X	X	X	X	
<i>Vittadinia</i> sp.	New Holland Daisy	X					X
<i>Wilsonia humilis</i>	Silky Wilsonia			X	X		
<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Wilsonia			X	X		



## APPENDIX D – Introduced Plant Species List

Species recorded during May 2018, information sourced from Croft, T. and Croft, S. (2018)

Scientific name	Common Name	Land Unit					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	X	X			X	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle						X
<i>Asparagus asparagoides f.</i>	Bridle Creeper	X	X	X			X
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed		X				
<i>Asteriscus spinosus</i>	Golden Pallensis	X				X	X
<i>Avena sp.</i>	Wild Oat	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	X	X				
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Cynodon dactylon var.</i>	Couch						
<i>Diploaxis tenuifolia</i>	Lincoln Weed					X	
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed		X				X
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	X	X				
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass	X	X	X	X		
<i>Erica sp.</i>	Heath	X					
<i>Erodium sp.</i>	Storks Bill	X					X
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Cape		X				
<i>Galenia pubescens var. pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia		X			X	
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley-grass		X			X	
<i>Lactuca serriola f.</i>	Prickly Lettuce		X				
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hares Tail Grass	X					X
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass	X					
<i>Limonium sp.</i>	Sea-lavender		X				
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax	X					
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	X	X				
<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive	X					
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursoy	X	X	X	X		X
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	X					
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet		X				X
<i>Plantago coronopus ssp.</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain		X				
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass						X
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Buckthorn	X					X
<i>Salvia verbenaca var.</i>	Wild Sage						X
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper-tree	X					
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Clover	X					
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	X					



## APPENDIX E - Bird List

### Pheasant, Grouse, Turkeys, Partridges

- Stubble Quail

### Geese, Swans, Ducks

- Black Swan
- Australian Shelduck
- Australian Wood Duck
- Pacific Black Duck
- Grey Teal
- Chestnut Teal

### Grebes

- Hoary-headed Grebe

### Cormorants and Shags

- Great Cormorant

### Heron, Egrets, Bitterns

- White-faced Heron
- Great Egret

### Kites, Goshawks, Eagles, Harriers

- Black-shouldered Kite
- Spotted Harrier

### Falcons

- Brown Falcon
- Nankeen Kestrel

### Rails, Crakes, Swampheens, Coots

- Black-tailed Native-hen

### Curlews, Sandpipers, Snipes, Godwits

- Red-necked Stint
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
- Curlew Sandpiper

### Lapwings, Plovers, Dotterels

- Black-winged Stilt
- Red-capped Plover
- Banded Lapwing
- Masked Lapwing

### Gulls, Terns, Skuas, Jaegers

- Silver Gull

### Pigeons, Doves

- Spotted Dove
- Crested Pigeon

### Parrots and Cockatoos

- Galah
- Little Corella
- Bluebonnet
- Red-rumped Parrot
- Mulga Parrot

### Old World Cuckoos

- Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo

- Shining Bronze-Cuckoo

### Typical Owls

- Southern Boobook

### Barn and Grass Owls

- Barn Owl

### Australian Frogmouths

- Tawny Frogmouth

### Fairy-wrens and Allies

- Variegated Fairy-wren

### Pardalotes, Bristlebirds, Scrubwrens,...

- Spotted Pardalote
- Striated Pardalote
- Weebill
- Inland Thornbill
- Yellow-rumped Thornbill

### Honeyeaters, Chats

- Red Wattlebird
- Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
- Yellow-throated Miner
- New Holland Honeyeater
- White-fronted Chat

### Australo-Papuan Babblers

- White-browed Babbler

### Ravens, Crows, Jays and Magpies

- Golden Whistler
- Rufous Whistler
- Magpie-lark
- Willie-wagtail
- Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
- Dusky Woodswallow
- Grey Butcherbird
- Grey Currawong
- Little Raven

### Old World Larks

- Horsfield's Bushlark
- Eurasian Skylark

### Passerine Finches

- Australian Pipit
- House Sparrow

### Swallows, Martins

- Welcome Swallow

### White-eyes

- Silveryeye

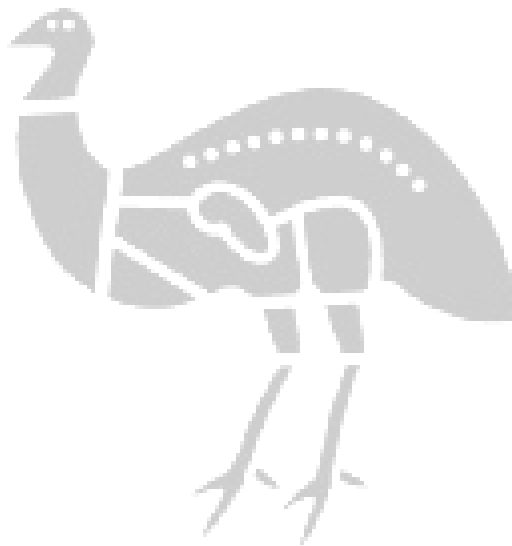
### Starlings, Mynas

- Common Starling





## APPENDIX F – Plan on a Page





# Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve Management Plan

## VISION

Working together with Narungga to protect, restore and enhance the natural, cultural, and recreational values of Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve while encouraging sustainable community use and learning opportunities.

## THE RESERVE WILL...

- Be a setting for recreation and learning for all ages and a range of group sizes
- Acknowledge, interpret, and support acceptance of Narungga cultural heritage values
- Interpret the district's agricultural history
- Contribute to regional conservation and ecosystem maintenance



**Gum Flat Land Units (2014 Imagery)**





# Minlagawi Gum Flat Reserve Management Plan

## ACTION PLAN

Management Action	Priority	Timeframe	Management Action	Priority	Timeframe
<b>Reserve Management</b>			<b>Vehicle Access</b>		
Facilitate community involvement in the management of the Reserve.	H	Ongoing	Monitor car parking needs and identify carparking area(s) and delineate with signage when required.	M	Ongoing
Provide training opportunities to build community capacity to contribute the management of the Reserve. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Cultural awareness training</li><li>o Weed control techniques and practices</li><li>o Bushcare principles (regeneration, revegetation, and local provenance)</li></ul>	H	6-12 Months	Explore DIT options regarding pedestrian road crossings.	M	6-12 months
<b>Cultural Heritage Infrastructure</b>			<b>Research</b>		
Improve Wells and Horse Dip precinct protection, public safety, and visual amenity.	M-H	Ongoing	Undertake Fauna survey across Reserve	M	Ongoing
Develop interpretive signage for Wells and Horse Dip, and other areas as identified.	M-H	Ongoing	Undertake regular ground water monitoring for salinity	M	Ongoing
Identify and develop a Cultural interpretive precinct.	H	12 Months	Undertake regular monitoring of wells	M	Ongoing
<b>Signs</b>			Undertake cultural site monitoring	H	Ongoing
Review Signage in the Reserve.	H	6 Months	Collect River Red Gum data	M	Ongoing
Develop an interpretive sign strategy that encompasses Narungga and post-settlement cultural history. The strategy will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o a style guide, to ensure consistency in sign design</li><li>o key locations for signage</li><li>o management of 'visual pollution', including use of minimal impact signage such as plaques and QR codes an approvals process</li></ul>	H	6-12 Months	Undertake regular monitoring of revegetation and regeneration through photo point monitoring	H	Ongoing
<b>Recreational Facilities</b>			<b>Fire Management</b>		
Design and install infrastructure at the corner of Old Port Vincent and Gum Flat Roads, (Current Log Rounds Precinct), that supports recreational use of the Reserve, for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Dedicated Indigenous area</li><li>o Picnic tables and seating</li><li>o Shelter structures.</li></ul>	M	6 Months	Fuel load assessment and consideration of reduction activities to mitigate any seasonal fire risks	M	Seasonal
<b>Walking Tracks</b>			Introduction to Indigenous Cultural Fire Mangement burns	M	Seasonal
Ongoing review of nature and cultural walking trails to improve interpretation of the site.	M	18-24 Months	A regular assessment of emergency vehicle access to support effective fire suppression activities should a fire scenario eventuate.	M	Seasonal
Continue program of track maintenance	M	Ongoing	<b>Pest Plants</b>		
<b>Camping</b>			Undertake control of environmental weeds annually as resources permit with the aim of protecting biodiversity assets (eg: native grasslands) and reducing their impact and spread in the Reserve. See <a href="#">priority weed management activity list in Appendix A of Plan.</a>	H	Ongoing
Identify camp site area for restricted educational and cultural use and investigate gazetting/authorisation requirements.	M	12-18 months	Monitor and prevent the establishment and spread of new declared or environmental weeds in the Reserve. Monitoring to include mapping of weeds and bush care activities.	H	Ongoing
<b>Fire Pit</b>			Adhere to basic principles of bush regeneration by following the "Bradley method" (see Table 5), including avoiding clearance of large areas at once, which results in a great degree of soil disturbance and weed invasion, as indigenous vegetation cannot regenerate at the same rate as introduced species.		
Identify site for location of mobile fire pit for cultural activities	M	12-18 months	Investigate uses for removed woody weeds, in particular Swamp Oak tree trunks, which will not result in weed spread.	L-M	12-18 Months
Develop Fire Pit Use Guidelines including need to bring own firewood.	M	12-18 months	<b>Revegetation</b>		
			Continue revegetation of areas of the Reserve, as per Appendix B of Plan.	M-H	Ongoing
			Maintain planting records, include date, location and species.	M-H	Ongoing