



MOUNT CRAWFORD FOREST RESERVE
CUDLEE CREEK & CORALINGA NATIVE FOREST RESERVES
MANAGEMENT PLAN

September 2016



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Cover photo: ForestrySA-*Eucalyptus darylpleana* Cudlee Creek

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INTRODUCTION

Cudlee Creek and Coralinga Native Forest Reserves (NFRs) consist of 351.4 hectares and 377.7 hectares respectively of native vegetation, located in the Mount Crawford Forest Reserve, in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges.

The Mount Lofty Ranges Forest Reserves Management Plan (ForestrySA 2014) is the overarching plan for management of forest reserves in the Mount Lofty Ranges and describes the management context and planning framework in greater detail. The Cudlee Creek and Coralinga Native Forest Reserves Management Plan provides a statement of purpose for the area based upon an assessment of its natural features, management philosophies and community use. It is intended to replace these plans in the future with conservation management plans which will cover the management of all conservation areas within a forest reserve.

The Management Program identifies priority tasks for the reserve. The natural resources data (Appendices 1-2) provides the latest available information on flora and fauna.

Purpose of Reserve

The Cudlee Creek and Coralinga NFRs will be managed and protected to conserve their biodiversity by sustaining its indigenous plant and animal communities as an enduring and dynamic ecosystem.

ForestrySA currently manages approximately 4 000 hectares of native forest reserve in the Mount Lofty Ranges gazetted under the *Forestry Act* 1950.

The Cherryville bushfire in early May 2013 burnt all the native vegetation in Hornes locality (southern part of Coralinga NFR) and some plantation forest, approximately 270 hectares. The vegetation in the reserve is still recovering. Most of the information within this plan was compiled prior to the Cherryville bushfire so there may be long term changes in habitat structure and species composition. Post fire monitoring may dictate the need for change to management priorities which will be reflected in future management plans.

Location

Cudlee Creek NFR is located at the end of Croft Road, approximately 4km north-west of Lobethal. Mount Misery is the highest point in the reserve at 560m near the northern boundary of the reserve. The reserve comprises Sections 207, 256 and 258 Hundred of Talunga and Sections 204, 205 and 206 Hundred of Onkaparinga.

Coralinga NFR is located at the end of Plummers Road, approximately 3km west of Lenswood. Coralinga NFR is contained in Sections 209, 513 and 521 in the Hundred of Onkaparinga. Both reserves are shown in the Emergency Services Map book Mount Lofty Ranges, (Edition 3, 2014) grid reference 998 383, Map 149C. Maps of and Cudlee Creek and Coralinga NFRs are displayed in Figure 2 and Figure 3. Cudlee Creek NFR consists of the Mount Misery forest locality while Coralinga NFR consists of the forest localities names Hornes and Coralinga.

Cudlee Creek NFR is bounded to the west by Montacute Conservation Park and the northern boundary adjoins the Kangaroo Creek Reservoir Reserve. The southern boundary of Coralinga NFR adjoins Kenneth Stirling Conservation Park. All other boundaries adjoin private property. Both reserves are located within the Adelaide Hills Council local government area.

Administration and Access

The area is under the management control of the Mount Crawford Forest Office, located at 745 Warren Road (Williamstown to Gumeracha) 7km south-east of Williamstown. Pedestrian access to both reserves is permitted during daylight hours, except on days when a Total Fire Ban is imposed, or where erected signs or notices restrict access to specified areas.

Vehicle access to Cudlee Creek NFR is via Croft Road, approximately 4km north-west of Lobethal. This is approximately 22km south-west of the Mount Crawford Forest Information Centre. Vehicle access to Coralinga NFR is via Plummers Road or Mawson Road, approximately 3 km west of Lenswood. This reserve is approximately 30km south-west of the Mount Crawford Forest Information Centre.

Access through NFRs by ForestrySA vehicles and vehicles of contractors employed by ForestrySA or by volunteers on existing tracks and firebreaks, is permitted for management purposes, including fire prevention and suppression, and pest plant and animal control. Vehicle access by the public is restricted by provision of the Regulations under the *Forestry Act 1950*.

Management Objectives

ForestrySA manages some of the few remnant areas of native forest, woodland and wetland predominantly in the higher rainfall areas of South Australia, together with their associated fauna. These areas contribute significantly to the natural assets of the State and have been managed as Forest Reserves under the *Forestry Act 1950* by the former Woods and Forests Department (now ForestrySA) which was established in 1882.

The primary management objective for areas of native forest under its control is to conserve and enhance native flora and fauna, and preserve biodiversity for the long-term benefit of the South Australian community.

In managing native forests, ForestrySA:

- recognises that the size and relative isolation of many native forest reserves increases the risk of species loss due to fire, drought or disease, where isolation is a barrier to re-colonisation;
- recognises that native forest reserves contribute to the conservation of valuable remnant habitats for many species and provide, in part, a representation of land cover before clearance and other changes following European settlement;
- recognises ecosystems will continue to change with time;
- will make decisions for the management of ecosystems, communities and processes, based on the information available;
- will use the least disturbed sites as scientific benchmark areas to monitor changes due to natural succession, and as reference sites for restoration of adjacent disturbed areas;
- will vary management programs, as required, to maximise biological diversity; and
- may involve regional co-ordination with neighbouring landowners (private individuals, Local Government and other Government agencies) to maximise the conservation value of an area.

Prior to the early 1950s, most areas were disturbed by activities such as timber cutting, grazing, fire and invasion by introduced plants and animals. Since then, most of these areas have remained relatively undisturbed. Compared with other remnant areas of native vegetation in South Australia, those managed by ForestrySA are often the least disturbed due to their long history of consistent land tenure. Areas of native vegetation may require specific management prescriptions to achieve management objectives, depending upon their disturbance histories.

VALUES AND CURRENT USES

Conservation

- Coralinga NFR is an IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources) Category IV Reserve. Category IV Reserves are habitat or species management

areas, protected areas managed mainly for conservation through management intervention to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of species.

- The reserves conserve remnant native vegetation characteristic of the Mount Lofty Ranges region, where it is estimated less than 15% of the original vegetation remains (Long 1999).
- Cudlee Creek NFR contains magnificent specimens of *Eucalyptus dalrympleana* (Candlebark gum) rated rare for South Australia and vulnerable for the region.
- The reserves contain a high diversity of plant communities, due to topographical variations and contribute to a large contiguous tract of remnant vegetation from Millbrook Reservoir Reserve in the north through Kangaroo Creek Reservoir to Montacute Conservation Park.

Cultural Heritage

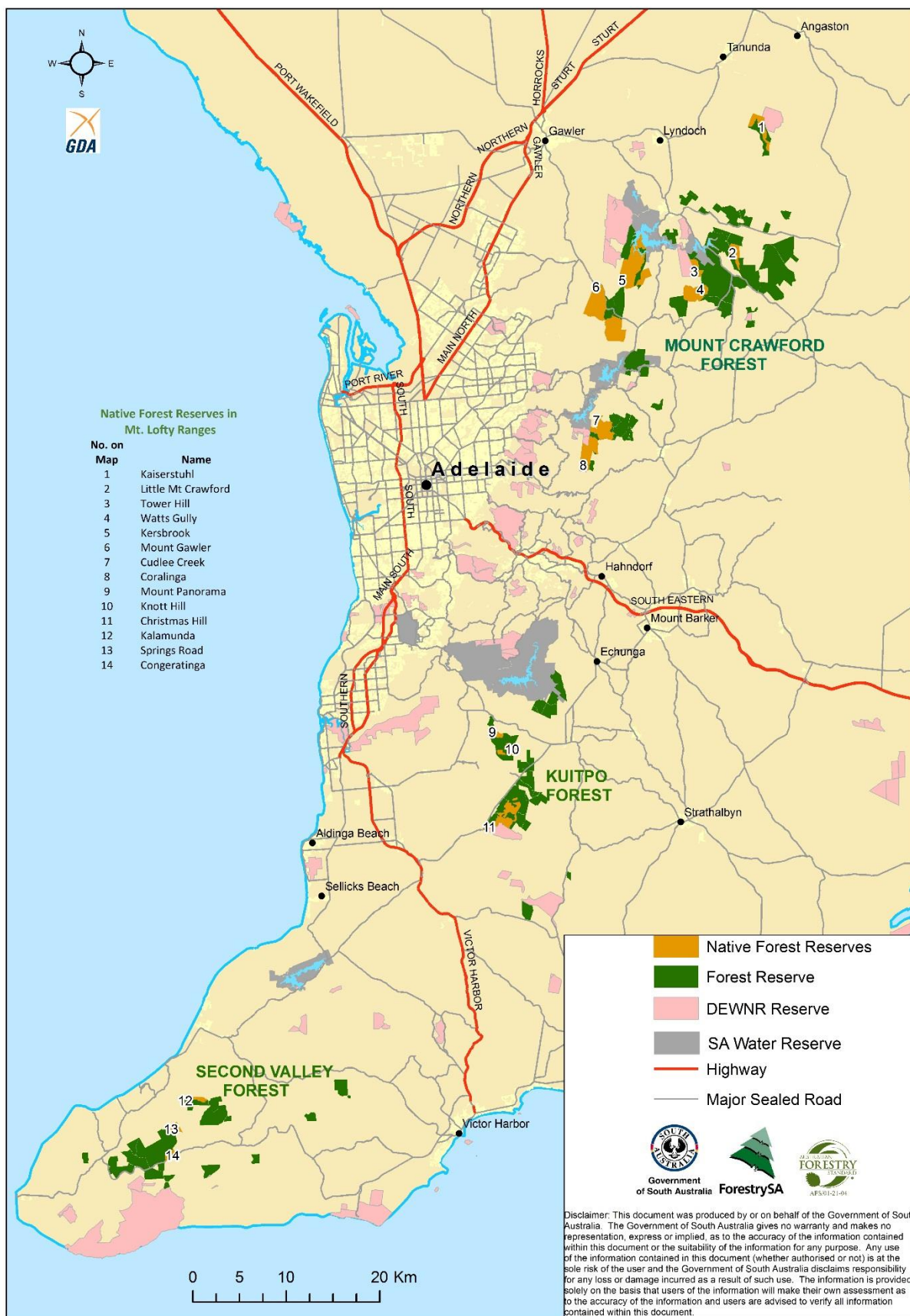
- According to Tindale (1974), the area containing the reserve was occupied by the Peramangk Aboriginal people, and most likely the Kurna Aboriginal people, as the approximate boundary of both these groups is close to the reserves. Many archaeological deposits have cultural significance for Aboriginal people today and many may have scientific significance. Certain sites have landforms that are more likely to contain evidence of Aboriginal historic occupation than others, such as claypans; rocky outcrops; dunes; and bush or forested areas. A site may also be important for historic events that occurred there. Such places may contain no archaeological evidence, but can have great significance to Aboriginal people.

The South Australian Government is responsible for the protection and preservation of sites, objects and remains of sacred, ceremonial, mythological or historical significance to Aboriginal people. Known sites of significance to Aboriginal archaeology, anthropology, history and tradition are listed on the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*). There are no known registered sites within these reserves.

Recreation

- There are numerous walking and cycling trails inside and adjacent to the native forest reserves. These include the Heysen Trail and Mawson Trail and an extensive network of downhill and cross country mountain bike trails, known as the Mawson Network Trails. The Heysen Trail passes through the centre of Cudlee Creek NFR towards Montacute Conservation Park to the west, and softwood plantation to the east. A segment of the Mount Lofty Walking Trails, which extends from Lyndoch to Gumeracha, passes through the southern section of the reserve and joins with the Heysen Trail to the west.
- The Mawson Trail passes through the forest on Firetrack 1 and Farrell Track. The Mawson Network Trails are managed and maintained in partnership with the Office for Recreation and Sport, Bicycle SA, mountain bike clubs and volunteers. This network of purpose built cross country and downhill trails are located in a rehabilitation area in the Ramsey's locality. Mountain bike trails located in the Cudlee Creek NFR have been established on existing firetracks.
- There is no camping permitted in the NFRs but in the forest reserve adjacent there is a campground for use when walking the Heysen Trail called Granpa's Campground and the Thomas Hill Study Centre (Figure 2) is located off Croft Road in the central section of Cudlee Creek Forest. This old farmhouse is a popular accommodation base for events and groups exploring the recreational opportunities throughout the reserves.
- A permanent orienteering course was established in the Cudlee Creek Forest in 2016 and is accessed from Croft Road and the Thomas Hill track.

Figure 1-Location of Native Forest Reserves in Mt. Lofty Ranges



PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Land use within forest reserves is defined through a forest zoning agreement with the Department for Environment - Native Vegetation Council which identifies three main management zones-

- General Forestry zone – commercial plantation areas exempt from requirements of the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*
- Conservation zone – includes gazetted native forest reserves and other areas of remnant native vegetation managed for conservation
- Transition zone – areas of former plantation managed to increase conservation value through removal of pine and other weeds with the ultimate goal to transfer to conservation zone.

Cudlee Creek and Coralinga NFRs are one of fourteen NFRs in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Significant biodiversity assets are also contained within other areas of native vegetation outside of native forest reserves managed as conservation zone. Annual operational plans are prepared for all forest reserves targeting pest plants and animals.

There is regular engagement with other agencies and community projects to implement integrated work programs and to foster cross agency and community relationships.

Planning for community use covers both commercial plantation forest and native forest areas. Community use of forest reserves is not restricted to specific areas, but determined according to compatibility and level of impact.

The management objectives for the NFRs complement existing state and regional plans, including:

- Our Place. Our Future, State Natural Resources Management Plan, South Australia 2012-2017.
- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Plan 2014-15 to 2023-24
- Informing Biodiversity Conservation for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Region South Australia.
- Regional Recovery Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Adelaide and the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia.

ForestrySA maintains certification to the AFS (AS 4708) via the Forest Management System (FMS), which provides a framework of sustainable forest management practices and processes.

A large part of ensuring appropriate management of these forests is to understand, identify, assess and manage environmental aspects and impacts. ForestrySA achieves this through a formal process identified within the FMS and records the details of these in its Risk Register. The controls from this process flow into management procedures and actions on the ground.

Community Engagement

There is regular engagement with other agencies and community projects to implement integrated work programs and to foster cross agency and community relationships. ForestrySA has a long working relationship with the Sixth Creek Catchment Group in this management area. This community based landcare group, working with the natural resource management board and local landholders, aims to improve integrated land management throughout the region.

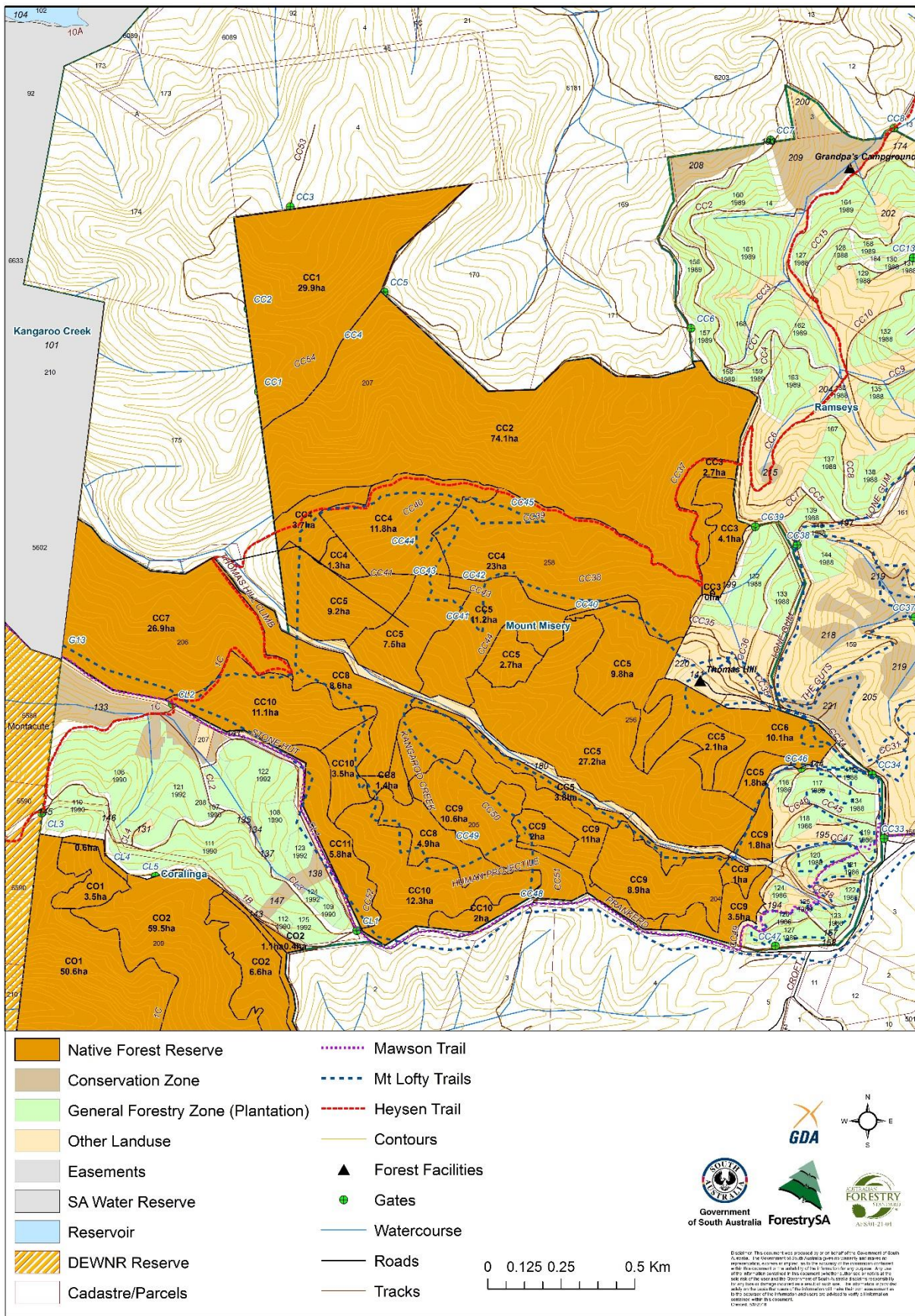
There is also a long working relationship with Urrbrae TAFE who utilise forest areas for study purposes every year while providing ForestrySA with useful on-ground resources.

An on-going goat and deer control program has been undertaken in these native forest reserves for over ten years. This program is coordinated by ForestrySA staff with on-ground control work undertaken by volunteers from the Sporting Shooters Association –Conservation and Wildlife Management branch.

Over the last fifteen years ForestrySA has developed a very good working relationship with Bicycle SA in the development of mountain trails and events in the Cudlee Creek Forest. Community support for the development and maintenance of these trails has also been undertaken by volunteers who are members of various clubs and organisations.

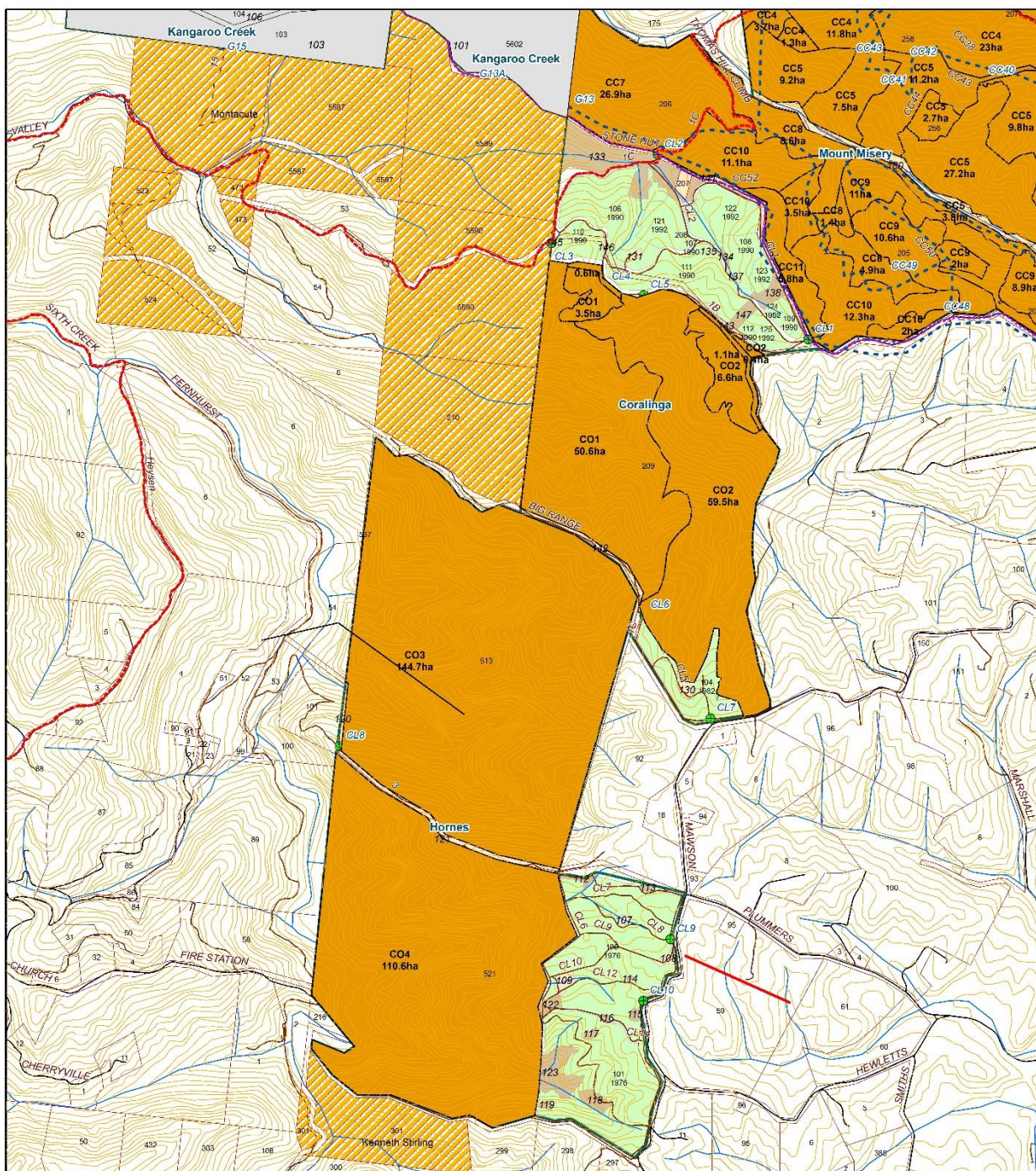
ForestrySA also runs a community focussed Friends of the Forest volunteer program which engages community volunteers to undertake various tasks in the forest including feral animal control, weed control, flora and fauna surveys and other monitoring.

Figure 2 – Cudlee Creek Native Forest Reserve



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Figure 3 – Coralinga Native Forest Reserve



Native Forest Reserve	Mawson Trail	0 0.25 0.5 Km		
Conservation Zone	Mt Lofty Trails			
General Forestry Zone (Plantation)	Heysen Trail			
Other Landuse	Contours			
Easements	Forest Facilities	<p><small>Disclaimer: This document was produced by or on behalf of the Government of South Australia. The Government of South Australia gives no warranty and makes no representation, express or implied, as to the accuracy of the information contained within this document or the suitability of the information for any purpose. Any use of the information contained in this document (whether authorized or not) is at the sole risk of the user and the Government of South Australia disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage incurred as a result of such use. The information is provided solely on the basis that users of the information will make their own assessment as to the accuracy of the information and users are advised to verify all information contained within this document. Created: 8/9/2016</small></p>		
SA Water Reserve	Gates			
Reservoir	Watercourse			
DEWNR Reserve	Roads			
Cadastre/Parcels	Tracks			

NATURAL RESOURCES

Climate

The area experiences a climate with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers, receiving an average rainfall of over 1 000 mm. This makes it one of the wettest areas in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Wettest months are April to October, with the driest month on average being February.

Typical of the Mount Lofty Ranges, the average maximum temperatures exist from November to March and are between 20°C and 26°C, but with periods of over 35°C in hotter years. Winter temperatures are between 11°C and 19°C (Bureau of Meteorology 2002).

Detailed climatological information has been collected at the Mount Crawford Forest office since 1954. This information is available on the Bureau of Meteorology website (<http://www.bom.gov.au>).

Geomorphology and Soils

Jackson (1957) described the soils on the northern side of Kangaroo Creek, as forming two broad associations, namely Kangaroo Creek and Cudlee Creek. These two associations can be extrapolated southward into the southern parts of Cudlee Creek NFR and into Coralinga NFR.

The majority of both NFRs have been identified in the Lenswood Association land units. Reports describe the terrain as steep, hilly country with narrow ridgetops and gullies where the rocks are mainly fine grained slates with occasional bands of dolomite, and generally with a shallow covering of soil. Brown loamy surface soils grade into brown-red clay subsoils that contain significant amounts of shattered slate fragments, particularly in Coralinga NFR. Bedrock is encountered very close to the surface (5-30cm). On the gentler slopes and in the gullies (particularly Cudlee Creek NFR) there is a deeper subsoil layer, mainly of yellow decomposing slate.

Hydrology and Topography

Both reserves are within the River Torrens Catchment. The Cudlee Creek NFR completely encompasses the upper catchment of Kangaroo Creek and another of its tributaries, which flow north-west into the Kangaroo Creek Reservoir. It is a relatively elevated site occurring between 300m and 560m at Mount Misery, the highest point in the reserve.

Coralinga NFR is comprised of steep west facing slopes between 300m and 500m elevation. In some areas the slopes are greater than 35%. All of the streams flow into the Sixth Creek, which then flows north into the River Torrens below Kangaroo Creek Reservoir. The steep slopes and underlying impervious rock have, in some areas, created waterfalls with drops of 30 - 50m.

Vegetation

Early descriptions by the first surveyors in this area after settlement (1863) provide a generalised image of the reserves. Cudlee Creek NFR was described as:

"..... fair pasture land, thickly wooded; rough hilly pasture, scattered sheoak and honeysuckle. Small portions suitable for fruit growing. Permanent water; high, stony hills well grassed in places, timbered with gums, sheoak and honeysuckle."

Coralinga NFR has been described as:

"..... middling pasture land, rocky, hilly and thickly timbered with stringybark."

Studies have since described the vegetation communities in the Mount Lofty Ranges and the factors that influence their occurrence, such as soil type, fertility, aspect and rainfall. In 1986 and 2000, vegetation surveys were undertaken by DEWNR throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges, which incorporated survey sites within both reserves. A survey of the grassy woodland area in Cudlee

Creek NFR was completed (Hyde 2002). Appendix 1 includes a full flora species list recorded for both reserves.

The management area is dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Messmate stringybark) and *E. leucoxylon* (SA Blue gum), with areas of *E. viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis* (Rough-barked manna gum) and *E. camaldulensis* (River red gum) occurring along drainage lines. Understorey vegetation is a mixture of *Pteridium esculentum*, *Hibbertia* spp., *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*, *Olearia ramulosa*, *Acacia retinodes*, *A. pycnantha*, *A. melanoxylon* and *Lepidosperma* spp. (Plates 1 and 2).

Cudlee Creek NFR also supports areas of regenerating *E. dalrympleana* (Candlebark gum) Open Forest in the south-eastern section of the reserve, a provisionally Endangered plant association in the Southern Mt. Lofty Ranges (DEH 2004). The western face of Mount Misery is dominated by *E. viminalis* ssp. *viminalis*, considered Rare in South Australia and Vulnerable for the region, and *E. camaldulensis*.

Acacia pycnantha (Golden wattle) currently dominates some sites within the management area. This species is a vigorous post-fire pioneer species. Germination of seed was stimulated by the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfires, resulting in very dense regrowth of approximately 20-30 stems/m².



Plates 1 and 2: Vegetation typical of Cudlee Creek NFR.

Introduced Plants

The management area hosts many introduced plant species. Species that have been identified in the reserve area, and have the greatest potential to disperse and compete with native vegetation and regeneration include Blackberry, Gorse, Spanish heath, Olive and English and Montpellier broom.

English broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) is a highly invasive species in cooler, higher rainfall districts and can be readily found in both reserves. It is capable of totally transforming invaded habitats. It simplifies the structure and diversity of the ground flora, and crowds or shades out shrubs and tree seedlings, eventually preventing overstorey regeneration. Plants can live for up to 27 years and seeds can be explosively dispersed up to 4.5 m from parent plants, and remain dormant in the soil for at least 20 years (Muyt 2001). Broom can fix nitrogen and so increase soil fertility, which may affect the persistence of some indigenous species.

Blackberry and Gorse both have the potential to form dense thickets that exclude all indigenous vegetation, and provide shelter to pest animals such as rabbits and foxes. They can however also

provide important refuges for native animals and eradication of large areas should be staged. Weed infestations can also increase the fire hazard of infested bushland (Muyt 2001).

Biological control agents were introduced to the reserves in 2007 and 2013 for Blackberry and in 2013 for English broom in cooperation with South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI). A rust agent for Blackberry was very successful in the moist gullies in 2007 and resulted in a complete kill of a blackberry thicket in two years. However, the rust did not persist, possibly due to dry conditions, so it did not spread into adjoining patches of Blackberry. It was reintroduced in 2013 but did not persist and has since disappeared completely from the reserve. The gall mite agent for control of English broom was released at sites near Fire Track 1 in 2013. It persisted for a year and stressed the broom plants but did not cause plant death and the agents seem to have disappeared.

All weeds are subject to on-going control programs, however access for control is difficult due to the steepness of the terrain and density of vegetation in the majority of the forest area. Since 1998 extensive treatment programs have been undertaken throughout the management area, with a particular focus on creeklines, and areas that were previously pine plantation.

Following the Ash Wednesday bushfire, pine regeneration has established in the Cudlee Creek forest, including the NFR, at densities of up to 160,000 stems/hectare. Since 1983, there has been an on-going program by ForestrySA to remove this regrowth and restore native vegetation. While a range of control and remedial options have been trialled over subsequent years, tree cutting or mulching has been the most successful techniques to date. Mulching is also used for areas with dense woody weeds where terrain allows access. Mulching can stimulate the native vegetation seedbank and allow easier control of regenerating weeds.

Fauna

Vertebrate research which has been carried out within the area of the reserves includes vertebrate survey sites in Cudlee Creek and Coralinga NFRs set up by DEWNR during the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges survey in 2000. Urrbrae TAFE Natural Resource Management students conducted a fauna survey in October 2000, which included sites within the Cudlee Creek NFR.

Birds

A diverse range of bird species have been identified within the vicinity of both reserves, including the Yellow-tailed black (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*) with a conservation status of Vulnerable in South Australia. The White-naped Honeyeater (*Melithreptus lunatus*) rated as Vulnerable for the region has also been recorded in the reserves. A full list of bird species is in Appendix 2.

Mammals

A list of mammal species recorded for both reserves is listed in Appendix 2. Twelve species of mammal have been identified, which includes five introduced species.

The Urrbrae TAFE student survey (2000) included harp and mist nets for the capture of bats. Four of the twelve species known to inhabit the Mount Lofty Ranges were identified. However, given the presence of mature gum trees within the area of both reserves, it is likely most of the bat species known to occur in the Mount Lofty Ranges may be present. Bat species in this region are dependent upon tree hollows and sites under loose bark for nesting and roosting.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Four species of reptile and two species of amphibian have been recorded for Cudlee Creek NFR. The steep terrain, rocky outcrops and presence of numerous streams through the reserve area, is likely to provide niches for other reptile and frog fauna.

Introduced Animals

A number of introduced animals are known to be present in the vicinity of both reserves and include: Feral goats (*Capra hircus*), Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*); Sheep (*Ovis aries*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and the Brown hare (*Lepus capensis*). Feral Goats and Fallow Deer have been observed in the neighbouring SA Water Kangaroo Creek Reservoir Reserve and DEWNR Reserves. An on-going Goat and Deer control program has been undertaken in these native forest reserves for over ten years. This program is coordinated by ForestrySA staff with on-ground control work undertaken by volunteers from the Sporting Shooters Association – Conservation and Wildlife Management group. ForestrySA is currently working with DEWNR and SA Water on an integrated control program targeting Goat and Deer which will operate across these Government reserves with the objective of further reducing numbers of these feral animals.

Introduced Disease

Many root pathogens are known to cause root-rot disease in Australian flora species, but the introduced *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Pc) has had the greatest effect and poses the greatest threat. Dieback caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is listed as a key threatening process under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Commonwealth of Australia 2014)

Pc grows in a thread-like fashion through the roots and trunks of infected plants. The only outward sign of its presence is sickness, or death, of the infected plant. Infestation is permanent – spores are long-lived and can remain dormant in cool, dry soils, until conditions are right for fungal growth. It is dispersed by water and other vectors, such as native animals, vehicles and bushwalkers. Yaccas and Banksias are particularly sensitive and have been regarded as indicator species.

The whole of the Mount Lofty Ranges is deemed to be a High Risk Area, where Pc is known to be present, or is likely to become established (Phytophthora Technical Group 2003). Within the region there are Risk Management Zones that have been designated by DEWNR. These NFRs fall predominately within a Low Risk Management Zone, The adoption of management strategies appropriate to the zone, and any activities in that zone, can minimise the spread of Pc. These strategies, as outlined in the *Phytophthora Management Guidelines* (Government of South Australia 2006), must be incorporated into the planning of high-risk activities.

LAND USE

Acquisition and Name

Details of land tenure prior to acquisition by ForestrySA are detailed in Appendix 3. The name Cudlee Creek has been derived from the Aboriginal word 'kudlee', meaning 'dog' (wild dogs were once numerous in this district), or the original name proposed by settlers to the area, 'Chudleigh Creek' (Cockburn 1990). Coralinga NFR takes its name from the property, "Coralinga", once owned by Sir Douglas Mawson adjoining the reserve.

Timber Cutting

The high rainfall of this locality generated a large timber supply that was extensively exploited by the early settlers. The first timber cutting was for poles, 80–90 feet long, that were used for the wharves at Port Adelaide, the first bridge at Murray Bridge and the barrages at Goolwa. Poles were initially transported by horse drawn wagons, then later by short tray trucks with extendable rear wheels to support the long logs. Horses were also used to drag logs and poles from the forests. Shorter logs were cut for telephone poles, which was an extensive industry until current poles were introduced in the 1950s. Shorter logs of 6–12 feet were also cut for building timber or palings for fences.

Additional timber-based industries occurred in parallel, such as firewood, including 'bakers' wood for bakeries and brick kilns that was specifically cut to diameter and length. Due to the expansion

of fruit growing in nearby areas, an extensive manufacturing industry of wooden fruit cases developed and continued until the 1960s.

The progressive clearance of tall timber was generally from the deeper, moister and productive gullies and valleys that were then planted with orchards. Trees on the mid-slopes were often more branched and produced shorter logs for building material. On ridge tops trees were usually the shortest and poorest for timber. However, despite poor soils, the exceptionally high rainfall in this area of the Mount Lofty Ranges produced large trees on ridges. Some tree stumps near Mount Misery are up to 1.5m in diameter.

Grazing

It is likely that the first activities by early settlers comprised small-scale farming and extensive grazing. After the area was surveyed in the 1860s it was offered for sale and eventually settled. Sale of land in 1868, encompassing part of Cudlee Creek NFR, identified “paddocks” varying in size: 289; 673; 1278; and 540 acres. By this time, settlers had established isolated dwellings, initially of timber then later of stone. This accounts for the scattered ruins that can be found throughout the landscape. One old stone ruin still exists, south of Kangaroo Creek adjacent Cudlee Creek NFR, and was locally known as “Stone Hut”. This was a stop-over on the overland stock route from Murray Bridge. From here, cattle were driven down Kangaroo Creek and the River Torrens to markets in Adelaide. There is currently no sheep or cattle grazing in either NFR.

Fire

Prior to the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfire, Cudlee Creek Forest included 692 hectares of softwood (*Pinus radiata*) plantation. The destruction of the majority of these plantations by wildfire instigated a review of the desirability of continuing softwood forestry in this area. In 1991, a decision was made by ForestrySA not to replant the area with *P. radiata*, but to subsequently manage pine regeneration to enable the area to revert to native vegetation. A range of rehabilitation and revegetation works has been undertaken in the Cudlee Creek Forest since 1983.

Coralinga NFR currently incorporates a zone of 10 hectares (CO1 3.5 ha and CO2 6.6 ha) of former softwood plantation established in 1979, destroyed in the 1983 Ash Wednesday bushfire.

Both these NFRs are within the planning area covered in the *South Para Collaborative Fire Management Plan* (DEWNR 2015), a plan developed through a partnership between State Government land management agencies (ForestrySA, DEWNR & SA Water) and the South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) to promote collaborative bushfire risk mitigation. Prescribed burns were scheduled within Coralinga NFR but as the Cherryville bushfire burnt out most of the reserve in 2013 there are no short term plans to implement prescribed burns.

ForestrySA is also a member of the Mt Lofty Ranges Fire Cooperative, which includes DEWNR, SA Water, and the CFS. This cooperative seeks to integrate prescribed burning programs and to coordinate bushfire responses in the region.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Management actions proposed will be carried out in accordance with guidelines contained in the relevant procedural policies. In determining priority for management of the reserve's natural or physical resources, it is considered that:

- 1 = High priority; threat has a high capacity to degrade the resource;
- 2 = Medium priority;
- 3 = Low priority; threat has a low capacity to degrade the resource.

OBJECTIVE: Conservation Management		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)	
Manage the reserve for the conservation of biodiversity.	No loss of species identified within the survey results.	1
Continue post Sampson Flat bushfire monitoring to assist in long term management decisions	Maintain monitoring programs	1
New survey information is provided to DEWNR for inclusion in Biological Database of SA	Survey data is supplied to DEWNR and is available to ForestrySA and other agencies/groups/individuals for retrieval	1

OBJECTIVE: Community Use		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)	
Provide visitors with appropriate information regarding the reserve values.	Educational material available at reserve and/or Mount Crawford Forest Information Centre. Signs erected at appropriate locations.	2
Maintain walking trails and signage to acceptable specified standards. Work with mountain bike user groups maintain trail signage and to restrict unauthorised mountain bike use.	Condition of walking trails and signage in the reserve - trails should be free from erosion, clear and accessible. Signs maintained in good condition. Trails relocated if required. Communication with mountain bike user groups.	3

OBJECTIVE: Protection		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)	
Implement management actions to reduce the spread of <i>Phytophthora</i> , other plant pathogens and weed seeds within the reserve.	Area affected by <i>Phytophthora</i> does not increase. No new pathogens or weed species introduced.	1
Minimise the impact of wildfire using a range of fire protection measures. Continue to work with the Mt Lofty Ranges Fire Cooperative to integrate prescribed burning programs and to coordinate bushfire responses in these reserves.	Annual wildfire prevention programs are completed. Fire-breaks are maintained. Public access and use is regulated in periods of high fire danger. Prescribed burns planned and implemented.	1

OBJECTIVE: Protection		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)	
Identify activities with the potential for deleterious impacts and facilitate monitoring programs, including activities resulting from forest operations in adjacent forest reserves.	Impacts of permitted activities are monitored and reported by recreation users or ForestrySA.	1
Implement physical barriers (fencing, logs) to restrict unauthorised mountain bike use in Mount Gawler,	Reduction or elimination of unauthorised mountain bike use.	
Reduce the impacts resulting from fragmentation and/or edge effects between and adjacent to sections of NFR.	Possible options identified for rehabilitation of adjoining areas. Where possible adjoining landholders engaged in conservation works (through existing community / natural resource management programs).	2
Minimise the impact of introduced plants on the conservation values of the reserve.	A reduction in the distribution and number of introduced plant species in the reserve. Annual weed control program in place.	2
Minimise the impact of introduced animals on the conservation values of the reserve.	A reduction in the distribution and number of introduced animal species in the reserve. Continue to plan and implement regional integrated feral animal control programs. Continue with Friends of the Forests/Sporting Shooters Association SA – Conservation & Wildlife Management group to undertaken on-going feral control programs.	2
	Continue implementation of wild pine control programs within the reserve	1
	Implement management recommendations for grassy woodland areas	1
Continue to maintain external fences.	Boundary fence line is in a serviceable condition.	3

OBJECTIVE: Rehabilitation		Priority for Action
Goals	Performance Indicator(s)	
Rehabilitate and/or revegetate degraded areas within the reserve.	Number of hectares rehabilitated relative to the previous year	2
Rehabilitate and/or revegetate tracks and/or firebreaks no longer required for vehicle access.	Number of tracks and/or firebreaks relative to previous year.	3
Remove infrastructure, e.g. fence, wire, posts no longer in use	Redundant infrastructure removed from reserve	3

OBJECTIVE: Involvement	Stakeholder	Performance Indicator(s)	Priority for Action
Goals			
Maintain links with other natural resource and environmental agencies, and community groups – their programs, activities and/or projects.		Established and/or maintained links with other agencies and groups.	2
Maintain communication with adjacent landholders and pursue opportunities for co-operative management.		Number of complaints received regarding management.	As required
Encourage involvement by volunteers and community groups in the control of pest plants and animals, and rehabilitation and monitoring of sites and trail maintenance within the reserve.		Participation of volunteers and community groups.	1

APPENDIX 1 FLORA SPECIES LIST

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle wattle				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo thorn				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden wattle				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia retinodes</i> var. <i>retinodes</i>	Wirilda				Leguminosae
	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's burr				Rosaceae
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy				Rosaceae
*	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sorrel				Polygonaceae
	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion ground-berry				Epacridaceae
*	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate hair-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak				Casuarinaceae
*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel				Primulaceae
	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common vanilla-lily				Liliaceae
*	<i>Asclepias rotundifolia</i>	Broad-leaf cotton-bush				Asclepiadaceae
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common woodruff				Rubiaceae
	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace fern				Aspleniaceae
	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry heath				Epacridaceae
	<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous spear-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded oat				Gramineae
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia				Proteaceae
	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping bossiaea				Leguminosae
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large quaking-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great brome				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact brome				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome				Gramineae
	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids				Liliaceae
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria				Pittosporaceae
	<i>Caladenia prolata</i>	Shy caladenia			RA	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	King spider-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>	Notched sedge			RA	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common centaury				Gentianaceae
	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual rock-fern				Adiantaceae
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle				Compositae
*	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf fleabane				Rubiaceae
*	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass				Gramineae
	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet hound's-tongue			NT	Boraginaceae
*	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough dog's-tail grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English broom				Leguminosae
	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf bitter-pea				Leguminosae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Deyeuxia quadrisetata</i>	Reed bent-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black anther flax-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Dichelachne</i> sp.	Plume-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed				Convolvulaceae
	<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red parrot-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Diuris</i> sp.	Donkey orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	Sticky hop-bush				Sapindaceae
*	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane				Boraginaceae
	<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	Native wheat-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heath				Ericaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>	River red gum				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus dalrympleana</i>	Candlebark gum		R	VU	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink gum		R	NT	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian blue gum				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate stringybark				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	Rough-bark manna gum				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>viminalis</i>	Manna gum		R	VU	Myrtaceae
	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native cherry				Santalaceae
*	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers				Rubiaceae
	<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i> ssp. <i>gaudichaudii</i>	Rough bedstraw				Rubiaceae
*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom				Leguminosae
	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland geranium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>	Austral geranium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf raspwort				Haloragaceae
	<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>	Native primrose				Goodeniaceae
*	<i>Gynandris setifolia</i>	Thread iris				Iridaceae
	<i>Hardengergia violacea</i>	Native lilac				Leguminosae
	<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	Prickly guinea-flower				Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			NT	Dilleniaceae
*	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog				Gramineae
	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort				Umbelliferae
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's wort				Guttiferae
*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johns wort				Guttiferae
*	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's ear				Compositae
	<i>Indigofera australis</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Austral indigo		U	NT	Leguminosae
	<i>Ixodia achilloides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>	Hills daisy				Compositae
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running postman				Leguminosae
	<i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>	Coarse bottle-daisy				Compositae
	<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire rapier-sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> ssp. <i>squamatus</i>	Scaly buttons				Compositae
	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft tussock matt-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i>	Small-flower mat-rush				Liliaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Lomandra sororia</i>	Small mat-rush			NT	Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra sp.</i>	Mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i>	Weeping rice-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy				Compositae
	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender onion-orchid			LC	Orchidaceae
*	<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive				Oleaceae
	<i>Olearia grandiflora</i>	Mount Lofty daisy-bush			LC	Compositae
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy daisy-bush				Compositae
*	<i>Oxalis corniculata ssp. corniculata</i>	Creeping wood-sorrel				Oxalidaceae
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native sorrel				Oxalidaceae
*	<i>Pentaschistis pallida</i>	Pussy tail				Gramineae
*	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser canary-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
*	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata pine				Pinaceae
	<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted tussock-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Poa crassicaudex</i>	Thick-stem tussock-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Poa umbricola</i>	Shady tussock-grass		R	RA	Gramineae
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small poranthera				Euphorbiaceae
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern				Dennstaedtiaceae
	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon-hood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf bush-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i>	Twiggy bush-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native buttercup				Ranunculaceae
*	<i>Romulea longifolia</i>	Onion-grass				Iridaceae
*	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose				Rosaceae
*	<i>Rubus ulmifolius var. ulmifolius</i>	Blackberry				Rosaceae
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender dock				Polygonaceae
	<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>	Velvet wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale fanflower				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common bog-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Senecio dolichocephalus</i>	Woodland groundsel				Compositae
*	<i>Senecio pterophorus var. pterophorus</i>	African daisy				Compositae
*	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder				Rubiaceae
	<i>Stackhousia aspericocca ssp. "Cylindrical inflorescence"</i>	Bushy candles				Stackhousiaceae
	<i>Tetratea pilosa ssp. pilosa</i>	Hairy pink-bells				Tremandraceae
	<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	Scented sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	Sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass				Gramineae
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining fringe-lily				Liliaceae
*	<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Yellow hawkweed				Compositae
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow rush-lily				Liliaceae
*	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf clover				Leguminosae
*	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop clover				Leguminosae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
*	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling clover				Leguminosae
*	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster clover				Leguminosae
*	<i>Vicia monantha</i>	Spurred vetch				Leguminosae
*	<i>Vicia sativa ssp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaf vetch				Leguminosae
*	<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall fescue				Gramineae
	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Tall bluebell				Campanulaceae
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. semiplana</i>	Yacca				Liliaceae

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APPENDIX 2 FAUNA SPECIES LIST**Birds**

*introduced species

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill			
	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill			
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			
	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			NT
	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		V	VU
*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch			
	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck			
	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush			
	<i>Coracina novaehollandia</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike			
	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper			NT
	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven			
	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra			
	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			
	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			
	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nakeen Kestrel			
	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet			
	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			
	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			
	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater			
	<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairy-wren			
	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater			VU
	<i>Neochima teporalis</i>	Red-Browed Finch			
	<i>Ninox novaseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook			
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	Golden Whistler			
	<i>Paradalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			
	<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote			NT
	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			NT
	<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin			VU
	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			
	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing			RA
	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater			
	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater			
	<i>Platycercus elegans x flaveolus</i>	Adelaide Rosella			
	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth			NT
	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail			
	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrub-wren			
	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong			

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
*	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird			
	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereeye			

Mammals

*introduced species

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate wattled bat			
*	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	Brown hare			
	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western grey kangaroo			
*	<i>Mus musculus</i>	House mouse			
	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser long-eared bat			
*	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit			
	<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala			
	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common ringtail possum			
*	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black rat			
	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked echidna			NT
	<i>Vespadelus darlingtoni</i>	Large forest bat			
	<i>Vespadelus rugulus</i>	Southern forest bat			
*	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox			

Reptiles and Amphibians

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common froglet			
	<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	Three-toed earless skink			
	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden skink			
	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted marsh frog			
	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern brown snake			
	<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Sleepy lizard			

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APPENDIX 3 - LAND TENURE HISTORY

Cudlee Creek

Section 207 was originally Section 172 and Portion of Sections 176 and 177 and Closed Govt. Road originally vested in the Council. **Section 256** was originally Section 179 and Portion of Sections 176 and 178. **Section 258** was originally Portion of Sections 176, 177 and 178.

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	DATES/TERMS
Hundred of Talunga		
Land Grant 63/237 issued to:	Peter D. Pankherd	16/3/1865
Leased to:	John Williams	27/9/1865-7/5/1867
Transferred to: Sections 172, 176, 177, 178 & 179 issued C/T 185/20	Price Maurice	18/11/1873
Transferred to:	Alfred G. Phillips	11/1/1898
Transferred to:	George Hannaford	27/7/1899
Transferred to:	George D. Longmire	6/2/1915
Transferred to:	Daniel Halls	3/8/1916
Transferred to: New C/T 1167/144 issued	John H. Brazil & Angas J. Stansbury Mudge	3/7/1917
Sections 172, 176-179 transferred to:	Walter Castle	10/2/1920-
	Joseph Symonds & Alfred Crouch	21/5/1928
	Arthur Green	16/10/1928
C/T 1632/160 issued to:	John Green as executor to A. Green	21/9/1934
Transferred to:	Ronald Johnson	27/1/1937
	Allen & Cicily Bailey	10/10/1950
Sections 172, 177 and part of Sections 176, 178 & 179 transferred to: C/T 2132/103 issued	Oscar Turner	31/5/1951
Parts of sections 176, 178 & 179 transferred to: C/T 2132/104 issued	William Cooper	31/1/1951
Transferred to:	Roy Koch	27/10/1958
	The Crown	22/11/1962
C/T 2132/103 transferred to:	Ronald Aird & Allen Bennett	6/3/1951
Transferred to:	AJ Bennett	22/4/1953
	Joseph George	24/8/1960
Parts of Sections 176-179 transferred to: C/T 3031/14 issued	Keith & Daphne Gore	3/11/1961
Parts of Sections 172, 176 & 177 transferred to: C/T 3031/15 issued	JHJ George	3/11/1961
Transferred to:	The Crown	31/10/1962
C/T 3031/14 transferred to:	Jack Hopkins & Gerald Kempe	6/9/1964
Transferred to:	The Crown	2/12/1965
Sections 176-179 & Sections 157 & 161 –Land Grant 61/211 issued to:	Peter Prankerd & Robert Stuckey	19/1/1865

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	DATES/TERMS
Leased to:	John Williams	27/9/1865-7/5/1867
Transferred to: C/T 169/64 issued	PD Prankard	6/8/1872
Sections 176-179 transferred to: C/T 185/20 issued (See Section 172 above)	Price Maurice	18/11/1873
Hundred of Onkaparinga		
Sections 204-206 & Section 208 Land Grant 61/208 issued to:	Peter Pranker & Robert Stuckey	19/1/1865
Leased to:	John Williams	27/9/1865-23/5/1867
Sections 204-206 transferred to: C/T 169/246 issued	PD Panker	3/10/1872
Section 208 C/T 169/245 issued to:	Robert Stuckey	4/10/1872
Transferred to: C/T 172/222 issued	Price Maurice	8/1/1873
Sections 204-206 & 208 C/T 169/246 transferred to: C/T 172/222 issued	Price Maurice	8/1/1873
Transferred to:	Alfred Phillips, executor for P. Maurice	11/2/1898
Sections 204-206 transferred to: C/T 650/176 issued	George Hannaford	27/7/1899
Section 208 transferred to: C/T 650/172 issued	AG Phillips	27/7/1899
C/T 650/176 transferred to:	George Longmire	6/2/1911
Transferred to:	Daniel Halls	3/8/1916
	John Brazil & Angas Mudge	3/7/1917
Transferred to: C/T 1434/119 issued	Walter Castle	1/2/1920
Transferred to:	Joseph Symonds & Alfred Crouch	21/5/1928
Transferred to:	Alfred Green	16/10/1928
	Clarence Murison	27/8/1934
	Roy Thomas	14/2/1935
	Ronald Johnson	27/1/1937
	Allen & Cicely Bailey	10/10/1950
	William Cooper	31/1/1951
	Roy & Doris Koch	27/10/1958
	The Crown	22/11/1962
Section 208 transferred to: C/T 650/172	Elizabeth Burmeister	2/3/1900
Transferred to:	Fred Burmeister	22/2/1905
	Arthur & Fanny Quick	7/11/1922
	William Tate	27/9/1928
Transferred to: C/T 1630/88	Arthur Green, then to executor J. Green	17/12/1928
Transferred to:	S.A. Hardwoods Ltd	13/7/1934
	Gordon & Beryl Greenwood	29/6/1956
	The Crown	23/6/1966

Coralinga

Section 209 - was originally Sec. 209 and Part Secs.217, 218 and 219. **Section 513** - was originally Secs. 211, 212 and Part 213. **Section 521** - was originally Secs. 214, 215 and Part 78

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	DATES/TERMS
Hundred of Onkaparinga		
Sections 209 & 219 Land Grant 62/34 issued to:	Peter Prankerd & Robert Stuckey	1/2/1865
Leased to:	John Williams	27/9/1865-23/5/1867
Transferred to: C/T 169/245 issued	Robert Stuckey	10/8/1872
Section 208 transferred to: C/T 172/222 issued	Price Maurice	8/1/1873
Sections 209, 217 & 219 transferred to: C/T 187/102 issued	Price Maurice	8/1/1873
Transferred to:	Alfred Phillips	11/2/1898
Sections 73-77 transferred to:	The Crown	6/2/1899
Part Sections 209 & 217, 218, 219, 220 and part 221 C/T 643/120 issued to:	AG Phillips	6/2/1899
Transferred to:	Elizabeth Burmeister	2/3/1900
	Fred Burmeister	22/2/1905
Transferred to C/T 1526/84 issued	Arthur Quick	7/11/1922
Transferred to:	Fanny Quick & William Tate	27/9/1928
	Arthur Green	7/12/1928
C/T 2164/23 issued	S.A. Hardwoods Ltd.	13/7/1934
Transferred to:	Gordon & Beryl Greenwood	29/6/1956
Sections 209, 219 and part Section 217 & 218 transferred to:	The Crown	23/6/1966
Section 217 Land Grant 62/35 issued to: C/T 169/245 issued (see Sections 209 & 219)	Peter Prankard & Robert Stuckey	31/1/1865
Leased to:	John Williams	27/9/1865-23/5/1867
Section 218 Land Grant 67/37 issued to:	Ellen Grylls	1/2/1865
Leased to:	John Williams	27/9/1865-7/5/1867
Transferred to:	Robert Stuckey	6/9/1872
C/T 187/102 issued (see Sections 209 & 219)	Price Maurice	28/1/1874
Sections 211-215, 78, 70 & 79 Land Grant 63/118 issued to: C/T 89/165	Peter Prankard & Robert Stuckey	8/3/1865
Section 70 transferred to: Balance leased to:	Charles Giles John Williams	27/9/1865-7/5/1867
Sections 211-215 & 78, 79 (and other land – see Sections 209 & 219) Transferred to: C/T 169/245 issued	Robert Stuckey	10/9/1872

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	DATES/TERMS
Transferred to: C/T 666/159	John Stuckey, Mortimer Stuckery & William McDonald as executors for R. Stuckey	21/9/1897
Transferred to:	Executor Trustee & Agency Company of SA	20/2/1905
Transferred to: C/T 822/170 issued	Mortimer Stuckey	1/12/1909
Transferred to:	William Clutterbuck & Robert Burford	17/12/1909
	John Brougham	23/8/1918
	Malcolm Scott	12/8/1929
Sections 78, 211-215 and part Section 79 transferred to: C/T 1635/29 issued	Edwin Williams	14/9/1934
Transferred to:	Cecil Thompson	30/7/1951
Sections 214 & 215 transferred to: C/T 2823/20 issued	Royce & Enid Kammermann	12/9/1960
Part Sections 78 & 790 issued to C/T 2823/21	CR Thompson	12/9/1960
Sections 214 & 215 transferred to: C/T 2823/20	Robert Carter	12/2/1962
Transferred to: C/T 3302/72 issued (inc. part Section 78)	Domenico Evangelista	12/7/1962
Transferred to:	John & Fay Reid	22/2/1965
	Derek Horn	15/5/1967
	The Crown	20/5/1969
Sections 211-213 and part Sections 78 & 79 transferred to: C/T 3053/17 issued	William, Shirley & Mabel Munyard	14/3/1962
Balance of part Sections 78 & 79 C/T 3053/18 & C/T 3053/19 issued to:	CR Thomspom	14/3/1962
C/T 3053/17 over Sections 213 C/T 3124/38 issued over part Section 213 and C/T 3124/39 issued over balance to:	Munyards	
Part Sections 211-213 transferred to:	The Crown	4/7/1966
C/T 3053/18 over part Section 78 transferred to:	Frederick East	3/10/1963
C/T 3053/18 over part Section 78 transferred to: C/T 3302/72 issued	Domenico Evangelisca	

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