



MOUNT CRAWFORD FOREST RESERVE

KERSBROOK & MOUNT GAWLER NATIVE FOREST RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN

September 2016



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Cover photo: ForestrySA-Mount Gawler Native Forest Reserve, post Sampson Flat bushfire.

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INTRODUCTION

Kersbrook and Mount Gawler Native Forest Reserves (NFRs) consist of 842 hectares and 1 044 hectares respectively of native vegetation, located in the Mount Crawford Forest Reserve, in the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges. The total area of 1 886 hectares is recognised by ForestrySA as a significant conservation area, being representative of the original vegetation in the area.

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 Kersbrook and Mount Gawler 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 Kersbrook and Mount Gawler 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 Sampson Flat bushfire in early January 2015 burnt all of Mount Gawler NFR and most of Kersbrook NFR stopping in the north of Kersbrook NFR at the Cattleyard Track. The vegetation in the reserves is still recovering and public access is restricted (September 2016) due to safety issues from falling trees. The information within this plan was compiled prior to the Sampson Flat fire so there may be long term changes in habitat structure and species composition. Post fire monitoring may dictate the need to alter management priorities which will be reflected in future management plans.

Location

Kersbrook NFR is part of a large area of predominantly native forest that extends southward from the South Para Reservoir, approximately 5km south-west of Williamstown. The whole forest locality is referred to as Old Kersbrook. Mount Gawler NFR is located on the western side of the One Tree Hill to Kersbrook Road, approximately 3 km north-west of Kersbrook (Figure 1). Mount Gawler NFR contain the forest localities of Mount Gawler North and Mount Gawler. Kersbrook NFR comprises Sections 30, 99, 263, 266, 267, 284, 285, 286 and 414 and Mount Gawler NFR comprises Section 105, 95, 419, 79, 418, 78, 52,51,373,38,39 and part Section 80 in the Hundred of Para Wirra, contained within the Local Government areas of Playford and Adelaide Hills. Kersbrook NFR is shown in the Emergency Services Map book Mount Lofty Ranges, (Edition 3, 2014), Grid Reference 030 558 – Map 178B and Mount Gawler NFR is Grid Reference 995 512 – Map 178A. Maps of Kersbrook and Mount Gawler NFRs are displayed in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

Both reserves are predominantly surrounded by private land holdings. The Devils Gully conservation area is located on the northern side of the One Tree Hill to Kersbrook Road adjacent to Mount Gawler NFR and a large private Heritage Agreement abuts the northern boundary. The private properties at the southern end of the Kersbrook NFR contain good remnant vegetation cover. Para Wirra Recreation Park and Humbug Scrub private sanctuary adjoin the west side of Kersbrook NFR.

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

- The reserves are IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 2005) 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 reserve conserves remnant native vegetation characteristic of the Mount Lofty Ranges region, where it is estimated less than 15% of the original vegetation remains (Long 1999).
- The reserves contain populations of the Nationally Endangered plant species *Caladenia behrii* (Pink-lip spider orchid) and *Caladenia rigida* (Stiff-white spider orchid).

- The reserves contribute to a significant remnant block, which includes the Barossa and South Para Reservoir Reserves and Para Wirra Conservation Park. The ForestrySA native forest area of Devil Gully is adjacent to the Mount Gawler NFR on the northern side of the One Tree Hill-Kersbrook Road.
- The reserves contain a high diversity of plant communities, due to topographical variations, some with high conservation significance.

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.

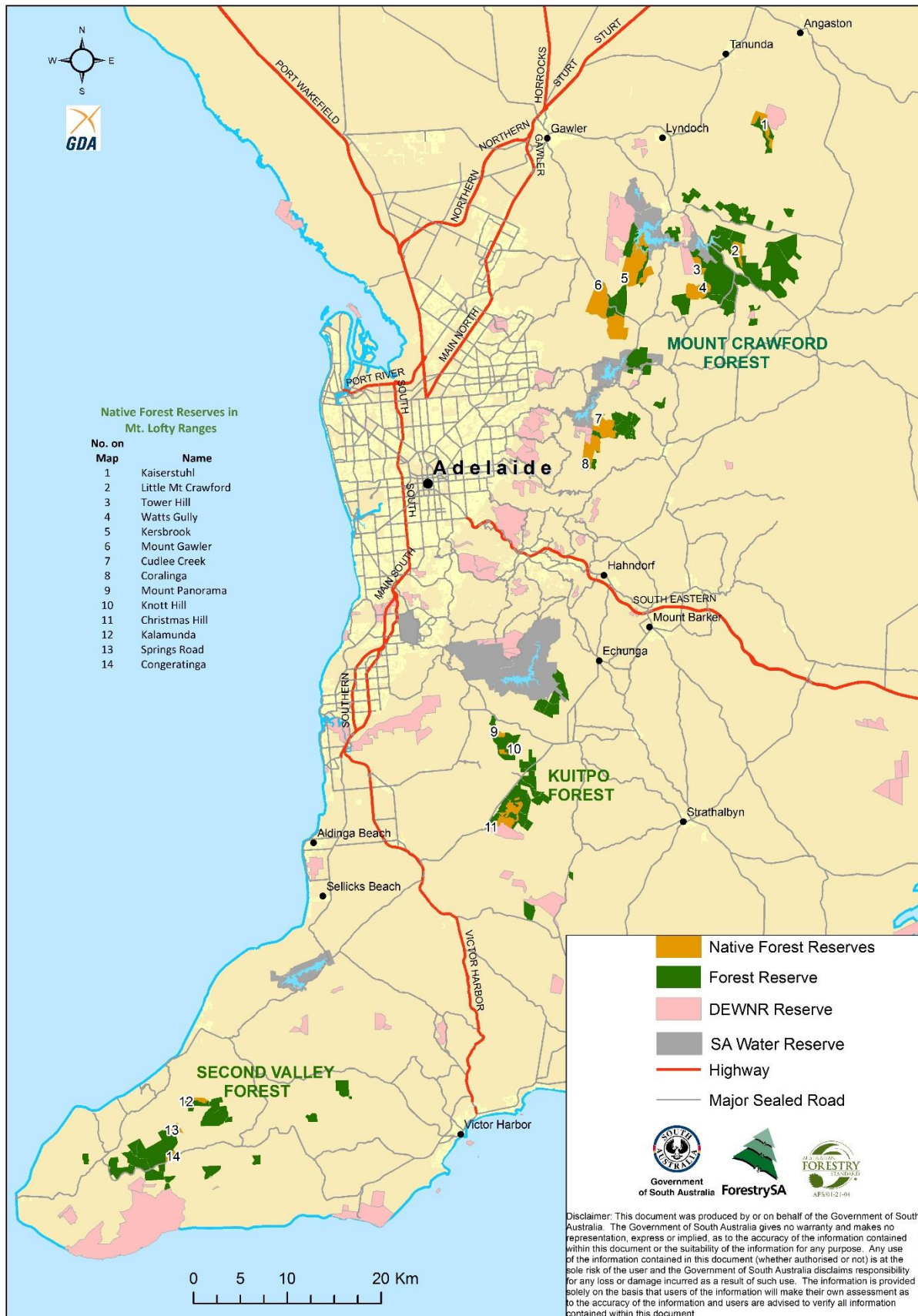
Recreation

- ForestrySA recognises the demand for forest-based recreational activities for a variety of users, by providing basic, low impact facilities to ensure there is no adverse impacts on the sustainability of the NFRs. The Mount Lofty Trails traverse through both reserves along established fire tracks. Walking and cycling is permitted on these tracks. Horses and motorised vehicles are not permitted. The Kersbrook Horse Trail is located on unmade road reserve adjacent to the southern boundary of Kersbrook NFR and it extends into Devils Gully conservation zone following unmade road. There are no facilities for camping in the reserves.
- ForestrySA permits other events like orienteering in suitable locations, as part of the broader community use management strategy for NFRs. All events are managed to ensure there is no adverse impact on the sustainable management of the reserve. Particularly sensitive areas, including sites with threatened flora and fauna species, significant plant associations and areas posing high risk of damage due to terrain or condition must be avoided during events.

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. The northern section of Kersbrook NFR is adjacent to the South Para reservoir reserve administered by SA Water. There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with SA Water on the management of NFR areas abutting the reservoir and for adjacent plantation areas on SA Water land (Figure 2).

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



Pedestrian access 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.

Vehicular access to Kersbrook NFR is via Kersbrook Forest Road, approximately 2.5km north west of Kersbrook off the One Tree Hill to Kersbrook Road. A parking area for vehicles is located on the southern boundary at the termination of Kersbrook Forest Road. Another carpark occurs in close proximity to the western boundary, at the junction of Bassnet and Humbug Scrub Roads on the eastern boundary of Para Wirra Recreation Park. Vehicle access to Mount Gawler NFR is via the Kersbrook to One Tree Hill Road.

Access through NFRs by ForestrySA vehicles and vehicles of contractors employed by ForestrySA on existing tracks and firebreaks, will be permitted for management purposes, including fire prevention and suppression, and pest plant and animal control. Access through NFRs for ForestrySA plantation harvesting transport will be permitted if an acceptable route can be found that minimises disturbance to the biodiversity values of the reserve.

Vehicle access by the public is restricted by provision of Regulations under the *Forestry Act* 1950.

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.

Kersbrook and Mount Gawler NFRs are part 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.

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.

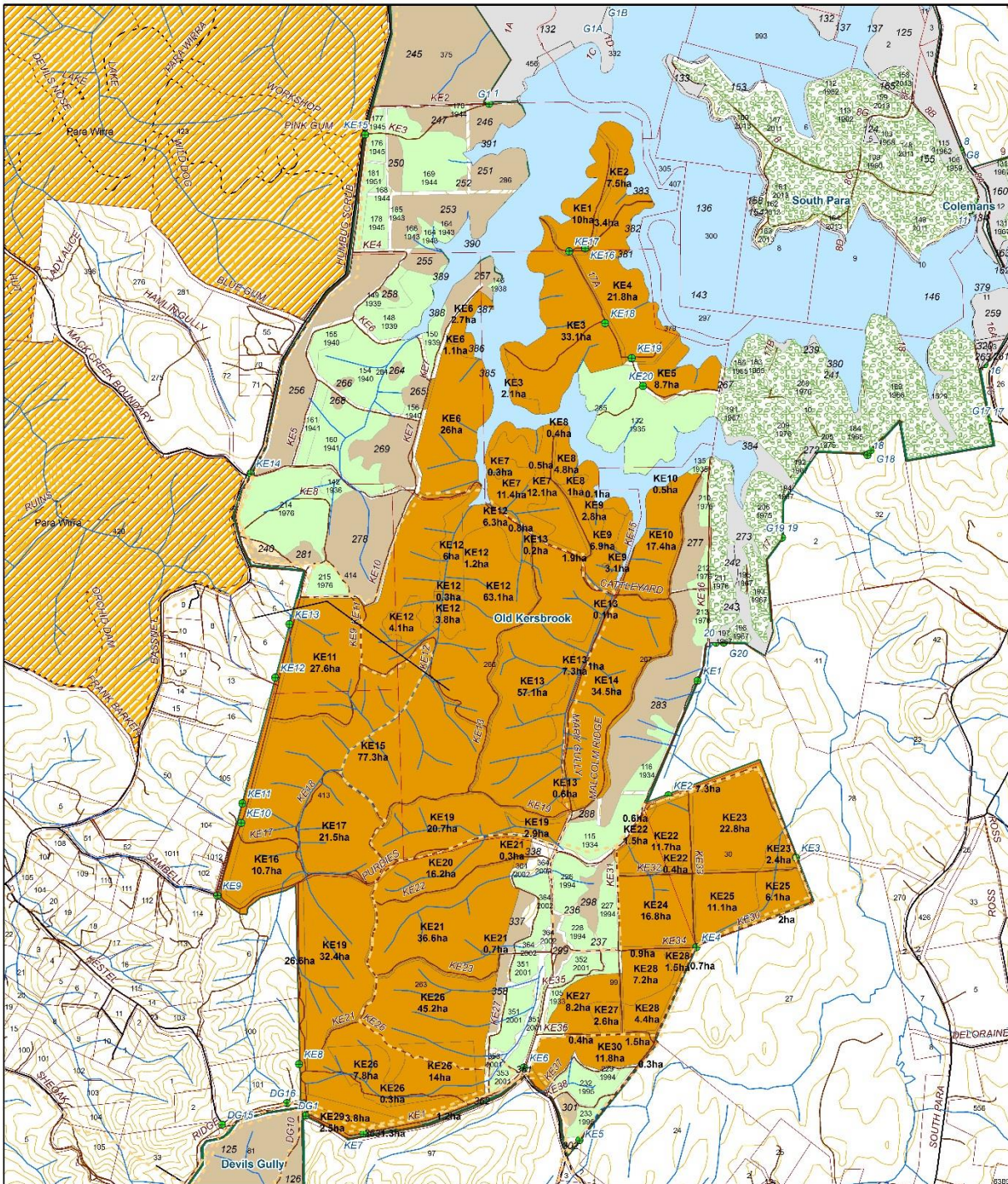
Community Engagement

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 South Para Biodiversity Project (SPBP) in this management area. This community based natural resource management project started in 2000 and aims to improve integrated land management throughout the region by engaging public and private land managers and natural resource management boards. ForestrySA has been a committee member of SPBP, in its many different guises, since inception.

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.

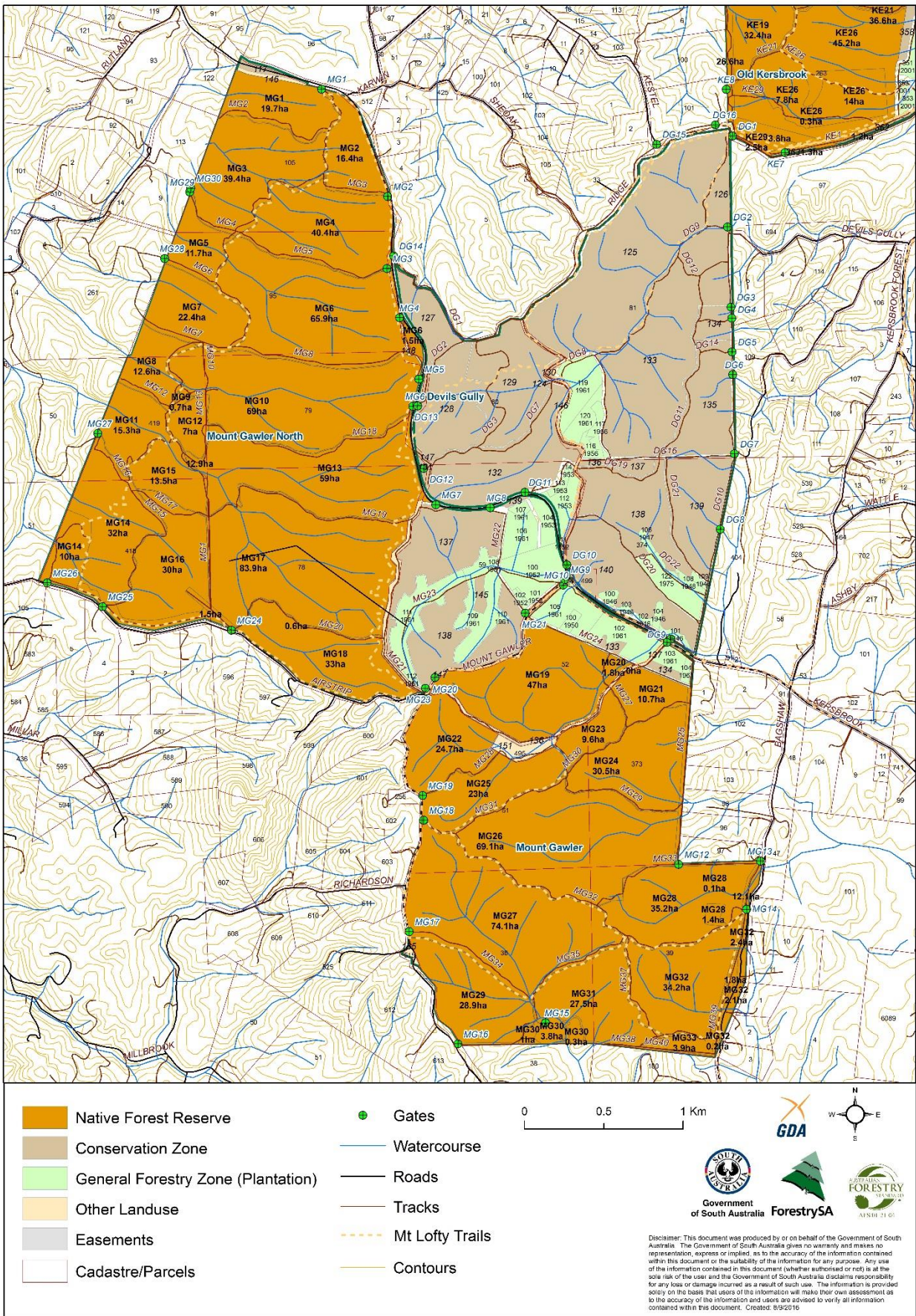
ForestrySA also runs a community focussed Friends of the Forest volunteer program which engages community volunteers to undertake various tasks in the forest including feral animal control, weed control, flora and fauna surveys and other monitoring.

Figure 2 – Kersbrook Native Forest Reserve



Native Forest Reserve	Reservoir	0	0.5	1 Km		
Conservation Zone	Cadastre/Parcels					
General Forestry Zone (Plantation)	Gates					
Other Landuse	Watercourse					
Easements	Roads	<p>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 authorised 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</p>				
ForestrySA/SA Water MOU Area	Tracks					
SA Water Reserve	Mt Lofty Trails					
DEWNR Reserve	Contours					

Figure 3 – Mount Gawler Native Forest Reserve



NATURAL RESOURCES

Climate

The area typically experiences a climate with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers.

The area receives an average rainfall of 750 mm per year, in which approximately 80% falls in the seven months from April to October. Typical of the Mount Lofty Ranges, maximum temperatures exist from November to March and are between 20°C and 28°C, but with periods of over 35°C in hotter years. Winter temperatures are recognised as some of the coldest in the Mount Lofty Ranges, with frequent days of less than 8°C.

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

Kersbrook NFR occurs in the Barossa Complex Formation, which arose in the lower Cambrian Epoch. The soils of the main area are predominantly in a northern extension of the Mount Gawler Association - Archaean schists and gneisses with inliers of gneissic/schistose outwash in Mary Gully and Vixen Gully. Most soils, apart from drainage lines, are shallow infertile duplex red/yellow clays. The gullies are narrow, flanked by steep slopes up to 30° bisected by small, short seasonal creeks.

The eastern extension of the reserve is on the edge of the Kersbrook Valley where the relief is much shallower. These soils are predominantly in the Kersbrook Association with deep weathered schists and gneisses in the drainage lines amongst low hills of the Millbrook Association of Archaean schists and gneisses. Throughout the reserve there is evidence of outcropping laterite, quartz and kaolinised sandstone, particularly on the more elevated sites.

Mount Gawler NFR has soil landscapes developed on Archaean gneisses and schists of the Barossa Complex. The Barossa Complex rocks, strongly metamorphosed sediments, are the oldest in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Soil landscapes of the Mount Crawford Unit where the underlying geology is laterised gneisses, sandstones and phyllites occur on the crests and upper slopes along the western edge of Mount Gawler North block. Small areas of the Inglewood Unit, soil landscapes developed from medium to coarse grained and gravelly colluvium or alluvium, occur in the drainage lines in the south-east corner of Mount Gawler North block and the drainage line along the boundary of the Mount Gawler (and Devil Gully) block.

Hydrology and Topography

Kersbrook NFR is topographically complex, comprising two northward draining gully systems fed by short, steep east/west catchments. The most southerly areas also drain northward after flowing eastward. Water from this system flows through private grazing land before entering Malcolm Creek in the South Para sub-catchment of the Gawler River, flowing directly into the South Para Reservoir. Vixen Gully and Mary Gully flow directly into the reservoir.

The flow in drainage lines is dependent upon winter rainfall. In particularly wet seasons, some of the drainage lines remain moist well into summer. There is one permanent dam in the reserve, adjacent to the pine plantations in the southern section.

In Mount Gawler North, drainage lines to the west are named Waterfall and Stockyard Gullies. These drain into the Little Para River (Gawler River Catchment). In the Mount Gawler block most drainage lines are to the south and east, leading into the Millbrook Reservoir (Torrens Catchment), while northern section of Devil Gully drains to the north-east into the South Para Reservoir (Gawler River Catchment).

The land surface comprises ridges and valleys formed by stream erosion to create dissected ridge and valley systems which are predominantly aligned east and west in the Mount Gawler North Block, and west to east or north to east, in the Mount Gawler Block.

Vegetation

Kersbrook NFR is dominated by *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* (Long-leaf box) and *E. fasciculosa* (Pink gum) (Plate 1), over a diverse shrub and understorey of predominantly *Acacia pycnantha*, *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*, *Hibbertia exutiacies*, *H. sericea*, *Pultenaea largiflorens*, *Hakea rostrata*, *Pimelea humilis*, *Leptospermum myrsinoides* and *Lepidosperma semiteres*. The reserve contains a mixture of Woodland, Low woodland, Open woodland and a few areas of Open Forest comprising *E. leucoxylon* (SA Blue gum) and *E. camaldulensis* (River Red gum) (Plate 2). Areas of *E. leucoxylon* and *E. camaldulensis* are very restricted in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Two species of nationally endangered native orchid occur here and in Mount Gawler NFR: *Caladenia behrii* (Pink-lip spider orchid) (Plate 3) and *Caladenia rigida* (Stiff-white spider-orchid) (Plate 4). Both species are endemic to the Mount Lofty Ranges and occur in highest abundance around the Kersbrook region. Some of the most viable known populations of both *C. behrii* and *C. rigida* occur in Kersbrook Forest and Mount Gawler NFRs.

Since 1994 there has been concerted effort to improve the conservation status of both threatened orchid species. ForestrySA is a participant of the Lofty Block South Threatened Orchid Recovery Project with representation on the Recovery Team, comprising stakeholders responsible for the implementation of the Recovery Plan actions. The Recovery Team also includes representatives from DEWNR, Native Orchid Society of South Australia, Threatened Plant Action Group, Friends of Parks groups, community, local government and other agency representatives. Most of the reserve areas where the orchids are present were burnt in the Sampson Flat fire. Some monitoring had been set up prior to the bushfire to monitor the impacts of prescribed burning on species. ForestrySA has continued to support research by the University of Adelaide after the Sampson Flat bushfire to monitor flora recovery. After two years of monitoring it appears that orchid emergence and flowering is not higher at sites affected by bushfire or prescribed burning, compared to unburnt sites and pre-burn levels (Faast 2016). Animal grazing of plants post fire is extremely high due to reduced shrub cover with 100% of flowers or seed capsules consumed at some sites (Faast 2016).

Some of the riparian areas in the southern part of the reserve are rich ecosystems with swampy areas and permanent waterholes with many native plant species of interest including the regionally endangered, *Mentha satureioides* (Native pennyroyal) and regionally vulnerable, *Viminaria juncea* (Native broom), Rare in SA, and not generally found this far north in the Mount Lofty Ranges. The native grass, *Amphibromus pithogastrus* (Plump swamp wallaby grass), rated endangered for the region is also recorded here. The plant species recorded for both NFR's are included in Appendix 1.



Plate 1 – *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* and *E. fasciculosa* dominate throughout Kersbrook NFR.



Plate 2 – Open forest area of *E. leucoxylon* and *E. camaldulensis*.



Plate 3 – Nationally endangered orchid species, *Caladenia behrii* (Pink lip spider-orchid).



Plate 4 – Nationally endangered orchid species, *Caladenia rigida* (Stiff-white spider-orchid).

The dominant overstorey vegetation in the Mount Gawler North block was mapped by the Woods and Forests Department in 1980 and is refined during prescribed burn assessments. The major vegetation associations are a combination of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Messmate stringybark), *E. goniocalyx* (Long-leaf box) and *E. fasciculosa* (Pink gum), depending upon slope and aspect, reflecting both soil type and moisture relationships. Shrub and understorey vegetation is diverse and predominantly comprises *Pultenaea* spp., *Hibbertia* spp., *Hakea* spp., *Platylobium obtusangulum*, *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*, *Pimelea* spp., *Acacia paradoxa*, *Calytrix tetragona*, *Spyridium parvifolium* and *Lepidosperma* spp. (Plate 5).

The nationally critically endangered, *Veronica derwentiana* ssp. *homalodonta* (Mount Lofty speedwell) is present in drainage lines in Mount Gawler and Devils Gully. Populations were burnt in the Sampson Flat bushfire but have since resprouted (Plate 6). Another interesting plant in Mount Gawler is *Phyllanthus striaticaulis* (Southern sea spurge). The distribution of this plant in the Mount Lofty Ranges is disjunct and isolated from other extant occurrences within South Australia (Department for Environment & Heritage 2008). The closest population to Mount Gawler is in the Victor Harbor/Waitpinga area. This plant was also burnt in the Sampson Flat bushfire but is resprouting.

Vegetation survey sites have been established within the reserves as part of the Mount Lofty (1986) and Southern Mount Lofty surveys (2000) conducted by DEWNR. The majority of the overstorey is multi-stemmed coppice regeneration with few tree hollows, reflecting the timber cutting history of the area.

Vegetative cover is reduced on the drier north facing slopes. Generally, *Eucalyptus fasciculosa* and *E. goniocalyx* dominate the drier upper slopes and *E. obliqua* occurs in the moister areas. Some large *E. leucoxyton*, with hollows, occur in the lower reaches of the moister drainage lines.

In the southern section of Mount Gawler the overstorey is predominantly *E. obliqua*, associated with *E. goniocalyx* in the wetter gullies and *E. fasciculosa* on the ridges. Understorey vegetation is generally an extension of that which occurs in Mount Gawler North block, and predominantly comprises *Acacia pycnantha*, *Pultenaea* spp., *Hakea* spp., *Hibbertia* spp., *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*, and *Lepidosperma* spp.



Plate 5 – Diverse ground and shrub flora in Mount Gawler North block.



Plate 6 – Regeneration of *Veronica derwentiana* after bushfire in Mount Gawler

Extensive timber cutting in all areas has created an overstorey vegetation structure that is very different from its original state. Most of the overstorey species are multi-stemmed coppice regeneration, relatively even aged and similar in height. Evidence from the presence of stumps and large fallen logs shows that, historically, there were more large diameter trees which also occurred on the ridges rather than scattered in the steep gullies where they occur today.

Introduced Plants

In Kersbrook NFR the main weed threats are from Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*). This is concentrated in the northern part of the reserve and has had consistent management since 2000 which has included coordinated control efforts in adjoining reserves with DEWNR in Para Wirra and with SA Water in South Para. Low densities of Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) are also present which require annual attention. Small amounts of Blackberry (*Rubus* sp) are present in watercourses and Gorse (*Ulex europeus*) and Montpellier Broom (*Genista monspessulana*) are in very low densities and regularly monitored and controlled. A recent incursion of Water Dropwort (*Oenanthe pimpinelloides*) along the north eastern boundary of the NFR is a very high priority for control. The weed had only been known from the Meadows/Kuitpo area but has recently been found in South Para reservoir and along Rocky Creek Road, north of Forreston.

Wild pine from adjacent plantations in the southern section of the reserve has the potential to seriously impact upon the native vegetation and is regularly monitored and controlled.

Similar woody weeds occur in Mount Gawler in low densities. Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) is more established here in isolated patches but is monitored and controlled regularly. Cape Tulip (*Moraea* spp.) and Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) is found in high densities off Airstrip Road and requires annual control to restrict spread.

A closed rubbish dump in compartment MG28 has infestations of Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Three-cornered Garlic (*Allium triquetrum*) and Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). These weeds do not generally spread into native vegetation and the area should be monitored and possibly rehabilitated.

Annual weed control within the reserves is carried out by contractors. ForestrySA ensures on-going review and evaluation of pest management and control strategies and priority weed locations are recorded in a Geographical Information System.

Fauna

In Kersbrook NFR vertebrate surveys have been conducted by DEWNR (Mount Lofty, 1986 and Southern Mount Lofty, 2000). In Mount Gawler NFR surveys have been undertaken by: J.S.L. Edington (1981; for Woods and Forests Department); Woods and Forests Department (1985); DEWNR (Mount Lofty, 1986 and Southern Mount Lofty, 2000); H. Bickerton (Nature Conservation Society and South Para Biodiversity Project, 2000). University students, and volunteers with ForestrySA's Friends of the Forests program, have also been involved in the collection of small mammal data within the reserve.

Birds

A list of bird species found in both reserves is contained in Appendix 2. There is a wide diversity of habitats across both reserves. The presence of nearby large bodies of water in adjacent reservoir reserves provides additional habitat for species of waterbirds. The Nature Conservation Society conduct annual bird surveys as part of the long running Mt. Lofty Ranges Woodland Bird Survey and there are ten monitoring sites in Kersbrook and Mount Gawler. Survey results are not available since the Sampson Flat bushfire but it is likely that bird abundance and diversity has been reduced due to loss of habitat resources.

The Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (*Calamanthus pyrrhopygia parkeri*) was recorded in Mount Gawler prior to the Sampson Flat bushfire. This species is rated as Nationally Endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. It is a sedentary species that favours dense heathy undergrowth (Pickett 2007). As suitable habitat was burnt in the Sampson Flat bushfire it is likely that the birds are no longer present in Mount Gawler NFR but will hopefully return. Monitoring will be undertaken by DEWNR in Mount Gawler NFR starting in 2016.

Mammals

A list of mammal species recorded for both reserves are listed in Appendix 2.

North of the River Torrens the composition and abundance of ground dwelling mammals dramatically decreases. It is likely that the Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*), and Common ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*) are present, as they have been recorded in similar vegetation in Mount Gawler NFR. A dead *A. flavipes*, lodged with the SA Museum, was found in close proximity to the southern boundary of Kersbrook NFR. Its presence within the reserve would re-confirm the known northerly range of this species in the Mount Lofty Ranges, as it was recorded in Para Wirra Recreation Park (Bickerton 2000).

Possibly, as a consequence of hardwood timber harvesting, the amount of trees in the reserves that contain hollows are limited. Some large River Red gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) with the potential to provide hollows occur along drainage lines, and around the boundaries of the reserves. Most of the other eucalypt species within the reserves are multi-stemmed coppice regeneration as a result of repeated cutting of the original stumps. This repeated timber harvesting dramatically reduces the ability of individual stems to become large enough in diameter to produce hollows for fauna, which provide breeding sites, shelter from the elements and provide protection from predators. A species such as the Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), with a relatively small home range and inability to nest in a variety of situations, is totally dependent on tree hollows for

breeding and shelter. Whitford (2002) suggests that only a small proportion of all hollows found in the forest are large enough to be used by tree dwelling animals and birds. The number of Brushtail Possums in the forest is therefore likely to be impacted upon by any shortage of hollows.

Edington (1981) conducted a fauna survey in Mount Gawler, which included 25 captures of *A. flavipes*.

Incidental sightings of Koalas have been made along Bagshaw Road, the eastern boundary of the Mount Gawler block. Koalas are known to occur in many areas of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Mist-netting for bats as part of the fauna survey conducted by Edington (1981), positively identified three species of bat. Most species known to occur in the Mount Lofty Ranges would likely be present within the reserve. However, the availability of suitable roost sites is limited as the reserve contains few trees able to provide the hollows these species are dependent upon for nesting and roosting sites.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Nineteen species of reptile and amphibians have been recorded in both reserves, including the Common long-necked Tortoise (*Chelodina longicollis*) around the edges of the South Para Reservoir (Appendix 2). The presence of a wide variety of terrestrial habitats, combined with both seasonal streams and permanent water suggests that most other expected species could also be found.

The Heath Goanna (*Varanus rosenbergi*) has been recorded in Mount Gawler, which is critically endangered for the region.

Introduced Animals

Introduced species (Appendix 2) include the Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*), Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*) and House Mouse (*Mus musculus*). The domestic Cat (*Felis catus*) is expected to be found in the reserve, as it borders private property.

Feral Goats were common in the area, but were removed from the reserves in the late 1980s. As the reserve is contiguous with areas where goats are known to occur, the potential for re-invasion continues to exist.

Deer numbers have greatly increased across the region in recent times. The presence of continuous cover and food, in both pine plantations and native vegetation, enables deer to disperse over a wide area of native forest and throughout farmed areas. As well as increasing total grazing pressure Deer also cause extensive physical damage to native vegetation, especially during the rutting season (early autumn) when saplings or tall shrubs with stem diameter 3-5cm (e.g. *Banksia marginata*) may be ringbarked or broken off by bucks. Another major concern is the potential for feral deer to act as carriers for livestock diseases. Feral animal controls programs are in place throughout the Mount Crawford using volunteers engaged through the Friends of the Forest program.

Abundant Native Animals

By providing permanent water and pasture, agriculture has increased the food and water resources available to kangaroos and other native animals needing more open areas, while nearby remnant native vegetation provides shelter and havens for breeding. Native animals may increase to a population size that a remnant block of native vegetation is no longer capable of supporting. Fences may also be damaged or undermined to an extent where they cease to be effective in excluding stock.

Western grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) live mostly in native vegetation, but often feed on adjacent pastures. In large numbers they may damage fences when moving to and from feeding or drinking sites and prevent regeneration of native vegetation.

Control for abundant native species occurs only when there are regional control programs in place involving private landholders and other public land managers. Private landholders can obtain destruction permits under the *National Parks & Wildlife Act* from DEWNR, which allows the shooting of a prescribed number of 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* (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.

There are patches of dead, and dying, *Xanthorrhoea* spp. within the reserve. The cause has not been confirmed, but is symptomatic of Pc (Plate 7).



Plate 7: Suspected Pc, infecting *Xanthorrhoea semiplana*.

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 Moderate 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

History

The Kersbrook Forest area is one of the earliest commercial pine plantations in this region of the Mount Lofty Ranges, being established in 1933. From the 1930s to the early 1960s, Kersbrook and Mount Gawler NFRs and its surrounding pine plantations, were all administered from an office and facilities located within the Kersbrook Forest Reserve. Early maps show the presence of a residential house, office, nursery, stables and paddocks for horses. Mr R. Bowering was the 'Officer in Charge' during most of this period. The use of this administrative locality ceased in 1971. No evidence remains of the original buildings.

In 2000, a review of the soil types and area available for commercial use at Kersbrook Forest was undertaken. The pine plantations within the boundaries of the then proposed NFR were rezoned Transition, with the objective that the pines be progressively harvested and the land allowed to naturally regenerate with native plant species, and/or revegetate with endemic native species (Plates 8). The removal of pine has occurred in several areas of the reserve (approximately 75 ha)

where the soils are of low fertility. Many of these areas have a diverse understorey that may be a result of these pine plantations being established by hand, and without the use of chemicals.

In 1958, the northern boundary of Kersbrook Forest was dramatically altered when the South Para Reservoir was established (Plate 9). Areas of native vegetation, pine plantations and cleared farmland were flooded for water storage. At the same time, additional farmland was purchased and planted with *Pinus radiata* to protect the reservoir. These plantations are under the ownership of ForestrySA on land owned by SA Water and managed under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreement.

In the early 1930s, approximately 300ha of the reserve was planted with *Acacia pycnantha* (Golden wattle) to produce wattle bark for the tanning industry. A consequence of this planting could be that a significantly greater proportion of this species is present than would have occurred naturally (Plate 10). This is particularly apparent after fire, being observed after wildfire in 1975 when dense thickets of *A. pycnantha* regenerated in areas that were previously *A. pycnantha* plantations.

Acquisition and Name

The land tenure prior to purchase by ForestrySA is outlined in Appendix 3.

The name Kersbrook is identified with John Bowden, who with his brother, landed at Port Adelaide from the England in 1838. John Bowden was a landowner in the area of the reserve, and named his home Kersbrook after a farm in Cornwall where he was born (Cockburn 1990).

The name Mount Gawler is derived from the peak of the same name at the western boundary of Mount Gawler block. It is likely to be one of many place-names in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel George Gawler, second Governor of South Australia, 1838 (Cockburn 1990).

Timber Cutting

The area comprising the reserves has been extensively cut for domestic firewood and fuel wood. Most timber cutting ceased by the mid 1950s. Fuelwood was predominantly provided to brick kilns at Kilburn in Adelaide, and at Willaston near Gawler. Isolated mature trees in the deeper gullies, which remain unfelled, provide nesting and roosting hollows for birds, bats and possums.

Historical Recreational Use

Sections of both reserves used to be open for motor bike riding and single track downhill mountain bike riding which caused extensive erosion and damage to native vegetation. Motor bike riding is no longer allowed and cycling is now restricted to fire tracks. Unauthorised mountain biking is still a major issue in Mount Gawler with recent damage to nationally endangered orchids due to unauthorised track development and riding (Plate 11).

Grazing

Sections 418 and 419 in Mount Gawler North block have been leased by ForestrySA to allow sheep grazing. In 1990, this lease was altered to restrict grazing to the open grassy areas of the south-western corner of Section 418. In September 2000, all sheep were removed from the reserve and the grazing lease cancelled. There is still a grazing lease in place in the degraded open grassy area within compartment MG30 at the southern central boundary of Mount Gawler NFR.

Prospecting and Gold Mining

Mount Gawler NFR shows evidence of prospecting and mining in the past. Records are not available, but most activity probably occurred during the development of the Barossa Goldfields in 1868, through to the early 1900s when gold was discovered at Kersbrook in 1909.

Intensive prospecting is known to have occurred in Stockyard Gully where there are still remnants of a crusher, furnace and tumbler. Several deep shafts occur in this area and are at least 30m deep.



Plate 8 – Transition Zone within Kersbrook NFR – removal of *P. radiata*.



Plate 9 – Kersbrook NFR boundary with the South Para Reservoir.



Plate 10 – Dense *A. pycnantha* regrowth in the northern section of Kersbrook NFR.



Plate 11 – Nationally endangered orchids, *Caladenia rigida*, adjacent to unauthorised mountain bike track in Mount Gawler.

Fire

ForestrySA manages the reserves for conservation and protection from bushfires. Although records have been kept since the 1950s, the only wildfire known within the Kersbrook NFR, prior to the Sampson Flat bushfire in 2015, occurred on 2 March 1975. This was part of a large fire, which started 4km west in Para Wirra Recreation Park. As a consequence of this fire, many of the older pine plantations that burnt were not re-established, but instead reverted to native vegetation.

Prescribed burning is reported to have occurred in 1966, 1975 and 1982 in Kersbrook NFR, although the actual boundaries are not known. Prescribed burning also occurred prior to the 1960s, and this was presumably to stimulate the regeneration of wattles. Prescribed burning was introduced again in 2013 when three compartments were burnt in the north of the reserve. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the reduced fuel loads from these burns assisted in stopping the northerly progress of the Sampson Flat bushfire. ForestrySA has supplied fire history information to DEWNR and it is available online at 'NatureMaps'.

Fire protection works in Mount Gawler NFR have consisted of fuel modified zones and track maintenance, and a prescribed burning program for habitat management and to reduce fuel loads which has been implemented since the 1960s. As the Sampson Flat fire burnt most of these reserves prescribed burning will not be implemented again until the vegetation has fully recovered. There are numerous vegetation monitoring programs in place in the reserves following the 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.

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, including surveys for Chestnut-rumped Heathwren and impacts of fire on threatened orchids S	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 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 rehabilitated. 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.	Annual wildfire prevention programs are completed. Fire-breaks are maintained. Public access and use is regulated in periods of high fire danger.	1
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 and/or animals on the conservation values of the reserve.	A reduction in the distribution and number of introduced plant and animal species in the reserve. Annual weed control program in place.	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 (old rubbish dump in MG28)	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 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 acinacea</i>	Wreath wattle				Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra wattle				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia continua</i>	Thorn wattle			RA	Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Early black wattle				Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sallow wattle				Leguminosae
	<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 var. retinodes</i>	Wirilda				Leguminosae
*	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden wreath wattle				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny wattle				Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia verniciflua</i>	Varnish wattle			RA	Leguminosae
	<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	Prickly Moses				Leguminosae
	<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's burr				Rosaceae
	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy				Rosaceae
	<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Acrotriche affinis</i>	Ridged ground-berry			RA	Epacridaceae
	<i>Acrotriche depressa</i>	Native currant			RA	Epacridaceae
	<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion ground-berry				Epacridaceae
	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common maiden-hair				Adiantaceae
*	<i>Agrostis sp.</i>	Blown-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Silvery hair-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate hair-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Aira sp.</i>	Hair-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Alium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered garlic				Liliaceae
	<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana</i>	Common oak-bush				Casuarinaceae
	<i>Allocasuarina striata</i>	Stalked oak-bush				Casuarinaceae
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak				Casuarinaceae
	<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	Lesser joyweed			NT	Amaranthaceae
	<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	Pointed swamp wallaby-grass		R	RA	Gramineae
	<i>Amphibromus macrorhinus</i>	Long-nosed swamp wallaby-grass		R	K	Gramineae
	<i>Amphibromus nervosus</i>	Veined swamp wallaby-grass			NT	Gramineae
	<i>Amphibromus pithogastrus</i>	Plump swamp wallaby-grass			EN	Gramineae
	<i>Amphipogon strictus</i>	Spreading grey-beard grass				Gramineae
	<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box mistletoe				Loranthaceae
	<i>Amyema pendulum ssp. pendula</i>	Drooping mistletoe			NT	Loranthaceae
*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel				Primulaceae
*	<i>Anagallis minima</i>	Chaffweed				Primulaceae
	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Annual fern		R	RA	Adiantaceae
*	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass				Gramineae
	<i>Aphelia gracilis</i>	Slender aphelia			RA	Centrolepidaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Aphelia pumilio</i>	Dwarf aphelia				Centrolepidaceae
*	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed				Compositae
	<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding vanilla-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common vanilla-lily				Liliaceae
*	<i>Asclepias rotundifolia</i>	Broad-leaf cotton-bush				Asclepiadaceae
*	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper				Asparagaceae
*	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus				Asparagaceae
	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common woodruff				Rubiaceae
	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace fern				Aspleniaceae
*	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Aster-weed				Compositae
	<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame heath				Epacridaceae
	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry heath				Epacridaceae
	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft spear grass				Gramineae
	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Tall spear grass				Gramineae
	<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i>	Fibrous spear-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Austrostipa setacea</i>	Corkscrew spear-grass			NT	Gramineae
	<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>	Spear-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded oat				Gramineae
	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia				Proteaceae
	<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare twig-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Billardiera cymosa</i>	Apple-berry				Pittosporaceae
*	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell creeper				Pittosporaceae
	<i>Blennospora drummondii</i>	Dwarf button-flower				Compositae
	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping bossiaea				Leguminosae
	<i>Brachyloma ericoides ssp. ericoides</i>	Brush heath				Epacridaceae
*	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large quaking-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser quaking-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact brome				Gramineae
*	<i>Bromus sp.</i>	Brome				Gramineae
	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue pincushion				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Bunochilus viriosus</i>	Tall-banded-green-hood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids				Liliaceae
	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria				Pittosporaceae
	<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue grass-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Caladenia behrii</i>	Pink-lip spider-orchid	EN	E	EN	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink fingers				Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia leptochila</i>	Narrow-lip spider-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia prolata</i>	Shy caladenia			RA	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia pusila</i>	Pigmy caladenia			NE	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia reticulata</i>	Veined spider-orchid			VU	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia rigida</i>	Stiff-white spider-orchid	EN	E	EN	Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia sp.</i>	Spider orchid				Orchidaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	King spider-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Caladenia leptochila</i>	Narrow-lip spider-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Calandrinia</i> sp.	Purslane				Portulacaceae
*	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common water starwort				Callitrichaceae
	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern cypress pine			LC	Cupressaceae
	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Oyster Bay pine			NT	Cupressaceae
	<i>Calochilus platytilus</i>	Purple beard-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Calochilus robertsonii</i>	Purplish beard-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common fringe-myrtle				Myrtaceae
	<i>Cardamine papillata</i>	Annual bitter-cress			RA	Cruciferae
	<i>Cardamine tenuifolia</i>	Slender bitter-cress		R	DD	Cruciferae
*	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender thistle				Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short-stem sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>dispar</i>	Slender dodder-laurel				Lauraceae
	<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Coarse dodder-laurel				Lauraceae
	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy dodder-laurel				Lauraceae
*	<i>Centaurium</i> sp.	Centuary				Gentianaceae
*	<i>Centaurium spicatum</i>	Spiked centaurium				Gentianaceae
*	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Branched centaurium				Gentianaceae
	<i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i>	Common sneezeweed				Compositae
	<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed centrolepis				Centrolepidaceae
	<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i>	Hairy centrolepis				Centrolepidaceae
*	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed				Caryophyllaceae
*	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed				Caryophyllaceae
*	<i>Cerastium</i> sp.	Chickweed				Caryophyllaceae
*	<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree lucerne				Leguminosae
	<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue squill				Liliaceae
	<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual rock-fern				Adiantaceae
	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i> ssp. <i>sieberi</i>	Narrow rock-fern				Adiantaceae
	<i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i>	Hand flower				Pittosporaceae
	<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Glaucous goosefoot				Chenopodiaceae
*	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed				Compositae
*	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed				Compositae
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting				Compositae
	<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i>	Fringed everlasting				Compositae
*	<i>Cicendia</i> sp.	Cicendia				Gentianaceae
*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle				Compositae
	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old man's beard				Ranunculaceae
	<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	Blue-spike milkwort				Polygonaceae
	<i>Convolvulus</i> ssp. <i>angustissimus</i>	Australian bindweed				Convolvulaceae
	<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy bindweed				Convolvulaceae
*	<i>Conyza albida</i>	Tall fleabane				Rubiaceae
	<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button everlasting				Compositae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Correa glabra</i> var. <i>leucoclada</i>	Rock correa		R	VU	Rutaceae
	<i>Corunastylis</i> sp.	Pygmy orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Corybas diemenicus</i>	Veined helmet-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Corybas dilatatus</i>	Common helmet-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Corybas incurvus</i>	Slaty helmet-orchid			NT	Orchidaceae
	<i>Corybas</i> sp.	Helmet-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common cotula				Compositae
*	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water buttons				Compositae
	<i>Craspedia</i> sp.	Billy-buttons				Compositae
	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Billy-buttons				Compositae
	<i>Crassula closiana</i>	Staked crassula				Crassulaceae
	<i>Crassula colligata</i>	Crassula				Crassulaceae
	<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Spreading crassula				Crassulaceae
	<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>	Purple crassula		R	R	Crassulaceae
	<i>Crassula</i> sp.	Crassula/stonecrop				Crassulaceae
*	<i>Crataegus sinaica</i>	Hawthorn				Rosaceae
*	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	Hawthorn				Rosaceae
*	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawksbeard				Compositae
	<i>Cryptandra hispidula</i>	Rough cryptandra			RA	Rhamnaceae
	<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Heath cryptandra				Rhamnaceae
	<i>Cyanicula deformis</i>	Bluebeard orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>	Austral bear's-ear			RA	Compositae
*	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Artichoke thistle				Asteraceae
*	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch				Gramineae
	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet hound's-tongue			NT	Boraginaceae
*	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough dog's-tail grass				Gramineae
	<i>Cyperus tenellus</i>	Tiny flat-sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small gnat-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Dampiera dysantha</i>	Shrubby dampiera				Goodeniaceae
*	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot				Umbelliferae
	<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native carrot				Umbelliferae
	<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless bitter-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf bitter-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	Gorse bitter-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed bent-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black anther flax-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther flax-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair plume-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Plume-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed				Convolvulaceae
	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.	Summer grass				Gramineae
	<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red parrot-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Dipodium roseum</i>	Pink hyacinth orchid				Orchidaceae
*	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South-African orchid				Orchidaceae
*	<i>Dittrichia gravelolens</i>	Stinkweed				Compositae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
*	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed				Compositae
	<i>Diuris aff. corymbosa</i>	Wallflower donkey-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Diuris orientis</i>	Bulldog orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Diuris palustris</i>	Little donkey-orchid			EN	Orchidaceae
	<i>Diuris pardina</i>	Spotted donkey-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky hop-bush				Sapindaceae
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata</i>	Sticky hop-bush				Sapindaceae
	<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall sundew				Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet sundew				Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera macrantha ssp. planchonii</i>	Climbing sundew				Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	Pale sundew				Droseraceae
	<i>Drosera whittakeri ssp. whittakeri</i>	Scented sundew				Droseraceae
*	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane				Boraginaceae
*	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial veldt grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Ehrharta longifolia</i>	Annual veldt grass				Gramineae
	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common spike-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Elymus scaber var. scaber</i>	Native wheat-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common heath				Epacridaceae
	<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. billardierianum</i>	Robust willow-herb				Onagraceae
	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	Hairy willow-herb				Onagraceae
	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Bentham's love-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Erigeron karvinskyanus</i>	Bony-tip Fleabane				Compositae
	<i>Eriochilus cucullatus</i>	Parson's bands				Orchidaceae
*	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long heron's-bill				Geraniaceae
*	<i>Erodium sp.</i>	Heron's-bill				Geraniaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown stringybark				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis</i>	River red gum				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink gum		R	NT	Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx ssp. goniocalyx</i>	Long-leaf box				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon</i>	South Australian blue gum				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Messmate stringybark				Myrtaceae
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. viminalis</i>	Manna gum		R	VU	Myrtaceae
	<i>Euchiton collinus</i>	Creeping cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	Star cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common eutaxia				Leguminosae
	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native cherry				Santalaceae
*	<i>Fraxinus angustifolius</i>	Ash				Oleaceae
*	<i>Fumaria capreolate ssp. capreolata</i>	White-flower fumitory				Fumariaceae
	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Red-fruit cutting-grass			NT	Cyperaceae
*	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers				Rubiaceae
*	<i>Galium divaricatum</i>	Slender bedstraw				Rubiaceae
	<i>Galium gaudichaudii ssp. gaudichaudii</i>	Rough bedstraw				Rubiaceae
	<i>Galium migrans</i>	Loose bedstraw				Rubiaceae
*	<i>Galium murale</i>	Small bedstraw				Rubiaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
*	<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>	Nit-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom				Leguminosae
*	<i>Genista sp.</i>	Broom				Leguminosae
	<i>Genoplesium nigricans</i>	Black midge-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Geranium potentilloides var. potentilloides</i>	Downy geranium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland geranium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium solanderi var. solanderi</i>	Austral geranium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Geranium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Glischrocaryon behrii</i>	Golden pennants				Haloragaceae
	<i>Glossodia major</i>	Purple cockatoo				Orchidaceae
*	<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Cotton bush				Asclepiadaceae
	<i>Gomphobium ecostatum</i>	Dwarf wedge-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Gonocarpus elatus</i>	Hill raspwort				Haloragaceae
	<i>Gonocarpus meizianus</i>	Broad-leaf raspwort				Haloragaceae
	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf raspwort				Haloragaceae
	<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>	Native primrose				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent goodenia				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop goodenia				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	Austral brooklime				Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Grevillea lavandulacea var. lavandulacea</i>	Spider flower				Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea carinata</i>	Erect hakea				Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked hakea				Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf hakea				Proteaceae
	<i>Hakea vittata</i>	Limestone Needle-bush			VU	Proteaceae
	<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough raspwort			VU	Haloragaceae
	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Variable raspwort			RA	Haloragaceae
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native lilac				Leguminosae
	<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	Prickly guinea-flower				Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Bristly guinea-flower			LC	Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			NT	Dilleniaceae
	<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy guinea-flower			NT	Dilleniaceae
*	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog				Gramineae
	<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Dwarf sunray				Compositae
	<i>Hybanthus floribundus ssp. floribundus</i>	Shrub violet				Violaceae
	<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Tiny pennywort				Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>	Yellow pennywort				Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy pennywort			NT	Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking pennywort				Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle plebeya</i>	Pennywort				Umbelliferae
	<i>Hydrocotyle sp.</i>	Pennywort				Umbelliferae
	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's wort				Guttiferae
*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johns wort				Guttiferae
*	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear				Compositae
*	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's ear				Compositae

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	<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy ground-fern		R	VU	Dennstaedtiaceae
	<i>Hypoxis glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i>	Tiny star				Hypoxidaceae
	<i>Hypoxis vaginata</i> var. <i>vaginata</i>	Yellow star				Hypoxidaceae
*	<i>Iridaceae</i> sp.	Iris				Iridaceae
	<i>Isoetes drummondii</i> ssp. <i>drummondii</i>	Plain quillwort		R	RA	Isoetaceae
	<i>Isolepis cemua</i>	Nodding club-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis fluitans</i>	Floating club-rush			NT	Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis hookeriana</i>	Grassy club-rush				Cyperaceae
*	<i>Isolepis hystrix</i>	Sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	Swamp club-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little club-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny cone-bush				Proteaceae
*	<i>Ixia</i> sp.	Ixia				Iridaceae
	<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>	Hills daisy				Compositae
	<i>Ixodia achilloides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>	Hills daisy				Compositae
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus caespiticus</i>	Grassy rush				Juncaceae
*	<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus flavidus</i>	Yellow rush			RA	Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	Joint-leaf rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>	Broad-leaf rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	Rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger rush				Juncaceae
*	<i>Kennedia nigricans</i>	Black coral-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running postman				Leguminosae
*	<i>Kickxia</i> sp.	Toadflax				Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Lachnagrostis</i> sp	Blown-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>	Blown grass				Gramineae
	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common blown-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Lagenophora gracilis</i>	Slender bottle-daisy		V	VU	Compositae
	<i>Lagenophora huegelii</i>	Coarse bottle-daisy				Compositae
	<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	Bottle-daisy				Compositae
	<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf wire-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Laxmannia</i> sp.	Wire-lily				Liliaceae
*	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i> ssp. <i>taraxacoides</i>	Lesser hawkbit				Compositae
	<i>Lepidosperma</i> aff. <i>laterale</i>	Sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i>	Hoary rapier-sedge			LC	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black rapier-sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Little sword-sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Tall sword-sedge			LC	Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire rapier-sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky sword-sedge				Cyperaceae
	<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	Hare orchid				Orchidaceae

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	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> ssp. <i>squamatus</i>	Scaly buttons				Compositae
	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly tea-tree				Myrtaceae
	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Silky tea-tree			RA	Myrtaceae
	<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath tea-tree				Myrtaceae
	<i>Leucopogon rufus</i>	Ruddy beard-heath			NT	Epacridaceae
	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>	Common beard-heath				Epacridaceae
	<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy stylewort				Stylidiaceae
	<i>Levenhookia pusilla</i>	Tiny stylewort				Stylidiaceae
	<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw fern			NT	Lindsaeaceae
	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native flax				Linaceae
*	<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French flax				Linaceae
	<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i> ssp. <i>subulata</i>	Peach heath				Epacridaceae
	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled lobelia				Campanulaceae
	<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall lobelia				Campanulaceae
	<i>Logania recurva</i>	Recurved logania			RA	Loganiaceae
*	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass				Gramineae
	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft tussock mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft tussock matt-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra fibrata</i>	Mount Lofty matt-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra fibrata</i>	Mount Lofty mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i>	Small-flower mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>tuberculata</i>	Small-flower mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>	Hard mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small mat-rush				Liliaceae
	<i>Lomandra sororia</i>	Small mat-rush			NT	Liliaceae
	<i>Luzula flaccida</i>	Pale wood-rush		V	VU	Juncaceae
	<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common wood-rush				Juncaceae
	<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i> ssp. <i>exocarpi</i>	Harlequin mistletoe				Loranthaceae
	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser loosestrife				Lythraceae
*	<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medics				Leguminosae
*	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet honey-myrtle				Myrtaceae
*	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Honey-myrtle				Myrtaceae
	<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>	Tree violet			RA	Violaceae
	<i>Mentha saturioides</i>	Native pennyroyal		R	EN	Labiatae
	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping rice-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy				Compositae
	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam daisy				Compositae
	<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched onion-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis frutetorum</i>	Onion orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis parviflora</i>	Slender onion-orchid			LC	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis rara</i>	Sweet onion-orchid		R	CR	Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis</i> sp.	Onion orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis</i> sp. 'Shortleaf'	Onion-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Microtis unifolia</i> complex	Onion-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Millotia muelleri</i>	Common bow-flower				Compositae

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	<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Soft millotia				Compositae
	<i>Minuria cunninghamii</i>	Bush minuria				Compositae
*	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect chickweed				Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Montia australasica</i>	White purslane		R	RA	Portulacaceae
*	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf cape tulip				Iridaceae
*	<i>Morea miniata</i>	Two-leaf cape tulip				Iridaceae
	<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Boobialla			NT	Myoporaceae
	<i>Myriophyllum amphibium</i>	Broad milfoil		R	VU	Haloragaceae
	<i>Myriophyllum integrifolium</i>	Tiny milfoil		R	VU	Haloragaceae
	<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail mulga-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>	Olive				Oleaceae
	<i>Olearia grandiflora</i>	Mount Lofty daisy-bush			LC	Compositae
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy daisy-bush				Compositae
	<i>Olearia tubuliflora</i>	Rayless daisy-bush				Compositae
	<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	Broad-leaf stinkweed			RA	Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia scabrida</i>	Stalked stinkweed				Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia</i> sp.	Stinkweed				Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy stinkweed				Rubiaceae
	<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable stinkweed				Rubiaceae
	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Austral adder's-tongue			NT	Ophioglossaceae
*	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	Star of Bethlehem				Asparagaceae
	<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i> ssp. <i>ovalifolia</i>	Swamp lily		R	RA	Hydrocharitaceae
*	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> ssp. <i>corniculata</i>	Creeping wood-sorrel				Oxalidaceae
	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native sorrel				Oxalidaceae
*	<i>Oxalis pes-carprae</i>	Soursob				Oxalidaceae
*	<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Slender pink				Oxalidaceae
*	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Red bartsia				Scrophulariaceae
*	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum				Gramineae
	<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Long purple-flag			RA	Iridaceae
	<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>	Native pelargonium				Geraniaceae
	<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Storks-bill				Geraniaceae
	<i>Pentapogon quadrifidus</i> var. <i>quadrifidus</i>	Five-awn spear-grass		R	VU	Gramineae
*	<i>Pentaschistis pallida</i>	Pussy tail				Gramineae
*	<i>Pentaschistis</i> sp.	Pussy tail				Polygonaceae
	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping knotweed			NT	Polygonaceae
	<i>Persoonia juniperina</i>	Prickly geebung				Proteaceae
*	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris				Gramineae
*	<i>Phalaris</i> sp.	Canary-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Pheladenia deformis</i>	Blue fairies				Orchidaceae
	<i>Philothea angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf wax-flower		R	RA	Rutaceae
	<i>Phyllangium distylis</i>	Tiny mitrewort		R	VU	Loganiaceae
	<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	Wiry mitrewort				Loganiaceae
	<i>Phyllanthus striaticaulis</i>	Southern spurge			VU	Euphorbiaceae
	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Curved riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea flava</i> ssp. <i>dichotoma</i>	Diosma riceflower				Thymelaeaceae

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	<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea phyllicoides</i>	Heath riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
	<i>Pimelea stricta</i>	Erect riceflower				Thymelaeaceae
*	<i>Pinus halapensis</i>	Aleppo pine				Pinaceae
*	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata pine				Pinaceae
*	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum				Pittosporaceae
	<i>Plantago drummondii</i>	Dark plantain			VU	Plantaginaceae
	<i>Plantago gaudichaudi</i>	Narrow-leaf plantain			NT	Plantaginaceae
	<i>Plantago hispida</i>	Hairy plantain				Plantaginaceae
*	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Ribwort				Plantaginaceae
*	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater plantain				Plantaginaceae
	<i>Plantago</i> sp. <i>B</i>	Little plantain				Plantaginaceae
	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Holly flat-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Platysace heterophylla</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i>	Slender platysace				Umbelliferae
	<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	Blanket fern			LC	Aspleniaceae
	<i>Plumatichilos plumosum</i>	Bearded greenhood				Orchidaceae
*	<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter grass				Gramineae
	<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted tussock-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Poa crassicaudex</i>	Thick-stem tussock-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Poa labillardieri</i> var. <i>labillardieri</i>	Common tussock-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Poa</i> sp.	Meadow-grass/tussock-grass				Gramineae
*	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaf allseed				Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small poranthera				Euphorbiaceae
	<i>Potamogeton ochreatus</i>	Blunt pondweed		R	RA	Potamogetonaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum elatum</i>	Tall leek-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum fitzgeraldii</i>	Fitzgerald's leek-orchid			EN	Orchidaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum odoratum</i>	Scented leek-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Prasophyllum pallidum</i>	Pale leek-orchid	VU	R	EN	Orchidaceae
	<i>Prostanthera behriana</i>	Downy mintbush			RA	Labiatae
*	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Plum				Rosaceae
	<i>Pseudognaphthium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken fern				Dennstaedtiaceae
	<i>Pterostylis alata</i>	Tall shell-orchid			NE	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis folitata</i>	Slender greenhood		R	RA	Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>	Tall greenhood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf greenhood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding greenhood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon-hood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis robusta</i>	Large shell-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Blood greenhood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Pterostylis</i> sp.	Greenhood				Orchidaceae
	<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i>	Hairy-tail's		R	RA	Amaranthaceae
	<i>Pultanaea canaliculata</i>	Soft bush pea			NT	Leguminosae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i>	Bristly bush-pea			LC	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf bush-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea graveolens</i>	Scented bush-pea			VU	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea hispidula</i>	Rusty bush-pea			RA	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea involucrata</i>	Mount Lofty bush-pea			NT	Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i>	Twiggy bush-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea laxiflora</i>	Loose-flower bush-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted bush-pea				Leguminosae
	<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Soft bush-pea			RA	Leguminosae
	<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Black fire-orchid				Orchidaceae
*	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Weed pear				Rosaceae
	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native buttercup				Ranunculaceae
*	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Pricklefruit buttercup				Ranunculaceae
	<i>Ranunculus pachycarpus</i>	Thick-fruit buttercup				Ranunculaceae
	<i>Ranunculus pumilio var. pumilio</i>	Ferny buttercup				Ranunculaceae
	<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus var. sessiliflorus</i>	Annual buttercup				Ranunculaceae
*	<i>Ranunculus trilobus</i>	Buttercup				Ranunculaceae
	<i>Rhodanthe pygmaea</i>	Pigmy daisy				Compositae
*	<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Common onion-grass				Iridaceae
*	<i>Romulea sp.</i>	Onion grass				Iridaceae
*	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose				Rosaceae
*	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar				Rosaceae
*	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Blackberry				Rosaceae
*	<i>Rubus ulmifolius var. ulmifolius</i>	Blackberry				Rosaceae
*	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel				Polygonaceae
	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender dock				Polygonaceae
*	<i>Rumex spp.</i>	Dock				Polygonaceae
	<i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i>	Lobed wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i>	Hill wallaby-grass			NT	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Kneed wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>	Velvet wallaby grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum</i>	Slender wallaby-grass			LC	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma semiannulare</i>	Wetland wallaby-grass			VU	Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flower wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma sp.</i>	Wallaby-grass				Gramineae
	<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>	Short-awn wallaby-grass		R	RA	Gramineae
*	<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual pearlwort				Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping brookweed			NT	Primulaceae
*	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion				Dipsacaceae
	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale fanflower				Goodeniaceae
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common bog-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Schoenus breviculmus</i>	Matted bog-rush				Cyperaceae
	<i>Schoenus latelaminatus</i>	Medusa bog-rush		V	VU	Cyperaceae
	<i>Schoenus nanus</i>	Little bog-rush			RA	Cyperaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Sebaea ovata</i>	Yellow sebaea				Gentianaceae
	<i>Senecio dolichocephalus</i>	Woodland groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	Creek groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio glomeratus ssp. glomeratus</i>	Swamp groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough groundsel			LC	Compositae
	<i>Senecio hypoleucus</i>	Pale groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio phellus</i>	Woodland groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Purple-leaf groundsel				Compositae
	<i>Senecio prenanthoides</i>	Groundsel				Compositae
*	<i>Senecio pterophorus var. pterophorus</i>	African daisy				Compositae
	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton groundsel				Compositae
*	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder				Rubiaceae
*	<i>Silene sp.</i>	catchfly				Compositae
	<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	Small wrinklewort				Compositae
*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade				Solanaceae
	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth solenogyne			NT	Compositae
*	<i>Soliva sp.</i>	Prickle daisy				Compositae
*	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow-thistle				Compositae
*	<i>Sonchus sp.</i>	Sow-thistle				Compositae
*	<i>Sparaxis sp.</i>	Sparaxis				Iridaceae
	<i>Spergularia sp.</i>	Native spergularia				Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	Dusty miller				Rhamnaceae
	<i>Spyridium vexilliferum</i>	Winged spyridium				Rhamnaceae
	<i>Stackhousia aspericocca</i>	Bushy candles				Stackhousiaceae
	<i>Stackhousia aspericocca ssp. "Cylindrical inflorescence"</i>	Bushy candles				Stackhousiaceae
	<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i>	Swamp starwort				Caryophyllaceae
*	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed				Caryophyllaceae
	<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	Spoon cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Stylidium calcaratum</i>	Spurred trigger-plant				Stylidiaceae
	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass trigger-plant				Stylidiaceae
	<i>Stylidium inundatum</i>	Hundreds and thousands				Stylidiaceae
	<i>Tetradlea pilosa ssp. pilosa</i>	Hairy pink-bells				Tremandraceae
	<i>Thelymitra albiflora</i>	White sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra alcockiae</i>	Blue sun-orchid			RA	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Lemon sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra aristata</i>	Great sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra bracteata</i>	Slender sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra brevifolia</i>	Short leaf sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra chasmogama</i>	Globe-hoos sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra flexuosa</i>	Twisted sun-orchid		R	NT	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra grandiflora</i>	Great sun-orchid		R	RA	Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra juncifolia</i>	Spotted sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra latifolia</i>	Blue star sun-orchid		V	RA	Orchidaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Thelymitra luteocilium</i>	Yellow-tuft sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra nuda</i>	Scented sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra pallidifructis</i>	Pale-fruited sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra rubra</i>	Salmon sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra sp.</i>	Sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Thelymitra x truncata</i>	Hybrid sun-orchid				Orchidaceae
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass				Gramineae
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining fringe-lily				Liliaceae
	<i>Trachymene cyanopatala</i>	Purple trachymene			R	Umbelliferae
	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow rush-lily				Liliaceae
*	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop clover				Leguminosae
*	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover				Leguminosae
*	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	Clover				Leguminosae
*	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean clover				Leguminosae
	<i>Triglochin nana</i>	Dwarf arrowgrass				Juncaginaceae
	<i>Triglochin procea</i>	Water-ribbons			NT	Juncaginaceae
	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Broad-leaf bulrush				Typhaceae
*	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse				Leguminosae
*	<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False hawkbit				Asteraceae
*	<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White cudweed				Compositae
	<i>Veronica derwentiana ssp. homalodonta</i>	Mount Lofty speedwell	CR	E	EN	Scrophulariaceae
	<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	Slender speedwell		V	EN	Scrophulariaceae
*	<i>Vicia sp.</i>	Vetch				Leguminosae
	<i>Villarsia umbricola var. umbricola</i>	Lax marsh-flower			RA	Menyanthaceae
	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	Native broom		R	VU	Leguminosae
	<i>Viola cleistogamoides</i>	Shy violet			RA	Violaceae
	<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaf violet			RA	Violaceae
	<i>Viola sieberiana</i>	Tiny violet				Violaceae
	<i>Viola sp.</i>	Native violet				Violaceae
	<i>Vittadinia cervicalis</i>	Waisted New Holland daisy				Compositae
	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland daisy				Compositae
	<i>Vittadinia sp.</i>	New Holland daisy				Compositae
*	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail fescue				Gramineae
*	<i>Vulpia myuros forma myuros</i>	Rat's tail fescue				Gramineae
*	<i>Vulpia sp.</i>	Squirrel-tail fescue				Gramineae
	<i>Wahlenbergia aff. littorcola</i>	Bluebell				Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted bluebell				Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentata</i>	Annual bluebell				Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling bluebell			RA	Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia litticola</i>	Coast bluebell				Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia multicaulis</i>	Tadgells bluebell			RA	Campanulaceae
	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Tall bluebell				Campanulaceae
*	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>	Watsonia				Iridaceae
	<i>Wurmbea dioica ssp. dioica</i>	Early nancy				Liliaceae

Weed	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	AUS	SA	AMLR	FAMILY
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. semiplana</i>	Yacca				Liliaceae
	<i>Xanthosia huegeli</i>	Hairy xanthosia				Umbelliferae

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APPENDIX 2 FAUNA SPECIES LIST**Birds**

*introduced species

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			NT
	<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>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk			
	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owletnightjar			RA
	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			
	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird			
	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			
	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			NT
	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid cuckoo			RA
	<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	E	E	EN
	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo		V	VU
*	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch			
	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo			NT
	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo			RA
	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush			
	<i>Coracina novaehollandia</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike			
	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos whitaeta</i>	White-Winged Chough		R	RA
	<i>Cormobates leucophaeus</i>	White-throated Treecreeper			NT
	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven			
	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sitella			VU
	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			
	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu			VU
	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			
	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			
	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet			
	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			
	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			
	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			
	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle			
	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			
	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater			
	<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairy-wren			
	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner			
	<i>Melanodryas cucullata cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin			CR
	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater			NT
	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater			VU
	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Buderigar			
	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			
	<i>Neochima teporalis</i>	Red-Browed Finch			

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Ninox novaseelandia</i>	Southern Boobook			
	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis fuliginosa</i>	Golden Whistler			
	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			NT
	<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>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot			NT
	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail			
	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrub-wren			
	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong			
*	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird			
	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye			

Mammals

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed antechinus		V	RA
*	<i>Cervus dama</i>	Fallow deer			
	<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>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum		R	RA
	<i>Vespadelus sp.</i>	Bat			
*	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox			

Reptiles and Amphibians

	Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
	<i>Bassiana duperreyi</i>	Eastern three-lined skink			
	<i>Bassiana trilineata</i>	Western three-lined skink			
	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Common long-necked tortoise			
	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common froglet			
	<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Striped wall skink			
	<i>Ctenophorus decresii</i>	Tawny dragon			
	<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i>	Three-toed earless skink			
	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden skink			
	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>	Bougainville's skink			
	<i>Limnodynastes dmerili</i>	Bull frog			
	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted marsh frog			
	<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	White's skink			

Species	Common Name	AUS	SA	AMLR
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Dwarf skink			
<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>	Painted frog			
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern bearded dragon			
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied black snake			
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern brown snake			
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Sleepy lizard			
<i>Varanus roserbergi</i>	Heath goanna		V	CR

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APPENDIX 3 LAND TENURE HISTORY

TENURE	LESSEE/OWNER	TERM
Sections 30 and 99:		
Portion of Miscellaneous Lease 909	William Scott	1/1/1884 – 8/6/1886
	Thomas Scott	9/6/1886 – 31/12/1897
Miscellaneous Lease 6284	Alexander Ross	1/1/1898 – 31/12/1918
Forest Lease 721	Walter John McKenzie and Gordon Howard McKenzie	21/4/1927 – 17/8/31
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		18/8/31
Section 263:		
Miscellaneous Lease 919	William Penna	1/1/1884 – 31/12/1886
Miscellaneous Lease 3393	Thomas Scott	1/1/1887 - 1903
	George Taylor	1903 – 31/12/07
Miscellaneous Lease 7262	George Taylor	1/7/08 – 6/4/24
	Henry Robert Adams	7/4/24 – 23/2/26
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		24/2/26
Section 266:		
Miscellaneous Lease 909	William Scott	1/1/1884 – 8/6/1886
	Thomas Scott	9/6/1886 – 31/12/1897
Miscellaneous Lease 6304	George Taylor	1/1/1898 – 26/4/1906
	Tom Leslie Russell	27/4/06 – 31/12/18
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		1/1/19
Section 267:		
Miscellaneous Lease 909	William Scott	1/1/1884 – 8/6/1886
	Thomas Scott	9/6/1886 – 31/12/1897
Miscellaneous Lease 6524	John Stopp	1/10/1899 – 10/5/1901
	George Taylor	11/5/01 – 26/4/06
	Tom Leslie Russell	27/4/06 – 30/9/20
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		1/10/20
Sections 284 and 285:		
Miscellaneous Lease 957	Andrew Morris Wooldridge	1/1/1884 – 20/12 1884
	Thomas John King	21/12/1884 – 30/6/1887
Miscellaneous Lease 3887	Charles William Wooldridge	1/6/1887 - 1891
	Peter Dungey Taylor	1891 - ?
Miscellaneous Lease 3887A	Tom Leslie Russell	1908 – 30/6/1908
Miscellaneous Lease 7302	Tom Leslie Russell	1/10/08 – 7/3/20
	Peter Dungey Taylor	8/3/20 – 18/2/29
	Johan August Falkenberg	19/2/29 – 30/9/29
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		1/10/29
Section 286:		
Miscellaneous Lease 5424	Peter and Joseph Charlson	1/1/1893 - 1906
	Tom Leslie Russell	1906 – 31/12/13
Miscellaneous Lease 7705	Frank Alexander Russell	1/4/15 – 7/3/20
	Peter Dungey Taylor	8/3/20 – 18/2/29
	Johan August Falkenberg	19/2/29 – 25/1/33
Dedicated as Forest Reserve		26/1/33

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