

Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara

Kurna language meaning Country belonging to all birds

Draft Management Plan 2018



The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara (pronounced *Wee-nay-chi-nay-chi pan-ker-a*) Draft Management Plan sets out a pathway to achieve a sustainable Bird Sanctuary through describing the aspirations, use, enjoyment and conservation of the national park.

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary (Bird Sanctuary) is a haven for local and migratory shorebirds, stretching along 60 kilometres of coastline from St Kilda to Port Parham. Within the Bird Sanctuary is the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara. This is the Kurna language meaning ‘Country belonging to all birds.’

The national park comprises 14,633 hectares. The wider Bird Sanctuary is a much bigger concept than a national park, but the creation of a national park within the Bird Sanctuary is the government’s long term commitment to protecting vital shorebird habitat.

While conservation will be a priority, the national park will also become a focal point for people, as a destination to enjoy park facilities, learn about Kurna culture, and gain an appreciation of the role that the area - and the people connected to it – plays in global shorebird conservation.

People are driving the establishment of the Bird Sanctuary area broadly and the national park specifically, through a new way of working collectively. The high level of genuine engagement by people interested in or impacted by the creation of the national park has shaped an alignment of a vision and future plans that are needed to generate positive results for the north of Adelaide and for nature.

In conjunction with the wider Bird Sanctuary, the national park will help to redefine the identity of Adelaide’s northern suburbs, bringing people together to strengthen local economies through nature-based tourism enterprises, creating jobs, and increasing local commercial activity. A diverse range of land uses such as traditional Aboriginal land use practices, and other more modern uses such as salt production, horticulture, farming, recreation and manufacturing have co-existed alongside conservation in the landscape for many years. Enhancing conservation in parallel with creating opportunities for local and visiting people is a cornerstone of the Bird Sanctuary concept.



Developing this Draft Plan

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara Draft Management Plan was developed by the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) with advice from The Collective – a leadership roundtable comprised of representatives from a wide range of groups including Kaurna traditional owners, volunteers, local community representatives, local government, and non-government organisations.

It draws on an extensive engagement process that has occurred over the past three years, which has enabled meaningful participation and empowerment of people who are most interested in or impacted by the creation of the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara.

Thousands of people have attended and participated in the engagement opportunities for the Bird Sanctuary and national park; including expert workshops, an Ecology Summit, think-tanks, specialised strategic design sessions, capacity and knowledge building workshops, presentation and discussion sessions, online discussion forums, social media pages, festivals, and local township and council meetings.

These events have invited people to get involved, create a shared vision and find their role in the future shaping of the Bird Sanctuary and national park.

This draft management plan for the national park has had the benefit of advice from specialists across a range of fields, including global shorebird conservation, social co-design and social enterprise thinking, eco-tourism, nature conservation contemporary thinking, collective impact and collaborative governance, national, state and local governments, Kaurna Elders and youth, and Vietnamese farming communities.

This plan is not intended to provide strategies to address all issues confronting the national park or specify all strategies that will be undertaken. Rather, it seeks to provide an overview of management arrangements and outline key priorities for long term and sustainable use for park management.

This draft has been prepared to prompt further contributions from the public.

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Your views are important

This draft plan has been developed to set directions for the management of the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara and ensure the long term protection of its natural values. It also enables the Kaurna People to progress their aspirations for advancing spiritual, cultural, social and economic opportunities. This plan is intended to be read alongside The Collective Plan for the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, which sets out the intent for the area more broadly.

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara Draft Management Plan 2018 is now open for public comment. Members of the community are encouraged to express their views regarding the management of the park.

Each submission will be considered in the development of the final plan. I encourage you to make a submission on this draft plan.



The Hon. Ian Hunter MLC
Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation



Directions for management

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara is the core conservation component of the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, a highly productive and ecologically significant ecosystem that is recognised as critical habitat for migratory shorebirds. The first stages of the national park were proclaimed in 2016 and 2017 and it is managed as a protected area consistent with the objectives of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. The national park is 14,633 hectares, making it the largest park in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges region. Over time, future additions of other lands will be incorporated into the park and these areas will be managed in line with this plan.

The national park includes areas of land to low water mark, except in front of the local townships, where the foreshore will remain under the care and control of local government, but also includes the land that was formerly constituted as the Port Gawler Conservation Park which was abolished and incorporated into the national park in 2017.

The Kurna People are the traditional owners of the Greater Adelaide Plains, which includes the lands and waters of the Bird Sanctuary and national park. Kurna Elders have been the cultural and spiritual guides to the development of this draft plan. They have shared their knowledge, wisdom, spirituality and kindness in a way that has created healing for people and nature. As traditional owners, Kurna people will continue to care for their Country through the leadership and participation in the management of the park.

The park will be managed to minimise disturbance to the natural ecological processes that support life in the park, to protect natural and cultural values, to improve the integrity of important ecological communities and to enable people to enjoy the park and share in its Kurna culture.

Management of the national park will continue to utilise the best available scientific information and contemporary management practices. Management will be further enhanced by drawing on the traditional knowledge and experiences of the Kurna people.

The national park will be used by many local and visiting people. Respecting cultural diversity is a core value of the Bird Sanctuary, and this flows through to the management of the national park. Continuing to work alongside groups such as the Vietnamese farming community surrounding the national park is essential in ensuring the park is used and enjoyed by people in way that protects the shorebirds and cares for the coastline.

This plan will be supported by operational plans developed to provide more detailed information including visitor facility development, fire management, pest plant and animal control, interpretation and other operational park activities. These include the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Plan, the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary Management Plan and the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park Management Plan.

The national park (except for the area formerly covered by the Port Gawler Conservation Park) is proclaimed under Section 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. This permits the continuation of existing rights of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining and enables the acquisition of new rights of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining under the *Mining Act 1971*, and *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Act 2000*, subject to Ministerial approval.

Once adopted, the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara Management Plan will meet the requirements for the development of a management plan under Section 38 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. It will remain subject to native title rights or interests that exist in relation to the land, and will be implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*.



Park significance and purpose

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara encompasses over 50 km of coastline and covers 14,633 hectares. The national park rests along the eastern side of Gulf St Vincent, is adjacent to Adelaide’s northern suburbs and spans across three local council areas, with the majority of the park nestled within one council, the Adelaide Plains Council. It is Adelaide’s biggest metropolitan national park and can be easily accessed from Adelaide. At its southern gateway, it is approximately 25 minutes drive north of Adelaide, and at its northern gateway approximately 60 minutes.

The national park is located at the southern end of the world’s biggest migratory shorebird flyway – the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF). It provides critical habitat for the EAAF, which is used by more than 5 million birds a year, up to 20,000 of which call the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary home for up to six months every year.

The national park comprises a mosaic of marine, coastal and inland habitats that provide important feeding and roosting areas for up to 52 species of migratory and resident shorebirds, several of which are of internationally significant and many of which are endangered. The park also protects bush and sea birds, important plant species such as the beaded samphire, and many other native fauna and flora that call the area home.

The Kurna people have a deep relationship with land, water, plants and animals. This relationship is described as *Mina palti munaityerlo*, which describes the connectedness of all. The cultural beliefs and practices of the Kurna people are associated with birth, death, social interaction, hunting, harvesting and protection of ancestral remains. Many features of the national park landscape are linked to Kurna culture, and the park contains a number of culturally significant sites. These include burial and camping grounds and several sites containing earthen mound associated with stone artefacts (EBS Heritage 2016).



‘Kurna meyunna (Kurna people), are the direct descendants of the original custodians of the Adelaide region. Today, many Kurna people are actively involved in reclaiming their culture, reviving their language and teaching their histories and traditions. Their understanding of land and water is the living cultural knowledge that is passed down from generation to generation’

(Australians Together 2016)

The coastline of the national park supports the greatest area of largely intact, connected coastal native vegetation and habitats in the Adelaide region, including extensive tidal mudflats, samphire and saltmarsh communities, river estuaries and sabkhas. Globally, temperate coastal saltmarshes, such

as those across the park, are recognised as a significant carbon sink, with the highest estimated long term carbon accumulation rates of any ecosystem type (Purnell 2015).

The national park is also part of a large network of coastal protected areas off the northern shoreline, including the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary, the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park and Light River Delta Sanctuary, as well as two Aquatic reserves: Barker Inlet-St Kilda and St Kilda-Chapman Creek.

This connectivity provides an important diversity of coastal, marine and estuarine environments, offering a range of land and water based activities such as bird watching, dolphin watching, walking and cycling trails, kayaking, and cultural experiences.



What are we looking after?

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara protects:

Biodiversity values

- Nationally and internationally significant numbers of migratory and resident shorebirds. At least 52 shorebird species, including 37 migratory species, have been recorded in the area, with 23 of these species being migratory shorebirds recognised under three international agreements. These include two nationally critically endangered species – the curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) and the far eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*).
- Important feeding, roosting and breeding habitat for many other coastal birds and seabirds, including the samphire or slenderbilled thornbill (*Acanthiza iredalei*), elegant parrot (*Neophema elegans*), rock parrot (*Neophema petrophila*), little egret (*Egretta garzetta*), grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), and fairy tern (*Sternula nereis*).
- A high diversity of native species, including nine fauna and one flora species listed as nationally threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and 17 species listed as threatened in South Australia under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.
- An integral component of the subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh threatened ecological community, listed as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and containing the largest area of critical habitat for the nationally vulnerable Bead samphire (*Tecticornia flabelliformis*).
- Regionally significant species, including coastal-dependent reptiles and rare butterflies.
- Intertidal mudflats and mangrove communities, listed as vulnerable in South Australia under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*.
- Naturally occurring extensive tidal wetlands, ephemeral freshwater wetlands, rivers, and tidal creeks, as well as the artificial Buckland Lake, all of which contribute to natural ecosystem processes.



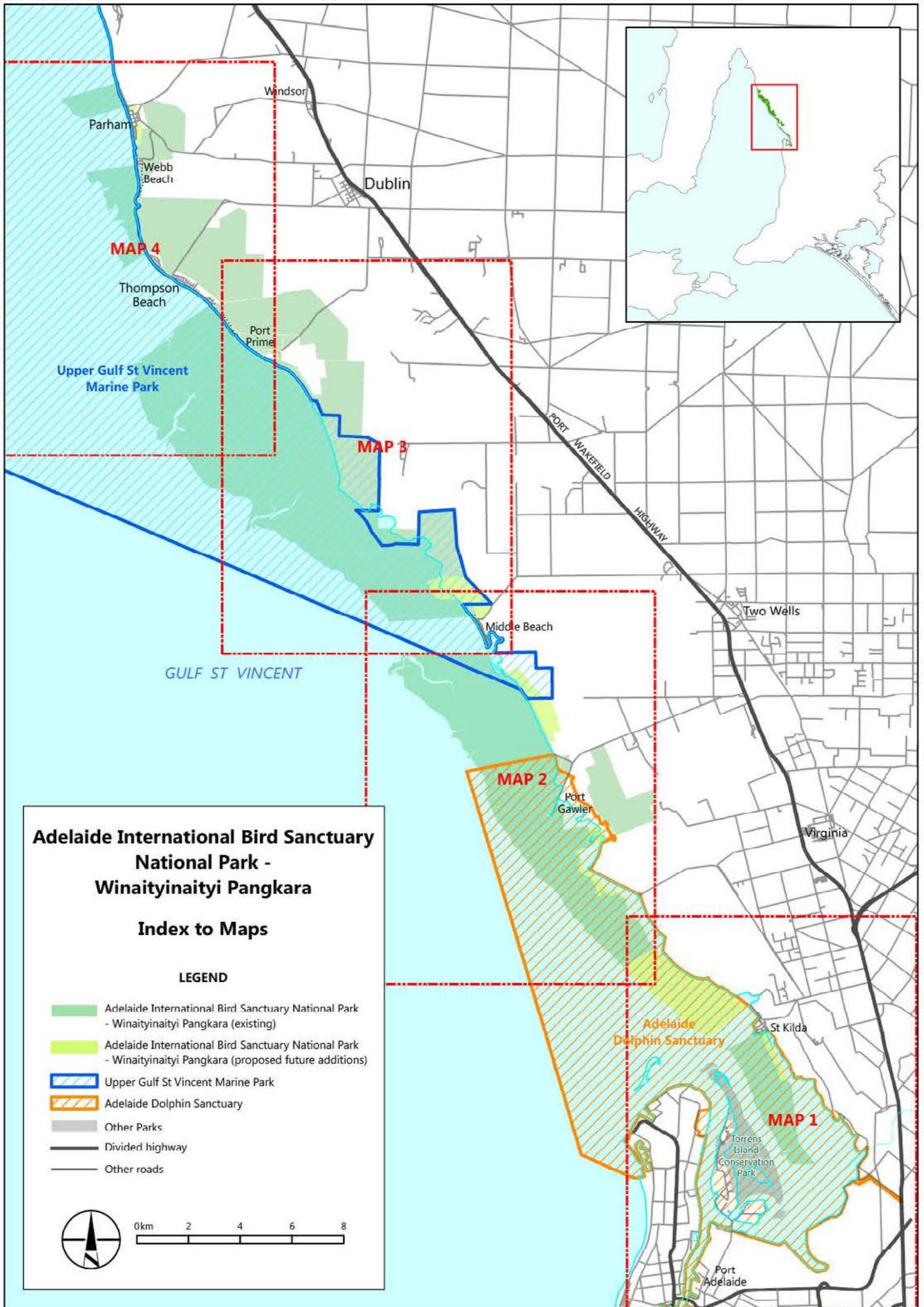
- A large portion of the Clinton Wetland of National Importance.
- Seagrass meadows, tidal creeks and saltmarshes that provide nursery areas for a number of commercially and recreationally important marine fish and crustacean species.
- Remnant coastal grasslands, a habitat that has been widely impacted in the region and contains nationally significant species such as the semi-parasitic herb Osborn's eyebright, (*Euphrasia collina ssp osbornii*) listed as endangered under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Kaurna cultural values

- An interconnected landscape of profound cultural significance to the Kaurna people.
- Species of significance such as the black swan (Kudlyo) and pelican (Yaltu).
- Places for Kaurna to practise both traditional and contemporary cultural practices.

Recreational use and enjoyment values

- A quiet place for bird watching and the opportunity to promote this activity through bird watching tourism development.
- Recreational and lifestyle needs of locals, such as fishing, crabbing, bird watching, horse riding (both professional and recreational), beach driving and walking.
- Places where people can access the beaches for respectful recreational use.
- Historical features including local community valued sites.
- An area which can provide a broader range of nature-based recreational activities and tourism experiences for both locals and visitors.

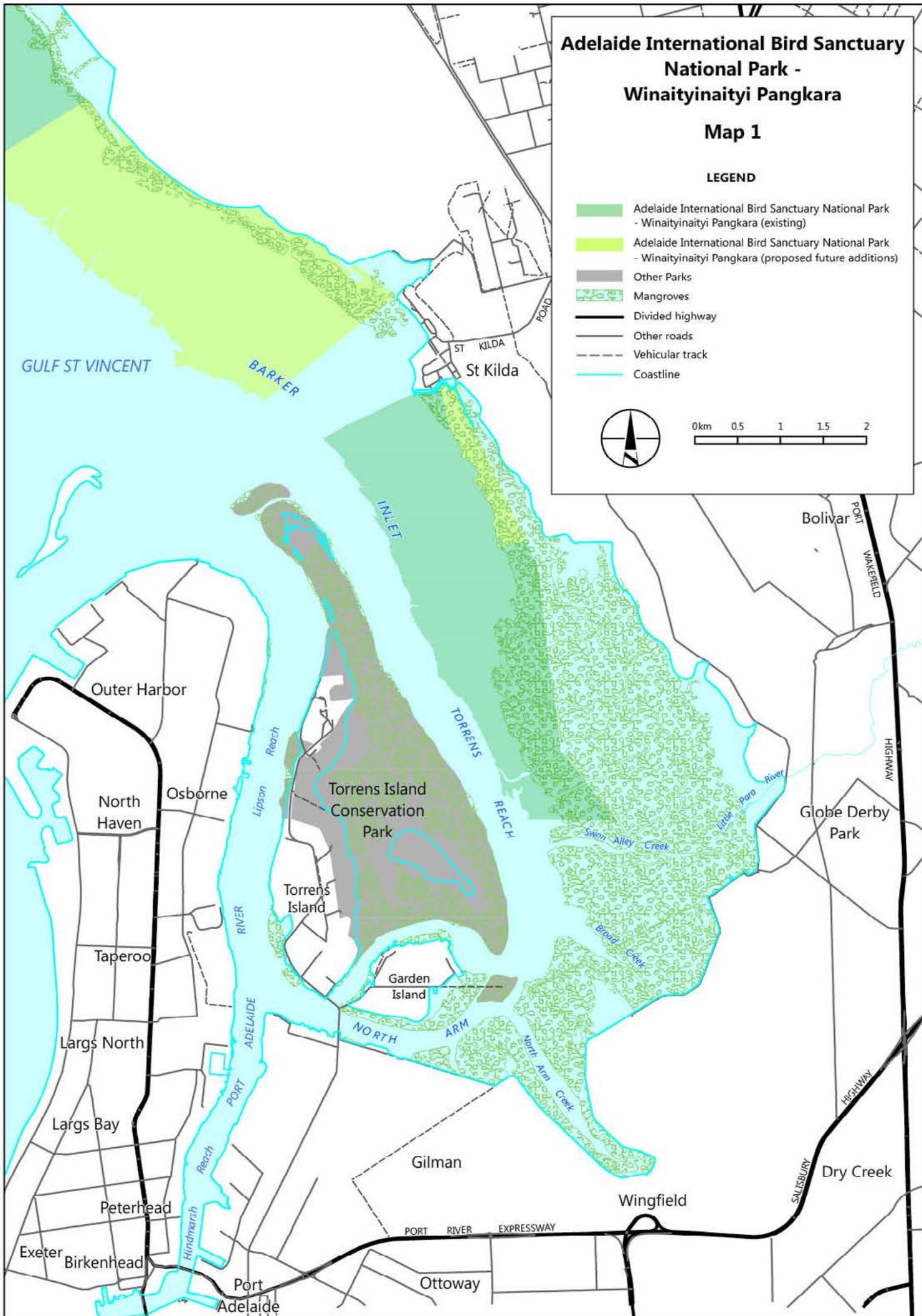
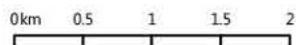


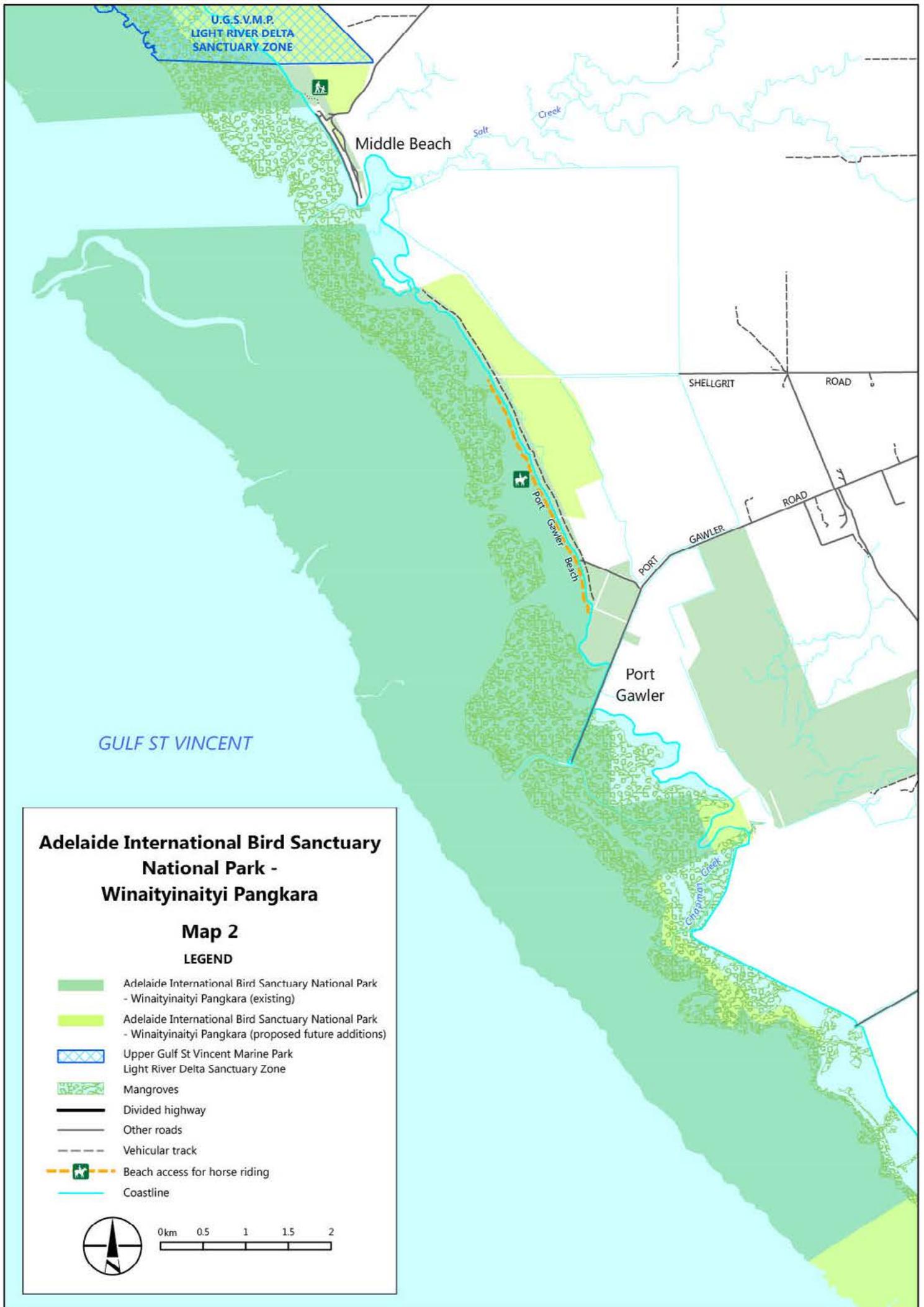
Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park - Winaityinaityi Pangkara

Map 1

LEGEND

-  Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park - Winaityinaityi Pangkara (existing)
-  Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park - Winaityinaityi Pangkara (proposed future additions)
-  Other Parks
-  Mangroves
-  Divided highway
-  Other roads
-  Vehicular track
-  Coastline



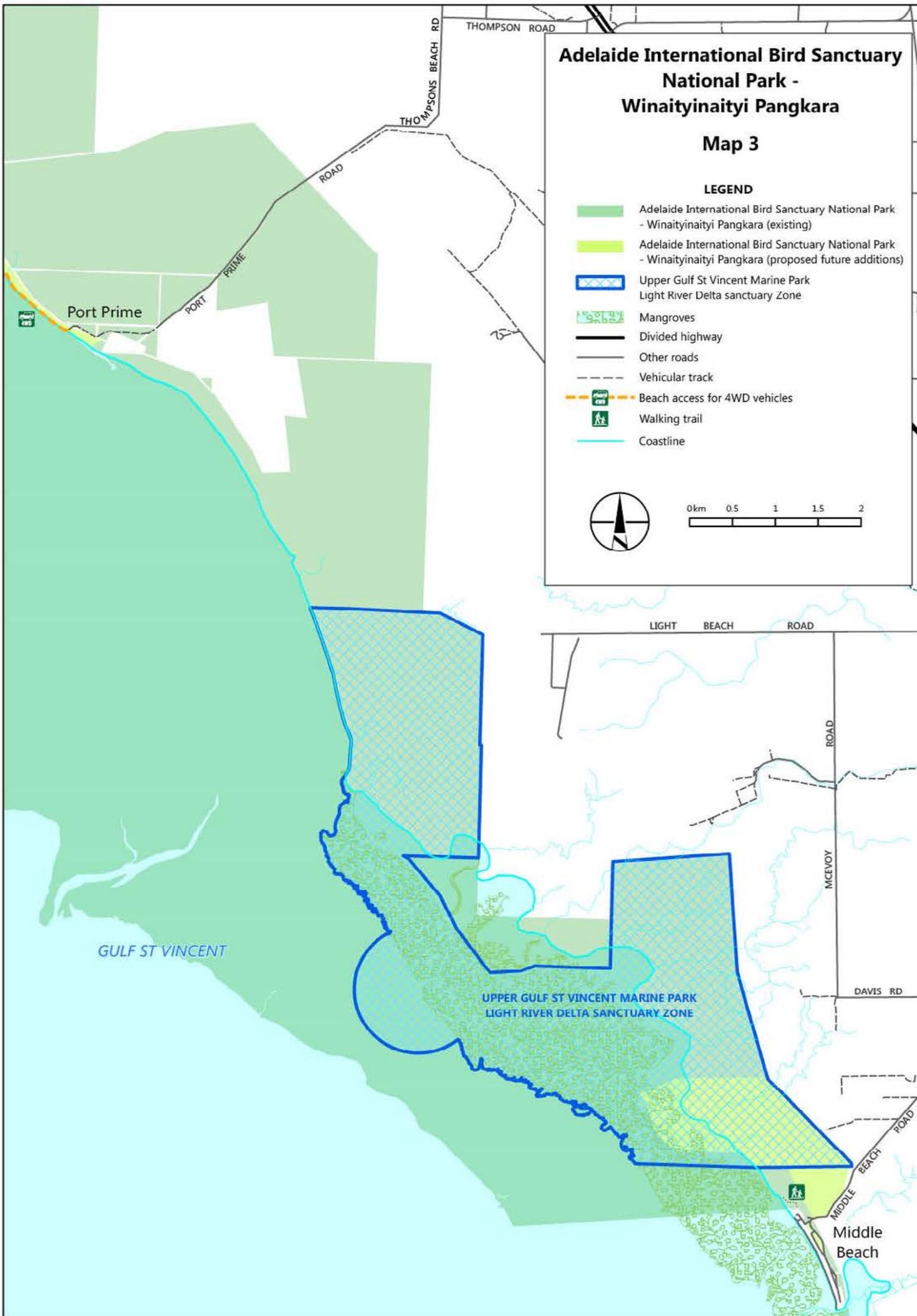
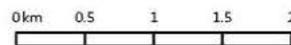


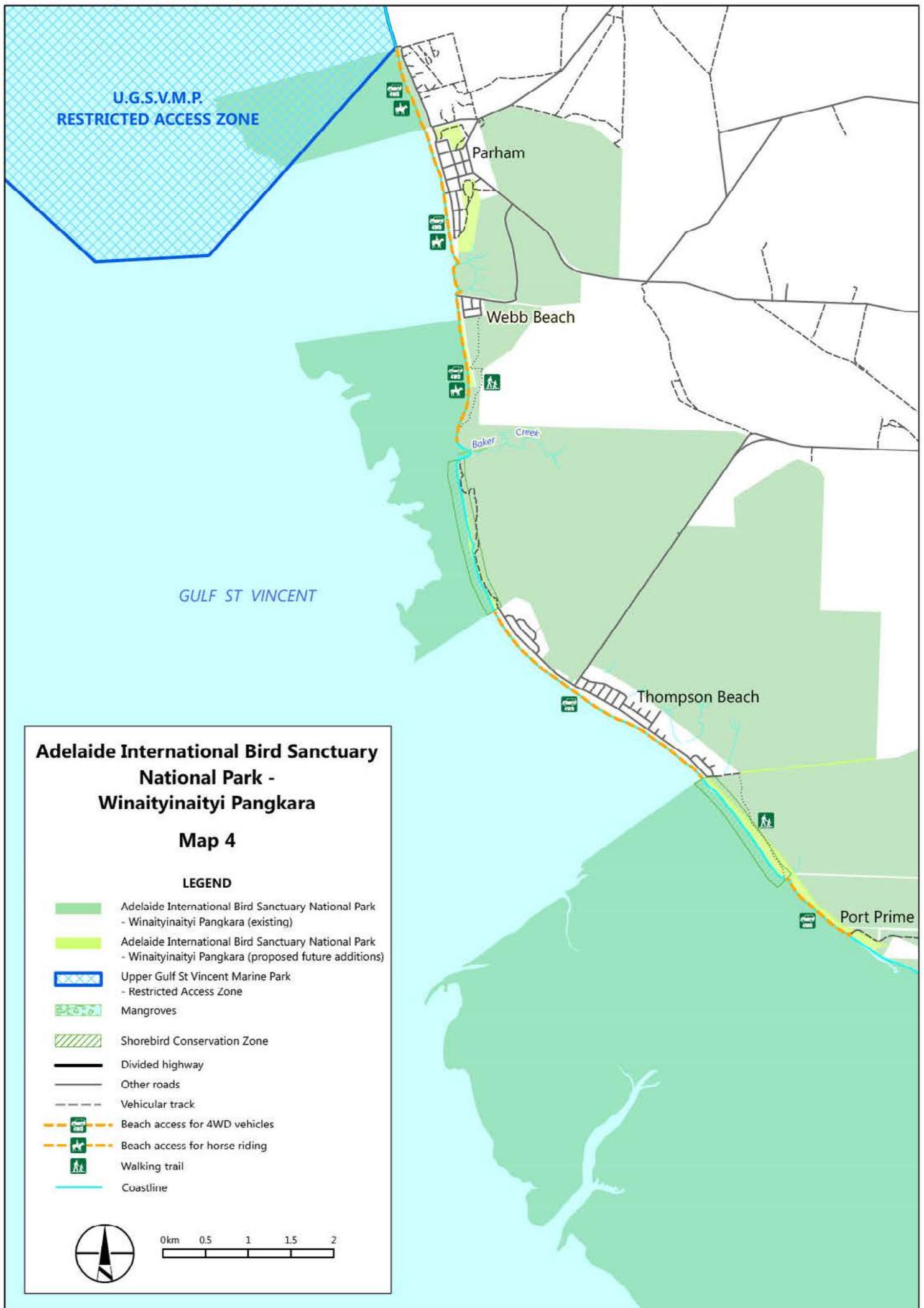
Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park - Winaityinaityi Pangkara

Map 3

LEGEND

-  Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park - Winaityinaityi Pangkara (existing)
-  Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park - Winaityinaityi Pangkara (proposed future additions)
-  Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park Light River Delta sanctuary Zone
-  Mangroves
-  Divided highway
-  Other roads
-  Vehicular track
-  Beach access for 4WD vehicles
-  Walking trail
-  Coastline







What are the challenges and opportunities?

Key challenges and opportunities in the protection and management of the national park are:

- Working with Kurna people towards reconciliation and healing, with aspirations that cover all aspects of the Kurna Nations' life: culture and heritage, social infrastructure, health and wellbeing, workforce and economic participation and prosperity.
- Empowering Kurna people to develop business ventures.
- Opportunities for people to learn about and gain a deeper appreciation of Kurna culture through the sharing of stories and language.
- Developing the national park and the wider Bird Sanctuary as a destination for connecting people with nature, providing opportunities for diverse and enriching visitor experiences in a sustainable and appropriate way.
- Balancing increase in tourism with shorebird conservation by managing activities in a way that promotes visitors and locals to use the site but also guides the use in a way that people can still enjoy the area. This includes: identifying tracks for access to consolidate vehicle impact, identifying places for horse riding and training, and using messages of 'tread lightly'.
- Maintaining coastal access for recreational activities and a quiet, undisturbed lifestyle for local communities.

The creation of the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara harnessed a collective effort in the community and turned a spotlight on shorebirds and this landscape. It is anticipated that this heightened interest will create opportunities for the development of tourism based on shorebirds, local food, Kurna culture and historical sites.

- Facilitating a coordinated approach to managing the Bird Sanctuary and national park, to ensure these values are retained.
- Opportunities for economically important nature-based tourism businesses and supportive business services.



Management themes and priorities

This section of the plan addresses the most important management issues for the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara, focussing on four key themes. The objectives and strategies in the themes below outline the recommended focus for investment and further planning.

Theme 1: Conserving shorebirds and their habitat

The national park is a unique and highly valuable landscape that protects an internationally significant area for shorebirds, both endemic and migratory. At the peak of the summer migration season, more than 27,000 migratory shorebirds gather across the sanctuary, with many species having journeyed thousands of kilometres along the East Asia-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) through more than 22 countries and arriving from as far away as northern Asia and Alaska.

Each year these remarkable birds leave their northern hemisphere breeding grounds for the southern hemisphere, where they can feed and replenish their energy supplies in readiness for their next northerly trip to breed.

The national park protects rich feeding and roosting grounds made up of tidal flats, mangroves, samphire shrublands and seasonally inundated sabkhas. The wide beaches and shallow nature of the Gulf St Vincent create naturally occurring extensive tidal wetlands, ephemeral freshwater wetlands, rivers, and tidal creeks, providing ideal areas where shorebirds can forage for food. The importance of these wetlands has been recognised for many years with their inclusion within the Clinton Wetland of National Importance.

Higher landforms are located above the highest storm surges, including seawalls and other embankments, chenier ridges, beach berms and dunes, grasslands, saltbush and small areas of mallee woodlands.

At least 52 shorebird species, including 37 migratory species, have been recorded in the area, with 23 of these migratory bird species recognised under international agreements: Japan Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA), and Republic of Korea Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA). Many of these bird species, including the curlew sandpiper and far eastern curlew, are recognised as matters of National environmental significance under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, which sets out additional controls for their protection.

The significance of the national park's contribution to global migratory shorebird conservation was also formally recognized in 2016 with the broader Bird Sanctuary's inclusion on the EAAF flyway network. Shorebird conservation activities within the national park will align with the internationally adopted objectives set out for the EAAF.

Pest animals such as cats, foxes, deer and rabbits threaten shorebirds and their habitat, and as such are a priority for management. These species are managed through control measures such as baiting and on-ground shooting. Kangaroos also have the potential to become over-abundant in the park. In large numbers, kangaroos have a devastating effect on native vegetation. If necessary, culling programs may be implemented in future to control numbers of kangaroos in the park. Pest plants such as African boxthorn, Columba daisy and bridal creeper can also impact on shorebirds and other native species, spreading into important habitat if left unmanaged. Management of pest plants and animals in the national park will be undertaken as part of a collaborative, landscape-scale approach.

Some activities – such as off-road driving, horse riding, dog walking, fishing and crabbing – can damage sensitive vegetation, cause disturbance to shorebirds or their nesting areas, and compete with shorebird food resources. Areas of particular significance are identified in maps 1-4 on pages 9-13. Adaptive management of trails and tracks is required to ensure significant sites are not impacted. The impacts of visitor use require ongoing monitoring to ensure the park continues to support shorebirds as well as enabling visitors and locals to enjoy the area. Further detail regarding coastal access within the national park is outlined in Theme 4.

An important part of enabling sustainable visitor use to occur alongside conservation is through raising awareness of migratory shorebirds and strategies for their protection. Engaging and educating people through social media, on-site interpretive information, tours, school visits, and events will play an integral role in fostering ongoing community custodianship of the national park and the shorebirds it protects.



The park, and more broadly the Gulf, has a strong foundation of investment and resourcing that spans tens of years. Organisations such as Birds SA and BirdLife Australia have been and still are instrumental in contributing to the science and stewardship of the site. Data is collected on numbers and diversity of both resident and migratory shorebirds, bush birds and waterbirds, fauna and flora and some threats are recorded. This information is critical to understanding the importance of the site.

Over the past few years, however, it has become apparent that we need to know more than shorebird numbers and the range of species present. We also need to know whether the shorebirds are obtaining the nutrients needed to successfully migrate from the southern to the northern hemisphere each year. Some species travel up to 25,000 kms to reach the shores of the Bird Sanctuary where they spend up to six months a year feeding and roosting. Optimal weight gain varies across species but on average each species needs to increase their bodyweight by at least 60% pre-migration. For the Bird Sanctuary to be a successful refuge for shorebirds, data is needed to implement appropriate conservation programs and to make management decisions that are long lasting and effective.

To support and complement existing data collection, the establishment of an innovative and adaptive shorebird monitoring program is needed. Any future program should be complementary to and part of evaluating existing data collections or monitoring undertaken across the site. Monitoring will adopt a collaborative approach involving citizen science, universities, youth, Kurna people, the Friends of Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary and other local community action groups.

Kurna people involved in the establishment of the national park have expressed deep interest in reinvigorating connection to Country through opportunities to work on Country, such as partaking in monitoring and ranger programs. Furthering opportunities for Kurna people to share their traditional knowledge of managing Country, in conjunction with contemporary science, will result in greater conservation outcomes for shorebirds and their habitat.

Objective and strategies

Stabilise and where possible increase the numbers of migratory and resident shorebirds that utilise the park through the protection of shorebirds and their habitats.

- Support and complement ongoing monitoring with the establishment of an innovative, adaptive and collaborative shorebird monitoring program that improves shorebird conservation strategies and their impact.
- Continue monitoring and control programs for pest plants and animals, ensuring a landscape-scale approach to management in collaboration with partners.
- Collaborate with other migratory shorebird sites along the Flyway to trial new programs and contribute to existing programs that increase knowledge of migratory shorebirds, their populations, habitats and threats.
- Collaborate with East Asian-Australasian Flyway partners and ensure that shorebird conservation activities within the park contribute to the internationally adopted objectives of the Flyway.
- Support Kurna and community groups to participate in shorebird conservation activities for the long term stewardship of the park.
- Raise awareness of migratory shorebirds and strategies for their protection through techniques such as engaging campaigns, social media, on-site interpretive information, tours, school visits, and events.



Theme 2: Advancing Kaurna spiritual, cultural and economic relationships with Country and community

Kaurna people have occupied their traditional lands, which include the Bird Sanctuary and national park, for more than 40,000 years. Prior to European settlement, the Adelaide area was an open grassy plain, the result of hundreds of generations of skillful land management. It offered access to the coast, the Torrens river (known as Karrawirra Pari, meaning 'red gum forest river'), wetlands, hunting grounds and foraging places. Kaurna People

traditionally moved through their Country according to seasons and ceremonies (Australians Together 2015).

Kaurna people have withstood considerable and destructive impacts on their community, their lands and waters and their children. They now look forward to healing, through recognising historical damage and finding ways to work together, for a stronger, more positive future for us all.



Looking after culture and Country

- The Kaurna people are the Aboriginal traditional owners of all land and waters of the greater Adelaide area including identified Aboriginal living areas.
- Aboriginal lore/law requires respect for the cultural authority of the traditional owners.
- Kaurna speak for Kaurna Country; other traditional owners speak for their traditional lands.
- We have a mutual obligation to care for our Country with our neighbours.
- Visitors should be aware that we have a body of knowledge in our land and waters, which includes sites of significance.
- Kaurna people expect visitors and service providers to be aware of Kaurna cultural obligations and to respect and acknowledge them.
- Visitors have the right to be treated with respect and understanding.
- All visitors are responsible for their behaviour and should respect guidance of Kaurna.
- Learning about Country is everybody's responsibility and it is also the responsibility of government and non-government agencies.
- Inappropriate behaviour reflects badly on Kaurna people and we do not accept it.

'In the past our ancestors lived on this Country, knowing the storyline, song and the dance that has been handed down from generation to generation. You will see and know the formation of the land, trees, creeks, it's all got those connections that is all spiritually important to the Aboriginal people, tradition and customs.'

Jeffrey Newchurch, Kurna and Narrunga Elder

The national park offers opportunities for Kurna people to be actively involved in reclaiming their culture, reviving their language and teaching their histories and traditions. Kurna culture and history will become increasingly acknowledged and visible across Adelaide, led by the Bird Sanctuary and National Park. As part of reclaiming culture, Kurna people aspire to create a place of belonging within the park to provide a meeting point and place for the celebration and sharing of Kurna culture.

A number of Kurna cultural heritage sites are located within the national park. All Aboriginal sites, artefacts and remains are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*, whether registered, recorded or unrecorded. Access to identified sites may be restricted or prohibited at the request of Kurna.

As traditional owners, Kurna people may undertake traditional practices such as community gatherings, camping, collecting food, using fire and conducting burials. Establishing a traditional use zone and developing a traditional use protocol for the park will be considered in partnership with Kurna to facilitate the continuation of these activities.

Kurna people also seek to increase involvement in more contemporary practices within the park, through opportunities such as cultural exchange, youth leadership, mentoring and working on Country programs, ranger traineeships, conducting cultural tours and participating in or developing new business ventures.



Kurna will continue to be encouraged and supported to guide and participate in the development, implementation and review of natural resource management programs, as well as interpretive information for the park, to ensure that it incorporates Kurna culture as appropriate.

Kurna people, in particular Kurna Elders, are fundamental people in the planning and management of the park. Maintaining a strong Kurna voice in the management of the park is an important part of strengthening the ongoing partnership between Kurna people and the South Australian Government.

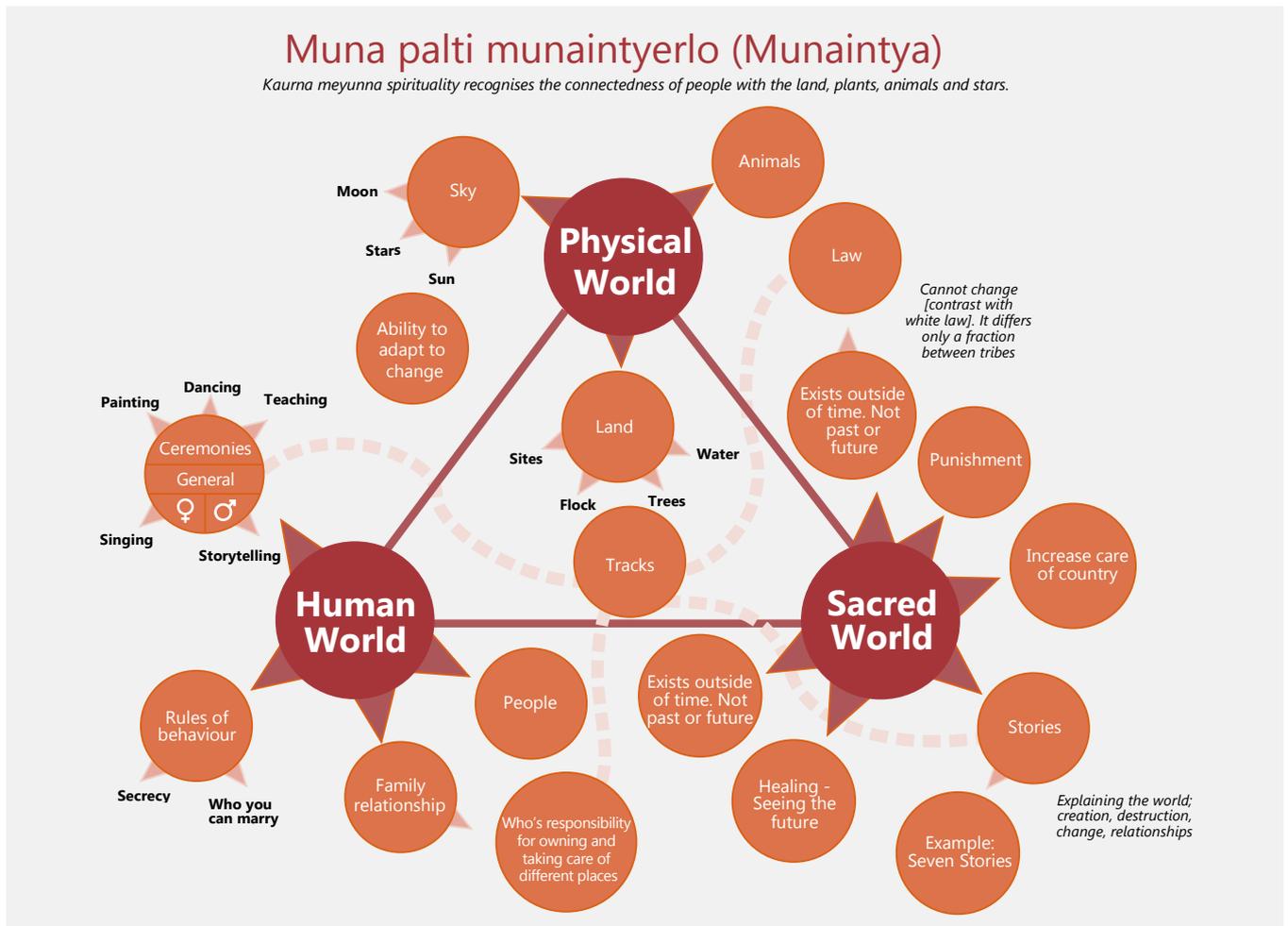
Everyone who works in or visits the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaitynaityi Pangkara should respect and have an opportunity to learn about Kurna culture and heritage. When managing Kurna cultural values, the following overarching principles will apply:

- Kurna will continue to be encouraged and supported to guide and actively participate in the development and implementation of cultural heritage, language and land management in the park.
- Kurna cultural and traditional knowledge will be respected and used to inform management priorities and programs.
- Conservation work at cultural sites will occur in partnership with Kurna to ensure appropriate use and development occurs across the park.
- Collaborative management of the park is a recognised aspiration.
- Management of the park's cultural values will be guided by the Kurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association.
- Identified cultural sites will only be accessible to the public with the consent of Kurna and access to sites may be further restricted or prohibited at the request of Kurna.
- External linkages and funding will be explored to assist with management of cultural sites and the future of Kurna people.

Governor of South Australia tour, ceremony of cultures at the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary - gift exchange of Aboriginal flag and fresh Vietnamese produce as a symbol of new friendships. Left: Mr Ly Luan Le (Spokesperson, Vietnamese Farmers Association of SA), Mr Jeffrey Newchurch (Kurna and Narrunga Elder) and Mr Dang Van Lam (President, Vietnamese Farmers Association of SA)

Living in harmony with the land and respecting all creatures is at the heart of Kurna connection to the lands and waters of the national park. This can be explained through the diagram below which describes *muna palti munaintyerlo*, known as the dreaming. Munaintya is a multi layered story that connects,

creation, the law and spiritual relationships. Palti means both song and dance which are intertwined to keep these stories alive. Munaintya involves cultural practice and cultural knowledge layered throughout Country, and teaches Kurna People to live with the land and follow the laws.



Objectives and strategies

Maintain, promote and sustain traditional Kurna cultural sites and practices within the park and support the development of economic opportunities.

- Facilitate opportunities for Kurna people to participate in business enterprises. This will include promoting a 'Kurna first' approach to employment, training and the procurement of contracting services.
- In conjunction with the Kurna community, identify a site that could be used to construct a place of belonging within the park.
- Seek to establish a Kurna traditional use zone and develop a traditional use protocol within the park to facilitate the continuation of traditional practices and activities.
- Promote opportunities to empower Kurna people and build cultural capacity through employment, training, youth leadership programs, mentoring and cultural exchange programs with EAAF Flyway partners.
- Systematically review all interpretive information for the park, including park signage, to ensure that it incorporates Kurna culture as appropriate. Consider the use of innovative information technology to promote and share Kurna culture.

Kurna people have been living closely with the land for many, many years - since the Dreamtime. Connection to Country and maintaining Kurna culture is recognised as an important part of managing the national park into the future.



*Native dwelling, Giles, James William,
1801-1870. National Library of Australia*



Theme 3: Creating a unique coastal nature-based visitor experience

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaitiyaityi Pangkara is a remarkable asset that will drive better outcomes both for people and the environment. It protects a diversity of coastal, marine and estuarine environments, and is part of an interconnected land and seascape of conservation areas which includes the wider Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary and Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park.

The untouched natural coastline invites immersion in a peaceful place with open horizons, invoking a sense of wonder of the truly amazing journey of the migratory shorebirds that travel the globe each year to arrive at Adelaide's northern shores. The sheer number and diversity of shorebirds that can be seen by national park visitors create an incredible attraction for more than six months of the year.

The park also offers an exciting nature-based coastal experience that is uniquely South Australian and is in close proximity to Adelaide, with the potential for a range of land and water-based activities such as bird watching, dolphin watching, walking, fishing, cycling, kayaking, camping, cultural experiences and more. The coastal surrounds boast pristine long stretches of winding mangrove and unique coastal vegetation, offering a world-class kayaking experience.

In the longer term, it is hoped that a range of tourism experiences such as kayak tours, guided bird watching experiences, and Kaurna cultural tours will create jobs and generate economic

benefits for local communities. There may also be opportunities in the future for the development of precincts focused on tourism, culture, education and research. This may include bird hides, trails, campsites and accommodation. All development will be subject to careful planning to ensure developments are not conflicting with the protection of shorebirds and are complementary to adjacent coastal assets such as the Adelaide Dolphin Sanctuary and marine parks. In this way, tourism can underpin the long term success of the national park as a valued community asset and a sanctuary for shorebirds.

A number of tourism and recreational activities are available across the Bird Sanctuary area and are promoted through new nature-based tourism opportunities. The development of new and innovative ventures exist that support community outcomes for health and wellbeing. The Government's Healthy Parks, Healthy People strategy is supported through encouraging use and enjoyment of the park that contributes to more resilient families and communities.

Visionary and creatively developed tourism will generate the visitor support base needed to sustain the national park. Allowing visitors to experience and connect with natural places deepens the awareness of the importance of conservation. It also increases understanding of the people connected to that place, such as the Kaurna people.



"I'd love the northern suburbs community to love their Bird Sanctuary so that it becomes a place where people think 'let's go ride our bikes...walk...appreciate what we have in our backyard'. The local community appreciating and enjoying the national park will be integral to its success"

Brenton Gear, Regional Director,
DEWNR Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges

Objectives and strategies

Establish the park as a unique nature-based tourism and wellbeing destination.

In partnership with local councils, tourism organisations, Kurna people, local communities and others, enable and develop economic and tourism opportunities that protects the environment, social and cultural values of the site.

- In partnership with stakeholders develop a master plan for visitor access areas. This plan will form the basis for the future enhancement of visitor experiences.
- Facilitate the establishment of environmentally sensitive tours within the park that provide opportunity for people to see shorebirds, connect with nature and learn about Kurna culture.
- Enable the development of eco-sensitive accommodation and other tourism infrastructure within the park which will not have a detrimental impact on shorebirds, their habitat, cultural sites or the natural park landscape.
- Provide opportunities for the establishment of tourism enterprises and associated businesses within the park, in partnership with state and regional development authorities.
- Promote opportunities where wellbeing activities and initiatives can be developed.



Theme 4: Maintaining coastal access

The national park surrounds several coastal townships – St Kilda, Middle Beach, Thompson Beach and Parham whose residents value this coastline for its amenity and enjoy the ability to access it for recreation and enjoyment. Many people also visit the area each year to camp, fish, crab, horse ride, walk, bird watch and relax. Ensuring that locals can continue to enjoy their lifestyle and share it with visitors is an important aspect of managing the national park.

The bird watching opportunities provided in the park are a significant drawcard for both expert and novice bird watchers. Bird watching is actively encouraged within the park for pleasure, education, monitoring and research. Bird watchers are urged to remain quiet and keep a safe distance to minimise disturbance to the birds and their natural habitat.

This area has also been used for horse riding and dog walking for many years. To ensure these activities can continue alongside protecting critical areas for shorebirds and their habitat, areas have been designated where these activities are permitted (refer maps 1-4 on pages 9-13). Dogs must remain on a lead and under effective control at all times. Dog walkers and horse riders are encouraged to adopt minimal impact behaviors, such as picking up after their animals.

Fishing and crabbing are significant uses of the area and a key part of the local lifestyle, and as such will continue to be permitted within the park. Several sites across the park are accessed for land-based fishing and some sites offer places for boat launching. If not undertaken with due care, however, these activities can deplete critical food resources and disturb shorebird feeding and resting. Existing regulations for fishing and crabbing, such as bag limits, will continue to apply to these activities. Parts of the park are also overlaid by the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park Light River Delta Sanctuary Zone and Restricted Access Zone (refer map index on page 9). Under the *Marine Parks Act 2007*, fishing is not permitted in either of these zones. No access is permitted in the Restricted Access Zone. No additional restrictions on fishing and crabbing will be applied within the national park. Instead, a focus will be on education and awareness-raising of shorebird threats and how to use the site for these activities while causing as little disturbance as possible.

Off-road driving of motor bikes and vehicles has occurred in this area in the past. These activities are not sustainable, as they damage sensitive vegetation and cause significant disturbance to shorebirds. The network of roads outlined in the park provides for vehicle access (see maps 1-4 on pages 9-13). Vehicle use outside of this dedicated road network is not permitted. A strategy that addresses illegal off-track vehicle activity between Port Gawler and Salt Creek is needed. This strategy should be developed in conjunction with stakeholders, including the Port Gawler Off-Road Vehicle Park.

Additional protection for migratory shorebirds

This plan will begin the process of consolidating vehicle use on an approved network of tracks, as well as designated beaches (refer to maps 1-4). Establishment of this consolidated access network will significantly reduce disturbance to feeding shorebirds while not diminishing access to the coast. Special protection will also be afforded to shorebirds through seasonal closure of critical areas, defined by designated Shorebird Conservation Zones.

Shorebird Conservation Zones have been designated in some of the crucial areas where shorebirds gain the nourishment needed for their annual northbound migratory journey, to places as far away as Alaska and Russia. These areas will be closed to vehicles for a 6-8 week period each year between February and March. The timing of this closure may vary year to year but will coincide with critical feeding times. This approach is based on information that has been collected over many years about shorebird feeding patterns. These zones make up only a small proportion of the park, ensuring locals and visitors can still use and enjoy a large portion of the coastline.



Other activities which have been known to occur in the area in the past include powered hang-gliding, flying model aircraft, and land yachting. Communication will be required with recreational groups to determine appropriate access for these activities, should they occur in future.

Shorebird Conservation Zones have been allocated as a way to protect known important shorebird areas. Across other areas of the national park, it may be necessary to implement

seasonal temporary or permanent changes to walkers, vehicles, dogs or horses. This will only be considered after an assessment of risks and consultation with user groups.

Sustainable activities in parks are supported through providing web based and on-site information for visitors, communicating appropriately with organised recreational groups, establishing appropriate access networks, and enforcing regulations.

Objective and strategies

Provide access to the park for visitors and local people to enjoy the park's values.

- Provide information for visitors promoting an environmentally sustainable approach to access and activities that are in harmony with other people that use the park or live nearby. This will include information about boating, fishing, exercising dogs, and vehicle access.
- Provide vehicle access to the park through the tracks that are designated, including some beach tracks, for public access and vehicles (see maps 1-4 on pages 9-13).
- Allow for fishing, boating and swimming within the park, other than in areas where these activities are restricted under the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.
- Allow dogs on beaches, tracks and trails within the park, provided they are on a lead and owners pick up after their dog.
- Allow horse riding in designated areas (maps 1-4 on pages 9-13).
- Liaise with recreational groups to ensure that their members are aware of restrictions associated with the use of the national park.
- Ensure safe access and prevent disturbance to shorebirds by educating users and liaising with organised recreational groups.
- Close Shorebird Conservation Zones to vehicles for an annual 6-8 week period (refer to map 4), to be specified each year based on the best available information on critical feeding times. If necessary, close other areas as required for the protection of park values in consultation with user groups.
- Work with stakeholders including the Port Gawler Off-Road Vehicle Park to develop a strategy that addresses illegal off-track vehicle activity between Port Gawler and Salt Creek.
- Monitor the impact of visitors to the park and periodically review the network of trails and tracks to protect important shorebird sites and other conservation values.

Invitation to contribute

The Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara (pronounced *Wee-nay-chi-nay-chi pan-ker-a*) Draft Management Plan is now open for public consultation to facilitate community input into the management plan for the park.

You are invited to contribute by making a submission on the National Park Draft Management Plan. To ensure that your submission is effective:

- Make your submission concise and clear.
- Reference any specific comments to a page or section within the draft plan.
- Identify aspects of the draft plan that you support, or do not support. Explain your reasons for disagreeing with the content of the draft plan and suggest alternatives.
- Highlight any information that may be inaccurate and provide a reference to assist with further editing.

Each submission will be carefully reviewed. A final Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara Management Plan will then be prepared and forwarded to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation for consideration together with a detailed analysis of submissions received.

The Minister may adopt the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park – Winaityinaityi Pangkara Management Plan with or without alteration. Once adopted, a notice will be placed in the Government Gazette. This Plan and an analysis of the public submissions will be available at www.environment.sa.gov.au/park-management.

Please note that your submission will become part of the public record and will be available to anyone who requests a copy unless you specifically request otherwise.

Submissions close 16 April 2018

Written submissions:

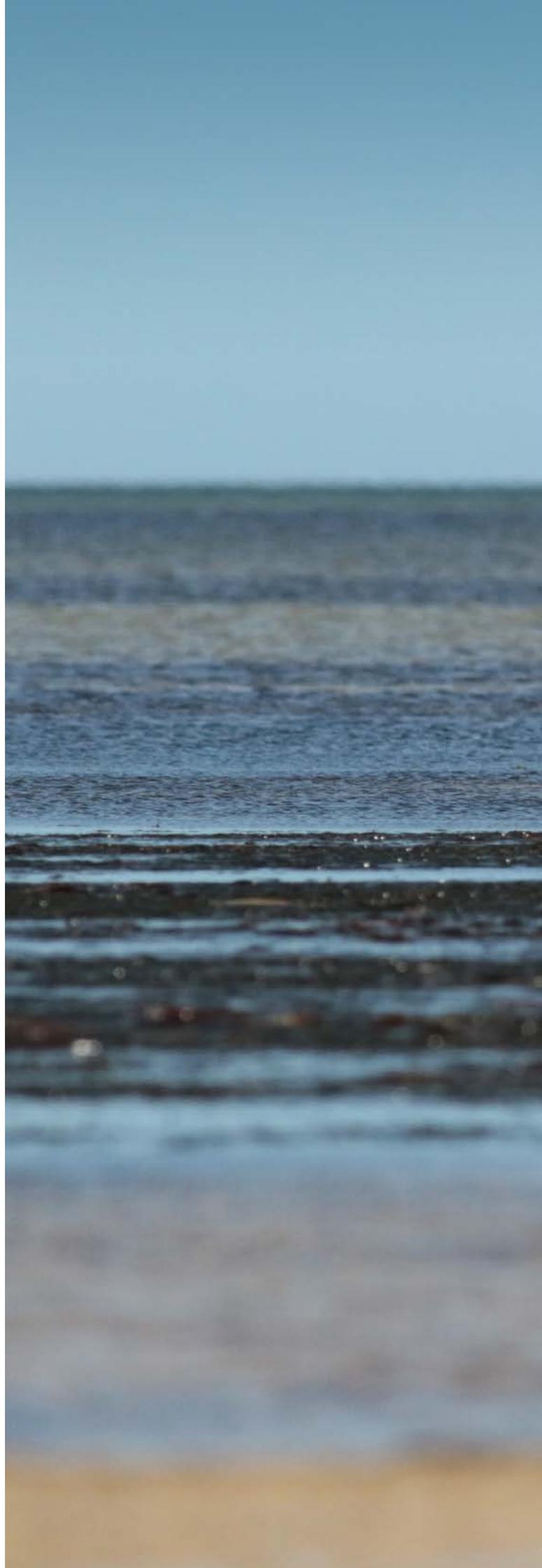
Protected Areas Unit
Department of Environment, Water
and Natural Resources
GPO Box 1047 Adelaide SA 5001

E-mail submissions:

DEWNR.AIBS@sa.gov.au

Online submissions:

www.environment.sa.gov.au/parkmanagementplans







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EBS Heritage (2016). Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary Cultural Heritage Survey Report. Report to ART Services. EBS Heritage, Adelaide.

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Appendix 1

Migratory and resident shorebirds of conservation significance

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	MIGRATORY OR RESIDENT	CONSERVATION STATUS				
			EPBC Act Cwlth ¹	NPW Act SA ²	Migratory agreement		
					CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Migratory	CR	R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	Migratory	CR	V	yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	Migratory	CR		yes	yes	yes
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	Migratory	EN	R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	Migratory	EN		yes	yes	yes
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Migratory	VU	R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	Migratory	VU	R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Migratory		E	yes	yes	yes
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Migratory		R	yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Migratory		R		yes	yes
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	Migratory			yes	yes	yes

Appendix 1 (continued)

Migratory and resident shorebirds of conservation significance

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	MIGRATORY OR RESIDENT	CONSERVATION STATUS				
			EPBC Act Cwlth ¹	NPW Act SA ²	Migratory agreement		
					CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger (Arctic Jaeger)	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Migratory			yes	yes	yes
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Tern	Migratory			yes	yes	
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	Migratory			yes		
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Migratory				yes	
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern	Migratory				yes	
<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	Resident	EN	V			
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted-snipe	Resident	EN	V			
<i>Sternula nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	Resident	VU	E			
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	(Australian) Pied Oystercatcher	Resident		R			
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	Resident		R			
<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	Resident		R			
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	Resident		R			
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	Resident		R			
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe	Resident		R			
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	Resident		R			
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Resident		R			
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Resident		R			
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	Resident		R			
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Resident		R			
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron (Eastern Reef Egret)	Resident		R			
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	Resident		R			
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake	Resident		R			
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt	Resident		V			
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	Resident		V			
<i>Acanthiza iredalei rosinae</i>	Slender-billed Thornbill (St Vincent Gulf ssp)	Terrestrial	VU	V			
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	Terrestrial		E			
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Terrestrial		E			

Appendix 1 (continued)

Migratory and resident shorebirds of conservation significance

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	MIGRATORY OR RESIDENT	CONSERVATION STATUS				
			EPBC Act Cwlth ¹	NPW Act SA ²	Migratory agreement		
					CAMBA	JAMBA	ROKAMBA
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	Terrestrial		R			
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	Terrestrial		R			
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail	Terrestrial		R			
<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	Terrestrial		R			
<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	Rock Parrot	Terrestrial		R			
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Terrestrial		R			
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	Terrestrial		V			
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	Terrestrial		V			

Appendix 2

Flora species of conservation significance

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	CONSERVATION STATUS SOUTH AUSTRALIA
<i>Tecticornia flabelliformis</i>	Bead Samphire	Vulnerable
<i>Austrostipa pilata</i>	Prickly Spear-grass	Vulnerable
<i>Atriplex australasica</i>		Rare
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush	Rare
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle	Rare
<i>Sclerolaena muricata</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Five-spine Bindyi	Rare
<i>Brachyscome paludicola</i>	Swamp Daisy	Rare
<i>Calotis scapigera</i>	Tufted Burr-daisy	Rare
<i>Centrolepis cephaloformis</i> ssp. <i>cephaloformis</i>	Cushion Centrolepis	Rare
<i>Crassula exserta</i>	Large-fruit Crassula	Rare

For further information please contact:

Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources Phone Information Line (08) 8204 1910, or see SA White Pages for your local Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resource office.

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