

Public and private efforts will deliver these objectives in providing the core areas of land that underpin landscape-scale conservation.

Implementation and review

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources will implement *Conserving Nature* in partnership with other agencies, non-government organisations, private landholders and industry. The Department will work with stakeholders to identify and pursue opportunities to add land to the protected area system, using *Conserving Nature* to guide decision-making.

Conserving Nature will be reviewed regularly to ensure it aligns with national priorities for establishing protected areas. The Department will also implement this strategy through its own policies to guide the establishment of protected areas on public land. It is important to emphasise that the effective management of protected areas to maintain or improve their values is a critical, but separate, process from the establishment of protected areas.

Three processes are integral to the success of this *Conserving Nature*:

(i) Building strategic partnerships: Government cannot deliver an effective protected area system on its own. The key to success will be strategic partnerships and increased collaboration between the Government, non-government organisations, private landholders, native title holders, and industry groups. All parties will need to work closely together to ensure that protected areas are established in the right places and they are managed sustainably in the long-term. In particular, promoting Aboriginal participation and building relationships, based on respect and understanding, for protected areas on public and private land is a necessary and progressive outcome.

(ii) Ensuring effective governance mechanisms: Creating contemporary governance mechanisms for establishing and managing protected areas on public and private land that encompass effective legal and policy mechanisms will ensure consistency, inclusiveness and accountability.

(iii) Involving the community: Involving local and Aboriginal communities, private landholders, volunteer organisations and other interest groups in setting priorities will ensure that South Australia's protected area system continues to reflect community values.

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Appendix 1. South Australia's Protected Area System

	Type	Legislation	Primary purpose	Number	Area (hectares)
PUBLIC	National Park	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Land that is of national significance by reason of its wildlife or natural features	21	4,537,172
	Conservation Park	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Land that is protected or preserved for conserving wildlife or natural or historic features	256	3,679,260
	Recreation Park	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Land that is conserved and managed for public recreation and enjoyment	14	3,192
	Game Reserve	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Land that is preserved for the conservation of wildlife and management of game	10	25,890
	Regional Reserve	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Land that is protected or preserved for conserving wildlife or natural or historic features while, at the same time, permitting the utilisation of natural resources	7	9,691,707
	Wilderness Protection Area	<i>Wilderness Protection Act 1992</i>	Land that is protected to conserve ecosystems that have not been affected, or have been affected to only a minor extent, by modern technology; and ecosystems that have not been seriously affected by modern exotic animals or plants or other exotic organisms	13	949,220
	Conservation Reserve	<i>Crown Land Management Act 2009</i>	Crown land that is specifically managed for conservation by the Government	21	47,855
	Native Forest Reserve	<i>Forestry Act 1950</i>	Managed for native flora and fauna conservation	61	16,050
SUB-TOTAL PUBLIC				403	18,950,346
PRIVATE	Vegetation Heritage Agreement	<i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i>	Legally binding agreements between the Crown and individual landholders to have privately owned native vegetation of high conservation value managed to maintain or improve those values	1,450	632,368
	Co-managed park on Aboriginal-owned land	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	National Park or Conservation Park established over Aboriginal-owned land	1	2,128,945
	Sanctuary	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	Land that is dedicated to conserve animals or plants – note that sanctuaries currently do not meet NRS criteria for a protected area, however they are included in the protected area system	80	117,016
	Indigenous Protected Area	No legislative framework. Managed under agreement between the indigenous owners and the Australian Government	An area of indigenous-owned land or sea where traditional owners have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government to promote biodiversity and cultural resource conservation	8	6,187,485
	Arkaroola Protection Area	<i>Arkaroola Protection Act 2012</i>	A unique protected area conserving biodiversity, landforms and landscapes of significance of Arkaroola	1	58,958
SUB-TOTAL PRIVATE				1,540	9,124,772
TOTAL				1,943	28,075,118

* There is one co-managed park on Aboriginal-owned land (Mamungari Conservation Park); there are four co-managed parks on Crown-owned National Parks or Conservation Parks which are public protected areas and are part of the "public" reserve statistics above. The figures for Conservation Reserves include one property that is not "public" (Bunkers Conservation Reserve, which is under the control of the Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby Preservation Association Inc).

Correct as at 1 May 2012

Appendix 2 IBRA bioregions and subregions – conservation status and location

Figure A1 Conservation status of IBRA bioregions in South Australia

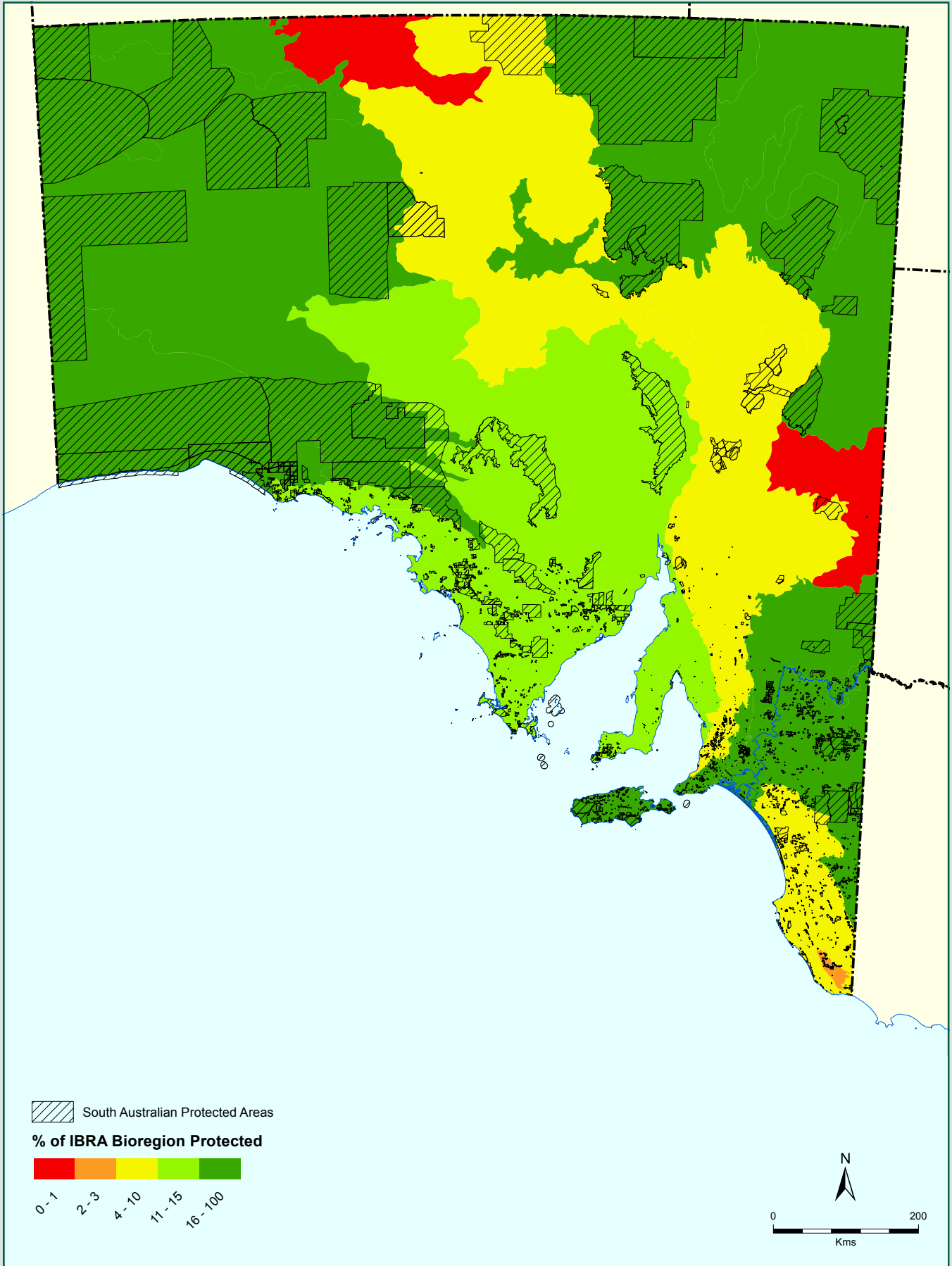


Figure A2 Conservation status of IBRA subregions in South Australia

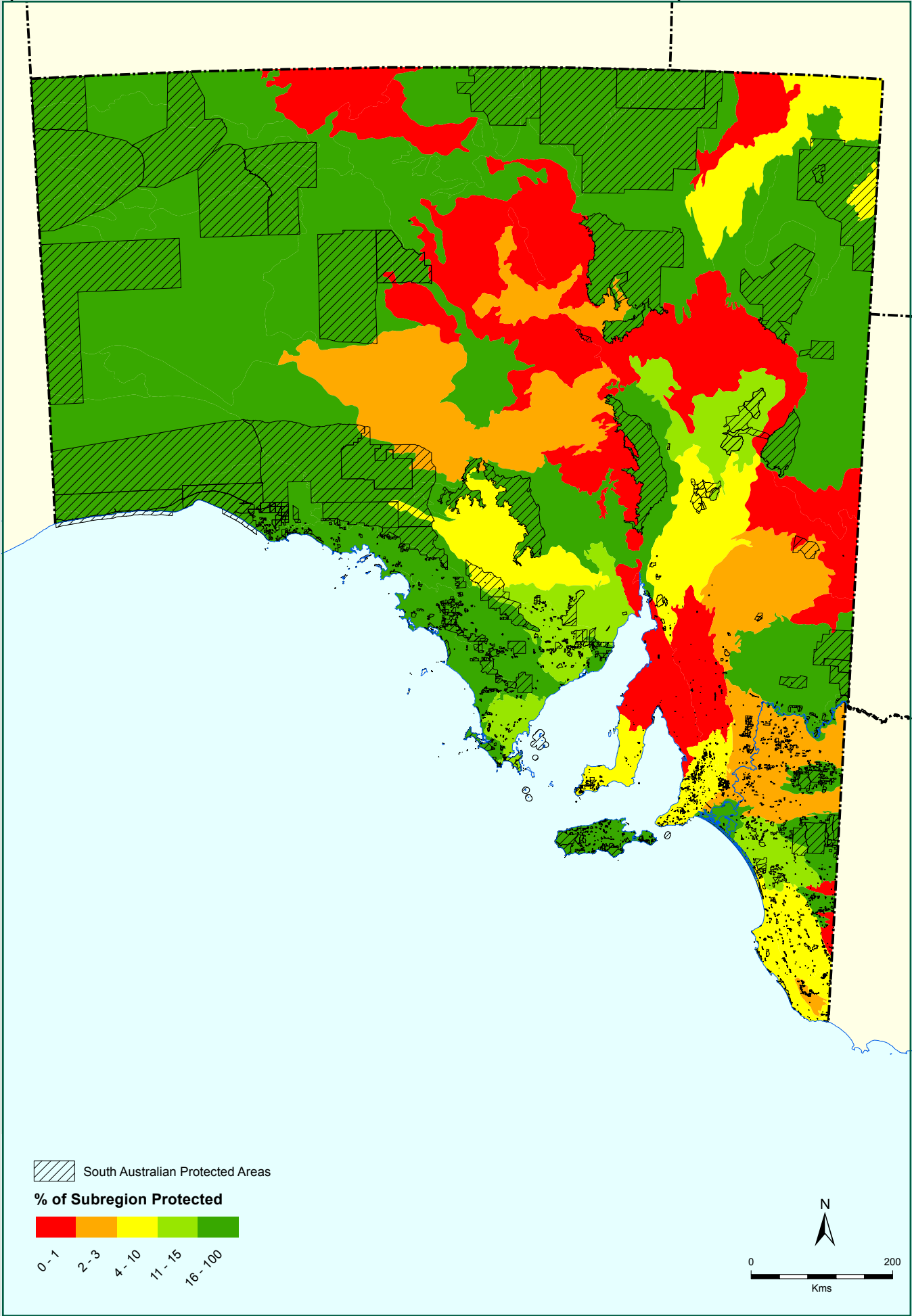


Figure A3 Under-represented IBRA bioregions in South Australia

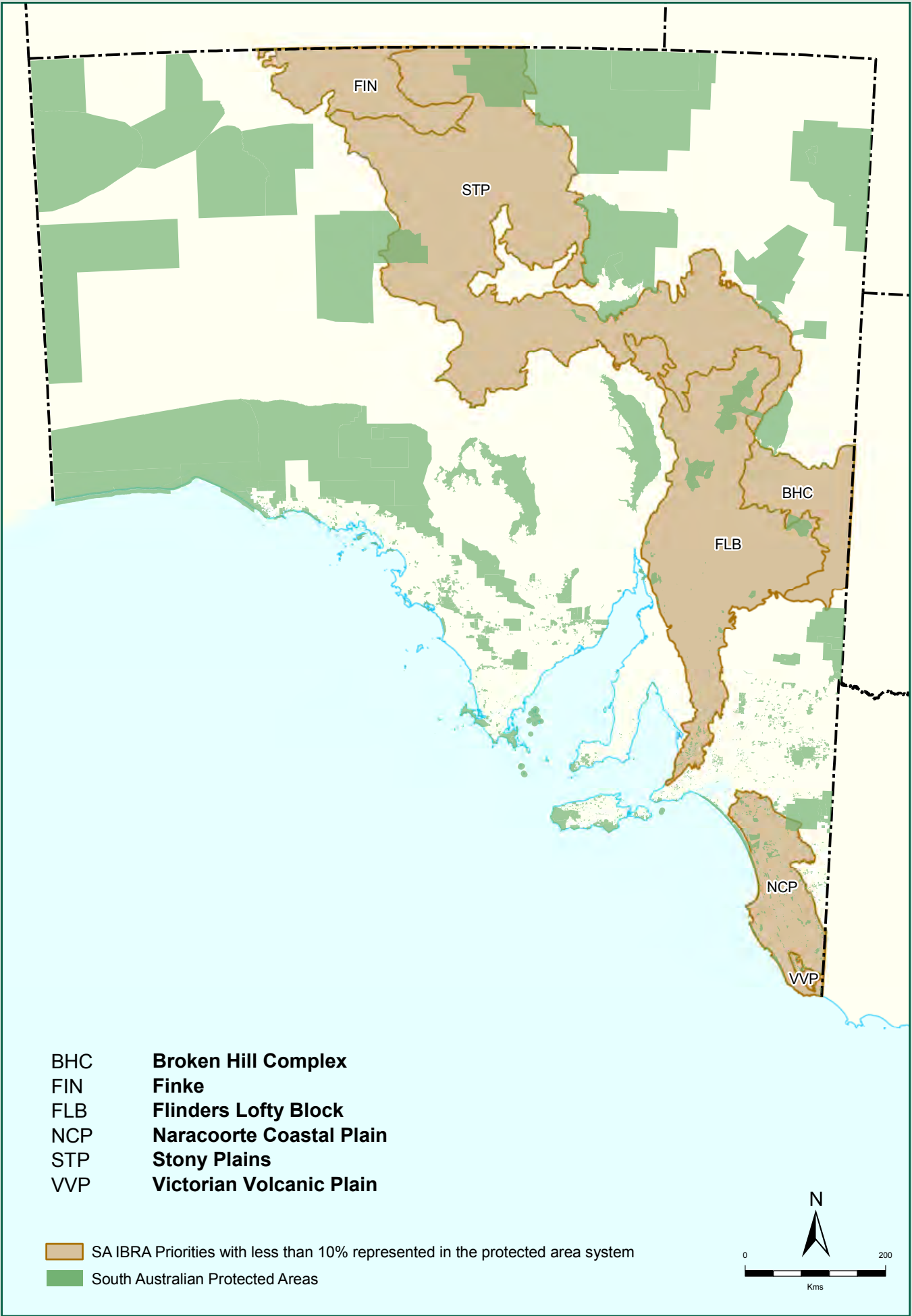
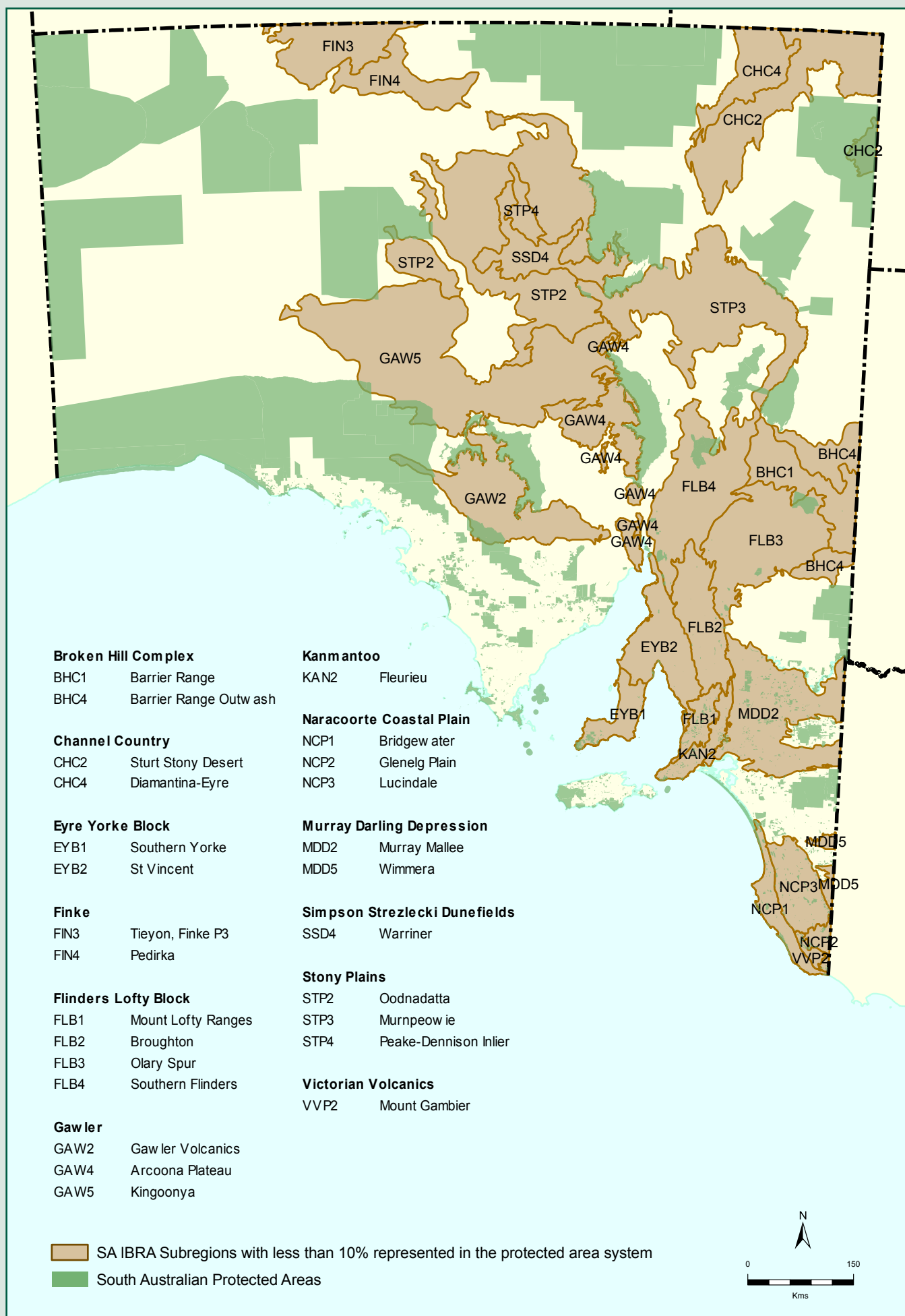


Figure A4 Under-represented IBRA subregions in South Australia



For further information please contact:

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