

DOUGLAS POINT CONSERVATION PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

South East

South Australia

May 2003

Department for Environment and Heritage

This plan of management has been prepared
and adopted in pursuance of Section 38 of the
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972.



Government of South Australia

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FOREWORD

This management plan sets out the objectives and actions for the Douglas Point Conservation Park. It has been prepared in accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*.

The Douglas Point Conservation Park is located south-west of Mount Gambier in the Lower South East of South Australia, and was dedicated in 1997 to protect the state *endangered* and nationally *vulnerable* plant species, Sand Ixodia. The Park is the only reserve in Australia containing this plant. In addition to this, the Park is a significant refuge for two plant species of conservation significance and 12 bird species of conservation significance including the nationally *endangered* Orange-bellied Parrot.

The Park is situated in a Priority Coastal Area for the management of biodiversity as identified by The Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia (Croft *et al.*, 1999), and is of high importance to the National Reserves System due to the lack of coastal areas currently protected under government legislation in this region.

Recreational activities undertaken in the Park include bush-walking, surfing, diving, fishing and four-wheel driving. The Park is located within the traditional lands of the Boandik people.

This management plan has been developed to conserve the threatened Sand Ixodia and ensure that habitat is retained for threatened bird species by means of research, population monitoring, visitor management and control of pest species.

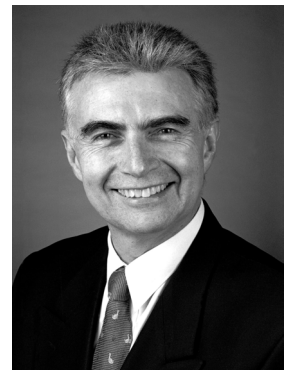
This plan of management was released in draft form for public review in October 2000. At the close of the period for public consultation, ten written submissions had been received. Those comments, and the draft plan were subsequently reviewed by the Reserve Planning and Management Advisory Committee of the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Council, resulting in a number of changes being made to the plan text. These changes were subsequently endorsed by Council. Public involvement in the planning process makes a worthwhile contribution to better park management, and those who took the time to make representations are thanked for their efforts.

The management objectives and actions for Douglas Point Conservation Park have not been prepared in isolation but rather in consultation with other agencies and community groups. The location of other DEH reserves and areas of remnant vegetation have also been considered to ensure that Douglas Point Conservation Park is managed in a regional context.

The plan of management for the Douglas Point Conservation Park is now formally adopted under the provisions of section 38 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972.



JOHN HILL
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION



SYNOPSIS

Reserve name and type:	Douglas Point Conservation Park
Management Region:	South East
First proclaimed date:	8/5/1997
Location:	Coastal South East South Australia.
Purpose/reason for proclamation:	To protect the endangered plant species, Sand Ixodia.
Biodiversity values/special characteristics:	<p>The only reserved population of Sand Ixodia in Australia.</p> <p>Conserves <i>vulnerable</i> (SA) Rufous Bristlebird and <i>rare</i> (SA) Beautiful Firetail, regionally <i>uncommon</i> coast velvet-bush and drooping velvet-bush.</p> <p>Nationally <i>endangered</i> Orange-bellied Parrot recorded in the Park.</p>
Cultural values:	<p>Aboriginal archaeological sites.</p> <p>Shipwrecks.</p>
Major activities/uses:	Bush-walking, bird-watching, surfing, diving, fishing and four-wheel-driving.
Visitor numbers:	Unknown, mainly visited by locals.
Major management goals:	<p>Conserve the Sand Ixodia.</p> <p>Protect vulnerable, rare and uncommon species within the park.</p> <p>Provide recreation opportunities to maximise the appreciation of the natural values of the park.</p>
Key Actions:	<p>Prepare and implement a species management plan for Sand Ixodia.</p> <p>Review existing research on threatened bird species for the purpose of developing and implementing management strategies.</p> <p>Designate bush camping sites at Heins Bay and Jones Bay.</p>

This management plan sets forth proposed objectives and actions for the Douglas Point Conservation Park constituted under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*. The Park is of considerable conservation value and is managed by the Department for Environment and Heritage.

Located 11 kilometres north-west of Port MacDonnell in the Lower South East of South Australia, the Park was dedicated for the conservation of the *state endangered* and *nationally vulnerable* Sand Ixodia (*Ixodia achillaeoides arenicola*), and is the only reserve in Australia containing the plant. The species is found in only two locations in South Australia. As Sand Ixodia is a *nationally vulnerable* species any actions that may affect the species have implications under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999*.

The Park provides habitat suitable for other significant plant and animal species including the coast velvet-bush, Rufous Bristlebird, Orange-bellied Parrot and Beautiful Firetail.

The Park is situated in an area of high importance to the National Reserves System. The Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia (Croft *et al.*, 1999) identifies the coastline from Nene Valley to Cape Northumberland (including Douglas Point Conservation Park) as a Priority Coastal Area for the management of biodiversity.

The Park is located within the traditional lands of the Boandik people (Tindale 1974). The remains of scattered middens are evidence of Aboriginal habitation in the past.

The Park provides opportunities for visitors to; bush-walk, bird-watch, surf, dive, fish and four-wheel-drive.

Vision

Douglas Point Conservation Park will continue to preserve habitat for threatened species, provide recreational opportunities for visitors to increase their understanding and appreciation of the Park, and ultimately contribute to the long-term biological diversity of the South East of South Australia. Sand Ixodia will be a key focus for preservation through management strategies.

Key Strategies

Although the conservation of Sand Ixodia is a major focus for management, the plan also recognises other important aspects of the park and presents management strategies for these.

The plan promotes the following key action statements:

- Determine the management requirements of Sand Ixodia and protect areas where it is found from disturbance and weed invasion.
- Improve the knowledge on plants and animals of conservation significance in the reserve and develop and implement management strategies for these species based on this knowledge.
- Provide recreation opportunities and facilities (according to existing need), to increase public awareness, appreciation and understanding of the Park's natural values.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This management plan has been prepared in consultation with other agencies, community groups and individuals.

DEH staff from the South East Region and Adelaide have provided considerable assistance, advice and information which has been included in this management plan. The Lower South East Consultative Committee, and Friends of Mount Gambier Area Parks were involved in its development, and their input is appreciated.

Peter A. Muller, Bob Green, Shawn Forster, Maureen Christie, Ian Mitchener, Fred Aslin, Ken Jones and Brian Robins are thanked for their contributions to the development of this management plan.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and General Description

Douglas Point Conservation Park is located 11 kilometres north-west of Port MacDonnell, in the Lower South East of South Australia (Figure 1). The Park covers an area of 31 hectares in Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 33707 in the Hundred of Kongorong (Figure 2). The seaward boundary of Allotment 1 extends to low water mark.

The coastal Park, a part of the Nene Environmental Association (Laut *et al.*, 1977), consists of extensive exposed limestone with headlands showing terra rossa soils, and beaches. The southern area of the Park preserves an exposed cliff-top formation, characteristic of this association.

Coastal Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) and Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia var. sophorae*) dominate the Park's vegetation and provide important habitat for a number of animal species including the *vulnerable* (SA) Rufous Bristlebird (*Dasyornis broadbenti*) and *rare* (SA) Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella*). The *nationally endangered* Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) has been recorded in the Park (Green, B. pers com, 1999).

Douglas Point Conservation Park is one of a few reserves in the region offering panoramic views of the ocean and surrounding coastline from its numerous headlands and cliff top features. The Park is a popular recreation area for bush-walking, bird-watching, fishing, diving and surfing, with most visitors coming from the local area.

1.2 Purpose of Park

Moves to establish this park began in the late 1980's following the discovery of a *nationally vulnerable* and *state endangered* plant species, Sand Ixodia (*Ixodia achillaeoides arenicola*). This allotment was proclaimed and gazetted in 1997 as the Douglas Point Conservation Park primarily to "protect the endangered Sand Ixodia".

1.3 Park Significance

The National Reserves System (NRS) encompasses all existing protected areas managed and/or administered by State or Commonwealth nature conservation agencies. It is dedicated to the task of establishing a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System (CARRS), in order to protect Australia's biodiversity including:

- special needs of rare or threatened species or ecosystems;
- special groups of organisms – complex habitat requirements, mobile or migratory; and
- significant areas – high species diversity, natural refugia and centres of endemism (Thackway and Cresswell, 1995).

Douglas Point Conservation Park is part of the Naracoorte Coastal Plain Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia (IBRA) region. This is an area of high importance to the National Reserves System due to the fragmented distribution of protected areas and the poor representation of many environmental associations within government reserves of this region.

The Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia (Croft *et al.*, 1999) states that all of the South East coastline can be considered to be important for the *nationally endangered* Orange-bellied Parrot. The plan identifies the stretch of coastline from Nene Valley to Cape Northumberland (incorporating Douglas Point Conservation Park) as being poorly conserved in Government reserves, and therefore regarded as a Priority Coastal Area for the management of biodiversity.

Douglas Point Conservation Park conserves coastal heath habitat and associated endangered and vulnerable plant and animal species. The rugged coastline provides a spectacular natural setting for a range of nature-based recreational activities.

Natural Values

- Conserves the only reserved population of the *nationally vulnerable* Sand Ixodia in Australia.
- Significant species in the Park include Rufous Bristlebird, Beautiful Firetail, Coast Velvet-bush and Drooping Velvet-bush.
- The *nationally endangered* Orange-bellied Parrot has been recorded in the Park.
- Is the westernmost but one location of the native charopid snail *Pernagera* species.
- Is a significant component of coastal vegetation in the Lower South East (between Blackfellow Caves and Port MacDonnell).
- Represents 4.1% of the 756 hectares of remnant native vegetation in the Nene Environmental Association.
- Represents 1.8% of the 1722 hectares of remnant native vegetation in the Hundred of Kongorong.
- Conserves the rugged beauty of the local coastline.

Cultural Values

- Evidence of habitation by the Boandik Aboriginal tribe for thousands of years.
- The location of numerous early sailing disasters (including the “Southern Cross”) which are well documented.

Tourism and Recreational Values

- The Park enables visitors to experience panoramic views of the rugged coastline.
- The Park is of recreational importance to local residents, who regularly experience and appreciate the natural and cultural features of the Park.
- Provides important recreational opportunities for bush-walking, bird-watching, surfing, diving, fishing, and four-wheel-driving.

1.4 Land Tenure History

The area constituted as Douglas Point Conservation Park, Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 33707 was formerly Sections 366, 365 and 625 in the Hundred of Kongorong (Figure 3).

These sections and adjoining Sections 344, 347, 348 and 350 were first allotted under Pastoral lease 192, which commenced in 1851. This pastoral lease was terminated in 1862 when the Hundred of Kongorong was proclaimed.

Sections 366 and 365 were originally shown as portions of un-numbered Crown Land and were subsequently numbered in 1885, when the coastal Crown Land was surveyed.

Section 366 was Perpetual Lease 208 from 1889 to 1903, then Miscellaneous Lease 7002 for grazing and cultivation from 1906 to 1907.

A Coast Reserve was excised from sections 365 and 366 in about 1917 and was numbered as Section 625 in the mid 1970's.

Sections 366, 365 and 625 were amalgamated to form Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 33707 in 1992 which was constituted as Douglas Point Conservation Park under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* on 08/05/1997.

1.5 History of Park Management

DEH and Friends of the Mount Gambier Area Parks have been dedicated in managing the Park for the conservation of Sand Ixodia, since the proclamation of the reserve in 1997. Through a cooperative effort, both organisations have succeeded in controlling vehicle access, protecting sites of archaeological significance and importantly, making progress toward the protection of the biodiversity values of the Park.

At the time of proclamation, the 4WD access track passed through the Sand Ixodia population. Management works have involved rationalising, realigning and defining the access track to bypass the Sand Ixodia population and control vehicle access in the Park. Closure of some tracks will allow rehabilitation and revegetation of degraded areas to occur.

The establishment of car parks and steps to the beach (at the first car park) has encouraged visitor use of the Park.

Site protection work has centred upon the fencing of Aboriginal middens in the Park to prevent visitor disturbance of these significant sites.

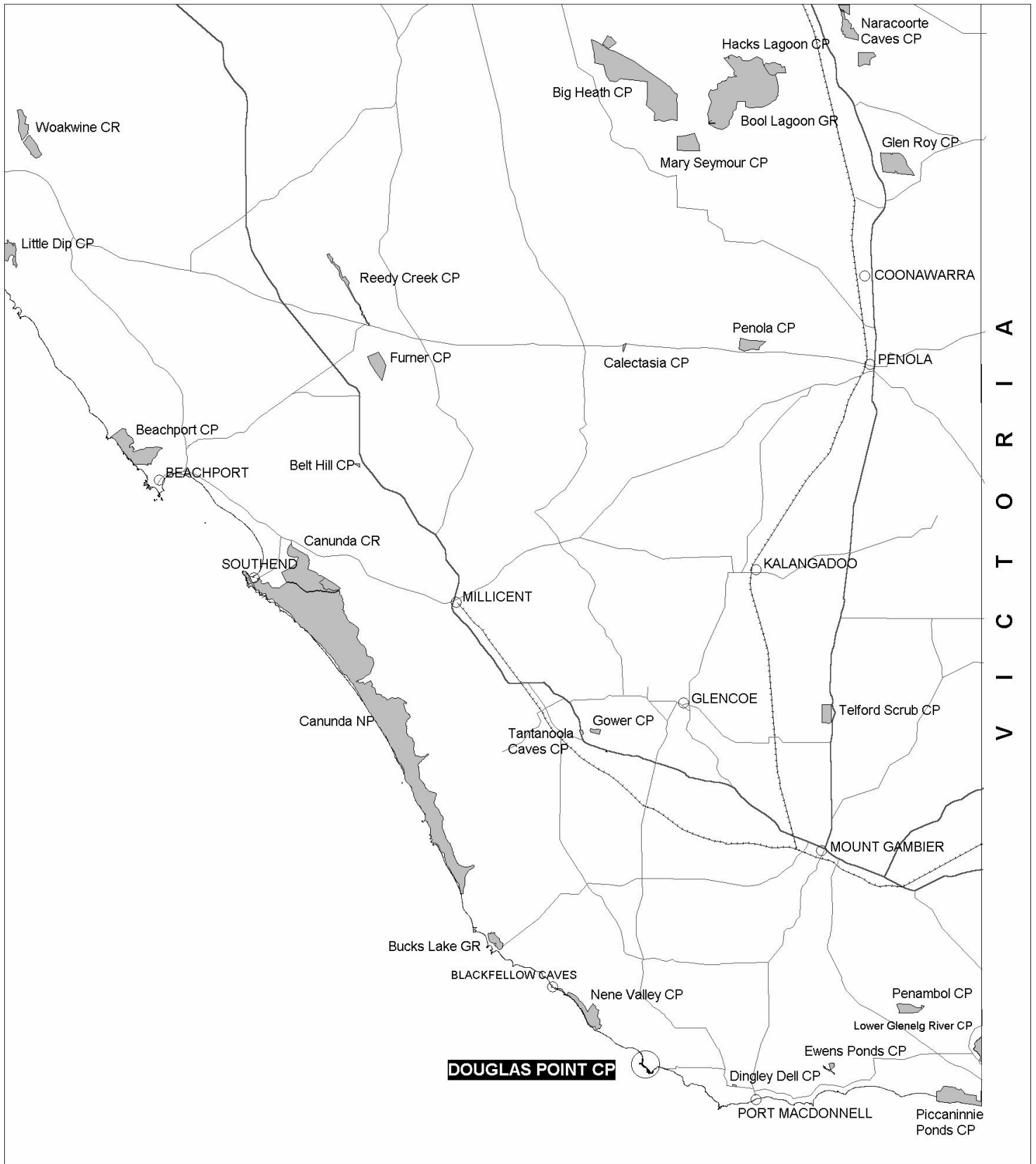
A sign at the southern entry to the Park consists of a map of the Park with information on Sand Ixodia and Rufous Bristlebird, as well as guidelines for acceptable use of the Park. Signs warning of cliff instability are situated throughout the Park, and signs at either end of the Park advise that vehicles must keep to marked tracks. Vandalism of signage and fencing has resulted in a high maintenance input from staff and volunteers.

Pest species, including foxes, rabbits, and African Boxthorn occur in low numbers in the Park, but have been monitored and some control work undertaken.

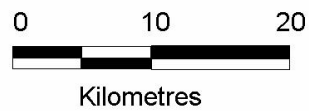
1.6 Current Management Arrangements

Douglas Point Conservation Park is managed by DEH, South East Region. Staff are located at Mount Gambier, Southend and Robe.

DEH utilise a broad range of resources to assist in the management of Douglas Point Conservation Park and other reserves. This workforce includes rangers, construction and maintenance workers, contract employees, volunteers (Friends of Parks Inc.), and other employment arrangements ie. Correctional Services, Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers, Green Corps, and Family and Community Services. The Lower South East Consultative Committee provides DEH with a means of obtaining public input into reserve management. The Friends of Mount Gambier Area Parks is heavily involved in park management works.



- Douglas Point Conservation Park
- Other Parks of the South East



Reserves under NP&W Act

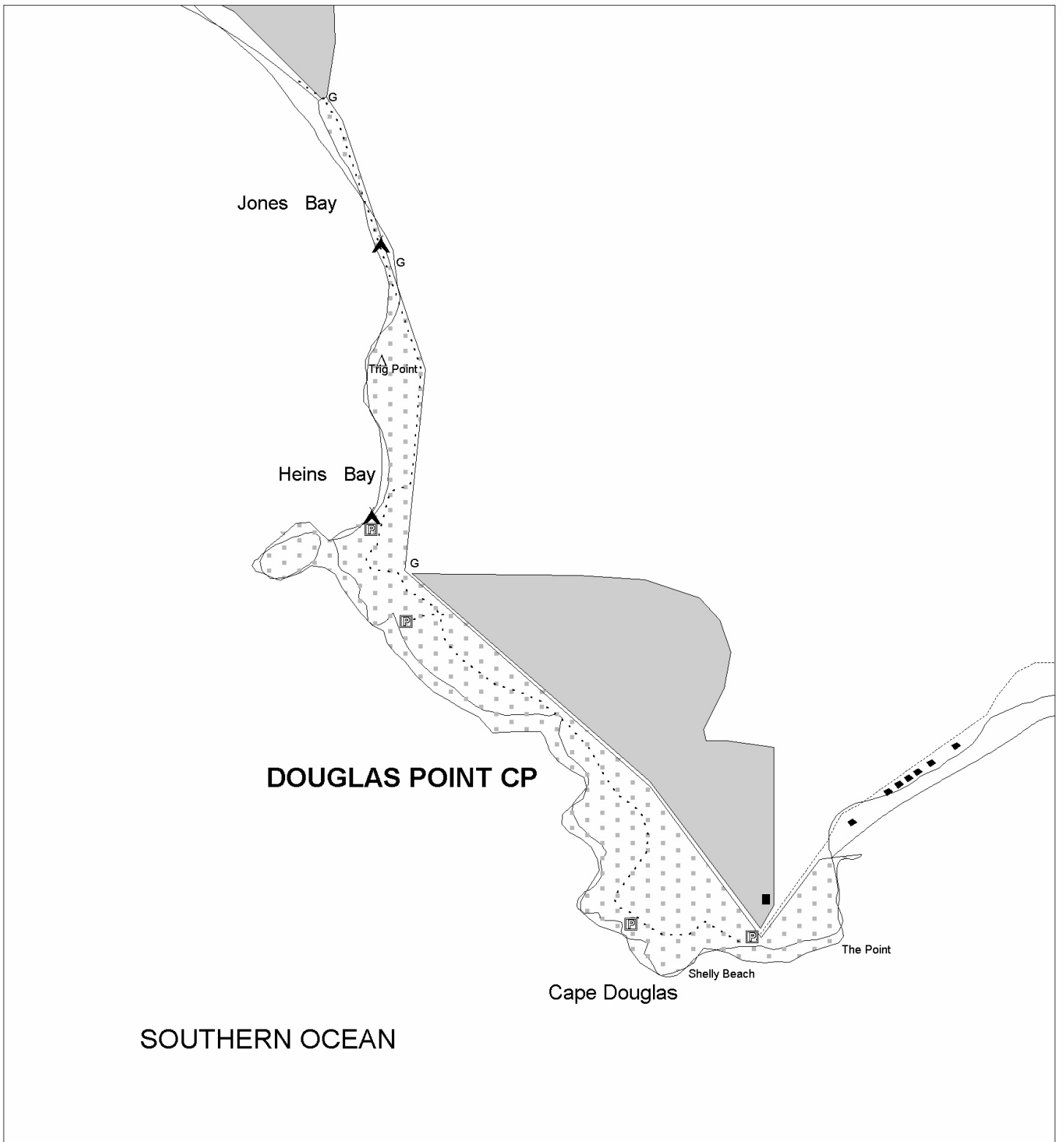
- CP Conservation Park
- NP National Park
- GR Game Reserve

Reserves under the Crown Lands Act

- CR Conservation Reserve

Figure 1

PARKS OF THE LOWER SOUTH EAST
Location Map



- Two Lane Access (unsealed)
- Single Lane Access
- Douglas Point Conservation Park
- Native Vegetation (neighbouring)
- G Gate (Private Land)
- Shacks/Buildings
- P Car Park

- △ Trig Point
- ▲ Proposed camping area

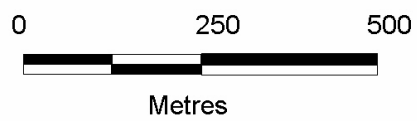
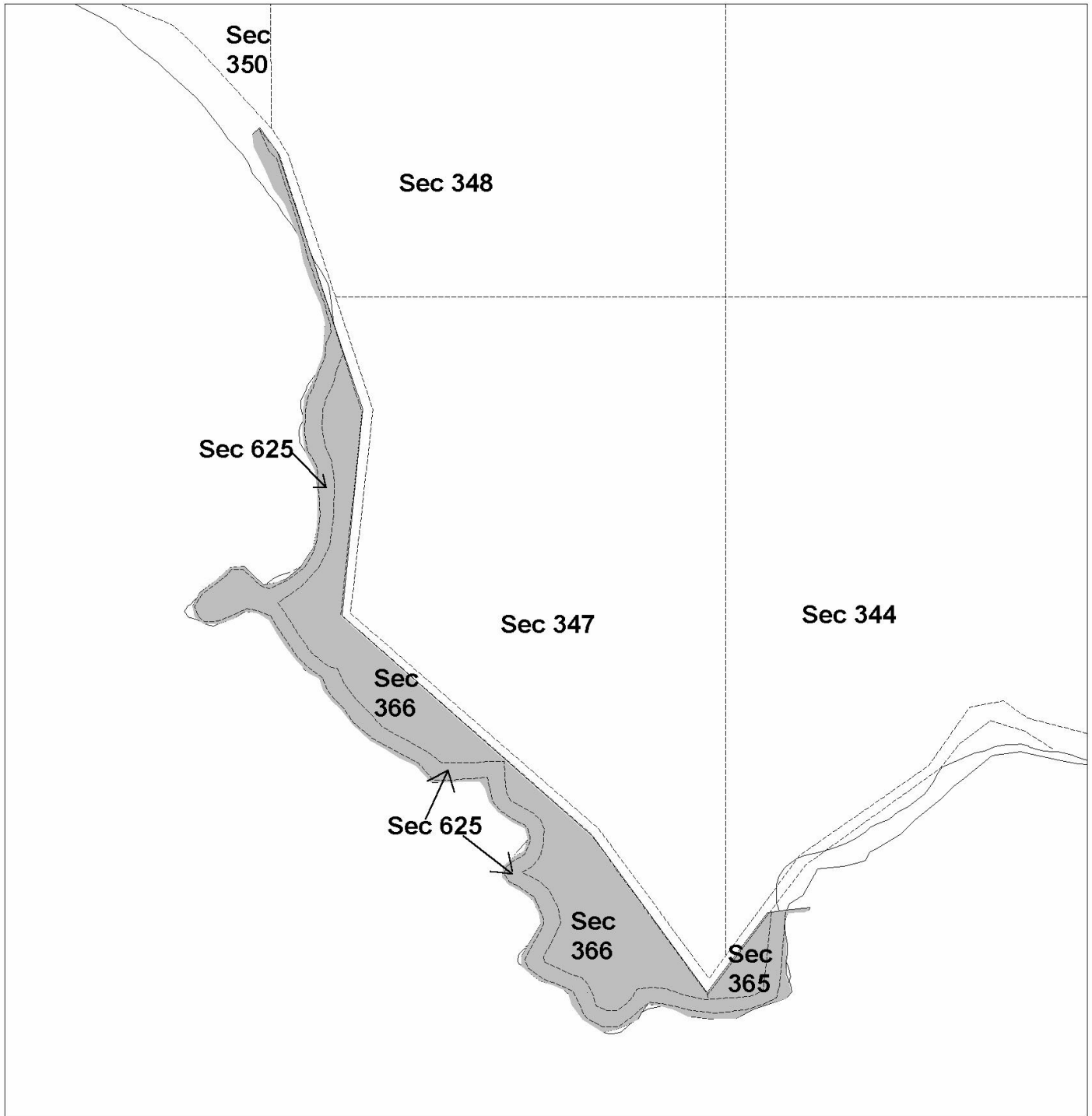




Figure 2

DOUGLAS POINT CONSERVATION PARK



 Douglas Point Conservation Park
 (Allotment 1 DP 33707)

 Approximate Section Boundary

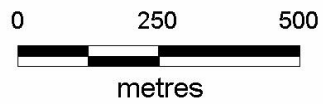


Figure 3

DOUGLAS POINT CONSERVATION PARK
Land Tenure History

2 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

2.1 Planning Process

There is a requirement under Section 38 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* to prepare a management plan for each reserve constituted under the Act. Such plans set forth proposals to manage and improve reserves and the means by which the objectives of the Act will be accomplished. A management plan provides the framework for management of the Park by stating the philosophy on which management should be based and by setting out objectives and actions for management. The objectives related to management of reserves are stated in Section 37 of the Act as:

- preservation and management of wildlife;
- preservation of historic sites, objects and structures of historic or scientific interest within reserves;
- preservation of features of geological, natural or scenic interest;
- destruction of dangerous weeds and the eradication of disease of animals and vegetation;
- prevention and suppression of bush fires and other hazards;
- encouragement of public use and enjoyment of reserves and education in, and a proper understanding and recognition of their purpose and significance; and
- generally, the promotion of the public interest.

The Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH) as a matter of policy invites comments from key agencies, groups and individuals before management plans are formally released for comment from the general public. This stage aims to gain a measure of understanding amongst various stakeholders before the subsequent public exhibition period. The Lower South East Consultative Committee was consulted during the internal review stage for this plan.

Once a draft management plan has been prepared, an announcement is made in the *Government Gazette* and the plan is placed on public exhibition for at least three months. Any person may make submissions in relation to the plan.

The plan and submissions are then referred to the National Parks and Wildlife Council who may make further comments or recommendations to the Minister.

The Minister, after considering all representations, may then adopt the plan with or without alterations. Notice of adoption is published in the *Government Gazette* and copies of the plan are made available to the public.

Once a plan is adopted, the provisions will be carried out in relation to the reserve in question, and no activities will be undertaken in conflict with the management plan. A similar process applies for any amendment proposed to a management plan.

2.2 Park Classification

The classification which a reserve receives on being dedicated under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* is a general statement of the purpose for which that area was acquired. Examples of such classifications can be found below.

National Parks are areas considered to be of national significance by reason of wildlife or features of that land.

Conservation Parks are areas of land protected for the purpose of conserving any wildlife or the natural or historical features of that land. The development of visitor facilities in Conservation Parks tends to be kept to a minimum.

Game Reserves are established to conserve wildlife and manage game species. They have an important conservation role and may be declared open at prescribed times for strictly controlled hunting.

Recreation Parks conserve areas of significance, which are managed for public recreation and enjoyment.

Regional Reserves are areas proclaimed for the purpose of conserving any wildlife or the natural or historical features of that land while, at the same time, permitting the utilisation of the natural resources of that land (ie. mining).

Conservation Reserves are areas set aside for conservation purposes under the *Crown Lands Act, 1929* and held under the care, control and management of the Minister for Environment and Heritage. They are areas with significant conservation values that for various reasons were not proclaimed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*.

2.3 Management Obligations

2.3.1 Park Proclamation

The Douglas Point Conservation Park was proclaimed on 8 May 1997, pursuant to Sections 30 and 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* to allow the continuation of pre-existing mining access, and the acquisition of new rights for mining access. Proclamation under section 43 (2) enable rights of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining to be acquired and exercised (see Appendix 1). The Douglas Point Conservation Park has no pre-existing mining tenures.

2.3.2 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* entered into force on 1st July 2000. The objects of this Act are:

- a) to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance; and
- b) to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources; and
- c) to promote the conservation of biodiversity; and
- d) to promote a cooperative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, land-holders and indigenous peoples; and
- e) to assist in the cooperative implementation of Australia's international environmental responsibilities; and
- f) to recognise the role of indigenous people in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and
- g) to promote the use of indigenous people's knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of, and in cooperation with, the owners of the knowledge.

The Act makes specific provision for matters of national environmental significance, including World Heritage, Wetlands of International Significance, listed threatened species and communities and listed migratory species. This Act will apply in the States and Territories and there will be an obligation on whoever is proposing to undertake any action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on certain aspects of the environment to seek approval from the Commonwealth Minister responsible for the legislation.

Whilst the implications of this legislation are still being considered, Douglas Point Conservation Park conserves a *nationally vulnerable* species, Sand Ixodia, and provides habitat for the *nationally endangered* Orange-bellied Parrot. Therefore any proposal that is likely to have a significant impact on these species will have to be referred to the Commonwealth Minister by the person proposing to undertake the activity, to determine whether the activity is subject to the EPBC Act.

2.3.3 Native Title

Native Title is used to describe the interests Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People have in land and waters according to their traditional laws and customs. Federal legislation, in the form of the *Native Title Act 1993*, was enacted to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title;
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings;
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title; and
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts, and intermediate period acts, invalidated because of the existence of native title.

Any development proposed for a reserve must be valid in terms of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

This management plan is released and will be adopted subject to any native title rights and interests that may continue in relation to the land and/or waters. Nothing in the management plan is intended to affect native title. Before undertaking any future acts that might affect native title, DEH will follow the relevant provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

However, in addition to the requirements of native title legislation, DEH is committed to developing partnerships with Aboriginal people. This may include a number of native title and Aboriginal heritage groups.

Consistent with South Australian Government policy, DEH is also keen to pursue Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) where appropriate. ILUAs are voluntary agreements between a native title group and other people about the use and management of land and/or waters.

3 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION

3.1 Natural Resources

3.1.1 Co-operative Management

As part of its contribution to the National Reserve System, DEH is committed to creating a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system in South Australia, and maintaining biodiversity beyond park boundaries, under the guidance of regional Biodiversity Plans.

Douglas Point Conservation Park conserves vegetation along part of a continuous stretch of coastal habitat between Blackfellow Caves and Port MacDonnell in the South East and is identified as a Priority Coastal Area (Croft *et al.*, 1999). Other landholders in this area are SA Water, District Council of Grant and primary producers. A considerable block of privately owned native vegetation exists to the north-east of the Park (Figure 2).

It is well recognised that the achievement of conservation goals can not be achieved through the reservation of public land alone, but is dependent on the conservation efforts of private landowners and other non-government organisations. This is particularly the case with small reserves, where attempting to maintain long-term biological integrity in isolation is challenging. Douglas Point Conservation Park is long and narrow in shape and therefore particularly vulnerable to edge effects such as invasion by introduced plants and animals.

DEH encourages adjacent landowners to consider a co-operative approach to the management of remnant vegetation and other habitat in the vicinity of parks, particularly where it adjoins the Park boundary.

Co-operative management arrangements can vary from the development of formal management plans or statements, to informal voluntary meetings between park managers and park neighbours to discuss issues of common interest. Benefits include more effective pest plant and pest animal control programs through an integrated approach, practical fire prevention and fencing arrangements, opportunities for landowners to improve biodiversity on their land and improved regional biodiversity.

The management of Douglas Point Conservation Park would benefit from such an approach. Managed co-operatively, this important coastal stretch has the opportunity to enhance biodiversity values and threatened species survival in the region for the benefit of the public.

Objectives

- To achieve co-operative arrangements for the management of biodiversity.
- Maintain or improve the biodiversity values of the Park.

Actions

- Liaise with adjoining landowners to identify opportunities for co-operative management arrangements (refer 3.1.2 Fire Management, 3.1.3 Native Animals, 3.1.4 Native Vegetation, 3.2 Cultural Resources).
- Promote the Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia (Croft *et al.*, 1999).

3.1.2 Fire Management

The *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* requires that in managing reserves, regard must be given to ‘the prevention and suppression of bush fires and other hazards’. Fire management in DEH reserves is based on guidelines and objectives contained in the Fire Management Policy and reserve-specific Fire Management Plans and Bushfire Prevention Plans.

The Fire Management Policy (Draft) is an internal document which in recognising the role and responsibility of the Department for Environment and Heritage for managing fires on lands under its control, provides for:

- The establishment of practices to maximise the protection of human life as the priority objective both on and off reserves;
- The establishment of practices to protect assets within and adjacent to reserves;
- The establishment of practices whereby natural ecosystems within reserves are appropriately managed and protected from the negative impacts of unplanned fire;
- The establishment of a Department capability to effectively intervene in the management of unplanned fires;
- the establishment of guidelines to facilitate the integration of policies and operations of other fire management authorities with those of the Department; and
- The management of use of fire, whether planned or unplanned, to meet the natural requirements of fire-evolved ecosystems.

Bushfire Prevention Plans are a requirement of the *Country Fires Act, 1989* and are developed in conjunction with regional and District Bushfire Prevention Committees. A plan has been developed for Douglas Point Conservation Park. This plan outlines the fire prevention objectives, summarises the risks and hazards associated with and surrounding the Park and outlines fire prevention and fire suppression strategies. National Parks and Wildlife South East is a registered Country Fire Service Brigade and staff are members of the Country Fire Service. Fire suppression resources and responses are planned on a Regional and State-wide basis.

Croft *et al.*, (1999) list the following as important factors to benchmark fire management:

- prevent a single fire event from burning an entire vegetation island;
- restrict the burning of any one vegetation community to less than 25%; and
- prevent a fire entering a community that has experienced wildfire in the last 20 years.

Australia’s biodiversity has evolved and adapted to the event of fire and many ecosystems now rely upon its influence to maintain the community composition and structure. A change in fire regime can modify this by favouring either fire dependant or fire sensitive species, depending on whether frequency is increased or decreased. Fire intensity and seasonality are also significant factors.

The role of fire in biodiversity at Douglas Point Conservation Park has not been investigated, but it is not considered feasible or desirable to apply prescribed burning regimes to small areas of vegetation. However, Sand Ixodia is thought to be a post-fire species, and may require specific management techniques, including the use of fire.

Objectives

- Protect people and property from damage by wildfire.
- Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the region.

Actions

- Determine the need for fire in managing Sand Ixodia (see 3.1.4).
- Implement and maintain fire prevention strategies as outlined in the Bushfire Prevention Plan.
- Review the Bushfire Prevention Plan to address the benchmark criteria specified by Croft *et al.*, (1999).

3.1.3 Native Animals

The harsh environment of the reserve provides habitat for a variety of coastal species including birds, mammals and reptiles.

A complete fauna survey has not been undertaken, so a comprehensive species list is not available. However, 61 species of birds have been recorded in the Park (Appendix 2).

The *nationally endangered* Orange-bellied Parrot has been recorded in the Park and included in the Atlas of Australian Birds (Green, B. pers. comm. 1999). Only 100 to 200 individuals remain in the wild, with habitat destruction being one of the greatest threats to their existence. These parrots nest and breed in Tasmania during summer then over-winter in southeast mainland Australia, from southern Gippsland in Victoria to Lake Alexandrina in South Australia.

There are at least 15 plants upon which this species feeds (Croft *et al.*, 1999). Of these, beaded glasswort (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*) and biddy biddy (*Acaena novae-zelandia*) are found in the Park. The patch of beaded glasswort has been fenced off to prevent damage by vehicles.

The *vulnerable* Rufous Bristlebird (*Dasyornis broadbenti*) and *rare* Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella*) have been recorded in the Park. The Rufous Bristlebird has a limited distribution in this State, and is generally confined to a narrow band within a few kilometres of the South East and Coorong coasts, and prefers habitats with dense undergrowth. The species has also been recorded at Bernouilli and Woakwine Conservation Reserves, Little Dip, Lower Glenelg River and Tilley Swamp Conservation Parks and Canunda National Park. The Beautiful Firetail has a similar preference to heathlands, and has been recorded in Beachport, Gower and Big Heath Conservation Parks.

A native charopid land snail of the *Pernagera* spp is found in Douglas Point Conservation Park. Canunda Conservation Reserve represents the western edge of the distribution of this snail, with Douglas Point containing the next known population to the east.

The introduced European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Cat (*Felis catus*) occur in the Park and have the potential, if uncontrolled, to compete with and prey upon wildlife in the reserve.

Objectives

- To improve the knowledge on fauna in the reserve.
- To protect indigenous fauna with an emphasis on threatened species.
- To control introduced animals that are an environmental/agricultural threat.

Actions

- Encourage fauna surveys and population monitoring, utilising volunteer groups or individuals.
- Review existing research on the Orange-bellied Parrot, Rufous Bristlebird and Beautiful Firetail for the purpose of developing and implementing management strategies.
- Liaise with the Orange-bellied Parrot Recovery Team with regards to the implementation of the Recovery Plan for the species.
- Protect Orange-bellied Parrot food species from disturbance.
- Implement an annual rabbit, fox and cat control program.
- Liaise with the Grant Animal and Plant Control Board Authorised Officer and adjacent landowners to encourage an integrated approach to pest control programs.
- Maintain opportune records of wildlife sightings in the Park.
- Any activity which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened species and/or listed migratory (waterbird) species to be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Heritage to determine whether the action is subject to the EPBC Act.

3.1.4 Native Vegetation

Douglas Point Conservation Park occurs within the Nene Valley Environmental Association (Laut *et al.*, 1977) and represents 4.1% of the 756 hectares of native vegetation remaining in this association. The near-by Nene Valley Conservation Park also occurs within this environmental association and represents 51%.

The Park is situated within the Hundred of Kongorong and contains approximately 1.8% of the 1722 hectares of native vegetation remaining in this area (Department for Environment and Planning, 1987). The Nene Valley Conservation Park and Bucks Lake Game Reserve, located along the coast to the north-west of the Park, are also located within this Hundred and represent a further 31% of native vegetation (Figure 1).

The habitats of the Douglas Point Conservation Park vary from exposed cliff top to coastal heath, principally Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia var. sophorae*) / Coastal Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) scrubland. During a survey in 1997, the Mount Gambier Field Naturalist Society Inc. identified 56 plant species in the Park (Appendix 2).

Three species are of conservation significance:

Sand Ixodia	<i>Ixodia achillaeoides arenicola</i>	Endangered (SE,SA) Vulnerable (Aust)
Coast Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea canaliculata var. canaliculata</i>	Uncommon (SA) Vulnerable (SE)
Coast Velvet-bush	<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Uncommon (SE)
Drooping Velvet-bush	<i>Lasiopetalum schulzenii</i>	Uncommon (SE)

The *state endangered* and *nationally vulnerable* Sand Ixodia has an extremely limited distribution with only two known sites in South Australia; Cape Douglas and Cape Northumberland (Mitchell, 1998). The only reserved population is at Douglas Point Conservation Park, so the Park is quite significant, nationally, for the conservation of this species. The species is also recorded on unreserved land at Portland, Victoria.

Most of the Park has been subject to some level of disturbance from previous occupation and activities. These include grazing and inappropriate recreational vehicle use. Management has aimed to decrease past levels of disturbance by allowing those degraded areas to regenerate through vehicle and foot traffic control measures.

Mining activity has the potential to disturb native vegetation if not carried out carefully. While there are no current mining interests in the area, any future exploration work should be undertaken such that disturbance, especially to threatened plant populations, is avoided, and rehabilitation is rapid and effective.

The harsh, coastal nature of the Park has limited the establishment of introduced plant species in the Park. African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) has been recorded in the northern area in very low numbers. The ability of this species to invade and colonise degraded areas warrants the implementation of control measures.

Objectives

- To protect and conserve indigenous flora with an emphasis on threatened species and associated communities.
- To maintain a viable population of Sand Ixodia.
- To improve the knowledge of the flora in the reserve.
- To control introduced plants that are an environmental/agricultural threat in collaboration with adjoining landowners.

Actions

- Encourage tertiary institutions to engage in research into the ecology of the natural biological systems of the Park with an emphasis on the ecology of the Sand Ixodia.
- Review available research on Sand Ixodia to determine management requirements, particularly fire, for the purpose of preparing and implementing a species management plan.
- Liaise with tertiary institutions to facilitate research to meet any knowledge gaps in Sand Ixodia ecology.
- Protect areas of Sand Ixodia and other threatened species that may be susceptible to disturbance and/or weed invasion.
- Develop and implement, in consultation with the Grant Animal and Plant Control Board Authorised Officer, an introduced plant control program in the Park.
- Liaise with adjacent landowners to develop an integrated approach to introduced plant control operations.
- Allow revegetation to take place in degraded areas by managing potential impacts.
- Maintain effective boundary fencing to exclude stock.
- Ensure that any mining activity is undertaken with minimal environmental impacts, and avoids areas where threatened species occur. Any disturbance to vegetation should be rehabilitated.
- Manage visitor activities to avoid impacts on biodiversity values (see 3.3).
- Any action which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened species to be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Heritage to determine whether the action is subject to the EPBC Act.

3.1.5 Soils and Landforms

The soils in Douglas Point Conservation Park vary from beach sands, to extensive exposed limestone areas and terra rossa soils on the local headlands. In the south of the Park the beach is backed by low sand dunes, and coastal heath.

The central portion of the Park is moderately affected by natural erosion. Previous uncontrolled recreational vehicle use also resulted in erosion in certain areas of the Park. The Friends of Mount Gambier Area Parks and DEH staff have undertaken works in this area to facilitate natural stabilisation and rehabilitation.

In the past, the northern extremity of the Park, including the headland (near the Trig Point) and the *endangered* Sand Ixodia, was under threat from vehicle disturbance, grazing, and natural erosion.

Management actions such as diverting the 4WD track around the Sand Ixodia have been successful in limiting impacts.

Objectives

- To ensure the protection and conservation of the soils and landforms in the Park.
- To rehabilitate eroded areas, where the agents of erosion are not natural processes.

Actions

- Identify specific areas that are degraded and would benefit from management actions.
- Facilitate natural rehabilitation of degraded areas, by managing access (see 3.3).
- Establish photographic points to monitor the rehabilitation of specific areas in the Park (especially eroded landforms, old vehicle tracks, and trig point area).

3.2 Cultural Resources

Human habitation of Meganesia (single land mass comprising Australia, New Guinea and Tasmania during periods of low sea level) began with the movement of the ancestors of the Aborigines and New Guineans from South East Asia, at least 45 000 years ago and probably 60 000 years ago (Flannery, 1994). Flannery describes the occupation of Australia to have likely been ‘a rapid and complete invasion by the ancestors of the Aborigines.’ The discovery of Aboriginal remains at Lake Mungo, New South Wales (32 000 years old) and south-west Tasmania (35 000 years old) validates this hypothesis of Aboriginal occupation of Australia. Notwithstanding limitations with current carbon dating techniques, it is safe to assume that establishment of Aboriginal cultures and tribe differentiation in the South East of South Australia took place at least 35 000 years ago.

The Aboriginal people inhabiting the region were known as the Boandik, one tribe among four others belonging to a larger group known as the ‘Bunganditj’. Campbell, Cleland and Hossfield (1946) wrote that the Boandik tribe inhabited an area from the Glenelg River to Rivoli Bay north including land 50 kilometres inland.

Aboriginal middens have been identified in the south-eastern and northern ends of the Park. At present, these sites have not been analysed. However, the middens possibly reflect the conclusions drawn in relation to the middens at Cape Northumberland, approximately 10 kilometres south-east of Douglas Point Conservation Park. These middens have been dated at 1470 ± 120 years BP and consist of the marine gastropods *Cellana*, *Subnina* and *Haliotis*, charcoal from hearths, stone scrapers or planes and associated debris (Luebbbers, 1978).

O’Connor (1992) and Campbell (1939) indicated that the region was rich in resources, with shellfish and crustaceans commonly harvested by the Boandik from the sea and nearby lake areas. There was a wide choice of animals including kangaroos, wombats, emus, lizards and snakes and a variety of roots and berries, which complemented their dietary needs. The Boandik preferred Karkalla (pigface) along the coastal areas, and this served as their main source of salt.

Up until 1840, the Boandik Aborigines were still living their natural life, probably unaffected by European contact. However, their demise was rapid and from a population of possibly 2000-2500 in the early 1840’s they declined by about fifty percent every five year period, with the death of the last surviving full-bloods recorded in 1895 (Campbell, 1939).

The European history of the Douglas Point area is focused upon its coastal nature and local residents. There is little information available in regards to the naming of Cape Douglas. Lieutenant James Grant sailed through the area on the Lady Nelson in December 1800 and named several features including Cape Northumberland. On the 5th of April 1802, the French navigator Nicholas Baudin passed Cape Northumberland in his ship the ‘Geographe’ whilst travelling west along the coast. He subsequently met Matthew Flinders, who was travelling from the west to east, in Encounter Bay (Bonnemains *et al.*, 1988). Later in 1802 Matthew Flinders charted the area on the Investigator, with crew including boatswain Charles Douglas. Captain Bloomfield Douglas helped Captain Benjamin Germain chart the waters around Cape Northumberland and Port MacDonnell in 1860 (Druz, 1978). It is possible that Cape Douglas was named during one of these exercises. Several places in the Cape Douglas area were named by the local community and are in memory of local residents. Heins Bay was named after Alby Hein, a solitary man, who lived in the area several decades ago, whilst Jones Bay is named after Amos and Les Jones’ family who also lived in this area (Jones, K. pers. comm., 2001).

Many sailing ships have been wrecked along the South East coast. Douglas Point has claimed at least two of these. The barque “Southern Cross” was wrecked approximately 5 kilometres west of Douglas Point in 1880, whilst another unidentified wreck has been recorded in Umpherstone Bay near Douglas Point (Clark, 1990). In July 1967, the boat “Northumberland Bay” was overturned by a breaker near The Point (Jones, K. pers. comm., 1999). A rescue party was sent from Port MacDonnell and the crew was rescued, with some members having reached the shore by the time the rescue party arrived. Later that night the boat was towed back to Port MacDonnell.

A trigonometric (field record) station was set up in the north-west of the Park in 1983. The station comprises a brass plaque in concrete placed 29.18 metres above sea level at the highest point. The Douglas Point station was established by the Department of Lands as part of their primary field station network for the area, and is now owned by DEH. The boating community uses the trig point as a navigation aid. At present, the trig point is in fair condition but it will deteriorate over time.

At the time of proclamation Douglas Point Conservation Park was so named after the local headland, Douglas Point. In 1997, the name of the headland and township was changed to Cape Douglas (under the *Geographical Names Act, 1991*) to agree with the long used local name for the area. Since this time, confusion as to the correct name of the Park has occurred.

Objectives

- To ensure the protection and preservation of any archaeological relics and cultural sites that exist in the reserve.
- To record the cultural history of the area.
- To eliminate current confusion on the name of the Park.

Actions

- Consult with the Aboriginal community and Department for State Aboriginal Affairs to improve knowledge of the area and to seek involvement in the protection of cultural sites.
- Consult with the Aboriginal community before undertaking any development or work that may impact on Aboriginal sites.
- Manage vehicle access to avoid disturbance of Aboriginal sites (see 3.3).
- Further research and record local history for use in interpretive material.
- In consultation with the local community, determine the value of maintaining the trig point.
- Initiate steps, under Section 30(2)(c) *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*, to have the name of the Park changed to Cape Douglas Conservation Park.

3.3 Recreation and Tourism

The Douglas Point Conservation Park offers recreation opportunities such as bush-walking, bird-watching, surfing, diving, fishing and 4WD vehicle use, along the sandy and stony beaches, and amongst the areas of cliff top and coastal dune vegetation.

Access throughout the Park is of 4WD vehicle standard although conventional vehicles can gain access to the first car park. Several parking areas are linked by this single lane track guided by marker posts. The Mount Gambier Area Friends of Parks group has undertaken an extensive Coastcare project, rationalising and defining foot and vehicle access in the Park. This has been necessary due to the location of the endangered plant species, disturbance to Aboriginal sites, the extent of erosion, and public safety.

Public safety is an important issue as local surfers, divers, fishers, tourists and field naturalists are all regular visitors, accessing cliff top landforms and beaches throughout the Park. Due to its location and standard of access it is not anticipated that the use of this area will increase significantly.

In accordance with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*, and to ensure the conservation of the Park's values, pets are not permitted in the Park (including the beaches, which are part of the Park). Restrictions on pets in parks have been applied to remove the threat of disturbance or death to wildlife, and to avoid disturbance to other visitors. Visitors who ignore this regulation may be at risk of losing their pet, as poison baits are laid from time to time during fox control operations.

Low impact special interest and recreational activities that increase an appreciation and understanding of the natural environment are appropriate in this area. Presently, the Park is managed as a day visitor area with no camping facilities provided. DEH recognises that bush camping has occurred throughout the Park in the past, and will formalise this by clearly defining camping areas at Heins Bay and Jones Bay (Figure 2) to prevent damage to native vegetation.

Objectives

- To provide recreation opportunities where those activities are not in conflict with the natural values of the Park.
- To increase public awareness, appreciation and understanding of the Park's values.

Actions

- Provide basic visitor facilities such as walkways and signage to accommodate existing need.
- Designate bush-camping sites at Heins Bay and Jones Bay.
- Provide specific information signs in strategic locations regarding public safety, pet restrictions, vehicle access, and camping.
- Allow gas fires only in the Park.
- Investigate opportunities for increasing public awareness and understanding of the Park's values.
- Liaise with user groups regarding access requirements for diving and surfing.
- Maintain conventional vehicle access to the first car park.
- Maintain and manage 4WD access through the Park and to Heins Bay.
- Monitor impacts of activities in the Park and make necessary changes to management practices if considered necessary.
- Ensure compliance with fox baiting regulations when carrying out control program.

3.4 Commercial Activities

Private tour operators wishing to pursue commercial activities within the Park are required to apply for a Commercial Licence, pursuant to the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*. All commercial activities must be consistent with Park management objectives, and not conflict with natural values or visitor use of the Park. Licence fees are paid into a special purpose fund and are used to improve visitor services and facilities within Parks.

From time to time approval is sought by private enterprise to undertake commercial developments in, or adjoining parks. While this may be appropriate in parks where developments can be designed to minimise impacts upon biodiversity and recreational values, commercial development within Douglas Point Conservation Park is less likely to be acceptable. The long narrow shape and small overall area of the Park and the presence of the *nationally vulnerable* plant species Sand Ixodia and Aboriginal heritage sites means that commercial developments are more likely to affect the natural, cultural and/or recreational values for which the Park was proclaimed. While approval for unspecified commercial activities is not totally ruled out, any proposal would need to meet planning and legislative requirements and demonstrate acceptable environmental, recreational, cultural and aesthetic impacts. Where approval is granted, conditions would apply to ensure long-term sustainability including restitution of any disturbance created by the proponent.

Objectives

- To allow use of the Park for appropriate commercial purposes.

Actions

- Provide for use of the Park by tour operators if appropriate through a Commercial Licence under Section 35(3) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*.
- Proposals for commercial developments will only be considered for approval if they meet legal requirements and do not compromise management objectives as set out in this plan.

4 SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This section provides a summary of the management proposals outlined in the plan and gives an indication of the priority and duration of each proposal.

Actions	Priority	Duration
3.1.1 Cooperative Management		
• Liaise with adjoining landowners to identify opportunities for co-operative management arrangements.	High	Ongoing
• Promote the Biodiversity Plan for the South East of South Australia.	High	Ongoing
3.1.2 Fire Management		
• Determine the need for fire in managing Sand Ixodia (see 3.1.4).	High	Medium
• Implement and maintain fire prevention strategies as outlined in the Bushfire Prevention Plan.	High	Ongoing
• Review the Bushfire Prevention Plan to address the benchmark criteria specified by Croft <i>et al.</i> , (1999).	High	Ongoing
3.1.3 Native Animals		
• Encourage fauna surveys and population monitoring, utilising volunteer groups or individuals.	Mod	Ongoing
• Review existing research on the Orange-bellied Parrot, Rufous Bristlebird and Beautiful Firetail for the purpose of developing and implementing management strategies.	Mod	Ongoing
• Liaise with the Orange-bellied Parrot Recovery Team with regards to the implementation of the Recovery Plan for the species.	High	Ongoing
• Protect Orange-bellied Parrot food species from disturbance.	High	Ongoing
• Implement an annual rabbit, fox and cat control program.	High	Ongoing
• Liaise with Grant Animal and Plant Control Board Authorised Officer and adjacent landowners to encourage an integrated approach to pest control programs.	High	Ongoing
• Maintain opportune records of wildlife sightings in the Park.	Mod	Ongoing
• Any activity which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened species and/or listed migratory (waterbird) species to be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Heritage to determine whether the action is subject to the EPBC Act.	High	Ongoing
3.1.4 Native Vegetation		
• Encourage tertiary institutions to engage in research into the ecology of the natural biological systems of the Park with an emphasis on the ecology of the Sand Ixodia.	Mod	Ongoing
• Review available research into Sand Ixodia to determine management requirements, particularly fire, for the purpose of preparing and implementing a species management plan.	High	Ongoing
• Liaise with tertiary institutions to facilitate research to meet any knowledge gaps in Sand Ixodia ecology.	High	Ongoing

Actions	Priority	Duration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect areas of Sand Ixodia and other threatened species that may be susceptible to disturbance and/or weed invasion. 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement, in consultation with the Grant Animal and Plant Control Board Authorised Officer, an introduced plant control program in the Park. 	Mod	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with adjacent landowners to develop an integrated approach to introduced plant control operations. 	Mod	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow revegetation to take place in degraded areas by managing potential impacts. 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain effective boundary fencing to exclude stock. 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any mining activity is undertaken with minimal environmental impacts, and avoids areas where threatened species occur. Any disturbance to vegetation should be rehabilitated. 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage visitor activities to avoid impacts on biodiversity values (see 3.3). 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any action which has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on listed threatened species to be referred to the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Heritage to determine whether the action is subject to the EPBC Act. 	High	Ongoing
3.1.5 Soils and Landforms		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify specific areas that are degraded and would benefit from management actions. 	Mod	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate natural rehabilitation of degraded areas, by managing access (see 3.3). 	High	Medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish photographic points to monitor the rehabilitation of specific areas in the Park (especially eroded landforms, old vehicle tracks, and trig point area). 	Mod	Short
3.2. Cultural Resources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Aboriginal community and Department for State Aboriginal Affairs to improve knowledge of the area and to seek involvement in the protection of cultural sites. 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the Aboriginal community before undertaking any development or work that may impact on Aboriginal sites. 	High	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage vehicle access to avoid disturbance of Aboriginal sites (see 3.3). 	High	Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further research and record local history for use in interpretive material. 	Mod	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with the local community, determine the value of maintaining the trig point. 	Low	Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate steps, under Section 30(2)(c) <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972</i>, to have the name of the Park changed to Cape Douglas Conservation Park. 	Mod	Short

Actions	Priority	Duration
3.3 Recreation and Tourism		
• Provide basic visitor facilities such as walkways and signage to accommodate existing need.	High	Ongoing
• Designate bush-camping sites at Heins Bay and Jones Bay.	High	Short
• Provide specific information signs in strategic locations regarding public safety, pet restrictions, vehicle access, and camping.	High	Ongoing
• Allow gas fires only in the Park.	High	Ongoing
• Investigate opportunities for increasing public awareness and understanding of the Park’s values.	Mod	Ongoing
• Liaise with user groups regarding access requirements for diving and surfing.	High	Short
• Maintain conventional vehicle access to the first car park.	Mod	Ongoing
• Maintain and manage 4WD access through the Park and to Heins Bay.	High	Ongoing
• Monitor impacts of activities in the Park and make necessary changes to management practices if considered necessary.	High	Ongoing
• Ensure compliance with fox baiting regulations when carrying out control program.	High	Ongoing
3.4 Commercial Activities		
• Provide for use of the Park by tour operators through a Commercial Licence under Section 35(3) of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972</i> .	High	Ongoing
• Proposals for commercial developments will only be considered for approval if they meet legal requirements and do not compromise management objectives as set out in this plan.	High	Ongoing

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APPENDIX 1: Douglas Point Conservation Park Gazettal Notice

1728 THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE [8 May 1997]

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1972
SECTIONS 30 AND 43: CONSTITUTION OF DOUGLAS
POINT CONSERVATION PARK

Proclamation By The Governor

(L.S.) E. J. NEAL

PURSUANT to sections 30 and 43 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, being of the opinion that the land described in the schedule should be protected or preserved for the purpose of conserving wildlife and the historic features of that land and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I make the following proclamation:

1. I constitute the Crown land described in the schedule as a conservation park and I assign the name *Douglas Point Conservation Park* to the conservation park.

2. Subject to clause 4, existing rights of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining under the *Mining Act 1971* or the *Petroleum Act 1940* may continue to be exercised in respect of the land constituting the conservation park.

3. (1) Subject to clause 4, rights of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining may, with the approval of the Minister for Mines and the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources, be acquired pursuant to the *Mining Act 1971* or the *Petroleum Act 1940* in respect of the land constituting the conservation park.

(2) If the Minister for Mines and the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources cannot agree as to whether approval should be granted or refused under subclause (1), the Governor may, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, grant or refuse the necessary approval under that subclause.

4. A person in whom rights of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining are vested pursuant to the *Mining Act 1971* or the *Petroleum Act 1940* (whether those rights were acquired before or after the making of this proclamation) must not exercise those rights in respect of the land constituting the conservation park unless that person complies with the following conditions:

(a) at least three months before commencing any drilling or excavation, any vegetation clearance or the construction of any building or structure not previously authorised, the person must notify the Minister for Mines and the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources of the proposed work and must supply each Minister with such information relating to the proposed work as the Minister may require;

(b) the person in carrying out any work referred to in paragraph (a)-

(i) must comply with such directions as the Minister for Mines may give in writing in relation to-

(A) carrying out the work in a manner that minimises damage to the land or the environment or to vegetation or wildlife on the land; or

(B) preserving objects, structures or sites of historic, scientific or cultural interest; or

(C) rehabilitating the land upon completion of the work; and

(ii) if the work is being carried out in pursuance of a right of entry, prospecting, exploration or mining acquired after the making of this proclamation-must comply with such directions as the Minister for Mines may give in writing in relation to prohibiting or restricting access to any specified area of the land that the Minister believes would suffer significant detriment as a result of carrying out the work;

(e) if a plan of management is in operation under section 38 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* in respect of the land, the person must have regard to the provisions of the plan of management;

(d) the persons in addition to complying with any directions given under paragraph (b)-

(i) must take such steps as are reasonably necessary to ensure that objects, structures and sites of historic, scientific or cultural interest and any vegetation or wildlife on the land are not unduly affected by the exercise of those rights; and

(ii) must maintain all work areas in a clean and tidy condition; and

(iii) must, upon the completion of any work, obliterate or remove all installations and structures (other than installations and structures designated by the Minister for Mines as suitable for retention) used exclusively for the purposes of that work.

SCHEDULE

Allotment 1 of Deposited Plan 33707, Hundred of Kongorong, County of Grey.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of South Australia at Adelaide 8 May 1997.

By command,

D. C. KOTZ. for Acting Premier

MENR 27/97 CS

APPENDIX 2: Douglas Point Conservation Park Bird Species List

Source – Haywood, B. (2000). Unpublished ongoing report.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS SA	STATUS SE
ANATIDAE <i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck	R	U
PODICIPEDIDAE <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary Headed Grebe		
SULIDAE <i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet		
PHALACROCORACIDAE <i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i> <i>Leucocarbo fuscescens</i> <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Little Pied Cormorant Black-Faced Cormorant Little Black Cormorant Great Cormorant		
PELICANIDAE <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican		
ARDEIDAE <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> <i>Ardea Intermedia</i> <i>Threskiornis moluccua</i>	White-faced Heron Intermediate Egret Australian White Ibis	R	R
ACCIPITRIDAE <i>Cirus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier		
FALCONIDAE <i>Falco berigora</i> <i>Falco Longipennis</i> <i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Brown Falcon Australian Hobby Peregrine Falcon Nankeen Kestrel	R	U R
SCOLOPACIDAE <i>Tringa nebularia</i> <i>Arenaria interpres</i> <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Common Greenshank Ruddy Turnstone Red-necked Stint Sharp-tailed Sandpiper		
HAEMATOPODIDAE <i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher		U
CHARADRIIDAE <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> <i>Vanellus miles</i>	Grey Plover Red-capped Plover Masked Lapwing		
LARIDAE <i>Larus pacificus</i> <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i> <i>Sterna caspia</i> <i>Sterna bergii</i>	Pacific Gull Silver Gull Caspian Tern Crested Tern		U

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS SA	STATUS SE
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	V	V
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Whiskered Tern		
COLUMBIDAE			
<i>Columba livia*</i>	Rock Dove		
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing		
CACATUIDAE			
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah		
PSITTACIDAE			
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet		
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	V	V
<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Parrot	E	E
CUCULIDAE			
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo		
HALCYONIDAE			
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher		
MALURIDAE			
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren		
PARDALOTIDAE			
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i>	Rufous Bristlebird	V	V
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren		U
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill		
MELIPHAGIDAE			
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird		
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater		
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater		
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat		
PACHYCEPHALIDAE			
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush		
DICRURIDAE			
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail		
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		
ARTAMIDAE			
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie		
CORVIDAE			
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven		
ALAUDIDAE			
<i>Alauda arvensis*</i>	Skylark		
MOTACILLIDAE			
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Richard's Pipit		
PASSERIDAE			
<i>Passer domesticus*</i>	House Sparrow		
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail	R	R

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS SA	STATUS SE
FRINGILLIDAE <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> *	European Goldfinch		
HIRUNDINIDAE <i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow		
SYLVIIDAE <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark		
ZOSTEROPIDAE <i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye		
MUSCICAPIDAE <i>Turdus merula</i> *	Common Blackbird		
STURNIDAE <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	Common Starling		

E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, R = Rare, U = Uncommon
 *Introduced Species

APPENDIX 3: Douglas Point Conservation Park Plant Species List

Source- Field Naturalist Society of South Australia (1998).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS SA	STATUS SE
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> var. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Sallow Wattle		
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy		
<i>Agrostis billardieri</i> var.	Blown-grass		
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Dysentry bush		
<i>Apium prostratum</i> ssp. <i>Prostratum</i> var.	Native celery		
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Felted Wallaby-bush		
<i>Cakile edentula</i>	American Sea Rocket		
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Ross's Noon-flower		
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel		
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting		
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard		
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper		
<i>Correa reflexa</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	Common Correa		
<i>Danthonia caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Tom Thumb		
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i> var. <i>muralis</i>	Wall Rocket		
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	Coast Everlasting		
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Deep-rooted Cat's Ear		
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush		
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>arenicola</i>	Sand Ixodia	E	E
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman		
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass		
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Coast Velvet-bush		U
<i>Lasiopetalum schulzenii</i>	Drooping Velvet-bush		U
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge		
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush		
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath		
<i>Limonium companyonis</i>	Sea-lavender		
<i>Logania- ovata</i>	Oval-leaf Logania		
<i>Lotus Australis</i>	Australian Trefiol		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATUS SA	STATUS SE
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush		
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Grassland Wood-sorrel		
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Storks-bill		
<i>Pimelea serphyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serphyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower		
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain		
<i>Poa poiforimis</i>	Blue Tussock-grass		
<i>Pommaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Inland Pommaderris		
<i>Pommaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paralia</i>	Coast Pommaderris		
<i>Pultenaea canaliculata</i> var. <i>canaliculata</i>	Coast Bush-pea	U	V
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Bush-pea		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry Saltbush		
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed		
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fan-flower		
<i>Scaevola</i> sp.	Fanflower		
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush		
<i>Seneico latus</i>	Elegant Yellow-top		
<i>Sonchus hydrophilus/megalocarpus</i>	Native Sow-thistle		
<i>Sonchus megalocarpus</i>	Coast Sow-thistle		
<i>Spinefex sericeus</i>	Coast Spinefex		
<i>Stackhousia spathulata</i>	Coast Candles		
<i>Stipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass		
<i>Stipa stipiodes</i>	Coast Spear-grass		
<i>Swainsonia lessertiifolia</i>	Darling Pea		
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach		
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit		
<i>Zygophyllum billardiarei</i>	Coast Twinleaf		

E = Endangered, V = Vulnerable, U = Uncommon