

Eyre Peninsula Regional Landscape Plan 2021-2026



Quick stats

Population: Approximately 58,000

Major centres (population): Whyalla (21,700), Port Lincoln (16,000), Ceduna (2,300)

Traditional custodians: Barngarla, Nauo, Wirangu, Kokatha and Mirning nations

Total area: Approximately 80,000 square kilometres

Land area: Approximately 51,000 square kilometres

Local Governments: City Council of Whyalla, Port Lincoln City Council, District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula, Tumby Bay District Council, District Council of Ceduna, District Council of Streaky Bay, District Council of Elliston, Wudinna District Council, District Council of Cleve, District Council of Kimba and District Council of Franklin Harbour.

Out of Council Area: Approximately 6,750 square kilometres (13% of land area)

Main land uses (% of land area): Cropping and grazing (80%), conservation (17%)

Main industries: Agriculture, manufacturing and mining, fishing and aquaculture, retail, health and community services and tourism.

Annual rainfall: 250 – 560 mm

Highest elevation: Caralue Bluff at 486 metres above sea level

Coastline length: 3,271 kilometres (including 182 islands)

Native Vegetation Cover: 22,500 square kilometres

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act listed species: 41 and listed vegetation communities: 3

Acknowledgment of country

The Barngarla, Nauo, Wirangu, Kokatha and Mirning people are the traditional custodians of Eyre Peninsula. The Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board acknowledges elders - past, present and future - and respects the relationship Aboriginal people have to country. The Board is committed to supporting traditional custodians, involvement of Aboriginal people and organisations in the management of the region's landscapes and in recognising Aboriginal culture and knowledge of natural resources in the landscape.

Foreword



On behalf of the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board (the Board), it is my pleasure to present our new Regional Landscape Plan. This plan provides an enduring direction for the Eyre Peninsula, and I look forward to working with you to achieve it.

The Board built on the participatory approach used to develop the region's previous plan, which included extensive engagement with local communities, organisations and businesses about the places and issues of importance. This approach built our shared understanding, broadened our perspectives and allowed us to capture a fair representation of the region's interests and values.

For those of you who offered your thoughts, thank you for your time and consideration. It does not end there though - that was just the start of a conversation we want to continue with

you. Continuing this conversation will lead us to collectively putting words into actions. Landscape management is a shared responsibility and we all have a role to play.

In closing, I acknowledge the individuals, communities, aboriginal groups, organisations and businesses that continue to contribute to the Eyre Peninsula landscapes. Your efforts are sincerely appreciated, and I look forward to working with you to shape our future.

Mark Whitfield

Presiding Member of the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board

Minister's endorsement



I, Honourable David Speirs, Minister for Environment and Water, after taking into account and in accordance with the requirements of Section 50 of the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, hereby approve the Eyre Peninsula Regional Landscape Plan for 2021-2026.

David Speirs MP

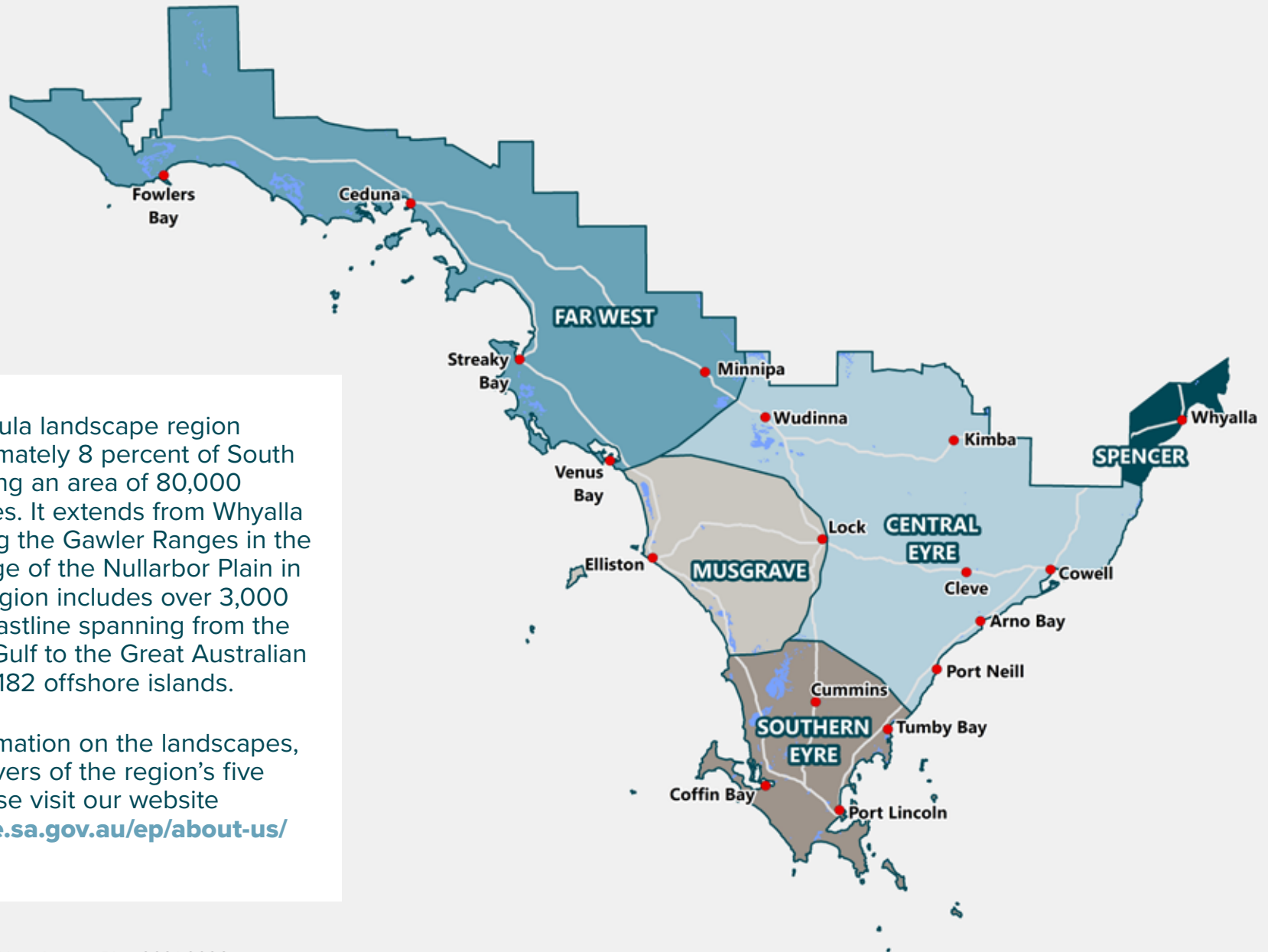
Minister for Environment and Water

Date: 27/10/2021

Our region

The Eyre Peninsula landscape region takes in approximately 8 percent of South Australia, covering an area of 80,000 square kilometres. It extends from Whyalla in the east, along the Gawler Ranges in the north, to the edge of the Nullarbor Plain in the west. The region includes over 3,000 kilometres of coastline spanning from the upper Spencer Gulf to the Great Australian Bight, including 182 offshore islands.

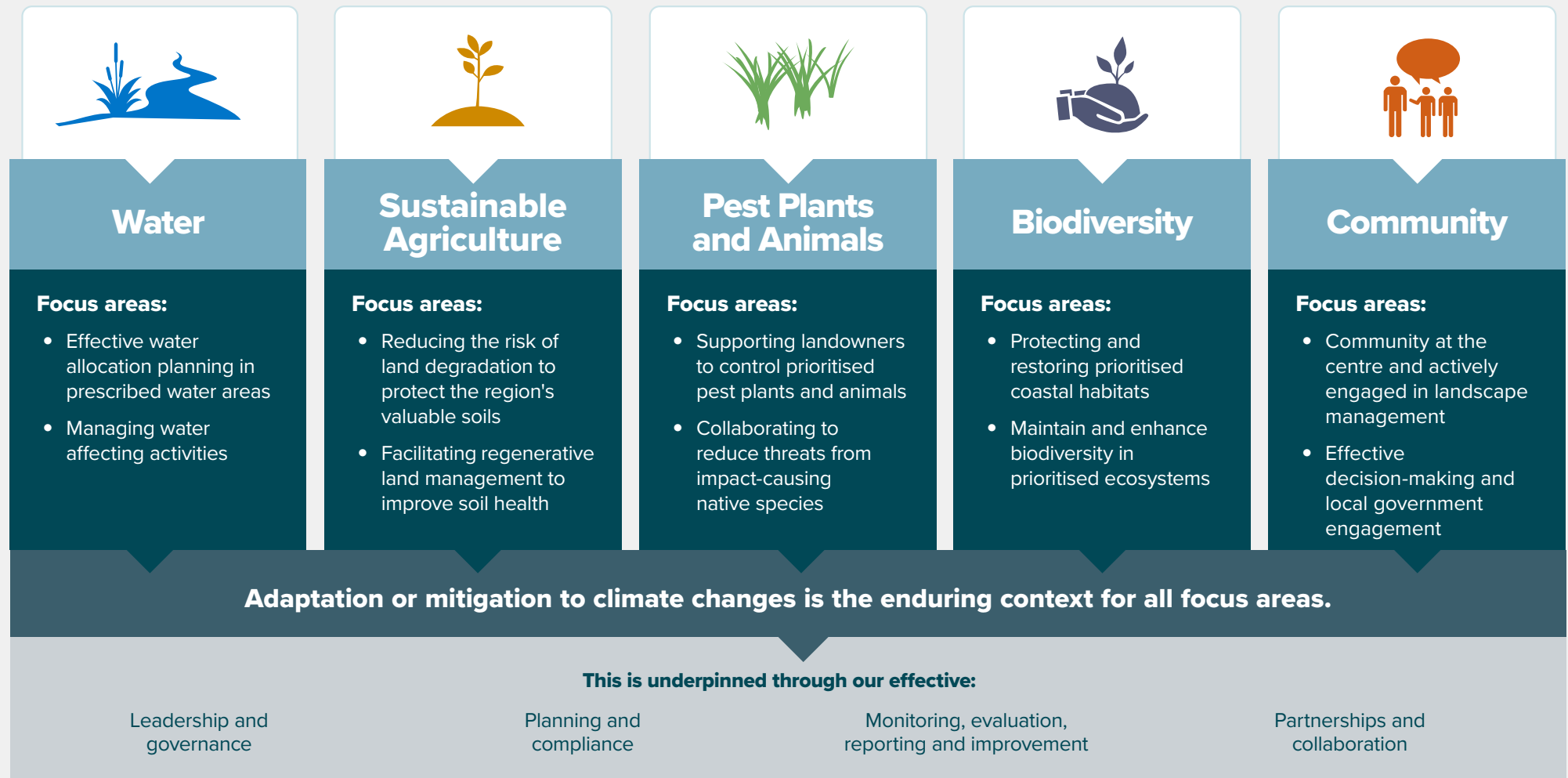
For further information on the landscapes, systems and drivers of the region's five subregions please visit our website www.landscape.sa.gov.au/ep/about-us/landscape-plan.



Our vision

Eyre Peninsula landscapes support biodiversity, community and business in a changing climate

Regional priorities





Water

FOCUS AREA – Effective water allocation planning in prescribed water areas

There is a scarcity of drinkable water resources on the Eyre Peninsula, hence fresh groundwater being the main source of water for public water supply, irrigation, stock and domestic use. Fresh groundwater is generally confined to discrete areas within limestone aquifers, which occur in the southern and western extents of the region. Most of the region's fresh groundwater is prescribed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, and take is regulated through the Water Allocation Plan (WAP) for the Southern Basins and Musgrave Prescribed Wells Areas and associated water licences.

The main objective of the WAP is to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of the prescribed water resources, while also making sure the needs of the environment are taken into account. This includes sharing water with groundwater dependent ecosystems, which rely on groundwater for survival. In non-prescribed areas, there is no management regime to regulate the take of groundwater, but there are provisions to control the location and construction of wells via water affecting activity (WAA) permits.

FOCUS AREA – Managing water affecting activities

Water resources on the Eyre Peninsula are precious and need to be managed sustainably. In addition to fresh groundwater, there is a prevalence of saline water resources including large saline wetland complexes, brackish creeks and saline aquifers. Watercourses are generally confined to southern and eastern Eyre Peninsula, where catchments have been extensively developed for agriculture, modifying the hydrology and ecology. Most watercourses are ephemeral, experiencing peak flows during winter, and often ceasing to flow by late spring or early summer.

Water affecting activities are activities and works that can adversely impact on the health and condition of water resources, water dependant ecosystems and other water users. Under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, a permit is required to undertake a water affecting activity. Full details of water affecting activities can be found in our Water Control Policy document.



Sustainable Agriculture

FOCUS AREA - Reducing the risk of land degradation to protect the region's valuable soils

The Eyre Peninsula agriculture sector (cropping and grazing) covers approximately 80% of the land mass on Eyre Peninsula, producing approximately 40% of the state's wheat exports and more than 20% of barley exports, with approximately 97% of the region's grain crop exported. The region also has more than 1.5 million head of sheep, making it the 17th largest sheep region in Australia.

Large areas of sandy soils – about 550,000ha – are prone to increased risk of wind erosion. This is due to a number of inherent characteristics which restrict crop germination and growth; causing loss of surface cover and protection against wind erosion. These characteristics include low inherent fertility, poor moisture-holding capacity and water repellence. Soil acidity is also a significant issue on lower and eastern Eyre Peninsula with more than 186,000 hectares (7%) of agricultural land in the region prone to acidification.

Erosion protection field surveys conducted for more than 15 years, have seen an increase in the amount of days that the region is considered to be adequately protected from the risk of wind erosion. The occurrence of wind erosion across most parts of Eyre Peninsula in recent times has been low for cropping enterprises, however there is room to improve management practices of livestock enterprises to

further reduce erosion risk. Despite the low occurrence of wind erosion, the inherent risk level remains moderate to severe for around 30% of cleared agricultural land within the region and becomes a particular concern following bushfires and under extremely dry seasonal conditions which occur with greater frequency and magnitude as a result of climate change.

The Board is responsible for the management and protection of land under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Part 7 of the Act focuses on, and sets out a range of compliance 'tools' to assist the Board with ensuring appropriate management of land. Details of the Board's approach to land management can be found in the *Land Management Control Policy* document.

FOCUS AREA - Facilitating regenerative land management to improve soil health and vitality

Through the Australian Government's National Landcare Program (NLP), the Board has been appointed as a service provider to deliver agricultural projects across Eyre Peninsula. These projects currently include:

- Our Regenerative Agriculture Landcare Facilitator (RALF); and
- The Regenerative Agriculture Program (RAP).





Pest Plants and Animals

FOCUS AREA - Supporting landowners to control prioritised pest plants and animals

Controlling existing pest species while minimising the risk of new pest threats is critical for reducing impacts to agricultural productivity, biodiversity and human health. The *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* sets out the requirements for the control of pest animals and plants. To guide how we meet these requirements, a risk assessment was undertaken by the Board in 2020 to determine the region's priority pest animal and plant species. This is available in the *Pest Plant and Animal Control Policy* document.

It is important to note that the risk assessment was conducted at regional and district scale using generalised land use, however there are instances when a pest species may pose a greater or lesser risk for a local area and/or specific land use. There is also the potential that the relative pest risk and/or the feasibility of control will change in the future.

Pest management plans have been developed for the priority pest plants and animals found within the region and these can be accessed through our [website](#). These plans are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure continuous improvement.

Under the Act, it is a landowner's responsibility to comply with these statutory requirements as they apply to a declared pest species.

FOCUS AREA - Collaborating to reduce threats from impact-causing native species

Under the new *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, regional landscape boards will now have a role in helping to manage native species that are causing adverse impacts. In the [Managing South Australia's Landscapes: Policy Overview](#) that the Minister released, it's defined that 'managing impacts will be achieved by connecting landholders and relevant authorities, and providing information'. It further outlines that the existing functions of the other bodies and people involved in controlling the adverse impact of native species will continue (e.g. permits will continue to be required from the Department for Environment and Water, under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, for the destruction of any protected native animal).

The Act includes a number of provisions specifically identifying this new role around the management of impact-causing native species. The objects and principles of the Act includes promoting collaborative management and assisting to facilitate action to mitigate or manage 'native animals that adversely affect the natural or built environments, people or primary production or other industries' - section 7(1)(g) and 25 (1) (i).



Biodiversity

FOCUS AREA - Protecting and restoring prioritised coastal habitats

The region's coastal habitats are diverse and impressive, with limestone cliffs up to 100 metres high, undulating sand dunes, rocky headlands, sheltered bays, inverse estuaries, samphire and mangroves. Coastal temperate saltmarshes (e.g. samphire) habitats are now listed as a threatened ecological community under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. These habitats support commercial species including western king prawns, tuna, abalone, mussel and kingfish; along with a diversity of birdlife, such as the threatened Hooded Plover.

The Eyre Peninsula Coastal Action Plan is a detailed conservation study and action plan that covers the coastline from Two Hummocks Point north of Whyalla to the eastern boundary of the Wahgunyah Conservation Park in the Far West. It provides baseline information for the protection and management of more than 85 coastal cells, and outlines priority actions for each site. This guides the Board's decision-making in regard to coastal management works undertaken throughout the region.

FOCUS AREA – Maintain and enhance biodiversity in prioritised ecosystems

Approximately 20% of Eyre Peninsula landmass is comprised of native vegetation protected through formal conservation covenants (e.g. National Parks and Conservation Reserves, or Heritage Agreements, etc.). A further 23% of the landmass is comprised of fragmented native vegetation – community reserves, roadside verges, scattered woodlands or paddock trees in amongst cropping land, grazing or pastoral properties. This native vegetation contains a wide range of biodiversity that underpins the healthy functioning of the ecosystems throughout the region.

With a region the size and complexity of Eyre Peninsula, to aid the planning process, the region has been broken down into five subregions based on areas of similar landscape and land uses, with subregional descriptions developed. These descriptions provide detailed information in regard to each subregion's biodiversity, using a systems thinking approach which also captures the subregion's values from a social and economic perspective. Other planning documents and tools have also been developed for specific bio-regions in Eyre Peninsula, and for programs areas, including the WildEyre Conservation Action Plan, Eyre Hills Landscape Assessment Framework, Eyes on Eyre Masterplan and the Cummins Wanilla Drainage Management Plan. At the individual species or ecological community level, activities are guided by recovery plans or specific management plans.





Community

FOCUS AREA - Community at the centre and actively engaged in landscape management

The involvement of the region's community has and will continue to be central to implementing landscape change. The community's contribution is broad and diverse, and it includes on-ground action, information sharing through community networks, working in partnership with the Board to develop and deliver projects, and participation in decision-making such as the preparation of this plan.

By continuing to work together we can manage our landscapes for the benefit of the natural environment, and for current and future generations.

FOCUS AREA - Effective decision-making and Local Government engagement

The Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board works with community, industry, Local Government and agencies to ensure a sustainable approach to the management, protection and restoration of our soil, water, native plants and animals. The Board is comprised of seven community members, including a chair, who are representatives of their local communities, and include:

- Mark Whitfield (Chair) – Whyalla
- Meagan Turner – Cowell
- Tony Irvine – Port Lincoln
- Justine Major – Kimba
- Dr Steven Milner – Denial Bay
- Debbie May – Elliston
- Brian Foster – Coult

Further information on all Board members is available on our website – www.landscape.sa.gov.au/ep. All members were initially appointed by the Minister, with three positions falling vacant in 2022. These vacancies will be elected by the community in future.

The Board's functions are detailed in the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. In summary, the Board is responsible for developing a simple and accessible five-year regional landscape plan with five priorities, which aims to ensure that there is a balance between the needs of regional communities and the sustainable management of the environment. Other key functions include development of a water allocation plan for prescribed water resources, and operating as the relevant authority for a range of water, land protection, and animal and plant control activities.

Local Government is a key stakeholder within the region, as such Board members all have designated councils that they regularly engage with to ensure effective communications are maintained and relationships strengthened. Local Government also has responsibilities under the Act in relation to the collection of the landscape land levy within their council area. This is a service that councils undertake for the Board each year, and council costs are covered in line with *Landscape South Australia (General) Regulations 2020*, Part 4.

Decision-making principles

Board investment is targeted at the highest priority outcomes contained within our Regional Landscape Plan, regardless of how it is raised.

Below are the principles the Board use to support their decision-making processes:

- **Core function** – statutory requirement under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* or other legislative or regulatory requirements.
- **Strategic** – alignment with the Regional Landscape Plan, Landscape SA reform priorities, Ministerial priorities and other key plans.
- **Outcomes-focused** – will lead to sustainable use, protection and conservation of the region's natural resources.
- **Cost/benefit** – for a given cost, the benefit or value is maximised where value is assessed through aspects such as total outcomes; number of partnerships; extent of community engagement; and extent of delivery whether local, district or region-wide, across a one or multiple industries or community sectors.
- **Capacity and capability** – resources, knowledge and skills required to undertake the work are available within the Board, community or partner organisations.
- **Collaborative** – forms partnerships with other groups and organisations to share responsibility and deliver the best possible landscape management outcomes.
- **Innovative** – opportunity to drive innovation, demonstrate best practice and/or increase understanding of natural resources.
- **Visibility** – raising the importance of the landscape and its natural resources and the work being undertaken by the Board, the community and partner organisations.



Partnerships

Landscape management is about how we all – individuals, communities, industry and government – work together to ensure our natural resources are used sustainably, and our landscapes remain healthy and vibrant.

Successful landscape management is dependent on the quality and effectiveness of the partnerships that exist between stakeholder groups. Strong partnerships and working relationships built on mutual understanding and shared values, trust, transparent decision making, sound communication and responsiveness will provide confidence, motivation and commitment towards achieving long-term regional landscape outcomes.

The Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board recognises it has a leading role in brokering partnerships at all levels to deliver this plan. Whilst many strong partnerships already exist, there is always room for improvement and opportunities for new partnerships to be forged in coming years to achieve mutual outcomes for the region. Here is an insight in to some of our key partnerships.

First Nations

We are keen to build on our existing relationships with the region's First Nations people to assist in protecting and restoring cultural values and assets, and increasing their involvement in landscape management. We will also continue to work in close collaboration with the Alinytjara Wilurara Landscape Board and support National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia co-management arrangements in the region where possible.

Australian Government

We have a Regional Land Partnership Agreement with the Australian Government to deliver a range of core services and specific projects within Eyre Peninsula. Through nurturing this relationship the region was also selected to participate in the Carbon + Biodiversity Pilot, under the new Agriculture Stewardship Program. This initiative is trialling arrangements to reward farmers for improving on-farm biodiversity together with carbon projects under the Emissions Reduction Fund.

State Government and other landscape boards

We continue to work closely with other state agencies where common goals or efficiencies can be achieved. Some agencies provide important guidance and advice to the Board in relation to management of pest plant and animals or soil and land management, whilst the Board also plays an important role in supporting community, landholders and councils to navigate through other agencies regulatory or legislative processes.

Key regional stakeholders and Local Government

We strive to maintain effective working relationships with the region's 11 Councils, the Eyre Peninsula Local Government Association and the Regional Development Board, as these relationships are critically important to the Board. The power of this is evidenced through how successful the region has been to date with the Eyes on Eyre project.

Peak agricultural bodies and farming groups

We work in close collaboration with the region's leading agricultural groups, farming groups, agricultural bureaus and land managers. We listen to what is important to them and work together to solve problems and facilitate innovation to address emerging land management challenges.

Community groups and non-government organisations

We listen and partner with community and non-government organisations from all around the region to maximise opportunities for community led landscape management. We support these groups through our network of Landscape Officers, providing access to information and Grassroots Grants funding where possible.

Research organisations

We recognise that there is an abundance of research needed to fully understand some of the region's complex ecosystems, and these gaps in knowledge can only be filled through meaningful partnerships and collaboration with universities and researchers.

Individuals and volunteers

And finally, we applaud the many individuals and volunteers that give up their time and energy each year to assist us in delivering outcomes throughout the region, whether that's in monitoring shorebirds, planting trees, participating in our citizen science initiatives or sharing historical knowledge of the landscape.



Landscape Officer Rachael Kannussaar helps St Joseph's students Mary Chapman and Molly Baldwin with tree planting as part of a Grassroots Grant project. Photo: Maree Easton, St Joseph's Port Lincoln.

Planning framework

State Government

- Landscape South Australia Act 2019 and other Acts
- State Landscape Strategy (under development)
- SA Climate Change Action Plan 2021-25
- Blue Carbon Strategy for SA 2020-25

Australian Government

- Australian Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-30
- Threatened Species Strategy 2015
- Drought Response, Resilience & Preparedness Plan 2019
- Regional Land Partnership arrangements

5 years

1-3 years

1 year



Regional Landscape Plan

Sets the high-level vision, strategic priorities and focus areas for the region to achieve sustainable landscape management.

THIS DOCUMENT



Subregional Descriptions

Provides an understanding of the natural resources, systems and drivers across each of the region's five subregions (see *appendix A-E*).



Control Policies

Includes details of the Board's water affecting activities, land management and pest plant and animal policies and procedures.



Business Plan

Outlines the programs that the Board will invest in for the next 12 months, to achieve its strategic areas. Includes details of income and expenditure and landscape levy information.

Operational Delivery

Leadership and governance, regional or district work plans and project plans guide delivery throughout the region.
Effective community engagement, collaboration and partnerships.

Measuring our success

Our Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement Plan, measures our success in delivering our Regional Landscape Plan.

Reporting our achievements

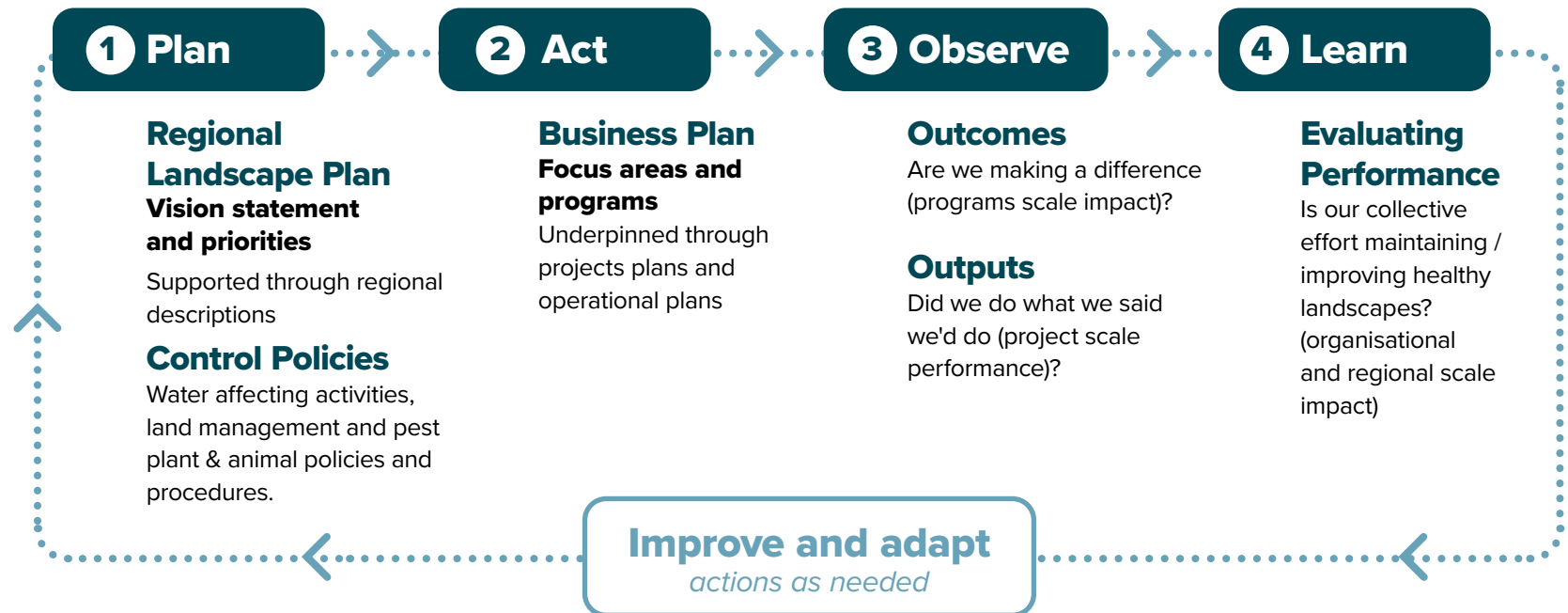
Quarterly Business Plan Achievement Reports.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Board has long-established monitoring programs and data sets to monitor the state and condition of the natural resources and related trends on Eyre Peninsula. This includes monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of strategies to manage threats as well as protect specific natural resources. Limited resources means that monitoring needs to be prioritised in space and time, optimal indicators identified and cost-effective data collection strategies implemented. The Board's work in this area is guided by the Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) Plan, which is currently being developed to underpin the Regional Landscape Plan. The MERI plan also

defines how progress and impact of the Board's programs will be measured, and how learnings will be used to improve and adapt programs.

Other program specific monitoring plans have also been developed, which align to the delivery of major programs and projects such as those under the Regional Land Partnership arrangements and for major Board functions, such as the implementation of the Water Allocation Plan.





Current state of the landscape

This table shows the present state, condition and trends of the region's natural resources, along with the data source.















The conditions of natural resources have been degraded as a consequence of development. Recent interventions have however been able to stabilise or reverse trends in condition. Ongoing efforts will be required to sustain these improvements in condition and trend, as well as resources that are not degraded.

There are three natural resources that are in poor condition with a declining trend. These include: groundwater in the Prescribed Wells Areas; riparian aquatic ecosystems; and threatened native species and ecological communities.

There is a need to address these declining trends and poor conditions over the next five years. Reversing these trends is not simple and will require concerted and innovative efforts over the longer term.

Measuring success

Given the complexity of managing a changing landscape, developing a culture of evaluation and learning is important for improving and adapting how we manage landscapes. A monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement plan will be developed that provides a clear understanding about how progress and impact will be measured, and how learnings will be used to improve and adapt programs.

Natural resources	State	Condition ¹	Trend	Data source
Groundwater – Prescribed Wells Areas	Dynamic groundwater levels and salinity that fluctuate with periods of low and high rainfall.	 Poor	 Declining ²	2018-2019 Groundwater status reports by the DEW ³ .
Riparian aquatic ecosystems	Highly modified ecosystems with elevated levels of nutrients, salinity and turbidity.	 Very poor to fair	 Declining	2015 Aquatic Ecosystem Condition Report – Eyre Peninsula NRM Regional Summary by the EPA SA ⁴ .
Soil cover – erosion risk	Soil cover stable due to improved farming practices of no till and stubble retention.	 Good	 Stable	Agricultural land – Days protected from soil erosion. SA trend and condition report card 2020 by the DEW.
Soil acidity	Soil acidification is remaining stable, with better land management practices and increased lime application mitigating effects of high fertiliser use and continuous cropping.	 Fair	 Stable	Agricultural land – Soil acidity. SA trend and condition report card 2020 by the DEW.
Native vegetation condition	Native vegetation has been degraded from past clearance and development, grazing and pests.	 Fair ⁵	 Unknown ⁵	Biodiversity Condition Monitoring program by the EP Landscape Board.
Threatened native species and ecological communities	Native species and ecological communities are impacted by fragmented habitat, pests, altered hydrology, inappropriate fire regimes, development and recreational impacts.	 Poor	 Declining	Biological Database of South Australia by the DEW; and the listed threatened species and ecological communities.
Coastal ecosystems – mangroves and saltmarsh	Mangroves and saltmarsh have been degraded by land clearance, coastal development, tidal and drainage barriers, water quality and recreational impacts.	 Good ⁵	 Unknown ⁵	Saltmarsh survey program by the DEW for the EP Landscape Board.

¹ Condition ratings can be: excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor.

² The trend in groundwater condition is subject to climate influences.

³ DEW – Department for Environment and Water.

⁴ EPA SA – South Australian Environment Protection Authority.

⁵ The condition rating is based on expert opinion, and the trend in condition has not been determined. Monitoring programs have been established to collect data about these resources, and these data will be analysed to provide more certainty in future reporting.

Drivers of change

The region will continue to be influenced by a range of drivers that originate at different spatial scales, many of which are increasingly interconnected through globalisation. The range of drivers along with their increasing interconnectedness mean much of the future is uncertain and there is a need to continually adapt to the emerging conditions.





A storm surge at Coffin Bay on May 9, 2016. Top photo shows normal conditions.



Climate change projections



By 2030, the annual mean daily maximum temperatures are projected to increase by up to 1.4°C, with mean annual minimum temperatures increasing by up to 1.1°C. Extreme temperatures are projected to increase at a similar rate to mean temperature, with a substantial increase in the temperature reached on hot days, the frequency of hot days, and the duration of warm spells.



By 2030, the annual rainfall is projected to decline by 4.4-9.0% from the baseline period of 1981 to 2010. Rainfall declines are projected for spring, winter and autumn, with summer remaining unchanged. Increased intensity of extreme rainfall events is projected, with high confidence, although the magnitude of the increases cannot be confidently projected.



By 2030, a sea level rise of around 13 cm is projected compared with the average level during 1986–2005.

Storm surges will increase the effects of these sea level rises.

Mean sea surface temperatures are projected to increase by 0.5°C at Port Adelaide, Victor Harbor and Portland (Victoria) and by 0.6°C at Thevenard. Ocean pH is projected to decrease by 0.08 units (i.e. become more acidic). Salinity is projected to decrease by between 0.02 and 0.07 g/kg compared to baseline concentrations.



By 2030, time spent in drought (over a 20-year period) is projected to nearly double. This means that up to 65% of time could be in drought by 2030 and the frequency of extreme drought will more than double.

Source - Guide to climate projections for risk assessment and planning in SA, Department for Environment and Water, November 2020.

Find all our planning documents including our Business Plan, Control Policies and five Subregional Descriptions at www.landscape.sa.gov.au/ep/about-us/landscape-plan

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Whyalla office phone: 0427 188 546 / 0488 000 481

For contact details for all our offices, please see www.landscape.sa.gov.au/ep/contact-us

For our latest updates, find us on

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