

# Yorke Peninsula Council



## Draft Coastal Management Strategy

### Hickeys Point to Corny Point 2019



## Contents

Acknowledgements .....	4
1.0 Introduction.....	5
1.1 Mission Statement .....	5
1.2 Objectives and outcomes .....	5
1.3 Study Area .....	6
2.0 How the Strategy was developed .....	13
2.1 Legislation.....	14
2.2 Vegetation assessment .....	14
2.3 Threatened species .....	15
2.4 Aboriginal cultural significance.....	15
3.0 Consultation .....	16
4.0 Threats and issues management.....	17
4.1 Threats/considerations excluded from the Strategy .....	19
4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of common issues .....	20
5.0 Site descriptions and recommendations.....	22
5.1 Hickeys Drive .....	23
5.2 Coobowie .....	27
5.3 Edithburgh.....	33
5.4 Sultana Point .....	37
5.5 Wattle Point Campground and Heel Road Reserve .....	41
5.6 Goldsmith’s Beach campground and reserve.....	46
5.7 Clan Ranald Road to Munkowurlie Road .....	52
5.8 Port Moorowie .....	57
5.9 Mozzie Flat Bush Camping .....	64
5.10 Waterloo Bay Reserve.....	67
5.11 Sturt Bay Bush Camp and adjoining land .....	69
5.12 Foul Bay Bush Camp and adjoining land .....	74
5.13 Foul Bay Township .....	77
5.14 Foul Bay Boat Ramp .....	79
5.15 Meehan Hill and Kangaroo Island Lookout .....	82
5.16 Marion Bay (The Sands) .....	86
5.17 Marion Bay (Jetty – Slow Street) .....	88
5.18 Marion Bay (Penguin Point – Willyama Beach) .....	91
5.19 Gym Beach car park and access.....	96
5.20 Formby Bay.....	98

5.21 Daly Head Area .....	102
5.22 Gleeson’s Landing .....	109
5.23 Swincer Rocks Campground .....	118
5.24 Point Annie to Gonzo’s Beach .....	121
5.25 Gravel Bay Campground.....	126
5.26 Berry Bay Area .....	129
6.0 Implementation .....	137
7.0 References.....	138

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## Acknowledgements

The Coastal Management Strategy (Strategy) acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land, the Narungga (traditionally spelled Nharangga) people. The Strategy values the important contribution Narungga people make to coastal management.

The Strategy was prepared by Yorke Peninsula Council (Council).

It is recognised that a Northern and Yorke Coastal Management Action Plan is currently being developed by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW), which will also have relevance to managing and enhancing the coast within the Council area.

The Coastal Management Strategy Working Party (Working Party) has worked towards developing the Strategy. This resulted in the formation of the Project Management Steering Committee (Steering Committee), and staff assigned the responsibility of Project Manager and Coastal Project Officer.

The Coastal Project Officer has written the Strategy with support and guidance from the aforementioned staff members, Committee and Working Party.

A consultative approach was adopted during the project with valuable contributions from:

- Council elected members;
- Council staff members;
- community groups;
- community members; and
- key stakeholders.

## 1.0 Introduction

Our coastal environment is extremely valued by our community. As such Council's '**Strategic Plan 2016-2020**' consists of *Goal 3 – Valued and Restored Environment*, with a particular focus on coast:

*“Council will be an investor, activator and custodian of our spectacular coastline and pristine environment”.*

As a result coastal management was included in the Strategic Plan under:

*Strategy 3.7 Develop and Implement a Coastal Management Strategy.*

The coastal environment is a major feature of the Council area, with 485 kilometres of coastline encompassing stunning cliffs, surf beaches, estuaries, rocky reefs, long low-energy beaches, mangroves and samphire flats, to name a few. It supports a very diverse range of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna, some of which are nationally and internationally significant.

Council's coastline is considered its biggest asset by some – it is a tourism drawcard, attracting visitors that boost the local economy. A large percentage of ratepayers occupy their dwellings as holiday homes. Visitors, holiday home owners and residents are all attracted to the coastal environment, which provides a haven for many including families, anglers, surfers, divers, boat users, kayakers, bushwalkers, cyclists and campers. Yorke Peninsula offers a pinnacle in nature-based tourism.

However, the coastline of Yorke Peninsula is a sensitive system and there are increasing pressures from development, agriculture, tourism, fishing and recreation. There are many management issues that Council are required and wish to address. A Coastal Management Strategy (Strategy) will provide direction to Council and other land managers/stakeholders, by developing a framework for the future management of coastal Council land.

The Strategy is to be used as a basis for assigning and applying for funding to undertake priority works over Council land and infrastructure, so as to address coastal management issues.

### 1.1 Mission Statement

The Coastal Management Strategy provides community-supported directions and actions for coastal open space (either owned by or under the care, control and management of Council), providing guidance on the most appropriate ways to enhance opportunities for coastal access and recreation, in balance with landscape and biodiversity protection.

### 1.2 Objectives and outcomes

The objective of the Strategy is to provide Council with the ability to undertake a considered and coordinated approach to managing coastal issues. Council wishes to maintain the natural beauty of the coast whilst allowing people to enjoy and value this landscape. The coastline is a key attribute of the Yorke Peninsula identity and thoughtful development and use of the coast, that does not lead to degradation but rather sustains ecosystem functioning, is of utmost importance.

As an outcome, it is expected the Strategy will deliver the following desired outcomes:

- review the state of the natural coastal asset;
- draw together the findings and recommendations of previous key studies;
- identify issues to be addressed and management options, including prioritisation of works;
- provide recommendations that have broad community support/endorsement (see **3.0 Consultation**); and
- determine monitoring and evaluation strategies for each general management issue.

The Strategy has been designed to complement other Council plans and strategies, and particular issues that Council can address but do not fall under the scope of the Strategy will be included in these documents (see **4.2 Issues excluded from the Strategy**).

### 1.3 Study Area

Coastal land is often considered to include land above the low water mark, including the offshore islands. This includes land that is held in a range of tenures such as:

- Crown land under perpetual lease to Council (Council care and control);
- unalienated Crown land (usually a coastal strip not allocated for agriculture or other purposes but also not being actively managed for conservation purposes);
- Crown land protected as Conservation or other Park;
- freehold agricultural land;
- perpetual lease;
- residences and shacks on freehold titles; and
- private properties managed under Heritage Agreements.

Whilst all of this land should be considered for coastal management, the focus of the Strategy is all open space land either owned by, or under the care control and management of, Council (Council land), within the coastal zone. The coastal zone is any open space Council land parcel that is either fully contained within, or is partly within, 100 metres of the high tide mark. Within defined towns, some of this land is addressed under pre-existing plans or other documents, and is noted as this.

The indicative areas for coastal Council land are illustrated in Figures 1 - 5.

In some areas the foreshore Council land forms the only boundary between private property and the waters of the coastline of the Peninsula. In other areas the foreshore Council land is easily accessible and subject to intense recreational use.

To enable ease of delivery in preparing a Strategy for such an expansive geographical area (the coastline within the Council area is over 485 kilometres long), the Council land has been distinguished into three sections:

- Council border (Federation Park) to Hickeys Point;
- Hickeys Point to Corny Point (Lighthouse); and
- Corny Point to Council border (Cape Elizabeth).

The Strategy is prepared in stages, with one section addressed per financial year, consecutively until all sections have been completed. Within each section, Council land parcels are grouped to form cells. Once all sections have been completed, all documents will be combined into the Final Strategy.

The Section addressed in this chapter is Hickeys Point to Corny Point (Lighthouse).

Figures 1 – 5 Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green)

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Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 1

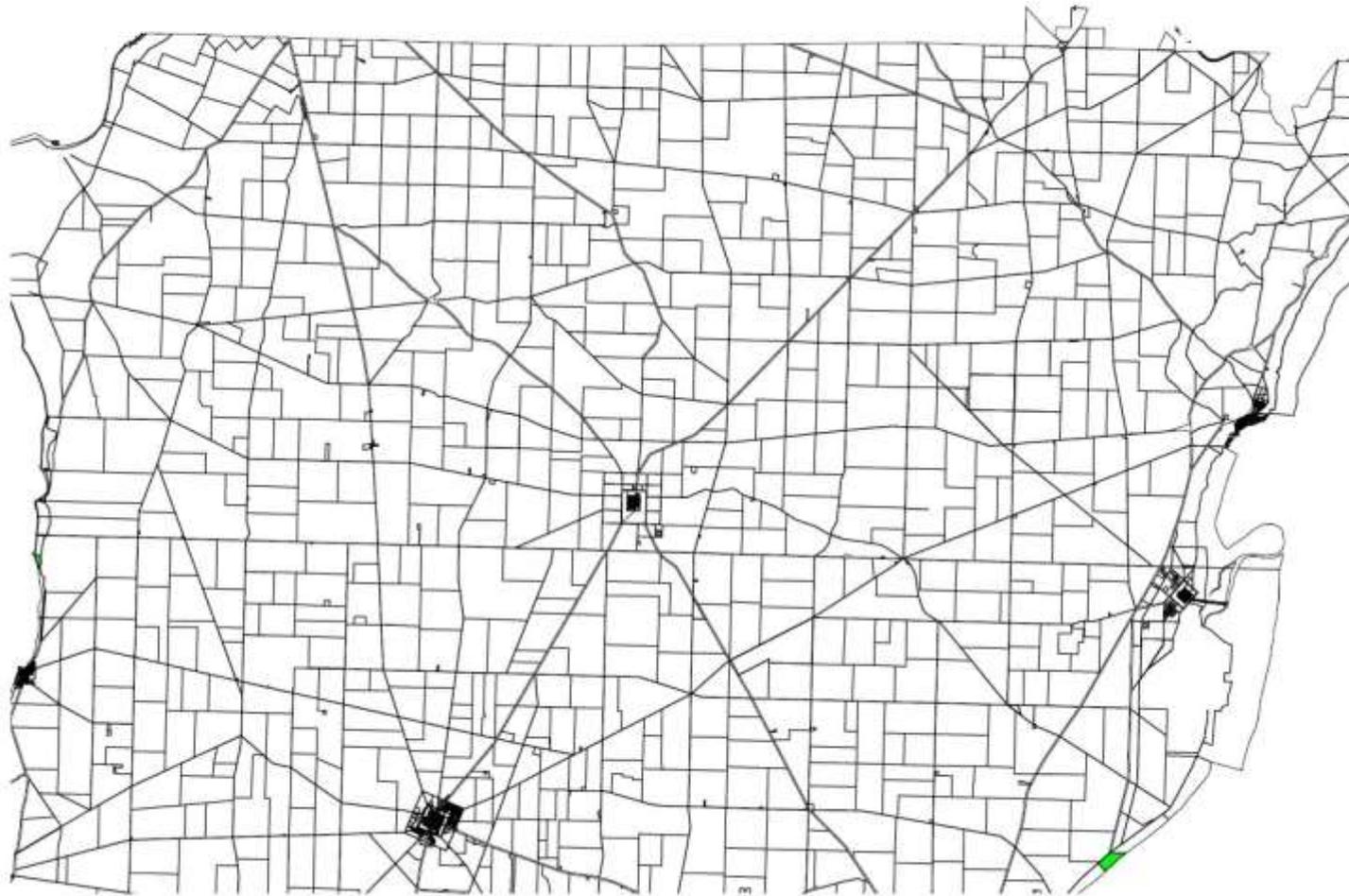


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 2

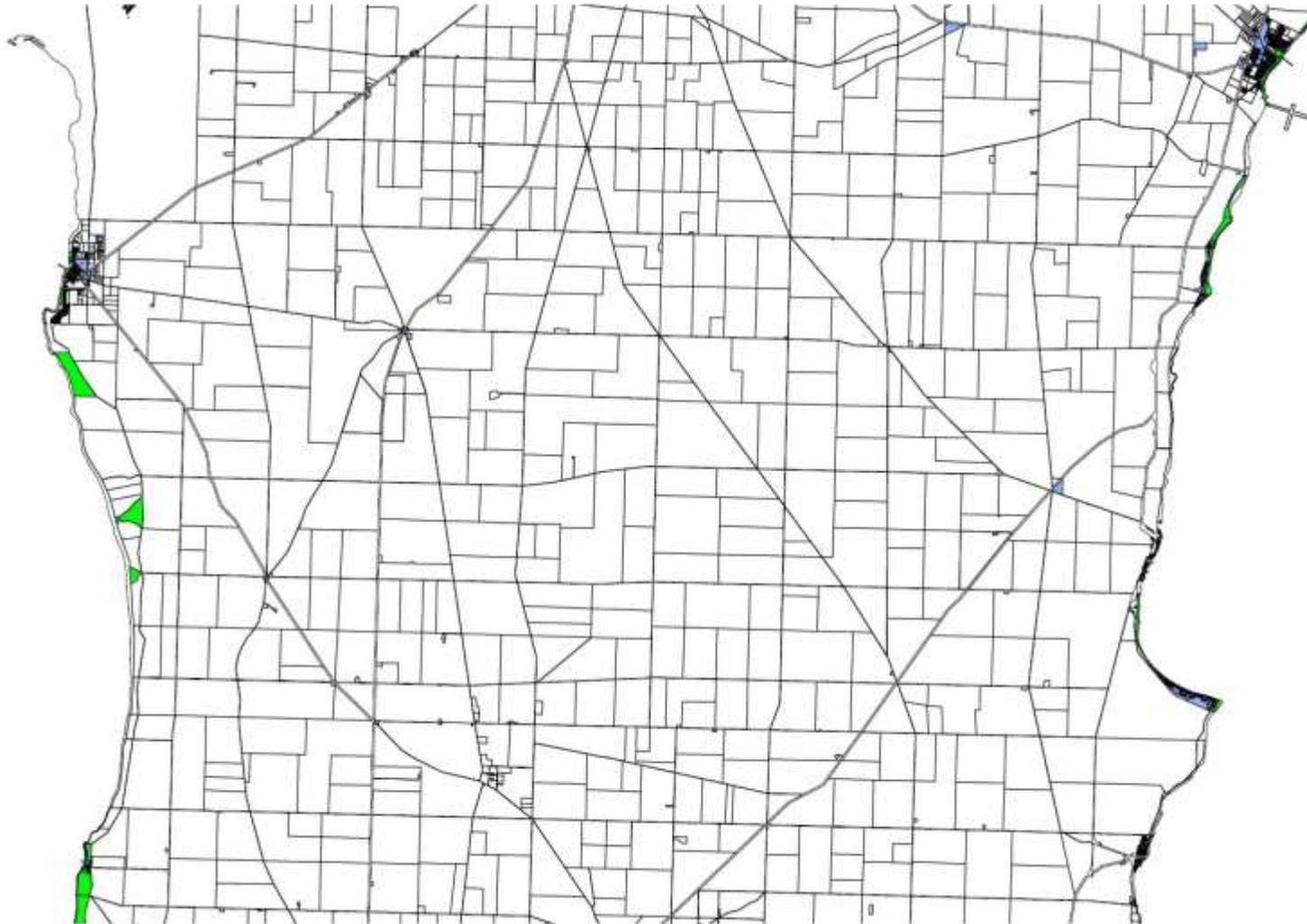


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 3

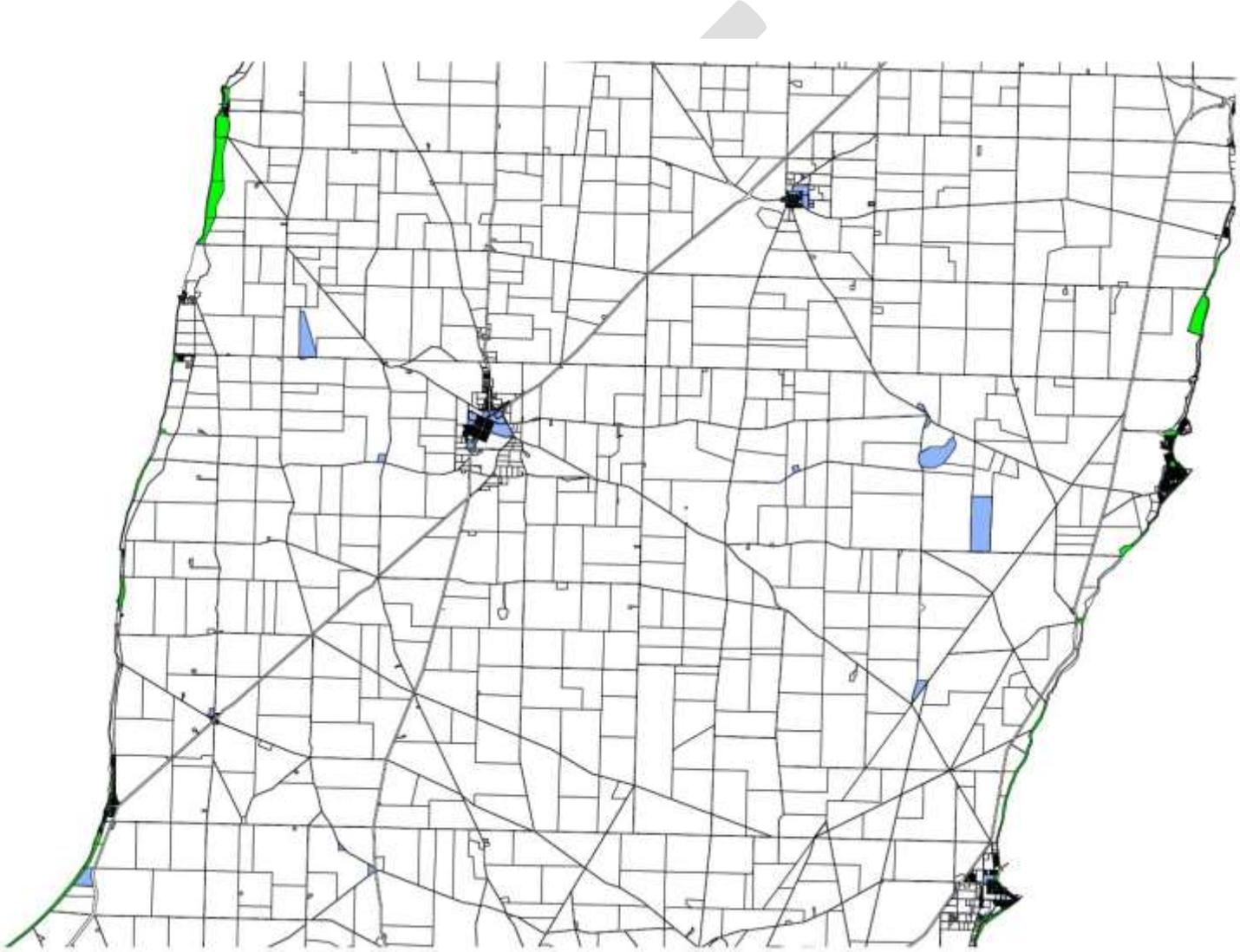


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 4

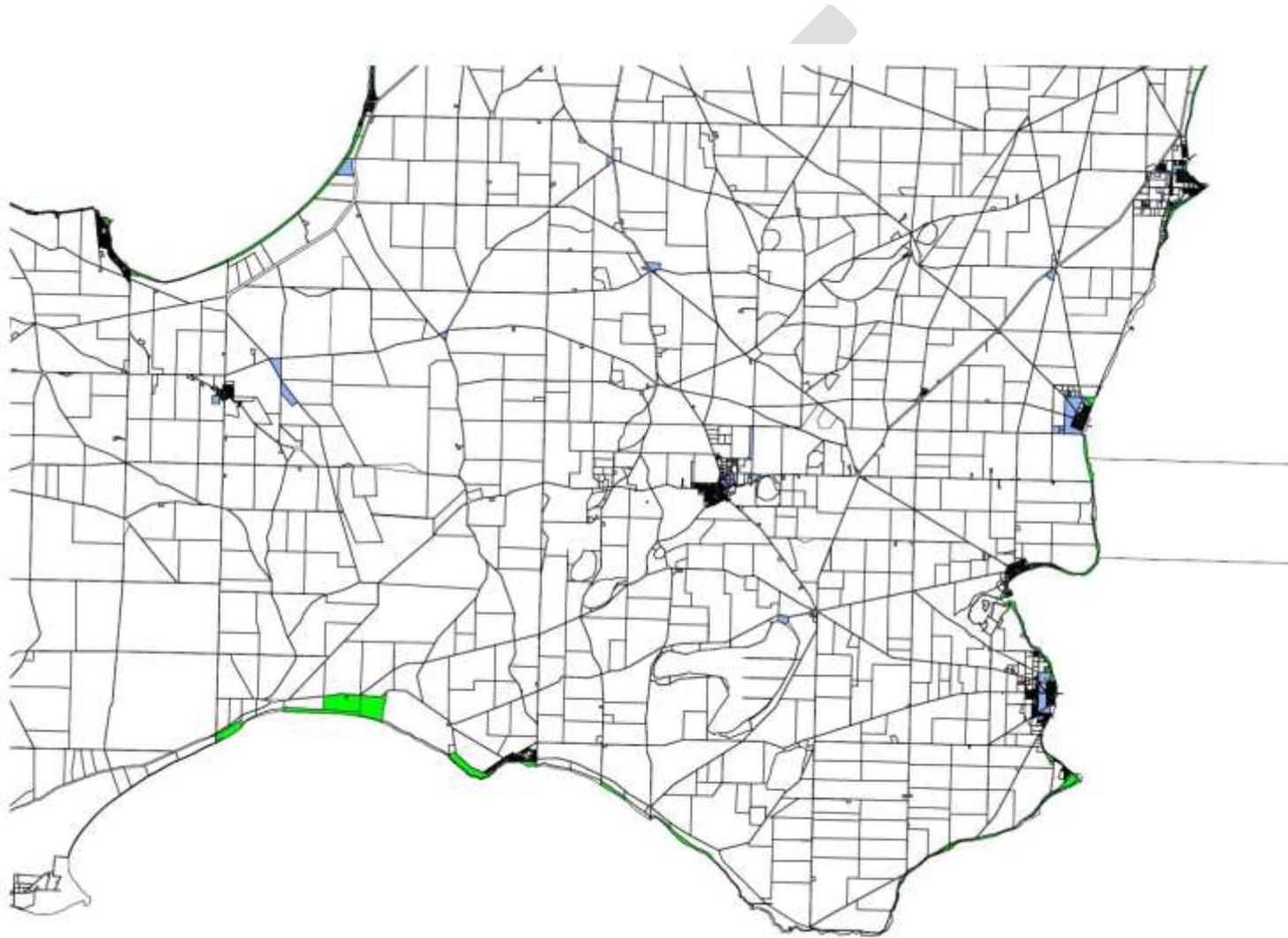
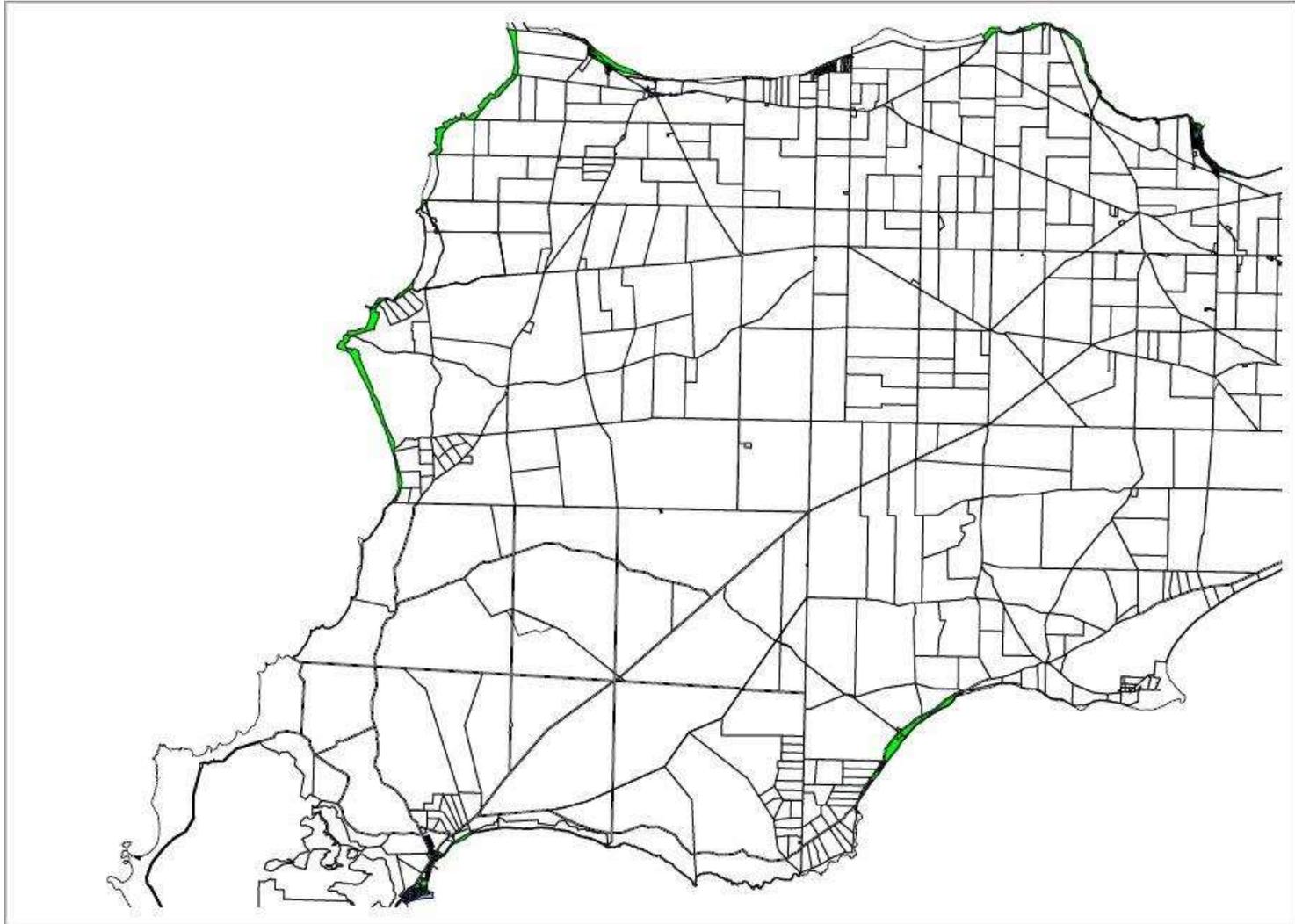


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 5



## 2.0 How the Strategy was developed

The following process was undertaken to develop the Strategy:

- review of coastal Council land and their vested purposes (as per Community Land Management Plan classifications);
- review of existing policies and legislation that apply to the coastal zone;
- review of the state of the natural coastal asset on Council land, via:
  - a desktop literature review, including review of the '*Conservation Assessment of the Northern and Yorke Coast*';
  - review of aerial photography to identify new issues and confirm the outcomes of the step above; and
  - gathering and collating of community knowledge of coastal assets and issues via community groups such as Progress Associations and environmental groups, supported by site visits for ground truthing when needed. Please note, ground truthing occurred for previously unidentified or debatable issues;
- drawing together the findings and recommendations of previous key studies not formally endorsed, which were reviewed and updated as necessary before incorporation into the Strategy. The key studies were:
  - Coastal Motor Vehicle Access Management Strategy for the Coastal Councils, Northern and Yorke NRM Region (2008);
  - Draft Coastal Assessment Report (2009);
  - Coastal Pest Plant Incursion Survey of the Yorke Peninsula (2010); and
  - Coastal Reserves Management Strategy (bush camping management) (2012);
- identification of the issues to be addressed with recommendations for each cell made. The following issues and management requirements were considered:
  - Narungga cultural heritage;
  - off-road vehicle management;
  - weed control;
  - camping;
  - dune erosion;
  - impact to threatened species/habitat;
  - vegetation damage/removal;
  - pest animals;
  - litter and waste;
  - cliff instability;
  - foreshore and beach access and use management;
  - community education; and/or
  - coastal viewscape and illegal activities.
- preparation for each cell of a site description and mapping;
- provision of recommendations that have broad community support/endorsement (see **3.0 Consultation**); and
- determination of monitoring and evaluation strategies for each general management issue applicable to all cells.

The site descriptions have been prepared to be proactive and focus on the site-specific recommendations, as the impacts of the issues listed above (detailed further in **4.0 Threats and issues management**), when applicable, are the same regardless of the site location.

## 2.1 Legislation

The following pieces of legislation have reference to the Strategy:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth);
- *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (SA);
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Act* (SA);
- *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* (SA);
- *Coast Protection Act 1972* (SA);
- *Local Government Act 1999* (SA);
- *Development Act 1993 and Regulations (2008)* (SA);
- *Crown Land Management Act 2009* (SA); and
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA).

## 2.2 Vegetation assessment

A desktop review was conducted to gain detail regarding previous vegetation assessments. In addition, the following field assessments were conducted.

The biodiversity value within the project area was assessed using the Bushland Rapid Assessment Technique (BushRAT). This method was developed by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) in conjunction with the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia (NCSA). It scores a variety of bushland attributes, including the native species diversity, regeneration, weed threat, vegetation cover and evidence of disturbance.

Sonia Croft was engaged to conduct twenty-eight BushRAT field surveys throughout the project area and provide a report. This information was then reviewed by the Coastal Project Officer and incorporated into the site descriptions. The BushRAT reports are available upon request.

The Coastal Project Officer conducted additional site visits to assess weed presence and the quality of vegetation, to prioritise weed control. Weeds that are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS); declared plants that are regulated under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*; weeds that posed a significant threat; and weeds that were easy and cost effective to address were categorised as high priority. Weeds that had little environmental impact were categorised as low priority, with monitoring requirements to ensure appropriate action can be taken if priorities change. Please note, an asterisk (\*) adjacent a weed name denotes declared plants.

## 2.3 Threatened species

Threatened species were identified in the process of developing management strategies for each site. Data on national, state and regionally listed species was sourced from the South Australian DEW's Biological Database of South Australia. Greening Australia were engaged to review the data and identify threatened species within the project area. Additional data was sourced from BirdLife Australia's 2016 Beach-nesting Bird Biennial Count and reviewed by the Coastal Project Officer. The Yorke Peninsula coast provides important breeding habitat for the Hooded Plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*) and Sooty Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), which are both listed species.

## 2.4 Aboriginal cultural significance

The Narungga people have a deep and significant connection to Country, with cultural obligations, affiliations and responsibilities for all lands and waters. It is important that Narungga people have every opportunity to lead and be involved in coastal management. There are requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)* (in particular not to damage, disturb or interfere with Aboriginal sites, objects or remains), the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*, and formal agreements such as the Narungga Area Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) (which sets certain processes when Council proposes to undertake a notifiable act on sensitive land [defined to include the coastal environment]). However, Council and its staff have the opportunity to proactively communicate and engage with Narungga people and their representative organisations and agencies, to ensure the Strategy is delivered in a culturally-appropriate manner.

The Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects has been referred to for preparation of this Strategy, though will require continuing review anytime works are planned to ensure information is current.

Once again it is important to emphasise that all sites addressed under the Strategy are on sensitive lands, and are culturally significant to the Narungga people.

### 3.0 Consultation

It was a requirement to engage affected stakeholders and the local community in meaningful consultations during the preparation of the Strategy.

The drafting of the Strategy for each Section included meetings and discussions with known community groups and members who proactively undertake works at the sites. This engagement process guided the development of recommendations.

The Steering Committee reviewed the Draft Strategy prior to consultation with the Working Party. Once feedback was collated from the Working Party, the Draft Strategy was presented to Council elected members at an Elected Member Workshop and edited as appropriate based on the feedback received. The Community Engagement Plan, prepared as per Council's PO057 Community Engagement Policy and associate Strategy, was presented to Council for endorsement prior to the two public rounds of consultation of the Draft Strategy. Continuous review by the Steering Committee, Working Party, and elected members, between both rounds of public consultation and post-public consultation, resulted in the development of a Final Strategy, reported to Council and endorsed on xx-xx-xxxx (date).

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## 4.0 Threats and issues management

With such a large coastline used for a multiple purposes, there are inherently threats to the local environment that may, or are, becoming issues that require management. These issues generally apply to all coastal environments and are summarised below:

Threat	Impact
Loss of Narungga cultural heritage	Use of the coastal landscape poses a risk to Aboriginal sites, objects and possibly even remains, whereby activity can lead to unintentional revelation or degradation. The way people interact with the environment requires some management to minimise the risk of damage, interference or disturbance to Aboriginal sites, objects and remains.
Vehicle use	<p>Vehicle use on unauthorised tracks or access points results in the loss of vegetation. This loss of vegetation exposes the substrate, in particular sand, to the elements such as wind and rain, resulting in erosion. Often this sand movement smothers adjacent vegetation, resulting in further loss of cover. This results in a significant dune blow-out, which is costly and difficult to manage and restore. Loss of vegetation reduces habitat for, and causes disturbance to, fauna. Often multiple tracks and/or access points are formed that are not required, increasing the amount of degradation. Vehicles can also introduce weed species to an area, and pose a fire risk when conditions are suitable.</p> <p>Vehicles on beaches disturb fauna such as beach-nesting birds, are at risk of becoming bogged, and pose potential risks to other users (pedestrian and vehicle conflicts, etc). If vehicles access the beach via unauthorised tracks or access points, the issues outlined above occur.</p> <p>Vehicles driven on rocky areas or clifftops can decrease the stability of the area, if the area is already suffering the impacts of erosion (which may be caused from natural processes i.e. storm events). The weight of the vehicle and/or its use can contribute to crumbling. Vehicle drivers are also exposed to a greater risk of rock and/or cliff falls.</p> <p>Any access or activity (regardless of its purpose) causes disturbance to native fauna. For some species (i.e. White-bellied Sea Eagles, Hooded Plovers) this disturbance can impact upon their regular habits and lead to species decline, especially if the impacts are to their breeding ability.</p>
Non-vehicle access, including for recreational activities	Accessing coastal environments via non-vehicle methods (i.e. walking, cycling, horse riding, etc.), regardless of the purpose (sight-seeing, wild life watching, vegetation surveys, sand-boarding, surfing, fishing, etc.), also impacts ecosystem functioning, though the degradation generally occurs at a slower rate than if caused by vehicle access. As above, this access can result in a loss of vegetation cover causing erosion and loss of biodiversity. In sand dunes this may result in dune blow-outs. Of particular concern is when multiple tracks and/or access points are formed, all contributing to degradation, when only a few or one are needed. In rocky areas and clifftops it may increase instability (generally begun by natural processes) and expose the visitor to a greater risk of rock and/or cliff falls.

	Any access or activity (regardless of its purpose) causes disturbance to native fauna. For some species (i.e. White-bellied Sea Eagles, Hooded Plovers) this disturbance can impact upon their regular habits and lead to species decline, especially if the impacts are to their breeding ability.
<b>Weeds</b>	Weeds are plants that are not indigenous to the area. They compete with indigenous plants for nutrients, water, sunlight and space. They can form dense areas that shade and even smother the indigenous plants. Weeds reduce the abundance and diversity of the indigenous species, changing the balance of the natural ecosystem as the habitat changes and impacts upon fauna.
<b>Pest and/or introduced animals</b>	Pest and/or introduced animals compete with indigenous animals for resources, often leading to a decline in indigenous animal population. They may prey on indigenous animals, and can introduce disease. The loss of diversity of indigenous animal species can also impact on vegetation, particular if the declining species provides an ecosystem service for vegetation, such as pollinators. Pest and/or introduced animals can contribute to degrading vegetation by feeding, especially if their abundance begins to result in a reduction in density and diversity of plant species. They may also have negative interactions with humans, such as stealing food or being aggressive.
<b>Camping</b>	Camping outside of designated areas results in significant disturbance to coastal vegetation and sand dune formation. Camping both outside and in designated areas can result in waste (including toilet waste) impacting both flora and fauna and is aesthetically unpleasant, can introduce weeds, and increases the risk of fire if camp fires are not managed appropriately. Over time the size of the camping space may enlarge and encroach on surrounding vegetation. Vehicle and pedestrian access increases the impacts outside of the camping footprint.
<b>Unauthorised removal of vegetation</b>	Unauthorised removal of vegetation may include the collection of firewood, increasing a camping space, creating access points, or to allow for views, amongst others. Whilst often it involves trimming rather than removal of a whole plant, it can affect plant health leading to a loss of vegetation. The activity of trimming can also disturb fauna and lead to trampling and loss of smaller plants. As stated previously, any loss of vegetation then has further consequences such as erosion and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.
<b>Litter/illegal dumping</b>	Waste is unsightly and aesthetically unpleasing in a coastal environment. Waste can pollute soils and waters, reducing their quality. It can smother vegetation and be ingested by animals, for both resulting in their decline. It can be a fire risk, and harbour pest animals such as mice and rabbits. At times it can be moved by natural processes such as wind and rain, causing degradation at other locations.

The most common impact from activities in a coastal environment is dune erosion, and it requires special mention. Many activities lead to dune erosion, as mentioned above. Vegetation keeps sand in place, and traps the small amounts of sand that naturally move around. Once a dune experiences loss of vegetative cover, the sand is easily moved by wind and rain and even animals and people, and is moved in larger quantities. The sand can move far, and in the process, smother more vegetation, resulting in larger exposed areas, and the cycle to continue.

Rehabilitating dune erosion is very costly and difficult, as many resources are needed to try to prevent sand movement. It is therefore better to prevent the loss of vegetation cover, and allow the vegetation to keep the sand in place, than to rehabilitate an exposed dune.

#### 4.1 Threats/considerations excluded from the Strategy

Other threats/risks and considerations, and the reasons why they are excluded from the scope of the Strategy, are as follows:

- vehicle speed – speeding vehicles and other acts non-compliant with the Australian Road Rules are addressed by police, with the setting of speed limits dictated by legislation administered by state government agencies;
- vehicle access via non-Council land (i.e. private properties, Crown Land, etc.) – Council can only undertake works to address vehicle access on land owned or under the care and control of Council;
- water activities – water activities such as boating and fishing are addressed under legislation administered by state government agencies i.e. fish size limits, Marine Parks, etc.;
- dog control – effective dog control by an owner is addressed under legislation administered by Council’s compliance team;
- sea-water inundation – sea water studies and associated adaptation options have been prepared on behalf of Council for a number of towns, with more to be prepared over time;
- coastal erosion – coastal erosion impacts on private properties or non-Council land are the responsibility of the land owner. Coastal erosion of Council land is addressed, including recommendations of works to preserve and protect dunes and cliffs. Coastal erosion as a result of climate change will need to be considered in a Climate Change Adaptation Plan;
- jetty management – jetties are not land but are infrastructure. Jetties owned by the state government are administered under relevant legislation;
- boat ramps – boat ramps do not meet the study area requirements of open space land either owned or under the care and control of Council. Boat ramps are addressed under Council’s operational requirements; and
- tourism - Yorke Peninsula Tourism (YPT) is the key organisation assigned the responsibility of communicating the benefits of visiting the region to achieve increased visitation and have associated plans to achieve this. However, the Strategy identifies works that will cater for people and tourism-related activities on Council land.

## 4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of common issues

Threat	Strategies/control measures	How will progress be measured
Loss of Narungga cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure for protection purposes</li> <li>• Use of revegetation for protection purposes</li> <li>• Installation of educational signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing monitoring of cultural sites to ensure protection strategies are being maintained</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring of cultural sites to ensure protection strategies are effective</li> </ul>
Vehicle use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas and promote designated access</li> <li>• Use of revegetation to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas</li> <li>• Use of stabilising techniques, including revegetation and infrastructure to rehabilitate degraded areas</li> <li>• Consolidate number of tracks and/or access points</li> <li>• Monitor for weed introduction and undertake eradication measures</li> <li>• Setting of speed limits on Council land</li> <li>• Installation of signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are being maintained</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are effective</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure track and/or access points are not increasing</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure stabilisation techniques are effective</li> <li>• Weed assessments to determine weed presence and spread</li> <li>• Number of compliance activities</li> </ul>
Non-vehicle access, including for recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas and promote designated access</li> <li>• Use of revegetation to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas</li> <li>• Use of stabilising techniques, including revegetation and infrastructure to rehabilitate degraded areas</li> <li>• Consolidate number of tracks and/or access points</li> <li>• Monitor for weed introduction and undertake eradication measures</li> <li>• Installation of signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are being maintained</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are effective</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure track and/or access points are not increasing</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure stabilisation techniques are effective</li> <li>• Weed assessments to determine weed presence and spread</li> <li>• Number of compliance activities</li> </ul>

Threat	Strategies/control measures	How will progress be measured
Weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake weed eradication and control measures (physical, mechanical and/or chemical)</li> <li>• Replace areas of weed infestation with indigenous species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits to assess weed existence and if present record density and coverage</li> <li>• Field visits to assess density and coverage of revegetation</li> </ul>
Pest and/or introduced animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake control and eradication measures</li> <li>• Installation of educational signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits to assess presence and indicators of population</li> </ul>
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas and promote designated access</li> <li>• Use of revegetation to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas</li> <li>• Use of stabilising techniques, including revegetation and infrastructure to rehabilitate degraded areas</li> <li>• Consolidate number of tracks and/or access points</li> <li>• Monitor for weed introduction and undertake eradication measures</li> <li>• Installation of signage</li> <li>• Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to manage waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are being maintained</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are effective</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure track and/or access points are not increasing</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure stabilisation techniques are effective</li> <li>• Weed assessments to determine weed presence and spread</li> <li>• Number of compliance activities</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure effectiveness of waste management</li> </ul>
Unauthorised removal of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of compliance activities</li> </ul>
Litter/illegal dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to manage waste</li> <li>• Installation of signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing monitoring to ensure effectiveness of waste management</li> <li>• Number of compliance activities</li> </ul>

## 5.0 Site descriptions and recommendations

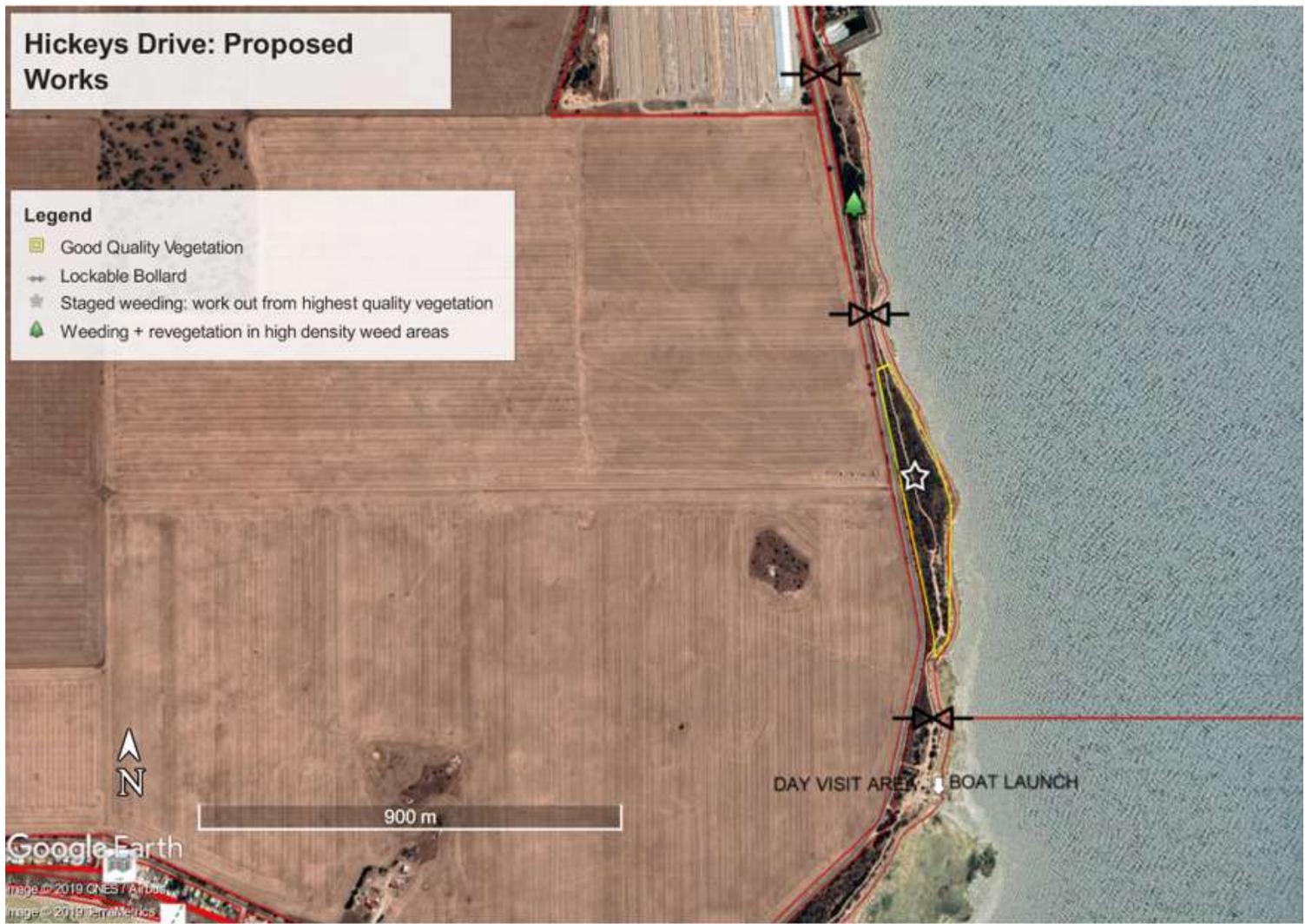
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## 5.1 Hickeys Drive

<b>Site Description</b>	Hickeys Drive is the coastal strip located on the east coast, between Port Giles and Coobowie.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), boat launch, day visit area
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gravel path</li> <li>• 'Your rubbish is yours' sign</li> <li>• Camping prohibited sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Restoring the balance' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Saving our rocky reefs' sign</li> <li>• Bench seat x 2</li> <li>• WTY shelter with picnic table and water tank</li> <li>• Boat ramp</li> <li>• 'Recreational fishing' sign</li> <li>• 'Coobowie Aquatic Reserve' sign</li> <li>• 'No dumping of rubbish' sign</li> <li>• Gravel vehicle track</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Low clifftop Sand dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal Shrubland</li> <li>2. Sedgeland</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRat Score : North 53.20 (medium) South 55.17 (medium - high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hakea Wattle (<i>Acacia hakeoides</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>)</li> <li>2. Black Grass Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>), Scented Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra effusa</i>)</li> </ol>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Present at northern end, check for rust fungus and introduce if required.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Start working from the north where it is less prevalent and native vegetation is of higher quality.</p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Low numbers. To be removed with <i>Acacia cyclops</i>.</p> <p><b>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>)</b> Present at southern end near houses.</p> <p><b>Golden Pallensis (<i>Asteriscus spinosus</i>)</b> Highly invasive daisy, present in northern half of reserve.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Golden Wreath Wattle, Marram Grass (foredunes), Evening Primrose, Radiata Pine, Golden Aeonium, Red Hot Poker, Marram Grass, Onion Weed, annual grasses, Long-fruited Turnip, Brome Grass, False Sow-thistle, Bamboo, Pincushion, Wards Weed, Wild Turnip, Black Nightshade</p> <p>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) sparse at southern end.</p> <p>Introduced Eucalyptus species to be replaced with locally native species when they die.</p>

<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Action Plan Cell 37 and 38. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded along this section of coast: Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Curlew Sandpiper (AUS:CR), Grey-tailed Tattler (SA:R), Great Knot (AUS:CR, SA:R), Bar-tailed Godwit (SA:R), Pacific Golden Plover (SA:R), Fairy Tern (AUS:VU, SA:E, YP:EN)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	<p>No current projects.</p>
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<p>This area is highly modified. Weed density is high across the majority of this reserve. There are large areas of planted introduced Eucalypt species. The northern section (approximately 200 metres south of the Port Giles' silos) is in good condition with high native species diversity and few weeds. The area south of the boat launch and day visit area has a high percentage of introduced species as does the area directly south of the Port Giles' silos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lockable bollards at the three entrances to vehicle track, allowing Council/contractor access only</li> <li>• Close small western track, directly north of WTY shelter and revegetate</li> <li>• Remove building materials dumped at northern end of boat launch and day visit area</li> <li>• Commence weed removal at northern end from high quality vegetation and work out, to the north and south. As weed density gets higher follow up revegetation will be required. Weed removal in these areas will need to occur in small sections to reduce the risk of erosion, and follow up removal of <i>Acacia Cyclops</i> seedlings will be required</li> </ul>





## 5.2 Coobowie

<b>Site Description</b>	<p>The town of Coobowie is situated 15 kilometres south-east of Yorketown. This plan covers the area from the pedestrian entrance of the Edithburgh-Coobowie walking trail, just south of 6348 St Vincent Highway (approximately halfway between Coobowie and Edithburgh), to the eastern end of the township. It includes the Coobowie Aquatic Reserve.</p>
<b>Recreational activities</b>	<p>Fishing, boating, Walk the Yorke (WTY), bird watching, swimming, holiday destination.</p>
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Edithburgh – Coobowie walking trail (Area A)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bitumen and gravel path</li> <li>• WTY ‘Weeds and biodiversity’ sign</li> <li>• ‘No cars or motorcycles’ signs</li> <li>• ‘Camping Prohibited’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Bicycle and pedestrian path’ sign</li> </ul> <p><b>Coobowie Estuary (Area B and C)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘No motorbikes’ sign x 2</li> <li>• ‘A coastal wetland of national significance’ sign</li> <li>• ‘For bush birds too’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Shorebird heaven’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Coobowie bird hide’ sign</li> <li>• WTY ‘Coobowie Inlet Sanctuary Zone’ sign</li> <li>• WTY ‘Gadli Creation’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Coobowie causeway’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Walking trail continues over road’ sign</li> <li>• ‘No cars or motorcycle’ signs x 2</li> <li>• ‘Bicycle and pedestrian shared path’ sign x 2</li> <li>• ‘Fishing from causeway prohibited’ sign x 5</li> <li>• ‘No fishing in all waters of salt swamp creek’ sign</li> <li>• Bird hide</li> <li>• ‘Shorebirds of Coobowie’ interpretive signs (in bird hide)</li> <li>• Concrete picnic table x 2</li> <li>• Concrete bench seat</li> <li>• Metal bench seat</li> <li>• Formalised gravel path</li> <li>• Formalised gravel car park at bird hide</li> </ul> <p><b>Coobowie Township (Area D)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beach shelter</li> <li>• ‘Coobowie Aquatic Reserve’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Fishing Closure’ signs</li> <li>• ‘Help protect SA’s oyster industry’ sign</li> <li>• ‘Recreational Fishing Gulf St Vincent’ sign</li> <li>• Informal paths to beach at eastern end of town</li> <li>• Memorial bench seat</li> </ul>

	<p>These areas are under other management categories and will not be included in this Strategy unless they impact coastal reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Playground, toilets and barbeque area (managed by Assets and Infrastructure Services)</li> <li>• Formalised beach access points (Crown Land)</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	5757/196 - Community Reserve (north end of Beach Road) All other properties - Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Coastal wetland Cliff
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Salt Marsh and Samphire Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: 35.36 (medium)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ), Sticky Hop-bush ( <i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata</i> ), Short-stem Flax-lily ( <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> ), Sea-berry Saltbush ( <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ), Nitre Bush ( <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Heavy infestation along Edithburgh to Coobowie walking trail and at the Coobowie Estuary. Removal along the trail should be undertaken in stages in winter months over several years to minimise erosion (1-2 days of cut and remove per annum). Follow up with planting 50-100 tubestock each year along with ongoing seedling removal. Increasing species diversity and local native species density is the focus as total eradication is unlikely. The level of community involvement to monitor and remove seedlings in restoration areas will determine the potential area of revegetation.</p> <p>In Area B removal should be coordinated in sections, along with the Aleppo Pines (1-2 days per year).</p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissim</i>)</b> Small number of plants amongst coastal vegetation. To be removed when <i>Acacia cyclops</i> removal occurs.</p> <p><b>*Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)</b> To be removed as other woody weed removal occurs. Heavy infestation south of the estuary, particularly Area B. Removal to be undertaken in small sections.</p> <p><b>Century Plant (<i>Agave Americana</i>)</b> Several individual plants north-east of estuary. Large plants in the Sand Quarry have produced a large number of small pups. These should be removed as a priority before they establish further. Mechanical removal is most effective.</p> <p><b>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>)</b> Present on southern side of estuary and at the eastern end of town in Area D.</p> <p><b>*Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>)</b> Single plant on reserve in front of houses at Hickeys Drive.</p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Present south of estuary and along walking trail (Area A). Check for presence of rust fungus and introduce if required.</p> <p><b>Golden Pallensis (<i>Asteriscus spinosus</i>)</b> Highly invasive. Present along walking trail and Sand Quarry.</p>

	<p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u> Golden Wreath Wattle, Yukka (single plant along path from bird hide), Sea Lavender, *False Caper (scattered throughout area in low density), Annual grasses, Pincushion, Radiata Pine, Introduced succulents</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Action Plan Cell 49. Considered least conservation priority based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The Coobowie Aquatic Reserve is an important fish nursery. It is also home to several migratory shorebird species</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	Coobowie Progress Association
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<p><b>Edithburgh – Coobowie walking trail</b> This area is highly modified. There is no benefit in removing the established, non-invasive, introduced trees but they should be replaced with locally native species when they die. Weed removal and revegetation is required along the Edithburgh to Coobowie walking trail and should be undertaken in stages, focussing on project areas. The amount of revegetation undertaken per year is dependent on the community capacity to assist with monitoring and the removal of seedlings of weed species in revegetation areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stage 1: Rehabilitate larger areas of introduced grasses starting with weed control followed by revegetation to increase density of native species (150 - 200 tubestock)</li> <li>• Stage 2: Small patches of woody weed removal followed by revegetation and ongoing seedling removal. Only small areas of woody weeds to be removed at any time to avoid erosion (50-100 tubestock per annum)</li> </ul> <p><b>Coobowie Estuary</b> This area is highly modified with a high density of Western Coastal Wattle and Aleppo Pine.</p> <p><b>Coobowie Township</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove dumped rubble and other building material from Sand Quarry area</li> <li>• Extensive weed removal (some woody weed removal has already occurred)</li> <li>• Once rubbish and weeds are removed, rehabilitate the Sand Quarry with low-growing locally native shrubs and sedges (200 tubestock)</li> <li>• Install 'No dumping' sign</li> <li>• Coastal gardens handbook to be distributed to households to inform home owners about potential invasive plant species and recommended indigenous alternatives</li> <li>• Monitor paths to the beach and revegetate those that are at risk of erosion. Reduce number of paths to the beach, particularly at far eastern end to approximately one every three houses</li> </ul>



Bridal Veil along walking trail



Century Plan at Sand Quarry

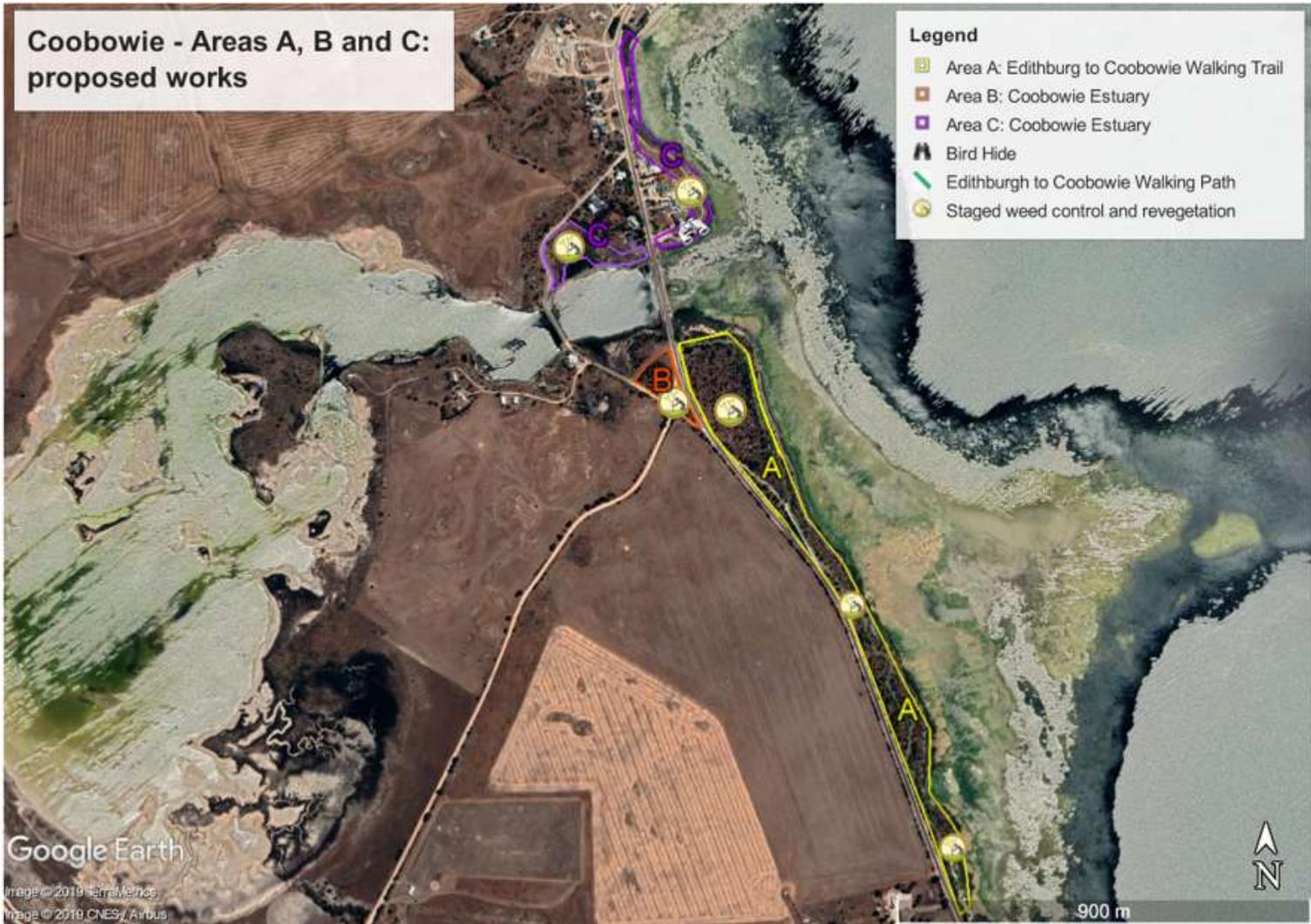


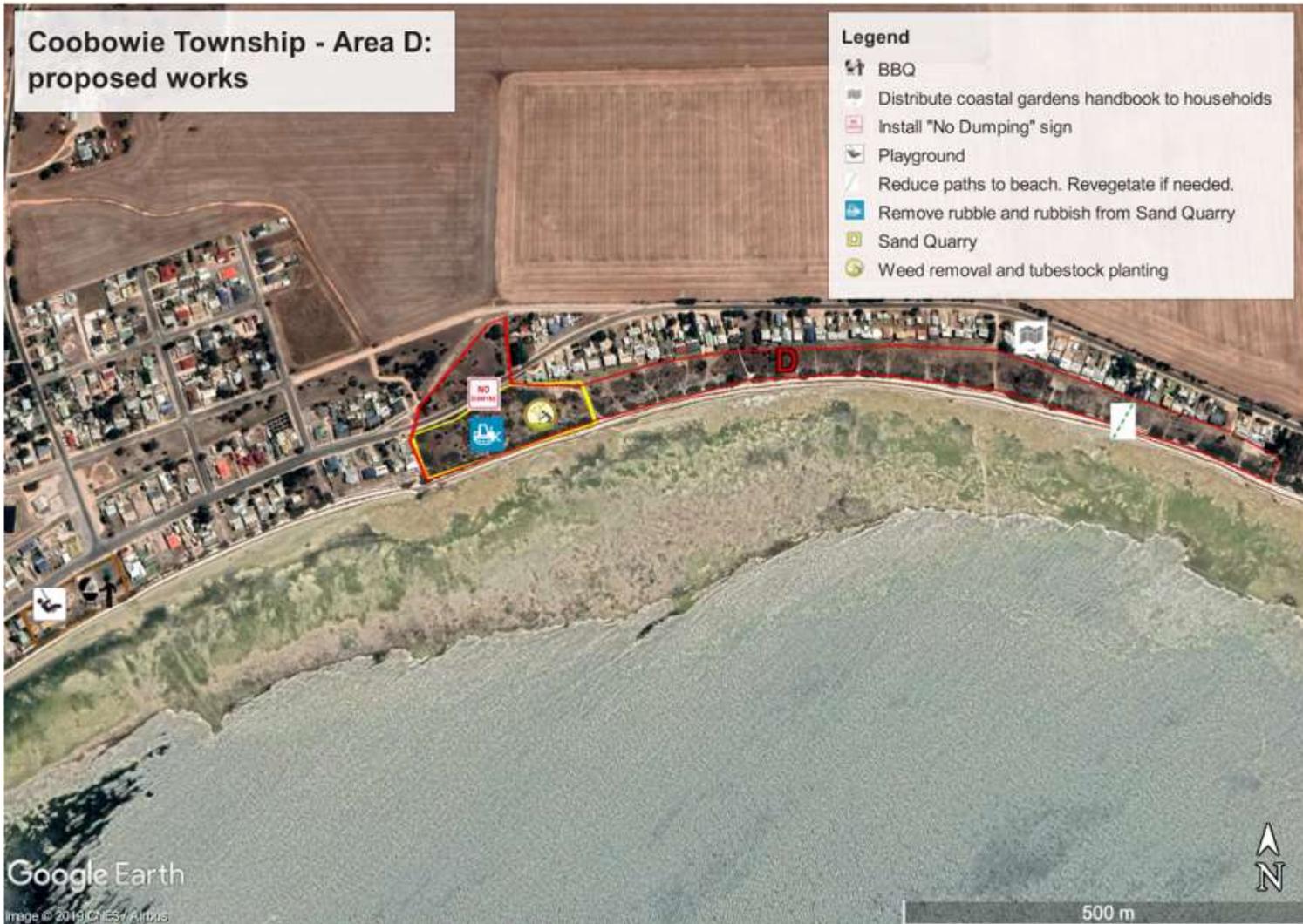
Rubble at Sand Quarry



Stage 1 revegetation area

DRAFT





### 5.3 Edithburgh

<b>Site Description</b>	Edithburgh is a small coastal town located on the south eastern corner of the Yorke Peninsula, accessed via St Vincent Highway. It is a popular tourist destination. This plan covers from South Terrace in the Edithburgh township to the pedestrian entrance of the walking trail, just south of 6348 St Vincent Highway (approximately halfway between Coobowie and Edithburgh).
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming, diving, snorkelling, natural environment.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter x 3, opposite Henry Street, Edith Street and Cross Street</li> <li>• Picnic table opposite Thomas Street</li> <li>• Bitumen and gravel walking path</li> <li>• 8 benches (from pool boundary to boat ramp)</li> <li>• 'Bicycle and walking shared path' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Golf Course caution' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Edithburgh to Port Moorowie' sign</li> <li>• 'Castle Salt' sign</li> <li>• 'Horses and Dragons Under the Jetty' sign</li> <li>• 'Edithburgh-Sultana Point' sign</li> <li>• Exercise equipment</li> <li>• 'Camping prohibited' signs (at walking trail access points)</li> <li>• 'No cars or motorcycles' signs (at walking trail access points)</li> </ul> <p>Interpretive signage in coastal areas under other management categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTY 'Edithburgh Cemetery- Nharrangga ancestors' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Edithburgh Jetty Truck' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Edithburgh Tidal swimming pool' sign</li> </ul> <p>These areas are under other management categories and will not be included in this strategy unless they impact coastal reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jetty area (managed by Assets and Infrastructure Services)</li> <li>• Edithburgh Tidal Pool (ETP) (managed under the ETP Working Group)</li> <li>• Grassed areas (managed by Assets and Infrastructure Services)</li> <li>• Golf Course (managed by lessee)</li> <li>• Cemetery (managed by Development Services)</li> <li>• Boat Ramp (managed by Assets and Infrastructure Services)</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Clifftop
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: 41.44 (medium)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ), Nitre Bush ( <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> ), Sea Box ( <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Common Boobialla ( <i>Myoporum insulare</i> ), Coast Wallowa ( <i>Acacia nematophylla</i> ), Grey Mulga-bush ( <i>Acacia brachybotrya</i> ), Ruby Saltbush ( <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> ), Short-stem Flax-lily ( <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> ), Spear Grass ( <i>Austrostipa sp.</i> ) Wallaby Grass ( <i>Austrodantonia sp.</i> )

<p><b>Weeds</b></p>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Heavy infestation along entire Edithburgh to Coobowie walking trail. Removal should be undertaken in stages in winter months over several years to minimise erosion (1-2 days of cut and remove per annum). Follow up with planting of 50 -100 tubestock each year along with ongoing seedling removal. Increasing species diversity and local native species density is the focus as total eradication is unlikely.</p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissim</i>)</b> Small number of plants amongst coastal vegetation. To be removed when <i>Acacia cyclops</i> removal occurs.</p> <p><b>*Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)</b> To be removed as other woody weed removal occurs.</p> <p><b>*Fountain Grass (<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>)</b> Highly invasive, opposite Beach Road. Recommend immediate removal, both mechanical and spray. This plant has a long lived seed so ongoing follow up will be required.</p> <p><b>Golden Pallensis (<i>Asteriscus spinosus</i>)</b> Dense along walking trail in November. Highly invasive.</p> <p><b>* Gazania (<i>Gazania sp</i>)</b> Located next to tidal pool on foreshore.</p> <p><b>*Lincoln Weed <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>)</b> Located along foreshore.</p> <p><b>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>)</b> Low density along walking trail.</p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Present at northern end of walking trail directly south of 6348 St Vincent Highway.</p> <p><b>*Bridal Veil (<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>)</b> Present on walking trail.</p> <p><b>Introduced annual grasses</b> Are in high density throughout this area. Larger patches of introduced grass to be slashed prior to seeding. These areas are ideal for bush restoration, removing all weeds and revegetating with local native species.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Tree Tobacco, False Sow-thistle, Tree Mallow, Arabian Star-flower, Agapanthus, Wild Sage, Wild Mustard, Cut-leaf Mignonette, Onion Weed, Soursob, Pincushion Flower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Platypus Gum (<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>), Showy Honey Myrtle (<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>) and other trees in small numbers</li> <li>• Reed Grass species - a small patch growing opposite Cross Street</li> <li>• Coastal Galenia is a mat forming plant. Abundant along top of cliff from Giles Terrace towards the jetty</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conservation significance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Action Plan Cell Number 39. Considered lowest conservation priority with the highest threat priority (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded from the Edithburgh area: Cape Barren Goose (SA:R), Far Eastern Curlew (AUS:CR, SA:V, YP:VU), Grey-tailed Tattler (SA:R), Musk Duck(SA:R, YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active Community Groups and projects</b></p>	<p>Edithburgh Progress Association</p>

**Summary of Site Recommendations**

This area is highly modified. There is no benefit in removing the established, non-invasive, introduced trees but they should be replaced with locally native species when they die. Weed removal and revegetation is required along the Edithburgh to Coobowie walking trail and should be undertaken in stages, focusing on project areas. The amount of revegetation undertaken per year is dependent on the community capacity to assist with monitoring and the removal of weed species seedlings in revegetation areas.

- Stage 1: Rehabilitate larger areas of introduced grasses starting with weed control followed by revegetation to increase density of native species (150 - 200 tubestock)
- Stage 2: Small patches of woody weed removal followed by revegetation and ongoing seedling removal. Small areas of woody weeds to be removed at any time to avoid erosion (50-100 tubestock per annum)
- Interpretive signage about the marine life under the jetty (Pyjama Squid and Sea Dragons) to be installed between Edith Street and the jetty (possibly at the shelter). Consult with Edithburgh Progress Association
- 500 millimetre high wire mesh to be installed across the front of the Edithburgh cemetery to stop plastic flowers reaching coastal areas



Fountain Grass



Coastal Galenia



## 5.4 Sultana Point

<b>Site Description</b>	Sultana Point is a small coastal town located 4.5 kilometres south of Edithburgh via Sultana Point Road. This plan includes the area from the northern end of Sultana Point Road to the Council Reserves south of the point.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), snorkelling, swimming.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Council reserve - Area A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formalised gravel walking path</li> <li>'Where are those big ships going?' sign</li> <li>'Sultana Point' sign</li> <li>Bench seat</li> <li>Dog tidy dispenser</li> </ul> <p><b>Council reserve - Area B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formalised gravel car park at southern end of Sultana Point Road</li> <li>WTY 'A haven for birds and butterflies' sign</li> <li>WTY 'Our fragile beaches and dunes' sign</li> <li>'Camping prohibited' sign</li> <li>Informal walking trail (mainly sand)</li> </ul> <p><b>Crown Land walking trail - Area C</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formalised gravel walking path</li> <li>'Danger blue-ringed octopus and Razorfish' sign</li> <li>'Reef walking' sign</li> <li>'No vehicles sign' x 4</li> <li>'Take care of the environment' sign</li> <li>'Troubridge Island' sign</li> <li>Bench seat</li> </ul> <p><b>Crown Land - Area D</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formalised bitumen car park</li> <li>'Yorke Peninsula - Code of the Coast' sign</li> <li>'No dumping' sign</li> <li>'No vehicle access' sign</li> <li>'Your rubbish is yours' sign</li> <li>'Community conservation project' sign</li> <li>Public toilet</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hind dune</li> <li>Saline flat</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open Coastal Shrubland</li> <li>Samphire Low Shrubland +/- emergent <i>Myoporum insulare</i></li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	<p>BushRat Scores:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>46.2 (medium)</li> <li>60.27 (medium - high)</li> </ol>
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Knobby Club-rush (<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parvilflorus</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>)</li> </ol>

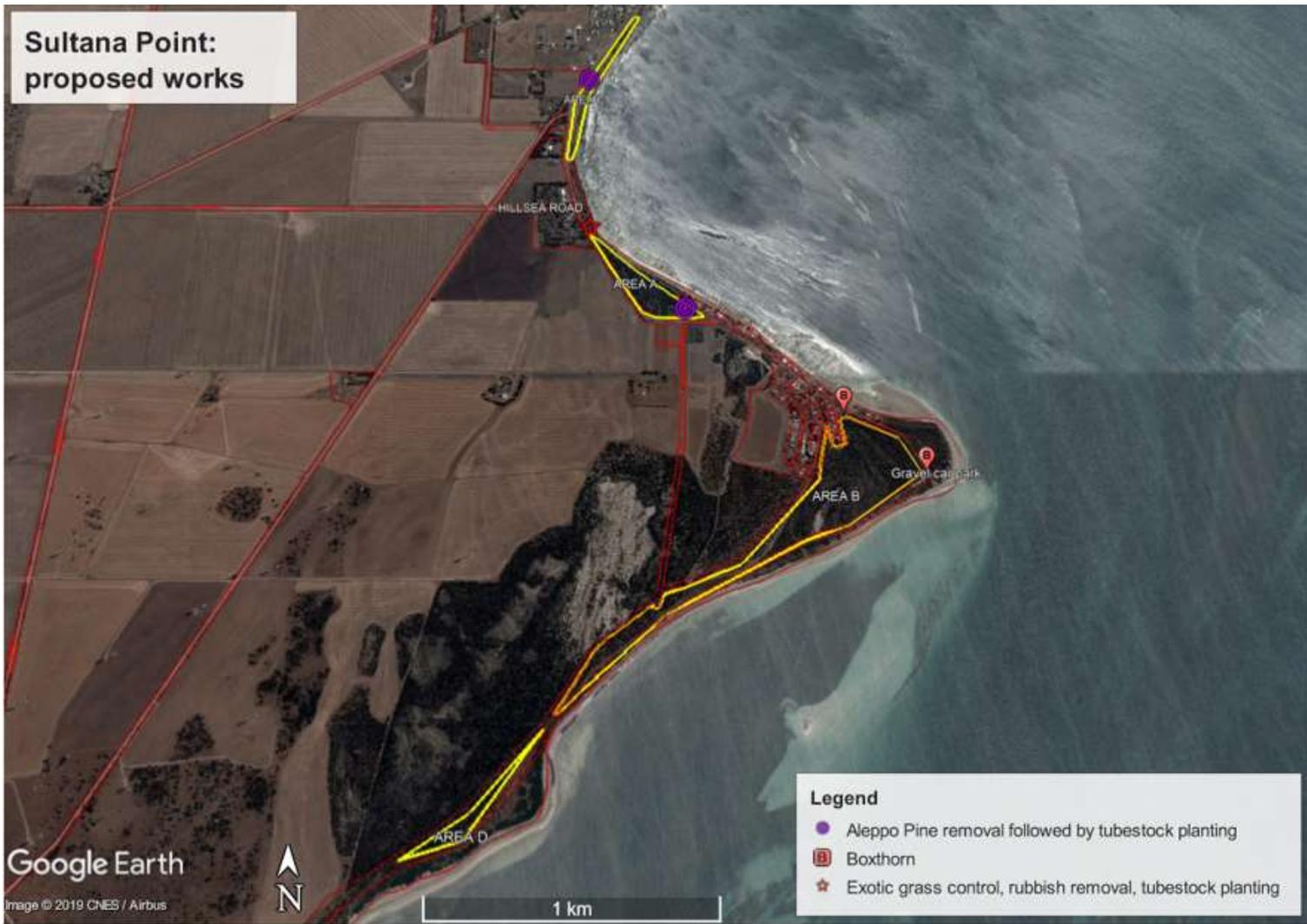
	<p>2. Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Samphire (<i>Tecticornia sp.</i>), Salt Bluebush (<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>), Creeping Brookweed (<i>Samolus repens</i>)</p>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u>  <b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Heavy infestation throughout reserves and foreshore. Aim is reduction as eradication is unlikely. Start from areas that are easily accessible so follow up seedling removal can occur.  Remove from Area C in consultation with Crown Land Office during Aleppo Pine removal as eradication from this area is achievable (additional 1 day).  <b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Present in Area B. Check for Rust Fungus and introduce if not present.  <b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Small Boxthorns at northern end of Area B near road and 2 small Boxthorns on dirt mound at end of gravel car park. Lop and swab or spray. 1 - 2 hours work.  <b>*Aleppo Pines (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>)</b> Consult with Crown Land Office about removal from this area while Pines are still small and the job is manageable. Revegetate area with low native shrubs (100 tubestock). Pines are also present at southern end of Area A. The main seed source is present on the neighbouring property and a coordinated approach would be required (1 day).  <b>*Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>)</b> Present in Area B. Dense in parts.  <b>Marguerite Daisy (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>)</b> Throughout Area B.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u>  Long-fruited Wild Turnip, annual grasses.</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 41. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded along this section of coast: Australian Bustard (SA:V), Double-banded Plover (YP:RA)</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	No current projects
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North end of path (south of Hillsea Road) requires control of introduced grasses and removal of rubble followed by a small amount of revegetation with shrubs (20 tubestock)</li> <li>• Woody weed control</li> <li>• Revegetation</li> </ul>



Area at north end of path (Area A)



Juvenile Aleppo Pines (Area C)



## 5.5 Wattle Point Campground and Heel Road Reserve

<b>Site Description</b>	Wattle Point is located 8 kilometres south-west of Edithburgh. Access is off Heel Road via Wattle Point Road, Edithburgh. This plan includes the surrounding reserve ending at Goldsmith Beach Road.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming, camping.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Wattle Point Campground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter with picnic table and water tank</li> <li>• 'Bush camping and permit required' sign</li> <li>• 'Bush camping services' sign</li> <li>• Beach boat launch/vehicle access to beach</li> <li>• Broken fence on eastern boundary</li> </ul> <p><b>Adjoining reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car park with bench at Wattle Point/Heel Road intersection</li> <li>• Informal track to beach at Wattle Point/Heel Road intersection</li> <li>• 2 small informal pull-off areas 700 metres and 900 metres west of campground</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Low dune/limestone flat
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal Shrubland/Drooping Sheoak Woodland</li> <li>2. Sedgeland</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT Score: 60.23 (medium-high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Coast Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>), Sweet Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)</li> <li>2. Black Grass saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia laningera</i>), Sticky Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>), Hard Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra mutiflora</i> ssp.), Sand Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra collina</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Spear Grass (<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.), Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>)</li> </ol>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> One small plant by the shelter (lop and swab) and several large plants adjacent to the track to the beach (spray).</p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Frequent. Introduce Rust Fungus.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Two days of cutting (when not seeding) around campground and surrounding area to give native species an opportunity to recover. Unlikely to eradicate.</p> <p><b>Olive (<i>Olea Europea</i>)</b> One plant 20 metres south-west of campground.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>False Sowthistle, Onion Weed, introduced grasses, Pincushion, Wild Sage, Long-fruited Wild Turnip</p> <p>Recorded previously but not sighted : *False Caper</p>

<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal action Plan Cell 41. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>The following listed fauna have been recorded along this section of coast: Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Curlew Sandpiper (AUS:CR), Great Knot (AUS:CR, SA:R), Fairy Tern (AUS:VU, SA:E, YP:EN), Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA)</li> <li>The following listed flora have been recorded along this coast: Heart-lip Spider-orchid (<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i>) (YP:VU)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	<p>Some revegetation by local community</p>
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<p><b>Wattle Point Campground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place rocks around southern boundary of south-western campsite to prevent erosion and encourage one access point to beach</li> <li>Revegetate sand dune at south western corner of campground encouraging access to the beach via one narrow track (30 tubestock)</li> <li>Monitor vehicle access track to beach. Currently low impact. May need temporary closure during beach-nesting bird breeding season if breeding territory identified</li> <li>Compost toilet with water tank</li> </ul> <p><b>Adjoining reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close and revegetate the western section of the double track at the intersection of Wattle Point Road and Heel Road as it is susceptible to dune blowout (30 tubestock)</li> <li>Replace Coastal Moort (<i>Eucalyptus utilis</i>) with native species as it dies</li> <li>Monitor small pull-off areas west of campground. Currently low impact</li> </ul>



Track on Heel Road/Wattle Point Road intersection

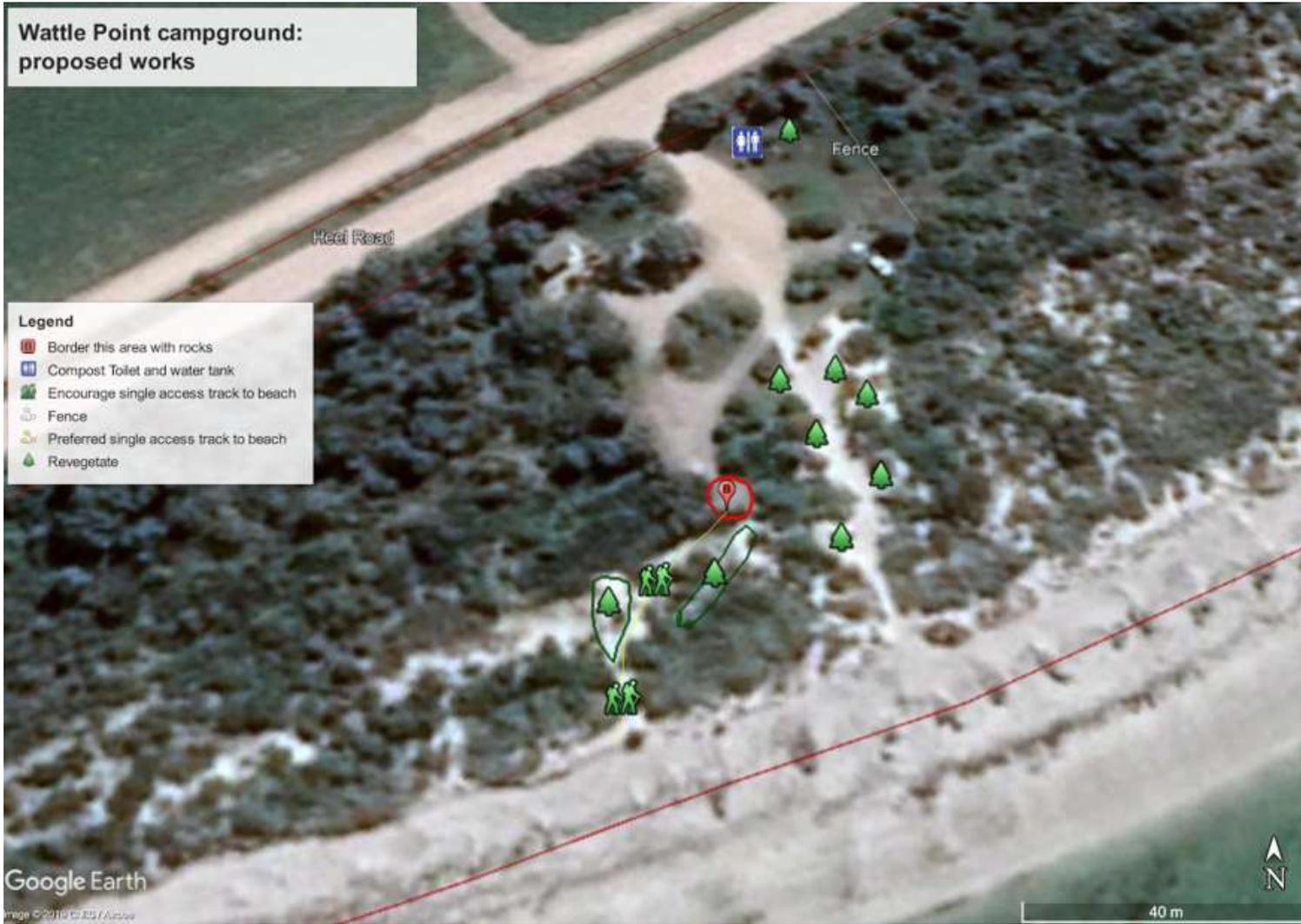




**Wattle Point campground:  
proposed works**

**Legend**

- Border this area with rocks
- Compost Toilet and water tank
- Encourage single access track to beach
- Fence
- Preferred single access track to beach
- Revegetate



## 5.6 Goldsmith's Beach campground and reserve

<b>Site Description</b>	Goldsmith's Beach campground is located 10 kilometres southwest of Edithburgh. Access is from Troubridge Point Drive, via Heel Road. This plan includes the reserve south of the campground.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming, camping.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Goldsmiths Beach Campground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Bush camping with permit required' signage</li> <li>• 'Bush Camping Services' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Can you spot the difference?' sign</li> <li>• Area One – 3 small camp sites</li> <li>• Area Two – 1 large and 2 small campsites</li> <li>• Area Three – 3-4 sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Adjoining reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 informal vehicle tracks through to beach</li> <li>• Bench seat</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Reserve on Troubridge Point Road including campground - Community Reserve Sec 679 (north of Goldsmith Beach Road) – Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low dune</li> <li>2. Limestone flat</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Coastal Shrubland +/- <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i></li> <li>4. Sedgeland +/- <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i></li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT Score: Sedgeland 66.16 (high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Coast Golden Wattle (<i>Acacia leiophylla</i>), Sweet Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>)</li> <li>2. Black Grass saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia laningera</i>), Sticky Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>), Hard Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra mutiflora ssp.</i>), Sand Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra collina</i>), Wedge-leaf Pomaderris (<i>Pomaderris obcordata</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Spear Grass (<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>), Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>)</li> </ol>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Remove one small Boxthorn on boundary of campground and Troubridge Road.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Low density. 2 days of cutting working out from the campground.</p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> One plant noted south of campground.</p> <p><b>Cactus Plant</b> Located at 'track 3' on Troubridge Point Road. Remove before it spreads further.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Tuart Gum, False Sowthistle, Onion Weed, introduced grasses, Horehound, Golden Wreath Wattle, Capeweed, Wild Sage, Aleppo Pine (one plant south of campsite), Polygala (one plant 120 metres west of campsite)</p>

	Golden Palensis, Horehound and *Lincoln Weed widespread at 'track 3'. Recorded previously but not present during survey: Freesia, *False Caper, Soursob
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 41. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The sedgeland area southwest of the campground has high conservation value including native orchids</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded along this section of coast: Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Curlew Sandpiper (AUS:CR), Great Knot (AUS:CR, SA:R), Fairy Tern (AUS:VU, SA:E, YP:EN)</li> <li>• The following listed flora have been recorded along this coast: Heart-lip Spider-orchid (<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i>) (YP:VU)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	No current projects
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<p><b>Goldsmith Campground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalise vehicle track with road base</li> <li>• Fence southern boundary to protect high quality sedgeland (approximately 55 metres)</li> <li>• Level and formalise small car park between Heel Road and campground entrance for day visitors</li> <li>• Compost toilet and water tank</li> <li>• Picnic table in centre of loop track under trees</li> <li>• Revegetate newly formed second track at 'area 1'</li> <li>• Block and revegetate northern track in 'area 2'</li> <li>• Level 'area 2' and define camping area with boulders</li> <li>• Install a 6 metre long Dutchman's ladder for the beach entrance from the 'area 2' sand dune, over the dune to the beginning of the rocks, to prevent further erosion</li> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• As Tuart Gums die replace with native species or remove to create extra campsites if demand for this campground increases</li> <li>• Revegetate small areas in several locations as marked on map (50 tubestock)</li> </ul> <p><b>Adjoining Reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove fire pits and rubbish then close track 1 to vehicles by placing boulders across the track and then for 4 metres along the roadside heading south (due to evidence of vegetation damage)</li> <li>• Remove fire pits and rubbish from track 2. Place boulder halfway down track allowing space for two cars (day visitors)</li> <li>• Place boulders diagonally at northern end of track 3 closing both tracks but creating a small parking area for day visitors. Close southern end of track</li> <li>• Extensive weed control required at track 3 (including a cactus) followed by revegetation with local native species. <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>, <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> and <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> and <i>Olearia axillaris</i> are present in this area</li> <li>• Track 4 allows for a turnaround point on this narrow road and is currently low impact. Monitor track for erosion and apply road base if required</li> </ul>









## 5.7 Clan Ranald Road to Munkowurlie Road

<b>Site Description</b>	<p>This plan includes council parcels along the coast starting 400 metres south of Suicide Point to Munkowurlie Road.</p> <p>Clan Ranald Road is located 20 kilometres south of Yorketown via Diamond Lake Road.</p> <p>Kemp Bay is located off Diamond Lake Road, 700 metres east of Black Hill Road.</p> <p>Munkowurlie Reserve is a parcel of coastal vegetation in front of private land heading south to the coast from the Munkowurlie Road and New Honiton Road intersection.</p>
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), scenic views.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Clan Ranald</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 bench seats</li> <li>• WTY 'shared zone ends' sign x 2</li> </ul> <p><b>Kemp Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalised car park (currently used for informal camping)</li> <li>• Shelter with water tank</li> <li>• Birdlife 'Beach-nesting Bird' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Saving the Bottlenose Dolphin', 'Saving our fragile sand dunes' and 'Shorebirds: international travellers' interpretive signage</li> <li>• Staircase to beach</li> </ul> <p><b>Munkowurlie Reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fenced boundary</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	<p>Clan Ranald - Sand dune and clifftop</p> <p>Kemp Bay - Sand dune</p> <p>Munkowurlie - Sand dune and clifftop</p>
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	<p>BushRAT Score: Kemp Bay 51.85 (medium)</p> <p>Munkowurlie 56.76 (medium)</p> <p>Native vegetation condition is variable along Clan Ranald Road, mostly in the medium range. Some areas of heavy boxthorn infestation.</p>
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<p><b>Clan Ranald Road</b></p> <p>Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>)</p> <p><b>Kemp Bay</b></p> <p>Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>)</p> <p><b>Munkowurlie Reserve</b></p> <p>Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Coast Bonefruit (<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>)</p>

<p><b>Weeds</b></p>	<p><u>High Priority</u>  <b>African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Low numbers on cliff of Clan Ranald Road and easily accessible (spray). High density in sand dunes at base of cliffs (spray and cut and swab 5 - 10 days). Scattered throughout Munkowurlie Reserve. Spray and cut and swab 5 - 10 days.  Dense infestation at Kemp Bay extending approximately 200 metres. Spray and cut and swab 5-10 days.  <b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Scattered at Munkowurlie Reserve. Unlikely to eradicate due to surrounding seed source. Remove opportunistically while undertaking Boxthorn removal (5 additional days). Replace with native species to reduce opportunity for re-establishment.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u>  Wild Sage (dense at Blue's Cutting, also present at Kemp's Bay and along Clan Ranald drive), annual grasses, False Sowthistle.</p>
<p><b>Conservation and cultural significance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 44. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded along this section of coast: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active community groups and projects</b></p>	<p>No current projects</p>
<p><b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b></p>	<p><b>Clan Ranald Road</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor for cliff erosion</li> <li>• Remove rubbish from base of cliff at northern end of road, directly north of Blue's Cutting</li> <li>• Clan Ranald reserve is difficult to access beyond the northern end of Clan Ranald Road</li> </ul> <p><b>Kemp Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive Boxthorn control</li> <li>• Install 'No camping signage' in bottom car park</li> </ul> <p><b>Munkowurlie Reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Revegetate (100 tubestock) to prevent further establishment of <i>Acacia cyclops</i></li> </ul>



Rubbish north of Blue's Cutting



Extensive Boxthorn at Kemp Bay







## 5.8 Port Moorowie

<b>Site Description</b>	Port Moorowie is a small township located 15 kilometres south to southwest of Yorketown at Waterloo Bay, on the southern coast of Yorke Peninsula. This site plan covers from Mc Eachern's Beach Road to Point Gilbert.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, natural environment, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Mc Eachern's Beach - West Terrace (East)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'DCYP Walking Trail' signs x 2</li> <li>• 'Troubridge Hill Aquatic Reserve' sign</li> <li>• 'Caution crumbling cliffs' sign</li> <li>• Rocks Beach staircase</li> <li>• 2 wooden bench seats</li> <li>• Point Reef staircase</li> <li>• Dog tidy bag dispenser</li> <li>• Formal path with gravel</li> </ul> <p><b>Marine Parade - Coastal Garden (Central)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Caution Cliffs' sign x 2</li> <li>• 'Clean Marine' sign</li> <li>• 'Your rubbish is yours' sign</li> <li>• 'Coastal Patrol' sign</li> <li>• 'Clean up after your dog' sign</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Port Moorowie to Edithburgh' information sign</li> <li>• 'DCYP Walking trail' sign</li> <li>• 'Troubridge Hill Aquatic Reserve' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Shipping at Sandy Water' interpretive sign</li> <li>• Boat ramp</li> <li>• Boat ramp signage: 'Camping Prohibited', 'Caution Slippery Surface', 'Boat Launching Only', 'King George Whiting Closure', 'Turning Area On', 'Caution Crumbling Cliffs', 'Protect SA's Oyster Industry'</li> <li>• Dog tidy bag dispenser</li> <li>• 2 picnic tables</li> <li>• 3 bench seats</li> <li>• Staircase at car park</li> <li>• Formal path with gravel</li> </ul> <p><b>Coastal Garden - Point Gilbert (West)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'No camping' sign'</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Beach-nesting Bird' sign</li> <li>• Coastal garden with interpretive signage</li> <li>• 'Saving our dunes' sign</li> <li>• Public toilet</li> <li>• Formal path with gravel</li> <li>• Staircase at Coastal Garden and Point Gilbert</li> </ul> <p>Open grassed areas will not be included in this strategy unless they impact on natural areas.</p>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	5744/658 (east) - Crown Licence 5772/145 (west) - Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clifftop</li> <li>2. Dune</li> </ol>

<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT Condition score: East - 62.96 (medium - high) West - 49.91 (medium)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Sea Box ( <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ), Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ), Dryland Tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ), Dune Tea-tree ( <i>Leptospermum coriaceum</i> ), Sweet Bursaria ( <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ), Cockie's Tongue ( <i>Templetonia retusa</i> ), Coast Beard-heath ( <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Coast Wallowa ( <i>Acacia nematophylla</i> ), Winged Wattle ( <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> ), Common Boobialla ( <i>Myoporum insulare</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coastal Cushion-bush ( <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> ), Seaberry Saltbush ( <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ), Prickly Ground-berry ( <i>Acrotriche patula</i> ), Dense Bush-pea ( <i>Pultenaea densifolia</i> ), Sticky Goodenia ( <i>Goodenia varia</i> ), Pale Mat-rush ( <i>Lomandra collina</i> ), Dense Coast Sword-sedge ( <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> ), Short-stem Flax-lily ( <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>Priority weeds</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissim</i>)</b> Small numbers of African Boxthorn are present and should be removed along with <i>Acacia cyclops</i></p> <p><b>*Gazania sp. (<i>Gazania sp.</i>)</b> Present on Marine Parade near the boat ramp and towards the Coastal Garden and at the front of the Mc Eachern's Beach Rd car park (priority area). Highly invasive, remove to prevent further spread in coordination with replacement with low growing native flowering species. Start at Mc Eachern's Beach car park due to proximity to sand dunes.</p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Present alongside path from the Coastal Garden to beach. No Rust Fungus present on plants. Spread Fungus from a plant with spores in October to limit spread.</p> <p><b>*Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>)</b> Abundant along the Marine Parade section of the walking trail. Community members currently undertaking some control.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Widespread and abundant throughout coastal strip. Staged removal during winter months over a minimum of 10 years is recommended to minimise erosion and spread of seed. Revegetation with locally native tubestock to follow removal starting from the Eastern area. Total eradication is unlikely. The aim is to reduce the dominance of this species and to increase indigenous species diversity.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (to monitor)</u></p> <p>False Sowthistle, Onion Weed, Blue Pimpernel, Capeweed, Annual Grasses, Sea Lavender</p> <p>Sea Spurge - present at Boat Ramp</p> <p>Platypus Gum, Tuart Gum, and Showy Honey-myrtle to be replaced with locally native species once they die.</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Port Moorowie Township Coastal Action Plan cell 45. Considered a low conservation priority with a high threat (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>The following listed fauna have been recorded from the Port Moorowie area: Hooded Plover (SA:V), Crested Bellbird (YP:EN), Blue Bonnet (SA:NC)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent sightings of Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat and Sand Goanna, G. Kempson and G. Burt (pers. comm. Dec 2018)</li> <li>Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active community groups and projects</b></p>	<p><b>Friends of Port Moorowie (FOPM)</b>  FOPM undertake mowing and some weed control along Marine Parade area, mainly Lincoln Weed and Western Coastal Wattle. Revegetation is taking place in the Point Gilbert area.  Community members are currently removing <i>Acacia cyclops</i> and undertaking revegetation from Waltoo Terrace car park to Point Reef stairs.</p>
<p><b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with the Department of Environment and Water (DEW) regarding potential revegetation of land east of Mc Eachern's Beach Road, to provide an uninterrupted wildlife corridor across this section of coast</li> <li>Partake in any coordinated pest control programs that are offered by Natural Resources Northern and Yorke/DEW to address rabbits</li> </ul> <p><b>Mc Eachern's Beach Rd – West Terrace (East)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install WTY interpretive signage (in consultation with the community)</li> <li>Revegetate with approximately 50 tubestock per year</li> <li>Remove and replace Gazanias with native low growing species</li> <li>Install 'No motorbikes sign' at path entrance</li> </ul> <p><b>Marine Parade – Coastal garden (Central)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stage woody weed removal over 10 - 20 years with follow up of seedling removal</li> <li>Replace Gazanias with low growing native species e.g. Coast Cushion Bush, Short-stem Flax-lily, Angled Wattle, Running Postman, Native Pigface, Cushion Fanflower</li> <li>Install WTY interpretive signage</li> <li>Review and consolidate multiple signs at eastern car park</li> <li>Boat ramp African Boxthorn and Sea Spurge weed control</li> <li>Review and consolidate the boat ramp signs</li> <li>Install 'No motorbikes sign' at path entrance</li> </ul> <p><b>Coastal Garden – Point Gilbert (West)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install WTY interpretive signage</li> <li>Woody weed removal and revegetation over 10 years, up to 200 tubestock per year</li> <li>Install 'Wood collection/removal prohibited' signage</li> <li>Tubestock to be planted annually in all areas as woody weeds are removed. A good mix of fire resistant species to be included e.g. Sweet Bursaria, Common Boobialla, local <i>Acacia</i> species, Sea Box and Fleshy Saltbush</li> <li>Install 'No motorbikes sign' at path entrance</li> <li>Place tree guards on natural regeneration to protect from rabbits and allow for brush cutting of annual grasses if necessary</li> </ul>

**West of Point Gilbert**

- Revegetate with salt tolerant species in low lying open areas. 200 tubestock. Suggested species include: *Alyxia buxifolia*, *Rhagodia crassifolia*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Melaleuca lanceolata*, *Acacia nematophylla*, *Adriana quadripartita* and *Bursaria spinosa*
- Remove the small number of *Acacia cyclops* in this area and emerging seedlings



Gazanias



Busy signage







## 5.9 Mozzie Flat Bush Camping

<b>Site Description</b>	Mozzie Flat campground is located on Mozzie Flat Road, 3.5 kilometres west of Port Moorowie township, accessed via Greenhill Road. Mozzie Flat is a Council Bush Camping site.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, natural environment, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming, bush camping.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Mozzie Flat campground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter, picnic table, rainwater tank</li> <li>• Gravel car park</li> <li>• WTY 'Save our Rocky Reefs', 'What Kind of Mozzie?', 'The Kangaroo: an Aussie icon' interpretive signage</li> <li>• 'Bush camping and permit required' sign at entrance</li> <li>• 'Bush Camping Services' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' sign x 2</li> <li>• Wooden railing and fencing around vegetation</li> <li>• Log steps and gravel path to beach</li> <li>• Log steps to beach on sand dune</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	Dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: 55:11 (medium - high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<p>Droping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Dryland Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Sweet Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>), Fleshy Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i>), Old Man's Beard (<i>Clematis microphylla</i>), Coast Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>), Angled Wattle (<i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Thyme Riceflower (<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i>), Pale Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra collina</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>)</p>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Has been previously sprayed. A small amount of follow up is required just before the campground entrance, where <i>Acacia cyclops</i> is also present. Large Boxthorns are on the roadside of Mozzie Flat Road. Treat with Grazlan (Tebuthiuron) pellets to reduce the spread of seeds into nearby coastal vegetation.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Is occurring in an isolated patch on both sides of the road just before the campground entrance. Approximately 1 day's work. See map for location. Adjacent Crown land heavily infested.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, Capeweed, False Sowthistle, Annual Grasses, Sea Spurge, Long-fruited Turnip.</p>

<b>Conservation significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal Action Plan cell 46 considered a medium conservation priority with a low threat (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed species have been recorded in the Port Moorowie area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Crested Bellbird (YP:EN), Blue Bonnet (SA:NC)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	No current projects
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compost toilet with disability access</li> <li>• Weed control</li> </ul>



Beach access and fencing



## 5.10 Waterloo Bay Reserve

<b>Site Description</b>	Waterloo Bay Reserve is located 2.7 kilometres west of Mozzie Flat along Greenhill Road, at the junction of Waterloo Bay Road and South Coast Road. It comprises of good quality native bushland, recent direct seeding of native vegetation and cleared land suitable for revegetation.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Natural environment
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fencing</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Community Land (main parcels) Crown Licence (foredune strip)
<b>Landform</b>	Dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: 65.16 (medium - high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ), Angled Wattle ( <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> ), Sea Box ( <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ), Fleshy Saltbush Old Man's Beard ( <i>Clematis microphylla</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Scented Mat-rush ( <i>Lomandra effusa</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b></li> <li><b>*Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>)</b></li> <li><b>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>)</b></li> </ul> <p>All on edge of scrub only.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, False Sowthistle, Annual Grasses, Sea Spurge, Long-fruited Turnip.</p>
<b>Conservation significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal Action Plan cell 46 considered a medium conservation priority with a low threat (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>The following listed species have been recorded in the Port Moorowie area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Crested Bellbird (YP:EN), Blue Bonnet (SA:NC)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups</b>	No current projects
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct seeding of cleared areas on western block with indigenous species (approximately 17 hectares)</li> </ul>



Area for proposed revegetation



## 5.11 Sturt Bay Bush Camp and adjoining land

<b>Site Description</b>	Sturt Bay is a Council Bush Camping site, located 15 kilometres south of Warooka. Access is at the junction of Sturt Bay Road and South Coast Road.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Bush camping area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Bush camping with permit required' signage</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach walk' signage</li> <li>• 'Bush Camping Services' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Cuttlefish', 'Hooded Plover' and 'Goanna' interpretive signs</li> <li>• Shelter, picnic table and water tank</li> </ul> <p><b>Day visit area (adjoining land)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shed</li> <li>• Toilet</li> <li>• 'Camping reserve' sign</li> <li>• 'Bush camping services' sign</li> <li>• Degraded drop toilet</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Sand dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score:59.50 (medium-high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Sea Box ( <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Coast Beard-heath ( <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> ), Angled Wattle ( <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> ), Cup Wattle ( <i>Acacia cupularis</i> ), Coast Sword-sedge ( <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coastal White Mallee ( <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ), Fleshy Saltbush ( <i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i> ), Ruby Saltbush ( <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> ), Sticky Goodenia ( <i>Goodenia varia</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Planted Tuart Gum
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Small number throughout vegetation. Approximately 3 days of cut and swab for both areas.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Tuart Gum (currently providing shade), Soursob, Sea Spurge, Annual Grasses.</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 47. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna species have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Pacific Golden Plover (SA:R)</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<p><b>Bush camping area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compost toilet with water tank</li> <li>• Currently two entry tracks to beach. Close one in campground (eastern end) to vehicles and make pedestrian access only with Dutchman's ladder</li> <li>• Install sign at ramp 'boat launch only, no driving on beach'</li> <li>• Remove some vegetation and level end site to create more room</li> <li>• Stabilise vehicle tracks with gravel</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant tubestock around campsites to enhance existing vegetation and stabilise sand dune (approximately 100)</li> <li>• Define campground sites with rocks</li> <li>• When Tuart Gum trees die, replace with Coastal White Mallee and Drooping Sheoak</li> </ul> <p><b>Day visit area</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate open area leaving track and a small, open space for day visitors</li> <li>• Close track along fore dune and revegetate (50 wide spaced tubestock)</li> <li>• Install sign at ramp 'boat launch only, no driving on beach'</li> <li>• Remove 'camping reserve' sign and replace with 'day visit area' sign</li> <li>• Install 'no camping beyond this point' sign</li> <li>• Picnic table near shed</li> <li>• Assess and maintain shed structure</li> <li>• Remove old toilet and rubbish</li> </ul>
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End camp site



Sign to be replaced with day visit area



Drop toilet at day visit area



Shed at day visit area







## 5.12 Foul Bay Bush Camp and adjoining land

<b>Site Description</b>	Foul Bay Bush Camp is located 42 kilometres south west of Warooka. Access is via South Coast Road.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Bush camping with permit required' signage</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Pygmy Possum', 'Armour against the elements', 'Why is this bay so foul', and 'Hooded Plover' interpretive signs</li> <li>• 'Day use area only' signs x 2</li> <li>• Shed on adjoining land</li> <li>• Shelter, picnic table, water tank</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	Low dune/coastal plain
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mixed Coastal Shrubland+/- Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>)</li> <li>2. Samphire Flat</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: Campground 43.39 (medium) Foul Bay Road to Cape Yorke Road 47.74 (medium)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Sallow Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia condolleana ssp.</i>), Coastal Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Coast Bitter-bush (<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>), Coastal Climbing Lignum (<i>Muelenbeckia gunnii</i>), Bursaria (<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>), Coastal Bonefruit (<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Bower Spinach (<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>)</li> <li>2. Samphire (<i>Tecticornia sp.</i>), Austral Seablite (<i>Suaeda australis</i>)</li> </ol>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Present throughout vegetation. Cut and swab (approximately 1 - 2 weeks of work).</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Present throughout vegetation. Unlikely to eradicate. One week of cutting mature plants (when not in seed) removing the majority of the seed source.</p> <p><b>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>)</b> Throughout camp area and bushland. Most abundant along fence lines. Hand pull or spray with selective broad leaf herbicide.</p> <p><b>Pincushion (<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>)</b> Heavy infestation across camp area. Slash before seeding to reduce seed source and risk of bee sting (November - December).</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Winged Sea Lavender, Sour Sob, Sea Spurge, Hare's Tail Grass, Onion Weed</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 49. Considered least conservation priority based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following listed fauna has been recorded in the area: Emu (YP:VU), Heath Goanna (SA:V, YP:EN), Malleefowl (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:EN), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN), Fan-tailed Cuckoo (YP:RA), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA), Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V)</li> <li>The following listed flora has been recorded in this area: Squat Picris (<i>Picris squarrosa</i>) (SA:R), Shiny Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nitens</i>) (YP:RA), Smooth Centrolepis (<i>Centrolepis glabra</i>) (SA:R, YP:EN), Native Sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>) (YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	Foul Bay Progress Association
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compost toilet with water tank between current camping area and day visit area</li> <li>Revegetation between sites at northeastern end (currently day visit area). Open to camping once vegetation is established</li> <li>Beach access/path through less vegetated area at northeastern end</li> <li>Signage at all beach access points</li> <li>'No camping beyond this point' sign on the gate to Ye Olde Wheel Inn</li> <li>Remove False Caper from fenceline areas and revegetate with locally native species (approximately 100 tubestock)</li> </ul>

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### 5.13 Foul Bay Township

<b>Site Description</b>	Foul Bay township is located 36 kilometres south-west of Warooka. This plan includes the coastal strip that runs along the foreshore from Foul Bay Boat Ramp to the northern end of Diosma Drive, the reserve behind housing at Mud Alley and Diosma Drive, and the reserve between Mud Alley and Diosma Drive.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Walk the Yorke (WTY), fishing.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTY 'Foul Bay - Pt Moorowie' walking trail signage</li> <li>• Walking paths through reserve</li> <li>• Country Fire Service (CFS) water tank and shed</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	Dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: North of Hillier Crescent - 55.68 (medium - high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ), Coast Wallowa ( <i>Acacia nematophylla</i> ), Dryland Tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Widespread and frequent.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Unlikely to eradicate. Work from the northwestern edge of the scrub (where it is in the best condition). Present throughout the area.</p> <p><b>Century Plant (<i>Agave Americana</i>)</b> Present on foredune at Mud Alley, isolated plants. Inject with herbicide before it spreads.</p> <p><b>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>)</b> Present along the roadside on the edge of the coastal vegetation on Mud Alley.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Pincushion and annual grasses.</p> <p>Introduced succulents present on Mud Alley foredune. Remove in stages replacing with indigenous foredune species. Ideal for a volunteer project, conducted over several years.</p> <p>Replace Tuart Gum, Showy Honey Myrtle, Norfolk Pine with locally native species when they die.</p> <p>Swamp Oak at Mud Alley - remove seedlings and small suckers to control spread.</p> <p>The coastal strip on Mud Alley has many garden escape species, is highly modified and unlikely to return to its natural state</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 49. Considered lowest conservation priority with a medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded in the area: Emu (YP:VU), Heath Goanna (SA:V, YP:EN), Malleefowl (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:EN), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN), Fan-tailed Cuckoo (YP:RA), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA), Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following listed flora have been recorded in this area: Squat Picris (<i>Picris squarrosa</i>) (SA:R), Shiny Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nitens</i>) (YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	Foul Bay Progress Association
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor walking tracks in reserve</li> <li>Weed control followed by replacement of local species</li> <li>A whole of settlement Coastal Hazard Adaption Strategy in consultation with the Coast Protection Board is being undertaken by Council</li> </ul>



Garden escapes



Mud Alley



Walking trail

## 5.14 Foul Bay Boat Ramp

<b>Site Description</b>	Foul Bay Boat Ramp is a Council Bush Camping site, located 43 kilometres southwest of Warooka. Access is via South Coast Road.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Bush camping with permit required' signage</li> <li>• 'Bush camping services' sign</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' signage</li> <li>• WTY 'Wattle' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'Clean marine and slippery surface' signs</li> <li>• 'King George Whiting closure' sign</li> <li>• 'Boat Parking/Bush camping' sign x 2</li> <li>• 'No camping beyond this point' sign</li> <li>• 'Help protect SA oyster industry' sign</li> <li>• Boat ramp</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Land
<b>Landform</b>	Low dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	No BushRAT at site due to small area of vegetation.
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Sweet Bursaria ( <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ), Coast Wallowa ( <i>Acacia nematophylla</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> ), Sea Box ( <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ), Pale Turpentine Bush ( <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> ), Sea-berry Saltbush ( <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Small number, cut and swab.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Small number, cut.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Capeweed (widespread across camping area), Onion Weed (isolated patch at entrance to camp ground), Soursob, Annual grasses, Pincushion, Horehound.</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 49. Considered lowest conservation priority with a medium threat, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded in the Foul Bay area: Emu (YP:VU), Heath Goanna (SA:V, YP:EN), Malleefowl (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:EN), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN), Fan-tailed Cuckoo (YP:RA), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA)</li> <li>• The following listed flora have been recorded in this area: Shiny Bog-rush (<i>Schoenus nitens</i>) (YP:RA), Smooth Centrolepis (<i>Centrolepis glabra</i>) (SA:R, YP:EN) Native Sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>) (YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Active Community Groups and projects</b>	Foul Bay Progress Association

**Summary of Site Recommendations**

- Compost toilet with water tank
- Removal and monitoring of weeds
- Control annual grasses and plant approximately 50 indigenous tubestock on foreshore
- Plant two rows of indigenous tubestock between day visit parking and campground (approximately 25)



Annual grasses on foreshore



Campground



## 5.15 Meehan Hill and Kangaroo Island Lookout

<b>Site Description</b>	Meehan Hill Lookout is located 11 kilometres east of Marion Bay. Kangaroo Island (KI) Lookout is located 21 kilometres east of Marion Bay.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Walk the Yorke (WTY), sightseeing/views, fishing.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Meehan Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' sign</li> <li>• 'No camping' sign x 3</li> <li>• 'No trailers past this point' sign</li> <li>• 'No vehicles' sign</li> <li>• 'Cliff top ahead' sign</li> <li>• Formalised car park and path with gravel</li> <li>• Fencing around car park and walking track to protect vegetation</li> <li>• Path and Dutchman's ladder to beach</li> </ul> <p><b>KI Lookout</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTY 'Hunting in Open Country' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'No camping' sign</li> <li>• 'Cliff top ahead' sign x 2</li> <li>• Memorial bench seat</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Road Reserve
<b>Landform</b>	Cliff top
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<p><b>Meehan Hill</b> Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Knobby Club-rush (<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>), Coast Logania (<i>Logania crassifolia</i>), Slender Bush-pea (<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>)</p> <p><b>KI Lookout</b> Coast Ixodia (<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>achillaeoides</i>), Dryland Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>), Cockie's Tongue (<i>Templetonia retusa</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>)</p>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High priority</u> <b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> One large plant located on the beach just east of the access point. Spray to prevent spread.</p> <p><u>Low priority</u> Annual grasses, Pincushion, Sea Spurge, *Lincoln Weed (in very small numbers).</p>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	No BushRAT at this site, road reserve.
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 51. Considered lowest conservation priority with a medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Hooded Plover (SA:VU, AUS:V).</li> <li>• Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN) and White-bellied Sea Eagle (SA:E, YP:EN) have been recorded along this stretch of coast</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<p><b>Meehan Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picnic table in old car park overlooking coast</li> </ul>

### KI Lookout

- Level and formalise car park to reduce erosion at front corners of car park
- Monitor cliff for erosion
- Address blowout on eastern side of lookout. Define a walking track with rocks. Revegetate along edge of blowout (where limestone allows)
- Revegetate goat tracks leading to the beach on the western side of the car park, leaving one access track only



Blowout/access east of car park



Goat tracks west of car park





## 5.16 Marion Bay (The Sands)

<b>Site Description</b>	This plan includes the sand dune area in front of The Sands development and approximately 2 kilometres of dune area to the north east, neighbouring with Crown Land.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming, beach activities.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two access points with steps from The Sands subdivision</li> <li>• Private shack on foreshore CT: 6196/354</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Sand dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT Score: 60.26 (medium-high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Coast Beard-heath ( <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> ), Common Boobialla ( <i>Myoporum insulare</i> ), Coast Golden Wattle ( <i>Acacia leiophylla</i> ), Coast Wallowa ( <i>Acacia nematophylla</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coast Saltbush ( <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)</b> Sparse.</p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Sparse.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>False Sowthistle, Onion Weed, Scabiosa, introduced grasses.</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 53. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat priority, based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:VU), White-bellied Sea Eagle (SA:E, YP:EN), Black Falcon (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	Marion Bay Township Committee
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> </ul>



### 5.17 Marion Bay (Jetty – Slow Street)

<b>Site Description</b>	Marion Bay Jetty is located at the intersection of Jetty Road and Slow Street, Marion Bay.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Swimming, fishing, beach activities, holiday destination, Walk the Yorke (WTY).
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Marion Bay Jetty' interpretive sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Shark Creation' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'Neighbourhood Watch' sign</li> <li>• 'Control of Dogs' sign</li> <li>• 'Cleaning of fish' sign</li> <li>• 'Clean Marine' sign</li> <li>• 'Hello from Marion Bay' frame sign</li> <li>• 'Marion Bay jetty rules' sign</li> <li>• 'Code of the Coast' sign</li> <li>• Gazebo</li> <li>• Permapine and wire fencing</li> <li>• 'No camping' sign</li> <li>• 'No motorbikes or 4WD on beach' sign</li> <li>• 'Snapper and King George closure' and oyster industry signs</li> <li>• 'Sanctuary Zones' sign</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Jetty area - leased by Yorke Peninsula Council from the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
<b>Landform</b>	Cliff-top dunes/low dunes
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland/Low Open Mallee
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	No BushRAT score for this site due to a small area of vegetation. Condition is Medium with several weed species present.
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Coastal White Mallee ( <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ), Drooping Sheoak ( <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> ), Coast Saltbush ( <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Thyme Riceflower ( <i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ), Old Man's Beard ( <i>Clematis microphylla</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coastal Cherry ( <i>Exocarpus syrticola</i> ), Coastal Bonefruit ( <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> ), Ruby Saltbush ( <i>Enchaena tomentosa</i> ), Bower Spinach ( <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> ), Saltbush ( <i>Rhagodia sp.</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High priority</u></p> <p><b>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>)</b> South of jetty.</p> <p><b>Fumitory Weed (<i>Fumaria sp.</i>)</b> Spray or manually remove. Small isolated patches south of jetty.</p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Less than 10 small plants. Spray or cut and swab.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>False Sowthistle, Hare's Tail Grass, Soursob, Annual Grasses (monitor for fire risk and environmental impact).</p>
<b>Conservation significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 53. Considered lowest conservation priority and highest threat priority based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following listed fauna has been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:VU), White-bellied Sea Eagle (SA:E, YP:EN), Black Falcon (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Active Community Groups and Projects</b>	Marion Bay Township Committee (MBTC) are active in this area. Members of MBTC are investigating the feasibility of a foreshore walkway which would include Council Land.
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weed control and revegetation (50 tubestock) directly south of jetty</li> <li>Review and minimise signage</li> </ul>



Weed investigation



Multiple signage at the jetty



Multiple signage at the jetty



## 5.18 Marion Bay (Penguin Point – Willyama Beach)

<b>Site Description</b>	Penguin Point is located at the end of Willyama Drive in the township of Marion bay, with Willyama Beach extending southwest along the full extent of Whipbird Way.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Swimming, fishing surfing, holiday destination, camping, Walk the Yorke (WTY).
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Penguin Point</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 formalised car parks with gravel and cypress pine fencing</li> <li>• Stairs to beach at point</li> <li>• 'Warning crumbling cliffs' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Armour against the elements' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'Code of the Coast' sign</li> <li>• 'Cleaning of fish' sign</li> <li>• 'No camping and no driving' sign x 2 on reserve</li> </ul> <p><b>Willyama east end</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permapine post and wire fencing</li> <li>• Viewing platform at eastern end of Willyama Beach</li> <li>• Small staircase to beach</li> <li>• WTY 'Tragic ends, new beginnings (Shipwrecks)' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'Making waves' sign</li> <li>• Formalised path with gravel through dunes to beach</li> </ul> <p><b>Marion Hill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalised car park</li> <li>• Formalised path to lookout and beach</li> <li>• Bench (at top of hill)</li> <li>• Staircase to beach</li> </ul> <p><b>Willyama Lookout 'Uncle Pats'</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bench (needs replacing)</li> <li>• Staircase to beach</li> <li>• Path</li> <li>• 'Shipwreck Trail' interpretive signage</li> </ul> <p><b>Willyama west end</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large formalised car park</li> <li>• Viewing platform</li> </ul> <p><b>Melaleuca Court reserve</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal short path</li> <li>• 'Welcome to Innes' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'No bikes/no cars' sign</li> </ul>
<b>Landform</b>	Sand dune and clifftop
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Penguin Point/Willyama Beach - Community Land
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Low Dune Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRat score: 55.13 (medium-high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Coastal White Mallee ( <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ), Dryland Tea-tree ( <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ), Cockie's Tongue ( <i>Templetonia retusa</i> ), Cushion Fanflower ( <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush, ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Coast Beard-heath ( <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> ),

	Coastal Twinleaf ( <i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i> ), Thyme Riceflower ( <i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ), Old Man's Beard ( <i>Clematis microphylla</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coastal Cherry ( <i>Exocarpus syrticola</i> ), Coastal Bonefruit ( <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> ), Ruby Saltbush ( <i>Enchyaena tomentosa</i> ), Variable Groundsel ( <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Small number (10-20) of small plants throughout this area. Cut and swab with loppers.</p> <p><b>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>)</b> Isolated plants in sand dunes. Monitor and remove. Abundant on Melaleuca Court reserve. Spray with Lontrel® to prevent further spread into nearby dunes.</p> <p><b>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>)</b> Several plants along fence line of Melaleuca Court parcel. Cut at base.</p> <p><b>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>)</b> Small quantity near steps and car park. Present on Melaleuca Court reserve.</p> <p><b>*Cape Tulip (<i>Moraea sp.</i>)</b> Abundant on Melaleuca Court reserve. Coordinate with Innes National Park staff for control plan.</p> <p><b>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus aparagoides</i>)</b> On Melaleuca Court reserve. Introduce Rust Fungus if not present.</p> <p><b>Apple of Sodom (<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>)</b> Present around Penguin Point car park.</p> <p><u>Low priority monitor</u></p> <p>Soursob (Penguin Point), Sow Thistle, Hop Clover, Thread Iris, Annual Grasses Pincushion, Capeweed, Wild Sage Onion Weed (all abundant on Melaleuca Court reserve),</p>
<b>Conservation significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 53 and 54. Considered lowest conservation priority and highest threat priority based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna has been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:VU), White-bellied Sea Eagle (SA:E, YP:EN), Black Falcon (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Active Community Groups and Projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marion Bay Township Committee (MBTC) are active in this area</li> <li>• Members of MBTC are investigating the feasibility of a foreshore walkway which would include Council Land</li> <li>• Viewing platform and new steps at Penguin Point followed by removal of existing steps</li> </ul>

**Summary of Site Recommendations**

**Penguin Point**

- 50 indigenous tubestock in goat tracks
- 10 coir logs and 60 star droppers with yellow caps for stabilisation of dunes
- Fencing on path to beach needs rewiring
- Increase height of fence at top of path to prevent people climbing (large blowout requires stabilisation)
- Viewing platform and new steps at Penguin Point followed by removal of existing steps
- Weed control
- Two rows of revegetation around boundary of Penguin Point reserve

**Eastern Willyama**

- Wire requires repair on platform at eastern end of Willyama Beach
- Boardwalk from platform to steps (approximately 20 metres)

**Marion Hill**

- Long steps and a 15 metre boardwalk across the deep swale near beach for greater access (currently very steep)
- Install railing to the very top of the hill to prevent people walking down – include on railing a flat wooden top to rest cameras for photo opportunities/lookout
- WTY interpretive sign on 360 view/Lake Marion/Willyama Wreck

**Willyama Lookout 'Uncle Pats'**

- Bench requires replacing (current bench placed by community and is in poor condition)
- Staircase at beach needs repair
- Path needs road base to stabilise and prevent erosion
- Eroded areas require revegetation (100 tubestock) and 6 coir logs with star droppers

**Willyama west end**

- Beach access required (design exists)

**Melaleuca Court reserve**

- Weed control
- Maintain reserve as fire break



Old steps and area for platform and new steps



Degraded areas/goat tracks Penguin Point



Boardwalk from platform Eastern Willyama Reserve



Fence line with *Acacia cyclops* - Melaleuca Court

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### 5.19 Gym Beach car park and access

<b>Site Description</b>	Gym Beach is located 14 kilometres north of Marion Bay. Access is via Gym Beach Road off Marion Bay Road. Land on either side of the road reserve is not under the care and control of Yorke Peninsula Council. This plan addresses the car parking and beach access only.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Swimming, fishing, surfing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), views.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal car park</li> <li>• Wooden railing around car park</li> <li>• Informal path to beach</li> <li>• WTY 'Bottlenose Dolphin' and 'The Earth' interpretive sign</li> <li>• 'Taking shellfish prohibited' sign</li> </ul>
<b>Landform</b>	Sand dune (above cliff)
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Road Reserve and private ownership
<b>Weeds</b>	<u>Low priority (monitor)</u> Soursob, Pincushion, Annual grasses
<b>Conservation significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 68. Medium conservation priority and lowest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA)</li> </ul>
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wooden boardwalk and staircase access to beach</li> <li>• Formalise and level car park with road base</li> </ul>



Gym Beach car park



Staircase access to beach recommended



## 5.20 Formby Bay

<b>Site Description</b>	Formby Bay is a surfing and fishing location located 19 kilometres north of Marion Bay. Access is via Marion Bay Road along Ilfracombe Road. This plan includes the car park area, walking path, the foredunes and access to Trespasser's Beach.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Swimming, fishing, surfing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), views.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' signage at each end of car park</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach walk' signage</li> <li>• WTY 'A delicate balancing act', 'Have you seen a goanna', and 'Code of the coast' interpretive signage</li> <li>• WTY Shelter with picnic table and water tank</li> <li>• 'Caution crumbling cliffs' sign</li> <li>• 'Your rubbish is yours' sign</li> <li>• Large boulders at path entrance to stop vehicle access</li> <li>• Gravel path along clifftop to beach</li> <li>• Boardwalk and steps to Formby Bay beach</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Car park – Community Land Foredune – Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Clifftop/dunes
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland/Low Coastal Heath
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score 59.36 (medium – high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Nitre Bush ( <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> ), Cockie's Tongue ( <i>Templetonia retusa</i> ), Cushion Fanflower ( <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> ), Coast Cushion Bush ( <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> ), Angled Wattle ( <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> ), Sea-berry Saltbush ( <i>Chenopodium candolleanum</i> ), Coast Beard-heath ( <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> ), Pale Turpentine Bush ( <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> ), Coast Logania ( <i>Logania crassifolia</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coast Bonefruit ( <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> ), Coast Tussock Grass ( <i>Poa poiformis</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> A few plants around car park.  <b>Beach Daisy (<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>)</b> Spreading at base of dunes along the length of Formby Bay. This requires 3-4 weeks of spraying followed by 2 weeks of follow up each year for 5 years.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Pincushion, Soursob, Annual grasses, False Sowthistle, Sea Spurge  Marram Grass (a small amount is currently present in the foredunes - if this increases it will need to be controlled).</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 70. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna species have been recorded in the Gleasons Landing/Formby Bay area: Red-capped Plover (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Rufous Fieldwren (YP:EN), Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN), Fork-tailed Swift (YP:RA), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Chestnut Teal (YP:RA) Spotted Harrier (YP:RA) Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Australian Sea Lion (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:RA), Eastern Reef Egret (SA:R, YP:VU), Crested Bellbird (YP:EN)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daly Head National Surfing Reserve</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	Formby Bay Environmental Action Group (FBEAG) – A very proactive group. Revegetation and path construction and maintenance. Boardwalk and steps installed at Baby Lizards (northern end).
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetation (on going)</li> <li>• Compost toilet in second car park near shelter</li> <li>• 'No vehicles' sign at beginning of path to address trail bike and quad bike unauthorised access</li> <li>• Monitor cliff for erosion</li> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Boardwalk and staircase access to Trespasser's Beach (southern end)</li> <li>• Improvements to identifying property boundaries</li> </ul>



Boardwalk and staircase access required at Trespasser's Beach



Potential toilet location





## 5.21 Daly Head Area

<b>Site Description</b>	Daly Head is a popular surfing, fishing and camping location, situated 25 kilometres south west of Corny Point. Access is via Marion Bay Road. This popular tourist area is known for its rugged coastline and natural scenic beauty.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Camping, swimming, fishing, surfing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, sightseeing and boating.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Campground and Blue Bay sand dunes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compost toilet with disability access and water tank</li> <li>• WTY shelter with picnic table and water tank</li> <li>• 'Bush camping' and 'Permit required' signage</li> <li>• 'Bush camping services' sign</li> <li>• 'Revegetation area' sign</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' signage</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' signage</li> <li>• WTY 'Weeds and Biodiversity' interpretive sign</li> <li>• Staircase to beach</li> <li>• Fencing to protect sand dunes and Blue Bay</li> </ul> <p><b>Daly Head Road – Dustbowl</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal car parks at Dustbowl, Salmon Hole, Daly Heads</li> <li>• Narrow dirt road heading south to Dustbowl car park</li> <li>• Baby Daly's informal parking area and gravel track to beach</li> <li>• 'No camping beyond this point' and 'Your rubbish is yours' signs</li> <li>• Daly Heads informal sand track with a few steps overgrown by vegetation leading to beach</li> <li>• WTY gravel trail (in construction) along coastline from Daly Heads to Dustbowl</li> <li>• Stairs to beach at Salmon Hole</li> <li>• WTY 'Daly Heads Creation' interpretive sign (Salmon Hole)</li> <li>• Viewing platform and stairs to beach at Dustbowl</li> <li>• 'Warning Dangerous Rips Swimmers Beware' sign (Dustbowl)</li> <li>• 'Hooded Plover' and 'Rock Lobster Sanctuary' signs (Dustbowl)</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Our fragile beaches and dunes' interpretive sign (Dustbowl)</li> <li>• Steel railing to prevent dune access (Dustbowl). Note: access to Dustbowl (beach) is not possible by vehicles as access would be required across private land. Significant Aboriginal cultural sites exist throughout this dune system which vehicle access would damage</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Daly Head - Crown Licence Campground and Blue Bay - Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	Cliff/ dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low Mixed Coastal Heath</li> <li>2. Coastal Shrubland</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT Score: Daly Head cliff/ dune - 60.87 (medium - high) Blue Bay - 64.85 (medium - high)

<p><b>Dominant flora</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogan parviflorus</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Sallow Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>)</li> <li>2. Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Coastal Bonefruit (<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>), West Coast Wattle (<i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>), Dryland Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>), Australian Boxthorn (<i>Lycium australe</i>) Bluebush (<i>Maireana sp.</i>)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Weeds</b></p>	<p><u>High Priority</u>  <b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> Follow up treatment of small plants required from north of campground to Dustbowl (FBEAG undertaking some follow up).  <b>Pyp Grass (<i>Ehrhata villosa var. maxima</i>)</b> Present amongst vegetation along roadside between Dustbowl car park and Daly Heads. Heaviest infestation is in the southern area. Control should start from the north in the lightly infested areas, heading towards the main infestation.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u>  Sea Lavender, Pincushion, Capeweed, Common Iceplant, False Sowthistle, Hare's Tail Grass, Annual Grasses, Sea Spurge, Marram Grass.</p>
<p><b>Conservation and cultural significance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 72. Considered a medium conservation priority with a medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna species have been recorded in this area: Red-capped Plover (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Rufous Fieldwren (YP:EN), Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN), Fork-tailed Swift (YP:RA), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Chestnut Teal (YP:RA) Spotted Harrier (YP:RA) Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Australian Sea Lion (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:RA), Eastern Reef Egret (SA:R, YP:VU) Crested Bellbird (YP:EN)</li> <li>• The following listed flora species have been recorded in this area: Coast Fescue (<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>) (YP:RA), Sand Brome (<i>Bromus arenarius</i>) (YP:RA)</li> <li>• Daly Head National Surfing Reserve</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active community groups and projects</b></p>	<p><b>Formby Bay Environment Action Group</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTY trail Daly Heads to Dustbowl establishment and maintenance</li> <li>• Maintenance of Baby Daly's track from car park to beach</li> <li>• Revegetation of degraded areas</li> <li>• Boxthorn follow-up</li> <li>• Fundraising for a toilet at Salmon Hole car park</li> </ul>
<p><b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b></p>	<p><b>Blue Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signpost the boundary of the Council managed land on the southern track with a 'No camping beyond this point' sign. Close off track to vehicles with star droppers or fence posts, in an appropriate location, between the property boundary and the beach after consultation with Narungga Nations (priority)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate southern track with 100 -150 tubestock</li> <li>• Monitor revegetation directly north of campground and plant more indigenous tubestock where required</li> </ul> <p><b>Daly Head Campground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second compost toilet required to meet needs of full campground</li> <li>• Touch up planted revegetation between campsites (approximately 50 tubestock)</li> <li>• Plant some low-lying plants such as <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Leucophyta brownii</i>, <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> and <i>Poa poiformis</i> on northern side of the front track (approximately 100 tubestock)</li> <li>• Level sites that are on a slight slope (retaining wall not required)</li> </ul> <p><b>Daly Head Road- Dustbowl</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steps from car park to Daly Head surf break. Refer to 'Beach access stairs Daly Head project plan'</li> <li>• Compost toilet at Salmon Hole car park in small overflow car park in consultation with FBEAG</li> <li>• Level and maintain Salmon Hole car park which gets the heaviest visitation in this area</li> <li>• Place small boulders on the western side of the car park at the coast end to protect the vegetation where erosion is occurring</li> <li>• Council to develop an engineered design that meets current standards for access, car parking and public requirements in the Daly Head/Dustbowl headland area with minimal impact to vegetation</li> </ul>
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Pyp Grass



Staircase required at Daly Head surf break



Border of rocks at Salmon Hole to prevent erosion.



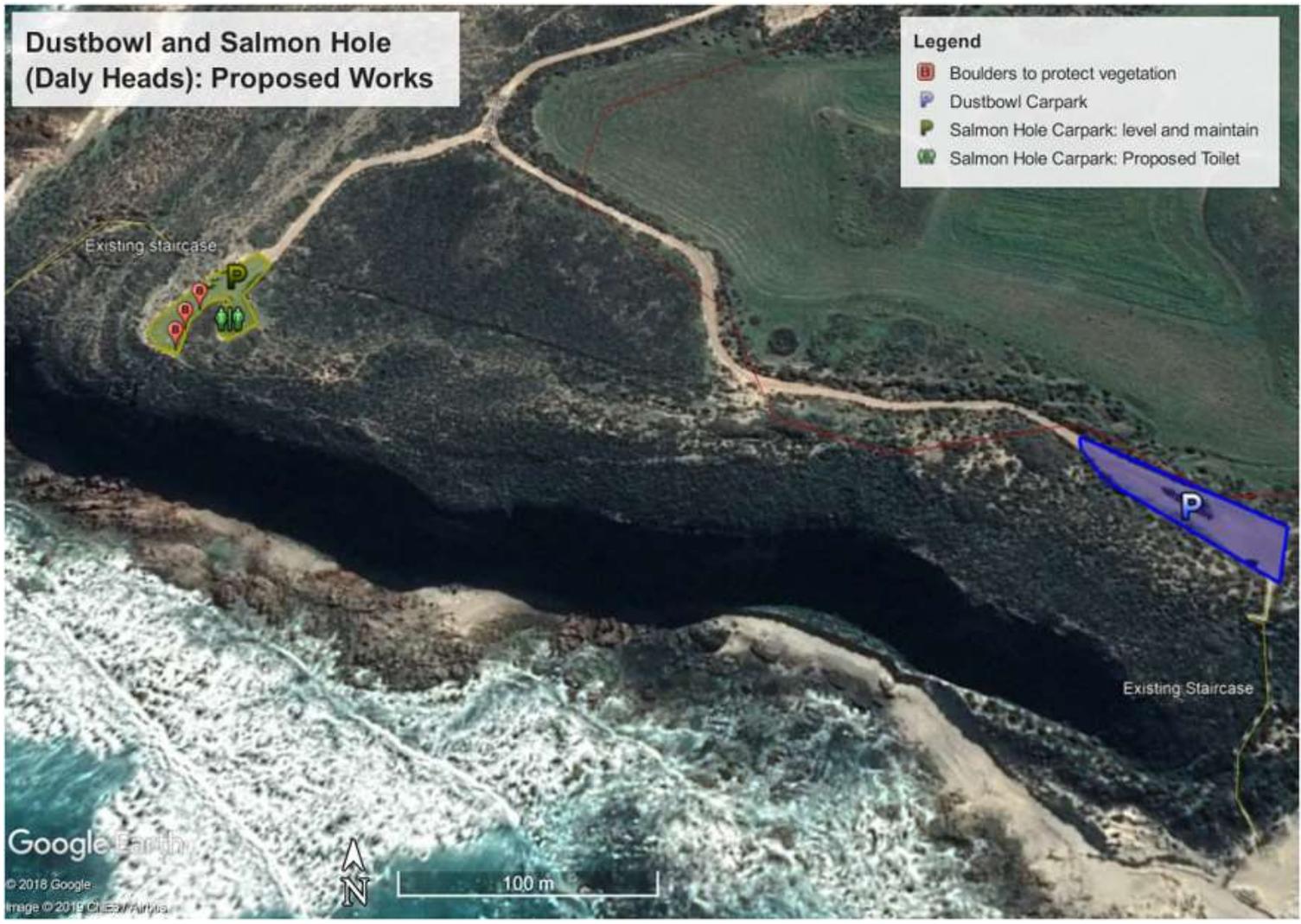
Toilet to be located at rear of side car park Salmon Hole

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### Daly Heads Campground and Baby Dalys: Proposed Works





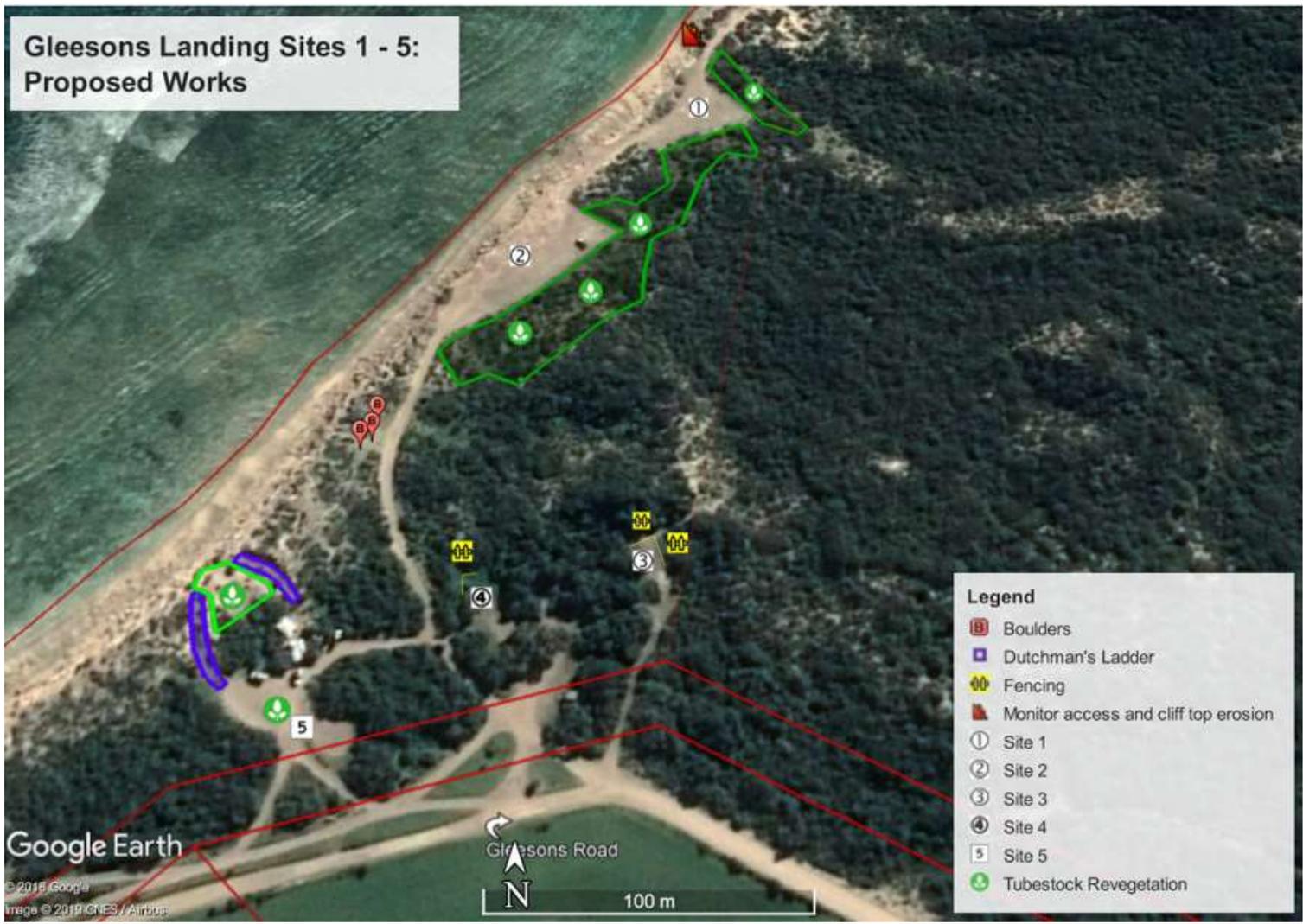
## 5.22 Gleeson's Landing

<b>Site Description</b>	Gleeson's Landing Campground is a popular Council Bush Camping site, located 18 kilometres south west of Corny Point. Access is via Marion Bay Road and Gleesons Road.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Camping, swimming, fishing surfing, Walk the Yorke, kayaking, boating.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 toilets</li> <li>• 'Bush camping with permit required' signage</li> <li>• WTY 'Gleeson's Landing to Corny Point' sign</li> <li>• 2 WTY 'Beach walk' signs (one at each end)</li> <li>• 'Fire restrictions apply' sign</li> <li>• 'Vehicle access, camping, wood collection prohibited' sign (on dunes)</li> <li>• 'Revegetation area/No 4WDs' sign (on dunes)</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign</li> <li>• 3 'Rock Lobster Sanctuary' signs</li> <li>• 'No camping/No trailers beyond this point' sign</li> <li>• Beach boat launch</li> <li>• 4 bin banks</li> <li>• Recycling bins managed by Corny Point Progress Association (CPPA)</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	Small cliff and sand dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low Coastal Heath</li> <li>2. Tall Shrubland</li> <li>3. Low Open Mallee</li> </ol>
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT Score: South- 60.30 (medium - high) North- 44.39 (medium)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Coast Logania (<i>Logania crassifolia</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Thyme Riceflower (<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>), Cockies Tongue (<i>Templetonia retusa</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Dryland Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>) Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Sallow Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>)</li> <li>2. Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Coast Bitter-bush (<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>), Coast Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Coastal Bonefruit (<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>), West Coast Wattle (<i>Acacia</i> sp. <i>Winged</i>), Dryland Tea-tree (<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>). Australian Boxthorn (<i>Lycium australe</i>), Bluebush (<i>Maireana</i> sp.) +/- planted <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.</li> <li>3. Coastal White Mallee (<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i>)</li> </ol>

<p><b>Weeds</b></p>	<p><u>High Priority</u>  <b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b>  <i>(Native Australian Boxthorn is also present in this area.)</i>  Plants widespread and dense throughout campground. Approximately 150 hours spray, and cut and swab, required in sensitive areas.  <b>Sea Spurge (<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>)</b>  Dense infestation on dune at Site 20. Staged removal, replacing with foredune native species recommended, to limit risk of erosion. Spray or hand pull.</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u>  False Sowthistle, Annual Grasses, Ice Plant, Sea Lavender, Pincushion (<i>Scabiosa</i>), Long-fruited Wild Turnip, *Lincoln Weed (low density around campsites).</p>
<p><b>Conservation and cultural significance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell 72. Considered a medium conservation priority with a medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna species have been recorded in the Gleasons Landing/Formby Bay area: Red-capped Plover (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Rufous Fieldwren (YP:EN), Osprey (SA:E, YP:EN), Fork-tailed Swift (YP:RA), Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Chestnut Teal (YP:RA) Spotted Harrier (YP:RA) Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Australian Sea Lion (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:RA), Eastern Reef Egret (SA:R, YP:VU) Crested Bellbird (YP:EN)</li> <li>• The following listed flora species have been recorded in this area Coast Fescue (<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>) (YP:RA), Sand Brome (<i>Bromus arenarius</i>) (YP:RA)</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active community groups and projects</b></p>	<p>Southern Yorke Peninsula Landcare and Northern and Yorke Natural Resources are currently scoping the Osprey Artificial Nest Platform project which may include this area.  Corny Point Progress Association manage recycling bins.</p>
<p><b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'No firewood collection' signage near entrance</li> <li>• Boxthorn removal throughout campground. Spray and cut and swab required</li> <li>• Upgrade drop toilets to compost toilets with disability access when funds permit</li> <li>• 25 kilometre per hour speed limit throughout campground with additional 'slow' signage at blind corners between sites 10 and 14</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small amount of revegetation in degraded areas of sand dune with following species: <i>Olearia axillaris</i>, <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>, <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Euc. Diversifolia</i> and <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> (50 tubestock)</li> <li>• Monitor access to this site as the cliff top area is very narrow and vulnerable to further erosion from storm events</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small amount of revegetation in degraded areas of sand dune with following species: <i>Olearia axillaris</i>, <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>, <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> and <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> (100 tubestock)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small boulders to border around the edge of the vegetation in the small campsite (on western side of track), southwest of main camp area</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence north and east corner (approximately 22 metres)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence area to the west along track to beach (approximately 13 metres)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dutchman's Ladder on both tracks to beach (approximately 65 metres)</li> <li>• Revegetate between the two access tracks where the dune has eroded, include: <i>Olearia axillaris</i>, <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>, <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> and <i>Leucophyta brownii</i>, <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> (approximately 100 tubestock)</li> <li>• Revegetate the small dunes within the campground with indigenous coastal shrubs and <i>Euc. diversifolia</i> (10 tubestock)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 6</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a layer of soil and level site</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 7</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate blowout with indigenous species (20 tubestock)</li> <li>• Add a layer of soil and level site</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 8</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant 2-3 <i>Euc. diversifolia</i> out from post in centre</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 9</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a layer of soil and level site. This site has eroded severely</li> <li>• Plant 3 trees at the front section in the middle of site and one in the rear southern corner (this will reduce erosion by restricting traffic movement and provide some shade)</li> <li>• Level small mound at southern entrance</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 10</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a layer of soil and level site</li> <li>• Revegetate the foredune and goat tracks with <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Leucophyta brownii</i>, <i>Atriplex cinerea</i>, <i>Acacia sp. winged</i> and <i>Olearia axillaris</i>. (approximately 50 tubestock)</li> <li>• Install Dutchman's ladder on track to beach (approximately 20 metres)</li> <li>• Plant 3 <i>Euc. diversifolia</i> along back of site</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 11</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add a layer of soil and level site</li> <li>• Revegetate southern end (over fence) with indigenous shrubs (approximately 50 tubestock)</li> <li>• Enhance vegetation between the site and road with indigenous shrubs (10 tubestock) and plant <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> and <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> on foredune (approximately 20 tubestock)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Site 12</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staircase to beach (low cliff)</li> <li>• Reduce width of northern entrance. Plant two rows of 5 indigenous shrubs on southern side of entrance leaving northern side open. Plant tubestock back from the road carriageway to allow for visibility of oncoming traffic</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate mound at rear of site with indigenous shrubs (10 tubestock)</li> <li>• Formalise the path to the beach with gravel between site 12 and 13 to prevent further erosion</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 13</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fence southern boundary (approximately 19 metres)</li> <li>• Revegetate southern dune (50 tubestock)</li> <li>• Plant 2 <i>Myoporum insulare</i> in centre of entrance (for privacy and to reduce dust)</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 14</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate the dune between the campsite, the road and the path at the southern end of site (30 tubestock)</li> <li>• Define a track into the campsite along the perimeter with road base to reduce erosion from vehicles</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 15 (The Landing)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalise tracks at rear and front of camping area with road base</li> <li>• Fill in large blowouts and level camping area in centre</li> <li>• Place small boulders around the front edge of the vegetation at western end allowing for one small campsite</li> <li>• Compost toilet with disability access next to rear boundary</li> <li>• Install an interpretive sign about the history of the landing</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 16</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair fence around campsite or place boulders to block old tracks</li> <li>• Revegetate tracks and blowout (80 tubestock)</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 17</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close this campsite and revegetate track (50 tubestock). High level of erosion and rubbish at this site</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 18</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staircase to beach (tall cliff)</li> <li>• Place boulders across front of site 1.5 metres back from existing vegetation. Backfill with sand and cover with jute matting. Revegetate area with <i>Leucophyta browii</i>, <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> and <i>Poa poiformis</i> (50 tubestock). Allow for access to staircase, approximately 16 metres from northern boundary.</li> <li>• Place small boulders around the base of two eroded sand dunes at northern end of site. Back fill with sand and revegetate. Revegetate small mounds at southern end of site. Use species listed above</li> <li>• Revegetate over fence at northern end with tall shrubs <i>Olearia axillaris</i>, <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> and <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> (15 tubestock)</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 19</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Day visit car park</li> <li>• Potential site for WTY Osprey/Sea Eagle interpretive sign</li> </ul> <p><b>Site 20</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staircase and boardwalk to beach</li> <li>• No motorbikes sign at southern end at WTY entrance</li> <li>• Sea Spurge control and revegetation with native foredune species (30 tubestock)</li> </ul>
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## 5.23 Swincer Rocks Campground

<b>Site Description</b>	Swincer Rocks is a Council Bush Camping site. It is located at the corner of Wurlie Road and West Coast Road, 14 kilometres southwest of Corny Point.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Camping, fishing, natural environment, Walk the Yorke (WTY), swimming.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Bush Camping' sign</li> <li>• 'Permit required' sign</li> <li>• 'Rock Lobster Sanctuary' sign</li> <li>• WTY interpretive signage 'Dinosaur Footprints'</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' signage</li> <li>• 'Hooded Plover' sign</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Community Land
<b>Landform</b>	Low cliff/Cliff-top dune
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Low Coastal Heath Small section of low <i>Chenopod sp.</i> (salt bush) at southern end of cliff-top.
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: Hind dunes - 54.04 (medium-high) Saline cliff-top - 41.48 (medium)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Cushion Fanflower ( <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> ), Scrubby Cypress Pine ( <i>Callitris canescens</i> ), Coast Cushion Bush ( <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> ), Pale Turpentine Bush ( <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Coast Flax-lily ( <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> ), Sea Box ( <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ), Coast Wallowa ( <i>Acacia nematophylla</i> ), Shiny Ground-berry ( <i>Acrotriche patula</i> ), Nitre Bush ( <i>Nitraria billardierii</i> ), Salt Bluebush ( <i>Maireana oppositifolia</i> ), Coast Bonefruit ( <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> At southern end of campground and one at entrance to be sprayed (2-3 hours labour).</p> <p><u>Low Priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>), Sea Spurge (<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>), False Sow Thistle (<i>Reichardia tingitania</i>), Sea Lavender (<i>Limonium companyonis</i>), Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell Number 73. Highest conservation priority with the lowest threat based on coastal cell analysis (Caton et al. 2007)</li> <li>• Adjoins the northern boundary of Thidna Conservation Park</li> <li>• The following listed species have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Lined Earless Dragon (YP:RA), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R)</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	No current projects

**Summary of Site Recommendations**

- Formalise campsites, border with rocks and indigenous tubestock where possible (rocky site)
- Fence vegetation at northern end of campground, approximately 75 metres. Plant a Nitre Bush and Coast Daisy-bush as a wind break on mound at beachfront campsite. Revegetate adjacent track and degraded boundary (100 tubestock)
- Compost toilet with rain water tank at entrance



Northern end of campground



Formalise separate campsites with vegetation

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## 5.24 Point Annie to Gonzo's Beach

<b>Site Description</b>	Point Annie is a scenic lookout. It is located on the corner of West Coast Road and Point Annie Road, 12 kilometres southwest of Corny Point.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Views, lookout, scenic drive, fishing, surfing, Walk the Yorke (WTY).
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Cliff-top ahead' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Connection to Country' signage</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' signage</li> <li>• 'Beach walk' sign</li> <li>• 'No camping in this area' sign</li> <li>• 'No camping beyond this point' sign</li> <li>• Bench seat x 2</li> </ul>
<b>Community land management category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Cliff-top plateau
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Low Shrubland (very low)
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score : 60.05 (medium - high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	Cushion Fanflower ( <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i> ), West Coast Wattle ( <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> ), Coast Velvet-bush ( <i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i> ), Coast Cushion Bush ( <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> ), Pale Turpentine Bush ( <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> ), Coast Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia axillaris</i> ), Sticky Goodenia ( <i>Goodenia varia</i> ), Native Pigface ( <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ), Variable Groundsel ( <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> ), Black Grass Saw-sedge ( <i>Gahnia lanigera</i> ), Sword-sedge ( <i>Lepidosperma sp.</i> )
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn</b> (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Half a dozen small plants, lop and swab.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor)</u></p> <p>Annual grasses.</p>
<b>Conservation and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell Number 74. Lowest conservation priority and medium threat based on coastal cell analysis (Caton et al.2007)</li> <li>• The following listed species have been recorded in this area: Sooty Oyster-catcher (SA:R), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R, YP:RA), Lined Earless Dragon (YP:RA) Hooded Plover (SA:VU, SA:V)</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged.</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	Formby Bay Environmental Action Group and Corny Point Progress Association. Both groups are revegetating and rehabilitating this area.
<b>Summary of site recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closure and restoration of vehicle tracks as marked on map</li> <li>• Formalise car park with a caravan and parking area. Undertake weed control. Revegetate around parking area and install a picnic table (100 tubestock)</li> <li>• Staircase to beach from Point Annie Lookout</li> <li>• Close track approximately 500 metres north of Point Annie Road</li> <li>• Leave loop track 670 metres north of Point Annie Road open to provide an off road opportunity, Currently minimal damage. Monitor for impacts</li> <li>• Close track 1.35 kilometres north of Point Annie Road leaving only the track 80 metres to the north open</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Formalise car park at Gonzo's with gravel and border with rocks. Revegetate degraded areas</li><li>• WTY interpretive signage at Gonzo's (topic to be confirmed with community)</li><li>• Update signage at Point Annie entrance from 'Camping at approved sites' to 'Camping only permitted at Gravel Bay Bush Campground'</li></ul>
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## 5.25 Gravel Bay Campground

<b>Site Description</b>	Gravel Bay is a Council Bush Camping site consisting of beach and clifftop sites. It is located on Lighthouse Road approximately 10 kilometres southwest of Corny Point.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Fishing, camping, Walk the Yorke (WTY), sightseeing and natural environment.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Bush Camping' sign</li> <li>• 'Permit required' sign</li> <li>• '4 wheel drive only' sign</li> <li>• 'Bush Camping services' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach walk' sign</li> <li>• 4WD track to beach</li> <li>• Two informal campsites on beach, two on clifftop</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Clifftop plateau
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Low Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: 64.16 (medium – high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), West Coast Wattle (<i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Sticky Goodenia (<i>Goodenia varia</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Black Grass Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), Coast Twinleaf (<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>), Twiggy Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>), Cockie's Tongue (<i>Templetonia retusa</i>)</li> <li>2. Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), West Coast Wattle (<i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>), Coast Bonefruit (<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Australian Boxthorn (<i>Lycium australe</i>), Coastal Climbing Lignum (<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>)</li> </ol>
<b>Weeds</b>	<p><u>High Priority</u></p> <p><b>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> (Native Australian Boxthorn is also present in this area) Small number of African Boxthorn on side of track and on beach to be sprayed.</p> <p><b>Freesia (<i>Freesia sp.</i>)</b> Located in centre of turn around area. Currently a small population but has the potential to spread. Eradicate by painting leaves with herbicide.</p> <p><u>Low priority (monitor).</u> Wild Sage, Cape Weed, Iceplant, Soursob, Sea Spurge, annual grasses.</p>
<b>Conservation significance and cultural significance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell Number 74. Considered lowest conservation priority with a medium threat based on coastal cell analysis (Caton et al.2007)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following listed fauna have been recorded in this area: Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Hooded Plover (SA:V), Lined Earless Dragon (YP:RA)</li> <li>Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<b>Active community groups and projects</b>	<p>Formby Bay Environmental Action Group. Corny Point Progress Association.</p> <p>Both groups are revegetating and rehabilitating along this coastline.</p>
<b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road base to be placed at turn-around point at top of track to prevent further erosion</li> <li>Dead Boxthorn to be removed from centre of clifftop campsite and site to be fenced to protect vegetation (approximately 80 metres)</li> <li>Enlarge the two beach sites by making them 1.5 metres deeper and level, then fence around beach campsites to prevent vehicle damage to the dunes. Northern site approximately 50 metres, southern site approximately 60 metres of fencing. Note that this area is infested with Ice Plant when disposing of soil</li> <li>Compost toilet and water tank to be installed on clifftop</li> <li>Weed control and revegetation (50 tubestock) around beach campsites</li> <li>Gravel on sand track to beach sites in soft areas</li> </ul>



Turnaround Gravel Bay clifftop



Top camp site Gravel Bay



Southern beach site



Northern beach site with dune damage



## 5.26 Berry Bay Area

<b>Site Description</b>	Berry Bay is a popular surfing, swimming and fishing beach. Access is via Lighthouse Road, located 6.5 kilometres west of Corny Point.
<b>Recreational activities</b>	Surfing, fishing sightseeing, swimming, Walk the Yorke (WTY), natural environment.
<b>Existing infrastructure</b>	<p><b>Berry Bay South car park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car park (gravel with surrounding boulders)</li> <li>• Compost toilet, disability access and water tank</li> <li>• Bench seat</li> <li>• Staircase</li> <li>• Gravel path</li> <li>• 'Rip currents' sign</li> </ul> <p><b>Berry Bay North car park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compost toilet, disability access and water tank</li> <li>• Staircase to beach with viewing platform</li> <li>• Car park (gravel with boulders)</li> <li>• 'No Camping' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Bottlenose Dolphin', 'Delicate balancing act' and 'Yambu Dreaming' interpretive signs</li> <li>• 'Rip currents' signage and warning sign</li> <li>• 'Your rubbish is yours' sign</li> <li>• WTY 'Beach Walk' sign</li> <li>• BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign</li> <li>• 'No entry/no exit' sign into car park</li> <li>• Bench seat x 2</li> </ul> <p><b>Mystos</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car park, gravel and surrounding rocks</li> <li>• Bench seat</li> <li>• Path to beach</li> <li>• Community cliff care sign</li> </ul> <p><b>Round Rock</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Car park with gravel</li> <li>• 2 paths to beach</li> </ul>
<b>Community Land Management Category</b>	Crown Licence
<b>Landform</b>	Cliff/sand dunes
<b>Native vegetation type</b>	Coastal Shrubland
<b>Native vegetation condition</b>	BushRAT score: 64.27 (medium – high)
<b>Dominant flora</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), West Coast Wattle (<i>Acacia sp. Winged</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Sticky Goodenia (<i>Goodenia varia</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Black Grass Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma sp.</i>) Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Nitre-bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Coast Twinleaf (<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>), Marsh Saltbush (<i>Atriplex paludosa</i>), Small-leaf Bluebush (<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>), Australian Boxthorn (<i>Lycium australe</i>)</li> <li>2. Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Ruby Saltbush (<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>), Nitre-bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Coast Bonefruit (<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Cushion Bush (<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>), Knobby Club-rush (<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>), Variable Groundsel (<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i>), Saltbush <i>Rhagodia sp.</i></li> </ol>

<p><b>Weeds</b></p>	<p><u>Priority weeds</u></p> <p><b>Marguerite Daisy (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>)</b> Small patch of plants at Quarry South. Spot spray while numbers are low.</p> <p><b>Agave (<i>Agave Americana</i>)</b> 20 large plants and hundreds of small 'pup' plants on the eastern side of the road, opposite The Quarry. A high threat of spread. Treatment is basal bark treatment for large plants and small plants to be manually removed.</p> <p><b>Soursob (<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>)</b> Soursob is prevalent throughout this area. Any areas designated for revegetation should be sprayed with selective herbicide.</p> <p><b>*African Boxtorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)</b> (<i>Native Australian Boxtorn is also present in this area.</i>) 10 -15 plants near the southern end of the dunes (near steps) at Berry Bay. Spot spray. 20-30 small boxtorn between Berry Bay and The Quarry. Small number of plants at Quarry South. Spot spray.</p> <p><b>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia teracina</i>)</b> Heavy infestation between Mystos and Quarry North. Spray with follow up spot spraying.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (to monitor)</u> False Sow Thistle (<i>Reichardia tingitania</i>), Hare's Tail Grass (<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>), Beach Daisy (<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>)- <i>Eradicated</i>, Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>)-<i>Eradicated</i>, Sea spurge (<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>)</p>
<p><b>Conservation and cultural significance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal action Plan Cell Number 74 and 75. Lowest conservation priority with a medium threat based on coastal cell analysis (Caton et al.2007)</li> <li>• The following listed fauna have been recorded from the Berry Bay area: Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Southern Right Whale (AUS:EN, SA:V), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Lined Earless Dragon (YP:RA)</li> <li>• Culturally significant sites acknowledged</li> </ul>
<p><b>Active community groups and projects</b></p>	<p>Formby Bay Environmental Action Group and Corny Point Progress Association. Both groups are revegetating and rehabilitating this area.</p>
<p><b>Summary of Site Recommendations</b></p>	<p>The natural landscape and view is highly valued along this stretch of coast. Due to low visitor numbers, infrastructure such as extra steps would impact negatively upon this coastline.</p> <p><b>Berry Bay South car park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTY Interpretive signage 'Rips and Currents' and 'Small Birds of Prey'</li> <li>• Second compost toilet to manage busy periods</li> <li>• Revegetate degraded area just north of West Coast Road intersection with indigenous tubestock</li> <li>• Review effectiveness of current warning signs for rips and currents</li> </ul> <p><b>Berry Bay North car park</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current signage is very messy. Redesign current rips warnings to one sign</li> <li>• Replace signage at West Beach Road entrance from 'Camping at approved sites' to 'Camping only permitted at Gravel Bay Bush Campground'</li> </ul> <p><b>Berry Bay sand dunes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beach Daisy to be monitored and hand pulled if present. Distribute information sheet on identification (available from Natural Resources Northern and Yorke) to Corny Point residents, and promote on website and social media</li> <li>• Weed control and revegetation of sand dune next to South Berry steps (50 tubestock)</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Mysto's car park- Quarry North</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close and rip track between Mysto's car park and Quarry North for revegetation</li> <li>• Close northern entrance from Lighthouse Road into Quarry North leaving the southern entrance open</li> <li>• Formalise Quarry North as an overflow car park for Mysto's surf break (8 - 10 cars)</li> <li>• Control of annual weeds (predominately Soursob, False Caper and annual grasses) prior to planting 200 indigenous tubestock, as there is heavy weed infestation in this area</li> </ul> <p><b>Quarry South – Round Rock</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the track between The Quarry and Round Rock car park, ripping both ends up to the regenerated vegetation</li> <li>• Establish 2 formalised camping sites and a turnaround space at the very southern end of the Quarry</li> <li>• Camp signage to be placed directly before camping area</li> <li>• Improve and formalise track at Quarry South leading to camp sites with gravel</li> <li>• Monitor track to beach at South Quarry for erosion</li> <li>• Provide day visit car park for 2 - 3 cars at Quarry South entrance</li> <li>• Protection of vegetation required on the eastern side of the track (medium rocks and signage)</li> <li>• Spot spray small amount of African Boxthorn and Marguerite Daisy</li> <li>• Removal of Agave plants adjacent to The Quarry</li> <li>• Gully erosion occurring approximately 100 metres north of Round Rock. Place a coir log/soil to slow water movement and plant 50 indigenous tubestock</li> <li>• Formalise Round Rock car park with gravel and border with small rocks</li> <li>• WTY Interpretive sign on the geology of Round Rock/Berry Bay area at car park</li> </ul>
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### Berry Bay North car park



Multiple signs at beach entrance

## The Quarry



Weed control and revegetation area



Potential expansion of Gravel Bay campground



Agave plant and Soursob infestation on roadside



Track to beach Quarry South

## Round Rock



Round Rock informal car park



Gully erosion north of Round Rock









## 6.0 Implementation

The Strategy provides clear direction for works required at each site, and aims to guide future projects as resources become available and in accordance with other priorities. Both Council and those with an interest in the site(s) can be guided by the Strategy and undertake works (with Council approval if not to be conducted by Council itself) to achieve the objectives of the Strategy. This will be particularly important when grant funding opportunities become available, with eligibility requirements dictating the applicant, be it local or state government, or the community.

Detailed planning will be required for some projects and this should be undertaken either with Council as the lead organisation, and/or other stakeholders in consultation with Council. It is important to note that the Strategy does not commit Council, or any other stakeholder, organisation or community group, to undertake actions or projects. However Council has prepared this Strategy with the clear intent to address coastal management issues, and will proactively seek resources to ensure they are.

Council, as time and resources allow, will continue to encourage and support community groups and members involved in coastal management activities by providing materials, resources, technical expertise, Council-administered grants and promotion of available grants by other governments and organisations.

Overall a collaborative approach should be adopted and over time, as has been in the past where all stakeholders have worked together to achieve common objectives, the implementation of the Strategy will be achieved.

## 7.0 References

Berkinshaw, T.D., Durant, M., Koch, P., (2017) *Conservation Action Planning Biodiversity: Southern Yorke Peninsula Summary June 2016*. Report for the Northern and Yorke Natural Resources Management Board and Department for Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

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*Threatened species data has been sourced from the South Australian Department for Environment and Water Biological Database of SA. Recordset number [DEWNRBDBSA180914-1](#)*