Far West Subregional Description

Landscape Plan for Eyre Peninsula - Appendix E

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LANDSCAPE SOUTH AUSTRALIA EYRE PENINSULA

The Far West includes a large marine area extending along the Great Australian Bight to beyond the Nuyts Archipelago, nearly 80km offshore. The land area extents from Wahgunyah Conservation Reserve in the West to Minnipa in the east, and south to Venus Bay.

QUICK STATS

Population: Approximately 6,270 (2011)

Major towns (population): Ceduna (approx. pop 2,290), Streaky Bay (approx. pop 1,000), Minnipa (350), Venus Bay (320), Smoky Bay (195)

Traditional Owners: Mirning, Wirangu and Kokatha nations

Local Governments: District Council of Ceduna and the District Council of Streaky Bay

Land Area: Approximately 22,200 square kilometres

Main land uses (% of land area): Dryland agriculture (cropping and grazing) (52% of total land area), conservation (46%)

Main industries: Agriculture, aquaculture, fishing, health care and social assistance, retail trade

Annual Rainfall: 270 - 380mm

Highest Elevation: Tcharkuldu Hill (215 metres AHD)

Coastline length: 1083 kilometres (excludes islands)

Number of Islands: 53

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Far West

What's valued in the Far West

The beautiful, clean beaches, rocky cliffs, great fishing and remoteness of the Far West are highly valued by the local community and visitors to the area. Favourite coastal areas include Fowlers Bay, Bunda Cliffs, Davenport Creek, Nuyts Archipelago, Smoky Bay, Streaky Bay and Sceale Bay. The pristine, white beaches at Fowlers Bay are loved by locals and visitors. From near Fowlers Bay and the Bunda Cliffs, many visit to catch a glimpse of whales in the Great Australian Bight. Great fishing and spectacular scenery can be found at Tuckamore, and Cactus Beach is a popular surfing destination.

The magnetism of Smooth Pool draws me into a deep stillness which is overlaid with gratitude to be close to such beauty.

The diversity of the coast around Streaky Bay is highly valued with granite pools, mangroves, crystal clear waters, sandy beaches and cliffs contributing to the area's appeal. The sea lion and dolphin tours at Baird Bay as well as abundant birdlife and great fishing, attract locals and visitors.

Offshore, Nuyts Archipelago including St. Peters Island is valued for its wildlife and wilderness. The diverse marine life found in nearby waters make it a popular destination for recreational and commercial fishers.

In spring, everything looks great after the early rains. Quandongs on trees and flowers coming.

The arid landscapes of the Far West are integral to the community's identity. The tyranny of distance is felt by many in the community who value the remoteness of

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Figure 1 - Map of the Spencer subregion

the region but sometimes struggle to access services and facilities available in more populated areas.

Broad scale cropping and grazing is undertaken across large areas of the Far West. Many farmers have long family connections to their properties and take pride in looking after their land. The distinct seasons are valued for the impact they have on the landscape and biodiversity.

The contrasting landscape between coast, plains and scrub are valued in the Far West. Large areas of scrub through the dune country of Yellabina Regional Reserve, and the conservation parks of Yumbarra and Pureba are valued for their wilderness. They further have deep Aboriginal cultural significance, and are popular recreational and tourist destinations. The local community are proud of the working together to protect some of these areas.

The Far West community is aware that landscape management is about the bigger picture of how humans interact with the natural environment over the longer term including considering the needs of future generations. They recognise the need to find a balance between conserving the natural environment and developing it for human needs. Achieving this will require all of the community to work together to improve the environment and the community.

Landscapes and Seascapes

The Far West comprises a land area of around 21,900 square kilometres, with a large marine area extending along the Great Australian Bight to beyond Nuyts Archipelago, nearly 80km offshore.

Far West experiences a semi-arid to arid climate. Rain falls predominantly in winter, and summers are hot and dry. Rainfall is highest in southern coastal areas around Streaky Bay and Port Kenny where annual rainfall ranges from 345 to 380mm, decreasing inland toward Wirrulla (290mm per year) and west toward Penong (320mm per year)[1].

Soil type and rainfall influence land use in the Far West. Between Penong and Poochera, calcareous, sandy loam soils support cropping. West of Penong, soils are similar however rainfall limits agricultural production. South of Poochera toward the Venus Bay, soils are similar but shallower and there is less cropping[2].

The landscape of the western part of the Far West along the Nullarbor Plain comprises low limestone dune ridges that support mallee woodland dominated by Yorrell (*Eucalyptus gracilis*) and Red Mallee (*Eucalyptus oleosa*). Close to the coast, the sandy beaches are backed by low shrubland of Nitre bush (*Nitraria billardierei)* and Bladder Saltbush (*Atriplex vesicaria*) that grow on deep sands. The semi-arid climate in this area is too dry to support field crops.

Across the centre of the Far West subregion from Bookabie to Minnipa, the undulating plains have been cleared for cropping. Prior to clearance, mallee dominated by Red Mallee (*Eucalyptus oleosa)* and Gilga (*Eucalyptus brachycalyx)* were the dominant vegetation type. Dune fields run north-west to south-east in the north and the east. Elevation increases moving east toward the Gawler Ranges, with the subregion's highest point of 215m occurring about 3km east of Minnipa.

North of Bookabie, there has been little clearance of native vegetation. East to the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board's regional boundary, mallee woodland dominated by Red Mallee (*Eucalyptus oleosa)* is found across the low dunes. Moving north, the landscape is undulating with some sand dunes vegetated by low woodland of Western Myall (*Acacia papyrcarpa*). Further north toward the Yellabinna Regional Reserve, low shrubland dominated by Bladder Saltbush (*Atriplex vesicaria*) is found on the generally flat landscape, scattered with small shallow depressions.

Nearly 20% of the subregion's land area is within National Parks and Wildlife Reserves, the largest areas being part of Yellabinna Regional Reserve and Pureba Conservation Park. Conservation areas extend off the coast including the eastern end of the Great Australian Bight Marine National Park and Nuyts Archipelago Wilderness Area.

Since December 2013, the Yumbarra Co-management Board has been responsible for the control and management of the Yumbarra Conservation Park and provided advice on the management of a number of other parks. Co-management enables the Department for Environment and Water to work in partnership with Aboriginal; groups to cooperatively manage parks, recognising the connection between people, place and country.

The Far West's coastal landscapes are diverse, featuring sandy beaches, rocky cliffs and headlands and protected bays. Areas of mangroves provide fish nursery habitat in the protected bays at Tourville Bay as well as near Smoky Bay and Streaky Bay. Dune systems exist behind

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about one-third of sandy beaches both along the bays and along the Bight. Offshore habitats include seagrass meadows, sandy seafloors and rocky reefs, where nutrient-rich marine waters support commercial fish species, sharks, whales and sea lions[3].

A large area of the marine environment from offshore of Cape Adieu to Smoky Bay is protected within the Nuyts Archipelago Marine Park. This Marine Park is the largest in the South Australian marine park network and protects a range of habitats from coastal estuaries, cliffs and reefs to mangroves. Offshore and mangrove habitats include seagrass meadows, sandy seafloors and reefs, where marine waters support commercial fish species, sharks, whales and sea lions. The West Coast Bays Marine Park includes Sceale, Venus and Baird Bays and protects mainland and island breeding colonies of the conservation rated Australian sea lion (*Neophoca cinerea*).

There are no permanent surface watercourses and few defined drainage lines. Minor watercourses drain runoff from the Nundroo Range and near Calca. Several salt lake systems are found including within the Calpatanna Waterhole Conservation Park, Lake Yaninee south of Minnipa, Lake Macdonnell and near the eastern boundary of the region within the Gawler Ranges Conservation Reserve.

A number of fresh groundwater lenses have been identified across the Far West subregion. Several lenses are used to supply potable water to towns not connected to the SA Water distribution network including Penong, Port Kenny and Venus Bay. Streaky Bay relied on the Robinson Lens located south-east of the town, for potable supply however increasing salinity of the Robinson lens required the town to be connected to the SA Water network to allow supply from the Tod-Ceduna supply network.

Along the Far West coast, there are numerous wetland systems including Davenport Creek, Streaky Bay (including Acraman Creek), Point Labatt and Baird Bay which are listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia. Migratory shorebirds use coastal and marine wetlands at Laura Bay, Seagull Lake (between Venus Bay and Streaky Bay), Venus Bay, Tourville Bay, Sceale Bay and Murat Bay[4].

Far West has a moderate diversity of flora and fauna, with more biodiverse areas around the Ceduna coastal area. The subregion has a relatively low number of endemic plants (found only in the subregion) and a lower number of flora species of conservation significance than other subregions. Specific species and communities of conservation significance, as identified by the Australian Government, are shown in Table 1. About 55% (1,200,000ha) of the subregion's land area contains remnant native vegetation. Just over 30% of this native vegetation is protected within Conservation Parks and Regional Reserves. About 130,000ha (11%) of native vegetation is protected through Heritage Agreements in the subregion.

Table 1 – Selected fauna, flora and vegetation communities of conservation significance

Fauna	Flora	Vegetation communities
Brush-tailed Bettong (*Bettongia penicillata ogilbyi*)		Temperate coastal saltmarsh
Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus*)		
Malleefowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)		
Greater Bilby (*Macrotis lagotis*)		
Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)		
Plains-wanderer (*Pedionomus torquatus*)		

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More information about these species can be seen below:

- The woylie or brush-tailed bettong *(Bettongia penicillata)* is a small marsupial. The fur is grey to greyish brown on the back and flanks, and pale greyish on the undersides. The tail is dark and has a distinctive black brush at the end. Woylies carry nesting material in the curled tip of their tail which is prehensile (adapted for grasping). Formerly very widespread, woylies once occupied most of the Australian mainland south of the tropics. Their diet is primarily underground fungi, but also includes tubers, bulbs and seeds. Woylies rest during the day in a well-concealed nest built over a shallow depression. The nest is most commonly built using long strands of grass. Further information about this species can be found at: Brush-tailed Bettong (Mammal). On Eyre Peninsula the woylie is only found on a number of offshore islands and behind a predator proof fence in Venus Bay Conservation Park (VBCP). The island population are currently stable but the VBCP is reliant on ongoing feral cat control.
- The hooded plover *(Thinornis cucullatus)* is a small Australian beach nesting bird. It mainly occurs on wide beaches backed by dunes with large amounts of seaweed and jetsam, creek mouths and inlet entrances. Nests are found above the high water mark on flat beaches, on stony terraces, or on sparsely vegetated dunes. As the hooded plover occurs on beaches, it is easily disturbed by human activities, particularly off-leash domestic dogs. Further information about this species can be found at: Hooded Plover (eastern) (Bird). On Eyre Peninsula the hooded plover is found mainly in coastal areas between Cowell and Fowlers Bay with the appropriate habitat. These populations are currently likely in decline. From July 2019, the Australian Government has funded a five-year project with the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board – the Saltmarsh Threat Abatement and Recovery project - that includes actions to support the conservation of the hooded plover..
- The malleefowl *(Leipoa ocellata)* gets its name from the habitat it occurs in (scrubland and woodland dominated by mallee and wattle species). This ground-dwelling bird is famous for its ability to build enormous mounds. The male and female mate for life and take months working together to build their nest. The eggs are incubated in sand or soil by the sun or mounds of rotting leaves. While the male continues to patch-up the nest during the incubation, the parents take no part in chick rearing, with chicks emerging from the mound completely self-sufficient. Further information about this species can be found at: Malleefowl (Bird). On Eyre Peninsula, the malleefowl is found across the whole region in appropriate habitat. The population is likely in decline.
- The greater bilby *(Microtus lagotis)* is a medium-sized burrowing marsupial that lives in the desert. It occurs in a number of disjunct locations between south-west Queensland and the Pilbara. It has a long tail, very big ears and silky soft fur. It is a solitary species that shelters during the day in a burrow. Burrows are an extensive system of tunnels and a bilby may use up to a dozen with its home range. During the night it digs for food and, using its very long tongue, eats insects and their larvae, seeds, spiders, bulbs, fruit, fungi, and very small animals. Gestation is 12-14 days, one of the shortest among mammals. Further information about this species can be found at: Greater Bilby (Mammal). On Eyre Peninsula, the bilby is only found on Thistle Island and behind a predator proof fence in Venus Bay Conservation Park (VBCP). The Thistle Island population is currently stable but the VBCP is reliant on ongoing feral cat control.
- The eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis)* is Australia's largest shorebird and a long-haul flyer. It is easily recognisable, with its long, down-curved bill. The eastern curlew takes an annual migratory flight to Russia and north-eastern China to breed, arriving back home to Australia in August to feed on crabs and molluscs in intertidal mudflats. It is extremely shy and will take flight at the first sign of danger. Further information about this species can be found at: Eastern Curlew (Bird). On Eyre Peninsula the eastern curlew is found in coastal areas between Whyalla and Ceduna with the appropriate habitat. It is likely the population is in decline but being a migratory species it is likely the main cause is of this decline is development in its habitat in other countries.
- The plains wanderer *(Pedionomus torquatus)* is a highly unique, ground-dwelling bird that lives in the grasslands of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. It is a very ancient member of Australia's avifauna, with its origins tracing back more

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than 60 million years. Plains wanderers inhabit sparse native grasslands and are often absent from areas where grass becomes too dense or too sparse. They nest amongst native grasses and herbs, or sometimes amongst crops, feeding on a mixture of seeds, invertebrates and leaves. Further information about this species can be found at: Plains-wanderer (Bird). On Eyre Peninsula the plains wanderer has been rarely seen with only four records in the biological database of SA. The population trend is unknown.

- The subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh ecological community consists of organisms including and associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia. Further information about this species can be found at: Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh. The health of the vegetation community is in decline. The Australian Government's five-year project with the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board – the Saltmarsh Threat Abatement and Recovery project - includes actions to support the conservation of this vegetation community.

Livelihoods

The Far West landscapes and seascapes support the industries and businesses that sustain the communities' livelihoods.

Cropping is the main agricultural land use in Far West, mostly occurring west of Penong where rainfall is higher. Crops including wheat, barley, oats and pulses are grown in rotation. Far West produces on average about 20% of the Eyre Peninsula wheat crop, which is about 10% of South Australia's total production[5]. Sheep grazing occurs south of Streaky Bay and north of Bookabie.

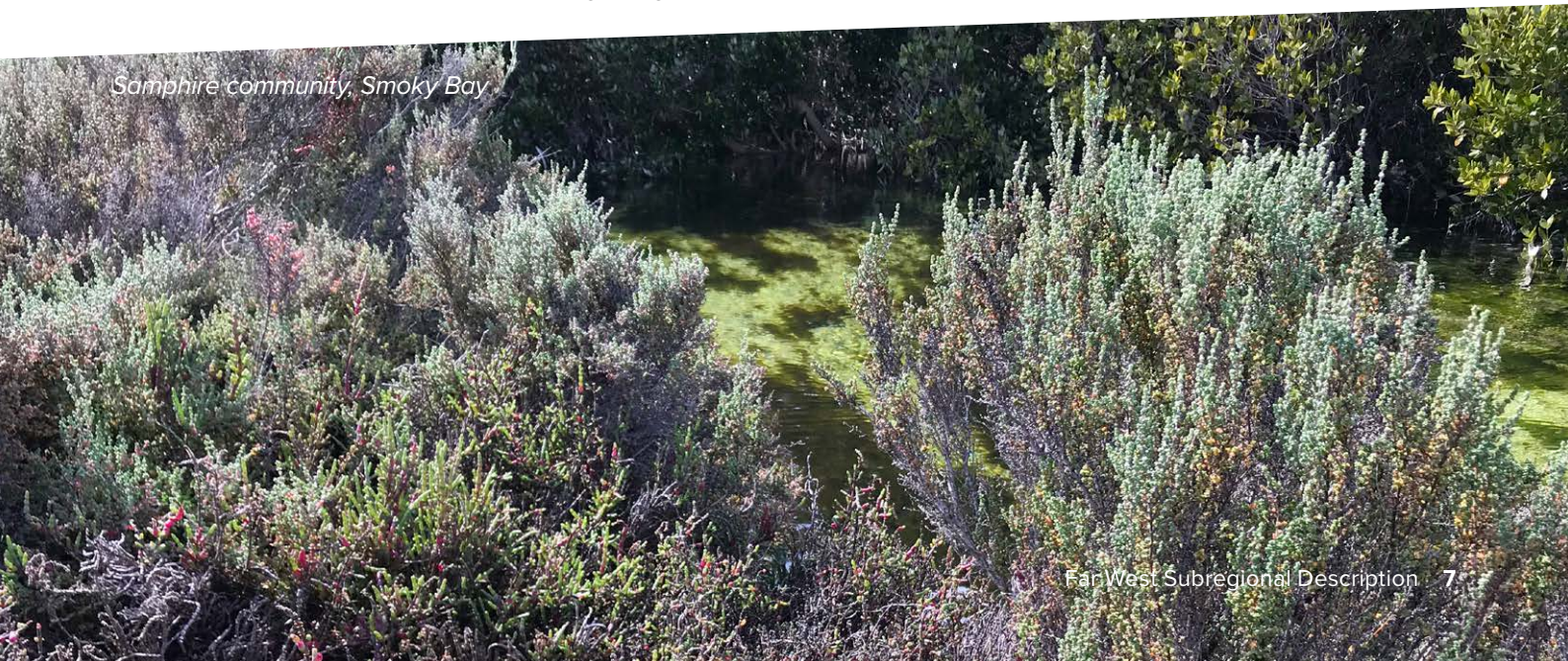
Commercial wild fisheries and aquaculture are key industries in the subregion. Farming of Pacific oysters has been undertaken for nearly 30 years and Denial and Smoky Bay are two of the largest producing areas in South Australia significantly contributing to local employment and the economy. Commercial wild catch fisheries export prawns, rock lobster, scalefish and abalone.

The Far West relies heavily on transport infrastructure that supports market access for agricultural, mineral and seafood commodities as well as local tourism and business. Key infrastructure includes the Eyre and Flinders Highways, Ceduna Airport, the port of Thevenard and rail lines from Thevenard to Port Lincoln and Penong.

Mains water is supplied to Ceduna, Streaky Bay, Smoky Bay and Minnipa via the Tod-Ceduna pipeline from groundwater basins in the south of Eyre Peninsula. Penong, Port Kenny and Venus Bay townships rely on groundwater and rain water tanks for water supply.

Across the subregion, about 15% of employment is in agriculture, 12% in the health care and social assistance sector and 10% in retail trade. The majority of employment in the health care sector occurs in Ceduna which is a major centre for health and community services. About 5% of employment is in aquaculture[6].

The Far West's tourism industry centres on the natural coastal environment. Whale watching, recreational fishing and boat charters, diving with sea lions, and beach visits are popular tourist activities. Food-related tourism is increasing with visitors from Australia and overseas learning about and enjoying local seafood.



Samphire community, Smoky Bay

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Mining is a key industry in the Far West. The Lake MacDonnell gypsum mine is Australia's largest gypsum mine and exports from Thevanard. A number of smaller mines and quarries produce gypsum, calcrete and sand. Developing mineral projects include the Poochera kaolin mine and Tripitaka mineral sands north of Penong. Three percent of the subregion's employment is currently in mining but is expected to grow in coming years[7].

Lifestyles

Ceduna, located on the coast almost in the middle of the subregion, is the main urban centre of the subregion. Other larger townships are located at Streaky Bay, Port Kenny, Minnipa, Poochera and Penong.

Far West is home to around 6,270 people, nearly 90% of whom live within the District Council of Ceduna and the District Council of Streaky Bay. The western end of the subregion is outside Council boundaries and about 250 people live in this area. In the south of the subregion most of the remaining population reside within the townships of Port Kenny and Venus Bay (District Council of Elliston) and Minnipa (District Council of Wudinna)[8].

The population of the District Council of Ceduna has seen a small decline in population in recent years of about 2% from 1998 to 2011. Population projections for the Council area expect a small increase to 2026. The District Council of Streaky Bay has seen an increase in population from 1998 to 2011 of 7%. This was above projected rates of population change which project a small decline in population of about 2% to 2026[9].

The age distribution of the Far West is similar overall to that of the broader Eyre Peninsula region with around one-third aged under 25 years, just over half aged between 25 and 64 years, and around 15% aged 65 years and over. Within this subregional distribution, there are some age groups that show particular differences. The population of 5 to 14 year olds is lower in the Far West than across all of the region, and there is a greater proportion of older residents aged over 65 in the Far West[10].

Over 25% of the population for the District Council of Ceduna identify as having Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander heritage. This is the highest of any Local Government area in South Australia, and well above the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board's region total of 4%. Only 1% of the population of the District Council of Streaky Bay identify as having Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander heritage. The Far West comprises areas of the traditional land of the Mirning, Wirangu and Kokatha Aboriginal people. A number of registered and reported Aboriginal Heritage sites exist along the Far West coast and there are likely to be many other unrecorded sites.

In 2013, the Far West Coast Native Title Claim determined that native title exists for this area which extends from south of Smoky Bay west to the State border. The Barngarla people were recognised as the traditional owners of the area from Minnipa to Wirrulla in 2015. The Wirangu No 2 Native Title Claim covers the area south of Venus Bay.

North and west of Ceduna, a number of Aboriginal Homeland communities have been established, maintaining Aboriginal communities' connection with country. Adjoining the Eyre Peninsula Landscape Board region to the west, is the Yalata Indigenous Protected Area where there is an agreement with the Australian Government to manage the country for biodiversity and cultural conservation.

Recreational fishing is a way of life for many locals in the Far West, where casting off the beach or their boats forms a vital part of their identity and wellbeing. Surfing, diving and other water sports are also popular recreational activities.

Volunteering rates provide an important indicator of community connection. Volunteering rates are slightly lower in the District Council of Ceduna than across most of Eyre Peninsula (28%) and higher in the Streaky Bay Council at 37%. Sport provides opportunities for community connectedness with many residents participating in football, netball, tennis, cricket and golf.

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Systems Understanding

The Far West is a complex system of connections and interactions between people, industries and natural resources. These connections and interactions mean that when one feature is impacted, flow on effects will be experienced by other features in the system. Developing this understanding can help identify the factors that make the system resilient or vulnerable to change. The Far West system is conceptually depicted in Figure 2, where the arrows represent the connections between the system's features.

Key features of the system include agriculture, seafood industries and the coast. A number of connections in the system are integral to the viability of the Far West subregion. This includes the connection between transport and export industries and the productive industries of agriculture, fishing, aquaculture and mining, who are reliant on road and rail networks to export products. The reliance on the food and water from outside the subregion is reflected in the arrow between food, water and the community.

Key features are the coast and marine biodiversity as it underpins tourism, biodiversity, seafood industries and the community's lifestyles. It was identified that coastal degradation is a challenge facing the subregion. Figure 3 depicts the factors affecting coastal degradation.

Figure 2 – Interconnections of the Far West subregion

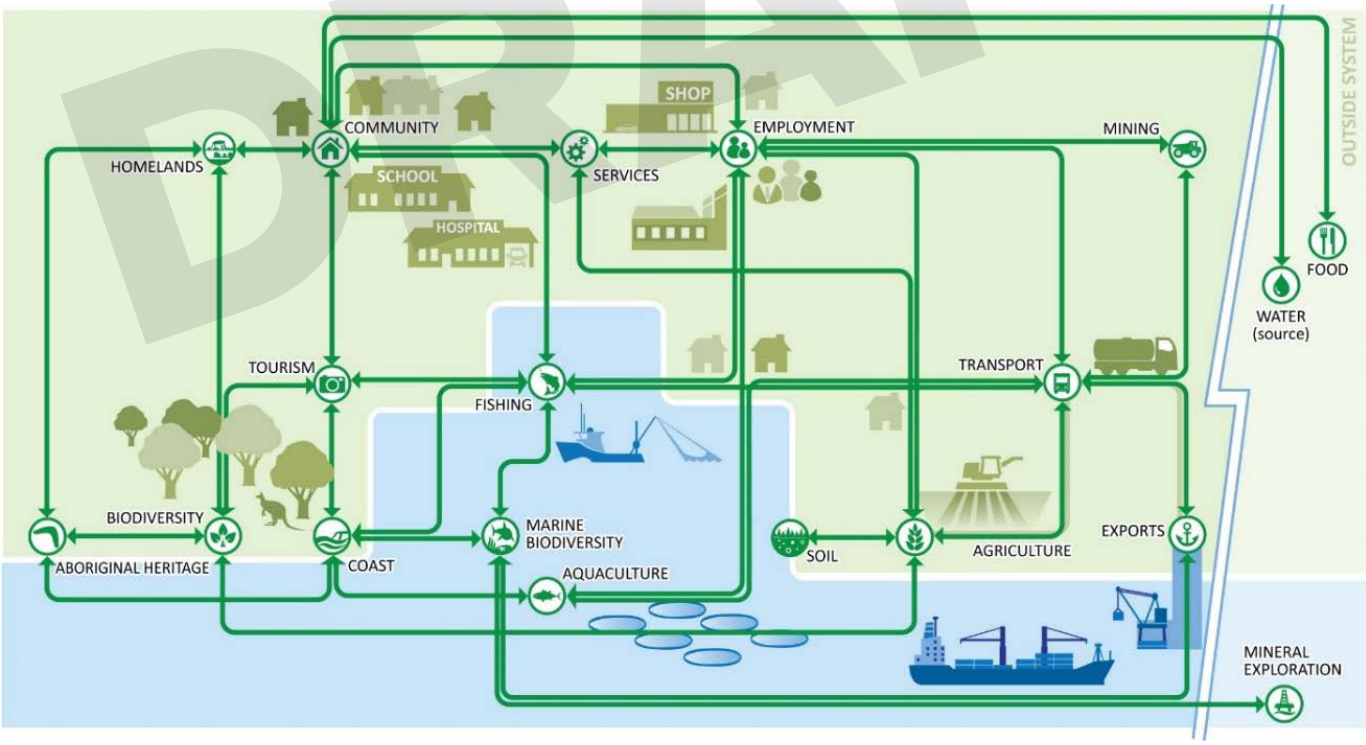

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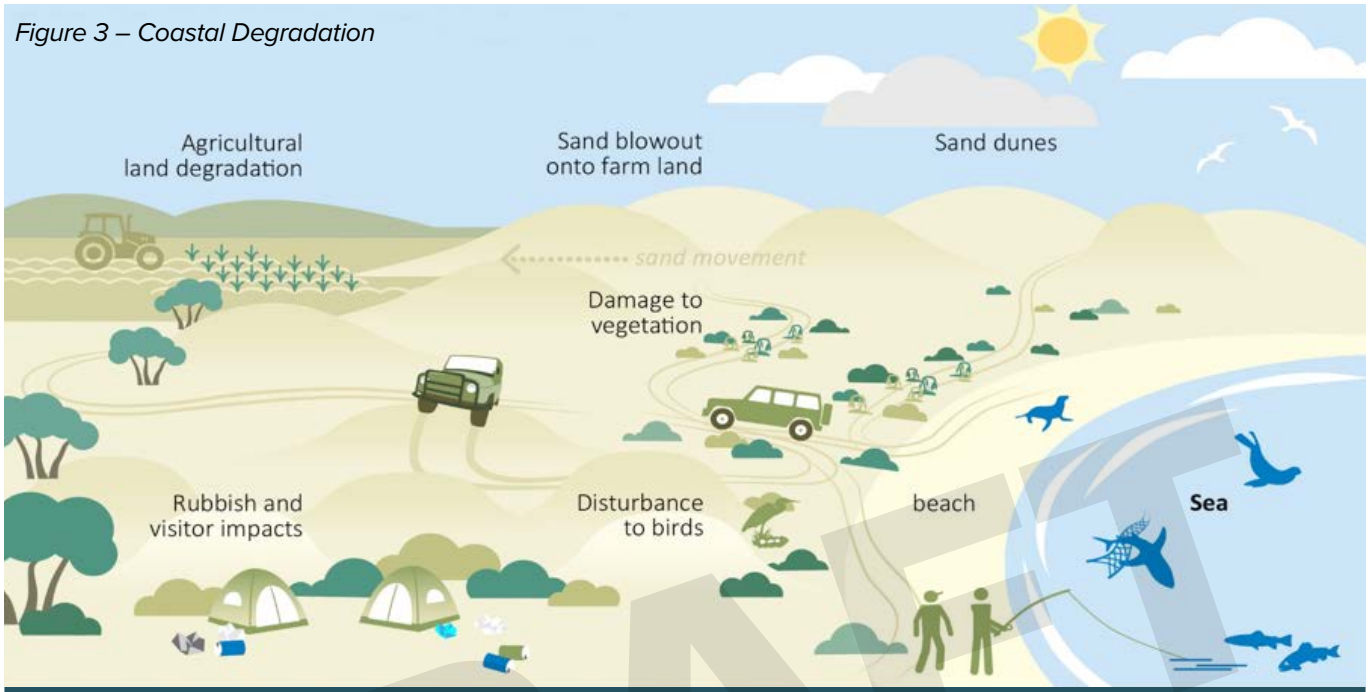
Figure 3 – Coastal Degradation



Coastal degradation

Coastal degradation is increasingly impacting beaches in the Far West. Beaches and dunes are naturally fragile to wind erosion and high swells, however increasing visitors are leading to increased erosion of beaches and dunes. Visitation is also disturbing coastal biodiversity such as shorebirds and increasing litter on the coastline. Shorebird nesting is further disturbed by dogs off leashes, and roaming foxes.

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Key challenges and opportunities

A range of opportunities were identified by the community and stakeholders to address the key challenges facing natural resources in the Far West subregion. Table 2, identifies key landscape challenges and opportunities to address them.

Table 2 – Key challenges and opportunities for the Far West subregion

Challenges	Opportunities to address challenges
Agricultural viability	• Support extension officers and agronomists to facilitate practice change and promote sustainable agriculture practices, this includes information sharing with farming groups and agricultural bureaus • Promote practices that prepare landholders to be drought ready, and promote practices that build soil health, and address the causes of soil erosion, dryland salinity and soil structure decline • Support the development and utilisations of water efficiency measures and alternative water supply infrastructure including sheeted catchments • Promote the adoption of restorative farming practices that build soil life and diversity, and maximise ecosystem services
Declining biodiversity	• Protect and restore coast and marine habitats, particularly for priority areas identified in the Coastal Action Plan and Marine Parks' plans • Protect and restore remnant terrestrial habitats and establish biodiversity corridors that link habitats • Develop and implement integrated pest management strategies that address the impacts and causes of pest persistence or incursion. Particular attention is required for overabundant herbivores, feral predators, woody weeds and new pest incursions such as buffel grass • Develop and implement strategies and plans to protect threatened species and ecological communities, includes implementing threatened species recovery plans • Monitor and evaluate landscape management actions, and their effect on natural resources' condition and trends • Increase participation in citizen science initiatives that assist understanding of trends and the condition of natural resources
Coast and marine degradation	• Support local and regional partners implement the Off-Road Vehicle Strategy, including investigations for designating areas for biodiversity protection and recreational use • Through the Eyes on Eyre initiative, facilitate the development of tourism infrastructure, facilities, information and signage to enable sustainable access and use of the coast • Support on-ground works to protect and enhance coastal condition including track rationalisation, fencing, erosion control, access tracks, revegetation and pest control • Raise awareness about coast and marine conservation including education about human impacts • Partner on mutually beneficial projects including water quality monitoring and works and habitat protection
Aboriginal involvement	• Support traditional owners, Recognised Aboriginal Representative Bodies, Aboriginal Regional Authorities and Aboriginal communities manage natural resources • Support awareness raising activities about Aboriginal cultural knowledge

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EYRE PENINSULA