



Glenthorne National Park – Ityamaiitpinna Yarta Site Plan DRAFT

Friends of Glenthorne

Updated 13/12/2022



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Section 1: Site Details

Property Details

Park name	Glenthorne National Park – Ityamaitpinna Yarta
DEW contact person	Bec Brown
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Email	Rebecca.brown@sa.gov.au
Postal address	Glenthorne Ranger Station, Majors Road, O'Halloran Hill

Volunteer Group Details

Group Name	Friends of Glenthorne
Contact person	Martin Schumacher
Phone	0403 804 306
Email	president@friendsofglenthorne.org.au
Postal address	

Plan approval

This plan will remain in draft form to allow the Senior Ranger to make the required updates to the plan contents and directions following consultation with the Friends of Glenthorne President. Updates may be required as facilities are developed, revegetation progresses, and other works are carried out across the site.

Senior Ranger name	Signature	Date
Rebecca Brown		
FoG President name	Signature	Date
Martin Schumacher		

Site Description

The park was proclaimed Glenthorne National Park – Ityamaitpinna Yarta on 28th May 2020. The park has a long history of uses which has contributed to the degraded soils and heavy weed load. Pockets of revegetation was established over multiple years in various areas of the property with success. Remnant vegetation is limited with isolated grey box trees shaping the vegetation association and restoration plan for the landscape. Remnant spear grass (*Austrostipa gibbosa*) in the south holds significant value as rare within the AMLR and the Sharp-leaf Club-rush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*) in two isolated patches in the riparian zone is listed as under threat. Conservation efforts to expand these populations will be a priority along with conserving historical plantings, adding value with understory, and reduce weed loads around recent revegetation to encourage recruitment.

Due to the large size of Glenthorne, a conservation approach should be used to ensure work is sustainable with vegetation setting the pace of weed removal. To achieve this, bush-care principles should be followed to ensure the long-term success and work input is used efficiently.

Principles of bushcare:

1. Work from the good native vegetation outwards towards weed infested areas.
Encourages natural recruitment and sets the pace of weed control.
2. Cause minimal disturbance to existing plants and soil
Soil disturbance can cause other weeds to move in, causing more issues. Hand tools or targeted herbicide application can reduce disturbance.
3. Avoid over clearing.
Creates unsustainable follow-up where weeds will move into. Ensure the group has the capacity to follow up areas where weed control has occurred.

Section 2: Work to be Undertaken

DEW policies/procedures relevant to all sites

- Volunteer Safety Framework (VSF) Procedure
- Volunteer Code of Conduct
- Planting Indigenous Species Policy (DEH)
- Native Plant Material Collection Policy (DEH)
- Bush Care Hazard ID checklist – weeding, planting, seed collection
- Working with chemicals SWP
- Brush cutters SWP
- Hand drill use SWP

Sites

Work sites

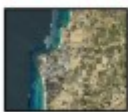
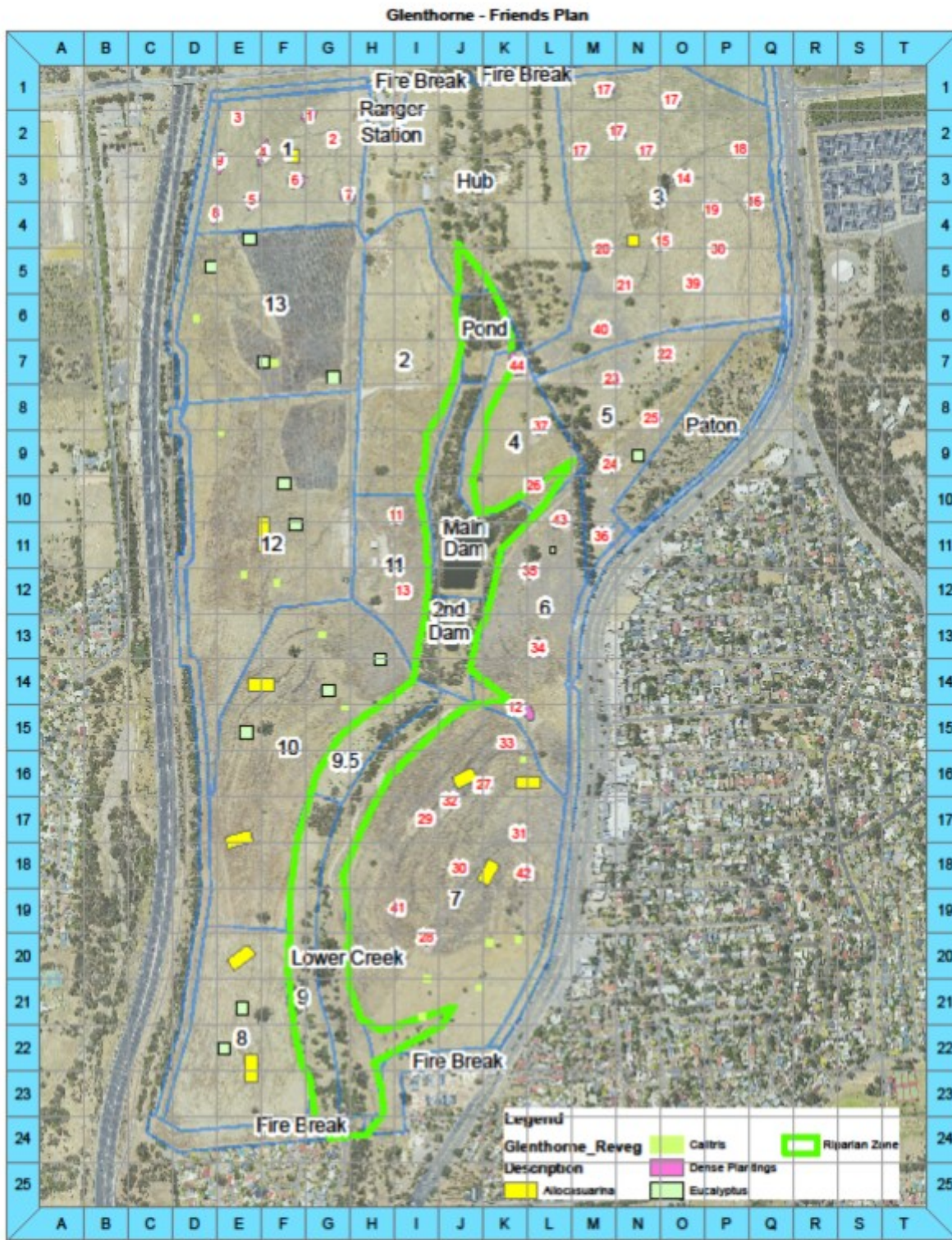
<p>Site 1: Riparian zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pond • Main Dam • 2nd Dam • Zones 9 & 9.5 • Lower Creek <p>Site 2: Volunteer & Schools revegetation 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MZ 2 <p>Site 3: Rare spear grass and Olive grove</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MZ 9 <p>Site 4: Paton Planting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paton <p>Site 5: Established historical revegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MZ 8, 10, 12, 13
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Task descriptions

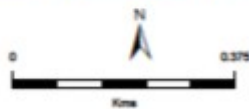
Priority	Zone(s)	Grid Ref.	Location description	Task	Timing
High	Riparian zone	G18	Threatened sedge area	Hand weed, brush-cut and spot spray/cut and swab in order to expand Sharp-leaf Club-rush and sedges. 1-2m buffer	Sept-Dec
High	Riparian zone	K6	Pond	Hand weed, maintain pond area and target isolated weeds	Monthly sweep

High	Riparian Zone		Entire creek line	Annual sweep for juvenile woody weeds. Spot spray, hand weed, brush cut,	August
High	9	G23	Rare grass	Bush-care techniques to expand rare grass	Mar-June Sept-Nov
High	Riparian zone edges	J8-10	Edges of riparian zone where natural recruitment is evident. Can expand to other areas.	Hand weed around recruiting vegetation using bush-care techniques.	Monthly
Medium	2	H5	Volunteer area	Weed using various methods as required	Monthly
Medium	1-7		Dense revegetation plots	Hand weed, cut and swab, brush-cut, remove rubbish.	Monthly
Medium	Paton & 8-13		Established reveg on west and east of property	Scout for woody weeds.	May & Sept
Medium			Established vegetation, mature trees only (remnant)	Seed collection from mature trees only.	
Medium	All		Dense tree plantings	Add understory planting	June
Low	All		Dense tree plantings	Brush-cut between trees	Aug-Sept
Low	12 & 13		Grass direct seeding areas	Spot spray broadleaf weeds, and hand weed weedy grasses.	May-June
Low	Various		Dense plots only	Habitat creation, hollow logs, rocks, piles of dirt.	

Map 1 – Glenthorne



Government of South Australia
 Department of Environment,
 Water and Natural Resources



Produced by: Glenn Frowde
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 Department for Environment, Water and Natural Resources
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Location	Grid Ref.	Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
zone														
Riparian zone		Annual walk through for woody weeds. It might take a few walks to complete the whole zone. Hand pull/cut and swab												
Threatened sedges	G18	Hand weed, brush-cut, spot spray/cut and swab, to encourage the shrap-leaf club rush and edges to expand												
Pond	J6-7	Maintain pond area by hand weeding or swabbing, control and monitor for isolated weeds												
Edges of riparian zone	J8-10	Hand weed to allow natural recruitment of already recruiting vegetation using bush-care techniques												
Carex	G20	Remove phalaris around carex (brush-cut and spray), hand pull or cut and swab broadleaf weeds.												
Zone 2														
Volunteer planting	H5	Maintain by hand weeding, cutting and swabbing and brush-cutting												
Donation area (in planting area	I2	Maintain by hand weeding, cutting and swabbing and brush-cut												
	H5	Spread mulch												
Zone 3														
Bowl area		Prepare site for planting												
Bowl area		Weed control around plantings												
Dense plots		Hand weed and cut and swab												
Non site specific														
Dense tree plots		Spread much												
Dense tree plots		Plant ground cover and small shrubs												
		Plant propagation												
Native grass direct seeding		Spot spray broadleaf weeds. Manual removal of weedy grasses where possible.												
Established and historical revegetation		Walk through eastern and western historical reveg scouting for woody weeds, or isolated weeds of significance. Cut and swab as required												
Dense plot plantings		Hand weed using bush-care techniques.												
Rare grass	G24	Bush-care techniques to expand												
All		Seed Collection												

Example work plan

Priority weeds

Priority weed control – an expanded table can also be found in the Vegetation Management Plan completed by EBS. The majority of the weeds will be targeted using contractors, however everyone should be observant for emerging weeds.

Refer to label for rates for each weed and situation. Gly 450 will have a different rate. READ THE LABEL.

Weed species	Nature of Infestation at Glenthorne	Preferred Control Methods
African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum) WoNS	Scattered shrubs in all vegetated areas of Glenthorne, in particular along the riparian area.	Mechanical removal (seedlings) Cut and swab (non-selective) Drill and fill (non-selective)
Bathurst Burr (Xanthium spinosum) Declared	Isolated patches	Spot spray with herbicide during growing phase (non-selective) (summer) before flowering. Mow, slash or grub plants to prevent burr formation.
Horehound (marrubium vulgare)	Isolated to the south near the rare spear grass and the slopes on the south eastern side. Along the southern fire break, check after slashing.	hand weed early summer, spot spray summer
Boneseed (Chrysanthemoide s monilifera) WoNS	Only occurs around the Heritage buildings. Clump on eastern side of Old Main South Road near large, cleared area. Target for removal. Monitor.	Manual removal (tree popper) – ensure tap root is removed, or cut and swab
Brooms: Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius) Montpellier Broom (Genista monspessulana)	Two isolated plants observed (one of each species). One at Old Main South Road entrance, and one within the Mallee Box revegetation plot on the western boundary. Monitor for outliers	Manual removal of seedlings or established bushes (tree popper), follow up to ensure regenerating seedlings are removed.

Weed species	Nature of Infestation at Glenthorne	Preferred Control Methods
WoNS		
Olive (<i>Olea europaeus</i>) Declared	Requires immediate, repeated and ongoing efforts to minimise infestation and prevent further establishment. Large infestations will be initially controlled with contractors.	Seedlings / young plants: pull or grub (winter / moist soil) Trees / larger plants (Nov-Feb): Drill and fill Cut and swab Saplings and smaller plants (Spring, Sept-Nov) Basal bark spray (20-25°C, on unstressed plants)
Variegated Thistle (<i>Silybum marianum</i>) Declared	Occurs in several isolated patches within Glenthorne and extensively on western slopes (east facing), where contour plough lines follow the hill ridges.	Spot spray dense infestations Clip and remove seed / flower heads before maturity

Note: Spray isolated weeds rather than targeting large infestations. While it is desirable to remove all weeds across the site, some weeds are fulfilling roles such as habitat or soil binding. Working from the good vegetation outwards will encourage recruitment. Refer to EBS vegetation report for maps of the above table.

Site 1: Riparian zone

This site encompasses the full length of the creek starting from the pond near the visitor hub, to the southern boundary and some banks and lower edges. This zone is one of the highest priority areas with established revegetation and remnant patches of sedges and rushes. Additional planting may be required in some sections with the removal of woody weeds, however, gaps between vegetation should be maintained for reducing fire risk and a continuous canopy of trees needs to not occur. Weed control within this site has involved removal of Bulrush which should continue as this rush can impact the effectiveness of the dam and outcompete other desirable natives. A focus on conserving the good vegetation and encouraging recruitment should be the first priority. Using bushcare techniques to encourage sedges to expand and remove competition. Annual walk throughs to hand pull olives and other weeds. The inclusion of lignum will add some messy habitat for smaller bird species and could also include *Bursaria spinosa* and small shrub patches and the banks.

<i>Values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve remnant plant populations and support their expansion. • Established revegetation is supporting wildlife, consider this before removing anything. • Natural regeneration is occurring in this zone and on the banks.
<i>Work objective</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing weeds from encroaching on riparian zones • Assist remnant plants to expand beyond current distributions • Increase <i>Carex</i> population by selectively removing weeds and reducing competition • Increase Sharp-leaf club rush population by removing weed competition
<i>Weeds of concern</i>	Dog rose, boxthorn, bulrush, artichoke thistles, wild oats, Olives

Approved volunteer activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand weeding • Brush-cutting around native vegetation (Adhere to safe work procedures and JSAs) • Plant approved plants at the appropriate densities as approved by the Senior Ranger 	
Approved plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carex breviculmis • Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia • Cyperus vaginatus • Dichondra repens • Bursaria spinosa • Muehlenbeckia florulenta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyperus gymnocaulos • Gahnia sieberiana • Melaleuca lanceolata • Eucalyptus camaldulensis ssp. Camaldulensis • Malva preissiana
Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove phalaris in the upper sections of the zone, focus between the main dam and the desal track. • Support natural recruitment using hand weeding and bush-care techniques. • Encourage water to spread out across the zone, rather than developing deep channels. • Recruitment is naturally occurring on the edges of established vegetation and needs to be monitored and assisted. • Brush-cut with follow-up spot spraying phalaris in summer • Expand zone into gullies or wet areas and establish Gahnia patches in appropriate areas. • Avoid planting phragmites as this can clog the system and become extremely weedy. Plant only in areas well away from the main creek line (zone 3 bowl). 	

Site 2: Volunteers and Schools revegetation 2020

This site was planted with approximately 1900 seedlings scattered across the ~8Ha site in September 2020 by three school groups and a Glenthorne Action Team event. Some weed control occurred during site prep and participants mulched around many plants. The main area near the panorama sign is developing well with the assistance of the Friends of Glenthorne doing many hours of work each week including hand weeding around young plants, bush-cutting and spot spraying. Now the main area is established, the group can maintain this area and possibly expand into other dense plots within zone 2. The site will require ongoing weed control. The use of mulch to help landscape around the signs can occur, however, mulch often prohibits any natural recruitment. Site 2 should expand into the visitor hub to include the donation planting area.

Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established vegetation and habitat construction • Trails • munition sheds & planned interpretation 	
Work objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in preventing weeds from encroaching on plantings • Maintain donation area using bush-care techniques • Reduce weeds in dense planting locations • Encourage natural recruitment • Target isolated weeds or weeds that propose significance threat to the revegetation 	
Weeds of concern	Kikuyu, Mustard weed, bathurst burr, weedy convolvulus, variegated and artichoke thistle and other broadleaf weeds. Caltrop along Munition shed track	
Approved volunteer activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand weeding • Brush-cutting around scattered trees (only for nominated volunteers as approved by FoG President/Senior Ranger and must adhere to Safe Work Practices) • Spread mulch around scattered trees • Remove tree guards and transport to shed in heritage zone 	
Approved plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acaena echinata - Astroloma humifusum - Austrostipa - Arthropodium strictum - Bulbine bulbosa - Calostemma purpureum - Dianella brevicaulis - Dianella revolute - Gonocarpus mezianus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lomandra multiflora ssp. Dura - Lomandra sororia - Maireana enchylaenoides - Olearia ramulosa - Pimelea humilis - Pultenaea largiflorens - Rhagodia parabolica - Stackhousia monogyna - Themeda triandra

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goodenia geniculata - Hibbertia exutiacies - Lomandra densiflora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vittadinia gracilis - Wahlenbergia gracilentata - Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta
Revegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant only where dense trees are planted to allow future slashing. • Keep open habitat for see-through views. 	

Site 3: Rare Spear grass and olive grove

This site is where the rare spear grass, *Austrostipa gibbosa* has been identified. It is likely more will emerge between the olive grove, however removing the olives will be done in a staged approach with some sparse planting to occur prior to their removal. Bush-care techniques in this area to encourage the recruitment of the spear grass will enhance the health and distribution of the species. No work should be carried out in this area without consulting with the Senior Ranger and the restoration ecologist.

<i>Values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant vegetation to be conserved and expanded where possible
<i>Work Objectives</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve the population of spear grass • Expand spear grass
<i>Weeds of concern</i>	Caltrop, horehound, thistles, weedy convolvulus, dog rose, weedy grasses
<i>Approved volunteer activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hand weeding juvenile olives - Spot spraying thistles and broadleaf weeds using selective herbicide - Hand weed other woody weeds - Limited seed collection – NEEDS APPROVAL
<i>Restoration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Bush-care techniques to be used in this area. • Let the vegetation recruitment set the pace of clearing • Can plant spear grass if propagated and collected from site.

Site 4: David Paton project site

Site information and activities to be completed when David P has put forward his proposal to continue the next stage of works. Current lease allows David to monitor the site only, and in a conversation with him in mid-2020 he discussed his wish to continue revegetating the site with ground cover species. David will contact the Senior Ranger when he has a proposal for the next stage and will gain the appropriate approvals to begin work. David has made contact with the Friends of Glenthorne and they have already assisted with the removal and disposal of tree guards from the matured plantings.

Site 5: Established historical revegetation

Site 5 includes the historical revegetation along the western boundary of the property. This planting is dominated by woodlot planting and lacks mid-story species and ground covers. These areas would benefit from planting some sparse shrubs and dense grasses or herbs plus annual walks to monitor for isolated and woody weeds. Due to the location of this, planting should be kept to a minimal for fire risk.

<i>Values</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides significant habitat and buffers the expressway providing an important link from the hills to the coast • Is a refuge for fauna
<i>Work Objectives</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor for olives and prevent weeds encroaching • Increase plant diversity by planting ground over herbs and grasses.
<i>Weeds of concern</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olives • Boxthorne • Dog rose • Brooms • Sugar gums • Thistles
<i>Approved volunteer</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting mid-story and ground covers. Plant selection needs to be approved.

<i>activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand weeding • Drill and fill (only for nominated volunteers with the appropriate training and approved by FoG President/Senior Ranger and must adhere to Safe Work Practices) • Cut and swab (only for nominated volunteers with the appropriate training and approved by FoG President/Senior Ranger and must adhere to Safe Work Practices)
<i>Revegetation</i>	<i>Grasses and herbs only</i>

Non site specific revegetation

Non site specific sites include all dense plot areas including the small squares and rectangles where dense trees have been planted in 2022. To compliment this work, friends can propagate understory species that replicate a grassy woodland. This should include grasses such as Themeda, lomandras, and cymbopogon. Other species to consider are herbs and forbs. Sparse shrubs including Rhagodias can also be included, however no Acacia paradoxa is to be planted. Bursaria spinosa would be an appropriate choice to add structure for small birds in replace of Acacia paradoxa 1 or 2 would be enough in each 2022 dense tree plot. Additional tree planting is not encouraged as we want to allow natural open space and reduce tree canopies touching to reduce fire behaviour across the site. Small shrubs and grasses can be planted next to existing scattered trees but should be planted in close proximity to ensure it doesn't interfere with any maintenance of the site.

<i>Values:</i>	Provides critical habitat structure to link the riparian zone to the western boundary and allows free movement of fauna between areas.	
<i>Work objectives</i>	Propagate understory plant species to create dense grassy woodlands	
<i>Weeds of concern:</i>	Spot spraying prior to planting may be required. Thistles, phalaris and olives should be monitored and controlled. Sugar gums are likely to emerge as the years progress	
<i>Approved volunteer activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting approved understory plants within mapped areas of dense trees. - Plant shrubs or grasses next to scattered trees - Spot spraying - Hand weeding - Tree guard removal 	
Approved plants for revegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acaena echinata - Astroloma humifusum - Austrostipa - Arthropodium strictum - Bulbine bulbosa - Bursaria spinosa - Calostemma purpureum - Cymbopogon ambiguus - Cymbopogon obtectus - Dianella brevicaulis - Dianella revolute - Gonocarpus meianus - Goodenia geniculate - Hibbertia exutiacies - Lomandra densiflora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lomandra multiflora ssp. Dura - Lomandra sororia - Maireana enchylaenoides - Olearia ramulosa - Pimelea humilis - Pultenaea largiflorens - Rhagodia parabolica - Stackhousia monogyna - Themeda triandra - Vittadinia gracilis - Wahlenbergia gracilentia - Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta
Revegetation areas	<p>Gullies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered red gum and blue gum (20-30m spacing) with some dense patches of shrubs. • Butterfly habitat, Gahnia patches along gullies or in bowls where moisture will be retained in the future. <p>Dense plots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground cover and small shrubs. Could add 1 tree each year to 10 plots to create age classes. <p>Dense tree plots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground cover and shrubs to complement grey box woodland. <p>Open space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas can be planted with ground covers that mimic grey box woodlands. Do Not plant 	

	<p>trees in open areas to allow future opportunities for introducing fauna.</p> <p>Visitor hub</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only with approval from the senior ranger <p>Note – Consider lookouts when planting and avoid obstructing views. Walking tracks need to have 2m either side with no plants, including tracks that have been constructed (refer to historical trail maps).</p>
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Non site-specific activities

<p><u>Non site-specific activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird surveys across the park - data to be entered into BDBSA collect app. • Seed collection for propagation of plants to go into revegetating the property. • Weed control – hand weed in dense plots as required. Contractors will provide support for spraying. • Revegetation works 2021-22 - the Friends group will be Team Leaders for community planting days and play a vital role in engaging the broader community with Glenthorne National Park. Two dense planting plots at the Munition sheds have been nominated for the group to plant out with plants supplied by DEW. • Trail maintenance – as the trail network develops within the park the Friends group may be able to assist in trail maintenance activities such as pruning overgrown vegetation, weeding and monitoring visitor usage. • Guided tours if requested by interest groups and if deemed appropriate by the Senior Ranger • Other work as requested – as visitor facilities develop within the park, the Friends group will assist in other park maintenance and engagement activities as discussed with the Senior Ranger (and Project Officers through liaison with the Senior Ranger).

Grant opportunities

Ideas to be developed with the support of the Friends of Glenthorne President and committee, in consultation with the Senior Ranger in order to apply for suitable grants.

- bird hides for the large dam area
- ‘Stage 2’ heritage works not currently funded under Glenthorne project budget e.g. glasshouse restoration
- partnerships with school/scout groups etc.
- blacksmith shop
- butterfly garden
- heritage garden
- old farm machinery
- shearing shed museum

Revegetation projects

Discuss options with the senior ranger and work through a plan or grant opportunities to help support these.

- Planting in gullies
- Rare plant enclosure and partnership with botanic garden and green adelaide (GMC enclosure?)
- Butterfly conservation, planting large patches of Gahnia
- Planting understory under power lines
- Habitat construction, bee hotels (educational purposes), sand piles, hollows, rocks etc.

Training wish list

Some members have received the following training previously, but they have many new members who are limited to performing activities not requiring training.

- Safe chemical handling
- Olive control methods: basal bark and drill & fill – requires Safe Chemical Handling training
- Bush care
- Brushcutter use and maintenance
- First Aid – will be provided to members requiring this training, and updated as needed
- Chainsaw (currently not an approved activity)

Risk Management

Personal Protective equipment (PPE): Sturdy shoes, hat, gloves, long pants and sleeves, other PPE as directed by SWP's.

Other safety considerations (please refer to Bush Care Hazard ID checklist and other VSF forms for comprehensive risk analysis):

- Uneven surface and potential for holes in ground
- Covid 19 requirements e.g. social distancing and personal hygiene
- Work must not be undertaken on days of 'Extreme' or higher fire danger (as forecast by the Bureau of Meteorology). Please note that it is your responsibility to check the fire danger ratings during the Fire Danger Season and manage/cancel work accordingly.

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