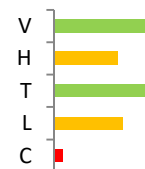


CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL BIODIVERSITY REPORT CARD 2018

Average across
all reserves

Total Biodiversity Score

Combines each of the five indicators below.
The assessment used a rapid survey method designed for urban areas.
84 hectares of reserves surveyed across 55 reserve areas.



Moderate

Vegetation Condition

A measure based on the number of different species of native plants and species that are self-seeding and the range of different plant forms.

- Older revegetation areas tend to contain only trees and shrubs, but new revegetation areas have a diverse mix of groundlayer species as well.
- Remnant native vegetation is present in many foothill reserves.

Good

Habitat Values

A measure of the amount of fallen logs, small and large tree hollows (including nest boxes), leaf litter and availability of water.

- Leaf litter and seasonal water are present in many reserves.
- Large tree hollows and large fallen logs are less common.

Moderate

Threats

A measure of the number and coverage of high threat weeds.

- Most sites had low numbers of high threat weeds.
- Creek reserves tend to be weedier than other reserves.
- Common high threat weeds are Desert Ash, Olives, Swamp Oaks, Pushtail Grass, Palms, Galenia and Dense Flat-sedge.

Good

Landscape Context

This measure incorporates the size and shape of the reserve, the distance to large areas of remnant vegetation and amount of surrounding vegetation.

- Open space in surrounding backyards, is important for the urban biodiversity.
- The size, shape and distance to other vegetation are more or less fixed.

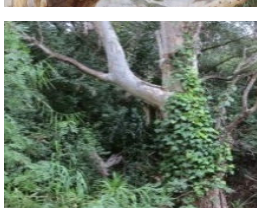
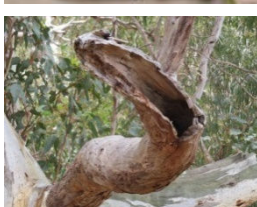
Moderate

Conservation Values

A measure of the number of rare and threatened plants species and presence of rare plant communities.

- It is expected that most urban reserves will have few rare species or plant communities, (as a result of past practices), and therefore sites where they are present are a priority to conserve.

Low



By knowing which reserves are a priority for management and what actions are required to conserve or improve them, Campbelltown City Council is better able to conserve and improve the biodiversity of the Council area. This assessment provides a benchmark of current conditions against which the Council can measure changes in the future.

CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL BIODIVERSITY RESERVE SNAPSHOT

84 hectares of reserves surveyed

242 different native plant species across all reserves

22 native plant species per biodiversity reserve on average

41 reserve areas have natural or artificial tree hollows

50 reserves areas have natural, seasonal water

20 reserve areas have a low cover of high threat weeds

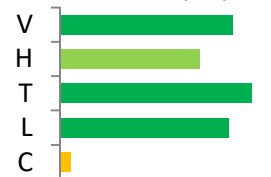
10 reserve areas with moderate to good vegetation structure

Lochiel Park

- Diverse native understorey and natural regeneration in the Entryway and Butterfly Garden.
- Old remnant Red and Blue Gums with large hollows.
- Wetland area scores lower due to abundant weeds.

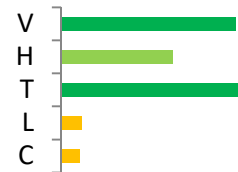


Lochiel Park Entryway



Biodiversity Park

- Highly diverse plantings of native understorey species.
- Natural regeneration of many species.
- No high threat weeds.
- Small size and isolated within the urban zone.



Top Ten Highest Scoring Sites (in order)

- Wadmore Park
- Lochiel Park
- Hakea Drainage Reserve
- Fox Reserve
- Shepherdson Avenue Reserve
- Biodiversity Park
- Sheoak (Tatiara) Reserve
- Melaleuca Drainage Reserve
- Demeter (Roy) Reserve
- Quandong Avenue West

Map Legend

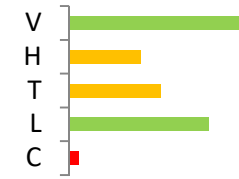
- Campbelltown LGA
- NPWSA Conservation Reserves
- Other Public Open Space
- Watercourses

Biodiversity Condition

- Excellent
- Good
- Moderate
- Low
- Poor

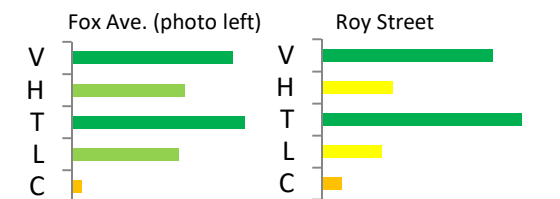
Max Amber Reserve (Fifth Creek)

- Diverse revegetation and remnant trees but few hollows.
- A moderate number of high threat weeds.



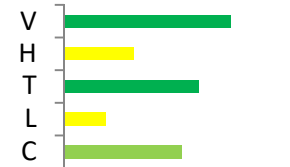
Roy Street & Fox Avenue Reserves

- Contain remnant Eucalypts and a diversity of native grasses, supplemented with plantings of local native trees and shrubs.
- Small tree hollows, fallen branches and leaf litter provide potential habitat for fauna.
- Isolation within the urban zone means Roy Street scores poorly for landscape context, despite the moderate size.



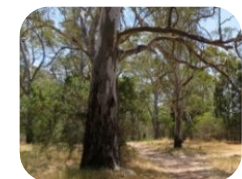
Sheoak (Tatiara) Reserve

- Contains example of rare Native Pine grassy woodland.
- Small number of high threat weeds

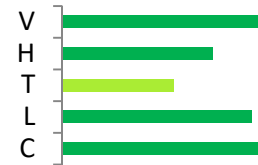


Wadmore Park

- 185 different species of native plants species; 4 rare plant species and 1 rare vegetation association.
- Many different types of habitat for native animals but a limited number of large tree hollows.
- Low coverage of high threat weeds.

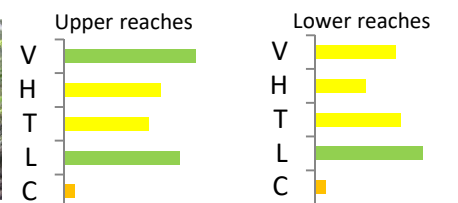
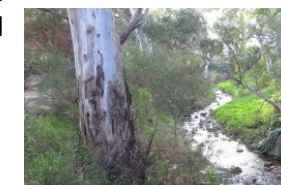


- Largest reserve, adjoins other large reserves.



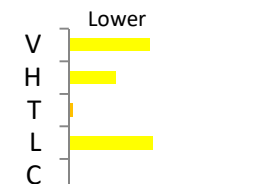
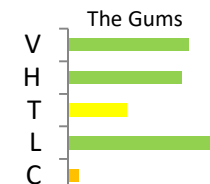
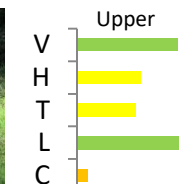
Fourth Creek

- The upper reaches (pictured) typically contain large remnant Red Gums and watercourse vegetation and have been revegetated with additional trees and shrubs.
- Seasonal pools are habitat for frogs and birds.
- The lower reaches lack native vegetation.
- Weeds and water erosion have impacted much of the creek.



Third Creek

- The upper reaches are very weedy.
- Limited number of pools and large trees.
- The Gums Reserve is being restored by volunteers, weed control will be on-going due to upstream sources, but much progress has been made.
- The sections are concreted which limits their biodiversity values.



What can I do?

There are lots of things you can do to help improve your local biodiversity, here's a few ideas to get started:

Make your garden a haven for wildlife

In urban areas, backyards are really important for wildlife such as butterflies, frogs, lizards, bats and birds. Providing water, planting local native plants and installing nest boxes are just some of the things you can do. If you are lucky enough to have remnant native vegetation in your backyard, look after it and build your garden around it.

Volunteer

Many of the better condition reserves are looked after by volunteers. You can join one of these groups, or contact the Council to find out more about volunteering.

Become a Citizen Scientist

One of the gaps in the first assessment is that it doesn't include fauna. If you have an interest in fauna you could help monitor fauna by becoming a Citizen Scientist and contributing your findings for future assessments.

Don't be a source for weeds

Many of the weeds found in creeks and reserves are "garden escapees." There are many alternatives that can be used instead.

To find out more go to: <https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/adelaidemtloftyranges/plants-and-animals/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/urban-biodiversity>

What is Campbelltown City Council doing for biodiversity?

Council has dedicated specialised staff that generally work in its biodiversity reserves including weeding, revegetation, and erosion control along creeks. Council also manages streetscapes, planting local native plantings in its road reserves where appropriate. Some of our larger parks such as Wadmore Park, Lochiel Park and The Gums benefit from valuable contribution of local volunteers such as Landcare Groups and local friends groups. Residents can contribute through joining a group or volunteering with Council or planting native plants in their backyard. Check out Council's backyard biodiversity booklet, weeds booklet or the Adelaide NRM native planting guide.



Council and volunteers working together to revegetate adjacent to Magill substation in 2013 (left); the same site in 2015 (right)

More information:

For details about Council's Backyard Biodiversity Booklet, NRM planting guide, a copy of the report or on-line version of the biodiversity map, visit www.campbelltown.sa.gov.au/biodiversity

Condition criteria used in Report Card Map

Condition State	Total Biodiversity Score	Indicator Score
Excellent	55 or more	75 or more
Good	45 – 54	50 – 74
Moderate	35 – 44	25 – 49
Low	25 – 34	1–24
Poor	24 or less	0