

Two plaques record the best to the field Naturalist Society of South Australia by Mr L. W. Nicholls. This provided major assistance for the purchase of the park in 1978. The official dedication ceremony took place in 1983.

Tanunda Creek Bullock Track originally crossed the creek several times within the park but was closed around 1885 in favour of the more direct route along Tanunda Creek Road.

Roll Back the Years

You will need to return the same way.

Remember to carry sufficient drinking water. The main fire track, the Wallawa Track, is a more strenuous walk which uses to the highest ridge in the park where it joins an upper fire track and the Heyesen Trail which runs through part of the top section of the park as well as the neighbouring pine forest. It passes through most of the handforms and associations of the park. Near the top of a large granite rock outcrop. From there you will see views of other impressive outcrops and a panorama of the ranges to the valley floor below. Allow 2 hours return to complete this walk with stops, longer if you continue on the Heyesen Trail.

Stringybark Hike

1 hr 2 km return trail that traverses the hot regenerating areas of the park, as well as some dense stringybark forest.

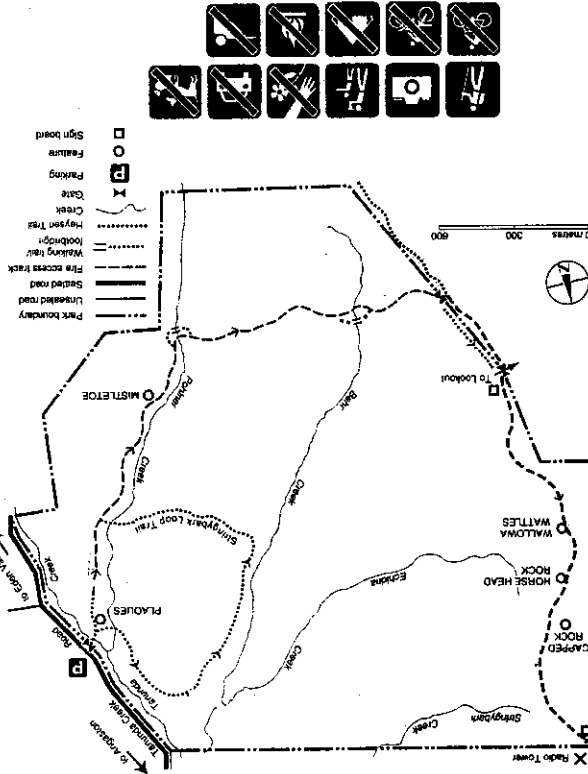
HIKE

- some moderate hikes
- average level of fitness
- average level of fitness
- average level of fitness

The following nature trails start from the information board near the main entrance of the park.

One of the best ways to explore the park's unique wildlife is to take a self-guided hike. Plans are named along the nature trails to provide visitors with an understanding of the plant diversity of the area. Moving quietly through the park causes less disturbance to the animals and lets you observe their natural behaviour.

Nature Trails



Facilities

There are no picnic or toilet facilities provided in the park. These facilities and recreation areas are available in nearby towns or other parks in the region. Car parking areas are provided, but parking is permitted along the road outside the park boundary. Camping is not permitted and all types of fires including gas barbecues are prohibited.

Phytophthora (Root-rot fungus)
Phytophthora (fy-TOR-f-thora), otherwise known as root-rot fungus is killing our native plants and threatens the survival of animals depending on plants for food and shelter. This introduced fungus can be found in plant roots, soil and water. Please help stop the spread by staying on tracks and trails and by complying with all Phytophthora management signs.

Please clean footwear before entering and leaving the park to prevent the spread of soil diseases.

Please keep to designated trails to minimise impact. This will help reduce the spread of weeds, prevent soil erosion and allow regeneration to continue in the open areas.

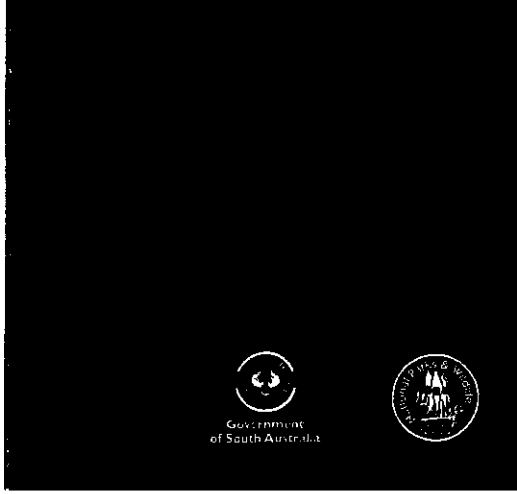
Please walk quietly through the park, and tread lightly.

This park is an ideal location for visitors to enjoy low impact nature oriented activities such as birdwatching, bushwalking and photography.

The park is an ideal location for visitors to enjoy creek and wetland habitats.

Region. It also protects important seasonal of the last remnants of native vegetation in the ha park was dedicated in 1978 to protect one Nestled amongst the Borossa Ranges, this 390 south-east of Tanunda in the Borossa Valley. Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park is located 12 km

Department for Environment and Heritage Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park



Friends of Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park

Community involvement in South Australian parks takes place through membership of volunteer groups, which are part of an umbrella organisation called Friends of Parks Inc. The Friends of Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park was formed in 1990 and voluntarily assists the Department for Environment and Heritage in many ways including:

- monthly meetings and working bees
- plant labelling, weed control and trail maintenance
- research projects on birds, water quality and plant regeneration.

For more details please write to:
PO Box 258, Angaston SA 5353,
or contact the ranger at
Para Wirra Recreation Park.

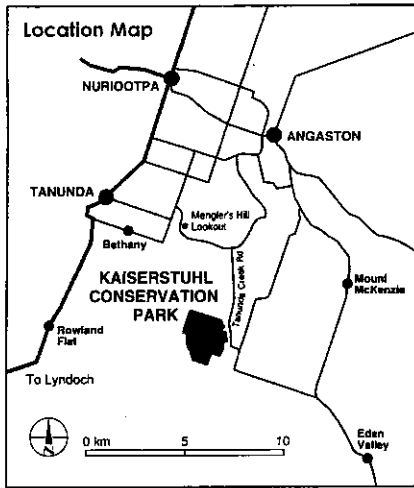


The National Parks Code

Help protect your national parks by following these guidelines:

- leave your pets at home
- take your rubbish with you
- observe fire restrictions (1 November - 30 April)
- respect geological or heritage sites
- keep our wildlife wild - do not feed or disturb animals, or remove native plants
- keep to defined vehicle tracks and walking trails
- be considerate of other park users

Thank you for leaving the bush in its natural state for the enjoyment of others.



For further information:

Please contact:
Department for Environment and Heritage
Para Wirra Recreation Park
RSD Humbug Scrub Road
One Tree Hill SA 5114
Ph: (08) 8280 7048
Fax: (08) 8280 7862

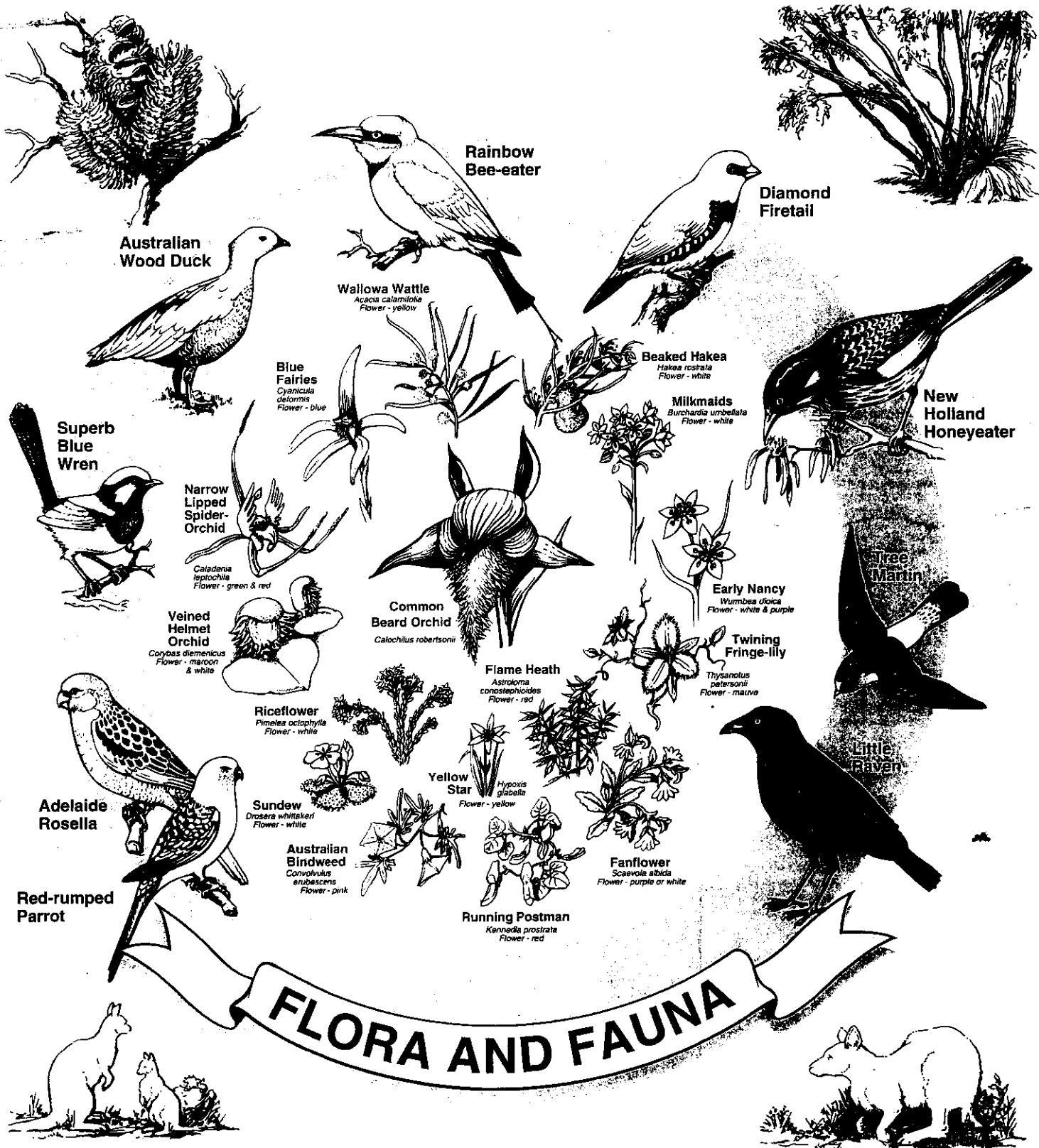
www.environment.sa.gov.au/parks/

Cover: Eastern Spinebill on Hairy Correa

This brochure was prepared with the help of Friends of Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park. Artwork by Sheila Dodds.

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FLORA AND FAUNA

Natural Features

The park includes granite features such as Horse Head Rock. Weathering and erosion have produced this rock formation which, as the name suggests, resembles a horse's head.

Capped Rock, a horizontal rock slab perched on a vertical outcrop, is another interesting feature and provides an exciting photographic challenge.

Plants

Kaiserstuhl Conservation Park supports approximately 400 plant species and was principally established to preserve the most northerly occurrence of the Brown Stringybark, *Eucalyptus baxteri*. Their multi-stemmed, mollee-like appearance is the result of earlier, regular trimming to provide wood for the Nuriootpa brick kilns.

Large Blue Gums, River Red Gums, Native Pines and sheoaks provide shady cover for the diverse understorey of yuccas, wattles, tea-trees and Silver Banksias. Many plants, such as Lavender Grevilleas and Fringe Myrtles flower in spring. The green flowered Hairy Correa is an unusual plant that grows in the shelter of the large granite outcrops. The rare prickly Tree Violet also occurs in the park and is often mistaken for the African Boxthorn. This native plant provides protected nesting sites for small birds.

You may see mistletoe growing on the eucalypts, acacias and casuarinas in the park. These are parasitic native plants, which provide food and shelter for many bird species. The lichens growing on the rocks are also an important part of the ecosystem helping to weather the rocks to form soil.

Animals

The park is home to native birds such as blue wrens, parrots, honeyeaters, finches and thornbills. Many of the bird populations are declining in the Mount Lofy Ranges, even in the parks, due to fragmentation of their territories. These parks are too small to contain viable populations of some species, and as the old birds die they are becoming locally extinct.

In the late afternoon or early morning, Western Grey Kangaroos are found feeding on open grassland areas. Euros can occasionally be seen on the rocky ridges of the higher sections of the park.

A quiet observer may spy a variety of snakes and lizards basking in the midday sun. At dusk, the occasional echidna, possum or bat may be spotted foraging for food.