



# **ANNA'S RESERVOIR CONSERVATION RESERVE**

## **DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT / CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**November 2002**



**PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY**

Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory  
P.O. Box 2130  
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Anna's Reservoir  
Conservation Reserve  
Draft Plan of Management/Conservation Management Plan

November 2002

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## Foreword

" .. a little higher up, in a ledge of rocks, is a splendid reservoir of water ... "

These words of John McDouall Stuart when he discovered and named Anna's Reservoir in April 1860 on one of his attempts to traverse Australia from South to North, describe the central feature of Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve and give the sense of importance such a source of water has in a semi arid remote environment.

The Reserve area was significant to the Anmatjere Aboriginal people, to Stuart and fellow explorers, to linesmen of the Overland Telegraph Line and travellers heading north with stock. It was the homestead site of the most ambitious pastoral enterprise in central Australia, the Barrow Creek Pastoral Company, until Aboriginal attacks forced withdrawal from the area.

The Reserve today allows visitors to appreciate its remote and natural setting whilst gaining appreciation of the Aboriginal and historical significance of the site. It is, and will remain, a low visitation reserve which provides visitors a high quality outback experience.

The Plan sets guidelines for the future management of the Reserve in order to conserve the cultural and natural resources of the Reserve while providing opportunities for visitors to appreciate the history and landscapes of the area.

Major management directions for the Reserve are summarised below.

- Continued conservation of the Reserves cultural resources.
- Establishment and signposting of a new public access road from the Napperby road.
- Establishment of a day use / camping area if required.
- Continued maintenance of the Reserve boundary fence.
- Monitoring and control of introduced plants and animals.
- Development of interpretation signage at the Reserve.
- Rehabilitation and prevention of soil erosion.
- Continued implementation of a fire action plan.

## **STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE ANNA'S RESERVOIR CONSERVATION RESERVE**

Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve has historical significance to the Territory.

The rockhole, Anna's Reservoir, was of critical importance to the explorer John McDouall Stuart, who discovered, described and named it in April 1860. He visited it on the forward and return journeys of each of his three attempts to reach the north coast. On Stuart's return from his last, and successful trip, in September 1862, the availability of water and grass at Anna's Reservoir at a time when Stuart was critically ill and the surrounding area dry, enabled the successful completion of the journey.

The Reservoir once again played an important part in the epic overland journey from 1879-80 by Alfred Giles, overlanding 8000 sheep and 4000 cattle to establish Springvale near Katherine. Giles took advantage of Stuart's description of the water at Anna's Reservoir and forced the sheep over a dry stage of 108 miles from Colyer's Creek (north of Alice Springs) to the Reservoir. This was the only reliable water source in that dry year between Colyer Creek and Tea Tree Well.

The homestead ruins within the Reserve are also highly significant due to their association with the Barrow Creek Pastoral Company venture, the most ambitious enterprise of its kind in Central Australia. Billy Benstead, manager of the venture chose in early 1884 Anna's Reservoir as the site of the station homestead. This homestead was the venue for one of the few documented cases where Aboriginal resistance actually forced a withdrawal of white settlement. As such the ruins are important as evidence of that settlement process.

Anna's Reservoir is also important as a wildlife watering hole.

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	i
<b>STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE</b>	ii
<b>CONTENTS</b>	iii
<b>1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Location and Values	1
1.2 The Concept of the Reserve and its Purposes	3
1.3 The Intent of this Plan	3
<b>2. ZONING SCHEME</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Outline of the Zoning Scheme	4
2.2 Visitor Facilities Zone	4
2.3 Special Protection Zone - Historical	4
2.4 Special Protection Zone - Aboriginal	5
2.4 Special Protection Zone - Aboriginal	5
2.5 Natural Zone	5
<b>3. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE'S CULTURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>7</b>
Objectives	7
3.1 European Cultural Resources	7
3.2 Aboriginal Cultural resources	8
<b>4. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE'S NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>10</b>
Objectives	10
4.1 Geology, Landforms and Soils	10
4.2 Native Flora	13
4.3 Native Fauna	15
4.4 Introduced Flora and Fauna	15
4.5 Use and Control of Fire	16
<b>5. MANAGEMENT FOR VISITORS</b>	<b>17</b>
Objectives	17
5.1 Regional Context	17
5.2 Visitor Access	17
5.3 Visitor Facilities	18
5.4 Information and Interpretation	20
5.5 Visitor Monitoring	21
5.6 Visitor Safety	22

<b>6. RESERVE ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>23</b>
Objectives	23
6.1 Staffing and Management	23
6.2 Liaison with Neighbouring Landholders	23
6.3 Research and Monitoring	24
6.4 Legal Requirements	24
<b>7. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>8. SOURCES AND REFERENCES</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
Appendix 1 - Flora List	29
Appendix 2 - Fauna List	32
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>FIGURES</b>	
Figure 1 - The Reserve and Locality	2
Figure 2 - Zoning Scheme	6
Figure 3 - Land Systems	11
Figure 4 - Plant Communities	14
Figure 5 - Day Use / Camping Area Development Plan	19
<b>TABLES</b>	
Table 1 - Summary of Zoning Scheme	5

# 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

## 1.1 Location and Values

Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve is located on Wickstead Creek in the foothills of the Reynolds Range, approximately 160 kilometres north of Alice Springs (Figure 1). It is one of the most isolated and least visited Reserves in the Parks and Wildlife Commission's estate despite being only 29 kilometres from the Stuart Highway. Currently, access to the Reserve is from the Stuart Highway at a turnoff 135 km north of Alice Springs then generally in a westerly direction by a station track for 27 kilometres and then north for a further 2 kilometres along a rough track to the Reserve. The Reserve (N T Portion 1281) covers an area of 84.98 hectares and is surrounded by Aileron Station (N T Portion 703, Perpetual Pastoral Lease 1097) from which the Reserve was originally excised.

The area was proclaimed a Reserve on 30 September 1971 under Section 103 of the *Crown Lands Act* as Reserve No 1346. The Reserve was gazetted as a Reservation from Occupation (R O 1107) on 6 June 1985 under section 178 (1) of the *Mining Act* and declared a Heritage Place under section 26 (1a) of the *Heritage Conservation Act* on 30 January 1995 primarily for its historic values. For the Statement of Heritage Value for the Reserve see page iv.

The Reserve's prime focus and **European historical significance** derives from John McDouall Stuart's association with Anna's Reservoir on his journeys to cross to the north coast of Australia. The Reserve also contains the ruins of two buildings which were the homestead and the blacksmith's hut for the Barrow Creek Pastoral Company set up in 1884 and subsequently abandoned that same year.

Anna's Reservoir is significant as the scene of a violent confrontation between the Aboriginal inhabitants and early European settlers.

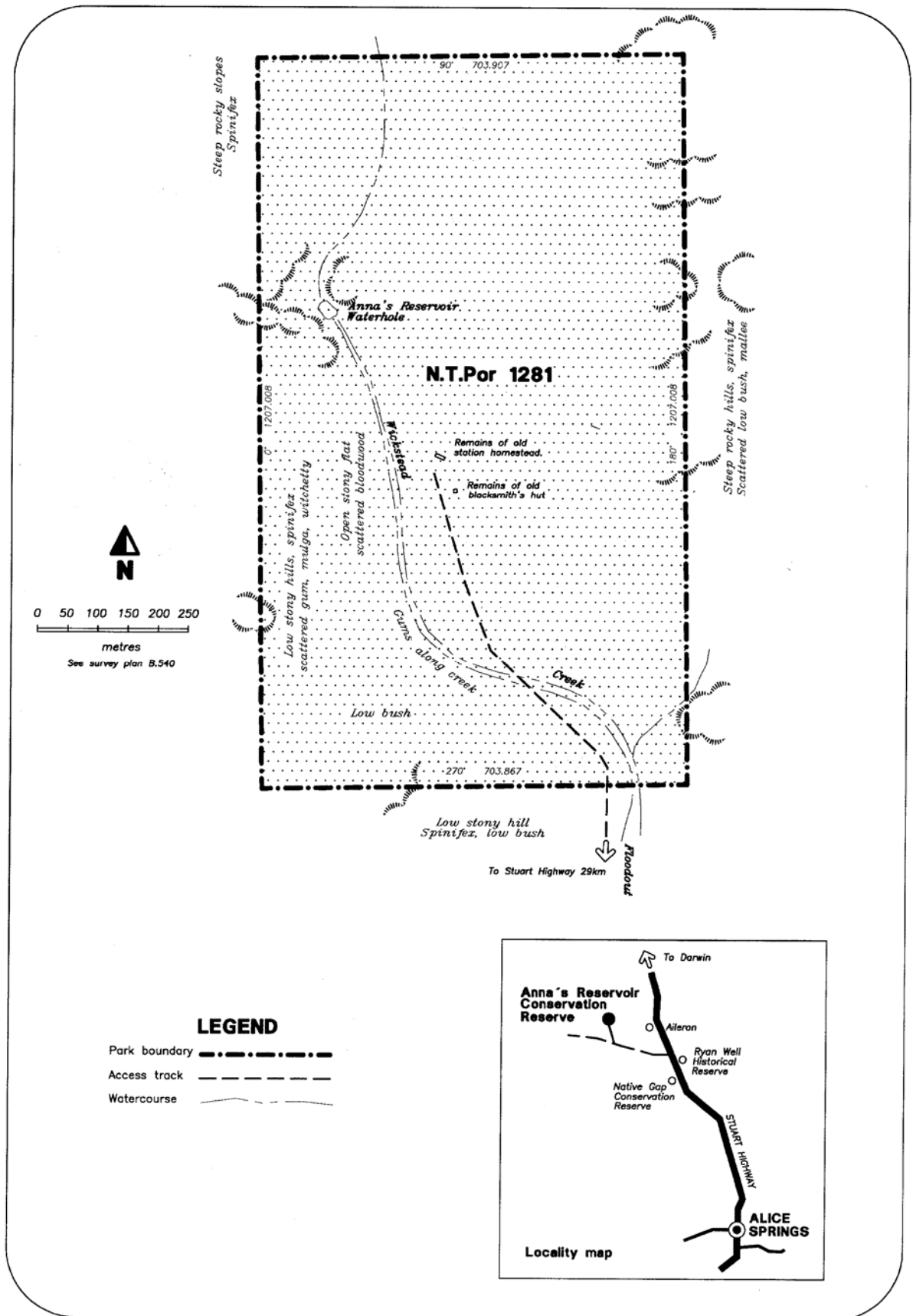
The Reserve's **Aboriginal cultural significance** relates to a recorded Sacred Site consisting of the gorge and rockhole area and an art site near the rockhole where several well worn petroglyphs can be seen. Aboriginal cultural values and use of the site are not fully known.

The **natural values** of the Reserve are primarily related to the rockhole (Anna's Reservoir) and its importance for wildlife in the area.

Although the Reserve is within the Burt Plain Bioregion it is not representative of the characteristics of this Bioregion due to its location within the Reynolds Range.

The **tourism and recreational values** of the Reserve relate to the considerable historical significance. The reserve has potential as an opportunity for education and interpretation of the historic values to travellers who care to visit this lonely Reserve.

Figure 1. The Reserve and Locality





## **1.2 The Concept of the Reserve and its Purposes**

The main purpose of the Reserve is to protect and conserve the historical and cultural resources. The Reserve will also protect the natural resources associated with the rockhole whilst allowing visitors the opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the Reserve.

Management of the Reserve will aim at the retention of its predominantly natural character and the protection and conservation of its natural and cultural values. Consequently, all developments at the Reserve will be designed to facilitate visitor enjoyment without impairing these cultural and natural values.

**The principal purposes of the Reserve** are to;

- conserve the areas cultural heritage resources including the historic sites and associated artefacts and the Aboriginal art site and associated artefacts,
- protect the area's natural resources in particular the rockhole and its surrounding plant and animal communities,
- provide recreational opportunities consistent with the remoteness and role of the Reserve enabling visitors the opportunity to appreciate and understand the Reserve's cultural and natural values.

## **1.3 The Intent of this Plan**

The aim of this Plan is to ensure the protection and conservation of the values stated above whilst providing opportunities for people to enjoy the Reserve.

The Plan states the intent of the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory with respect to the management and conservation of Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve. The Plan provides management objectives, addresses current management issues and proposes appropriate measures to guide future management and development on the Reserve.

The Reserve has been listed on the N T Heritage Register. Under the *Heritage Conservation Act* Conservation Management Plans are optional requirements which stipulate approved conservation works for a declared Heritage Place.

This Plan has been prepared in pursuance of sections 18 and 19 of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* and sections 30 and 31 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* and will fulfil the function of a Plan of Management and a Conservation Management Plan.

The PWCNT is obliged under section 21 of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* and section 33 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* to manage the Reserve in accordance with this Plan once it has come into operation.

The Plan will be in force for a minimum of five years and a maximum of ten years, unless revoked by a new plan, or amended in accordance with section 20 of the *Territory Parks Wildlife Conservation Act* and section 32 of the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

## **2. ZONING SCHEME**

The Zoning Scheme (Figure 2) is an important tool in pursuing the intent of this Plan. The scheme provides the basis for regulating the activities of visitors and allowing for appropriate management of the Reserve's natural and historical resources.

Visitor access to any of the zones may be restricted if it is seen to be having a deleterious effect on the values of the Reserve. Any developments will be carried out with a minimum of interference to the natural environment and according to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Northern Territory Sacred Sites Act*, the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act*, the *Heritage Conservation Act* and other relevant legislation.

### **2.1 Outline of the Zoning Scheme**

Four zones have been identified to regulate the use, development and management of the Reserve:

- Visitor Facilities Zone
- Special Protection Zone - Historical
- Special Protection Zone - Aboriginal
- Natural Zone

The purpose of each zone is outlined below having been determined on the basis of the values occurring in the specified areas.

### **2.2 Visitor Facilities Zone**

The purpose of this zone is to provide for a variety of day-use/camping recreational opportunities in a natural setting. Minimal disturbance to the natural resources will occur during the siting and development of facilities.

Facilities provided in the zone will be minimal and include a walking track, platform tables, BBQ's, car parking and unobtrusive information and interpretive signs. Access in this zone will be by vehicle to the car park then by a walking track to the historic ruins and waterhole.

### **2.3 Special Protection Zone - Historical**

This zone facilitates the conservation of the historical values of Anna's Reservoir. Conservation is necessary for the remains of the homestead and blacksmith's hut and associated artefacts from visitor impacts and introduced animals.

Management of the ruins will be in accordance with guidelines set in the ICOMOS Burra Charter which allows for such ruins to be conserved to prevent undue deterioration. Facilities will be limited to carefully located information and interpretive signs advising visitors of the significance of the ruins and the need for appropriate behaviour. Visitor access through this zone will be by foot on a marked walking track.

### **2.4 Special Protection Zone - Aboriginal**

This zone provides special protection to the recorded Sacred Site, Nkgwurla, (the gorge and rockhole area) and the one known Aboriginal art site within the Reserve. Management will aim to prevent damage to the petroglyphs at this site by informing visitors in pre visit information and on site signage of the importance of such sites to Aboriginal people and of the penalties imposed for anyone interfering with or damaging a Sacred Site. Facilities will

not be developed within this area and visitor access will be by foot only. Management of the recorded Sacred Site will be in accordance with the *Sacred Sites Act*.

## 2.5 Natural Zone

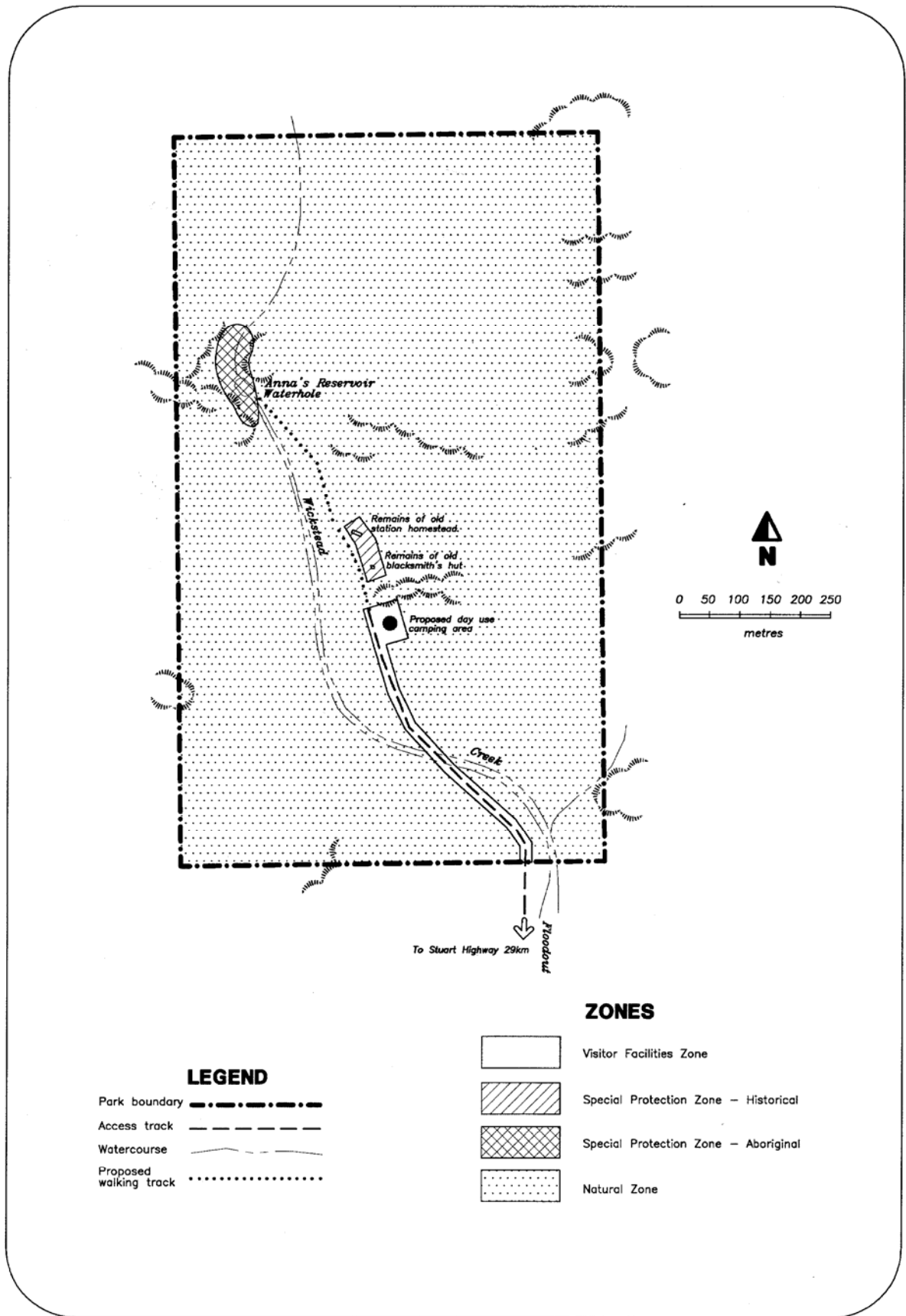
The principal purpose of the Natural Zone is to protect the area's natural resources including the flora and fauna within the different vegetation community types represented in the Park.

Only low-impact activities such as bushwalking will be permitted. To retain the natural character of this zone, developments will not be permitted.

**TABLE 1 - Summary of Zoning Scheme**

	<b>Visitor Facilities Zone</b>	<b>Special Protection Zone - Historical</b>	<b>Special Protection Zone - Aboriginal</b>	<b>Natural Zone</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	To provide an area where visitor facilities can be sited with minimal impact to the environment.	To protect the key historical values, i.e. the station homestead and blacksmiths hut ruins.	This zone provides special protection to the Recorded Sacred Site (the gorge and rockhole) and the Aboriginal art site.	This zone provides protection to the area's natural resources including the flora and fauna within the Reserve.
<b>Management Strategy</b>	To concentrate development and visitor use in a manageable area and to keep impacts within acceptable limits.	To provide facilities and information which will encourage visitor appreciation and appropriate behaviour.	To monitor and protect the Sacred Site and art site.	To retain in as natural a state as possible allowing dispersed and low-key activities.
<b>Access</b>	4 Wheel-drive vehicle access along an unsealed track to the day use/camping area. Elsewhere by foot.	Access by walking on designated walking track only.	Access, where appropriate, by walking on designated walking track only.	Access by foot only
<b>Facilities</b>	Unsealed access track, parking lay-bys, day use/camping area, BBQs, platform tables, interpretation and information signs. Scope for expansion and pit toilet if needed.	Walking track, interpretation and information signs.	Interpretation and information signs only where consistent with objectives of traditional Aboriginal custodians.	Boundary fencing only
<b>Uses</b>	Vehicle based activities, camping picnicking, walking.	Walking, history and nature appreciation. Photography	Walking, Aboriginal culture, nature appreciation and photography.	Bushwalking, nature appreciation and photography.

Figure 2. Zoning Scheme



### **3. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVES CULTURAL RESOURCES**

#### **Objectives**

- To conserve the European historical sites (the homestead and blacksmith's hut) and associated artefacts in the Reserve.
- To provide visitors with the opportunity to appreciate the Reserve's European historical features.
- To encourage further research into the history of the Reserve area.
- To protect and preserve the recorded Sacred Site and the Aboriginal art site through information and interpretation signs and in pre-visit information.
- To provide visitors with the opportunities to appreciate the part Anna's Reservoir played in the early colonisation by Europeans in Central Australia.
- To provide visitors with the opportunities to appreciate the Aboriginal history of the area.
- To encourage further research into the Aboriginal culture and use of the Anna's Reservoir area.

#### **3.1 European Cultural Resources**

The first European person to discover, name and describe Anna's Reservoir was explorer John McDouall Stuart in April 1860. Stuart named the rockhole after the youngest daughter of one of his sponsors, Mr James Chambers. He visited it on forward and return journeys on each of his three attempts to reach the northern coast of Australia. Early travellers and the Overland Telegraph Construction team also drew water from the Reservoir.

Anna's Reservoir once again played an important part in the epic overland journey from 1879/ 80 by Alfred Giles, overlanding 8000 sheep and 4000 cattle to establish Springvale near Katherine. Giles took advantage of Stuart's description of the waterhole and forced the stock from Colyer Creek north to Anna's Reservoir a distance of about 175 kilometres. In that dry year this was the only reliable water source between Colyer Creek and Tea Tree Well.

The homestead ruins within the Reserve are highly significant due to their association with the Barrow Creek Pastoral Company venture, the most ambitious enterprise of its kind in Central Australia. Billy Benstead, manager of the venture, early in 1884 chose Anna's Reservoir as the site of the station homestead for their vast station (51,800 square kilometres) and commenced building a three roomed stone house and blacksmith's hut. In August 1884 with only Harry Figg (head stockman) and Thomas Coombes (cook) present at the homestead, the Anmatjere people attacked, spearing Coombes and setting fire to the homestead. A new homestead for the Barrow Creek Pastoral Company was built at Stirling and the Anna's Reservoir homestead abandoned following the 1884 attack.

### **Management Guidelines**

- The historical sites and associated artefacts will be managed in such a way as to protect and conserve the heritage value of the Reserve.
- Management staff will assess the state of the historic sites and associated artefacts during routine visits to the Reserve.
- Any works undertaken at the site to conserve the ruins will be carried out in accordance with the ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) principals and recommended procedures established in the Burra Charter and will follow recommendations in conservation studies done by Forrest (1989) and Service Enterprises (1980).
- Any vegetation posing a fire or structural hazard to the historical fabric will be cleared using chemical and physical techniques which will cause minimal interference to that fabric.
- The Reserve's Interpretive Plan will engender a sense of respect for the site's history and deter inappropriate behaviour.
- The Annual Fire Action Plan will ensure that the Reserve's historical fabric is not threatened by prescription burning or wildfires.

### **3.2 Aboriginal Cultural Resources**

The Anmatjere people claim a long term association with the Anna's Reservoir area. The confrontation at Anna's Reservoir homestead in August 1884 is one of the few cases where Aboriginal resistance forced the withdrawal of a white settlement.

There is one recorded Sacred Site within the Reserve, Nkgwurla 5552-21, (the gorge and rockhole) and an art site consisting of several well worn petroglyphs within this area.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Traditional Aboriginal custodians and their representative organisations will be consulted over a range of management issues such as:  
research into the Aboriginal cultural values and significance of the Reserve;  
the establishment of a data base of Aboriginal cultural resources; and  
Aboriginal cultural information suitable for inclusion in the Reserve's Interpretive program.
- All new developments in the Reserve require and will obtain a certificate of clearance from the Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority.
- All Aboriginal artefacts in the Reserve and the rock art site are protected as "Prescribed Archaeological Places and Objects" under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.
- No information on the location of the petroglyphs will be provided to visitors.
- Information will be provided to visitors, in the Reserve's Interpretive program

regarding the correct behaviour in areas of Aboriginal significance and to make aware of their responsibilities.

- Aboriginal artefacts found on the Reserve will be left *in situ* wherever practicable, unless traditional custodians wish to determine alternative arrangements. Artefacts in danger of being damaged or souvenired may be documented and collected for storage or display, in accordance with the wishes of the traditional custodians, and subject to approval by the Minister responsible for heritage under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.
-

#### **4. MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVES' NATURAL RESOURCES**

##### **Objectives**

- To protect the Reserve's natural features including native plants and animals, soils, geological and water resources.
- To protect the natural landscape and scenic values of the Reserve.
- To minimise the effects of erosion on the Reserve and, where appropriate, rehabilitate degraded areas.
- To minimise the impact of introduced plants and animals on the Reserve.
- To implement an appropriate fire management plan for the Reserve.
- To minimise the impacts of visitors to the Reserve.

##### **4.1 Geology, Landforms and Soils**

The Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve lies within the Harts Land System (Figure 3). Schist and gneissic granite of Precambrian age are the dominant rock types within the Reserve. The schist strikes generally east - west and has been intruded by dykes of quartz and coarse grained granite (pegmatite). Minor outcrops of metamorphosed limestone occur in the south and quartzite outcrops occur in the north of the Reserve.

Steep sided strike ridges of the Reynolds Range dominate the Reserve's northern section. These are drained by steep channels leading into Wickstead Creek, a major southward trending stream which has carved a V- shaped valley at right angles to the strike. The direction of this stream within the ranges appears to be controlled by quartzite outcrops to the west.

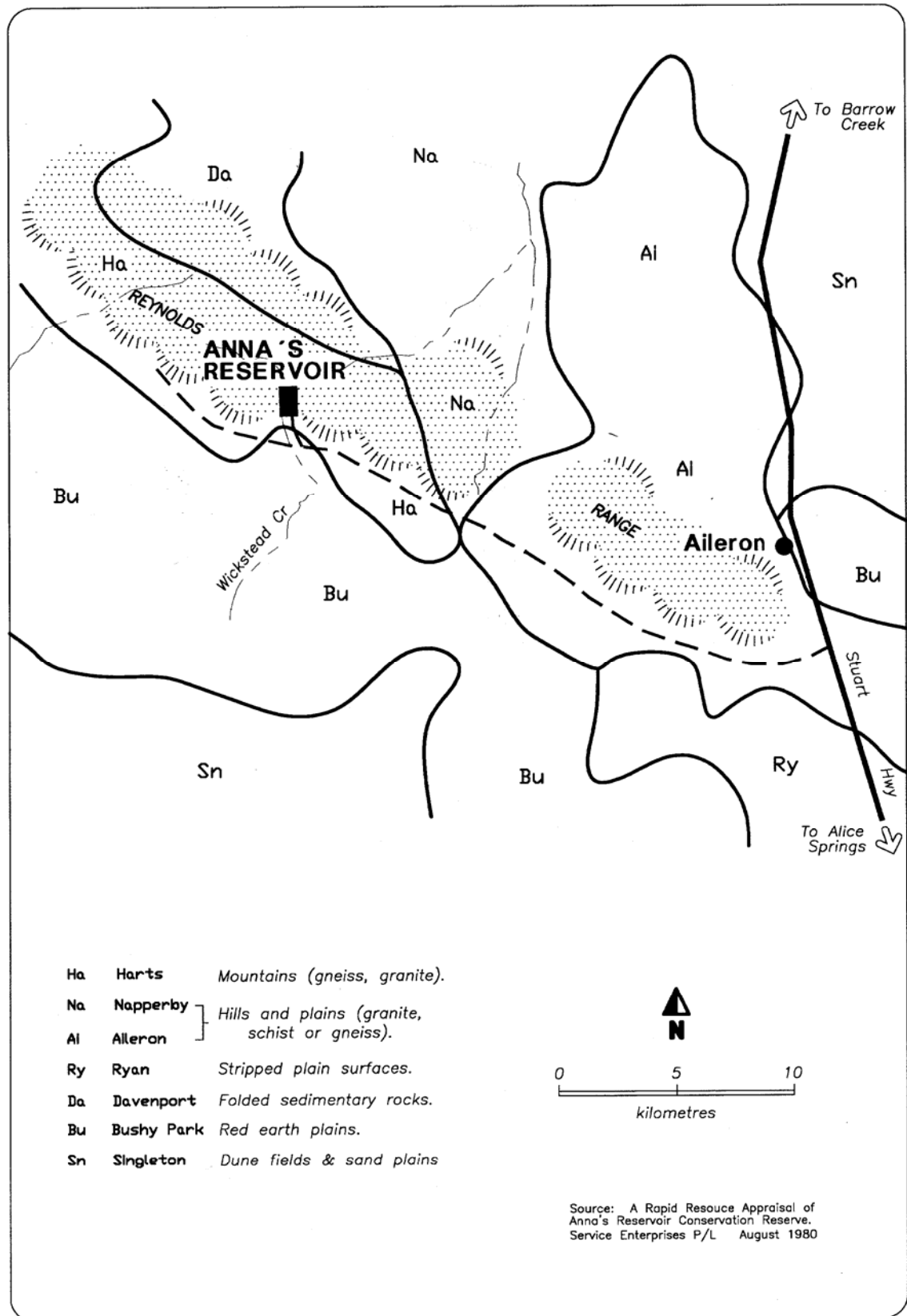
Arid erosional processes have stripped the ridge of soil except for small pockets of gritty material trapped in depressions among the rocks. Fans of alluvium have been built up on flat stream confluences in the Wickstead Creek valley.

Gentler gradients in the area south of these ridges have resulted in a greater deposition of water-borne material; pockets of stony soil have been formed at suitable locations along the narrow, rocky stream channels. Ancient alluvial flats formed by deposition from Wickstead Creek cover larger areas in the reserves south eastern portion. A sparse cover of poor, coarse textured soil has built up inside on the low rolling schist ridges. The more resistant gneissic granite has been left standing as boulder outcrops and as smooth sheets capping the higher ridges. Quartz pavements and calcareous soils resulting from the breakdown of quartz dykes and metamorphosed limestone occupy small areas.

The entire Reserve is reserved from occupation under section 178(1) of the *Mining Act*.



Figure 3. Land Systems



## Management Guidelines

- Efforts will be made to prevent soil erosion through the following measures:
  - restriction of access to areas sensitive to erosion.
  - stock and feral animal control.
- Efforts will be made to rehabilitate eroded areas within the Reserve. Vehicular and walking tracks which are not required will be closed and rehabilitated. Any soil used must be certified weed free.
- Any future developments should be undertaken with a minimum of soil disturbance. Erosion control measures will be employed as required under the advice of the Department of Lands, Planning and Environment's Land Conservation Unit during the construction phase and rehabilitation measures undertaken if required following a projects completion.
- Visitor activities which cause excessive soil disturbance such as off road driving are not permitted. Visitor access to areas in the process of rehabilitation will be regulated or restricted where necessary.



Anna's Reservoir viewed from Reynolds Range.

## 4.2 Native Flora

Periodic surveys have been undertaken by Ranger staff from the Alice Springs Telegraph Station to determine the number of plant species within the Reserve and the extent of these species. Service Enterprises Pty Ltd also conducted an extensive flora survey in 1980. No rare or threatened species have been recorded.

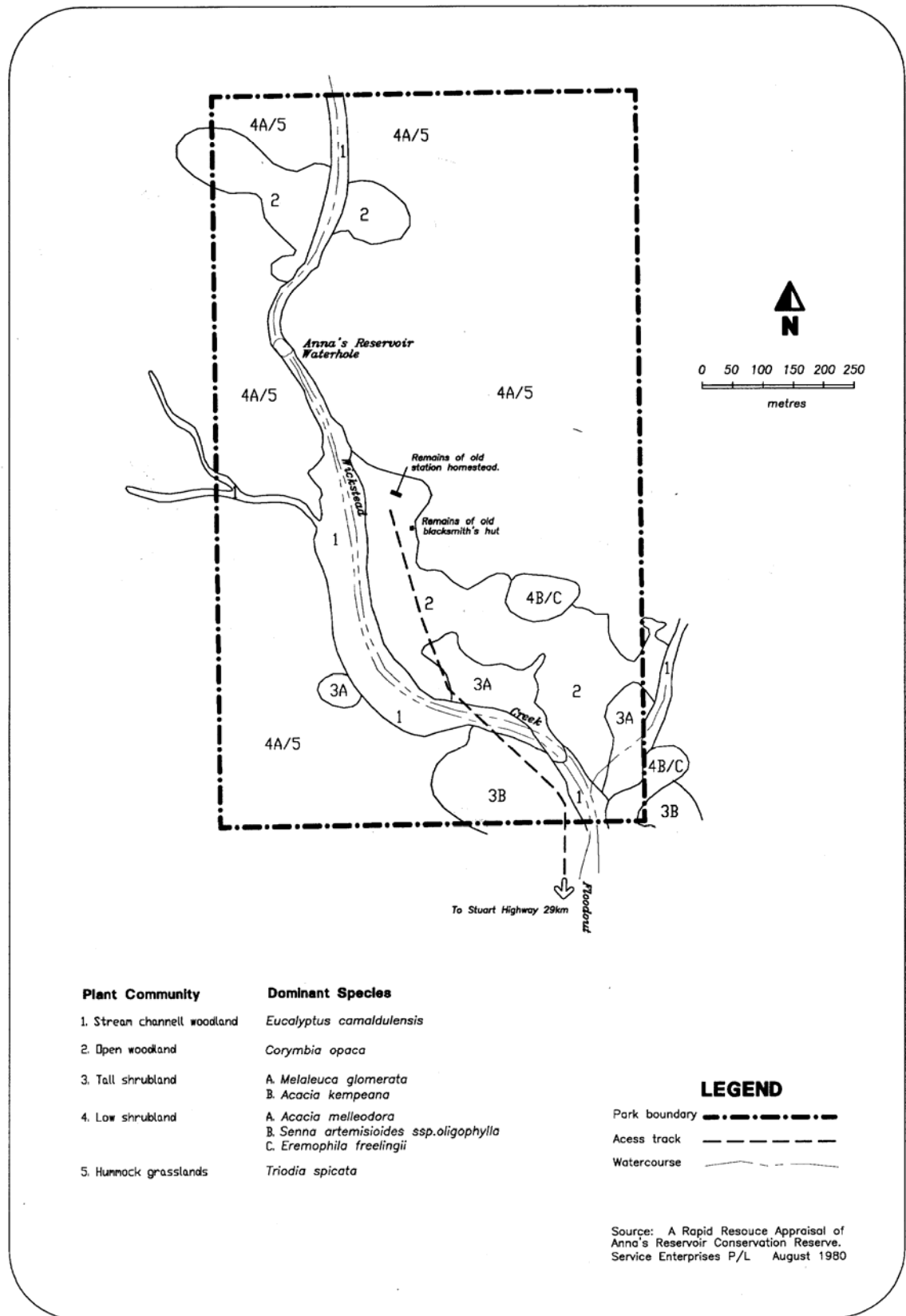
According to Service Enterprises, the vegetation of the reserve is made up of 5 plant communities (Figure 4) dominated by tussock grassland, which has a sparse upper-storey, over the rocky hills and rolling slopes. The alluvial foothill fans, which also make up a significant part of the reserve, are dominated by bloodwood forming an open woodland. Stream-channel woodland, tall and low shrub land communities are also present and occur over the remaining area.

Despite the degradation of the vegetation of the Reserve in the past by cattle (trampling and grazing), several diverse plant communities contain a relatively rich number of species. The Corkwood (*Hakea chordophylla*), not commonly seen in the southern central areas of the Northern Territory, is well represented in the open woodland. The protection and management of native vegetation in the Reserve is a prime objective.

### Management Guidelines

- Disturbance to any of the vegetation communities of the Reserve will be minimised. Clearing of vegetation will be kept to the minimum necessary for public safety, to protect the historical fabric, fire protection and to provide recreation and management facilities.
- Disturbed or denuded sites will be revegetated, by colonisation from surrounding natural areas wherever possible. Active management such as scarifying, seeding or planting disturbed areas may be employed where required. Priority areas for action will be high use locations, high erosion risk areas, old roads and tracks and development sites.
- The recovery of disturbed or denuded areas, by means of both natural or active management measures, will be monitored by Ranger staff on their regular patrols to the Reserve.
- Controlled burns may be conducted in accordance with the Annual Fire Action Plan designed to reduce fuel and maintain diversity of the vegetation communities.
- Visitors will be advised in pre-visit information and on site signage that the collection of firewood within the Reserve is not permitted. Firewood is to be collected outside the Reserve.
- The plant species list will be updated as and when new species are found on the Reserve.
- The diverse and relatively rich number of plant species that occur within the Reserve will be promoted to visitors through interpretation.

**Figure 4. Plant Communities**



### 4.3 Native Fauna

Periodic research has been undertaken into the native animal populations found in the Reserve. A rapid resource appraisal was conducted in 1980 in which native fauna was surveyed. Ranger staff from the Alice Springs Telegraph Station has conducted periodic fauna surveys and further periodic surveys will be undertaken. No rare or endangered species have been recorded (see Appendix 1).

#### Management Guidelines

- . Fauna research and surveys on the Reserve will be undertaken as required.
- . Disturbance to habitats on the Reserve will be minimised as far as possible particularly in siting new developments and in fire management practices.
- . Information regarding the characteristics, distribution and habitats of native animals found on the Reserve may be included in the Reserve's interpretation.

### 4.4 Introduced Flora & Fauna

Only three introduced plant species have been recorded on the Reserve, Khaki weed (*Alternanthera pungens*), Spiked Malvastrum (*Malvastrum americanum*) and Buffel grass (*Chenchrus ciliaris*). Introduced animals include horses, cattle, rabbits and cats and mice. Stock used the waterhole extensively prior to fencing in 1991/92, and the surrounding area was degraded due to the grazing and trampling by stock. Since fencing, cattle and horses have been eliminated from within the Reserve. The fenceline will be maintained to ensure the continued exclusion of feral horses and cattle.

#### Management Guidelines

- . The susceptibility of the Reserve to the invasion and spread of introduced plants will be minimised by:
  - maintaining the majority of the area in a stable natural condition;
  - reducing the incidence and extent of disturbed areas;
  - rehabilitating or revegetating where necessary using local endemic species and
  - effective monitoring programs by rangers.
- . Periodic monitoring during Ranger patrols will be undertaken to determine the distribution and status of introduced species. Control measures will be implemented on the Reserve as and when required.
- . The Reserve's boundary fencing will be maintained and monitored with the aim to prevent the intrusion of horses and cattle within the Reserve.
- . Introduced animals found in the Reserve will be removed or eliminated where possible. In this regard, close cooperation with adjacent landholders will continue.
- Pets of any kind will not be permitted within the Reserve as in accordance with schedule 1 of the Parks and Wildlife Commission's Pets in Parks Policy.

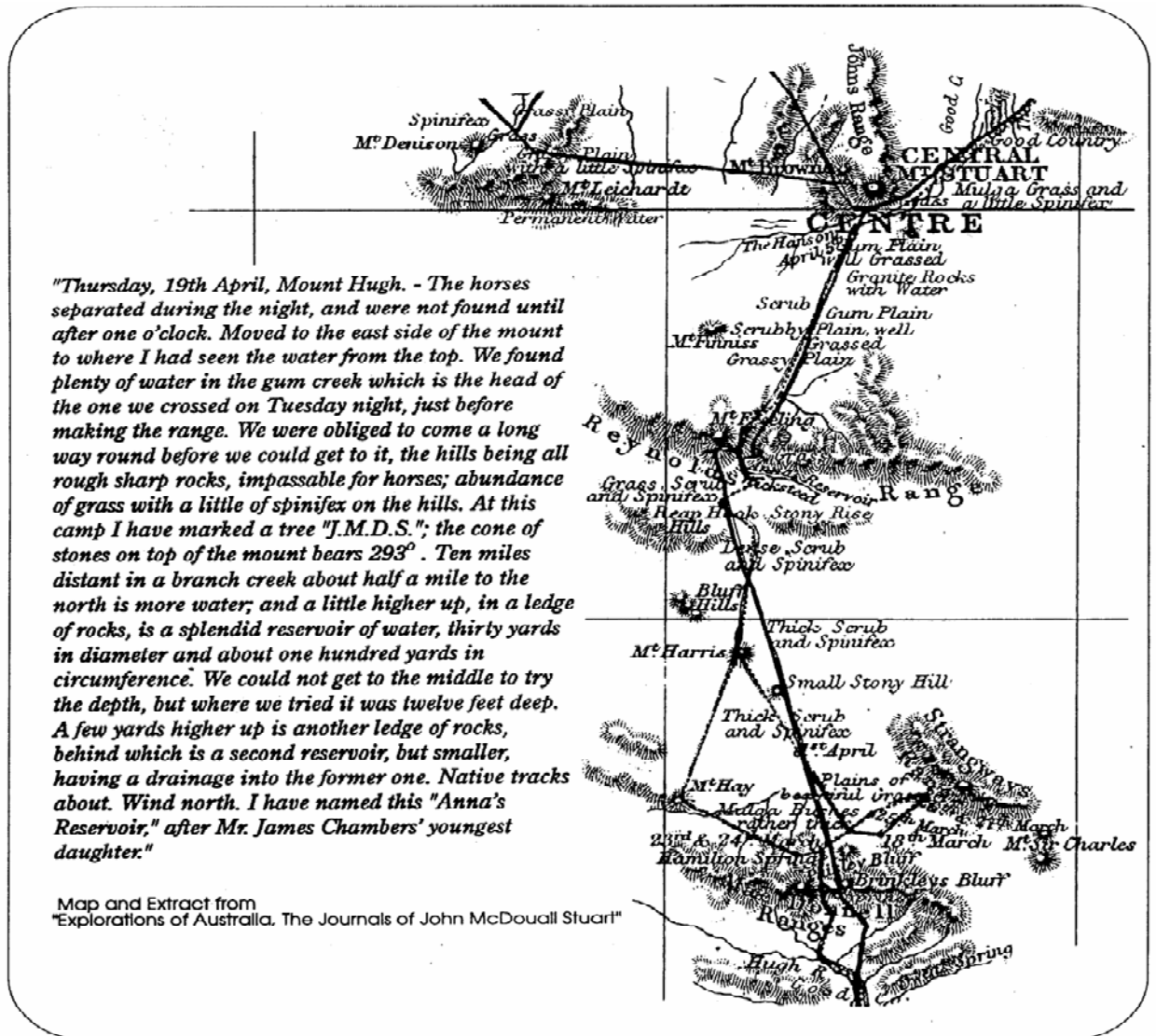
### 4.5 Use and Control of Fire

It is neither practical nor desirable to completely exclude fire from the Reserve. The plants and animals of the Reserve have evolved with fire and are partially dependent on periodic burning.

#### Management Guidelines

- . The use and control of fire will be an integral part of the Reserve's management. Measures will be employed to protect the Reserve from destructive wildfire and ensure that the majority of the area is not burnt in a single fire event.

An Annual Fire Action Plan will continue to be developed for the Reserve in accordance with the Fire Management Strategy.



## **5. MANAGEMENT OF VISITORS**

### **Objectives**

- To offer visitors recreational opportunities consistent with the Reserves cultural and natural values.
- To provide facilities in keeping with the remote character of the Reserve including day use facilities, basic bush camping sites and unobtrusive information and interpretation signs.
- To manage the impacts of visitors on the Reserves resources and values to within acceptable limits.

### **5.1 Regional Context**

Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve is a destination for modern day explorers who want to follow the route of John McDouall Stuart's expedition or visit the ruins and appreciate the efforts of our early pioneers. With the development and promotion of the Stuart Highway as the 'Explorer Highway' the Reserve is likely to receive a modest increase in visitors in the future. The Reserve offers visitors an aesthetic and remote setting in which to appreciate its cultural and natural values.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Pre visit information will advise visitors of the remote character, access and facilities provided at the Reserve.

### **5.2 Visitor Access**

Visitor access to the Reserve, at present, is via a station track from the Stuart Highway across the Aileron Pastoral Lease. The track is not a public road, nor is it maintained on a regular basis. 4WD is recommended due to the unstable road surfaces. As a courtesy, visitors should contact the owners of Aileron Station before using this track to visit the Reserve. It has been proposed by the owners of Aileron Station that a new permanent public access route should branch off the Napperby Road approximately 25 kilometres from the Stuart Highway northwards across Aileron Station to Anna's Reservoir.

The existing vehicle track within the Reserve needs to be rationalised and terminated at the proposed day use/camping area to prevent vehicles driving past the historic ruins and into the creek to the rockhole which is a recorded Sacred Site.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Consultation with the owners of Aileron Station in conjunction with appropriate roads and soils experts will be undertaken to formalize the access route from the Napperby road.
- Pre visit information and directional signage will recommend the vehicle type suitable for the road conditions to the Reserve.
- Consultation with Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority will be undertaken with a view to allowing visitation to the rockhole and gorge area within the Reserve without first obtaining a permit.
- Visitor access to the waterhole from the day use/camping area in the Reserve

will be by foot only. Vehicle access to the rockhole and historic sites will be for management purposes only. (see Zoning Scheme-Figure 2)

- Tracks within the Reserve not required for management purposes will be closed and rehabilitated.
- A day use/camping area providing low-key facilities for vehicle based groups may be developed. An area shown on Figure 2 within the Visitor Facilities Zone would be a suitable site for this purpose.
- A 'Class C' walking track will lead visitors from the day use/camping area to the ruins then on towards the rockhole. The carpark and camping area will be sited in accordance with the development plan (Figure 5).
- The access track and walking tracks will be developed to cause minimal soil disturbance and minimise impacts on the native flora.
- The PWCNT will liaise with appropriate experts on the siting of the day use/camping area and access tracks within the Reserve.

### **5.3 Visitors Facilities**

Currently the only visitor facilities provided at the Reserve are two interpretive signs recording historic events at Anna's Reservoir. Camping occurs but is uncontrolled. Due to very low visitor numbers indiscriminate camping has not been a major problem to this date. Basic day use/ camping facilities and information need to be provided to manage a likely increase of visitor numbers with the promotion of the Stuart Highway (Explorer Highway) as a tourism drive and promotional material about the Reserve displayed at the Aileron Road House. Visitor facilities provided should enhance the recreational opportunities of the area and promote sensitive behaviour that encourages the appreciation and conservation of the Reserves cultural and natural resources.

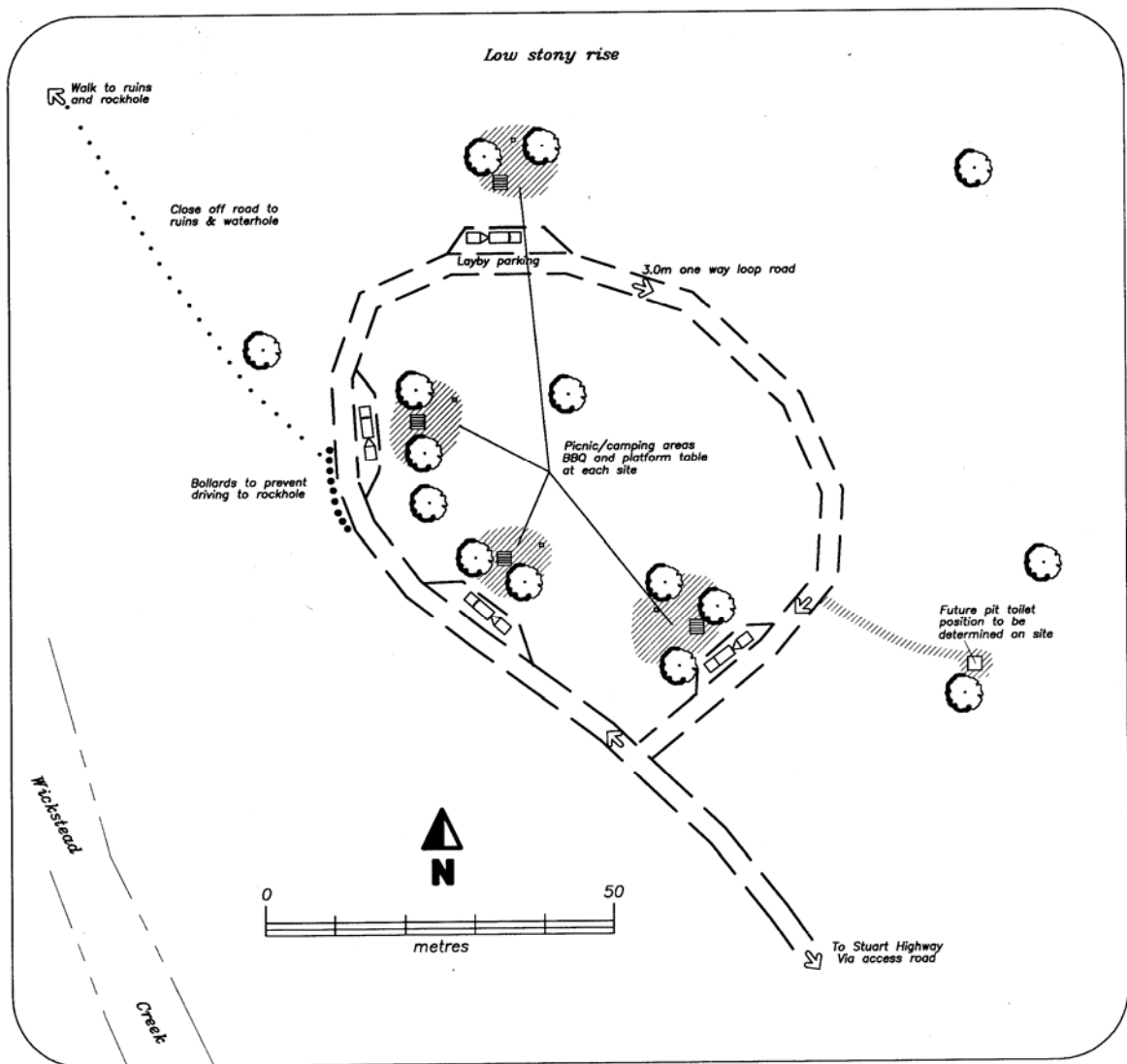
#### **Management Guidelines**

- The provision of visitor facilities and recreational opportunities will be in accordance with the Zoning Scheme (Section 2)
- Basic camping facilities for vehicle based groups may be provided. Each group site will be provided with a wood burning BBQ and a platform table (Figure 5).
- Prior to the development of camping facilities, all necessary environmental, heritage and AAPA clearances will be obtained.



- Any facilities developed will be sited and designed to complement the Reserves natural setting.
- Camping within the reserve will be restricted to the designated camping area within the Visitor Facilities Zone.
- Rubbish bins will not be provided and visitors must take all rubbish from the Reserve. Information regarding these requirements will be provided.
- The design of the day use/camping area will include provision for future camping sites and a pit toilet, however these facilities will not be constructed until visitor numbers increase to a point where they are justified. In the meantime, information regarding appropriate toilet habits in the bush will be provided.

**Figure 5.**  
**Day Use / Camping Area Site Development Plan**



## **5.4 Information and Interpretation**

There is presently limited information at the Reserve and no signposting from the Stuart Highway. Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve does not appear in any PWCNT's brochures and pre-visit information has never been produced.

The Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory will coordinate the development and maintenance of an information and interpretation program for the Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve which will foster positive attitudes towards the different cultural and natural values of the Reserve and encourage the protection of those values.

Information and interpretation at the site will be developed in consultation with key stakeholders and implemented in a fashion that is in keeping with the Reserve's remote and undeveloped character. The interpretation will link with the Explorer Highway material currently being developed. The focus will be on adequate orientation information to ensure the safety of visitors and the protection of the principal cultural values. Detailed interpretation will deal primarily with the European history of the site. The information and interpretation program for the Reserve will be reviewed and evaluated in association with the Plan of Management review.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Key stakeholders including Aboriginal traditional custodians for the site, the National Trust, Northern Territory Government Departments and the neighbouring pastoralists will be consulted where relevant in the development of information and interpretation for the Reserve.
- Consultation with traditional custodians will determine the Aboriginal cultural values for the site and to what extent interpretation will be used as a management tool in the protection and interpretation of Aboriginal cultural resources and places of significance.
- Pre visit information - promotion of the Reserve will adopt a minimalist approach. A Park Fact Sheet will be prepared by the PWCNT and made available through Alice Springs and Tennant Creek Tourism Offices on request only. It may be promoted in a suitable low-key fashion through the Explorer Highway literature in a way which sets realistic visitor expectations for the Reserve as a remote 4WD destination with very basic facilities. Some promotional and pre-visit information will be associated with the Explorer Highway display at the Aileron Roadhouse.
- Signage will adhere to PWCNT standards and be kept to a minimum. Detailed interpretation for the site may be incorporated into a visitors book. All materials will be simple, durable and vandal resistant. Directional signs off the Stuart Highway will be low-key. Immediately off the highway a sign will identify the Reserve as a 4WD destination. Directional signage along the access track and throughout the Reserve will need to be upgraded for visitor safety reasons.

- Park orientation information will be located adjacent to the proposed camping/day use area. The orientation information will also introduce the Reserve's information and interpretative theme. The focus for interpretive signs will be the historic sites. The location of interpretive signs within the Special Protection Zone - Historical will not detract from the historic fabric of the site.
- The theme for the Reserve's information and interpretation will focus on the cultural values, and of these, primarily the European history associated with Stuart and the prominent historical sites. Anna's Reservoir played an important part in the history and colonisation of Central Australia
- The key messages for the Reserve's information and interpretation will include but not be restricted to:
  - John McDouall Stuart had association with the site on each of his three journeys through the area. The reservoir was the site of the European settlement in the area and spring board for the early pastoral industry.
  - This site was significant as the scene of violent confrontation between the Aboriginal inhabitants and early European settlers.
  - The reservoir site is a recorded Sacred Site and as such has strong significance to the Anmatjere Aboriginal people. Visitors are encouraged to respect and protect Aboriginal cultural values
  - Visitors will be encouraged to adopt appropriate safety behaviour codes in relation to camping and the protection of natural, cultural and aesthetic values.
  - The Northern Territory Government through the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the NT are responsible for the management and development of the site. This is done in conjunction with Traditional Aboriginal Custodians.

### **5.5 Visitor Monitoring**

Visitor numbers to the Reserve are currently recorded in a visitor book at the entry gate to the Reserve in which some visitors note their names and make a comment.

#### **Management Guidelines**

- Visitor numbers will be monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that management of the Reserve is in keeping with changing visitor needs and impacts.
- A visitor book will continue to be provided at the entry to the Reserve to record visitor numbers, attitudes and comments.
- Effort will be made to temporarily place a traffic counter at the entrance to the Reserve. Data collected along with comments from the visitor book will then be assessed.

- The impacts of visitors will be especially monitored in the Special Protection Zones in order to protect the historic sites, the recorded Sacred Site, the Aboriginal art site and any associated artefacts.

## **5.6 Visitor Safety**

Visitor safety must be addressed in the management of the Reserve. Visitors need to be aware of the Reserve's isolated location and the fact that they may be alone at the Reserve with the nearest emergency help at the Aileron Roadhouse where a telephone, medical and mechanical help is available.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Pre-visit information and on site signage will advise visitors on the location of emergency help and emergency procedures.
- Visitors will be advised that drinking water is not provided at the Reserve and of the need to supply their own.

## **6. RESERVE ADMINISTRATION**

### **Objectives**

- To ensure that management procedures and practices achieve the objectives of this Plan by adhering to the management guidelines.
- To administer the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act*, its By-Laws, the *Heritage Conservation Act*, and other relevant legislation.
- To ensure developments or works on the Reserve meet environmental and heritage requirements and requirements under the *Heritage Conservation Act*.
- To co-operate with neighbouring landholders regarding management of the Reserve.
- To provide sufficient resources for the efficient management and administration of the Reserve.
- To encourage appropriate research into the Reserve's natural and cultural resources.

### **6.1 Staffing and Management**

The Reserve is currently patrolled by Parks and Wildlife Commission Ranger staff from the Central District based at the Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historical Reserve.

Following the increasing popularity of four wheel driving, visitation numbers to the reserve are expected to increase. Patrols and management services may also need to be increased.

Boundary fencing, a Reserve identification sign, visitors book, two interpretation signs and vehicle access track are the only management facilities currently provided on the Reserve.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Consideration will be given to increasing Ranger patrols if and when required to accommodate any increase in visitation.
- Regular maintenance of boundary fencing is undertaken by management staff to prevent the access of feral animals into the Reserve.

### **6.2 Liaison with Neighbouring Landholders**

Anna's Reservoir Conservation Reserve is contained within the north-east corner of Aileron Station N T Portion 703, PPL 1097 (figure 6). It is essential that the owners of Aileron Station be consulted regarding the ongoing management activities at the Reserve.

### **Management Guidelines**

- The Parks and Wildlife Commission will consult with the lease holders of Aileron Station to seek agreement on access and signposting to the Reserve from the Napperby road.

### **6.3 Research and Monitoring**

A Rapid Resource Appraisal was conducted by consultants in August 1980 to determine the values of the Reserve and periodic surveys have been undertaken by Ranger staff on an opportunistic basis since.

### **Management Guidelines**

- Assessing the Reserve's historical fabric will be regularly undertaken in conjunction with Ranger patrols to determine the impacts of visitors, vegetation regrowth and natural deterioration.
- Research and monitoring may be undertaken by Parks and Wildlife Commission staff or suitably qualified persons or agencies.
- All research and monitoring activity proposed by persons or agencies external to the Parks and Wildlife Commission requires the approval of the Director of Parks and Wildlife in accordance with section 111 of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* and consistent with the Parks & Wildlife Commission's Scientific Licences Policy.

### **6.4 Legal Requirements**

The Parks and Wildlife Commission is obliged, under section 21 of the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* and section 33 of the *Heritage Conservation Act* to manage the Reserve in accordance with this Plan once it has been gazetted and is operational.

The management of the Reserve will follow the guidelines outlined in this Plan. The Plan may be amended at any time in accordance with the *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act* and the *Heritage Conservation Act*.

### **Management Guidelines**

- The Reserve's ongoing management will be periodically reviewed to ensure that it complies with the guidelines of this Plan.
- The guidelines of this Plan will be periodically reviewed to ensure the most appropriate management is provided and the relevant issues addressed.

## 7. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Listed below are Management Guidelines stated in earlier sections of the Plan which are to be implemented systematically as Management Programs. Actions in these Programs are referred back to the Management Guidelines by page numbers.

Priorities are assigned as follows:

- High** - imperative to achieve the Plan's stated objective;
- Medium** - very important to achieve the Plan's stated objectives but subject to the availability of resources;
- Low** - desirable but will be undertaken only if necessary resources are available or other conditions stated in the Management Guidelines are fulfilled; and
- Ongoing** - must be implemented on an ongoing basis in order to achieve the objectives of the Plan.

Guideline	Page	Priority
<b>3. Management of Cultural Resources</b>		
<b>3.1 European Cultural Resources</b>		
Management of the historical sites & associated artefacts	8	high
<b>3.2 Aboriginal Cultural Resources</b>		
Consultation with traditional Aboriginal Custodians	8	high
Certificate of clearance from AAPA for developments	8	ongoing
Interpretation of Aboriginal values	8	high
Protection of Sacred site, rock art & Aboriginal artefacts	8	high
<b>4. Management of the Reserve's Natural Resources</b>		
<b>4.1 Geology Landforms and Soils</b>		
Prevention of soil erosion	12	medium
Rehabilitation of eroded areas	12	medium
Siting of future developments	12	medium
<b>4.2 Native Flora</b>		
Protection, re-establishment and monitoring	13	high
Interpretation of native plant species	13	medium

<b>4.3 Native Fauna</b>		
Ongoing research and monitoring	15	high
Interpretation of the Reserve's native fauna	15	medium
<b>4.4 Introduced Flora and Fauna</b>		
Monitoring and control of introduced species	15	high
Maintenance of boundary fence	15	ongoing
<b>4.5 Use and Control of Fire</b>		
Development of a Fire Action Plan	16	high
<b>5. Management of Visitors</b>		
<b>5.2 Visitor Access</b>		
Establishment of public access road and signposting	17	high
Consultation with AAPA re access to Sacred Site	18	high
Formalise walking track to historic area and rockhole	18	low
<b>5.3 Visitor Facilities</b>		
Establishment of Day Use/Camping area	18	medium
<b>5.4 Information and Interpretation</b>		
Consultation with all key stakeholders re interpretation	20	high
Low-key promotion of the Reserve	20	high
Directional signage to and signage at the Reserve	20	high
Development of interpretation and signage at the Reserve	21	high
<b>5.5 Visitor Monitoring</b>		
Ongoing monitoring of visitor numbers	21	high
<b>5.6 Visitor Safety</b>		
Production of pre-visit advisory information	22	high
<b>6. Reserve Administration</b>		
<b>6.1 Staffing and Management</b>		
Continue Ranger patrols	23	medium



## **6.2 Liaison with Neighbouring Landholders**

Consultation with Aileron Station re Reserve access	24	high
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## **6.3 Research and monitoring**

Ongoing assessment of the Reserve's historic fabric	24	ongoing
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## **6.4 Legal Requirements**

Review of guidelines in plan and management	24	ongoing
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## 8. SOURCES AND REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX 1 - FLORA LIST

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	CONS. STATUS
	Introduced *		Rare R
			Threatened T
ACANTHACEAE	Rostellularia adscendens	Bearded Anthem	
	Dipterocanthus australasicus		
AMARANTHACEAE	Alternanthera nana	Hairy Joyweed	
	A. pungens	Khaki Weed	*
	Ptilotus sessifolius var. elderi	Crimson Foxtail	
	P. incanus		
	P. obovatus var. obovatus	Silver Tails	
	P. schwartzii		
APOCYNACEAE	Carissa lanceolata	Connkerberry	
ASCLEPIADACEAE	Marsdenia australis	Bush Banana	
	Sarcostemma viminale		
	ssp. Australe	Caustic Vine	
ASTERACEAE	Calocephalus platycephalus	Yellow Billy Buttons	
	C. knappii	Billy Buttons	
	Calotis hispidula	Bogan Flea	
	Centipeda minima	Sneezeweed	
	Anemocarpa saxatile	Hill Sunweed	
	Leucochrysum stipitatum	Spinifex Everlasting	
	Olearia stuartii		
	Senecio magnificus	Perennial Yellow Top	
	Streptoglossa odora	Aromatic Daisy	
	Wedelia asperima	Sunflower Daisy	
	Pterocaulon sphacelatum	Apple Bush	
BIGNONIACEAE	Pandorea doratoxylon	Spearbush	
BORAGINACEAE	Heliotropium tenuifolium	Mamukata	
	Trichodesma zeylanicum	Camel Bush	
BRASSICCEAE	Lepidium muelleriferdinandi	Mueller's Peppergrass	
CAESALPINIACEAE	Petalostylis cassioides	Butterfly Bush	
	Senna artemisioides		
	ssp. artemisioides	Silver Cassia	
	ssp. sturtii	Dense Cassia	
	ssp. helmsii	Blunt-leaf Cassia	
	ssp. oligophylla	Oval-leaf Cassia	
	Senna glutinosa ssp. pruinosa		
	S. notabilis	Cockroach Bush	
CAMPANULACEAE	Isotoma petraea	Rock Isotome	
	Wahlenbergia sp.	Australian Bluebells	
CAPPARACEAE	Capparis mitchellii	Native Orange	
	C. spinosa var. nummularia	Wild Passionfruit	
CHEENOPODIACEAE	Atriplex humifusa		
	Chenopodium melanocarpum	Black Crumbweed	
	C. cristatum	Crested Goosefoot	
	Einada nutans	Climbing Saltbush	
	Rhagodia spinescens	Spiny Saltbush	
	Enchylaena tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush	
	Sclerolaena birchii	Galvanised Burr	
	S. convexula	Tall Copper Burr	
CONVOLVULACEAE	Evolvulus alsinoides	Blue Periwinkle	
CYPERACEAE	Cyperus dactyloides		

C. gilesii

A sedge

FAMILY	CONS. SPECIES	COMMON NAME	STATUS
			Rare R
			Introduced *
			Threatened T
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia australis</i>	Hairy Caustic Weed	
	<i>E. drummondii</i>	Caustic Weed	
	<i>E. tannensis</i>	Caustic Bush	
FABACEAE	<i>Phyllanthus lacunellus</i>	Lagoon Spurge	
	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>	Clover-leaf Rattlepod	
	<i>Indigofera basedowii</i>	Showy Indigo	
	<i>I. psammophila</i>	An indigo bush	
	<i>I. georgei</i>	Georges Indigo	
	<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	Native Pea	
	<i>Swainsona flavicarinata</i>	Yellow Keeled Swainsona	
	<i>Tephrosia brachyodon</i>	Red Pea-bush	
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia larapinta</i>	Stick Hand Flower	
	<i>G. vilmorinae</i>	Purple Hand Flower	
	<i>Scaevola ovalifolia</i>	Bushy Fan-flower	
GYROSTEMONACEAE	<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	Desert Poplar	
LAMIACEAE	<i>Prostanthera striatiflora</i>	Striped Mint Bush	
LORANTHACEAE	<i>Amyema bifurcata</i>	Twin-fork Mistletoe	
	<i>A. maidenii</i> ssp. <i>maidenii</i>	Pale Leaf Mistletoe	
	<i>A. sanguineum</i> var. <i>sanguineum</i>	Blood Mistletoe	
	<i>Lysiana spathulata</i> ssp. <i>spathulata</i>	Flat-leaved Mistletoe	
MALVACEAE	<i>Abutilon cryptopetalum</i>	Hill Lantern Bush	
	<i>A. fraseri</i>	Dwarf Lantern Bush	
	<i>Gossypium australe</i>	Native Cotton	
	<i>G. sturtianum</i>	Sturt's Desert Rose	
	<i>Hibiscus solanifolius</i>	Tomato-leaved Hibiscus	
	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Spiked Malvastrum	*
	<i>Sida fibulifera</i>	Silver Sida	
	<i>S. filiformis</i>	Fire Sida	
	<i>S. phaeotricha</i>	Hill Sida	
	<i>S. platycalyx</i>	Lifesaver Burr	
MARSILEACEAE	<i>Marsilea drummondii</i>	Common Nardoo	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Mulga	
	<i>A. bivenosa</i>		
	<i>A. coriacea</i>	Dogwood	
	<i>A. cuthbertsonii</i>	Silver Witchetty	
	<i>A. estrophiolata</i>	Ironwood	
	<i>A. kempeana</i>	Witchetty Bush	
	<i>A. ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush	
	<i>A. melleodora</i>	Waxy Wattle	
	<i>A. pruinocarpa</i>	Black Wattle	
	<i>A. spondylophylla</i>	Curry Wattle	
	<i>A. tenuissima</i>	Broom Wattle	
	<i>A. tetragonophylla</i>	Dead Finish	
	<i>A. victoriae</i>	Bramble Wattle	
MORACEAE	<i>Ficus platypoda</i> var. <i>minor</i>	Wild Fig	
MYOPORACEAE	<i>Eremophila freelingii</i>	Rock Fuschia Bush	
	<i>E. latrobei</i>	Native Fuschia	
	<i>E. longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Desert Fuschia	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	
	<i>E. gamophylla</i>	Blue Mallee	
	<i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i>	Ghost Gum	
	<i>C. opaca</i>	Bloodwood	
	<i>Melaleuca glomerata</i>	Inland Tea Tree	

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	CONS. STATUS	
			Rare	R
			Introduced	*
			Threatened	T
NYCTAGINACEAE	Boerhavia sp.	Tar Vine		
OLEACEAE	Jasminum didymum ssp. lineare	Native Jasmine		
	J. calcareum	Poison Creeper		
PITTOSPORACEAE	Pittosporum phylliraeoides	Native Apricot		
POACEAE	Aristida nitidula	Flat-awned Threeawn		
	A. strigosa	Rough Threeawn		
	Cenchrus ciliaris	Buffel Grass	*	
	Cymbopogon ambiguus	Lemon-scented Grass		
	C. obtectus	Silky Heads		
	Digitaria brownii	Cotton panic grass		
	Enneapogon oblongus	Rock Nineawn		
	E. polyphyllus	Leafy Nineawn		
	Enteropogon acicularis	Curly Windmill Grass		
	Eragrostis elongata	Clustered Lovegrass		
	E. eriopoda	Wooly Butt Grass		
	E. falcata	Sickle Lovegrass		
	Eriachne mucronata	Mountain Wanderrie		
	Eulalia aurea	Silky Browntop		
	Oxychloris scariosa	Cleome viscosa		
	Sporobolus austrasicus	Australian Dropseed		
	Themeda triandra	Kangaroo grass		
	Triodia hubbardii	Hubbards spinifex		
	Triodia spicata	Spike-flowered spinifex		
PORTULACACEAE	Portulaca filifolia	Slender pigweed		
PROTEACEAE	Grevillea striata	Beefwood		
	Grevillea wickhamii	Holly-leaf Grevillea		
	Hakea chordophylla	Corkwood		
	H. suberea	Long-leaf Corkwood		
RHAMNACEAE	Ventilago viminalis	Supplejack		
SANTALACEAE	Santalum lanceolatum	Plumbush		
SAPINDACEAE	Atalaya hemiglauc	Whitewood		
	Dodonea lanceolata	Yellow Hop bush		
SCROPHULARIACEAE	Stemodia viscosa	Sticky Blue Rod		
SINOPTERIDACEAE	Cheilanthes sieberi ssp. pseudovellea	Rock Fern		
	C. lasiophylla	Wooly Cloak Fern		
SOLANACEAE	Solanum quadriloculatum	Wild Tomato		
STACKHOUSIACEAE	Macgregoria racemigera	Desert Snow		
STERCULIACEAE	Melhaniania oblongifolia	Velvet Hibiscus		
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	Tribulus sp.	Caltrop		

## APPENDIX 2 - FAUNA LIST

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	CONS. STATUS
			Rare R
			Introduced
			Threatened
*			
T			
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
TACHYGLOSSIDAE	Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked Echidna	
DASYURIDAE	Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis	Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus	
	Sminthopsis ooldea	Ooldea Dunnart	
MACROPODIDAE	Macropus robustus	Euro	
	M. rufus	Red Kangaroo	
MOLOSSIDAE	Mormopterus planiceps	Little Mastiff Bat	
VESPERTILIONIDAE	Nyctophilus geoffroyi	Lesser long-eared Bat	
	Nycticeius balstoni	Western Broad-nosed Bat	
MURIDAE	Notomys alexis	Spinifex Hopping-mouse	
	Mus musculus	House Mouse	*
LEPORIDAE	Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	*
CANIDAE	Canis lupus dingo	Dingo	
FELIDAE	Felis catus	Feral Cat	*
EQUIDAE	Equus caballus	Horse	*
BOVIDAE	Bos taurus	Cattle	*
<b>BIRDS</b>			
CASUARIIDAE	Dromaius novaehollandiae	Emu	
PODICIPEDIDAE	Tachybaptus novaehollandiae	Australasian Grebe	
PHALACROCORACIDAE	Phalacrocorax melanoleucos	Little Pied Cormorant	
ARDEIDAE	Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron	
ACCIPITRIDAE	Hamirostra melanosternon	Black-breasted Buzzard	
	Aquila audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	
	Circus assimilis	Spotted Harrier	
FALCONIDAE	Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	
	F. cenchroides	Australian Kestrel	
	F. berigora	Brown Falcon	
TURNICIDAE	Turnix velox	Little Button-quail	
BURHINIDAE	Burhinus grallarius	Bush Stone-curlew	
CHARADRIIDAE	Elseya melanops	Black-fronted Dotterel	
COLUMBIDAE	Geopelia cuneata	Diamond Dove	
	Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing	
	Ocyphaps lophotes	Crested Pigeon	
	Geophaps plumifera	Spinifex Pigeon	
CACATUIDAE	Cacatua roseicapilla	Galah	
	C. leadbeateri	Pink Cockatoo	
	Nymphicus hollandicus	Cockatiel	
PSITTACIDAE	Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar	
	Barnardius zonarius	Australian Ringneck	
	Psephotus varius	Mulga Parrot	
CUCULIDAE	Cuculus pallidus	Pallid Cuckoo	
	C. basalis	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	
STRIGIDAE	Ninox novaeseelandiae	Boobook Owl	
PODARGIDAE	Podargus strigoides	Tawny Frogmouth	
AEGOTHELIDAE	Aegotheles cristatus	Australian Owlet-nightjar	
HALCYONIDAE	Todiramphus pyrrophygia	Red-backed Kingfisher	
MEROPIDAE	Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater	

FAMILY	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	CONS. STATUS	
			Rare	R
			Introduced	*
			Threatened	T
MALURIDAE	Malrus splendens	Splendid Fairy-wren		
	M. lamberti	Variegated Fairy-wren		
	Amytornis purnelli	Dusky Grasswren		
PARDALOTIDAE	Acanthiza uropygialis	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill		
	A. chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill		
	Gerygone fusca	Western Gerygone		
	Pardalotus rubricatus	Red-browed Pardalote		
	Smicrornis brevirostris	Weebill		
MELIPHAGIDAE	Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		
	Manorina flavigula	Yellow-throated Miner		
	Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater		
	L. keartlandi	Grey-headed Honeyeater		
	L. plumulus	Grey-fronted Honeyeater		
	L. penicillatus	White-plumed Honeyeater		
	Melithrepe gularis	Black-chinned Honeyeater		
	Lichmera indistincta	Brown Honeyeater		
	Conopophila whitei	Grey Honeyeater		
	Certhionyx niger	Black Honeyeater		
	C. variegatus	Pied Honeyeater		
	Epthianura tricolor	Crimson Chat		
PETROICIDAE	Petroica goodenovii	Red-capped Robin		
	Melanodryas cucullata	Hooded Robin		
POMATOSTOMIDAE	Pomatostomus temporalis	Grey-crowned Babbler		
	P. superciliosus	White-browed Babbler		
NEOSITTIDAE	Daphoenositta chrysoptera	Varied Sittella		
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	Pachycephala rufiventris	Rufous Whistler		
	Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrike-thrush		
	Oreoica gutturalis	Crested Bellbird		
DICRURIDAE	Rhipidura leucophrys	Willy Wagtail		
	Grallina cyanoleuca	Magpie-lark		
CAMPEPHAGIDAE	Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		
	Lalage sueurii	White-winged Triller		
ARTAMIDAE	Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow		
	A. personatus	Masked Woodswallow		
	A. minor	Little Woodswallow		
	A. superciliosus	White-browed Woodswallow		
	Cracticus torquatus	Grey Butcherbird		
	C. nigrogularis	Pied Butcherbird		
	Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie		
CORVIDAE	Corvus bennetti	Little Crow		
	C. orru	Torresian Crow		
PTILONORHYNCHIDAE	Chlamydera maculata	Spotted Bowerbird		
MOTACILLIDAE	Anthus novaeseelandiae	Richard's Pipit		
PASSERIDAE	Emblema pictum	Painted Firetail		
	Taeniopygia guttata	Zebra Finch		
DICAEIDAE	Dicaeum hirundinaceum	Mistletoebird		
HIRUNDINIDAE	Hirundo ariel	Fairy Martin		



<b>FAMILY</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>CONS. STATUS</b>		
			Rare	R	
			Introduced	*	
			Threatened	T	
<b>REPTILES</b>					
GEKKONIDAE	Diplodactylus ciliaris	Spiny-tailed Gecko			
	D. elderi	Jewelled Gecko			
	D. conspicillatus	Fat-tailed Diplodactylus			
	Gehyra variegata	Tree Dtella			
	Heteronotia binoei	Bynoe's Gecko			
	H. spelea	Desert Cave Gecko			
	Rhynchoedura ornata	Beaked Gecko			
	PYGOPODIDAE	Delma borea	Legless Lizard		
		D. tincta	Legless Lizard		
AGAMIDAE	Lialis burtonis	Burton's Snake-Lizard			
	Ctenophorus caudicinctus	Ridge-tailed Dragon			
	C. nuchalis	Central Netted Dragon			
VARANIDAE	Lophognathus longirostris	Long-nose Dragon			
	Varanus acanthurus	Ring-tailed Monitor			
	V. giganteus	Perentie			
SCINCIDAE	Carlia triacantha	Skink			
	Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus	Skink			
	Ctenotus alacer	Skink			
	Ctenotus leonhardii	Skink			
	C. pantherinus	Skink			
	C. saxatilis	Skink			
	Egernia margaretae	Skink			
	Lerista labialis	Skink			
	Morethia ruficauda	Skink			
	Tiliqua multifasciata	Central Blue-tongued Lizard			
ELAPIDAE	Simoselaps incinctus	Burrowing Snake			
	Pseudonaja nuchalis	Western Brown Snake			
<b>FROGS</b>					
HYLIDAE	Cyclorana maini	Burrowing Frog			
	Litoria rubella	Brown Tree-frog			
LEPTODACTYLIDAE	Limnodynastes spenceri	Common Burrowing Frog			

## Acknowledgments

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