

Green Adelaide

Update for Kadaltilla – Park Lands Authority



Prof. Chris Daniels, Presiding Member
Green Adelaide Board
23 June 2022



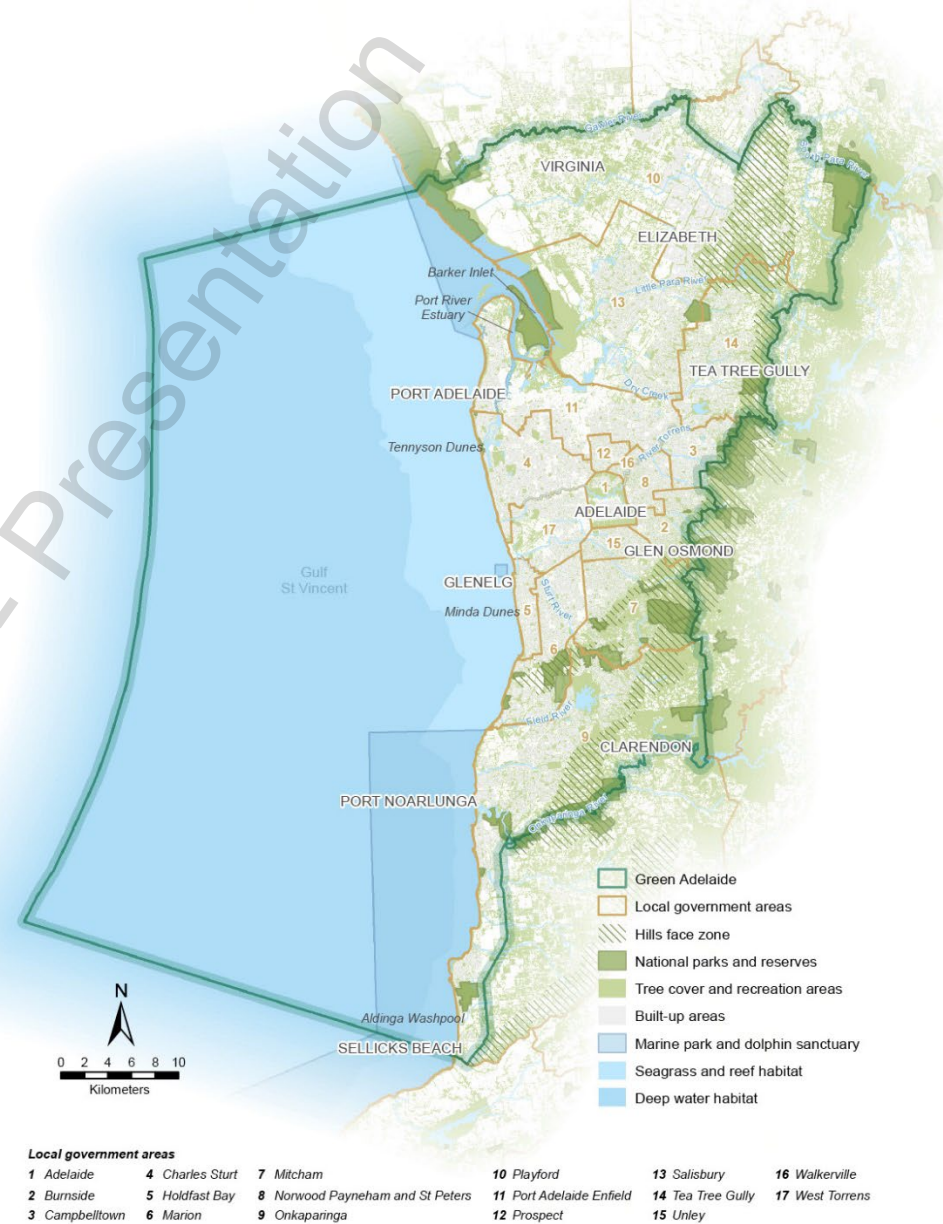
Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge and respect the native title holders and traditional owners of the Green Adelaide region – the **Kurna Miyurna** (Kurna people) – and pay homage to their ancestors who maintained the natural processes of the land we are on and whose spirits still dwell on **Yarta** (Country).



Green Adelaide

- Statutory organisation focused on managing the natural resources of metropolitan Adelaide.
- 10 community-based board members, chosen based on individual expertise.
- Staffed by Department for Environment and Water.
- Landscape Levy – every one is a beneficiary and contributor to our unique environment.



Green Adelaide's Vision

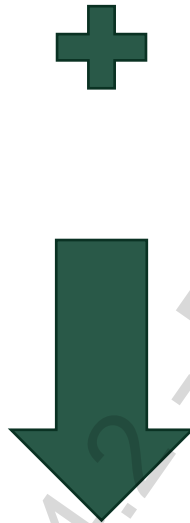
“A cooler, greener, wilder and climate resilient Adelaide that celebrates our unique culture”



Illustration by Allan Sumner



Provides 'road map' & key directions



Outlines activities Board will invest in



Coastal management



Water resources and wetlands



Green streets and flourishing parklands



Biodiversity sensitive and water sensitive urban



Controlling pest plants and animals



Nature education

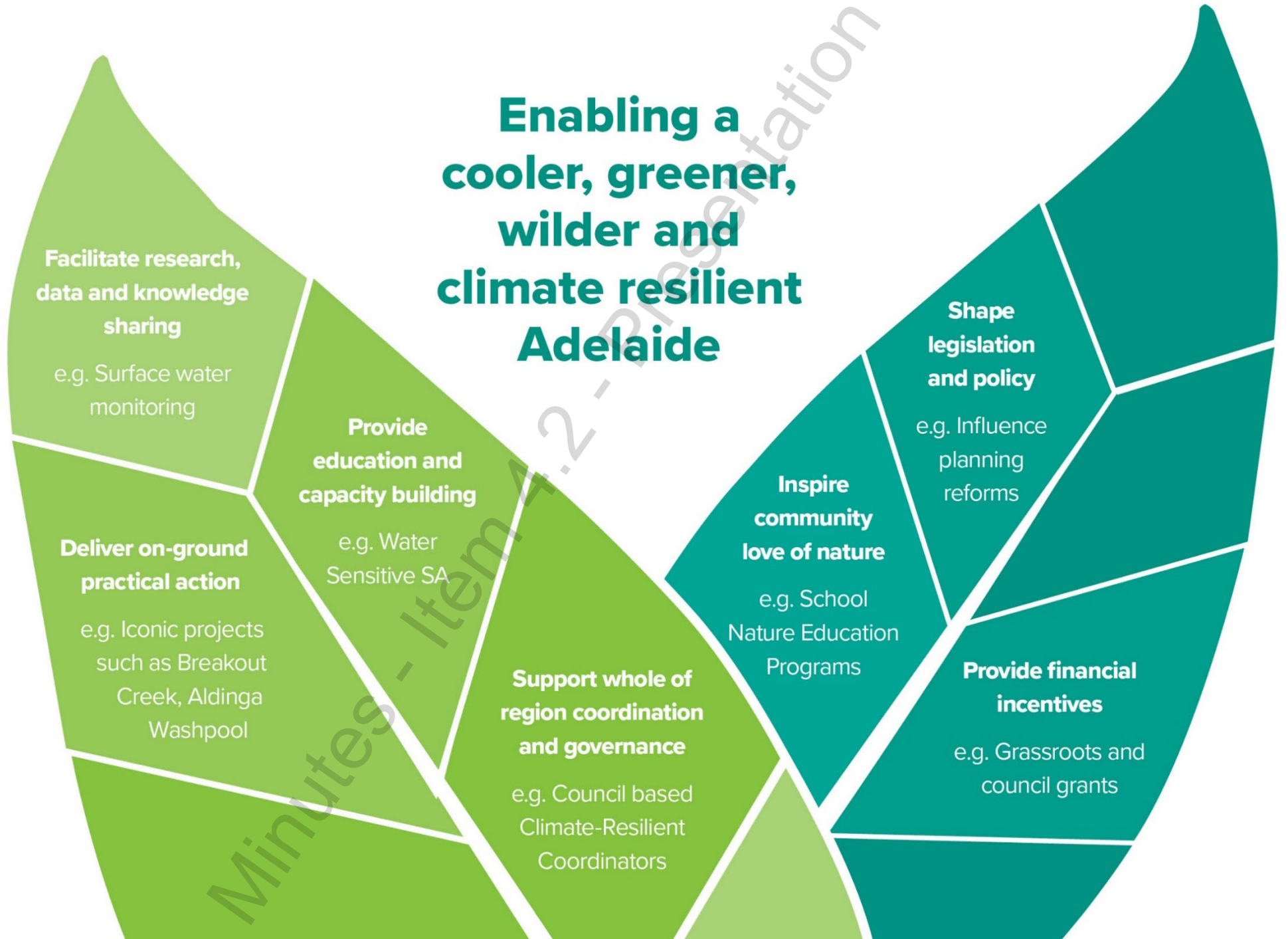


Fauna, flora and ecosystem health in the urban environment



What does Green Adelaide do?

Enabling a cooler, greener, wilder and climate resilient Adelaide



Inspiring connection with nature



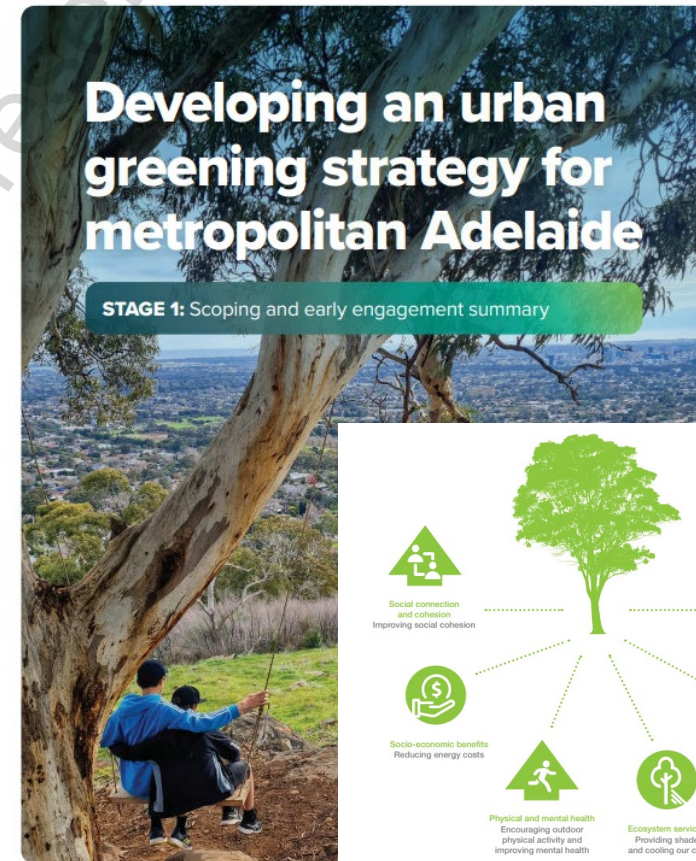
- Lead the campaign to make Adelaide a National Park City – NPC Month.
- Funding for Nature Festival.

Green Adelaide & the Park Lands

- Urban Greening
 - Urban Greening Strategy, Urban Heat and Tree Canopy Mapping
- Legislation
 - Open Space and Trees Project, 30 Year Plan
 - Aboriginal Land Management
- Karrawirra Parri/River Torrens
- Rewilding/Urban Biodiversity
 - Butterflies, Raptors, Platypus

Adelaide's first Urban Greening Strategy

- We are developing a strategy to meet the 30-Yr Plan's **urban green cover target**, with a particular focus on areas most vulnerable to **heat**.
- Will focus on **strategic, metro scale** actions that **require regional collaboration** and/or **co-investment**.
- Will complement other plans and strategies at state and local government levels.



Six emerging themes from engagement



Planning policy and
tree protection laws



Evidence and
research



Public infrastructure
and **projects**



Progress and
impact



Education,
inspiration and
incentives



Build capability,
coordination and **co-**
investment

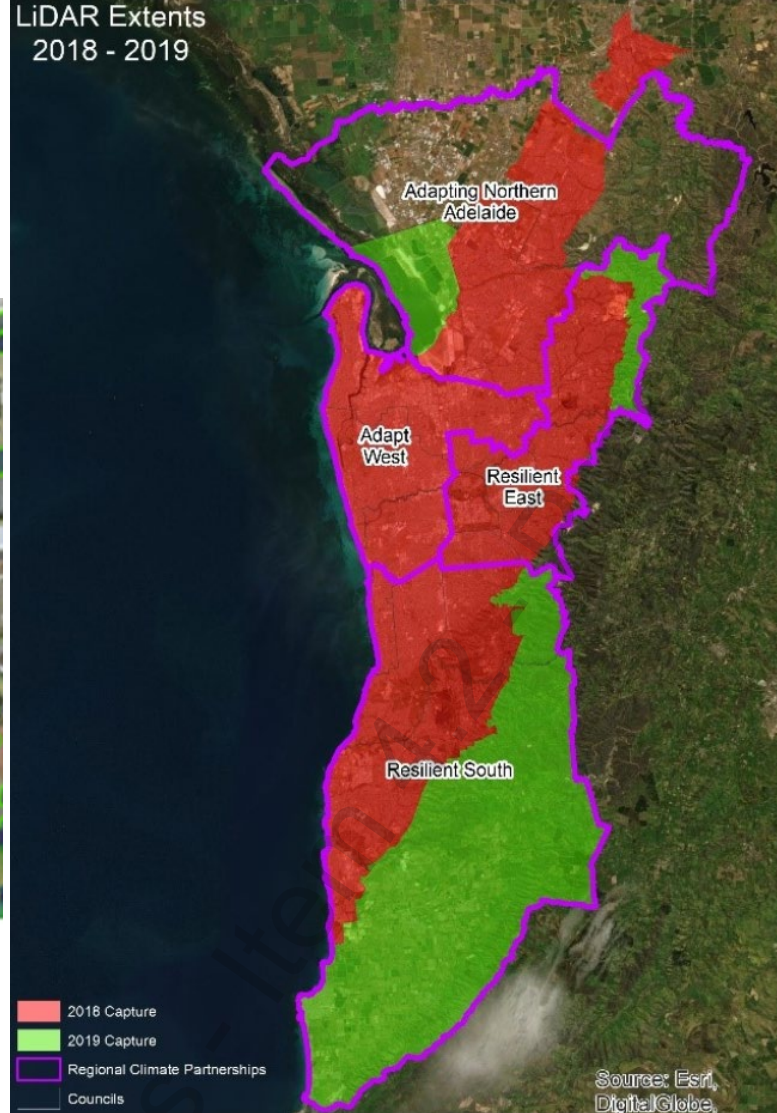
Tree canopy and urban heat data recapture – project funding from agencies + most metro Councils



5 A green liveable city

Urban green cover is increased by 20% in metropolitan Adelaide by 2045

LIDAR Extents
2018 - 2019



For the first time contiguous datasets will be available extending across the entire Greater Adelaide region, including all of Onkaparinga, Playford and Gawler

Aboriginal Land Management

- 'Cultural burning' is different to western prescribed burning in that smaller, cooler and slower burning fires are used to manage the landscape.
- Deep cultural understanding of the landscape + healing that comes from reconnecting with Country.
- We are collaborating with the Kurna Nation by working with the Warpulai Kumangka Advisory Group.



Karrawirra Parri/River Torrens

- Blue-green algae control
- River Torrens Recovery Program
- Wetlands



BIOdiversity

The numbers and/or variety of life at a prescribed scale, measurable at numerous levels including genetic, species, and ecosystem, both within and between those levels

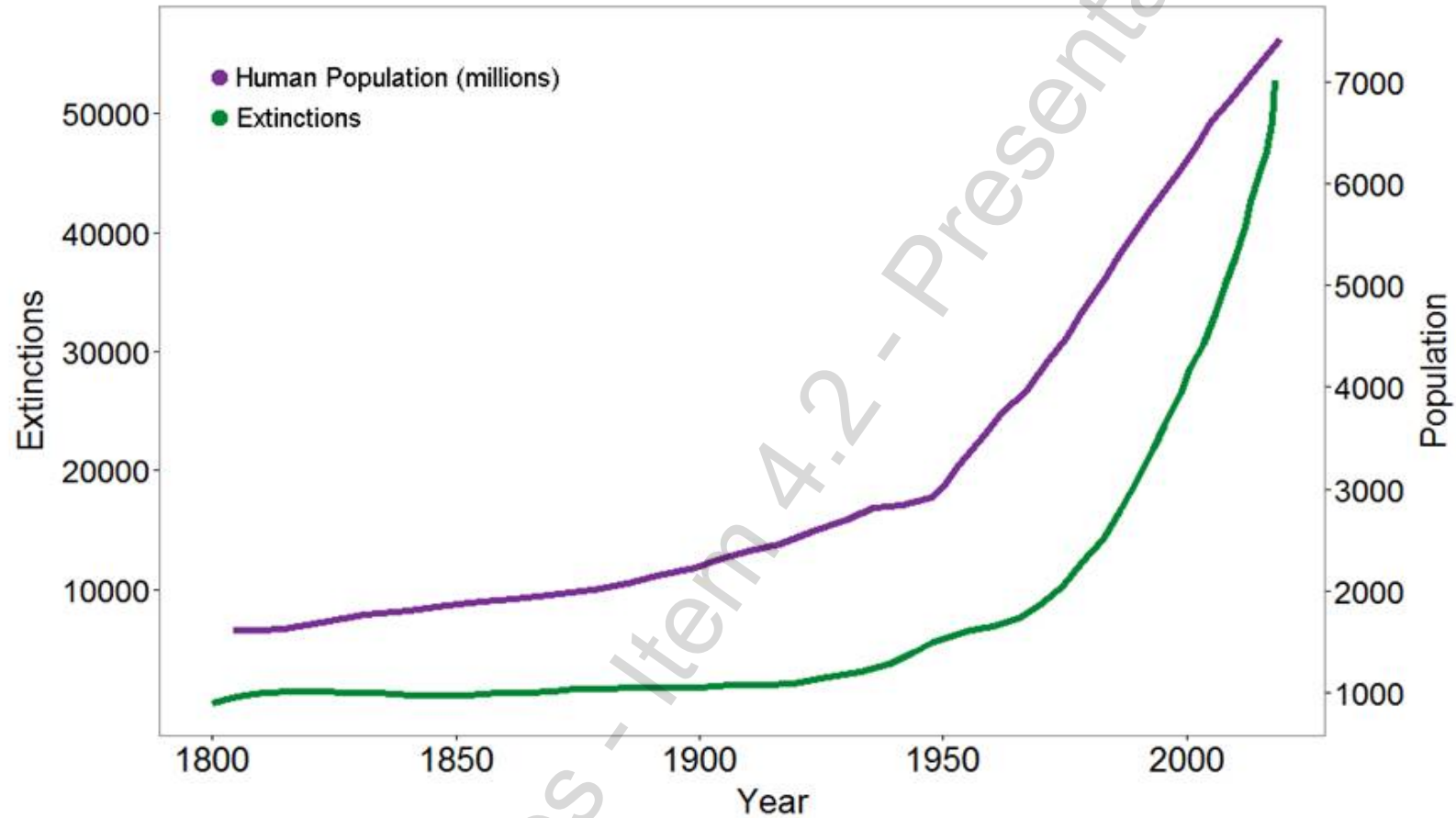
BENEFITS OF BIODIVERSITY

- ✓ Biodiversity increases the stability of ecosystems.
- ✓ Biodiversity increases resilience of ecosystems providing them with more strength to recover/bounce back after something happens.
- ✓ Biodiversity benefits agriculture. More food=more option for growing food and providing for our growing population.
- ✓ Biodiversity provides an environment rich with medicines and related products.
- ✓ Biodiversity benefits the economy by generating money through tourism and recreation.



SLIDE NO : 07

Humans & The Extinction Crisis



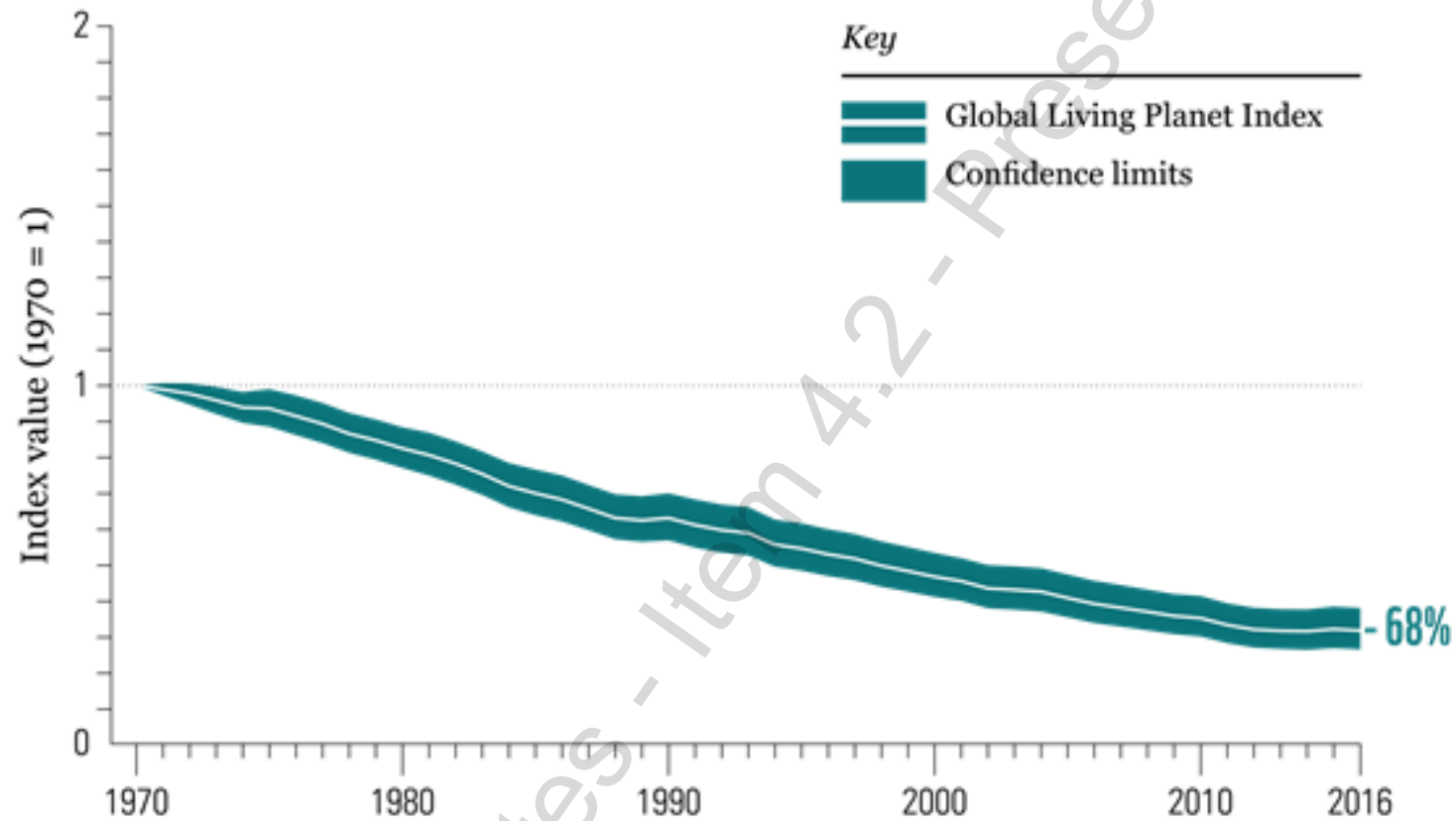
Data source: Scott, J.M. 2008. *Threats to Biological Diversity: Global, Continental, Local*. U.S. Geological Survey, Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife, Research Unit, University Of Idaho.



Since European colonisation it is estimated that **73 species – 41 plants and 32 animals** – have become extinct in South Australia.

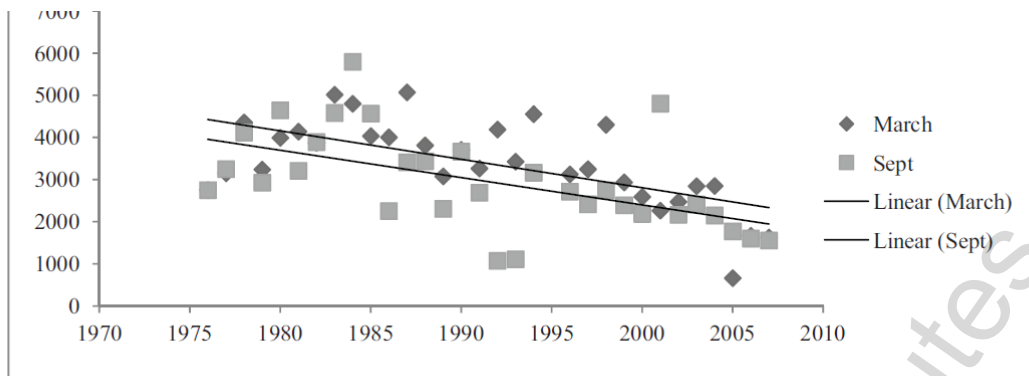
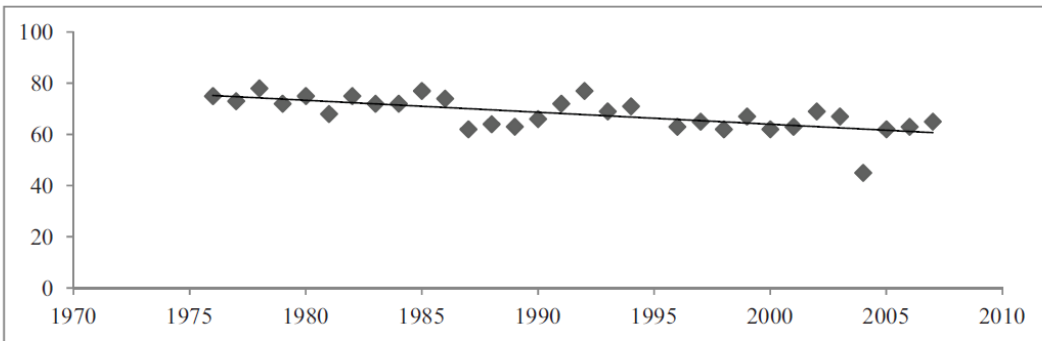
Today, South Australia has more than 1,000 species (828 plants, 324 animals) that are considered threatened at a state-level

Animals on the Planet



The Birds of the Parklands 1975-2007

Figure 2. Total Species Richness in March and September months (combined).



One hundred and thirty-four different bird species were recorded in the Adelaide City parklands from 1976 to 2007. Forty-five bird species were classified as resident species. Resident species were, unsurprisingly, present in the parklands virtually every year and comprised 33.6% of species recorded in the parklands within the 32-year study period. Annually, a mean number of 68 (\pm standard error 1.208) species were recorded in the parklands each year. Resident birds had a mean number of 45 (\pm 0.201) species present each year and comprised a majority of the annual species richness. Twelve commonly recorded species were seen in the parklands throughout the 32-year study period with an annual mean species richness of 9 (\pm 0.3) species. Commonly recorded birds comprised 9% of the species richness of parkland birds. The occasionally recorded species comprised 12.7% of bird species in the parklands. Seventeen bird species were classified as occasionally recorded species and

Rewilding Adelaide (A biodiversity hot spot)

rewild |rē'wīld|
verb [with obj.]
restore to its natural
uncultivated state



What is Rewilding?

Rewilding



“restoring big wilderness based on the regulatory roles of large predators” (Cores, Corridors and Carnivores)

1998
Soule and Noss

Pleistocene rewilding



“aims to restore some of the evolutionary and ecological potential that was lost 13,000 years ago” (introducing relatives or functional equivalents of extinct taxa)

2005
Donlan *et al.*

Passive rewilding



“passive management of ecological succession with the goal of restoring natural ecosystem processes and reducing human control of landscapes”

2011
Gillson *et al.*

Translocation rewilding



“seeks to restore missing or dysfunctional ecological processes and ecosystem function via a process of species reintroduction”

2014
Seddon *et al.*


Current Biology

Wolves and Rivers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysa5OBhXz-Q>


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Urban Rewilding



ROTOROEA AN ISLAND APART Auckland **ZOO**

SUMMER CONSERVATION SERIES 2016

Join us for a free summer series of talks and tours with experts from Auckland Zoo and the Rotoroa Island Trust.

Urban Rewilding



Rewilding

Raptors

- Summer monitoring of the Squared-tailed Kite nest at Belair:
 - pair with two nestlings, both fledged.
 - prey items, movements, and other species within the vicinity were recorded
- Raptor Community Awareness campaign:
 - signage with QR Codes installed at various locations across CBD
 - additional info on GA website for each of the species.



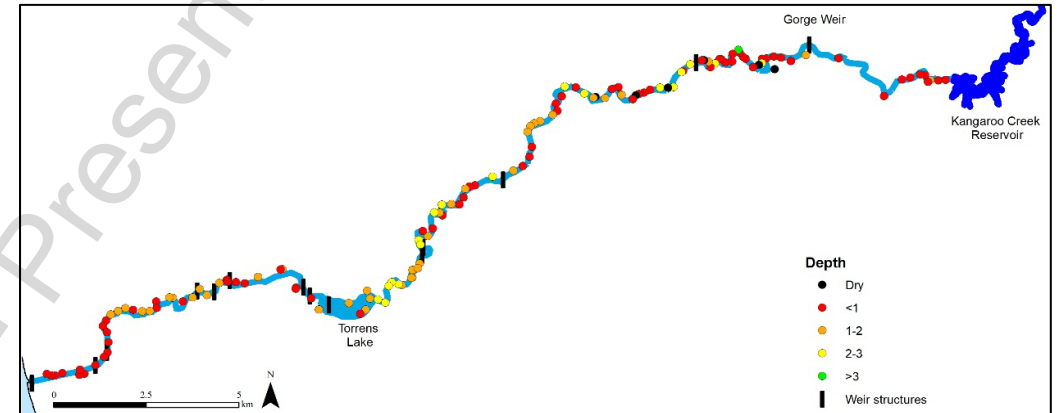
Butterflies

- State-wide status of butterflies project commenced – first time for SA

Rewilding – Karrawirra Parri/River Torrens

Suitability for native species

- Major habitat assessment of Torrens undertaken:
 - 144 surveys at approx. 200m apart
 - stream type (pool, riffle), bank vegetation, bank stability, predator accessibility, bank height, submerged habitat, instream substrate, and water quality measures
- Macroinvertebrate assessment undertaken:
 - indicates the potential macroinvertebrate food available
 - data from EPA's Aquatic Ecosystem Condition Reports (AECRs)
 - prelim results show main channel and tributaries are similar or have more biomass of macroinvertebrates than sites on Kangaroo Island



BUT: The Problems with Passive Urban Rewilding



Over abundant or hyper-competitive Species

Rainbow lorikeets

Corellas,

Ibis,

Maned Goose,

Eastern Rosellas,

Sulphur Crested cockatoos,

Magpies and Magpie Larks

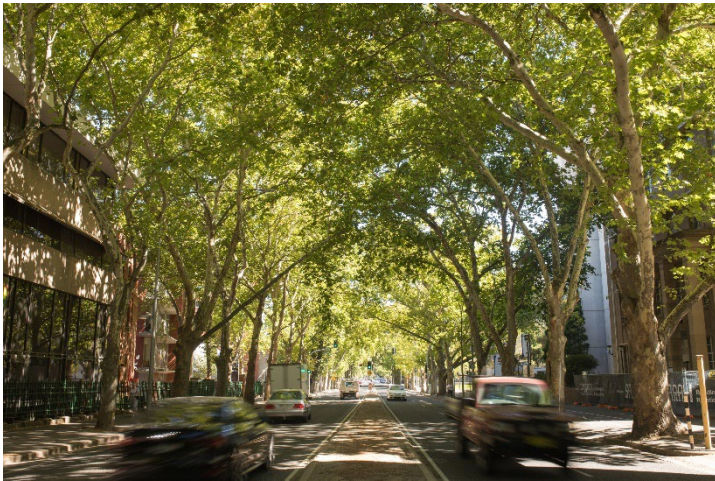
Noisy miners

Problems with Urban Rewilding





Case for action



GREEN A ELAIDE

Minutes - Item 4 - Presentation