



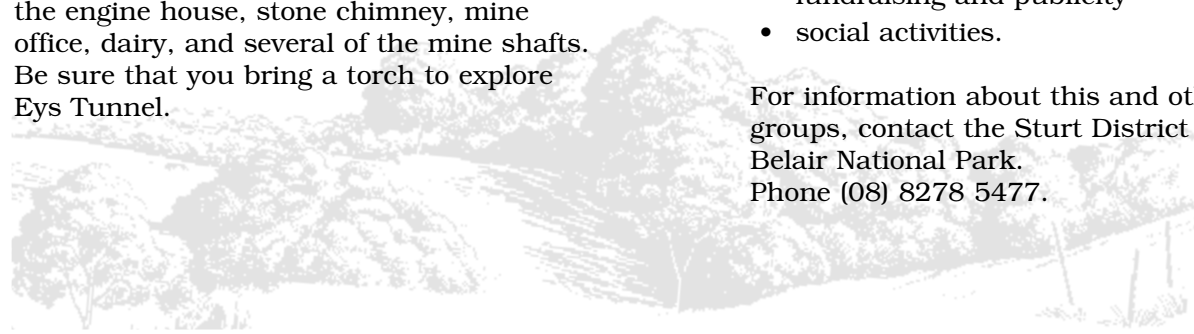
Scott Creek Conservation Park

encompasses some of the most diverse areas of native vegetation in the Adelaide Hills. The Park's 706 hectares of steep sloped valleys, lush creeklines and rounded ridgetops are home to a wide variety of native plants and animals. The native vegetation at Scott Creek serves as an important link in a corridor through the Southern Mt Lofty Ranges. The park is popular with walkers interested in viewing native vegetation, birds, or exploring ruins of the historic Almanda Silver Mine.



Things to Do

The Almanda Mine ruins can be explored from two separate half hour interpretive trails that start from the car park on Dorset Vale Road. Here you will see remnants of the engine house, stone chimney, mine office, dairy, and several of the mine shafts. Be sure that you bring a torch to explore Eys Tunnel.



Location

Scott Creek Conservation Park is located 30 kilometres south of Adelaide. Access to the park is from the Almanda mines car park, located off Dorset Vale Road south of Cherry Gardens, or from Mt Bold Road.

Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park

Community involvement in our national park system has grown steadily over the last 10 years. The formation of volunteer groups known as "Friends of Parks" provides voluntary assistance to National Parks and Wildlife SA.

The Friends of Scott Creek Conservation Park have been instrumental in the ongoing conservation work in the park. The Friends program includes:

- monthly meetings, some with guest speakers
- regular scheduled working "Bees"
- revegetation projects
- weed control programs
- community involvement
- fundraising and publicity
- social activities.

For information about this and other friends groups, contact the Sturt District Office at Belair National Park. Phone (08) 8278 5477.

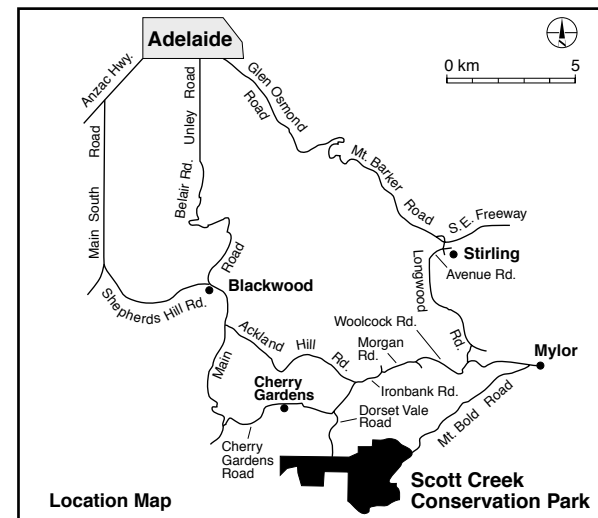
Caring for the Park

We ask that you help us to protect your parks by following these simple guidelines and regulations. This will ensure that future generations will be able to share in the beauty of these natural areas.

Please:

- dogs, bicycles, horses and motorbikes are not allowed in the park
- leave all parts of the environment as you find them; plants (dead or alive), animals, and rocks are protected
- stay on marked trails and tracks
- take all rubbish home
- do not light any fires.

Please report any problems that you see to:
Sturt District Office, Belair National Park
Phone (08) 8278 5477



Location Map

For information on other SA parks contact:
Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, Information Centre
77 Grenfell Street ADELAIDE SA 5000
Phone (08) 8204 1910, Fax (08) 8204 1919

Scott Creek Conservation Park



South Australia

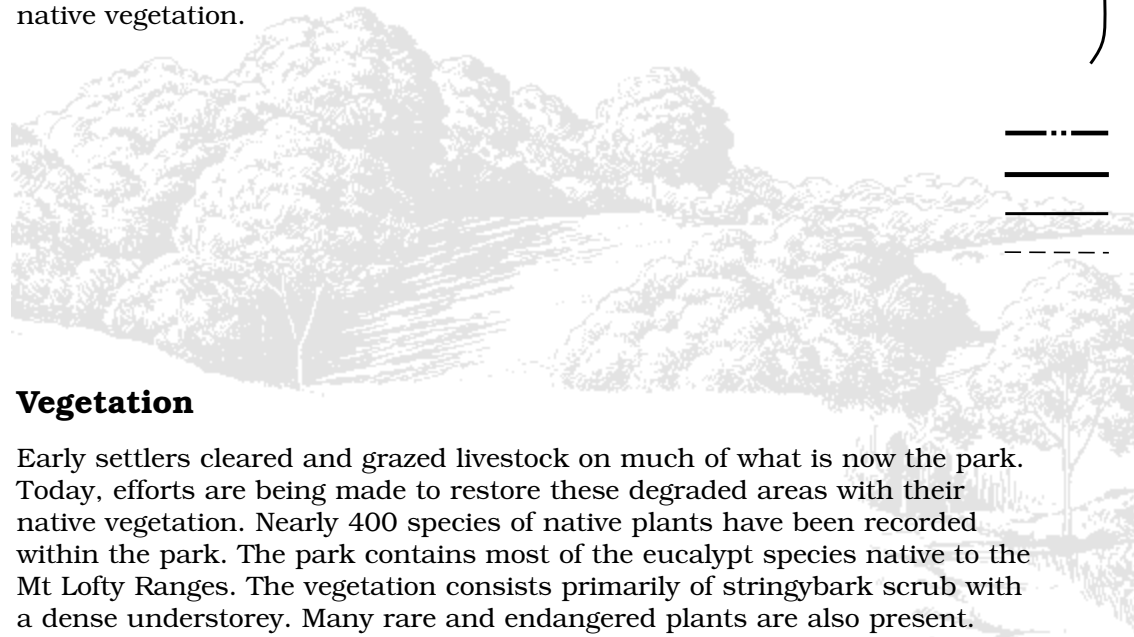


History

Although no archaeological evidence has been found, Scott Creek would have been a significant water and food source for the Peramangk Aboriginal People. It lies along what was a major travelling route through the hills and down to the Adelaide Plains and coast.

The area was first occupied by European settlers in the 1830's. The Mackereth and Hill families cut timber from this land for use in building the city of Adelaide. In 1850, the wheel of a dray wagon broke off pieces of rock which contained copper. Subsequent years saw the area mined for copper and eventually silver. At one time there were 235 claims pegged along Scott Creek. The Almanda Silver Mining Association was formed in 1868. By the time production was stopped in 1887, the mine had produced 10 000 ounces (310kg) of silver. Today ruins of the old Almanda Mine can be explored from the car park off Dorset Vale Road.

The land at Scott Creek was purchased by the state government in the early 1970's to be managed by the State Planning Authority. In 1985, the area was recognised as an important part of the south Mt Lofty Ranges and adopted as the Scott Creek Conservation Park. Today it is managed by National Parks and Wildlife with the aim of preserving this important remnant of native vegetation.



Vegetation

Early settlers cleared and grazed livestock on much of what is now the park. Today, efforts are being made to restore these degraded areas with their native vegetation. Nearly 400 species of native plants have been recorded within the park. The park contains most of the eucalypt species native to the Mt Lofty Ranges. The vegetation consists primarily of stringybark scrub with a dense understorey. Many rare and endangered plants are also present.

Animals

With its varied habitats, a variety of native birds and animals are present within the park. Over 125 bird species have been observed from small honeyeaters, to the large yellow-tailed black cockatoos. Animals are more elusive, but visitors might catch a glimpse of southern brown bandicoots, western grey kangaroos, echidnas, possums, koalas, snakes, and lizards.

