

Pangarinda Arboretum 'Community Based Conservation'

Embracing Conservation, Education and Tourism

Take a stroll,
Relax at the shelter,
Admire the view,

Dwell on the efforts of the visionaries who
Founded this Arboretum and the
Volunteer effort that established and
Maintains this 12Ha of plants.



Many of these low rainfall plants are renowned
for failing in traditional garden culture.

We have replicated the plants natural conditions:

- very good drainage
- low humus and low nutrient levels
- excellent rainfall infiltration

These are very important considerations for the
growing of most species from Australia's lower
rainfall regions. Most plants then do not need
additional water once established!

You also can replicate nature and succeed with
many of these species to provide great visual
effects while greatly reducing your water usage.

ODE TO PANGARINDA

Unique in their class
Gondwanan, from the past,
The flora,
Australian
Endangered
Gnawed by bad habits
Sheep, goats and rabbits
Devouring
Our vast plains
And ranges

A small band of people
Devoted and able
We seek
To conserve
For the future
A sample of plants
From the drier parts
Of our state
Our country
To nurture.

For children at hand
A glimpse of past land
With flowers
And foliage
Well blessed
To marvel at remnants
That their descendants
May but
By Keyboard
Access.

To the ongoing life
On this planet of strife
Our efforts
A collection
Of genes
May offer a hand
To revegetate land
With Flora
Explorers
Had seen

For the future of man
The bilby, the swan
Gold sunsets
Glow over
The river
Just take it from us
With your help and fuss
We can save much
From near past
For EVER!

© John Barrie



Sturt's Desert Pea
Swainsona formosa

White Drasy-bush
Olearia pinnosa

Thick-leaved Mallee
Eucalyptus pachyphylla

Sand-hill Banksia
Banksia ashbyi

Emu Bush
Eremophila splendens

Matchstick Banksia
Banksia cuneata



Pangarinda Arboretum

'Our Best Kept Secret'

This Arboretum is a link in a chain of en-
deavour to conserve
Australia's threatened flora.
We prioritize species from the highly
modified drier agricultural regions
of southern mainland Australia.

Situated on 30 Ha of Crown Lands
Pangarinda Drive, Wellington East,
South Australia.



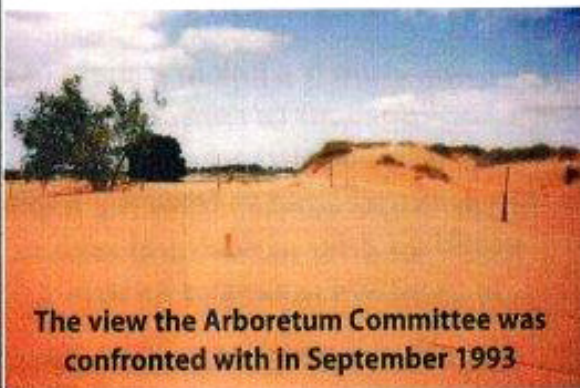
CELEBRATING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Pangarinda, in the local Ngarrindjeri dialect, means 'Sunset'.

History

The Arboretum concept was initiated by a group of local residents seeking to beautify the district. A committee of eleven members was elected at a public meeting at Tailern Bend in September 1993.

The site, formerly weed infested, eroded sand drifts with a few remnant patches of native Pines (*Callitris gracilis*) is managed by the Coorong District Council. In 2010 approximately 12Ha had been planted. The threatened plant species were generally planted in their natural vegetation associations.



The view the Arboretum Committee was confronted with in September 1993

Volunteers have developed this site aided by Coorong District Council and support from Community Groups, Businesses and Individuals.

The Olympic Landcare 2000 project was dedicated to Paralympian Katrina Webb. In that year 2,000 local native seedlings were planted.

Every subsequent year school children, assisted by staff, parents and volunteers have continued planting, greatly improving local biodiversity.

Local students planting for 'Planet Ark Day' August 2007



It is with great respect that we acknowledge the dedication of our past and present committee members, volunteers and supporters.

LEGEND

Stage 'A'

Flora from the drier agricultural regions of South Australia, particularly the Murray Mallee and Coorong as well as Murray River and Kangaroo Island. Species of unknown provenance and for visual appreciation are near the southern gate.

Stage 'B'

Within Western Australia are world recognized, major 'biodiversity hot-spots.' There, in unique environments, many species are suffering severe decline through weed invasion and habitat disturbance. Extremely well drained, low humus soils support plants that respond poorly to traditional garden

Three distinct areas are targeted:

- Northern Sand-plains
- Southern Sand-plains
- Arid Interior

'Northern Sand-plains' comprise marginal agricultural land having low, variable seasonal rainfall. The biodiversity is particularly susceptible to human derived disturbance and weed invasion. Significant regeneration occurs only after a succession of exceptional years.

'Southern Sand-plains' have low nutrient soils, increased organic matter and more reliable 'winter dominant' rainfall. The topography is relatively low with many saline ephemeral flats and occasional low granite outcrops. The variable soils support many localized populations of plants of high conservation significance.

'Arid Inland' species suffer decline from introduced browsing herbivores, altered fire regimes & land management practices. These plantings merge with Centralian plants from the Northern Territory and northern South Australia

Stage 'C'

Olympic Landcare 2000 plantings honouring local Paralympian Katrina Webb. This 'Biodiversity Enhancement' used only local provenance plant species. Since excluding grazing and controlling feral plant and animal species natural regeneration has occurred and many native bird and animal species have now returned.

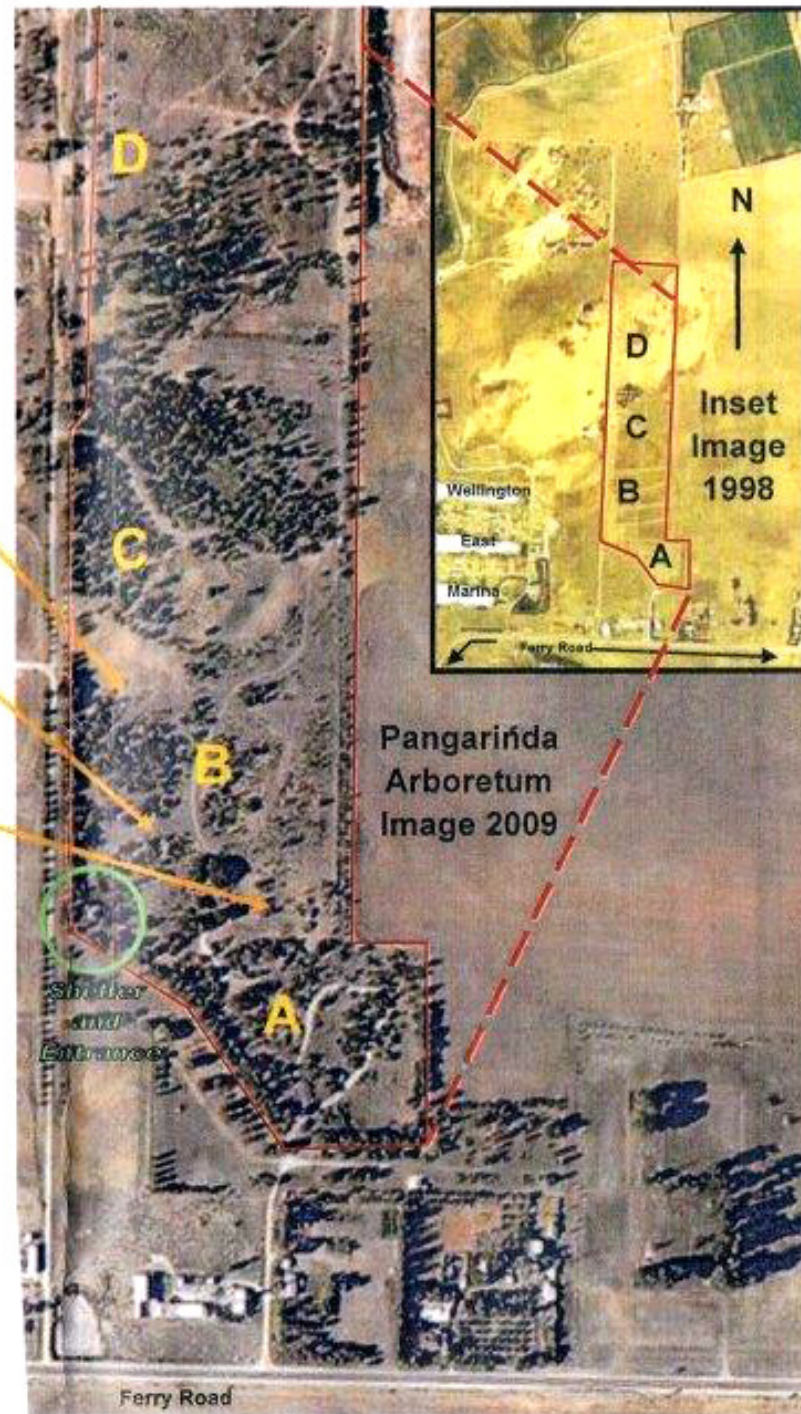
Stage 'D'

Combating serious erosion and major weed invasions was achieved through fencing to exclude stock and rabbits, maintaining perimeter rabbit control and planting local provenance plants including rare native ground orchids.



Spotted Nightjar roosting in the Arboretum

Pangarinda Arboretum's Changing Landscape



Pangarinda Arboretum Image 2009

Ferry Road