

2014 Regional Snapshot

Is the condition of our geological features improving?

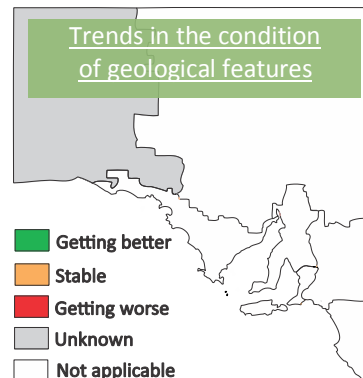
Geological features in our landscape reflect the history of our land; the geological processes that formed the Earth, and the animals and plants that have lived on it. Geological features can be rugged ranges, rocky outcrops, caves, plains, riverbanks, coastal cliffs, intertidal platforms, fossil sites, quarries and mines. Some features are described by the Geological Society of Australia because they are part of our natural heritage.

Geological features are the backdrop for our unique and beautiful South Australian landscape. Many geological heritage sites are valued as tourist and recreational attractions, and as places of scientific research and learning. Many are also cultural sites for Aboriginal communities.

The condition of geological heritage sites may be diminished by inappropriate land use and development, or unrestricted access to vulnerable landforms. It is important to note the value of some features can be enhanced by mining excavation or civil constructions as well.



Trends in the condition of geological features



State target

Increase understanding of the condition of landscapes (geologically and culturally important features)

Trend

Unknown

There are no data available to assess condition of geological features

There are 4 geological heritage sites designated in Alinytjara Wilurara NRM region (map below). Importantly, this is because much of the NRM region has not been assessed for geological heritage sites, not because the NRM region has no sites of value.

The integrity and condition of geological heritage sites is not known.

Where we are at (2014)

Unknown

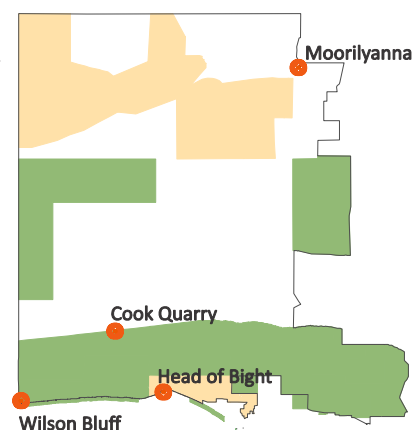
There are 4 geological heritage sites in the NRM region. The condition of these sites is unknown.

There is no specific legal protection for geological heritage sites but other legislation may provide protection in certain circumstances.

Wilson bluff is within a Nullarbor Wilderness Protection Area and is protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and the *Coast Protection Act 1972*. Head of Bight is within the Yalata Indigenous Protected Area.

For those geological heritage sites without legal protection, the SA Geological Heritage Subcommittee and the Department of State Development will inform decision makers and developers if a development is likely to negatively impact a geological heritage site to degradation of important sites.

- Public protected areas
- Indigenous protected areas
- Geological heritage sites



Reliability of information



No data are available to assess the condition of geological features

Further information:

- [Technical information for this report](#)
- [Department of State Development](#)