

Cultural Values and History

The reserve is located within Wiradjuri Country, and forms part of a wider landscape that is central to Aboriginal spirituality and identity. Aboriginal site surveys have been undertaken in the reserve revealing a number of important Aboriginal sites. It is thought that Livingstone National Park and State Conservation Area and surrounding lands were once extensively used by Aboriginal people.

Prior to 1879 some areas of the park were part of different pastoral leases (O'Brien's Creek Pastoral holding, North East Mangoplah Pastoral Holding or Pulletop Pastoral Holding). Tin mining occurred from 1872 until 1909, while gold mining occurred from 1896 until 1909 within parts of the park and SCA. Numerous trenches, mullock heaps and mine shafts are scattered throughout the park/SCA. Other areas of the park and SCA were dedicated as an Air Gunnery & Bombing range, or leased to various landholders as either conditional or improvement leases until 1917 when the whole area was declared Livingstone State Forest.



Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*).



Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossu aculeatus*).

Recreation and Access

Self-reliant activities such as walking, bird watching and nature study are encouraged in the park. Recreational pursuits such as horse riding, mountain bike riding and motorbike riding are permitted on the formed trails. All vehicles in the park must be registered. Public use facilities are not yet provided although it is proposed to build a basic day use area and camping area in the future. Similarly a multi-use trail is also proposed to be constructed in the reserve in the future. Public vehicular 4WD access to the park is limited to two main access points. Access from the north is via O'Briens Creek Road and Wrigley's Road. Access from the south is via Burrandana Road and Grass Tree Trail. A network of roads has been established within the park over a number of years providing access for management operations and public recreation. Livingstone National Park and SCA is also bounded by private property, so public access to the reserve boundary is limited. If you wish to enter the reserve via private property you must contact the landholder. Due to privacy legislation the NPWS cannot give out contact details.

Map sheet

CMA 1:25,000 map – Big Springs 8327-2-N, Mangoplah 8327-2-S third edition. Visitors are encouraged to use topographical maps to assist in navigation.

Management

Livingstone National Park and State Conservation Area is managed by South West Slopes Region, Parks and Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation (formally NPWS). The reserve is managed to protect its natural environments, wildlife and cultural heritage and is an important natural refuge area in a predominantly cleared landscape. Threats to the integrity of the reserve include invasive weeds, pest animals and inappropriate bushfire frequency. A fire management plan and a draft plan of management exist for the reserve which clearly identify the values of the reserve and outlines policies and actions for its management.

Please remember....

- Keep to the formed roads. It is an offence not to.
- No access through locked gates onto private property is permitted.
- Take in, take out. Take all your rubbish home with you.
- All flora & fauna are protected. No firearms or domestic pets.
- Enjoy your stay but be considerate of other park users.
- There is limited water supply in the reserve – take plenty of drinking water with you, particularly in the summer months.

FACTSHEET

Livingstone National Park and State Conservation Area

Description and Location

Livingstone National Park and State Conservation Area (SCA) is located 30km south of Wagga Wagga and 10kms East of Mangoplah on the South West Slopes of NSW. The area incorporates Livingstone National Park (1919ha) and Livingstone State Conservation Area (484ha) and protects a total area of 2403ha. The reserve was previously managed by State Forests of NSW as Livingstone State Forest and was gazetted as a National Park and Crown Reserve on 1st January 2001 as part of the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) and Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) process. The Crown reserve was later re-gazetted as a State Conservation Area.

Native Flora

Over 60 plant species have been recorded within the park and SCA. Some commonly sighted plants include Scribbly Gum *Eucalyptus rossii*, White Cypress Pine *Callitris glaucophylla*, Mugga Ironbark *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, Red Stringybark *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, Tumbledown Red Gum *Eucalyptus dealbata*, Kangaroo Thorn *Acacia paradoxa*, Nodding Blue Lily *Stypandra glauca*, Hoary guinea flower *Hibbertia obtusifolia* and the Prickly Teatree *Leptospermum continentale*.

Flora Surveys have identified 6 main vegetation communities in this reserve including:

1. Rough barked red box-white box dry shrub-forb open forest
2. Dwyer's gum heathy low open woodland
3. Scribbly gum-cypress pine-red ironbark-tussock grass heathy low woodland
4. Dwyer's red gum-black cypress pine-grass heathy low woodland
5. Remnant plateau tops currawang wattle -she-oak tall shrubland
6. Red stringybark-scribbly gum-rough barked red box dry forb-tussock grass open forest

Yass Daisy *Ammobium craspedioides* is found at three locations within the park. This plant is listed as vulnerable on the *Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995*. Regular monitoring is undertaken to ensure that the populations are not threatened by recreational or park management activities.



Native Fauna

Currently 126 native fauna species have been recorded in the park. Threatened species recorded include the Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis australis*, Swift Parrot *Lathamus discolor*, Turquoise Parrot *Neophema pulchella*, Superb Parrot *Polytelis swainsonii*, Barking Owl *Ninox connivens*, Brown Treecreeper *Climacteris picumnis*, Speckled Warbler *Pyrholaemus sagittatus*, Black-chinned Honeyeater (sub species) *Melithreptus gularis gularis*, Regent Honeyeater *Xanthomyza phrygia*, Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*, Gang-gang Cockatoo *Callocephalon fimbriatum*, Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis*, Gilbert's Whistler *Pachycephala inornata*, Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*, and Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis*.

Livingstone National Park & State Conservation Area
Scale 1:25,000
Datum: GDA94

