



Marree–Innamincka District

The Marree Innamincka district is the largest in South Australia. It extends over more than 200,000 square kilometres from the northern Flinders Ranges to the Northern Territory and Queensland borders, and east from Lake Eyre to New South Wales and Queensland.

Communities

The permanent population of the district is approximately 400 people. A further 300 transient workers service the petroleum industry and 45 000 tourists visit the region annually. Townships include Innamincka, Marree, Lyndhurst and Moomba.

Climate

The climate is characterised by long dry periods, highly unpredictable and variable rainfall, summer storms and extreme summer temperatures (36-45oC). Average annual rainfall is 125mm but can range between 0 and 500mm. Evaporation is extremely high, exceeding 3, 800 mm in some areas.

Land Forms

The district is dominated by three main land forms. These include stony tablelands and gibber downs, the dunefields and sandplains of the Simpson, Tirari and Strezlecki Deserts and the floodplains, channels and ephemeral lakes of the major river systems. Minor landforms include arid ranges and playa lakes.

Vegetation

Major vegetation types include:

Dunes:

- canegrass, spinifex, sandhill wattle, needlebush, whitewood, narrow-leaf hopbush

Watercourses & Floodplains:

- river red gum, coolibah, river cooba, Broughton Willow, lignum, oldman saltbush, bluebush, Mitchell grass, cottonbush, swamp canegrass

Salt Lake Surrounds:

- samphire, sea-heath, nitre-bush, bladder saltbush, bluebush

Ranges:

- mulga, red mallee, dead-finish, fuschia bush, emu-bush, bluebush, bladder saltbush, rock sida

Tablelands & Gibber Downs:

- bladder saltbush, bluebush, cottonbush, copperburr, Mitchell grass, emubush

Water

The two major water resources in the district are the Great Artesian Basin and the river systems of the Cooper Creek and Diamantina/Warburton River. Irregular flood waters terminate in an extensive network of swamps and lakes such as Goyders Lagoon, Coongie Lakes and Lake Eyre in extreme flows.

Land Use & Industry

The major land use within the district is beef cattle production, with some sheep production south of the dog fence. Other land use includes oil, gas and geothermal exploration/production, parks and reserves, tourism and Aboriginal managed lands.

Issues

Land management issues include:

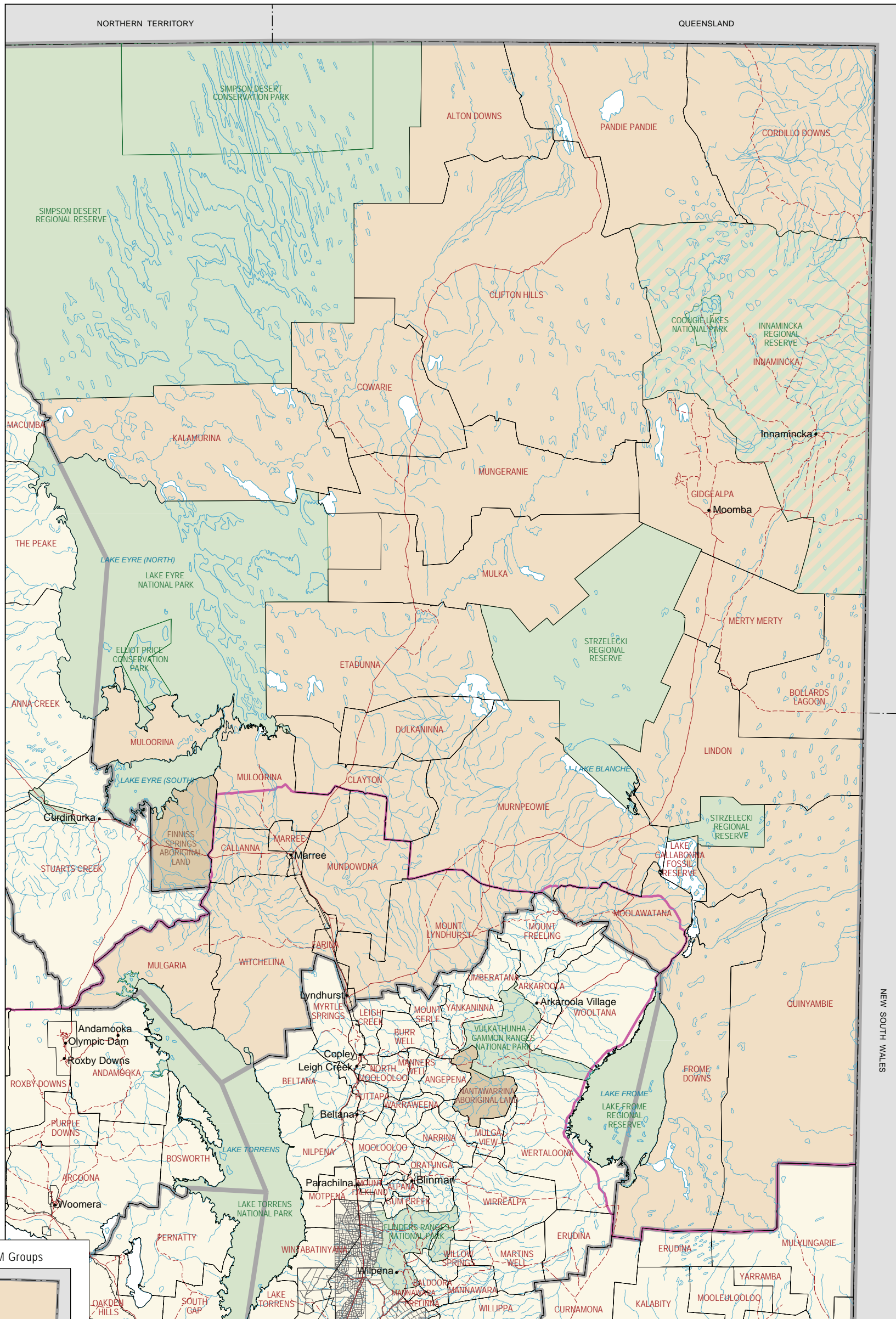
- Feral animals
- Pest plants
- Exploration impacts
- Tourist impacts
- Wind erosion
- Water management



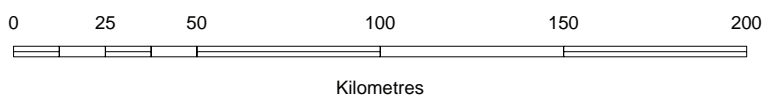
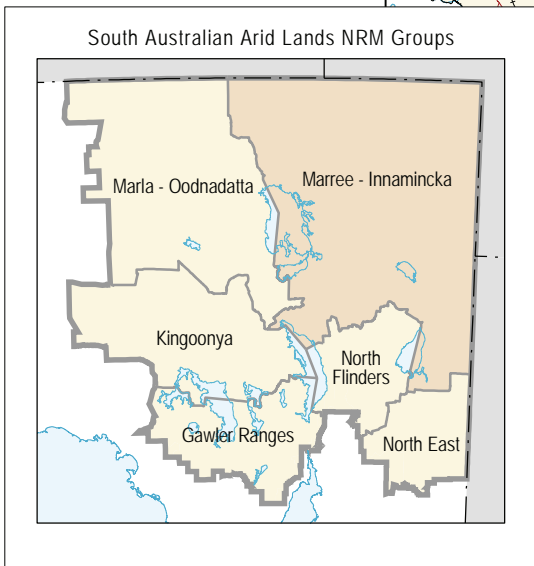
MARREE - INNAMINCKA

Natural Resources Management Group

-  Pastoral Station Boundary
-  Conservation and National Parks
-  Regional reserve/ Pastoral Station
-  Aboriginal Land
-  Marree - Innamincka NRM Group
-  SA Arid Lands NRM Region Boundary
-  Dog Fence
-  Major Road
-  Minor Road / Track
-  Railway
-  Cadastral Boundary
-  Watercourse
-  Mainly Dry Lake



Produced by: Resource Information, Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation.
 Data source: Pastoral lease names and boundaries supplied by Pastoral Program, DVLBC. Cadastre and Reserves supplied by the Department for Environment and Heritage. Waterbodies, Roads and Place names supplied by Geoscience Australia.
 Projection: MGA Zone 53.
 Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994.



Pastoral detail correct to November 2005

Pastoral Station boundaries shown are based on fence lines. It is not intended to show legal boundaries of pastoral leases. Fence lines are often significantly at variance with pastoral lease boundaries. Note that NPWSA boundaries have also been based on fence lines, rather than cadastre.

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