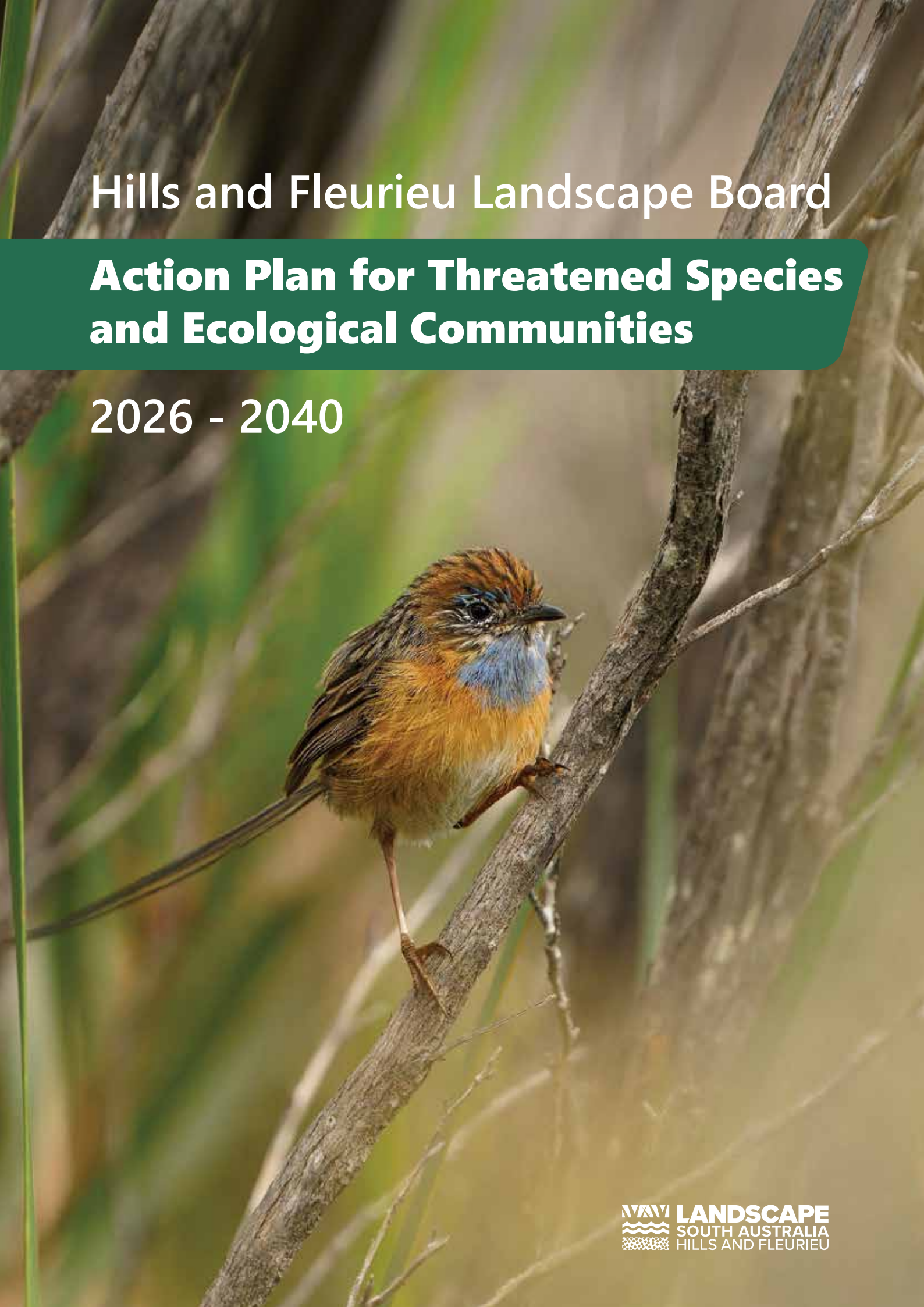
Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board

Action Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

2026 - 2040



LANDSCAPE SOUTH AUSTRALIA HILLS AND FLEURIEU

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge First Nations people as the first people of the lands and waters of the Hills and Fleurieu. We respect the Peramangk, Kaurna, and Ngarrindjeri peoples, past and present, who have cared for Watta/Yerta/Ruwe for generations, nurturing its life, stories, and landscapes.

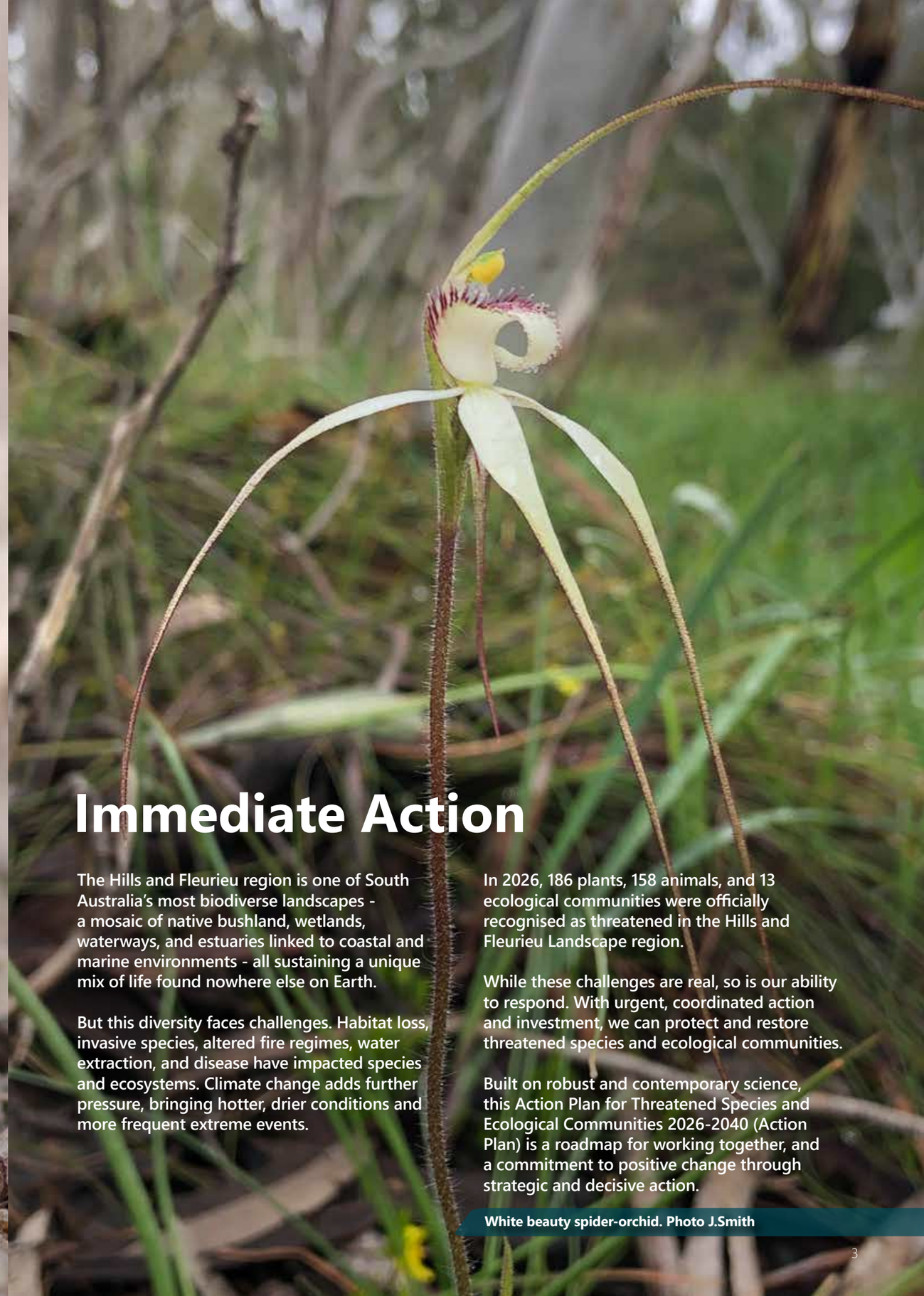
We recognise their deep knowledge, spiritual belonging and enduring connection to Country.

We are committed to walking alongside First Nations, listening, learning, and working together to protect and restore these lands and waters.

Contributors

Thank you to the many experts who shared their knowledge and experience to help shape this plan. In particular we acknowledge Luke Price, Dan Duval, Jerry Smith, Brad Bianco, Thai Te, Wendy Stubbs, Angela Duffy, Jason van Weenen, Joel Allen, Sam Hardy, Victoria Hefford, Alex Stolarski, Anthony Abley, Kristian Peters, Sylvia Zukowski and Andy Sheath.

Southern brown bandicoot



Immediate Action

The Hills and Fleurieu region is one of South Australia's most biodiverse landscapes - a mosaic of native bushland, wetlands, waterways, and estuaries linked to coastal and marine environments - all sustaining a unique mix of life found nowhere else on Earth.

But this diversity faces challenges. Habitat loss, invasive species, altered fire regimes, water extraction, and disease have impacted species and ecosystems. Climate change adds further pressure, bringing hotter, drier conditions and more frequent extreme events.

In 2026, 186 plants, 158 animals, and 13 ecological communities were officially recognised as threatened in the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape region.

While these challenges are real, so is our ability to respond. With urgent, coordinated action and investment, we can protect and restore threatened species and ecological communities.

Built on robust and contemporary science, this Action Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities 2026-2040 (Action Plan) is a roadmap for working together, and a commitment to positive change through strategic and decisive action.

White beauty spider-orchid. Photo J.Smith

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Cover photo: Mount Lofty Ranges southern emu-wren

Southern bell frog

Introduction

Extinctions are one of the world's greatest challenges. Across global, national, state and regional agencies and communities there is growing recognition of the irreplaceable value of biodiversity, and a shared commitment to conserve species and ecological communities. This is reflected in numerous policy and planning frameworks that have been developed over the past decade.

Bayonet spider-orchid. Photo: J. Smith

In the Hills and Fleurieu region, the commitment to conservation has never been more critical. The number of threatened species and ecological communities is extensive and growing. With 186 plant species, 158 animal species, and 13 ecological communities considered threatened in 2026, coordinated action and significant funding is urgently needed to prevent future extinctions.

1564
native plant species in the region,
186
(12%) are threatened

525
native animal species in the region,
158
(30%) are threatened

56
vegetation communities in the region,
16
(29%) are part of a threatened ecological community

Work to recover species is collaborative. National and state agencies formally classify threatened species and ecological communities under legislation and develop recovery plans and conservation advice to guide action. Success depends on partnerships - government agencies, landscape boards, First Nations, conservation NGOs, community groups, volunteers and private land managers all working together to protect and restore what remains through the implementation of recovery actions.

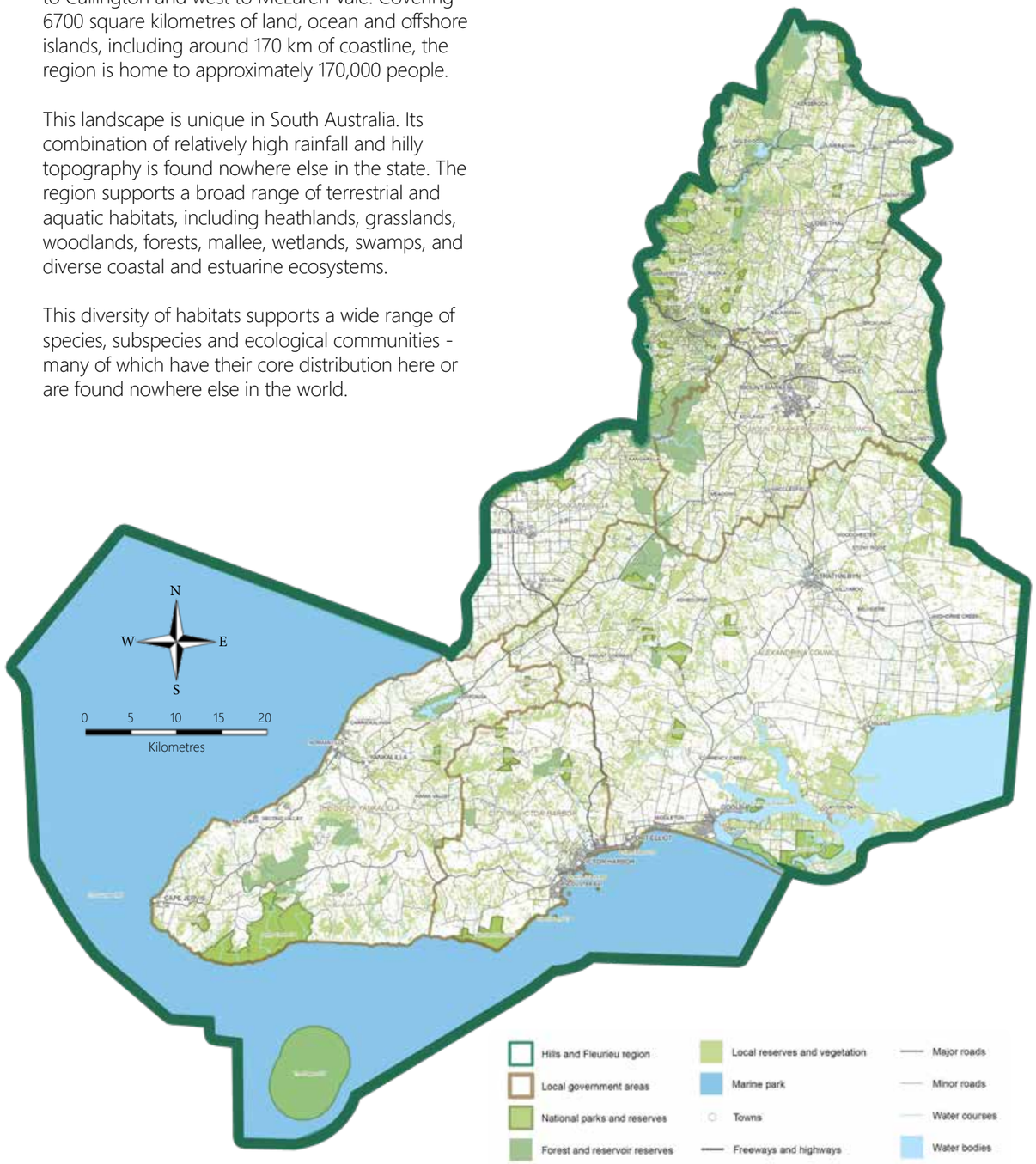
Golden-haired sedge-skipper. Photo: M. Endacott

Our region

The Hills and Fleurieu region spans land and sea, from Kersbrook in the Adelaide Hills to Cape Jervis on the Fleurieu Peninsula, stretching east to Callington and west to McLaren Vale. Covering 6700 square kilometres of land, ocean and offshore islands, including around 170 km of coastline, the region is home to approximately 170,000 people.

This landscape is unique in South Australia. Its combination of relatively high rainfall and hilly topography is found nowhere else in the state. The region supports a broad range of terrestrial and aquatic habitats, including heathlands, grasslands, woodlands, forests, mallee, wetlands, swamps, and diverse coastal and estuarine ecosystems.

This diversity of habitats supports a wide range of species, subspecies and ecological communities - many of which have their core distribution here or are found nowhere else in the world.



Pygmy copperhead

Southern pygmy perch. Photo: M Hammer

Purpose of the Action Plan

This Action Plan guides where the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board will focus its efforts to prevent the extinction of priority threatened species and ecological communities in our region. It is a strategic document that underpins the Hills and Fleurieu Regional Landscape Plan 2026-2031 (The Landscape Plan) and sets investment priorities for funding and partnerships.

While this primary focus of this plan is on recovering priority threatened species and ecological communities, it also complements two other objectives under the Landscape Plan's 'Nature' priority:

- Retain and protect native ecosystems
- Restore and expand native ecosystems at scale.

Together, these priorities are essential for safeguarding biodiversity and building climate resilience. The Regional Landscape Plan also defines key objectives for 'Land, Water, Climate and Community' priorities that support nature - seeking to enable First Nations leadership in caring for Country, strengthening land stewardship, managing invasive species and impact-causing native species, and improving water flows.

How the Action Plan was developed

This Action Plan defines regional actions and recovery interventions based on official data from the Species Profile and Threats Database (SPRAT) and Conservation Advice (DCCEEW 2021) for each species and ecological community, supported by contemporary monitoring data and expert opinion.

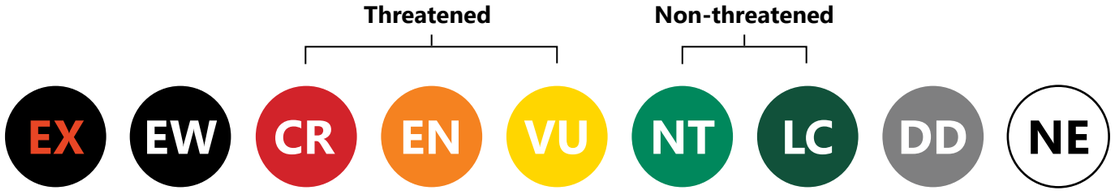
Extensive conservation planning has previously been undertaken for the broader Mount Lofty Ranges region. Key documents that continue to guide conservation priorities and recovery efforts include:

- Regional Recovery Plan for Threatened Species and Ecological Communities of Adelaide and the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia (2009)
- Informing Biodiversity Conservation for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Region - Priorities, Strategies and Targets (2009)
- Action Plan for South Australian Freshwater Fishes 2009 (2010)
- ReBird the Ranges Action Plan for reversing the decline of Mount Lofty Ranges woodland birds (2025)
- Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan (2026).

How is a Threatened Species or Threatened Ecological Community determined?

A species or ecological community is considered threatened if it has been classified as being at risk of extinction. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) assessment classifies species into nine categories:

IUCN Red List Categories



Extinct (EX):
no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

Extinct in the wild (EW):
known only to survive in captivity, cultivation or well outside it's natural range.

Critically endangered (CR):
facing extreme high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endangered (EN):
facing very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Vulnerable (VU):
facing very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near threatened (NT):
likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

Least concern (LC):
population is stable and unlikely to face extinction in the near future.

Data deficient (DD):
not enough information on abundance or distribution to estimate it's risk of extinction.

Not evaluated (NE):
Species has yet to be evaluated by the IUCN.

(IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee, 2024)

National and state legislation have adopted different combinations of the categories for assessment and listing, as outlined below.

National

The Australian Government uses a Common Assessment Method (CAM) to assess the extinction risk and list nationally threatened species and ecological communities, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This method is based on the internationally recognised IUCN approach, with adjustments for Australian conditions.

Under the EPBC Act, fauna, flora and ecological communities may be listed in one of six categories:

1. **Critically Endangered**
2. **Endangered**
3. **Vulnerable**
4. **Conservation Dependent***
5. **Extinct**
6. **Extinct in the Wild.**

* The Conservation Dependent category is unique to Australia and applies to fish (bony fish, rays, sharks, molluscs and crustaceans) and other marine organisms (excluding marine mammals and marine reptiles) that meet the criteria for listing as a threatened species but are subject to an approved management plan approved under State, Territory or Commonwealth law to prevent decline and support recovery.

State

In South Australia species are listed under the threatened species schedules of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (NPW Act). The categories are:

1. **Endangered (E)**
2. **Vulnerable (V)**
3. **Rare (R).**

The Rare category is not recognised in the IUCN structure, but is similar to the IUCN definition of 'Near Threatened'.

In South Australia, freshwater and marine fish, along with some marine invertebrates and crustaceans, are protected under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*. While some of these species are known to be threatened, they do not currently have a legal conservation status listed under the NPW Act. The Action Plan for South Australian Freshwater Fishes 2009 (Hammer et al., 2010) provides a comprehensive overview of issues and actions to protect and restore populations of threatened fish species and ecological communities.

For this Action Plan, additional sources were used to help identify species likely to be threatened and potential priority species for the Hills and Fleurieu region. These include the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) threatened species assessment database (DEW, 2025), state and national recovery plans, and expert opinion.

Published regional ratings (e.g. Gillam and Urban, 2014) were not used because they cover an area that does not align with the Hills and Fleurieu region, and have not be updated for over a decade.

Ecological communities are not listed under state legislation, however the Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems of South Australia (DEH, 2005) is in use and has informed threat status and priorities in this plan.

The upcoming *Biodiversity Act 2025* will absorb wildlife provisions of state legislation, and will include threatened fish, invertebrates, fungi and ecological communities. This Action Plan will be updated once the Act is in operation.

Why are there so many threatened species and ecological communities in the Hills and Fleurieu region?

The Hills and Fleurieu region includes the Mount Lofty Ranges, Fleurieu Peninsula, and part of the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth Ramsar area. Its varied topography, rainfall and temperature gradients, and diverse habitats support exceptionally high biodiversity and endemism.

Many species and ecological communities are now threatened due to historical impacts following European colonisation, particularly extensive habitat clearance. Ongoing fragmentation, isolation and reduced population sizes and extent continue to make species and communities more vulnerable to additional pressures, including:

- Inappropriate water management and extraction
- Invasive weeds
- Predation and competition
- Grazing pressure and disturbance from livestock and overabundant herbivores
- Residential and agricultural development
- Pollution
- Disease, viruses and pathogens
- Altered fire regimes (including absence of fire)
- Drought, heatwaves (including marine), and severe weather.

In some habitat types, even well-intended revegetation activities can pose risks to local biodiversity. Most of these threats stem from management practices that can be improved or modified to reduce negative impacts.

Building resilience to climate change and biosecurity threats

Threatened species and ecological communities are particularly vulnerable to climate change because their populations are already low.Limited genetic variation reduces their ability to adapt to environmental changes, new diseases or habitat alterations. When populations are low and ranges are restricted, a single extreme event, or prolonged extreme weather event, can cause local extinctions, making recovery even harder, and increase extinction risk.

Climate projections for the Hills and Fleurieu region indicate:

- higher temperatures
- reduced rainfall (particularly in spring)
- increased frequency of extreme events such as droughts and bushfires.

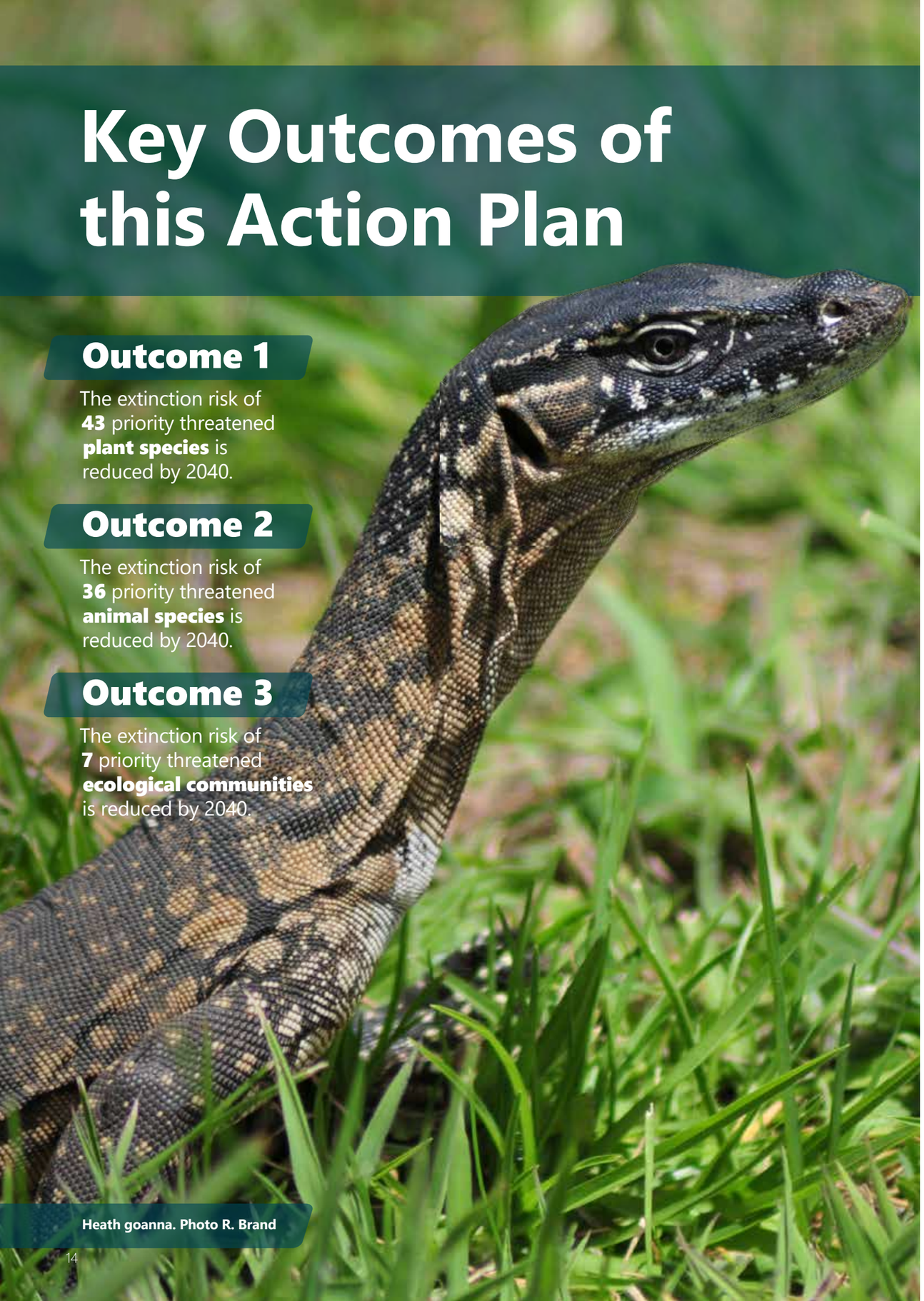
These changes can disrupt breeding cycles, food availability, and habitat integrity. Species with specialist habitat requirements and limited dispersal ability will be most at risk. Amphibians and fish face compounded threats from reduced water flows and salinity, both worsened by climate variability. An example is the marine heatwave in 2025, which triggered a harmful algal bloom in South Australia. The effects of the bloom had catastrophic impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems and species.

Biosecurity threats, including H5 bird flu and pathogens that cause plant dieback can compound climate stressors, accelerating species decline. To improve the resilience of threatened species and ecological communities, it is critical to:

- Increase their area of occupancy and extent of occurrence
- Expand population size and maintain genetic diversity
- Improve the condition and extent of communities.

Climate resilience planning is also essential to help identify and inform conservation actions that accommodate major changes in suitable habitat under future climate scenarios.

Key Outcomes of this Action Plan



Outcome 1

The extinction risk of **43** priority threatened **plant species** is reduced by 2040.

Outcome 2

The extinction risk of **36** priority threatened **animal species** is reduced by 2040.

Outcome 3

The extinction risk of **7** priority threatened **ecological communities** is reduced by 2040.

Heath goanna. Photo R. Brand

Three outcome statements define our goals for the highest priority threatened plant and animal species, and threatened ecological communities by 2040. The outcomes are realistic and measurable and will be used to determine the success of this Action Plan.

They are based on three possible extinction risk trend scenarios for 2040:

- Reduced
- Stable
- Increased.

Progress will be measured by changes in conservation assessment indicators, including:

- Occupancy, distribution, size and number of populations for species
- Extent and/or condition for ecological communities.

While not guaranteed, it is hoped that reducing extinction risk will lead to improvements in conservation status in the long term. For example, a downgrading from Endangered to Vulnerable, or delisting altogether.

The outcomes do not cover all threatened species and ecological communities in the region. A prioritisation process was used to rank species and ecological communities as high, medium, low or no priority, and only those ranked as high are included. This emphasises the urgency of action for species and ecological communities at the greatest risk, and guides where funding should be allocated.

Prioritisation process

Prioritisation aimed to identify the species and ecological communities at greatest risk of extinction and those with the highest feasibility of recovery.

The process considered information from the EPBC Act, NPW Act, DEW provisional conservation status dataset (DEW, 2025), and the provisional list of threatened ecosystems in South Australia (DEH, 2005). Additional information was sought from the Conservation Advice and recovery plans for individual species and ecological communities, and contemporary expert opinions.

As a starting point those ecosystems in the EPBC Act or provisional list (DEH, 2005) and species in the EPBC Act, NPW Act and DEW provisional conservation status dataset (DEW, 2025) with a status of Critically Endangered were assigned **High priority**, Endangered were assigned **Medium priority**, Vulnerable assigned **Low priority** and Extinct were assigned **No priority**.

Least Concern, Rare and Near Threatened were initially assigned **No priority**. The priority was then either retained, downgraded or upgraded upon review of additional information, including the proportion of extent within the region, taxonomic validity and expert opinion. Priority was also adjusted based the ability to influence the trajectory of the species and ecological community. For example, species listed as **High** or **Medium priority** under EPBC Act and NPW Act, were downgraded to **Low** or **No priority** if they don't have breeding sites or habitat they rely on to persist in the region. Such as, pelagic seabirds that breed on Antarctic islands, and those that are vagrant or irregular visitors. Species or ecosystems that occur in the Hills and Fleurieu region which had a conservation status of Least Concern, Rare and Near Threatened and were not upgraded to High, Medium or Low priority during the prioritisation process are not listed in the 'Priority, conservation status and recovery interventions' tables on the following pages.

Actions

The following sections outline the actions required to achieve the outcomes of this plan. The actions are based on recovery interventions, and presented in summary tables in the subsequent sections.

There is a separate suite of actions for threatened plants, threatened animals and threatened ecological communities. Together, these provide a roadmap to implement the Action Plan.

Mount Compass oak-bush

Threatened Plants

The threatened plants have been grouped as:

- **Aquatic and Amphibious**
- **Orchids**
- **Grasses, Lillies and Sedges**
- **Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns**
- **Trees**

There are **186** threatened plant species in the region, **43** of which are ranked as a **High priority**, and are included in actions to achieve **Outcome 1**.

Reducing threats to known populations and associated habitat is an overarching recovery intervention for threatened plant species, and needs to be done in partnership with land managers. Some examples include reducing grazing pressure and weed control.

Due to populations in the wild being very small and/or isolated, other interventions include seed collection for banking and propagation in a lab and nursery, planting in the wild and on-going site management.

Propagation of orchids requires a high level of technical expertise and an appropriately equipped laboratory, and needs to be undertaken by experts according to strict protocols. Reintroduction to the wild involves working with committed land managers (public and private) to minimise on-going threats.

Most of the other threatened plant species also require propagation to supplement populations in the wild or establish new populations. For those that are easy to grow, support should be provided to community and commercial nurseries to obtain seed and propagate the plants on-mass for planting on public and private land.

Yundi guinea-flower. Photo D. Duval

Threatened Plants
Priority, conservation status and recovery interventions

*Data extracted September 2025. Primarily based on rapid expert assessment workshops held in 2015 and 2016, with some subsequent refinements, and subject to ongoing revision DEW (unpublished data).

Based on recent data and expert opinion, predominately from staff from the South Australian Seed Conservation Centre (SA SCC) who provided significant notes on priority level and regional context for the majority of species.

SA SCC = South Australian Seed Conservation Centre
SA = South Australia
CP = Conservation Park
NE = Not evaluated
NP = National Park
EPBC Act = Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
CAM = Common Assessment Method
NPWS SA = National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Aquatic and Amphibious							
Large River Buttercup	*Ranunculus papulentus*	High	Hills and Fleurieu populations are few, disjunct and isolated from other occurrences and don't produce viable seeds. Appear to be clonal. Has been utilised in some swamp/wetland restoration projects during previous investment.		V	EN	• Reduce threats to existing populations. • Conserve and/or restore critical habitats at priority sites. • Undertake surveys and monitoring for high priority species. • Increase and maintain seed bank. • Where appropriate, support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs. • Where required, support knowledge gathering and research to inform interventions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys/monitoring. • Support climate resilience research and planning for high priority species. • Engage land managers for wetland stewardship, and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Spotted Knotweed	*Persicaria praetermissa*	High	In SA there are only a few small disjunct populations in Hills and Fleurieu region. No seeds banked to date and not utilised in any recovery work to date by SA SCC. A candidate species for planting in swamp recovery projects.			EN	
Small Bladderwort	*Utricularia lateriflora*	Medium	Very rarely observed annual. Most of the Hills and Fleurieu records are likely historic. Most recent observation was a swamp in Nangkita.		V	VU	
Waterblinks	*Montia fontana ssp. chondrosperma*	Medium	All SA populations in wetter sites of the Mount Lofty area. Annual species that is only detectable in above average rainfall years. Very difficult to locate and observed populations very small.		V	VU	
Water Plantain	*Alisma plantago-aquatica*	Medium	A single known extant population for SA occurs in Mt Bold Reservoir in Hills and Fleurieu region. Recent observation of a single plant in a swamp in the Kuitpo area. Outside of the region there is 1996 record from Millicent, and the next known populations occur in Victoria.			RA	
Horned Pondweed	*Zannichellia palustris*	Low	In Hills and Fleurieu region, it is only known from a single record by Ron Taylor from near Victor Harbor.		R	VU	
Wing Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle pterocarpa*	Low	Very few records in SA for this swamp species and many are historic. A candidate species for planting in swamp recovery projects.			VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Aquatic and Amphibious							
Shining Buttercup	*Ranunculus glabrifolius*	No	Presumed extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. A single questionable record from Bridgewater in 1907.		V	VU	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, encourage land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs.
Upright Milfoil	*Myriophyllum crispatum*	No	In the Hills and Fleurieu region it is only known from historic records in Myponga area.		V	VU	
Water Starwort	*Callitriche umbonata*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		V	VU	
Austral Pillwort	*Pilularia novae-hollandiae*	No	The single record from Mt Crawford is just outside of Hills and Fleurieu region.		R	VU	
River Buttercup	*Ranunculus inundatus*	No	Very common and better conserved in the Southeast SA swamps, with a few outliers in Hills and Fleurieu.		R	VU	
Varied Milfoil	*Myriophyllum variifolium*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Narrow-leaf Tapeweed	*Posidonia sinuosa*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.			VU	
Grasses, Lilies and Sedges							
Branching Rush	*Juncus prismatocarpus*	High	Hills and Fleurieu populations (private property near Mount Compass) may be the only extant SA populations at present. The population at Mypolonga in Murraylands and Riverland region is presumed extinct.		E	EN	• Conserve critical habitats. • Reduce threats to existing populations via targeted weed control and grazing management. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and maintain populations. • Continue and/or undertake ex-situ propagation. • Increase and maintain seed bank. • Where appropriate, support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs. • Where required, support knowledge gathering and research to inform interventions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring. • Support climate resilience research and planning for high priority species. • Engage land managers for stewardship, and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
One-flower Nancy	*Wurmbea uniflora*	High	Hills and Fleurieu region contains the only known extant populations in SA. Restricted to Mt Bold reservoir reserve. Seeds ex-situ banked for most subpopulations in Mt Bold.		E	EN	
Wiry Rush	*Juncus homalocaulis*	High	A single known population record for Hills and Fleurieu region in Bullock Hill CP, not observed for some years despite visits by SA SCC team and the original collector. Very few of the records in SA have been relocated.		V	VU	
Kangaroo Island Scale-rush	*Lepyrodia valliculae*	High	A rare SA endemic restricted to western end of Kangaroo Island. However, there is a historic population recorded from the Back Valley area, last recorded in 1975. May still be extant for Hills and Fleurieu region. Targeted surveys required.		R	RA	
Shade Tussock-grass	*Poa umbricola*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. A lack of current population data and no seeds banked to date. Needs CAM review for likely listing under EPBC Act.		R	RA	
Cleland's Wallaby-grass	*Rytidosperma clelandii*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. A lack of current population data and no seeds banked to date. Needs CAM review for likely listing under EPBC Act.			RA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Grasses, Lilies and Sedges							
Needle Bog-rush	*Tricostularia pauciflora*	Medium	In Hills and Fleurieu region the only known extant population occurs in norther section of Mt Billy CP and has not been observed since 2009/10. No seeds banked for this population. Only a few small population records known in Southeast region.		E	EN	• Conserve critical habitats. • Reduce threats to existing populations via targeted weed control and grazing management. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and maintain populations. • Continue and/or undertake ex-situ propagation. • Increase and maintain seed bank. • Where appropriate, support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs. • Where required, support knowledge gathering and research to inform interventions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring. • Support climate resilience research and planning for high priority species. • Engage land managers for stewardship, and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Medusa Bog-rush	*Schoenus latelaminatus*	Medium	The population north of Kuitpo Forest headquarters was cleared. Other populations require surveys to confirm status. Extremely rare annual which mainly occurs in open red gum swamps.		V	VU	
Long-nosed Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus macrorhinus*	Medium	Very difficult to locate in Hills and Fleurieu region. A swamp species, that occurs in red gum swamps and gilgais which are vulnerable or endangered in the few SA regions in which it occurs.		R	VU	
Plump Swamp Wallaby-grass	*Amphibromus pithogastrus*	Medium	In SA it is only known from the Hills and Fleurieu region. Critically Endangered in Victoria.			EN	
Fine-head Spear-grass	*Austrostipa oligostachya*	Low	Several more recent records from Onkaparinga Hills and Cromer area since initial listing in SA NPW Act schedules as Endangered. Three populations ex-situ seed banked at SA SCC to date. Not uncommon in Victoria and occurs in Southeast region of SA.		E	EN	
Bates's Blown-grass	*Lachnagrostis batesii*	Low	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region.			VU	
Loose Plume-grass	*Dichelachne inaequiglumis*	Low	Restricted to Hills and Fleurieu region in SA. It also occurs in the montane regions of far Southeast Victoria.			VU	
Hoary Rush	*Juncus radula*	No	Quite a rare rush species in Hills and Fleurieu region but better conserved in other regions. Mainly occurs in ephemeral winter wet areas, especially red gum flats.		V	VU	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, encourage land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs.
Nutty Club-rush	*Isolepis producta*	No	Extinct in region.		V	VU	
Pale Wood-rush	*Luzula flaccida*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		V	VU	
Small Bent-grass	*Deyeuxia minor*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		V	VU	
Tuber Spike-rush	*Eleocharis atricha*	No	Presumed extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. A single record from Glen Shera Swamp (Stipiturus CP) in 1986. All other records in red gum swamp habitat in the SE region.		V	VU	
Beautiful Rush	*Juncus amabilis*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		V	RA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Grasses, Lilies and Sedges							
Austral Rush	*Juncus australis*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, encourage land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs.
Clustered Wood-rush	*Luzula ovata*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Dark Flat-sedge	*Cyperus sanguinolentus*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Grassy Bog-rush	*Schoenus tesquorum*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Lax Twig-rush	*Machaerina laxa*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Slender Twig-rush	*Machaerina gunnii*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Tufted Mat-rush	*Lomandra caespitosa*	No	Presumed extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. A single questionable ID record by Cleland in 1936.			EN	
Bergalia Tussock	*Carex iynx*	No	Questionable Hills and Fleurieu records, as may be established.			VU	
Orchids							
Hindmarsh Greenhood	*Pterostylis bryophila*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. A few conservation actions undertaken with previous investment. Living collections still held at SA SCC.	CR	E	CR	*See list of Recovery Interventions for these species on the next page*
Fleurieu Leek Orchid	*Prasophyllum murfetii*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Several conservation actions undertaken as part of previous investment. Several plants still present in SA SCC living collections and in-vitro propagation still ongoing. SA SCC currently aiming to ex-situ bank seeds for Nangkita population which appears to be impacted by a fungal disease. No large insurance populations established to date.	CR	E	EN	
Bayonet Spider-orchid	*Caladenia gladiolata*	High	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Translocations to sites Hills and Fleurieu region are planned. Several known populations seed banked, and some translocations undertaken as part of previous investment. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide.	EN	E	EN	
Coloured Spider-orchid	*Caladenia colorata*	High	Near endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region, and majority of populations occur in region. Very localised populations in the Hartley area which are experiencing increased impacts in recent years from weed load, grazing and motorcycles.	EN	E	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Orchids							
White Beauty Spider-orchid	*Caladenia argocalla*	High	The Hills and Fleurieu region hosts southernmost population, approximately 1-2% of total known population. Several conservation actions already undertaken as part of previous investment. Potentially temporarily pause recovery activities (for ~5 years) if monitoring reveals previous actions have sufficiently reduced extinction risk and additional capacity is required for other species high priority species.	EN	E	VU	• Conserve critical habitats. • Reduce threats to existing populations via targeted weed control. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Undertake surveys to determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase and maintain external (ex-situ) seedbank and source and preserve mycorrhizal fungi. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Where required, support IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing, and remove any erroneous taxa from priority list. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Leafy Greenhood	*Pterostylis cucullata ssp. sylvicola*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu and Green Adelaide regions. Several known populations already ex-situ seed banked, and several translocations undertaken as part of previous investment. Main population in Belair NP (predominately Green Adelaide region and part of their recovery program) and outlier population in Hills and Fleurieu region in Lobethal area. Further translocations to Lobethal population are required. The re-emergence of translocated plants was detected for first time in 2025 since post-fire translocations. Several plants of Lobethal provenance still in cultivation at SA SCC.	VU	E	EN	
Hale Greenhood, Marsh Greenhood	*Pterostylis uliginosa*	High	Possibly extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. Last records in Pages Flat Swamp were ~30 years ago. Requires extensive surveys.		E	CR	
Forked Greenhood	*Pterostylis falcata*	High	A single population footprint <4m2 in Pages Flat Swamp. Plants propagated from vegetative material and ~100 plants in living collection at SA SCC. Some flowering plants have been hand-pollinated and seeds collected. A total of 23 plants established at 4 Peat Bog swamp sites in September 2025. Further trial translocations required in other Peat Bog swamps.		E	CR	
Naked Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra circumsepta*	High	Only one small population known in SA from swamp in Cleland CP. SA SCC currently propagating plants for future translocation supported by National Parks and Wildlife Service SA.		E	CR	
Rock-ledge rufoushood	*Pterostylis sp. Rock ledges (pl. 185, Bates and Weber 1990)*	High	Endemic or near endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region Two small disjunct populations at Mt Bold and Ironbank. SA SCC currently propagating plants for future translocation supported by Green Adelaide.		E	CR	
Veined Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra cyanea*	High	Only found in a few peat bog swamps Hills and Fleurieu region in SA. A significant disjunct from Great Dividing Range, Tasmania and New Zealand.		E	EN	
Star Spider-orchid	*Caladenia stellata*	High	Very few small populations and mainly restricted to private property near Hartley and small area within Ferries McDonald CP. Some taxonomic questions over affinity with *C. xanthochila*, which is only known from a single extant population near Linwood SA. Both species are considered high priorities by SA SCC.		R	EN	

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Orchids							
Tawny Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum sp. Bushfires (R.S.Rogers 2681)*	Medium	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Limited distribution, known from 3 small sub-populations in Scott Creek, Mt Bold and Cherry Gardens post-fire. Fire responsive and appears to have some distinct characters but further taxonomic work required to better understand this species.			VU	• Conserve critical habitats. • Reduce threats to existing populations via targeted weed control. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Undertake surveys to determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase and maintain external (ex-situ) seedbank and source and preserve mycorrhizal fungi. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Where required, support IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing, and remove any erroneous taxa from priority list. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Blue Top Sun-orchid, Dark-tipped Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra cyanapicata*	Low	Questionable taxonomy that requires genetic analysis and systematic revision. All known populations ex-situ seed banked and several translocations undertaken as part of previous investment. Several plants still present in SA SCC living collections. Lower priority as several conservation actions already undertaken and taxonomy requires resolution.	CR	E	CR	
Copper Beard-orchid	*Calochilus cupreus*	Low	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide. Likely to be translocated to sand heaths in McLaren Vale area (historic records sites) in the future.	CR	E	CR	
Kangaroo Island Spider-orchid	*Caladenia ovata*	High	Taxonomy of Hills and Fleurieu population in Deep Creek requires revision as an immediate priority. Typical forms of *C. ovata* restricted to Kangaroo Island with Deep Creek NP plants having characters more typical of *C. leptochila* (flower characters such as labellum width and shape fitting *C. leptochila*). Origin of an individual plant at one site in Deep Creek NP is questionable. Translocation exclosures at Deep Creek established with Kangaroo Island provenance with the understanding that KI populations are declining. Further translocations should be limited until taxonomic determination of Deep Creek NP population is resolved.	EN	E	EN	
Metallic Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra epipactoides*	Low	Edge of range. Possibly extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. Several new populations recorded in the Upper Southeast region in recent years. Most populations occur in the Eyre Peninsula, Murraylands and Riverland and Southeast regions.	EN	E	EN	
Pink-lip Spider-orchid	*Caladenia behrii*	Low	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu and Green Adelaide regions. Hills and Fleurieu region has most of the extant populations. Several known populations ex-situ seed banked and some translocations undertaken as part of previous investment. Green Adelaide Landscape Board currently funding SA SCC surveys and monitoring.	EN	E	EN	
Stiff White Spider-orchid	*Caladenia rigida*	Low	Some large populations reasonably well conserved within *E. obliqua* woodlands in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Outlier populations in Macclesfield, Kuitpo areas. Several conservation actions undertaken as part of previous investment. Potentially temporarily pause recovery activities (for ~5 years) if monitoring reveals previous actions have sufficiently reduced extinction risk and other species are higher priority.	EN	E	RA	

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Orchids							
Plum Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum pruinosum*	Low	Several known populations ex-situ seed banked, and some translocations undertaken as part of previous investment. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide.	EN	EN	EN	• Conserve critical habitats. • Reduce threats to existing populations via targeted weed control. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Undertake surveys to determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase and maintain external (ex-situ) seedbank and source and preserve mycorrhizal fungi. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Where required, support IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing, and remove any erroneous taxa from priority list. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Sandhill Greenhood	*Pterostylis arenicola*	Low	There is population near Belvidere in Hills and Fleurieu region. Some larger populations in the Upper Southeast where it is better conserved. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide.	VU	V	VU	
Pale Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum pallidum*	Low	Surveys undertaken as part of previous investment indicated this taxon is reasonably conserved within the reserve system and private land in good condition habitat. Requires CAM assessment and possibly EPBC Act amendment.	VU	R	VU	
Black-beak Duck-orchid	*Caleana disjuncta*	Low	Highly restricted distribution in Hills and Fleurieu region. Hundreds of plants recorded in Cox Scrub in post-burn sites in area of known population being monitored. Five population records for Kangaroo Island in past 4 years, all within protected areas. Only 2 records >30 years prior to the post-fire surveys on Kangaroo Island.		E	CR	
Peat Bog Bunny Orchid	*Eriochilus paludosus*	Low	SA SCC undertook searches at historical localities within Hills and Fleurieu region without success. Two populations recorded in perched swamps on Kangaroo Island post-fire. Taxonomic review required.		E	CR	
Swamp Helmet-orchid	*Corybas fordhamii*	Low	Possibly extinct in SA.		E	CR	
Swamp Midge-orchid	*Corunasylis ciliatum*	Low	Possibly extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. Not seen at historic location in Nangkita area for >20 years. Still extant in one reserve in Southeast SA.		E	CR	
Rosy Hyacinth-orchid	*Dipodium punctatum*	Low	There is a single 1972 specimen record from Hills and Fleurieu region but this is possibly referrable to *D. roseum*.		E	EN	
Short-leaf Donkey-orchid	*Diuris brevifolia*	Low	An SA endemic which is better conserved on Kangaroo Island.		E	VU	
Robust Spider-orchid	*Caladenia valida*	Low	Not currently considered a higher priority based on advice from SA SCC.		E	RA	
Large Duck-orchid	*Caleana major*	Low	Widely distributed and better conserved in eastern states of Australia and New Zealand.		V	EN	
Red Beard-orchid	*Calochilus paludosus*	Low	Also occurs in the Southeast SA and Kangaroo Island.		V	EN	
Swamp Onion-orchid	*Microtis orbicularis*	Low	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Better conserved in Southeast SA and Kangaroo Island.		V	EN	

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Orchids							
Behr's Cowslip Orchid	*Diuris behrii*	Low	Better conserved in Southeast SA and Kangaroo Island.		V	VU	• Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery Actions in Conserve critical habitats. • Reduce threats to existing populations via targeted weed control. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Undertake surveys to determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase and maintain external (ex-situ) seedbank and source and preserve mycorrhizal fungi. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Where required, support IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing, and remove any erroneous taxa from priority list. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Drooping Spider-orchid	*Caladenia flaccida*	Low			V	VU	
Flat-leaved Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra latifolia*	Low			V	VU	
Holmes Slender Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra holmesii*	Low	Better conserved in Southeast SA and Kangaroo Island.		V	VU	
Leopard Hyacinth-orchid	*Dipodium pardalinum*	Low			V	VU	
Moose Orchid	*Cryptostylis subulata*	Low			V	VU	
Peniculate Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra peniculata*	Low			V	VU	
Plum Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra inflata*	Low			V	VU	
Dune Helmet-orchid	*Corybas expansus*	Low			V	RA	
Small Duck-orchid	*Caleana minor*	Low	Small disjunct population in Hills and Fleurieu Region. More populations on Kangaroo Island. Well conserved in Southeast SA.		V	RA	
Austral Lady's Tresses	*Spiranthes australis*	Low			R	VU	
Austral Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum australe*	Low	Most SA populations are in the Hills and Fleurieu region, but species is better conserved in swamps within the reserve system on Kangaroo Island.		R	VU	
Blunt Greenhood	*Pterostylis curta*	Low			R	VU	
Hidden Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum occultans*	Low			R	VU	
Plain Caladenia	*Caladenia vulgaris*	Low			R	VU	
Plum Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra mucida*	Low	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. One of SA's rarest threatened orchids. A single opportune record near Mt Crawford in Hills and Fleurieu region is questionable, based on observational collection notes.		R	VU	
Small Helmet-orchid	*Corybas unguiculatus*	Low	Presumed extremely rare in Hills and Fleurieu region now as many records are historic.		R	VU	
Sweet Onion-orchid	*Microtis rara*	Low	Better conserved in swamps within the reserve system on western Kangaroo Island.		R	VU	
Yellow Onion-orchid	*Microtis atrata*	Low	Better conserved in Southeast SA and Kangaroo Island.		R	VU	

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Orchids							
Coastal Rufous Hood	*Pterostylis exalla*	Low	Extant population in Belvidere area in Hills and Fleurieu region. Some large populations on Yorke Peninsula.			VU	*See list of Recovery Interventions for these species on the previous page*
Horned Orchid	*Orthoceras strictum*	Low	Better conserved in Southeast SA.			VU	
Stout Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra exigua*	Low				VU	
Tall Shell-orchid	*Pterostylis alata*	Low	Taxonomy of the extant populations requires further review.			NE	
Blue Star Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra hygrophila*	No	Questionable taxonomy that requires revision. No extant populations known in Hills and Fleurieu region.	CR	E	CR	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Two-bristle Greenhood	*Pterostylis psammophila*	No	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide. All known populations ex-situ seed banked and several translocations undertaken as part of previous investment. Taxonomy requires resolution.	CR	EN	CR	
Spiral Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra matthewsii*	No	Possibly extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region or never occurred. Single population record represented by one specimen with only a flowering scape and no spiral leaves.	EN	E	EN	
Finniss Helmet-orchid	*Corybas dentatus*	No	Considered a hybrid by SA SCC and requires taxonomic revision.	VU	E	NE	
Winter Spider-orchid	*Caladenia brumalis*	No	Extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region. Better known from Yorke Peninsula but a disjunct population confirmed extant at Marino CP in Green Adelaide region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide.	VU	V	RA	
Bristly Greenhood	*Pterostylis setifera*	No	Extinct in SA.		E	EX	
Finniss Spider-orchid	*Caladenia sp. Finniss (R.Bates 308)*	No	Extinct. Taxonomic uncertainty that requires revision.		E	EX	
Goldsack's Leek-orchid	*Prasophyllum tortilis*	No	Taxonomic uncertainty. No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide.		E	EN	
Daddy Long Legs	*Caladenia filamentosa*	No	Questionable taxonomy that requires revision. A single 1989 record from Hartley for Hills and Fleurieu region.			CR	
Common Bird-orchid	*Chiloglottis valida*	No	SA SCC consider it is unlikely to occur in Hills and Fleurieu region, probable erroneous record			EN	
Pigmy Caladenia	*Caladenia sp. White (R.Bates 41056)*	No	Little known orchid taxa which requires taxonomic scrutiny and status assessment.			EN	

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Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Yundi Guinea Flower	*Hibbertia tenuis*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Very small populations and highly restricted with some successful translocations to Yundi area and Stipiturus CP in recent years.	CR	E	VU	• Manage weeds to reduce threats to existing populations and manage habitat structure. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Undertake surveys to identify new populations and determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase seed and pollen collections from multiple populations, support maintenance of seedbanks. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where required, resolve taxonomy of species and reassess IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing. • Support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include suitable species in revegetation programs. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Mount Compass Oak-bush	*Allocasuarina robusta*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Majority of populations on roadsides, including translocations are continuing to decline and require ongoing management. Establishment of large insurance populations (in addition to Stipiturus CP) within good condition protected sites is required.	EN	E	EN	
Osborn's Eyebright	*Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii*	High	Swamp form populations highly restricted and low population size and high priority. Dryland form is better represented and a lower priority.	EN	E	VU	
Deep Creek Correa	*Correa eburnea*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Very restricted distribution but reasonably well conserved in Deep Creek NP. Some translocations undertaken with NPWS SA in recent years.	EN	V	VU	
Hindmarsh Correa	*Correa calycina var. calycina*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Past translocations undertaken at Hindmarsh Falls and Hindmarsh Tiers with a new population record (6 plants) recently recorded at Spring Mt CP.	VU	V	EN	
Butterfly Spyridium	*Spyridium coactilifolium*	High	Endemic to the Hills and Fleurieu region. Highly restricted distribution. Well conserved in Newland Head CP (and Parsons). Several surveys and translocations undertaken as part of previous investment.	VU	V	VU	
Skeleton Fork-fern	*Psilotum nudum*	High	A single population for SA formerly known from a lower cliff face in Mt Bold reservoir. Re-introduction back into Hills and Fleurieu region was undertaken with plants from original population. SA SCC have additional plants in the nursery from this locality ready for translocation.		E	EX	
Bog Clubmoss	*Lycopodiella serpentina*	High	SA records restricted to Hills and Fleurieu region. Better conserved in other states of Australia and New Zealand. Very difficult to locate now, recently observed in swamp at Yundi.		E	CR	
Bushy Clubmoss	Lycopodium deuterodensum	High	One known population in SA in Cleland CP in Hills and Fleurieu region.		E	CR	

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Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Australian Carraway	*Oreomyrrhis eriopoda*	High	Only known from two sub-populations in the Hills and Fleurieu region (Heritage Agreement property in Cudlee Creek area and Mount Bold area) and otherwise in SA only known from Dry Creek area near Lower Glenelg River in southeast region.		E	EN	• Manage weeds to reduce threats to existing populations and manage habitat structure. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Undertake surveys to identify new populations and determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase seed and pollen collections from multiple populations, support maintenance of seedbanks. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where required, resolve taxonomy of species and reassess IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing. • Support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include suitable species in revegetation programs. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Showy Violet	*Viola betonicifolia ssp. betonicifolia*	High	Only known from a single population in Mt Bold reservoir.		E	EN	
Small Rasp-fern	*Blechnum rupestre*	High	A single extant population in Hills and Fleurieu region in Cleland CP. Ashton record possibly incorrect.		E	EN	
Forked Comb-fern	*Schizaea bifida*	High	Now extremely rare and difficult to locate in Hills and Fleurieu region.		V	EN	
Leafy Templetonia	*Templetonia stenophylla*	High	A single population at Hartley for Hills and Fleurieu region. Quite disjunct from buloke woodland habitat near Wolseley on Victorian border.		V	VU	
White-flower Matted Pratia	*Lobelia pedunculata*	High	A single population in the Hills and Fleurieu region in Scott Creek CP, where the spring fed area in which it occurs has dried over the years. Another population near Dry Creek on the Lower Glenelg River in SA. SA SCC indicate it should be listed as Endangered in SA. Formerly called *Lobelia puberula* in SA.		V	VU	
Swamp Mazus	*Mazus pumilio*	High	A single population in the Hills and Fleurieu region in Scott Creek CP, but the spring fed site has gradually dried and species might now be extinct in the region. No seeds ex-situ banked. Requires additional survey effort.		V	RA	
Jagged Bitter-cress	*Rorippa laciniata*	High	Extremely rare in SA. Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Very restricted distribution in higher rainfall areas. A few small populations in Kuitpo area in Hills and Fleurieu region.		R	VU	
Mount Lofty Phebalium	*Leionema hillebrandii*	High	Some dieback observed during past drought conditions. Requires survey and population assessment to determine current conservation status via CAM and possible EPBC Act nomination. SA SCC indicate it is likely Critically Endangered.		R	RA	
Rock Correa	*Correa glabra var. leucoclada*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Very restricted distribution. High priority for survey and population assessment to determine current conservation status via CAM.		R	RA	
Leafy Button Everlasting	*Coronidium densifolium*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Presumed extinct. Only known from three historic specimen records in the region, with last record from Black Swamp in 1968. A candidate for reintroduction in Currency Creek area if suitable source can be located.			EX	

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Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Hairy Guinea-flower	*Hibbertia hirsuta*	High	Populations in Hills and Fleurieu region are part of a disjunct mainland distribution in the Mount Lofty Ranges, separated from Tasmanian populations.			EN	• Manage weeds to reduce threats to existing populations and manage habitat structure. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Undertake surveys to identify new populations and determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase seed and pollen collections from multiple populations, support maintenance of seedbanks. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where required, resolve taxonomy of species and reassess IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing. • Support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include suitable species in revegetation programs. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Finniss Spyridium	*Spyridium latifolium*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region and very restricted in distribution. Surveys required to better map and assess population size and status for a conservation assessment. Likely to come up for CAMs review and possible EPBC Act nomination.			RA	
Mt Lofty Speedwell	*Veronica derwentiana ssp. homalodonta*	Medium	Populations in Hills and Fleurieu region are part of isolated distribution in the Mount Lofty Ranges. A revision for this taxon will likely confirm it is a synonym of *ssp. anisodonta* and hence better conserved on Kangaroo Island. Several surveys and translocations undertaken in Hills and Fleurieu region in recent years as part of previous investment.	CR	E	VU	
Fat-leaf Wattle	*Acacia pinguifolia*	Medium	Mainly known from Finniss area in Hills and Fleurieu region. Surveys required to confirm extant populations including historic translocations.	EN	E	VU	
King Fern	*Todea barbara*	Medium	Once more widely distributed across central Mount Lofty Ranges from Mount Crawford to Mount Bold. A wild population in central hills swamp. Remnants may occur at other locations, however there is some confusion between remnant and potentially established populations of this fern.		E	EN	
Pale Everlasting	*Coronidium gunnianum*	Medium	Several new population records added in recent years and translocations undertaken from previous investment. Mapping and conservation status needs review. Also known from Victoria (endangered), New South Wales and Tasmania. A population recently recorded in Southeast SA, but a different form to the Hills and Fleurieu populations.		E	EN	
Tall Daisy	*Brachyscome diversifolia*	Medium	Better conserved in other states but three population records now for the Hills and Fleurieu region: Scott Creek CP, Ironbank Heritage Agreement and Newland Head CP.		E	EN	
Sieber's Crassula	*Crassula sieberiana*	Medium	Only known extant populations for SA are restricted to Hindmarsh Falls area in Hills and Fleurieu region.		E	VU	
Slender Bottle-daisy	*Lagenophora sublyrata*	Medium	Most SA records restricted to Hills and Fleurieu region, and many populations are very small and within fragmented habitat.		V	EN	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Behr's Swainson-pea	*Swainsona behriana*	Medium	Only known extant in Green Adelaide region and Hills and Fleurieu region west of Callington. Many populations historic but a couple of recent small population records in Hills and Fleurieu region. Extinct or Endangered in some other SA regions and endangered in Victoria.		V	VU	• Manage weeds to reduce threats to existing populations and manage habitat structure. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Undertake surveys to identify new populations and determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase seed and pollen collections from multiple populations, support maintenance of seedbanks. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where required, resolve taxonomy of species and reassess IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing. • Support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include suitable species in revegetation programs. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Dainty Maiden-hair	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*	Medium	Isolated Torrens Gorge population in Hills and Fleurieu region		V	VU	
Swamp Daisy-bush	*Olearia glandulosa*	Medium	Several translocations undertaken as part of previous investment, including large numbers of plantings in Stipiturus CP and adjoining private land.		V	VU	
Broad-fruited Haloragis	*Haloragis myriocarpa*	Medium	A recent population found in private swamp in the Kuitpo area of Hills and Fleurieu region. Only a few records in Southeast SA and was considered an SA endemic until a recent population identified in Victoria.		R	EN	
Fringed Pseudanthus	*Pseudanthus micranthus*	Medium	An SA endemic which is rare and restricted to western end of Kangaroo Island with a few restricted, disjunct mainland Australia subpopulations on the Fleurieu Peninsula. Outside of Newland Head the populations are small, declining, and hard to find.		R	RA	
Lemon Star-bush	*Asterolasia muricata*	Medium	An SA endemic which is rare on Kangaroo Island with a few disjunct mainland Australia subpopulations in Newland Head CP.		R	RA	
Ploughshare Wattle	*Acacia gunnii*	Medium	The Hills and Fleurieu distribution is a disjunct and isolated outlier from other extant occurrences within SA. The region's population is very restricted with a form somewhat different from the Victorian population.		R	RA	
Rasp Daisy-bush	*Olearia picridifolia*	Medium	Rarely encountered. Restricted distribution in Hills and Fleurieu region. Small, isolated populations near Callington and Milang. Widely distributed but rare elsewhere in SA. Also occurs in Western Australia and Victoria.		R	RA	
Zig-zag Bitter-pea	*Daviesia pectinata*	Medium	The Hills and Fleurieu distribution is a disjunct and isolated outlier from other extant occurrences within SA. The region's population is very restricted and found only in Newland Head CP and Waitpinga Cliff-line. A population at Goolwa is extinct. Also found on southern Eyre Peninsula where it is rare, and a record near Bordertown in the South-East, and in Victoria.		R	RA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Sickle Fern	*Pellaea falcata*	Medium	Occurs in Talisker CP. Appears to be a relict clonal population.			EN	• Manage weeds to reduce threats to existing populations and manage habitat structure. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Undertake surveys to identify new populations and determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase seed and pollen collections from multiple populations, support maintenance of seedbanks. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where required, resolve taxonomy of species and reassess IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing. • Support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include suitable species in revegetation programs. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Elatine Sneezeweed	*Centipeda elatinoides*	Medium	The only known extant SA population occurs in Stipiturus CP and status of Mt Alma swamp population (last seen in the 1990s) needs confirmation via surveys.			VU	
Matted Pratia	*Lobelia pachytricha*	Medium	Currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region from small populations in Scott Creek CP and Mt Bold Reservoir.			xx	
Clover Glycine	*Glycine latrobeana*	Low	Populations in Hills and Fleurieu region are part of disjunct distribution in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Several new populations identified in last 20 years in Southern Lofty and Southeast SA. Status should be reviewed (potentially warrants de-listing based on advice from SA SCC).	VU	V	VU	
Menzel's Wattle	*Acacia menzelii*	Low	Common in Monarto area.	VU	V	VU	
Resin Wattle	*Acacia rhetinocarpa*	Low	Occurs in several landscape regions and new populations identified in recent years.	VU	V	VU	
Soft Tree-fern	*Dicksonia antarctica*	Low	It was historically recorded at Mt McIntyre in the Southeast region of SA. Plants still extant in a conservation park in central hills. Clarification is required for remnant or potentially established populations of this fern.		E	EX	
Variable Glycine	*Glycine tabacina*	Low	Edge of range. No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide region. A single opportune record near Lenswood which needs confirmation, as it could be referrable to *G. latrobeana*.		V	EN	
Blue Devil	*Eryngium ovinum*	Low			V	VU	
Dune Fanflower	*Scaevola calendulacea*	Low			V	VU	
Narrow Comb-fern	*Schizaea fistulosa*	Low			V	VU	
Slender Speedwell	*Veronica gracilis*	Low			V	VU	
Small Copper-wire Daisy	*Panaetia muelleri*	Low	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region.		V	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Hyssop-leaf Dwarf Boronia	*Boronia (Cyanothamnus) nana var. hyssopifolia*	Low	Restricted to wetter Mount Lofty areas in SA. Better known in Victora and New South Wales. It appears to be a short-lived and obligate fire responsive species. Requires additional survey effort, as more populations recently identified through NPWS SA fire-management ramble surveys.		R	CR	• Manage weeds to reduce threats to existing populations and manage habitat structure. • Protect priority species sites from trampling and herbivory. • Support the management of appropriate fire regimes to maintain habitat quality and populations. • Undertake surveys to identify new populations and determine status for poorly understood species. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Increase seed and pollen collections from multiple populations, support maintenance of seedbanks. • Where required, develop breeding program protocols. • Continue/commence ex-situ propagation to establish new populations and bolster existing populations. • Undertake reintroductions into Hills and Fleurieu region for high priority species, as part of broader recovery programs, at sites where potential threats can be managed. • Where required, resolve taxonomy of species and reassess IUCN assessment and EPBC Act listing. • Support land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include suitable species in revegetation programs. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Annual Bitter-cress	*Cardamine paucijuga*	Low			R	VU	
Coast Daisy	*Brachyscome parvula*	Low	Mainly restricted to the Cromer and Mt Crawford area in Hills and Fleurieu region.		R	VU	
Green-flower Emubush	*Eremophila subfloccosa ssp. glandulosa*	Low			R	VU	
Native Orache	*Atriplex australasica*	Low			R	VU	
Pink Swamp-heath	*Sprengelia incarnata*	Low			R	VU	
Slender Clubmoss	*Lycopodiella lateralis*	Low			R	VU	
Sticky Daisy-bush	*Olearia passerinoides ssp. glutescens*	Low	Several populations in the Finniss area known from 1-2 individuals but a population of hundreds recently confirmed on private property in this area.		R	VU	
Swamp Boronia	*Boronia parviflora*	Low	Extremely rare and difficult to locate in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Conserved on Kangaroo Island.		R	VU	
Large Cress	*Rorippa gigantea*	Low	One small population in Hills and Fleurieu region in Scott Creek CP, which may be difficult to locate now, as it is a fire ephemeral species. Recorded at three localities on Kangaroo Island.			VU	
Shrubby Groundsel	*Senecio cunninghamii var. cunninghamii*	Low	A single population near Goolwa and a small population near Tanunda.			VU	
Eastern Bitter-cress	*Cardamine microthrix*	Low	Restricted to the Hills and Fleurieu region in SA and disjunct from eastern Victoria populations. It is listed as Endangered in Victoria.			RA	
Mueller's Eyebright	*Euphrasia collina ssp. muelleri*	No	Presumed extinct in SA.	EN	E	EX	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, encourage land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs.
Large-fruit Groundsel	*Senecio macrocarpus*	No	Presumed extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	V	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context #	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shrubs, Herbs and Ferns							
Silver Daisy-bush	*Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa*	No	Widely distributed in several Landscape regions. Candidate for delisting form EPBC Act based on advice from SA SCC.	VU	V	RA	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, encourage land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs.
Austral Moonwort	*Botrychium australe*	No	Presumed extinct in SA.		E	EX	
Aldinga Dampiera	*Dampiera lanceolata var. intermedia*	No	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide region.		E	CR	
Lanky Buttons	*Leptorhynchos elongatus*	No	Presumed extinct in Hills and Fleurieu region.		E	EN	
Clustered Bush-pea	*Pultenaea dentata*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		V	VU	
Small Scurf-pea	*Cullen parvum*	No	No extant populations currently known in Hills and Fleurieu region.		V	VU	
Ridged Noon-flower	*Sarcozona bicarinata*	No	Questionable taxonomy that requires revision.		V	RA	
Forked Sundew	*Drosera binata*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Hall's Wattle	*Acacia simmonsiana*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Rough Bush-pea	*Pultenaea scabra*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Wiry Dock	*Rumex dumosus*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	
Quillwort	*Isoetes drummondii ssp. anomala*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.			VU	
Trees							
Mount Compass Swamp Gum	*Eucalyptus paludicola*	No	Species is considered a hybrid based on genetic evidence. Requires taxonomic revision and EPBC Act amendment.	EN	E	EN	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, encourage land managers, NGOs and other agencies to propagate and include in revegetation programs.
Manna Gum	*Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. viminalis*	No	Not currently considered a priority based on advice from SA SCC.		R	VU	

Actions for Threatened Plants

Action 1: Increase funding

Source funding for a dedicated threatened plant recovery and monitoring program. This includes adequate resources for project management, on-ground work and surveys. Estimated funding required: $5 million over 10 years

Action 2: Manage threats

Work with public and private land managers, conservation organisations and agencies to reduce threats to populations and habitat including managing total grazing pressure, weed control and appropriate fire regimes.

Action 3: Maintain and protect critical habitat

Work with public and private land managers to identify, maintain and protect habitat for priority threatened species.

Action 4: Increase seed bank diversity

Work with partners to maintain and increase the South Australian threatened plant seedbank.and surveys.

Action 5: Propagate 'hard to grow' species

Work with the SA Botanic Gardens Seed Conservation Centre to propagate 'hard to grow' species, to increase the size, number and extent of wild populations. Develop guidelines to support propagation by other organisations.

Action 6: Propagate 'easy to grow' species

Work with community and commercial nurseries, and the SA Botanic Gardens Seed Conservation Centre to propagate 'easy to grow' species, to increase the size, number and extent of wild populations.

Action 7: Create and bolster wild populations

Identify and establish suitable areas to translocate propagated plants into the wild, to ensure a sustainable increase in the number and extent of wild populations.

Action 8: Monitoring and research

Support monitoring, conservation research and climate resilience planning for priority species.

Action 9: Conservation listing of species

Contribute to EPBC Act assessments and nominations for unlisted threatened species, and seek opportunities for policy and legislative reform to help reduce extinction risk.

Leafy greenhood. Photo: J Smith

Threatened Animals

Threatened animals have been grouped into sixteen categories:

- **Closed-shrubland Birds**
- **Forest and Woodland Birds**
- **Low-rainfall Grassy Woodland Birds**
- **Mallee and Grassland birds**
- **Seabirds**
- **Shorebirds**
- **Wetland Birds**
- **Freshwater Fish**
- **Frogs**
- **Invertebrates**
- **Marine Invertebrates**
- **Mammals**
- **Marine Mammals**
- **Marine Reptiles**
- **Reptiles**
- **Sharks**

There are **158** threatened animal species in the region, **36** of which are ranked as a **High priority** and are the focus of the **actions** for **Outcome 2**. A common intervention across all threatened animal groups is to maintain and expand habitat. Maintaining habitat relates to both condition and extent, and involves management practices such as weed control, grazing pressure management, livestock exclusion, ensuring appropriate hydrological regimes, fire management and maintaining flow paths. Expanding habitat for terrestrial species involves targeted revegetation programs, use of appropriate fire regimes and targeted restoration works at key sites. Expanding habitat for aquatic species may include restoring hydrological regimes and flows.

Managing direct threats to existing populations is also a critical intervention. This means different things for different species. For example, management of competition, predation and disturbance are needed for shorebirds.

For species that have very low populations in the wild, breeding programs are also required. For example, for freshwater fish this involves the capture of wild animals and establishment of predator-free breeding sites (e.g. farm dams). When numbers have reached critical thresholds, the fish can be reintroduced to managed sites in the wild.

Grey-headed flying fox

Threatened Animals
Priority, conservation status and recovery interventions

* Data extracted September 2025. Primarily based on rapid expert assessment workshops held in 2015 and 2016, with some subsequent refinements, and subject to ongoing revision DEW (unpublished data). Invertebrate ratings have been derived from expert opinion (Alex Stolarski), the Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc. website and expert workshops undertaken by Green Adelaide.

AOO and EOO data from Department for Environment and Water Species DRAFT Occupancy Assessments Mount Lofty Ranges Birds, Monday, 06 November, 2023 17:54.

AOO = Area of Occupancy
BCSA = Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc.
EOO = Extent of Occurrence
SA = South Australia
CP = Conservation Park
NP = National Park
EPBC Act = Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
CAM = Common Assessment Method
NPWS SA = National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia
Diadromous = fish that migrate between saltwater and freshwater systems for different life stages

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Closed-shrubland Birds							
Mt Lofty Ranges Southern Emu-wren	*Stipiturus malachurus intermedius*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Mainland Australia populations have declined significantly and now only occur in 4 areas: Deep Creek National Park, Stipiturus Conservation Park, a handful of swamps in the Mount Compass area and the Lower Finniss area. The lower Finniss population (including Watchulunga Nature Reserve and surrounding properties) is now the largest with all other populations now consisting of a small number of individuals.	EN	E	EN	• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Increase habitat at priority locations by revegetation of cleared land and restoration of degraded vegetation. • Support implementation of targeted ecological burns to maintain fire-dependant habitat and increase the area of available habitat. • Support ongoing use and refinement of the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) Dynamic Fire and Biodiversity (DFaB) tool. • Remove invasive weed species that degrade habitat. • Continue occupancy-based surveys and monitoring for high priority species to assess conservation status and determine effectiveness of interventions. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Reduce total grazing pressure on key habitat. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Mt Lofty Ranges Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*	High	Near Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region. Populations responding well to improved fire regimes across several populations. Species requires ongoing habitat management through implementation of appropriate fire regimes to maintain existing and restore habitat across the region.	EN	E	VU	
Western Beautiful Firetail	*Stagonopleura bella samueli*	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region and Kangaroo Island. Mainland Australia populations have declined significantly and now only occur in 3 areas in the Hills and Fleurieu region: Deep Creek National Park, Cox Scrub Conservation Park and Hindmarsh Island. Populations in Deep Creek NP and Hindmarsh Island are responding to extensive revegetation (i.e. hundreds of hectares). The most area sensitive species in the closed-shrubland group. Recovery requires 1,000s of hectares of new habitat to be created through revegetation and ecological burns of long unburnt habitat.	EN	R	EN	
Eastern Ground Parrot	*Pezoporus wallicus wallicus*	No	Extinct in SA.		E	EX	• No actions.
King Quail	*Excalfactoria chinensis australis*	No	Extinct in SA.		E	EX	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Forest and Woodland Birds							
Bassian Thrush	*Zoothera lunulata halmaturina*	High	Continued observed declines in northern part of subspecies' range (i.e. Southern Flinders Ranges). Inferred continued declines associated with changing climate.	VU	R	EN	• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Increase and/or augment habitat at priority locations for habitat limited species, such as the Black-chinned Honeyeater. • Where required, support knowledge gathering and research to inform interventions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys/monitoring for high priority species to identify critical habitat to protect, inform habitat management and revegetation. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with regional, state or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Square-tailed Kite	*Lophoictinia isura*	High	Regular seasonal breeding visitor. Small number of breeding pairs. Green Adelaide undertaking satellite tracking and nest monitoring. Nest sites and habitat use in Hills and Fleurieu region is poorly understood. Requires nest site surveys and status assessment to determine regional priority level and identify required management actions.		E	CR	
Black-chinned Honeyeater	*Melithreptus gularis gularis*	High	Extensive declines in region, with greater than 80% decline in area of occupancy and almost 28% decline in extent of occurrence relative to pre-2012 records in the Mount Lofty Ranges.		V	EN	
Orange-bellied Parrot	*Neophema chrysogaster*	Medium	Migratory, infrequent visitor, rarely encountered, non-breeding habitat. National recovery program underway. CLLMM area may provide important non-breeding habitat particularly if national recovery efforts increase population size.	CR	E	CR	
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	*Zanda funerea whiteae*	Medium	Population estimates from census in 2010 and 2011 indicate between 1,500 and 2,000 individuals remain in the region. A repeat census that includes Kangaroo Island is required to help determine conservation status and regional priority. AOO and EOO assessments unlikely to provide accurate picture of conservation status due to high mobility of population.		V	VU	
Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	Low	Migratory, infrequent visitor and considered a vagrant, rarely encountered, non-breeding habitat. National recovery program underway.	CR	E	EN	
Glossy Black-Cockatoo (Kangaroo Island)	*Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus*	Low	Functionally extinct in Hills and Fleurieu. Lone individuals occasionally visit from Kangaroo Island and observed in the Deep Creek Area in recent years. A long-term national recovery objective is to establish a mainland breeding population in the Hills and Fleurieu region. The species may become a higher regional priority if/when the Kangaroo Island population increases to a sufficient size that island food resources are limiting or there is a sudden loss of food resources from a stochastic event such as large-scale fires.	EN	E	EN	
Grey Goshawk	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	Low	Edge of range.		E	EN	
Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	Low			V	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Forest and Woodland Birds							
Eastern Shriketit	*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*	Low			R	VU	*See list of Recovery Interventions for these species on the previous page*
Elegant Parrot	*Neophema elegans elegans*	Low			R	VU	
Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang boodang*	Low			R	VU	
Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	No	Extinct in region.	CR	E	EX	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Spotted Quail-thrush (MLR)	*Cinclosoma punctatum anachoreta*	No	Endemic subspecies to the broader Mount Lofty Ranges. Presumed extinct. Comprehensive review of all known records and targeted Winter-Spring surveys undertaken by Graham Carpenter in 2016.	CR	E	EX	
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (MM, LNE)	*Lophochroa leadbeateri leadbeateri*	No	Extinct in region.	EN	R	VU	
White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus*	No	Migratory aerial insectivore.	VU	V	VU	
Grey Falcon	*Falco hypoleucos*	No	Edge of range.	VU	R	EN	
Painted Honeyeater	*Grantiella picta*	No	Edge of range, irregular visitor.	VU	R	LC	
Little Lorikeet	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	No	Nomadic irregular visitor.		E	EN	
Satin Flycatcher	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	No	Vagrant.		E	EN	
White-bellied Cuckooshrike	*Coracina papuensis robusta*	No	Irregular visitor.		R	VU	
Low-rainfall Grassy Woodland Birds							
Hooded Robin	*Melanodryas cucullata cucullata*	High	Extensive local extinctions across the Hills and Fleurieu region. Very restricted area of occupancy. Small populations remain predominately in the east, where there are larger areas of habitat. Occupies a range of open habitats including open mallee. The relative % contribution of regional populations to national AOO and EOO is likely very small. Status assessments should be undertaken to determine future regional priority level.	EN	R	VU	*See list of Recovery Interventions for these species on the next page*
Diamond Firetail	*Stagonopleura guttata*	High	Extensive declines in region, with almost 40% decline in area of occupancy and over 25% decline in extent of occurrence relative to pre-2012 records in the Mount Lofty Ranges. One of the most area-sensitive species in the low-rainfall grassy woodland bird species group. Populations remain predominately in the east, where there are larger areas of habitat. Status assessments should be undertaken to determine future regional priority level.	VU	V	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Low-rainfall Grassy Woodland Birds							
Southern Whiteface	*Aphelocephala leucopsis*	Medium	Local extinctions across the Hills and Fleurieu region. Populations remain predominately in the east, where there are larger areas of habitat. 30% decrease in area of occupancy and 16% decrease in extent of occurrence relative to pre-2012 records in the Mount Lofty Ranges. The relative % contribution of regional populations to national AOO and EOO is likely very small.	VU		LC	• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Undertake restoration of grassy woodlands at priority sites. • Undertake paddock tree planting to ensure long-term persistence of key habitat features at priority sites in priority pastoral areas. • Support implementation of targeted ecological burns to maintain habitat structure at priority sites. • Continue occupancy-based surveys and monitoring for high priority species to assess conservation status, determine effectiveness of interventions and inform habitat management and revegetation. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, support maintenance of habitat structure through management of grazing pressure. • Undertake community engagement with landholders in priority areas to conserve habitat and reduce threats. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Jacky Winter (subspecies fascinans)	*Microeca fascinans fascinans*	Medium	Declines across the Hills and Fleurieu region, particularly in the south. 77% decrease in area of occupancy and 20% decrease in extent of occurrence relative to pre-2012 records in the Mount Lofty Ranges. The relative % contribution of regional populations to national AOO and EOO is likely very small.		R	VU	
Restless Flycatcher	*Myiagra inquieta*	Low	Local extinctions across the Hills and Fleurieu region. Small populations remain predominately in the east, where there are larger areas of habitat. 80% decrease in area of occupancy and 56% decrease in extent of occurrence relative to pre-2012 records in the Mount Lofty Ranges. The relative % contribution of regional populations to national AOO and EOO is likely very small.		R	RA	
Flame Robin	*Petroica phoenicea*	Low	Regular, non-breeding rare visitor.		V	EN	
Mallee and Grassland birds							
Plains-wanderer	*Pedionomus torquatus*	Low	Edge of range, irregular visitor.	CR	E	EN	• Where appropriate, undertake surveys to determine occupancy in the region. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Red-lored Whistler	*Pachycephala rufogularis*	Low	Edge of range, irregular visitor.	VU	R	EN	
Malleefowl	*Leipoa ocellata*	No	Edge of range, widely distributed outside of Hills and Fleurieu region. Hills and Fleurieu sightings contribute less than 1% to national range.	VU	V	VU	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Australian Bustard	*Ardeotis australis*	No	Nomadic irregular visitor.		V	EN	
Letter-winged Kite	*Elanus scriptus*	No	Widely distributed outside of Hills and Fleurieu region.		V	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Seabirds							
Eastern Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*	High	Regularly observed foraging in the Hills and Fleurieu region, particularly on coastal cliff lines, remote beaches, intertidal reefs and offshore islands. No known contemporary breeding sites.		E	EN	• Support implementation of the South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle. • Reduce disturbance to breeding sites, and/or territories for White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey. • Where in line with national and state recovery objectives, support the establishment of artificial nesting platforms at key breeding locations for White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey. • Where appropriate, increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions for White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey. • Where required, support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
White-bellied Sea Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	High	Some active nesting sites in the Hills and Fleurieu region are known in areas where there is low disturbance. Regularly observed foraging in the Hills and Fleurieu region, particularly in the CLLMM area, coastal cliff lines, offshore islands and reservoirs.		E	EN	
Northern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea sanfordi*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	E	EN	• Where required, promote recovery actions, such as a reduction in marine pollution, where it aligns with national or state recovery programs. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Grey-headed Albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	V	CR	
Shy Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta cauta*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	V	EN	
Southern Giant Petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	V	LC	
Gould's Petrel	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN		VU	
Northern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea sanfordi*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	E	EN	
Grey-headed Albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	V	CR	
Shy Albatross	*Thalassarche cauta cauta*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	V	EN	
Southern Giant Petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	V	LC	
Gould's Petrel	*Pterodroma leucoptera*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN		VU	
Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	*Thalassarche carteri*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	E	EN	
Sooty Albatross	*Phoebetria fusca*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	E	LC	
Wandering Albatross	*Diomedea exulans*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	V	CR	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Seabirds							
Southern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	V	VU	• Where required, promote recovery actions, such as a reduction in marine pollution, where it aligns with national or state recovery programs. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Buller's Albatross	*Thalassarche bulleri*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	V	NT	
Salvin's Albatross	*Thalassarche salvini*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU	V	LC	
Sooty Shearwater	*Ardenna grisea*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU		NT	
Black-browed Albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU		LC	
Blue Petrel	*Halobaena caerulea*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU		LC	
Fairy Prion	*Pachyptila turtur subantarctica*	No	No breeding habitat (subantarctic islands) in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU		LC	
Northern Giant Petrel	*Macronectes halli*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU		LC	
Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo longipennis*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.		R	EN	
Flesh-footed Shearwater	*Ardenna carneipes*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.		R	VU	
Antarctic Prion	*Pachyptila desolata*	No	No breeding habitat (subantarctic islands) in Hills and Fleurieu region.			EN	
Hutton's Shearwater	*Puffinus huttoni*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region. Breeds in New Zealand.			EN	
White-headed Petrel	*Pterodroma lessonii*	No	No breeding habitat (subantarctic islands) in Hills and Fleurieu region.			EN	
White-faced Storm Petrel	*Pelagodroma marina*	No	No breeding habitat in Hills and Fleurieu region.			VU	
White-winged Tern	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	No	Summer visitors in low numbers.			VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shorebirds							
Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	High	Regular and increasingly rare migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Counts in the region historically recorded several thousand birds, however they are now more frequently recorded in relatively low abundance (i.e. low to high 100s) and numbers fluctuate from year to year. Approximately 60% of the flyway population overwinter in Australia. When in Australia, it occurs in coastal areas and inland wetlands. The Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) area is a significant non-breeding site for Australia. Continuing severe population declines primarily driven by habitat loss across the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.	CR	E	CR	• Manage key threats to existing populations. • Conserve critical feeding and roosting habitat. • Reduce human disturbance at feeding, roosting and breeding sites. • Undertake nest site protection and seasonal access restrictions for vulnerable species. • Undertake predator control to reduce disturbance and predation at key sites. • Undertake feral bird control at key nesting and roost sites, including offshore islands. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Far Eastern Curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	High	Regular and increasingly rare migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in very low abundance (i.e. singles and small groups) and numbers fluctuate from year to year. Approximately 70% of the flyway population visit Australia. When in Australia, it is widespread in coastal regions in north-east and south of the continent, with smaller numbers elsewhere.	CR	E	CR	
Fairy Tern	*Sternula nereis nereis*	High	The Hills and Fleurieu region supports important breeding sites for southeastern Australia. The CLLMM region is recognised as a national stronghold for the species and CLLMM area and surroundings have historically accounted for a large majority of SA's population. Generally, in moderate abundance (i.e. low to mid 100s) and numbers fluctuate from year to year.	VU	E	EN	
Hooded Plover (Hooded Dotterel)	*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*	High	A resident population across the Hills and Fleurieu and Green Adelaide regions fluctuates around ~80 individuals, with some movement of individuals between Kangaroo Island, Yorke Peninsula and Southeast SA recorded. Significant disturbance at beach nesting sites persists, requiring ongoing management and nest protection to support recruitment and maintain population stability.	VU	V	VU	
Red Knot	*Calidris canutus rogersi*	Medium	Regular migratory, non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in low abundance (i.e. in 10s to below 100) and numbers fluctuate from year to year. Relatively common outside of the region in SA and in other states.	EN	E	EN	
Siberian (Lesser) Sand Plover	*Charadrius mongolus mongolus*	Medium	Regular migratory, non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in very low abundance in CLLMM counts (i.e. singles). Possibility of mixed flocks with subspecies *stegmanni*. Recorded in coastal areas in every state however they are most common in northern and eastern Australia.	EN	E	EN	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shorebirds							
Black-tailed Godwit	*Limosa limosa melanuroides*	Medium	Uncommon but regular migratory, non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in low abundance (i.e. singles and small groups) but numbers fluctuate from year to year. Approximately 50% of sub species melanuroides are thought to spend the non-breeding season in Australia. The species is widespread in Australia however most of the population occurs along the northern coast between Darwin and Weipa.	EN	R	EN	• Manage key threats to existing populations. • Conserve critical feeding and roosting habitat. • Reduce human disturbance at feeding, roosting and breeding sites. • Undertake nest site protection and seasonal access restrictions for vulnerable species. • Undertake predator control to reduce disturbance and predation at key sites. • Undertake feral bird control at key nesting and roost sites, including offshore islands. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica baueri*	Medium	Regular migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in low abundance (i.e. below 100 to low 100s) but numbers fluctuate from year to year. Approximately 88% of the flyway population visit Australia. When in Australia, it is widespread in coastal areas and has been recorded in all states.	EN	R	VU	
Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	Medium	Regular migratory, non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in low abundance (i.e. low 100s) and numbers fluctuate from year to year. Approximately 17% of the flyway population occur in Australia during non-breeding season. Widespread distribution in Australia in both inland and coastal areas.	EN		NT	
Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons sinensis*	Medium	Rarely encountered. Monitoring in the CLLMM area generally shows low abundance (i.e. singles to small groups) and numbers fluctuate from year to year.	VU	E	CR	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	Medium	Regular migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Annual counts in Coorong and Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert areas fluctuate but generally exceed 10,000 from year to year. Majority of flyway population visits Australia. Responds to ephemeral wetland conditions in inland systems and may not migrate as far south when conditions are right.	VU		NT	
Great Knot	*Calidris tenuirostris*	Medium	Uncommon but regular migratory, non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Approximately 90% of population visit Australia. Majority of population occurs in Western Australia and Queensland.	CE	E	RA	
Greater Sand Plover	*Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii*	Low	Regular migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally, in low abundance (i.e. in low 100s) but numbers fluctuate from year to year. Approximately 70% of the flyway population overwinter in Australia. When in Australia, it occurs in coastal areas of all states, however much of the population occurs in northwestern Australia.	VU	R	CR	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Shorebirds							
Ruddy turnstone	*Arenaria interpres interpres*	Low	Uncommon migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Higher abundance in other areas of SA. When in Australia, it occurs in all states in coastal regions and occasionally inland.	VU	R	VU	*See list of Recovery Interventions for these species on the previous page*
Grey Plover	*Pluvialis squatarola*	Low	Regular migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Generally low abundance regionally but higher abundance in other areas of SA.	VU		EN	
Terek Sandpiper	*Xenus cinereus*	No	Uncommon migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Approximately 40% of flyway population visits Australia. Majority of population occurs in northern and eastern Australia.	VU	R	EN	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Banded Stilt	*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*	No	Widely distributed across Australia and a large population size outside of Hills and Fleurieu region.		V	VU	
Grey-tailed Tattler	*Tringa brevipes*	No	Uncommon migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Large population size outside of region. Majority of population occurs in Northern Australia.		R	EN	
Long-toed Stint	*Calidris subminuta*	No	Uncommon migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Large population size outside of Australia. Majority of population migrate to Southeast Asia, China, and the Philippines.		R	EN	
Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	No	Uncommon migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Large population size outside of region.		R	EN	
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus variegatus*	No	Uncommon migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Large population size outside of region, with higher densities in northern Australia.		R	EN	
Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	No	Migratory, non-breeding seasonal visitor. Large population size outside of region, particularly widespread in Queensland and New South Wales.		R	VU	
Pacific Reef Heron	*Egretta sacra sacra*	No	Widely distributed across Australia and a large population size outside of Hills and Fleurieu region.		R	VU	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Wetland Birds							
Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	High	Cryptic wetland bird that is rarely observed in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Widely distributed across Australia, capable of moving long distances and generally occurring in large wetlands dominated by reed beds. Sightings indicate that CLLMM wetlands provide significant habitat for this species. Current low observations unlikely to reflect actual numbers. Surveys required to determine status.	EN	E	EN	• Manage key threats to existing populations. • Protect critical wetland habitat. • Maintain and increase habitat at priority locations by restoring appropriate hydrological regimes, undertaking revegetation and managing grazing pressure. • Undertake predator control to reduce disturbance and predation at key sites. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Australian Painted-snipe	*Rostratula australis*	High	Cryptic wetland bird that is rarely encountered in the Hills and Fleurieu region. The 2021 national population estimate for the species was 270 to 410 mature individuals. Widely distributed across Australia, capable of moving long distances and generally occurring in shallow freshwater (sometimes brackish) wetlands. Surveys required to determine status. Support capture of records for the Australian Painted Snipe Information and Tracking Project.	EN	E	EN	
Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	High	Regular migratory non-breeding seasonal visitor to Hills and Fleurieu Region. Utilise wetlands and swamps across the region in low numbers. Generally, in low abundance (i.e. in low hundreds) and numbers fluctuate from year to year. The world's population of Latham's Snipe is are thought to migrate to Australia, where it is more common in the southeast. They are hard to count due to their preference for densely vegetated freshwater wetlands. Key sites include the Milang Snipe Sanctuary and Tolderol game reserve, both part of the broader CLLMM region which can be considered important habitat under national guidelines as it regularly exceeds thresholds of 18 individuals. Surveys required to determine status.	VU	R	RA	
Black-backed Bittern (Australian Little Bittern)	*Ixobrychus dubius*	Medium	Rarely observed in the Hills and Fleurieu region. A widely distributed cryptic wetland bird that occurs in low numbers within the region. Most sightings are from the CLLMM area. Surveys required to determine status and priority.		E	VU	
Lewin's Rail	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Low	Cryptic wetland bird that is relatively regularly encountered in the Hills and Fleurieu region. They utilise wetlands and swamps across the region in usually low abundance, however there is a higher frequency of sightings in the CLLMM area at regularly visited 'birding' sites like Tolderol game Reserve.		V	VU	
Freckled Duck	*Stictonetta naevosa*	Low			V	NT	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Wetland Birds							
Blue-billed Duck	*Oxyura australis*	Low			R	VU	*See list of Recovery Interventions for this species on the previous page*
Azure Kingfisher	*Ceyx azureus azureus*	No	Extinct in region.		E	EN	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA
Magpie Goose	*Anseranas semipalmata*	No	Nomadic irregular visitor.		E	RA	
Yellow Chat	*Epthianura crocea crocea*	No	Nomadic irregular visitor.		E	EN	
Freshwater Fish							
Yarra Pygmy Perch	*Nannoperca obscura*	High	In SA, it historically occurred in Lake Alexandrina and the Finniss River in the lower reaches of the Murray-Darling Basin (MDB). Considered regionally extinct in the MDB since 2008. Reintroduced into the wild (Hindmarsh Island) in 2023 and 2024 using individuals sourced from surrogate 'backup' refuge dams and captive populations derived from salvaged Lower Lakes stock collected in 2007 before their extinction. The population is restricted to fringing habitats of Lake Alexandrina and is genetically distinct from other populations in the Southeast of SA and Victoria. Requires ongoing management at release sites, further releases and ex-situ surrogate refuge and breeding program to reduce extinction risk.	EN		CR	• Undertake riparian rehabilitation and improve hydrological regimes and water security at priority sites. • Remove barriers to movement and support fish passage installation, particularly for diadromous fish species. • Undertake surrogate refuge and ex-situ breeding programs to reduce extinction risk of priority species and support reintroduction and restocking programs. • Undertake predator species control to reduce disturbance, degradation of habitat and predation at key sites. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Support regional recovery teams and where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Undertake targeted surveys to support conservation status assessments. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Murray Hardyhead	*Craterocephalus fluviatilis*	High	Species has experienced rapid and ongoing decline, attributed to multiple threats. Few fragmented populations remain across two genetically distinct populations from the lower Murray and mid-Murray. In 2007, during the Millennium Drought, emergency captive breeding and surrogate populations were established with brood stock sourced from nine sites across four of the regional populations. Requires ongoing management at wild and release sites, further releases and ex-situ surrogate refuge and breeding program to reduce extinction risk.	EN		EN	
Southern Pygmy Perch	*Nannoperca australis*	High	Almost disappeared from the Lower Lakes during the Millennium Drought. The EPBC Act listed SA MDB populations are a genetically distinct lineage observed across Lake Alexandrina and catchments of the Eastern Mt Lofty Ranges. During the drought, wild fish were collected from local sites and used as brood stock for ex-situ breeding and backup. Requires ongoing management at known sites, further releases and expanded ex-situ breeding program. A small, isolated and genetically distinct lineage in Back Valley requires a recovery program and CAM assessment for potential listing under EPBC Act.	VU (Murray Darling Basin lineage)		EN	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Freshwater Fish							
Olive Perchlet	*Ambassis agassizi*	High	Presumed extinct in SA. Last confirmed sighting in 1983. Reintroduction program in progress in Hills and Fleurieu and Green Adelaide regions. First releases for reintroduction to SA were undertaken in Green Adelaide in 2025.			EX	• Undertake riparian rehabilitation and improve hydrological regimes and water security at priority sites. • Remove barriers to movement and support fish passage installation, particularly for diadromous fish species. • Undertake surrogate refuge and ex-situ breeding programs to reduce extinction risk of priority species and support reintroduction and restocking programs. • Undertake predator species control to reduce disturbance, degradation of habitat and predation at key sites. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Support regional recovery teams and where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Undertake targeted surveys to support conservation status assessments. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Southern Purple-Spotted Gudgeon	*Mogurnda adspersa*	High	Historically widespread distribution in the east coast of Australia, but patchy in the MDB region. It occurred in the lower River Murray in SA, including lower Finnis River, between 1888 and the 1970s, as well as Greater Adelaide sites in the Torrens and Onkaparinga rivers (prior to 1920). Thought extinct since the 1970s, it was rediscovered in 2004 at one wetland on the lower river Murray between Blanchtown and Wellington. Brood stock from this site are maintained in ex-situ sites, and a surrogate refuge dams and captive breeding and reintroduction program is ongoing. The rediscovery site has been maintained with reintroductions. Recently, reintroduced into the River Torrens in Green Adelaide Region. Requires ongoing management at wild and release sites, further releases and continuation of ex-situ surrogate refuge and breeding program to reduce extinction risk.	CR			
River Blackfish	*Gadopsis marmoratus*	High	Ongoing declines observed. Targeted surveys in 2025 indicate it is likely the species is now locally extinct from two more catchments in the Hills and Fleurieu region (Rodwell Creek and Marne River). It is now restricted to a small number of sites in two catchments in the region (Tookayerta and Angus). Requires additional survey effort to confirm status and development of a recovery program.			EN	
Freshwater Catfish	*Tandanus tandanus*	Medium	The species is declining in areas where they are naturally present. Recorded from and persisting in the Torrens, Field and Patawolonga river systems and wetlands around Adelaide in the Green Adelaide region, where it has either been introduced or translocated from River Murray population (Schmarr et al. 2022, Peters unpublished data). The species requires a contemporary status assessment and likely an action plan based on data from targeted surveys.			EN	
Climbing Galaxias	*Galaxias brevipinnis*	Medium	Diadromous. Monitoring surveys indicate the species is present in low numbers in several catchments across the Hills and Fleurieu region in both rivers draining to the South Coast and West into Gulf St Vincent. This includes contemporary locations including Boat Harbour, Hindmarsh, Onkaparinga, Tunkalilla, Waitpinga, Myponga, Carrickalinga, and Yattagolinga rivers. The species persists in lower numbers in Field River in the Green Adelaide region but is absent in northern upper catchments of the WMLR (Schmarr et al. 2022). There are 12 sites in the WMLR where the species were observed prior to 2007 but not between 2007-2021 despite surveys being undertaken (see Schmarr et al. 2022). There are still some contemporary populations in the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges. Ongoing targeted monitoring surveys are required to assess population status. Requires removal of barriers to movement and maintenance of stream flow and water quality to support spawning and recruitment.			RA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Freshwater Fish							
Congolli	*Pseudaphritis urvillii*	Medium	Diadromous. The species has undergone declines, however monitoring surveys indicate the species is widely distributed in several catchments across the Hills and Fleurieu region, in rivers both draining to the South Coast and West into Gulf St Vincent (see Schmarr et al. 2022). The species persists in low numbers in Field River and lower catchment of the River Torrens, and smaller numbers in catchments in Northern WMLR in the Green Adelaide and Northern and Yorke landscape region. There are still some contemporary populations in the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges. Ongoing targeted monitoring surveys are required to assess population status. Recent population genetic assessments have been completed (Peters unpublished data). Requires removal of barriers to movement and maintenance of stream flow and water quality to support spawning and recruitment.			RA	• Undertake riparian rehabilitation and improve hydrological regimes and water security at priority sites. • Remove barriers to movement and support fish passage installation, particularly for diadromous fish species. • Undertake surrogate refuge and ex-situ breeding programs to reduce extinction risk of priority species and support reintroduction and restocking programs. • Undertake predator species control to reduce disturbance, degradation of habitat and predation at key sites. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Support regional recovery teams and where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Undertake targeted surveys to support conservation status assessments. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Mountain Galaxias	*Galaxias olidus*	Medium	Surveys indicate declines in the north and west of the Hills and Fleurieu region. They can still be found in parts of the Western Mount Lofty Ranges, including upper reaches of Onkaparinga, Patawolonga basin and Torrens rivers (Schmarr et al. 2022). The 2024 Drought appears to have facilitated some local extinctions.			RA	
Obscure Galaxias	*Galaxias oliros*	Medium	Surveys indicate declines in the Hills and Fleurieu region. They are now only found in the eastern Mount Lofty Ranges. The 2024 drought appears to have facilitated some local extinctions.			RA	
Pouched Lamprey	*Geotria australis*	Medium	Diadromous. Monitoring surveys (2007-2024) indicate the species is rarely encountered across the Hills and Fleurieu region and Western Mount Lofty Ranges. Schmarr et al. (2022) indicate 3 records prior to 2007 and 1 record post 2007-2021. Removal of barriers to movement and restoration of flows in key catchments are important recovery Actions for this species. One individual was recorded in recent surveys in the Western Mount Lofty Ranges.			RA	
Common Galaxias	*Galaxias maculatus*	Low	Diadromous. Monitoring surveys indicate the species is widespread across the Western MLR with population counts fluctuating between years, catchments and sites. There may be some evidence of sporadic declines across a number of catchments in the Hills and Fleurieu and Green Adelaide regions (Schmarr et al. 2022, K. Peters unpublished data). Recent monitoring surveys undertaken by Nature Glenelg Trust also indicated declines at several long-term monitoring sites. Declines require further investigations. Requires removal of barriers to movement and maintenance of stream flow and water quality to support spawning and recruitment. .			LC	
Lagoon goby	*Tasmanogobius lasti*	Low	Species has declined, particularly in the Lower Lakes where very low numbers have been recorded. The millennium drought and ongoing Redfin perch predation are likely contributors to declines. Targeted surveys to determine status and priority are required.			LC	
Murray-Darling Golden Perch	*Macquaria ambigua ambigua*	Low	There have been recorded declines, but the species is showing a small increase in lower lakes in recent years. CSIRO undertake monitoring.			LC	
Murray Cod	*Maccullochella peelii*	No	Stocked species.	VU		VU	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Frogs							
Southern Bell Frog	*Ranoidea raniformis raniformis*	High	Presumed extinct in region following declines during Millenium drought. Reintroduction program underway to reestablish populations in Coorong and Lower Lakes region.	VU	V	VU	• Undertake wetland rehabilitation, and improve hydrological regimes and water security at priority sites. • Undertake ex-situ breeding programs to reduce extinction risk of priority species and support reintroduction and restocking programs. • Undertake invasive species control to reduce degradation of habitat and predation at key sites. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Support regional recovery teams and where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Undertake surveys to support conservation status assessments. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Brown Toadlet	*Pseudophryne bibronii*	Medium	Taxonomy of Hills and Fleurieu populations currently under review and likely to be a new endemic species with highly localised, fragmented and restricted distribution.		R	VU	
Invertebrates							
Mt Lofty Mite Harvestman	*Archaeopurcellia eureka*	High	Only known from a few adjacent sites in Cleland Conservation Park. Nominated for listing under the EPBC Act as Critically Endangered, and now on the Finalised Priority Assessment List.	CR			• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Undertake restoration of habitat including weed control. • Undertake revegetation of host plants at priority sites • Ensure appropriate fire regime and fire intervals are implemented at sites with critical habitat. • Undertake targeted occupancy-based surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, support maintenance of habitat structure and host plants through proactive habitat management. • Undertake community engagement with landholders in priority areas to conserve habitat and reduce threats. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Cryptic Sun Moth	*Synemon theresa*	High	Nominated for listing under the EPBC Act as Endangered. Submission outcome is expected in 2027. Requires protection of existing grasslands and the prevention of revegetation infill of inappropriate trees and shrubs. Recovery program currently underway in Green Adelaide.	EN		EN	
Yellowish Sedge-skipper	*Hesperilla flavescens*	High	Species has a patchy distribution and is very localised, restricted to coastal wetland areas where suitable stands of its larval food plant Gahnia filum grows in sufficiently high densities. Populations fluctuate in response to availability of fresh growth on host plant, and can attain large population sizes in response to post-fire and post-slashing plant growth. It has disappeared from Goolwa and Sir Richard Peninsula and now occurs on Hindmarsh Island at one site.			EN	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Invertebrates							
Golden-haired Sedge-skipper	*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*	High	Species has declined from much of the Fleurieu Peninsula, where it formerly occurred. Species has a patchy distribution and is very localised, restricted to wetland and creek line systems where suitable stands of its larval food plant *Gahnia trifida* grows in sufficiently high densities in open sunny areas. Larvae prefer fresh leaf growth on host plants. Only known from one coastal site near Myponga and a handful of inland sites: in Deep Creek and Second Valley area and Stipiturus CP.			VU	• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Undertake restoration of habitat including weed control. • Undertake revegetation of host plants at priority sites • Ensure appropriate fire regime and fire intervals are implemented at sites with critical habitat. • Undertake targeted occupancy-based surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, support maintenance of habitat structure and host plants through proactive habitat management. • Undertake community engagement with landholders in priority areas to conserve habitat and reduce threats. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Diamond Sedge Skipper	*Antipodia atralba*	Medium	Species has a patchy distribution and is very localised, restricted to coastal heath areas where suitable stands of its larval food plant *Gahnia lanigera* grows in sufficiently high densities. Populations fluctuate in response to availability of fresh growth on host plant, and can attain large population sizes in response to post-fire plant growth.			VU	
Flame Sedge-skipper	*Hesperilla idothea clara*	Medium	Species has a patchy distribution and is restricted to swamps and wetlands with suitable stands of *Gahnia clarkei, G. radula, G. sieberiana* and *G.trifida*.			VU	
Mottled Grass-skipper	*Anisynta cynone cynone*	Medium	Species is restricted to coastal areas and very localised to where its larval food plants, *Poaceae* (Grasses) both native and introduced are present.			VU	
Fiery Jewel	*Hypochrysops ignitus ignitus*	Low				VU	
Eastern Large Bronze Azure	*Ogyris halmaturia waterhousei*	No	Presumed regionally extinct as they have not been observed for over 100 years. Requires large open heath or woodland habitats with *Camponotus terebrans* ants present. Does not appear to be suitable habitat remnants on the Fleurieu Peninsula. Likewise, there does not appear to be suitable areas for creation of more habitat for reintroductions.			CR	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Small Bronze Azure	*Ogyris otanes otanes*	No	Presumed regionally extinct as they have not been observed for over 100 years. The species requires *Choretrum glomeratum* plants growing in open woodland habitats with *Camponotus terebrans* ants present. Does not appear to be suitable habitat remnants on the Fleurieu Peninsula. Likewise, there does not appear to be suitable areas for creation of more habitat for reintroductions.			EN	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Marine Invertebrates							
Giant Cuttlefish	*Sepia apama*	Low	No breeding habitat.			CR	• Where relevant, support promotion of state government fishing closures and exclusion zones. • Support promotion of sustainable harvest outside of exclusion zones. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Mammals							
Southern Brown Bandicoot	*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*	High	Declined from north of the Hills and Fleurieu region and now restricted to predominately small, isolated populations scattered from the Central Hills to the southern Fleurieu Peninsula. Taxonomic revision underway, which will likely revise taxon as endemic to Hills and Fleurieu, Kangaroo Island and possibly Nuyts Archipelago, to the exclusion of I. o. obesulus in southeast South Australia, Victoria and NSW.	EN	V	VU	• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Increase habitat at priority locations by revegetation of cleared land and restoration of degraded vegetation. • Support implementation of targeted ecological burns to maintain fire-dependant habitat and increase the area of available habitat. • Remove invasive weed species that degrade habitat. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Reduce total grazing pressure on key habitat. • Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support regional recovery teams and where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	High	At least two permanent camps (Kuitpo and Mt Crawford), containing several thousand individuals each, are established in the Hills and Fleurieu Region. Formation of additional more permanent, seasonal satellite and temporary camps are anticipated in the future. For example, a small temporary 'camp' was recorded for the first time in Victor Harbor in 2025.	VU	R	VU	
Yellow-footed Antechinus	*Antechinus flavipes*	Low	Population in the Mount Lofty Ranges is disjunct and isolated from others in the SE of SA and eastern Australia. Widely distributed across the Mount Lofty Ranges, including the Hills and Fleurieu region, where it occupies a variety of higher rainfall habitats with dense ground cover, tree hollows, fallen logs and woody debris. In the region it persists within a highly fragmented landscape, with populations often confined to remnant native vegetation patches and the adjoining primary production and urban matrix (including within and around houses and sheds), if the surrounds are suitably vegetated and structured. Females appear largely resident while males undertake broader movements. Persistence is strongly influenced by patch size, connectivity with the broader matrix, habitat condition, and availability of structural complexity.		V	VU	
Western Pygmy-possum	*Cercartetus concinnus*	Low	Species distribution in the Mount Lofty Ranges is disjunct, isolated from other extant occurrences within SA. Within the Hills and Fleurieu region the relative area of occupancy is extremely restricted. Widely distributed in other states and elsewhere in SA.			LC	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Mammals							
Southern Bent-wing Bat	*Miniopterus orianae bassanii*	No	Cave dwelling, irregular visitor.	CR	E	CR	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA
Eastern Quoll	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	No	Extinct in region.	EN	E	EX	
Greater Bilby (Bilby)	*Macrotis lagotis*	No	Extinct in region.	VU	V	EN	
Brush-tailed Phascogale	*Phascogale tapoatafa*	No	Extinct in region.		E	CR	
Feathertail Glider	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	No	Presumed extinct in region.		E	EN	
Platypus	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	No	Extinct in region.		E	EN	
Southern Mulgara	*Dasycercus archeri*	No	Extinct in region.			EX	
Marine Mammals							
Australian Sea Lion	*Neophoca cinerea*	High	A breeding colony on the Pages Islands in the Hills and Fleurieu region is one of the 3 major breeding sites in South Australia. The region also supports feeding habitat and haul out sites, including some Fleurieu islands. A large proportion of Australia's total sea lion population lives and breeds in SA.	EN	V	EN	• Support recovery actions that improve pup survival and reduce adult mortality at key breeding sites. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support conservation research and climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Blue Whale	*Balaenoptera musculus*	No	No breeding grounds in the region. Sightings recorded in summer (along with patches of krill) in the great Australian Bight. The Bonney Upwelling is an important krill-rich foraging area for both Antarctic and Pygmy Blue Whales in summer months. Strandings are rare and its reported they have comprised neonate and a probable Antarctic blue whale *(B. musculus intermedia)* and a pygmy blue whale *(B. musculus brevicauda)*.	EN	E	EN	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Subantarctic Fur Seal	*Arctocephalus tropicalis*	No	Rare vagrant in South Australian waters. Primary colonies are located on sub-Antarctic islands, Macquarie Island and Heard Island.	EN	E	EN	
Southern Right Whale	*Eubalaena australis*	No	Pelagic species. The most commonly sighted and reported large cetacean in SA, usually close to the coast or in Gulf waters. Coastal environments are used for mating and calving. The most important calving aggregation is found outside of the region at the head of the bight, with significant and emerging breeding aggregations near Victor Harbor and Encounter Bay. Strandings and human-related events involving are quite rare in SA, however there are multiple documented cases of entanglement and vessel collision this species. Potentially vulnerable to entanglement in the ropes and lines associated with trapping crustaceans in coastal waters.	EN	V	RA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Marine Mammals							
Southern Elephant Seal	*Mirounga leonina*	No	Rare vagrant in South Australian waters. Primary colonies are concentrated on sub-Antarctic islands in the Southern Ocean and one mainland site on the coast of Patagonia.	VU	R	VU	
Humpback Whale	*Megaptera novaeangliae*	No	Pelagic species. No breeding grounds in the region. Sightings are becoming more frequent in SA, with many made close to the coast and some both on and beyond the continental shelf. It is not clear if both the west and east coast Australian populations are represented in SA. Strandings of this species are rare in SA and include neonates and juveniles.	delisted 2022	V	RA	
Sperm Whale	*Physeter macrocephalus*	No	Pelagic species, and deep water foraging. This species is known from the open ocean coast of SA and is almost never recorded in the shallow gulfs. The mass stranding of sperm whales in the Gulf St Vincent in 2014 was a rare event. Potentially at risk of entanglement in longlines, as this species may depredate the longline fishery (known cases in South Australia) and may become entangled in the ropes and lines associated with trapping crustaceans in coastal waters.		R	VU	
Marine Reptiles							
Leatherback Turtle	*Dermochelys coriacea*	High	Migratory, regular non-breeding visitor to coastal waters. First recorded in SA in 1857. Surface feeding and sometimes killed in collisions with ships or drowned after being entangled by discarded ropes or nets. Specialised jellyfish and salp feeder that can die from consuming large pieces of discarded plastic bags and sheets. Non-breeding adults disperse very widely and survive well at mid latitudes and colder waters (down to 12°C). Possibly important feeding grounds for the species. Regular loss of breeding females presents a significant threat. Algal blooms also pose a significant threat to this species, with several deaths recorded during the 2024-2025 algal bloom event.	EN	V	EN	• Maintain and/or increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions that reduce human mediated turtle deaths. • Where required, promote activities that reduce marine debris and pollution. • Undertake status assessment and if required, support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state and/or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	*Caretta caretta*	No	Vagrant. No breeding habitat.	EN	E	VA	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Olive Ridley Turtle	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	No	Vagrant. No breeding habitat.	EN		VA	
Green Sea Turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	No	Regular visitor but considered a tropical vagrant. No breeding habitat however, seagrass areas are favoured for foraging. Recent satellite tracking data recorded the first individual, an adult female found on a Fleurieu beach, overwintering in South Australian waters, where water temperatures down to 8.2°C, averaging 11°C to 13°C were recorded. A widely distributed species.	VU	V	VA	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Reptiles							
Cunningham's Skink	*Egernia cunninghami*	High	Small, isolated populations with disjunct distribution from nearest related colonies in Victoria. Inferred declines associated with changing climate.		E	EN	• Identify and protect critical habitat. • Increase habitat at priority locations for habitat limited species. • Undertake community engagement with landholders in priority areas to conserve habitat and reduce threats. • Where required, support knowledge gathering and research to inform interventions. • Support and/or undertake targeted surveys and long-term monitoring for high priority species. • Support climate resilience planning for high priority species. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams. • Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Yellow-bellied Water Skink	*Eulamprus heatwolei*	High	Restricted distribution within Hills and Fleurieu region. Adapted to cool, wet climate areas. Inferred declines associated with changing climate.		V	EN	
Heath Goanna	*Varanus rosenbergi*	High	Restricted distribution within Hills and Fleurieu region. Small population size, rarely encountered and not expected to recover on its own. Candidate for population supplementation. Also occurs on Kangaroo Island.		V	VU	
Pygmy Copperhead	*Austrelaps labialis*	High	SA Endemic, occurring in Hills and Fleurieu region and on Kangaroo Island. Restricted distribution within Hills and Fleurieu region. Adapted to cool, wet climate areas. Inferred declines associated with changing climate.			RA	
Flinders Ranges Worm-lizard	*Aprasia pseudopulchella*	Low	Edge of range. Widely distributed north of Hills and Fleurieu region.	VU		LC	
Tawny Dragon	*Ctenophorus decresii*	Low	Inferred declines associated with changing climate.			VU	
Tiger Snake	*Notechis scutatus*	No	No longer recognised under the EPBC Act based on genetic data	VU	E	LC	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA.
Macquarie River Turtle	*Emydura macquarii*	No	Small fraction of their range in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Widely distributed outside of region.		V	VU	
Eastern Long-necked Turtle	*Chelodina longicollis*	No	Observed declines and high nest predation in Coorong and Lower Lakes region. Appears stable in Hills and Fleurieu region based on high catch rates and age class spread during annual region wide freshwater fish surveys. May be a higher priority in future years, pending status assessment.			LC	
Sharks							
Great White Shark	*Carcharodon carcharias*	Low	Highly mobile, occurring in coastal, shelf and offshore waters adjacent to the Fleurieu Peninsula, with individuals moving widely across Australasian seas. Regional presence is linked to productive temperate waters and prey (fish, rays and marine mammals), with juveniles more frequently using nearshore habitats, that may function as nursery areas. The species has low reproductive output and slow maturity, making it vulnerable to pressures including fisheries bycatch, illegal take, marine debris and prey depletion. Full legal protection in South Australia, with coordinated management at state to national scales."	VU		VU	• Support capture of sightings in BDBSA. • Where appropriate, undertake additional recovery actions in line with state or national recovery plans and teams.

Actions for Threatened Animals

Action 1: Increase funding

Source funding for priority threatened species recovery and monitoring programs. This includes adequate resources for project management, on-ground work and surveys. Estimated budget required: $40 million over 10 years

Action 2: Maintain and protect critical habitat

Work with public and private land managers to identify, maintain and protect habitat for priority threatened species.

Action 3: Manage threats

Work with partners and land managers to undertake targeted threat abatement activities. For example, predator control.

Action 4: Expand habitat

Expand suitable habitat for grassy woodland birds, heathland (closed-shrubland) fauna, shorebirds, wetlands birds, and freshwater fish. To support the required habitat expansion, the following revegetation/recreation targets have been set for completion in 2040:

Heathland - 2,000 Ha of closed-shrubland revegetation in the Cox scrub-Mt Compass and Deep Creek–Newland Head priority areas.

Low-rainfall grassy woodland - 2,500 Ha of scattered tree revegetation in the Kanmantoo - Callington area.

Coastal dunes - Restoration of native spinifex vegetation association at a minimum of 20 hooded plover breeding sites.

Wetlands - Flow path restoration and provision of environmental water for threatened fish, wetland birds and frogs at a minimum of 20 sites in the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth Ramsar area.

Action 5: Targeted reintroduction

Support targeted breeding, refuge and reintroduction programs with partners and land managers. For example, freshwater fish.

Action 6: Monitoring and research

Support monitoring, conservation research and climate resilience planning for priority species.

Action 7: Conservation listing of species

Contribute to EPBC Act assessments and nominations for unlisted threatened species, and seek opportunities for policy and legislative reform to help reduce extinction risk.

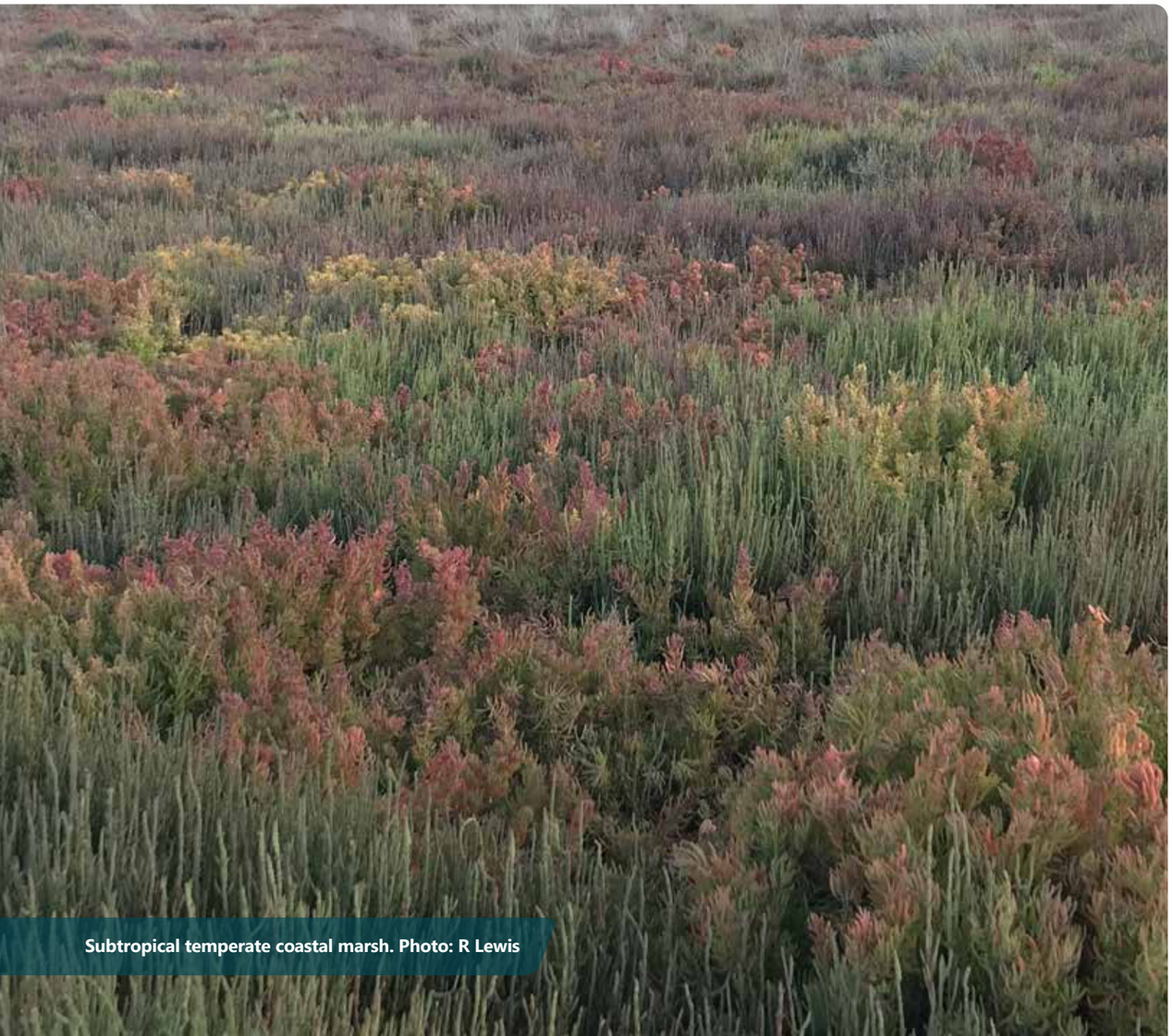
Western beautiful firetail

Threatened Ecological Communities

There is a total of **13** threatened ecological communities (TECs) in the region, **7** of which are ranked as a **High priority** and are a focus for the actions to achieve **Outcome 3**.

The primary intervention is to maintain and improve condition, which involves land managers reducing threats such as weeds, grazing pressure and disturbance from livestock and other herbivores, and ensuring appropriate fire and hydrological regimes. Opportunities for formal protection arrangements should also be promoted, to increase representation of TECs in the protected area network.

Increasing the area of extent is also a common intervention and focusses on revegetation of cleared areas. For fire- and water-dependant ecosystems like the Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula, more specialised interventions are required, such as ecological burns and hydrological restoration.



Subtropical temperate coastal marsh. Photo: R Lewis

Fleurieu Peninsula swamp. Photo: L Price

Threatened Ecological Communities
Priority, conservation status and recovery interventions

Ecological Community	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Iron-grass Natural Temperate Grassland of South Australia • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - *Lomandra effusa* Tussock Grassland on shallow loams in low hills	High	Southwestern extent of range, and Hills and Fleurieu areas are potentially important for climate resilience.	CR	EN	• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Survey to determine extent in the region. • Maintain and improve condition by managing threats at key sites including weeds and grazing pressure. • Restore degraded areas.
Peppermint Box *(Eucalyptus odorata)* Grassy Woodland of South Australia • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Peppermint Box *(Eucalyptus odorata)* Grassy Woodland	High	Limited extent in Hills and Fleurieu region.	CR	EN	• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Survey to determine extent in the region. • Maintain and improve condition by managing threats at key sites including weeds and grazing pressure. • Revegetate previously cleared areas.
Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Cutting Grass *(Gahnia trifida)* Sedgeland - Prickly Tea-tree *(Leptospermum continentale)* Swamp Tall Shrubland - Silky Tea-tree *(Leptospermum lanigerum)* Swamp Tall Shrubland	High	TEC is a combination of multiple vegetation communities in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region.	CR	EN VU EN	• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Maintain and improve condition by managing weeds and grazing pressure. • Undertake hydrological restoration and ecological burns. • Promote appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce spread of plant pathogens. • Restore degraded areas.
Swamp Gum *(Eucalyptus ovata)* Woodlands and forests of the Fleurieu Peninsula and Kangaroo Island • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Swamp Gum *(Eucalyptus ovata ssp. ovata)* Woodland	High	Endemic to Hills and Fleurieu region and Kangaroo Island. Nominated for EPBC Act as CR in 2025. Nomination included on the Annual Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL), for completion by 2027.	CR	VU	• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Survey to determine extent in the region. • Maintain and restore degraded areas by managing threats at key sites including weeds and grazing pressure. • Promote appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce spread of plant pathogens. • Revegetate previously cleared areas.

Ecological Community	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Grey Box *(Eucalyptus microcarpa)* Grassy Woodlands and Derived Native Grasslands of South-eastern Australia • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Grey Box *(Eucalyptus microcarpa)* Low Woodland	High	Limited extent within the Hills and Fleurieu region.	EN	EN	• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Maintain and improve condition of remnants by managing threats at key sites including, weeds, recreational activities, proliferation of trails, grazing pressure and inappropriat fire regimes. • Revegetate previously cleared areas.
Subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Beaded Samphire *(Salicornia quinqueflora)* Low Shrubland - Samphire *(Tecticornia sp.)* Low Shrubland	High	TEC is a combination of multiple vegetation communities in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Limited extent in Hills and Fleurieu region. Well supported recovery program in Green Adelaide.	VU		• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Survey to determine extent in the region. • Maintain and improve condition by managing threats at key sites. • Ensure appropriate hydrological regimes at key sites. • Protect remnants from coastal development.
Eucalyptus dalrympleana ssp. dalrympleana Open Forest on heavy soils of upland valleys • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Candlebark *(Eucalyptus dalrympleana ssp dalrympleana)* and/or Smooth-barked Manna Gum *(Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. viminalis)* Open Forest	High	Very few intact remnants remain. Mainly large trees in paddocks. Intact remnant with understorey in Cleland CP off Summit Road (SA SCC).		EN	• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Identify and conserve intact remnants. • Maintain and improve condition by managing weeds and grazing pressure. • Promote appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce spread of plant pathogens.
Themeda triandra +/- Rytidosperma spp. Tussock Grassland on heavy, fertile soils of plains and hill slopes • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Kangaroo Grass *(Themeda triandra)* Tussock Grassland	Medium	Very few intact remnants remain.		EN	• Engage land managers in stewardship and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Identify and conserve intact remnants. • Maintain and improve condition by managing weeds and grazing pressure.
Allocasuarina verticillata Grassy Low Woodland on clay loams of low hills • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Drooping Sheoak *(Allocasuarina verticillata)* Grassy Low Woodland – eastern flanks of Mt Lofty Ranges, and - Drooping Sheoak *(Allocasuarina verticillata)* Low Woodland on Fleurieu coastal	Medium	TEC is a combination of multiple vegetation communities in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Very few intact remnants remain.		VU	• Engage land managers in stewardship and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Identify and conserve intact remnants. • Maintain and improve condition by managing weeds and grazing pressure. • Revegetate previously cleared areas.

Ecological Community	Priority	Regional Context	EPBC Act Status	Provisional SA Status *	Recovery Interventions
Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. cygnetensis and/or *E. viminalis ssp.* viminalis Woodland on alluvial soils in moist areas • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Rough-barked Manna Gum *(Eucalyptus viminalis ssp. cygnetensis)* Woodland – drainage lines and adjoining slopes	Medium	Very few intact remnants remain.		VU	• Engage land managers in stewardship and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Maintain and improve condition by managing weeds and grazing pressure. • Promote appropriate biosecurity measures to reduce spread of plant pathogens.
Eucalyptus fasciculosa +/- E. leucoxylon Heathy Woodland on sandy loams of flats and slopes • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - Pink gum *(Eucalyptus fasciculosa)* Low Woodland over shrubby understorey	Medium	Very few intact remnants remain.		VU	• Engage land managers in stewardship and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Maintain and improve condition by managing weeds and grazing pressure.
Gahnia filum *Sedgeland in drainage lines and depressions* • Includes the Pre-European Vegetation Communities: - South Australian Thatching Grass *(Gahnia filum)* Sedgeland	Medium	Very few intact remnants remain.		VU	• Engage land managers in stewardship and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Maintain and improve condition at key sites by managing grazing, lack of water and salinity
River Murray downstream of the Darling River, and associated aquatic and floodplain systems	Low	Majority of the TEC occurs outside of the Hills and Fleurieu region. Numerous protections and management plans exist. Multiple organisations undertaking recovery actions outside of the region. Well supported targeted recovery programs underway, including specific interventions being undertaken, which are listed in the threatened species sections of this plan.	CE		• Engage land managers in stewardship and increase • community awareness of, support for and involvement in the implementation of recovery actions. • Support protection of the ecological community to prevent further losses. • Support active threat abatement, management, restoration and conservation. • Support research and monitoring to improve understanding and best methods for management and recovery.

* Data based on A Provisional List of Threatened Ecosystems in South Australia (DEH version 10 October 2005). Primarily based on expert assessment and subject to ongoing revision.

Threatened Ecological Communities

Action 1: Increase funding

Source funding for priority TEC recovery and monitoring programs. This includes adequate resources for project management, on-ground work and survey design and implementation. Estimated budget required: $5 million over 10 years.

Action 2: Undertake surveys

Undertake surveys to determine extent of priority TECs in the region.

Action 3: Stewardship and protection

Proactively raise awareness and support land managers to care for and protect TECs, including formal arrangements to expand protected areas.

Action 4: Restore key ecosystem processes, manage threats and revegetate cleared areas

Work with land managers to manage threats, ensure appropriate hydrological regimes and/or ecological burns, restore degraded areas and increase the area of priority TECs at key locations.

Action 5: Monitoring and research

Support monitoring, conservation research and climate resilience planning for priority TECs.

Action 6: Conservation listing of TECs

Contribute to EPBC Act assessments and nominations for unlisted threatened TECs, and seek opportunities for policy and legislative reform to help reduce extinction risk

Grey box grassy woodland. Photo: B Haywood

Tracking Progress and Reporting

New threatened species and ecological communities listings and priority level rankings will be reviewed annually and incorporated into the Action Plan.

A 5-year progress report on achievements against the actions will be completed in 2030 and a 10-year progress report in 2035.

All threatened species and ecological communities that are included in the outcomes will be reassessed by 2040, to determine whether there has been a change in extinction risk (reduced, stable or increased).

A report on the success of the Action Plan will be completed in 2040.

Our commitment to recovery

This Action Plan charts a clear path to prevent extinctions and restore populations and ecological communities. Success depends on a shared commitment and modest investment over a 15-year timeframe.

The challenges are real, but the actions and outcomes are realistic and entirely achievable.

By working together we can ensure our unique species and ecological communities not only survive, but thrive into the future.

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Far eastern curlew

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