

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

Inman River (Muwerang), Encounter Bay

(Rosetta Harbour) (Ramong)

and Wright Island (Ikirriwar)

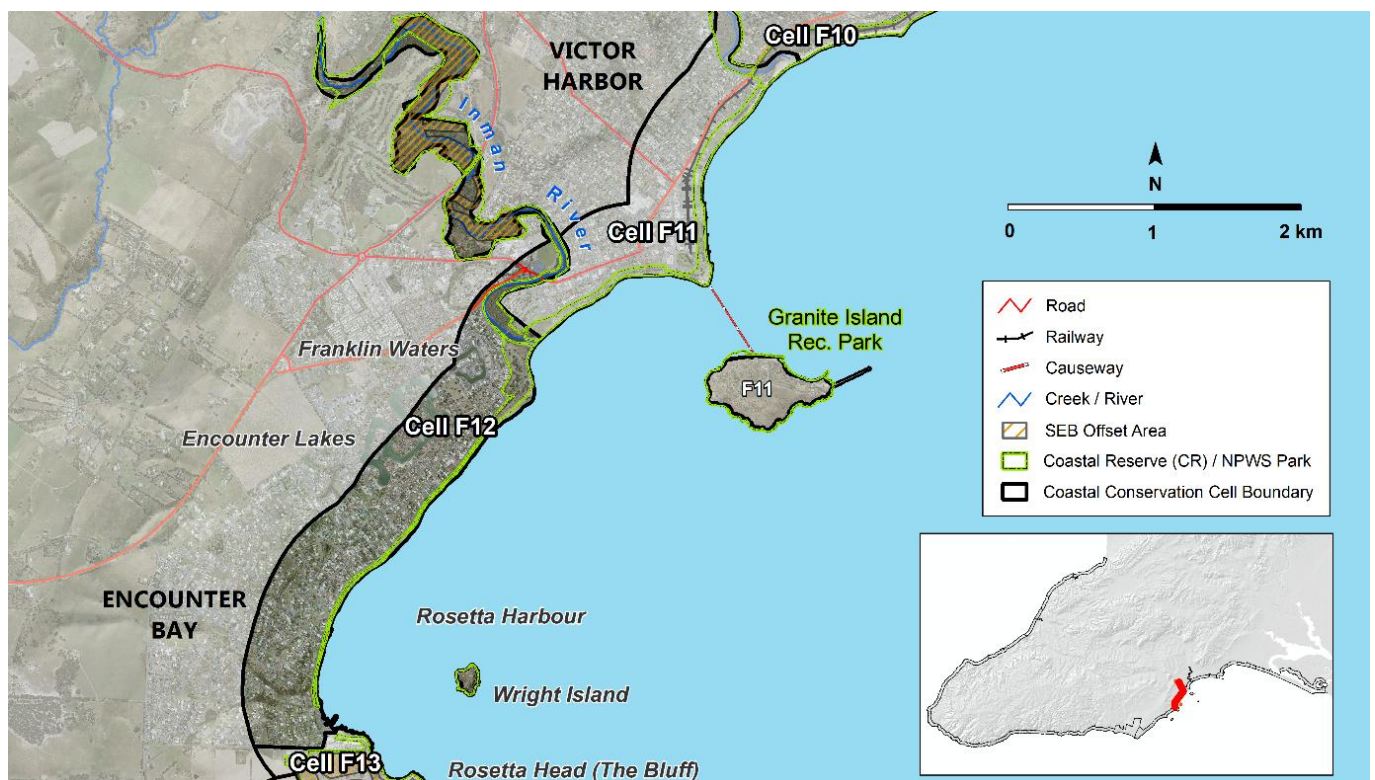
Cell F12

Overview

The cell has a variety of coastal habitats, from river, estuary, floodplain, coastal dunes and an offshore island. These habitats are in varied condition and support a diverse range of flora, fauna and vegetation communities that are of national significance. The cell also has a range of threats, including habitat fragmentation, large and diverse populations of weeds, and areas impacted by urban and rural development pressures.

Nearshore environments support a diversity of seagrass and reef habitats with high diversity of marine species. These habitats also experience pressure from land-based impacts and high visitation from tourism, recreational fishing and diving.

The offshore island is a valued seabird breeding refuge, but has large populations of weeds, pest species and human visitation that reduce viable habitat.



Cell detail

This cell extends from the Inman River estuary (including the upper reaches where seawater incursion occurs during tidal inflows) approximately 3.5km to the southern extent of Rosetta Harbour, Encounter Bay with rocky shores and intertidal reef flats. This cell includes Wright Island. The cell is within the City of Victor Harbor local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

Much of this cell is privately owned and developed urban residential land. The coastal reserve is Crown land under care and control of the Council and is narrow to absent. Conversely, relatively large council reserves comprise almost the whole of the lower Inman estuary floodplain. Upper reaches of the Inman River are owned by Council and SA Water. Cell also contains inland canal estates (Encounter Lakes and Franklin Waters), which are connected to the marine environment via gated valves to control tidal movement.

Wright Island is situated approximately 650m north-east of The Bluff on the western side of Victor Harbor. It is approximately 2.2 hectares in area and is under the care and control of the City of Victor Harbor. Since 2012, the waters surrounding Wright Island and the nearshore marine water are located within the boundaries of the Encounter Marine Park. Several areas of the mid and upper Inman River estuary are proclaimed as Significant Environment Benefit (SEB) Areas (Ref 2001_2094) covering 38.2 hectares that have protection under the Native Vegetation Act 1991.

Native title has been determined for Ngarrindjeri people over land and sea Country within this cell under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*.

The area experiences large fluctuations in population due to the visitation from tourists throughout the year (summer and winter). The Wild South Coast Way, a 74km walking trail from Victor Harbor to Cape Jervis as part of the Heysen Trail, begins or ends within Kent Reserve.

Riparian habitat improvement of the lower Inman floodplain is providing a significant vegetation corridor, and also supports recreational trails joining river floodplain environments with coastal dunes and views. Coastal pathways above the beach are heavily used by local community and visitors. This cell has two public boat ramps (the Bluff and Kent Reserve). Recent expansion of the bluff boat ramp facilities was undertaken to increase capacity, but is often still at capacity, particularly during summer with recreational and commercial fisher usage.

Bryars (2013) describes the cell as utilised for recreational fishing, diving, boating, swimming and walking. The offshore reefs are important habitat and recreational fishing areas for Southern Rock Lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*) and various fish species. The inshore beaches, seagrasses and reefs are important habitat and recreational fishing areas for species such as Southern Garfish (*Hyporhamphus melanochir*) and King George Whiting (*Sillaginodes punctatus*). 'Whalebones' is a reef system that is a recognised recreational diving site.

The Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site (former Encounter Bay Whaling Station) is a designated place of archaeological significance within this cell. Rosetta Head Whaling Station is currently the only whaling site in South Australia that has an associated early whaling ship (the *South Australia*, see shipwreck site also located within this cell) whose site has been discovered.

Several coastal community groups are working along the coastal dunes (Victor Harbor Coastcare), Inman River and estuary (Friends of the Inman River) and have undertaken a range of conservation and restoration activities across this cell, including extensive weed control and revegetation, significantly increasing habitats and species diversity values. Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula (supported by BirdLife Australia) and Team Oystercatcher volunteers (SA Shorebird Foundation) monitor and raise awareness of beach nesting and shorebird species within the cell.



Encounter Bay shore, looking NW across Encounter Lakes development (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Landforms

Low coastal plain, with beach and dune virtually absent. Large intertidal nearshore limestone reef. Floodplain and estuary of the lower Inman River. The floodplain is a relatively wide depositional feature in this locality, well defined within a trough (Caton et al 2007). Wright Island is listed as a geological monument, as it is an example of Encounter Bay granite in contact with Kanmantoo Group rocks.

Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site (reference 26454) (former Encounter Bay Whaling Station) is listed as a State Heritage place (reference 10353) and is designated as a place of archaeological significance.

First Nations cultural heritage and connection to land and sea Country

This cell holds high cultural value and significance for the Ramindjeri people of the Ngarrindjeri Nation. It forms part of their Dreaming stories and contains numerous stories, places, and artefacts of cultural importance. Ramindjeri cultural heritage is present throughout the entire cell, everywhere you tread. The Ramindjeri lived, hunted, played, swam, and danced here. Those working within and restoring these areas may encounter artefacts or evidence of cultural significance to the Ramindjeri people and the broader Ngarrindjeri Nation. These areas must be known, recognised, respected, and protected.

Creeks, wetlands, estuaries, dunes, cliff lines, islands and coastal areas are important gathering places that support a variety of habitats and food sources essential for sustaining and protecting Nga:tji. Nga:tji are the personal totems of the Ngarrindjeri people. They embody deep cultural values, symbolising kinship, spiritual protection, and an embedded responsibility to care for the land, waters, and ecosystems they inhabit.

This cell encompasses a range of culturally significant landscape features, including Dreaming sites, ceremonial grounds, traditional camping areas, and midden deposits scattered throughout the wetlands and sand dunes. It also contains trade pathways once used by Clan groups, linking ceremonial sites in the upper Inman (Muwerang) River estuary. These routes illustrate the long-standing relationships between neighbouring clan groups and the exchange

of locally sourced materials such as stone tools, food, and other cultural items. The mouth and coastal dunes of the Inman River Estuary (Muwerang) are recognised as significant ceremonial grounds and mark the location of the last known Ramindjeri campground.

This cell is also a particularly important site in the Ngurunderi Creation and Dreaming story, which tells of the Ngarrindjeri people's creation of the land and waters, including the River Murray and its mouth, Kandukang (west) and Tapalwora (east). This ancestral narrative extends westward along the southern coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula, encompassing the rugged shoreline, estuaries, and coastal landscapes all the way to Cape Jervis (Parrewar-angk). These areas hold deep cultural and spiritual significance for the Ramindjeri people, with Dreaming tracks, songlines, and important sites embedded throughout the region.

The coastline with its cliffs, beaches, and native vegetation reflects Ngurunderi's journey as he shaped the land, rested at key locations, and followed the tracks of his wives. Cape Jervis (Parrewar-angk) marks an important point in this story, serving as both a physical and spiritual place in the landscape. It connects the mainland to Kangaroo Island (Ngurungau), continuing the cultural narrative of creation, movement, and connection to Country.

Within this cell, a Dreaming story recounts Ngurunderi's journey into Pultang (Victor Harbor). As he entered the area, Ngurunderi threw his spears into the sea, and each one formed the islands of Ramong Bay (Encounter Bay). After leaving Kaiiki (Granite Island), Ngurunderi crossed over to Muwerang (Inman River Estuary) and walked toward Longkewar (The Bluff). He stopped and threw a spear into the sea, creating Ikirriwar (Wright Island).

The Inman River estuary and other areas in the cell are also connected to several significant Dreaming and Creation stories, including those of Palpangye, Pungari and Muwerang.

Please respect that cultural concepts and content included in this plan are the Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual property (ACIP) of the Ramindjeri people of the Ngarrindjeri Nation (provided by Cedric Varcoe, Ramindjeri Cultural Leader living on Country) (cells 1-20). They may not be used or adapted by any other parties without consent.

Terrestrial Biodiversity

Whole cell

The cell contains varied areas of conservation values, from high biodiversity within the Inman estuary (including upper reaches) and offshore Wright Island (seabird breeding), to limited habitats within the narrowing coastal dunes with sparse remnant species and a variety of weeds present.

Areas of high conservation value are recognised across the cell for containing some of the region's greatest concentration of threatened flora sites, rare vegetation communities, and priority habitats for vulnerable fauna. Many areas with significant bird, reptile and butterfly larvae habitat are also present. Similar to Hindmarsh River estuary (F11), within the urbanised south coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula, this area is a biodiversity hotspot, with high values for species richness (with several hundred native flora and fauna species recorded) and threatened species richness.

Fauna species of conservation significance that have been recorded in this cell include Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*), Australasian Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*), Lewin's Rail (*Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis*), Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*), Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*), Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Musk Duck (*Biziura lobata menziesi*), Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*), Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), Pacific Reef Heron (*Egretta sacra sacra*), Eastern Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus*), Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Brown-headed Honeyeater (*Melithreptus brevirostris*), Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*), Restless Flycatcher (*Myiagra inquieta*), Crimson Rosella (*Platycercus elegans*), Australasian Shoveler (*Spatula rhynchotis*), Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), Macquarie River Turtle (*Emydura macquarii*) and Yellow-bellied Water Skink (*Eulamprus heatwolei*).

Conservation rated flora in the cell includes Hop-bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*), Native Orache (*Atriplex australasica*), Fine-head Spear-grass (*Austrostipa oligostachya*), Leafy Twig-rush (*Cladium procerum*), Hairy Correa (*Correa aemula*), White Correa (*Correa alba var. pannosa*), Dark Flat-sedge (*Cyperus sanguinolentus*), Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), Kangaroo Island Mallee (*Eucalyptus phenax ssp. compressa*), Wimmera Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus wimmerensis*), Osborn's Eyebright (*Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii*), Glandular Brooklime (*Gratiola pubescens*), Squat Picris (*Picris squarrosa*), Green Mintbush (*Prostanthera chlorantha*), Fringed Pseudanthus (*Pseudanthus micranthus*), Hairy-tails (*Ptilotus erubescens*), Wiry Dock (*Rumex dumosus*), Short-Leaf Bog-Sedge (*Schoenus laevigatus*), Dwarf Skullcap (*Scutellaria humilis*), Leafless Globe-pea (*Sphaerolobium minus*) and Butterfly Spyridium (*Spyridium coactilifolium*).

Multiple common butterfly species that are observed across the Fleurieu Peninsula are found in this cell, including Southern Grass-dart (*Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora*), White-banded Grass-dart (*Taractrocera papyria papyria*), Meadow Argus (*Junonia villida calybe*), Australian Painted Lady (*Vanessa kershawi*), Australian Admiral (*Vanessa itea*), Lesser Wanderer (*Danaus petilia*), Monarch (*Danaus plexippus Plexippus*), Long-tailed Pea-blue (*Lampides boeticus*), Two-spotted Line-blue (*Nacaduba biocellata biocellata*), Wattle Blue (*Theclinessthes miskini miskini*), Salt-bush Blue (*Theclinessthes serpentatus serpentatus*) and Common Grass-blue (*Zizina otis labradus*) (Stolarski 2024). Many of the species of conservation significance do not occur in this cell, as their host plants are not present or are in low numbers and unable to support reintroduction from neighbouring cells.

In 2025, a small population of Grey-headed Flying foxes (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act established a camp along the Inman River. These individuals have potentially spread from the established permanent camp at Kuitpo (Mt Lofty Ranges) (Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board, 2026).

The Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), vulnerable in South Australia, is known to nest and forage on the upper beach and front of the foredunes, particularly in front of the Yilki store and Kent Reserve, the Inman River estuary and most recently towards the western end of the cell at Whalers Road. Seagrass wrack (also known as Beach cast wrack) found regularly on these beaches has an important ecological function, recycling nutrients back to coastal waters, as well as protection and stabilisation of the shoreline and coastal dunes by acting as a trap that binds drifting sands and reduces sand erosion during winter (PIRSA 2014). Beach wrack also provides an important role as habitat and shelter for Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Black-fronted Dotterel (*Euseyornis melanops*) and Pied (*Haematopus longirostris*) and Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*) as well as other shorebirds and juvenile fish. Beach cast wrack collection within Encounter Marine Park is prohibited in all zones except general managed use zones. Therefore, no removal of beach wrack is permitted in this cell or the Encounter Bay area.

Red-capped Plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) that are semi-colonial nesters are also recorded in this cell. Exposed rocky shores and intertidal reefs at various points along this cell provide foraging habitats for shorebirds including Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*), Silver (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) and Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificus georgii*).



Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) at Inman River estuary (D Thorn)

Encounter Bay region is known to support a number of Nationally listed (EPBC Act 1999) resident and migratory bird species, and there is a high likelihood that some of these species also utilise the Inman River Estuary and associated lagoons (permanent and temporary) (SKM 2010). The offshore island is also refuge and likely valued habitat for a range of seabird species, including the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Eastern Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*), Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*) and Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*). Irregular sightings of a range of pelagic birds are also reported in this cell, including albatrosses, petrels, shearwaters and gannets.

Coastal Dunes

SKM (2010) describe the Inman River mouth area as a sand dune habitat, man-made lagoon and patch of low closed forest of Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) low closed forest and associated salt-tolerant herb understorey (e.g. *Rhagodia* spp., Hop-bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*)), plus several Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) along the seaward edge). The lake/wetland adjacent to the mouth of the Inman River contains natural habitats of ecological importance and provides habitat for a variety of terrestrial, migratory and aquatic birds (SKM 2010). The low dunes support native patches of rush including Coast Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*), Short-Stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*) and some Acacias (*Acacia longifolia* spp. *sophorae*); with large areas of Muntries (*Kunzea pomifera*).

The wide reserve at the estuary reaching across to Kent Reserve has limited remnant vegetation, particularly understorey, but extensive planting from the coastal community group and council has improved biodiversity values over recent years. The narrow coastal dunes from Kent Reserve to The Bluff boat ramp have limited vegetation and, as the beach narrows, vegetation is sparse to non-existent backing onto rock walling and hard infrastructure.

The very narrow dunes from Kent Reserve to The Bluff boat ramp have limited remnant vegetation and have multiple areas with coastal weeds. Many areas of these dunes (including amenity plantings of local coastal species) have had revegetation undertaken to increase local species diversity and habitat values. They provide limited biodiversity value to the cell overall but are an important buffer from the urban area to the intertidal reef habitats.

Inman River estuary

The Inman River is a recognised estuary (DEH 2007).

In the upper catchment, small narrow channels wind through floodplain in Section 696, which becomes an area of inundated grassland, swamps and lagoons in winter. These areas support Flat sedges (*Cyperus* spp.), Tussock Grasses (*Poa* spp.) and clumps of Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) (SKM 2010). The River channel is narrow, has areas with dense Water-ribbons (*Cycnogeton procerum*) and Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) (SKM 2010). There are several small permanent ponds, and a large permanent lagoon on the south side of the old Victor Harbor Sewage Treatment Works (between the floodplain and Henderson Road) on the east side of the estuary. Downstream of Section 696, the main river channel becomes better defined, wider and deeper with seasonally flooded anabranches and lagoons. Upstream, the Inman River flows through a predominantly agricultural (e.g. dairy) catchment with small acreages of rural residential, areas of irrigated pasture, and areas of native vegetation conservation (in the headwaters).



Inman River estuary and coastal lagoon (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

The vegetation in the reserves along the estuary provides habitat value (e.g. breeding, refuge, food resources) for a diversity of faunal groups, including EPBC Act listed fauna and a number of state and local threatened fauna and flora. The estuary, with its associated estuarine vegetation, is uncommon in SA. This habitat is particularly important in a landscape context, given the proximity to the urban environment and the broad scale reduction of habitat condition and extent in the Fleurieu region, which has occurred as a result of land clearing and development (SKM 2010).

The area is an important habitat for wading and other bird species and is an important corridor for bird movement from the coast to wooded and shrubland inland areas. Bird species known from the estuary, which are uncommon, rare or vulnerable in South Australia, include the Royal Spoonbill (*Platalea regia*), Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Yellow Thornbill (*Acanthiza nana*) and Black-chinned Honeyeaters (*Melithreptus gularis gularis*) (City of Victor Harbor 2023). Hindmarsh and Inman Rivers support one of the most stable populations of Black-chinned Honeyeaters in the Mount Lofty Ranges, a bird species that is experiencing considerable declines elsewhere in the region (City of Victor Harbor 2023).

The common Eastern Long-necked Turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*) has been observed in the middle and upper estuary. A number of other reptiles that occur along the nearby Hindmarsh are likely to occur along the river, including the Eastern Bearded Dragon (*Pogona barbata*), Eastern Bluetongue Lizard (*Tiliqua scincoides*), numerous Marbled Gecko (*Christinus marmoratus*) under tree bark, Red-bellied Black snake (*Pseudechis porphyriacus*) and the Eastern Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja textilis*) (SKM 2010).



Red-bellied Black snake (Pseudechis porphyriacus) (M Stokes)

Fish biodiversity

Estuary and catchment fish monitoring studies (2010-2022) have recorded up to 11 species, including a range of diadromous (e.g. Common and Climbing Galaxias, and Congolli) and others including Dwarf Flathead and Flathead Gudgeon, Western Bluespot Gudgeon, Western Carp Gudgeon, and Bony Herring (Schmarr et al. 2022). A Short-finned Eel (*Anguilla australis*) was recently recorded in the Inman River (Schmarr et al. 2022). Short-finned Eels are listed “near-threatened” (Pike et al. 2019), with limited records across the Western Mount Lofty Ranges including the Hindmarsh River.

Recent estuary and freshwater fish surveys (Schmarr et al 2022) in the Inman River and estuary indicate it supports a diverse range of estuarine and diadromous fish species, as well as some invertebrates. These include Common (*Galaxias maculatus*) and Climbing Galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*), Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*), Black Bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*), various goby, carp, gudgeon (*Hypseleotris* spp.), Yelloweye Mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*), Smallmouth Hardy-head (*Atherinosoma microstoma*), Eastern Gambusia (*Gambusia holbrooki*), Estuary Cobbler (*Cnidoglanis macrocephalus*), Eastern Long-necked Turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*) and Common Yabbie (*Cherax destructor*) (Schmarr et al 2022). Estuaries along the southern coast are important refuges and nursery grounds for a range of estuary dependent and diadromous fish species. Long-term knowledge of overall catchment health (e.g. water quality, flow patterns, habitat and species) is essential for conserving the ecological value of these systems.



Inman River Estuary upper catchment (S Rawson)

Detailed water quality monitoring (COOE, 2016) of the Inman River estuary (October 2014 to August 2016) measuring chemical, physical and microbiological indicators determined trends across temperature, salinity, oxygen and nutrient levels, turbidity and coliform bacteria populations determined similar trends. Other water quality monitoring of the Inman river estuary system was undertaken by Schmarr and Thwaites (2020).

Estuarine Habitats: Inman River

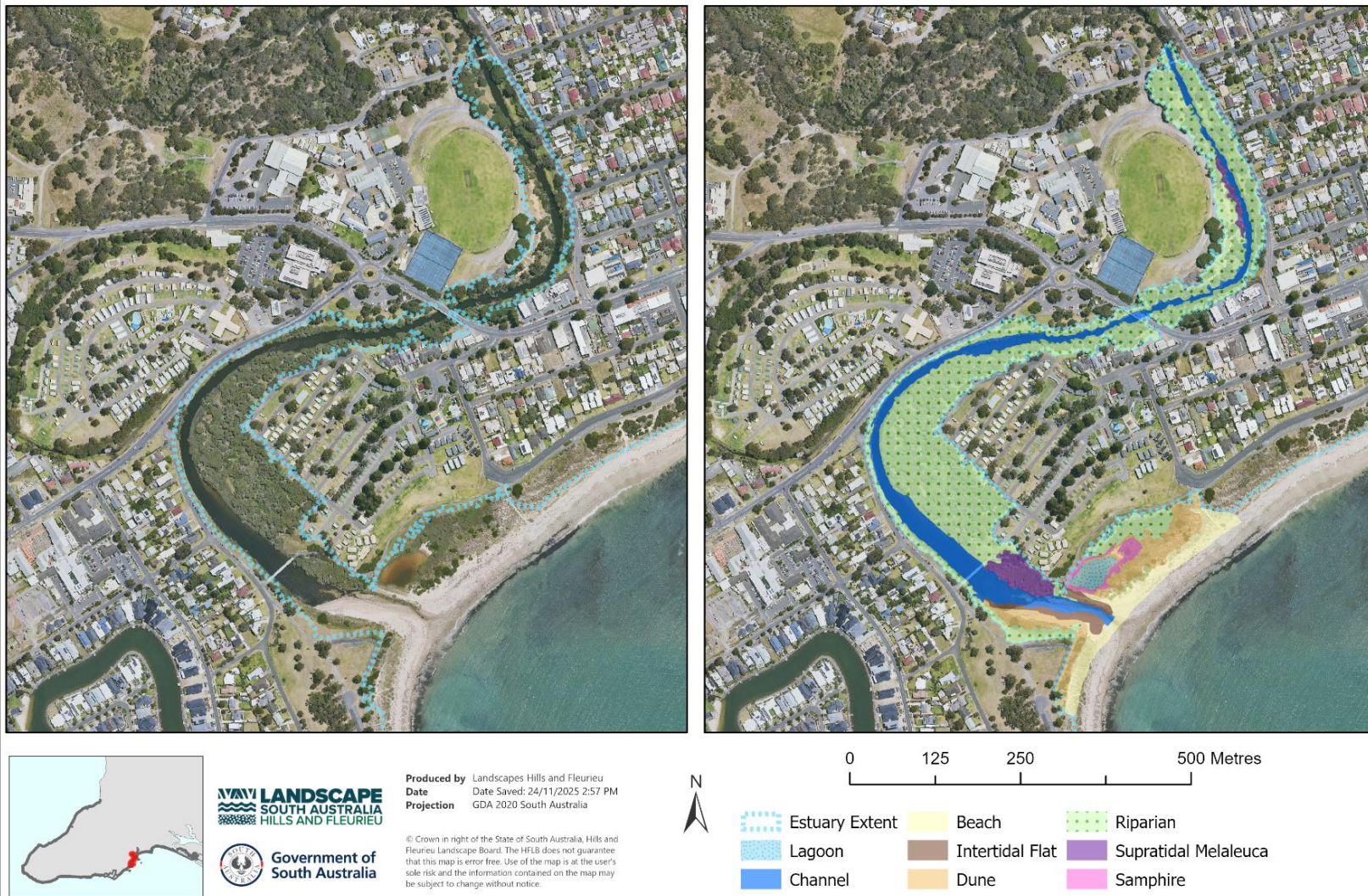


Fig 12.1 Inman River estuarine habitats

Wright Island

Wright Island consists largely of granite boulders with some pockets of sandy soil which support low vegetation. A small sandy beach on the northwestern side of the island provides sheltered nesting habitat for a number of seabird species, including Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*), Caspian (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Greater Crested Terns (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*). Due to past disturbances, such as heavy rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) grazing, fires and human visitation, the vegetation on Wright Island is highly modified and dominated by introduced species (Telfer and Milne 2016). The island is well known as a seabird habitat and breeding area, with 27 species recorded, and nine have either been reported or are suspected to breed there, although the small size of the island limits the range of species that breed (Telfer and Milne 2016).



Caspian (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Greater Crested Terns (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*) with chicks on Wright Island (M David)

Vegetation Communities

Coastal dunes and Shrublands

Coastal Shrublands & Tall Shrublands

- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*) +/- Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) +/- Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) mid sparse shrubland over Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana*) +/- *Annual Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta longiflora*) mid tussock grasses over Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia*) + Native Pigface (*Carpobrotus rossii*) + Bower Spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*)
- Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) + *Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) tussock grassland with emergent Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coast Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii*) + Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*)
- Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*) + Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) shrubland/open shrubland
- Coast Saltbush (*Atriplex cinerea*) + Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) + Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*) open shrubland

Inman River lower estuary and mouth

Coastal Swamp Paper-bark Low Open Forests & Tall Shrublands of Saline Swamps

- Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) low closed forest over Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) +/- Austral Seablite (*Suaeda australis*) tall sedges over Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) +/- Creeping Brookweed (*Samolus repens*) +/- Southern Sea-heath (*Frankenia pauciflora* var. *gunnii*)
- Intertidal flat vegetated (primarily Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*)), supratidal/estuarine flat (various low coastal shrubs), supratidal samphire and riparian areas (scattered riparian plants e.g. sedges).

Inman River estuary mid to upper reaches

Eucalyptus forest and woodland

- River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* ssp. *camaldulensis*) mid woodland over Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) + River Bottlebrush (*Callistemon sieberi*) over *Large Quaking-grass (*Briza maxima*) + Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) + Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) + *African Daisy (*Senecio pterophorus*) mid tussock grasses

Wright Island

*African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) + Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) + Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) tall shrubland

- *African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) + Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) + Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) tall shrubland over Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) + Coast Bonefruit (*Threlkeldia diffusa*) + *Hare's Tail Grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) + Bower Spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*) + *Common Ice Plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) low shrubs

Nearshore Habitats

Whole cell

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. The marine areas of cell F12 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-7). These areas include part of the nursery grounds for the endangered Southern Right Whale and is part of the designated *Encounter Bay Whale Nursery Protection Area* from the Murray Mouth to The Bluff Victor Harbor. This cell F12 includes Wright Island, a seabird nesting site.

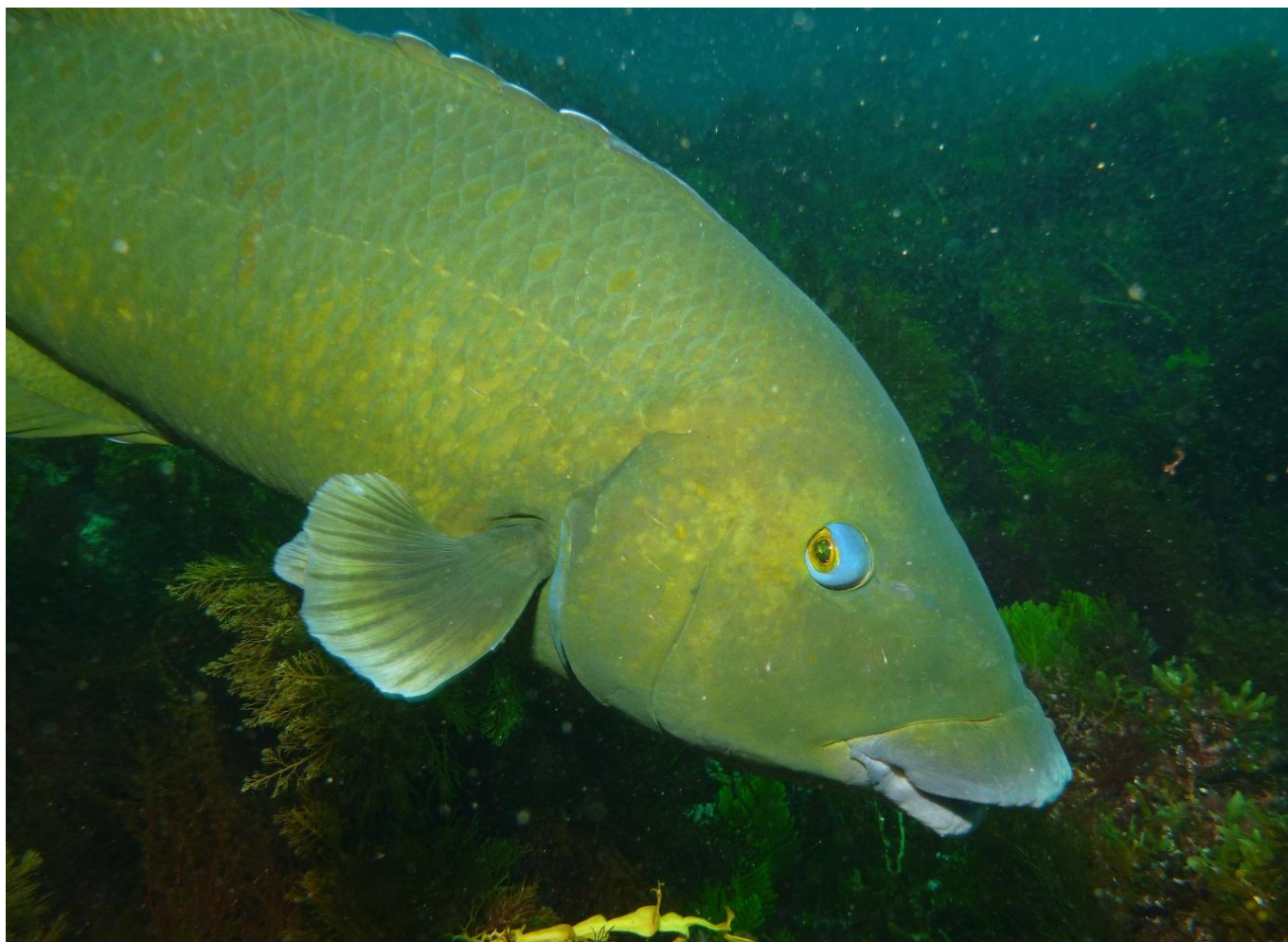
Bryars (2013) describes cell as a mosaic of habitat types being dominated by various seagrass types inshore, continuous low-profile reef inshore (including intertidal platforms) and mid-shore, and bare sand and patchy low profile reef further offshore (fig 12.2)

According to Bryars (2013), the cell is regionally significant due to the complex mosaic of habitat types, including the largest seagrass meadows (along with the adjacent Cell F11) and intertidal reef platforms between Cape Jervis to the west and Lacepede Bay in the southeast. The inshore bare sand/ soft bottom is characterised by a low-energy reflective beach system (Short 2001).

The Reef Watch community monitoring program undertakes intertidal surveys at Yilki.

Iconic marine species

Western Blue Groper (*Achoerodus gouldii*) is a species of conservation concern and is protected throughout gulf waters, including Backstairs Passage eastwards to Newland Head (Drew et al. 2021). The south coast subregions are critical for the conservation of this species as these fish are site attached, slow growing, and take years to reach sexual maturity (Bryars et al. 2012). The Bluff, Whalebone Beach and Encounter Deep in the Encounter subregion (SF11-13) and Newland Head and West Island Outer (south coast subregion (SF14)) have the highest abundances of Western Blue Groper on the south coast. This species is rarely recorded in subregions located further north. (Brook et al. 2020) Long term baseline monitoring of these sites and those in the "encounter subregion" will be important to assess any changes to populations from future development and urban infill.



Female Western Blue Groper (Achoerodus gouldii) (S Bryars)

Seagrass

Seagrass around the mouth of the Inman River is comprised of *Amphibolis* and *Posidonia* (Tanner et al. 2012), as is the seagrass around Rosetta Harbor. Subtidal reefs in the Encounter Bay region are typically composed of granite or limestone with a cover of macroalgae and sessile invertebrates (e.g. Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Brook and Bryars 2014, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). The subtidal reef at Whalebones is a calcareous (limestone) reef (Baker et al. 2009). The intertidal reef at Yilki (Yilki Reef or Encounter Reef) is also composed of limestone with a cover of macroalgae, seagrass, and sessile invertebrates (Benkendorff and Thomas 2007). Artificial reef occurs within the cell in the form of a breakwater at the Rosetta Harbor boat ramp.

Inshore seagrass is rare between Cape Jervis and Lacedpede Bay, making Encounter Bay seagrass regionally significant as habitat (Caton et al 2007).

Subtidal and intertidal reefs

Surveys of subtidal reefs in this cell have a high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (e.g., Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Brook and Bryars 2014, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). The intertidal reef at Yilki Beach has been surveyed for macroalgal, seagrass, mollusc and echinoderm species richness, and is characterised by a range of macroalgae (red, green and brown) and numerous (>25) mollusc species (Benkendorff et al. 2008). The cell lies inside the Encounter Bay region, which is a known 'hot-spot' for macroalgal species diversity (see Baker and Gurgel 2010).



*Intertidal reef platform at Yilki in 2006 with a cover of Neptune's Necklace (*Hormosira banksia*) a brown macroalga. Recent observations suggest a complete shift in macroalgal composition on the intertidal reefs of Encounter Bay with much more bare rock present. Further survey is required. (A Turner)*

Fish, invertebrates and macroalgae diversity

Bryars (2003) listed 10 fish and two macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the sheltered beach habitat between the Inman and Hindmarsh Rivers (including the beach on Wright Island), nine fish and one macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the seagrass habitat between Rosetta Head and the Hindmarsh River, 13 fish and two macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between King Head and Middleton Point, 16 fish and seven macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the reef habitat between King Head and Middleton Point, and six fish and one macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the tidal flat in Rosetta Harbor.



Narrow-Leaf Tapeweed (Posidonia sinuosa) seagrass with fruit (DEW)

The reef ecosystem baseline study (Brook et al. 2020) and current study by Brock et al. (2023) assessing the trends in the condition of rocky reef ecosystems of the greater Adelaide and Fleurieu Peninsula region found that the overall status of rocky reefs was stable or improving, based on several key indicators of condition (e.g. fish and macroinvertebrate species richness, community structure, large fish biomass, macroalgae percentage cover, and reef thermal index). The Encounter subregion (cells F7-F12) indicate that macroinvertebrate and fish species richness, large fish biomass and the percentage cover of canopy-forming algae has remained stable or is increasing at these sites (Brock et al. 2023). Marine species in the Encounter subregion include 52 bony fish, three shark and ray, 41 species of marine invertebrate, and seven species of crustacean (Green Adelaide Reef Life Survey, 2024).

The Bluff and Whalebone beach are two of eight sites used in the previous reef baseline study (Brook et al 2020). The Bluff was used in the current reef trend analysis (Brock et al. 2023). Current reef biodiversity data for this reef (2005-2020) lists 34 species of fish, and 35 invertebrate species (Brock et al. 2023, Edgar and Stuart-Smith (2014), Edgar et al. (2020), Edgar and Barrett (2012). High turbidity and sediment movement due to localised swell, impede regular reef sampling along the southern Fleurieu Peninsula coastline. Long term baseline monitoring of these sites and those in the “encounter subregion” will be important to assess any impacts from future development and urban infill.

The SA Coast Protection Board's Beach Profile Survey Program initiative, undertaken by Coast Unit, DEW, was first established in 1977 along the Fleurieu Peninsula to monitor and evaluate changes in dune, beach and nearshore seabed levels, with a network of over 600 profiles maintained across the state. Profiles are usually established perpendicular to the shoreline and may extend 1 to 10 km offshore. Erosion hotspots are monitored annually to identify risks to natural assets and infrastructure. Profiles are also used to monitor a range of coastal ecosystems and landforms including saltmarsh and mangroves, seagrass, sand dunes and cliff profiles and provide a rare, long-term dataset which informs evidence-based decision making and coastal adaptation planning.

There is one long term beach profile off Tabernacle Road (620002) was established in this cell in 1977, to monitor dune, beach sand levels, nearshore reef and active zones of the beach system. In a recent study by Hesp et al. (2025), analysis of profile 620002 indicates it built seawards from 1986 to 2018, although coast protection works post-1989 have taken place to assist in this process. The profile has since eroded landwards post-2018, with considerable volumetric loss in both beach and dunes. There is evidence of nearshore seabed deepening since

1989. Additional profile monitoring sites were added in 2009 located off Whalers Road (profile 620009), that are heavily influenced by the 'hold the line' in 1987 off Kareena Ave (620007) along Franklin Parade and in 2011 another profile was established due to a new erosional trend detected off Kent Reserve (profile 620016).

Profile 620016 has been put on the annual beach profile monitored program due to a period of rapid shoreline recession, also identified in the Victor Harbor Coastal Adaptation Study and by Council staff and community. Between 2011 and 2025 the dune in front of Kent Reserve receded by nearly 60 m. In 2025, an additional Beach Pole monitoring site was also added along profile 620016 as part of a partnership between the City of Victor Harbor, Victor Harbor Coastcare group and the Coast Protection Board who collect regular readings of the beach poles to provide a more detailed record of how beach levels respond to seasonal changes and storm events. The beach poles are used as part of City of Victor Harbor's Citizen Science Coastal Monitoring Program to inform coastal adaptation planning.

In 2012, Coast DEW developed a beach model to understand sand movement between the Inman River and the Causeway, spanning cells F11 and F12. This initiative responded to concerns about the 1997 Council-installed training groyne, which aimed to protect Esplanade Road and the caravan park from river flow impacts. The model was also installed as a baseline to monitor beach nourishment programs and to trial the use of geotextile groyne on the beach in response to increased erosional trends between the Inman and Causeway from the late 1990's. The Coastal Adaptation Study for City of Victor Harbor (Western 2021) and Victor Harbor Coastal Management Study undertaken by Australian Water Environments (2013) and more recently Hesp 2025, provide more detail on the general erosional trend of this section of coastline. With reduced beach volume and dune recession there are implications for reduced habitat for beach nesting birds, where beach nourishment may need to be considered to maintain existing habitat, dune restoration post storm events to promote recovery along relevant sections of coastline and promoting the importance of maintaining beach-cast wrack to protect the beach from further erosion.

There were also nine seagrass profiles established by Coast DEW in 2011 within this cell (620019, 620020, 620021, 620022, 620023) off the Hindmarsh River Estuary and profiles (620011, 620013, 620014, 620015) off the Inman River Estuary, as part of a study to monitor seagrass condition where baseline bathymetric data was initially collected for this collaborative study, in partnership with SARDI Aquatic Sciences and the former AMLR NRM Board (Tanner et al 2012, 2019). This is an important baseline data set from which to monitor future condition of seagrass conditions as well as changes in seabed bathymetry in response to changes in seagrass cover with historical links between seagrass loss and seabed erosion and deepening off other urban populations. This survey was undertaken on the basis that Encounter Bay is home to some of the most extensive areas of seagrass in the region with the potential to be heavily impacted by settlements with growing urban populations.



High tide events impacting on low foredune and Council infrastructure in June 2025 (Victor Harbor Coast Care, G Cope)

Nearshore Habitats: Cell F12

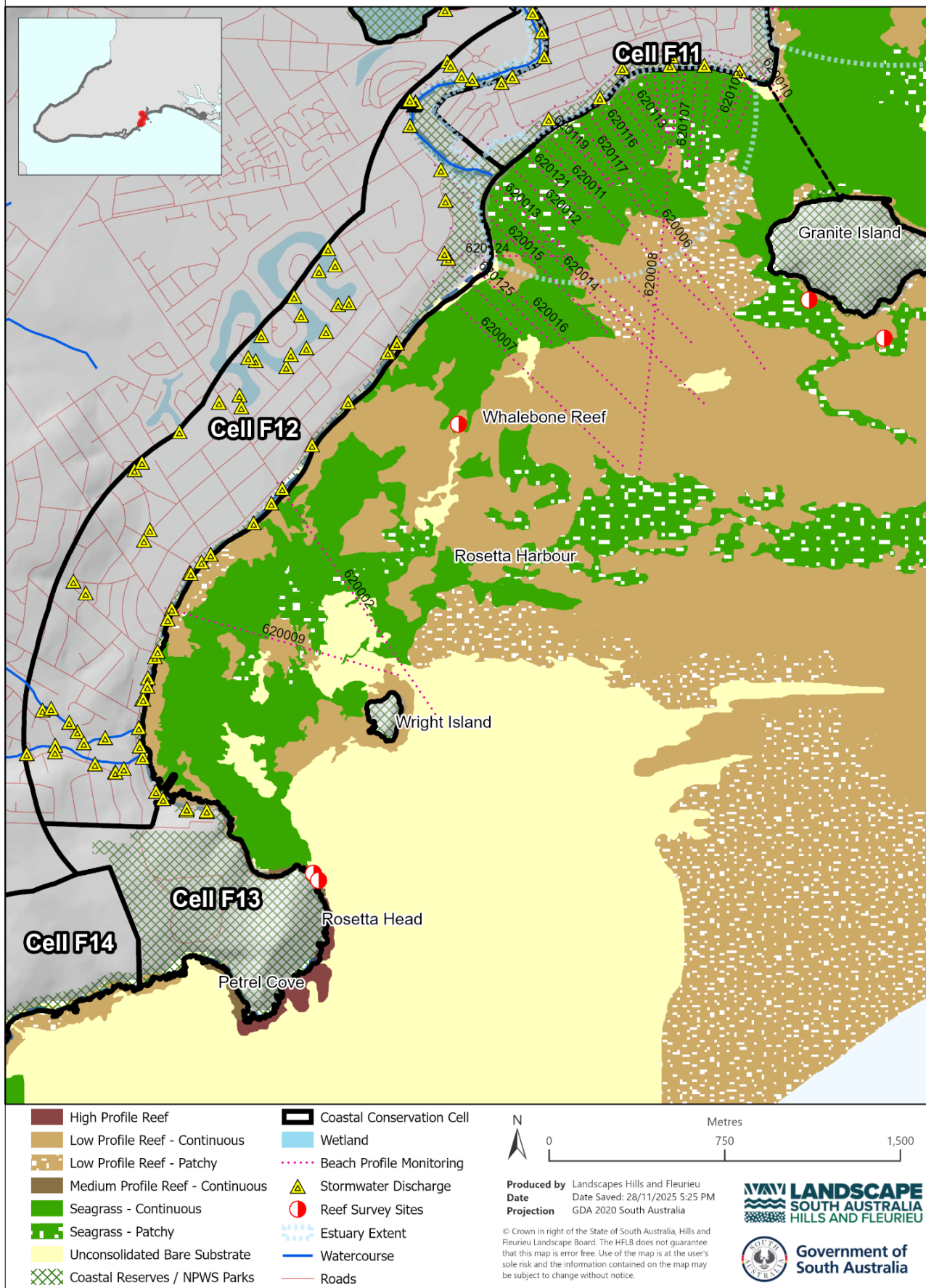


Figure 12.2 Nearshore habitats of Cell F12.

Threats

Whole cell

Development pressure and changing population demographics are prevalent in this area, (and neighbouring cells), leading to urban infill and expansion. There is increasing pressure on all coastal environments, including public land. Increasing visitation activities include whale watching, walkers, aquatic activities such as boating and jet skis, dogs on beaches (Victor Harbor is a key tourism destination). Issues are exacerbated by the narrow linear coastal strip. There is continued degradation of the dunes near Kent Reserve, by foot and vehicle traffic (adjacent to boat ramp) (Caton et al 2007).

As noted in the Urban Stormwater Plan (2024), the City of Victor Harbor is currently experiencing a significant volume of greenfield development. Developments upstream of existing Council stormwater networks have the ability to impact the capacity of existing networks. Private land ownership proportion of the coastal boundary is high, reflecting the extremely narrow coastal reserve remaining after development (Caton et al 2007).

The threat of land ownership and land use identifies some land parcels as potential threats to coastal areas due to factors like proximity to the coast or vulnerability to hazards. This highlights land parcels for potential intervention, such as zoning changes, restrictions or land purchase, to mitigate risks like erosion, inundation (storm surges, or sea-level rise), or the potential impact of current or future land use on coastal ecosystems, such as development or agriculture.



Encounter Bay housing and development adjacent to the coastal zone with many esplanade properties close to the high-water mark. Multiple stormwater outlets along this coast direct stormwater across the beach. (M Turner)

The native vegetation blocks in this cell are fragmented and their edge to interior ratio is high increasing edge effects and potential threats. High numbers of exotic plants and weed distribution shows numbers of aggressive and invasive weeds within the vegetation remnants. Substantial weed control works have been undertaken by land managers, landscape boards and coastal community groups in past decade throughout estuary and coastal dune habitats, however ongoing control efforts are still required.

The following declared and red alert weeds are found within this cell: Gazania (*Gazania linearis*), Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Coast Tea-tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*), Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), False Caper (*Euphorbia terracina*), Olive (*Olea*)
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europaea ssp. europaea), Crow Garlic (*Allium vineale*), Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides f.*), Lincoln Weed (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*), Lavatory Creeper (*Dipogon lignosus*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), African Love-grass (*Eragrostis curvula*), Narrow-leaved Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia ssp. angustifolia*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*), Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus aggregata*) Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*), White Arctotis (*Arctotis stoechadifolia*), Marguerite Daisy (*Argyranthemum frutescens ssp.*), New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Feather-top (*Cenchrus longisetus*), Drain Flat-sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), Common Thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*), Trailing African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca fruticosa*), Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*), Evening-flower Gladiolus (*Gladiolus tristis*), Wild Gladiolus (*Gladiolus undulatus*), Sea-lavender (*Limonium companyonis*), Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea*), Cape Ivy (*Senecio angulatus*), Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea*), Sparaxis (*Sparaxis bulbifera*), Rat-tail Grass (*Sporobolus africanus*), Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), Aster-weed (*Symphotrichum subulatum*), Twiggy Mullein (*Verbascum virgatum*), Bulbil Watsonia (*Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera*), Black Flag (*Ferraria crispa subsp. crispa*), Pine tree (*Pinus sp.*), Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*).



Tree Aeonium (Aeonium arboreum) is a common weed species within the coastal dunes, present in various forms and colours and often planted or dispersed via dumped cuttings or garden waste (LHF)

This cell has had some emerging weed incursions in the dunes, Inman River and estuary, which need monitoring, recording, and control of new incursions. Many weeds spread from local gardens and are further spread by people and birds, as evident by the number of garden escapes within the cell, particularly in the estuary and dunes. Examples such as White Arctotis (*Arctotis stoechadifolia*), Marguerite Daisy (*Argyranthemum frutescens ssp.*), New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*), Gazanias (*Gazania sp.*), Black Flag (*Ferraria crispa subsp. crispa*), Coast Tea-tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*) and many succulent (*Aloe spp.*, *Aeonium spp.*, *Agave spp.*) species.



*Fish monitoring in the Inman River estuary with Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) far side of river and low growing saltmarsh species in foreground. Granite Island offshore (K Peters)*

Dune stability in many areas is compromised or, where good vegetation cover exists, it is often dominated by weed species, creating challenges for removal without further destabilising dunes or risking further erosion. Erosion may impact conservation of Swamp Paper-bark in the estuary near the caravan park (these are important species and habitat). Revegetation for this species is occurring upstream, however not at the lower estuary. Vegetation loss within the coastal dunes has historically occurred due to significant coastal protection infrastructure along Franklin Parade, Encounter Bay.

Several butterfly and skipper species that have localised populations are limited in capacity for dispersal and/or colonisation of new sites. The lack of suitable habitats, weed invasion and interconnectivity between habitats prohibits movements and, therefore, creates localised isolation of populations. Urbanisation of coastal areas reduces the efficiency of species movements that could otherwise occur. Several species are now restricted to pockets of isolated habitats, resulting in some being vulnerable to population collapse (Stolarski 2024).

In addition to established stormwater infrastructure (see fig 12.2), this cell also has two constructed lake developments surrounded by residential housing canal estates. Encounter Lakes and Franklin Island are saltwater systems. They are fed from sea water and flushed in high tides, through a system of manual weirs and gates to manage the water levels. (City of Victor Harbor 2024). Most of the stormwater from the Encounter Lakes and Franklin Island development drains into the lake system through roadway drains and then enters the marine environment via the tidal flushing control valve and pipes which extends approximately 250m into the nearshore waters of Encounter Bay. The council undertakes annual inspection of the pipeline within the marine environment, where observations of the localised seafloor are reported. Eelgrass (*Heterozostera sp.*) and Wire Weed (*Amphibolis sp.*) seagrasses generally occur in dense patches, growing in the sand in front of the sea intake and both are pioneering species that rapidly colonise if conditions are favourable (City of Victor Harbor 2020). While seagrass growth was strong in patches, there were areas that had been scoured out down to rubble in 2020. Historically, the seagrass beds in front

of the sea-intake have episodically eroded and re-established in the hollows in the reef extending out to about five metres (City of Victor Harbor 2020).

There are issues with high boat ramp usage and channel management, particularly at the Bluff boat ramp, and especially during peak use when there are implications for overflow parking and visitor management. There is interest from fishing communities in establishing a second all weather boat ramp locally to reduce congestion.

Diseases, such as Avian cholera, are a threat to sea birds in the cell. Zoonotic threats to marine wildlife from humans (and vice versa). Link to national wildlife health and biosecurity plans.

Potential pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), foxes, and cats. Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to regional pest management strategies).

A sighting of the declared pest Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) in Encounter Bay (on the coastal slopes adjacent to this cell (F12)) was reported in 2024, and this is the only known location of the bird in South Australia. This aggressive invasive species, also known as the Indian Myna, is established throughout eastern Australia and poses a threat by evicting native birds from their nests, destroying eggs, and killing chicks. They also damage crops and orchards and are a nuisance for residents. A pest alert remains in place for any sightings to be reported via MynaScan to aid eradication efforts.

Foxes, sea level rise, storm surge, dogs off leash, and Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) are impacting beach-nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers in this cell. There are community calls for managing beach wrack that often aggregates on the beach. Cleaning or removal beach wrack threatens food and habitat for beach nesting birds, meiofauna, and aquatic life. Uncontrolled harvesting of wrack occurs and requires management to protect coastal habitats.

Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) is well established in the Hindmarsh to Inman estuary foredunes and has altered dune geomorphology, creating a wall of taller dunes which impacts beach nesting bird and potential Hooded Plover habitat. Dunes with introduced grasses develop steeper and higher dune heights than those dominated with local native spinifex plants, due to their growth habits. Hooded Plovers need a relatively open beach/foredune area to be able to breed, roost and feed. Dunes with high and densely planted areas are not favourable to Hooded Plovers and put them at greater risk to predators, such as Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), ravens, foxes and other species.



Sea Wheat-grass (Thinopyrum junceiforme) control works at Inman River estuary dunes

Bryars (2013) describes the potential impacts of catchment and stormwater flows as low to moderate for seagrass and reef, while no measurable threats to nearshore sand habitats were identified. The lower risk ratings for reef compared to seagrass are based upon a relatively large amount of reef occurring within the cell and because much of this reef occurs offshore, away from where direct contact with catchment and stormwater flows are most likely. Nonetheless, some sections of reef do occur in the inshore area (including Yilki Reef), where direct contact with catchment and stormwater flows is more likely.

Bryars (2013) describes the higher risk ratings for seagrass are based upon a relatively small amount of seagrass occurring within the cell and because all of the seagrass is inshore, where direct contact with catchment and stormwater flows are more likely. A 2012 survey of seagrass condition in the vicinity of the Inman River mouth indicated that seagrasses were generally in good condition, but with some areas of high epiphyte cover, and evidence that seagrass may have been lost since 2000 in the area directly off the Inman River mouth (Tanner et al. 2012).

Outflow from the River Murray has also been significant in recent times, particularly during flooding events, with associated turbid waters extending westward from the Murray Mouth across Encounter Bay to The Bluff and possibly further.

Inman River Estuary

The Inman River estuary faces a number of threats, including poor water quality and lack of freshwater flows (SKM 2010). Poor water quality (sedimentation, nutrient loads, and turbidity) from estuary and stormwater flows also pose threats to local benthic habitats, such as seagrass meadows and intertidal reef platforms. Connectivity of estuary areas to both coast and marine waters through water flow is critical to maintain the health of the estuary. Typically, this connectedness is achieved through adequate freshwater inflows and tidal surges from the marine environment. Changes in either of these can dramatically influence local conditions for flora and fauna. Threat to estuary from artificial opening, dredging and timing, impacting beach-nesting birds, estuary fauna and flora and nearshore marine habitats and dependent species.

Water quality assessments of multiple sites within the lower Inman River were also provided as part of fish monitoring data (Schmarr and Thwaites 2020) but were not at the temporal scale (over 3 years) that was assessed as part of the COOE (2016) analysis.

Water quality monitoring by COOE (2016) determined water temperature for the estuary follows seasonal ambient temperature patterns, highest in summer. Sites closer to the mouth of the river have higher water temperature, decreasing with distance upstream. Inman River salinity shows a clear demarcation between brackish water and fresh water, with the weir acting as a barrier to mixing. Water salinity is lower in winter. pH is less variable than temperature and salinity and is within the ANZECC guideline levels for all sites in the Inman. pH was slightly alkaline (pH between 7.5 and 8.4) throughout the estuary.

The Inman estuary tends to be anoxic, with levels for dissolved oxygen (DO) generally low, and below ANZECC trigger value for estuaries (90% DO). These anoxic conditions stress the aquatic fauna, and further investigation is warranted. The anoxic conditions may be caused by high nutrient loads within the estuary, leading to an increase in primary producers and their eventual decomposition (COOE 2016).

Ammonium concentrations were variable across sites sampled, but generally higher during the autumn months. Total nitrogen concentrations the Inman estuary were elevated and higher than the ANZECC default trigger values. Total phosphorus levels were elevated and higher than the ANZECC default trigger values, but no distinguishable patterns between sites or seasons were observed. Nutrient analyses suggest that the Inman estuary is a nutrient rich environment and potentially prone to algal blooms. Further investigations are required to identify nutrient sources and develop a management system. Chlorophyll-a levels were high in spring, summer and autumn, and often above the ANZECC trigger value for estuarine ecosystems in south central Australia.

The Inman estuary has poor water clarity, with turbidity values often higher than the ANZECC trigger value. Higher opening rains and increased runoff during the autumn months may have contributed to the higher turbidity readings during this period.

Coliform bacteria counts were high throughout the year at all sites. Median E. coli concentrations were generally higher than the default guidelines for primary contact, and occasionally higher than the secondary contact. High total coliform bacteria, combined with high faecal coliform, suggest that the Inman estuary needs significant management input to reduce health risks if public recreational use is to be permitted (COOE 2016).

Accumulated polluted sediments from historically discharged nutrient-rich effluent into the Inman River, may continue to impact the area, regardless of the success of the improved facility, which has continued significance for

the seagrass and algal habitats of Encounter Bay. The values of the estuary and the nearshore marine environments of Encounter Bay make the water quality issue very significant for this locality (Caton et al, 2007).

Stormwater runoff from the urban catchments would be expected to contribute to the sediment and nutrient deposits in the river, however, it is understood that the largest pressures are grazing upstream contributing to sediment erosion, reduced riparian zone vegetation and saline groundwater (EPA 2008, City of Victor Harbor 2024). Extraction of water directly from the watercourse and on-stream dams intercepting low flows, are thought to contribute to higher salinity levels. It is likely that since 2008 these conditions have declined further (City of Victor Harbor 2024).

Changes to the SA Water Victor Harbor wastewater treatment plant in 2005 and again in 2010/11 to meet the growing need of water reuse, reduced very significant past pollution loads to the estuary. Excess treated water can either be stored in Hindmarsh Valley Reservoir or discharged directly into the Inman River, however the EPA plant licence severely restricts the conditions under which treated wastewater can be discharged into the Inman River, defining a minimum water quality at the outlet (SA Water, 2013).

Artificial opening of the estuary is undertaken by the council (associated with an EPA permit) to manage river build-up by mechanical opening of the estuary. There are upstream implications and complexities associated with opening and closure of estuaries, particularly related to permanent water bodies. The opening of the Inman River Estuary mouth can dramatically affect the functioning of organisms within the estuary and near shore. Changes to mouth opening will impact water quality and fish within the estuary, and the movements of fish between the estuary and the coastal environment (SKM 2010, Chilton et al 2021).

Wright Island

Wright Island has a large population of weeds, including African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*) and Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea*). All species have large spread and limit seabird breeding habitats, also compromising biodiversity on the island. Boxthorn is highly prevalent in the lower slopes within or adjacent to limited nesting areas and is of concern because the thorny bushes can trap sea bird chicks. The dense growth of Boxthorn and New Zealand Mirror-bush across the island provides a winter roost and food source for thousands of Common Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) and a nesting area for hundreds of Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) and Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) (Telfer and Milne 2016).



Assorted weed species including African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*) and Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea*) cover of Wright Island however patches of native understorey species still persist (C Taylor)

Visitors landing on the island in boats and kayaks, particularly during tern nesting season, cause disturbance to the birds and trample vegetation, leading to increased erosion. Native fauna, and nesting birds in particular, are at risk of predation by dogs and cats, which are occasionally brought to the island by people in boats (Telfer and Milne 2016). The City of Victor Harbor is the land manager for Wright Island; however, they have limited capacity to access the island.

After fledging on Wright Island, Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*) and Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) travel to roost near the Whaler's Way (the Bluff) boat ramp and are threatened by off-leash dogs and fox predation.



Seabirds including Little Pied Cormorants (*Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos*) regularly rest on the granite rocky outcrops that surround Wright Island (C Taylor)

Opportunities

Whole cell

Manage visitor numbers and impacts to ensure coastal areas can support growing demand, while maintaining and improving the quality of experiences without diminishing the values of the cell. Investigate improved infrastructure and fencing to ensure for environmentally and culturally sensitive path formalisation and low-impact walking trails, and further opportunities to reduce impacts on the coastal environment. Education, restrictions and compliance regarding off-leash dogs. Work with First Nation communities, tourism operators and agencies to support visitor education about coastal ecological and cultural values and appropriate behaviors.

Community education opportunities regarding:

- Migratory and residential shorebirds and sea birds (dogs on leads, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance) and interpretive signage at high use areas.
- Fragile nature of coastal areas that are sensitive to foot traffic, soil compaction and erosion.
- Education and targeted communications regarding marine parks, nearshore habitats and the extensive intertidal platform reef.
- Increased cultural awareness training and knowledge of culturally appropriate processes to respect known cultural heritage sites for land managers and coastal community groups
- Citizen science monitoring to contribute to intertidal reef monitoring, seagrass restoration, dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and beach nesting birds.
- Coastal gardens and resident/business owner education
- Value of place and coastal values, responsible beach use and reducing human impact on dunes.

- There is opportunity for signage renewal across coastal areas to educate the community about coastal conservation, cultural significance and appropriate behaviours across the Fleurieu Peninsula coast.
- Population of native Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*) at Estuary of Inman River regularly sighted by community and confused with introduced rat species (*Rattus rattus*) with unwarranted calls for removal.
- Value of beach wrack on beaches as important protection from erosion and food and habitat for beach nesting birds, meiofauna, and aquatic life.

Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism (commercial and recreational) operators and community volunteers to increase education and stewardship of local coastal environments and protection of species.



A pod of Indo Pacific Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops aduncus*) in Encounter Bay that are regularly monitored by the Dolphin watch volunteers aboard the Big Duck ecotourism boat (C Taylor)

Continue to support volunteer effort and control of weed species working from remnant patches and high conservation rated flora populations. Ongoing incursion from surrounding private properties and untreated areas continue to threaten the linear dunes, as well as woody weeds within the railway corridor. Further coordinated weed control across land managers and community groups with follow up revegetation is required. Leverage previous investment in weed control to address priority weed species through a collaborative approach.

Targeted interventions for threatened/rare plant species and communities should be implemented to support existing populations as part of an integrated weed control and coastal shrubland revegetation approach.

The area between the caravan park, the Inman River and foreshore is a significant and highly visible piece of coastal open space and should be given active planning and priority for further weed control, re-planting as coastal dunes and a small wetland (Caton et al 2007).

Maintain and expand coastal restoration actions, including revegetation with local native plants and priority weed control. Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations, including planting of host plants (including *Gahnia filum* and *Poa spp.*) in coastal areas to increase habitat suitability for local introductions.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve Hooded Plover breeding habitats within this cell. Implement actions to support Hooded Plover conservation, including exclusions, temporary fencing and signage, and education for dog owners. Support the introduction and implementation of council by-laws to protect biodiversity and natural assets, such as dogs on lead in estuaries and high value areas.



Hooded Plover temporary fencing installed by Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers and staff to provide awareness to beach users and dog walkers of a nest or chicks on the beach. Fenced areas are on the high tide side of the beach allowing beach users to share the shore with the birds (C Taylor)

This cell is important for coastal raptors and ongoing monitoring and management is critical to minimise visitor disturbance and to support habitat condition for raptor populations. Investigate opportunities to support and implement the recovery plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagles (2022). Monitor, maintain and improve the quality of vegetation for the provision of wildlife habitat for priority species.

Continuation of landscaping of verges and traffic control areas with local coastal native plants and community education opportunities, such as coastal gardens workshops, plant giveaways, and education with coastal gardens displays.

There is opportunity to input into design and planning for the rock wall (hard infrastructure) for coastal asset protection along Charles Street to the boat ramp. In addition, there are opportunities for community education regarding sea level rise and climate adaptation.

Support efforts to enhance and maintain local coastal vegetation in the council reserve adjacent to the Inman River, for biodiversity improvements and habitat connectivity, while supporting coastal protection measures. Rehabilitation of dunes at the Kent Reserve should continue, with efforts to focus on high priority areas (see Estuary and Council Biodiversity and Natural Assets Plans).

There is opportunity to develop guidelines for projects within council areas to support improved stormwater management and reduce land-based impacts on coastal and nearshore marine environments. Implementation of the City of Victor Harbor's Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024) provides opportunity for managing stormwater and future stormwater planning with infrastructure upgrades to improve stormwater quality prior to entering nearshore marine environments. Consider locations within existing open space to install/retrofit sedimentation or detention areas, increasing water quality and improving biodiversity values with establishment of local coastal species. There are opportunities for reusing water from the Wastewater Treatment Plant, subject to access and collaboration between land and asset managers. Allowing for sufficient environmental flows is important for estuary health and management.

Monitor stormwater impact on nearshore habitats, seagrass and reefs across the cell, including adjacent to Battye Road, Solway Crescent and Bartel Boulevard, from the tidal interchange pipe for Encounter Lakes and Franklin Waters estates.

Future coastal and marine investigations should consider the City of Victor Harbor Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024) and ensure the monitoring of marine ecosystem markers (refer to plan) to determine nearshore and marine impacts directly or indirectly related to stormwater management. Opportunities for forward planning with climate change to identify high priority conservation areas and management options, such as planned retreat, soft or hard infrastructure options.



Various intertidal and nearshore habitats and The Bluff in background (S Carter)

Biological surveys of the seagrass and bare sand habitats are required to better understand habitat values and compile meaningful species lists for the cell. Collaboration between agencies, researchers, and community to monitor seagrass condition and inform active management. Opportunities for increased coordination between community groups and volunteers to support landscape scale conservation approach to coastal management.

Strengthen connectivity between coastal ecosystems and nature corridors (Hindmarsh and Inman River). Increase flora and fauna resilience to progressive climate change and improve biodiversity connectivity across the landscape by planting and maintaining habitats for species such as Black-chinned Honeyeater (located upstream).

As part of the *Coastal Dune and Clifftop Vegetation Surveys (1995–1997)* (Opperman 1999), long-term monitoring sites were established across South Australia and the Southern Fleurieu region to assess the structure and composition of coastal dune and clifftop plant communities, and their relationships to regional and environmental factors. Given that nearly 30 years have passed since these surveys were undertaken, there is strong potential for shifts in geographical range and changes in species composition due to the long-term impacts of climate change. The *Survey of Remnant Vegetation of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula* involved biological surveys conducted between 1987 and 1991 to establish baseline data on remnant vegetation and swamps in the region south of Adelaide, South Australia.

During the development of this plan, and through the assessment of flora and fauna (both native and introduced) species lists available via the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA), significant gaps were identified between recorded species and known species distributions within cells. To address these data deficiencies and improve the accuracy of long-term ecological records, both above foundational vegetation survey projects should be repeated and incorporated into an ongoing monitoring program. Fauna assessments across cells to establish population baselines, update existing records and species distribution, particularly of underrepresented groups (reptiles and invertebrates) should be undertaken.



Eastern Long-necked Turtle (Chelodina longicollis) is recorded in this cell but largely underrepresented across fauna databases for the region

There are opportunities for collaboration between partners, such as National Parks, Marine Parks, First Nations, landscape boards, volunteer groups, community and nature-based tourism operators for monitoring of sea birds, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.

Supporting community volunteer, First Nations and land manager efforts to undertake priority restoration and conservation work in this cell. Strengthening partnerships with adjoining landowners, volunteer organisations, researchers, and the wider community to foster collaboration and long-term management benefits for biodiversity protection and restoration.

Collaborate with the SA Climate Ready Coasts program to enhance, resource, and implement coastal management initiatives and accelerate coastal hazard adaptation planning across South Australia. This program supports the development and delivery of Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plans (CHAPs), led by the Local Government Association (LGA) of South Australia in partnership with the SA Coast Protection Board, the Department for Environment and Water, the Adelaide Coastal Councils Network, and the SA Coastal Councils Alliance.

Inman River Estuary

Continue implementation of the Inman River Estuary Action Plan (SKM 2010) is required and development of a strategic management plan across the multiple agencies and land managers encompassing the economic, social and environmental sustainability of this estuary would greatly aid a coordinated management approach. Focus on whole of catchment approach and water quality improvement through land management practices in the upper catchment to reduce sediment and nutrient loads.

Improvement to the estuarine flora and fauna habitats and connectivity with marine environments can be achieved through the development and employment of an Estuary Entrance Management Support System (EEMSS). This would include a framework for decision makers, considering both the ecological and infrastructure/amenity concerns. Improved management of estuaries within the region (and across the state) is required for a more strategic planning and management approach to deliver positive and coordinated outcomes for estuary habitats. Improved monitoring of ecological communities, connectivity with marine systems and water quality conditions within the estuary will allow more effective adaptive management; being aware of conditions and responding as required.

SKM (2010) recommends a hydrological study of the Inman catchment, including groundwater inputs, be undertaken to:

- Determine the degree of groundwater versus stream water entering the estuary, particularly during different seasons.
- Determine the effects of local groundwater extraction (e.g. commercial recreational users) on estuarine flows and salinity.
- Determining groundwater inputs into the estuary would allow for better management of surface and groundwater and a better understanding of how dependent the estuaries are on groundwater as a base source of water.

Flow restoration recommendations (SKM 2010) to restore and enhance watershed flows and, therefore, increase estuarine flushing include:

- Consider estuarine environmental flows in the Water Allocation Plan (WAP).
- Determine the proportion of dams in the upper catchment that should have low flow bypasses by 2029.
- Investigate surface water extractions throughout the catchment including for agriculture and recreation.

Protection from weed incursion, development, disturbance, increased restoration and community awareness of local value of vegetation communities related to the EPBC Act Threatened ecological community, *subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh*, at the Inman River estuary. Further assessment of these areas through formal classification and listing on the national register of Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) needs to be undertaken.

Wright Island

Community awareness and compliance of existing by laws for dogs on leads, particularly where Greater Crested Terns and seabird and shorebird populations roost. Progress dog exclusion on Wright Island to protect bird populations, such as Crested and Caspian Terns. Support the introduction and implementation of Council by-laws to protect biodiversity and natural assets, such as dogs on lead in estuaries and high value areas.

It is recommended that Council progress the option to transfer Wright Island's status to Conservation Reserve from current zoning. It is important to raise public awareness about the values of the island as a sea bird conservation area and to support monitoring, including citizen science. Potential for reestablishment of Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) nesting on Wright Island through use of decoys and management of the Island for habitat values, including undertaking weed control.

Implement Fleurieu Island Biodiversity Action Plan and support citizen science initiatives (dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program) to increase data collection and improve management and community environmental awareness.



The shelter beach on the northern side of Wright Island is a popular for visitors, and also the main nesting areas throughout the summer months for a variety of beach-nesting bird species. Weed control of woody weeds has been undertaken previously as seen above (D Cowan)

Leverage previous investment in weed control to address priority weed species across the cell through a collaborative approach. Ongoing weed control on Wright Island, in tandem with appropriate revegetation of indigenous species, with focus on the proposed decoy trial area behind the landing beach (Telfer and Milne 2016). Weeds that are a focus for control include Boxthorn, New Zealand Mirror-bush and Tree Mallow. Efforts to control these species should be maintained and ensure control does not occur during the tern breeding season.

Management of visitors landing on the island in boats and kayaks, particularly during tern nesting season, through erection of interpretive/regulatory signage on the landing beach and/or boat ramps to educate visitors about the significance of the island to nesting birds and to inform them that dogs and cats should not be taken to the island.

To protect breeding seabirds, fencing off or placing temporary rope fencing and signage around the tern nesting area at the back of the beach and consider prohibiting boats/kayaks from landing during tern breeding times (i.e. December – January). Additional signage at The Bluff boat ramp, stating that dogs and cats should not be taken to Wright Island. It is also recommended that Council consider the introduction of a by-law prohibiting dogs and cats from the island (Telfer and Milne 2016). Consider development of a boating and kayakers guide to islands or a visitor's guide to Encounter Bay Marine Park, which details information on importance of islands for seabirds and appropriate behaviours.

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (See BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F12 includes an estuary, coastal dunes and beach. The beach and dunes are important areas for nesting birds. The dunes also support native vegetation of importance for flora and fauna. The intertidal areas, including the estuary, support infauna that birds feed on.

Biodiversity assets potentially vulnerable to climate change in this cell include:

- Coastal dunes and vegetation
- Native vegetation
- Beach nesting birds
- Beach ecosystem
- Estuary ecosystem

These ecosystems may be particularly vulnerable to the direct impacts of climate change, particularly sea level rise, coastal erosion, increased drought, higher temperatures and more intense storms.

Analysis of climate change projections suggest that the low-lying parts of the coastal plain will be subject to both flooding and erosion in the medium term. Rising sea levels will lead to increased foredune damage and recession. Where recession is not possible, beaches in front of hard protection will narrow and may be lost. In the interim, beach response to seasonal changes may become more unpredictable. Where the plan form of the shoreline is controlled by reef protection, this may suffer radical re-alignment following sea level rise.

Changes in wave climate, such that an increasing proportion of energetic long period swell occurs, would have marked impact on the narrow medium energy beaches and low dunes near the mouth of the Inman, due to refraction effects on long period waves (Caton et al 2007).

According to Western et al. (2021), sea level rise is predicted to cause increasing impacts to backshores causing unprotected areas recede and are likely to threaten the integrity of protected areas. Coastal areas which are habitats for shore nesting birds are likely to be disturbed by retreating shorelines. The impact is likely to be the greatest in locations where shorelines are unable to retreat naturally due to human intervention. In this cell, the cycleway and Franklin Parade will prevent the shoreline from retreating naturally and habitats are likely to be disturbed or lost (Western et al., 2021).

Groundwater flow can influence the moisture levels in the coastal environment, affecting the vegetation and organisms that inhabit these zones. Lower groundwater levels could increase vulnerability to drought and erosion.

Cell Action Table

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|------------|--|---|----------------------|--|
| Whole cell | Threats and opportunities to improve protection of cultural heritage within cell. | Cultural consultation and collaboration to appropriately manage cultural heritage within this area. Prevent damage, disturbance, or interference to cultural heritage by adhering to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988. | High (cons/ threat) | NAC, Council, LHF, Coastal Community groups, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet |
| | Increased visitation and recreational pressure on dunes and viewing points due to increased local population and tourist promotion (particularly whale watching). | Assess increased visitation capacity at known sites, repair or upgrade fencing to restrict unauthorised access and review car parking capacity. Manage visitor numbers within sustainable limits in ecologically and culturally sensitive and significant areas - consult with First Nations groups. | High (cons/ threat) | Council, NAC, land managers |
| | | Investigate opportunities for community education and engagement regarding unique and valuable coastal landscape and fragile nature of coastal areas. Dedicated cultural education and training for land managers, agency staff and land stewards | High (Cons/ Soc) | Council, LHF, NPWSSA, NAC, coastal community groups, Community groups |
| | | Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism operators to increase education and stewardship of local coastal environments, ensuring that tourism is conducted in partnership with First Nations with cultural obligation. | Medium (Cons) | Council, land managers, NAC, NPWSSA, coastal community groups |
| | | Increase awareness of local coastal ecological value and significance of nearshore zone, the estuary and dune habitats and responsible beach/ coastal area use. | Medium (cons) | Council, land managers, NPWSSA, coastal community groups |
| | | Development of consistent signage and messaging for coastal values and compliance for conservation areas (public managed lands, coastal reserves) across the Fleurieu Peninsula coast. Co-design signage with First Nations/ knowledge holders. | Medium (Soc/ Cons) | Council, land managers, NAC, NPWSSA, coastal community groups |
| | | Collaborate and manage access with beach-based users and businesses (e.g. SLSC, Surfing SA, surf/paddle boarders, swim/surf schools), to ensure protection of coastal areas and groups do not impact conservation and cultural value areas and species. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, land managers, NAC, coastal community groups, beach users and businesses |
| | | Monitor aquatic activities (boating, paddleboard and jet skis) for increased pressures on local coastal habitats and fauna species interactions. | High (threat) | Council and land managers |
| | | Events on beaches and coastal habitats must not impact on natural values, especially listed threatened species and communities, in the area or vicinity of events. Event organisers should be informed, where appropriate via permits, on their obligations to not inflict environmental harm and to undertake actions in accordance with relevant legislation and by-laws. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA, BirdLife Australia, event managers |
| | New weed incursions in reserves adjacent to residential areas. | Monitor for new weed incursions, record incursions via public database (e.g. BDBSA) and control new incursions as a priority. | High (Cons/ threat) | Council, land managers, coastal community groups |
| | | Target residences with educational materials, with regard to weeds particularly garden escapes. | High (Soc / Econ) | Council, coastal community groups, LHF, NPWSSA |
| | | Target large stands and encroachments of succulents that encourage residents to plant similar species that spread into coastal reserves reducing biodiversity values. | High (threat) | Council, coastal community groups |
| | | Continuation of landscaping of verges and traffic control areas with local coastal native plants and community education opportunities such as Coastal Gardens workshops, plant giveaways and education with coastal gardens displays. | Medium Cons/ Threat) | Council, land managers, coastal community groups |
| | | Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change. | High (cons/ threat) | Council, LHF, Community Groups. |
| | Diseases, such as, Avian cholera are a threat to waterbirds in the cell (sea bird, water fowl, penguin). Zoonotic threats to marine wildlife from humans (and vice versa). | Implement actions in National Wildlife Health and biosecurity plans to minimise risk of infection and spread. | High (threat) | DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Council |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Whole cell | Threat to coastal fauna and flora from pest animals (rabbits, foxes and cats). | Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals. | High (threat) | Councils, land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF |
| | | Report sightings of feral animals (deer, fox, rabbit, cat and declared species) through the feral scan pest animal recording and management tool | High (threat) | Land managers, community, coastal community groups |
| | Protection of significant flora and fauna. | Protection of remnant vegetation through priority weed control. Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and source populations. | High (Cons/threat) | Council, land managers, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, local coastal plant nurseries |
| | | Targeted interventions for threatened/ rare plant species and communities. | High (cons) | DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Council, coastal community groups |
| | | Explore opportunities for greater local awareness of conservation value of area. | Medium (cons) | Council, NPWSSA, LHF, coastal community groups |
| | Resilience to climate change effects across landscape. | Strengthen connectivity between coastal ecosystems and nature corridors (Hindmarsh and Inman River). | Medium (Cons) | Council, land managers, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, coastal community groups |
| | Butterfly habitats and host plant protection. | Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell. | High (cons) | Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups |
| | | Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species. | Medium (cons) | Council, DEW, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups |
| | | Undertake weed management and enhance habitat for reintroduction of Chequered Copper butterfly (<i>Anisynta cynone cynone</i>) (<i>Poa spp</i>) and Yellowish Sedge Skipper (<i>Hesperilla flavescens</i>) (<i>Gahnia filum</i>). | Medium (cons) | Council, coastal community groups |
| | Valuable habitat for coastal raptors (White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey) | Ongoing monitoring and management of high values nesting and foraging areas. | High (cons) | NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council |
| | | Implement the recovery plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagles (2022). | High (cons) | DEW, NPWSSA, LHF |
| | Multiple community groups and volunteers across coastal areas. | Facilitate opportunities for increased coordination and sharing of skills and information between community groups and volunteers to support landscape-scale approach to coastal conservation and management. | High (Cons) | Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, coastal community groups |
| | High value habitat for marine mammals, important nursery areas for Southern Right and Humpback whales. | Continue monitoring and management of nursery areas and compliance of impact causing activities. | High (cons/threat) | DEW, NPWSSA, SA Whale Centre, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Encounter Whales |
| | Multiple Citizen Science programs and opportunities. | Support citizen science initiatives (dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Brown Quail (<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>) populations, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program) to increase data collection and improve management and community environmental awareness. | Medium (Cons) | Council, land managers, DEW, LHF, NAC, coastal community groups |
| Aged baseline data and significant gaps in recorded flora and fauna species across the Southern Fleurieu region. | Repeat and integrate historical vegetation surveys into a long-term monitoring program to update records and address data deficiencies. | Medium (cons/threat) | DEW, LHF, councils, coastal community groups | |
| | Undertake fauna assessments across cells to establish baselines, update records and species distribution, particularly of underrepresented groups (reptiles and invertebrates). | Medium (cons/threat) | DEW, LHF, councils, coastal community groups | |
| | Identify potential funding sources to repeat these long-term flora monitoring sites and fauna assessments. | High (cons/threat) | DEW, LHF, councils. | |
| Stormwater impacts from inland development are likely to impact marine intertidal habitats and may accelerate seabed deepening and coastal erosion. | Implementation of the City of Victor Harbor's Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024). Consider locations within existing open space to install/retrofit sedimentation or detention areas increasing water quality and improve biodiversity values. | High (Cons/threat) | Council, LHF | |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------|---|
| Whole cell | Turbidity from suspended sediments and nutrients are a significant threat to reef and seagrass habitats. | Investigate opportunities for reusing water from the Wastewater Treatment Plant, allowing for sufficient environmental flows for estuary health and management. | Medium (cons) | Council, SA Water, LHF |
| | | Monitor and manage stormwater to minimise impacts in the coast and marine environment. Implement Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD). | High (Threat) | Council, LHF, CPB, Water Sensitive SA |
| | | Develop guidelines for projects within Council areas to support improved stormwater management and reduce land-based impacts on coastal and nearshore marine environments. | Medium (cons/ threat) | Council, LHF, DEW, Stormwater Management Authority |
| | | Monitor stormwater impact on nearshore habitats, seagrass and reefs across the cell, including from the tidal interchange pipe for Encounter Lakes. | High (Threat) | Council, DEW, EPA, SA Water, LHF |
| | Physical changes on the coast and natural assets from sea level rise (such as coastal squeeze on tidal habitats, erosion, vegetation loss, marine turbidity and light reduction) | Continue monitoring and implementation of Coastal Adaptation Study recommendations, including key locations and priorities for funding. Support partnerships for ongoing investigation and monitoring in the coastal zone, working with the Coast Protection Board to identify adaptation options for the future. | High (Cons. Threat) | CPB, Council, community, university and research agencies, Climate Ready Coasts Program |
| Beaches and Dunes | Weed control and threat to coastal biodiversity. | Support council and coastal community groups campaigns to control and where possible eradicate high priority weeds including declared and red alert species. | High (threat) | Coastal community groups, Council, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF. |
| | Ongoing weed incursions and weed control. | Target residences with educational materials, with regard to weeds and local coastal plant alternatives. | High (Soc / Econ) | Coastal community groups and Council |
| | | Leverage funding opportunities based on previous investment and in-kind contributions from coastal community groups. | High (cons) | Coastal community groups and Council |
| | Current erosion, accumulation and changes in beach profiles. | Continue beach pole observations and beach profile monitoring located on the CPB profile line for more frequent data on how the beach responds to seasonal changes and storm surge events. | High (Hazard) | Coastal community groups, CPB, DEW, Council. |
| | | Implement actions and recommendation from Council Coastal Adaptation and strategy. Obtain ongoing support for coastal research investigations and monitoring. | High (threat/ cons) | Council, Coast Protection Board |
| | Strong potential for future erosion, due to sea level rise and possible changes in wave climate. | Maintain and analyse profile records. Initiate and continue to support photopoint (Coast snap) monitoring of beaches. Analyse historical beach profile photopoint database that compliments the sand level data which provides visual evidence of change. Ensure the strongest possible protection within the Planning and Design Code for coastal reserves (recreation now, buffer zones in the future). Where possible, seek to extend coastal reserves. | Medium (Hazard) | CPB, Council, DEW, Department for Housing and Urban Development (DHUD) |
| | Erosion of beach. | Support initiatives to mitigate beach erosion (Coastal Adaptation Study and Strategy 2021). | Medium (threat) | City of Victor Harbor, DEW, CPB |
| | | Promote the conservation of beach wrack to safeguard the ecological integrity of the foreshore and enhance erosion control. | High (con/ threat) | Council, CPB, DEW |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Coastal reserves | Narrow reserves under threat to climate change (sea level rise and changing wave climate). | Maintain reserves as buffer areas (see beaches and dunes above). | Low (Hazard) | DEW, CPB, Council. |
| Dunes near Kent Reserve | High level of foot traffic. | Continued weed control and access management within the dune area adjacent Kent Reserve. Pursue opportunities for signage. | Medium (Cons) | Council, community, NAC business/contractors/rangers, |
| | Connectivity of estuary habitats to coastal dunes. | Continue restoration and revegetation of coastal reserves to increase connectivity between areas. | High (Cons) | Council, community, NAC business/contractors/rangers |
| Boat ramps | High use and congestion at peak times at the Bluff boat ramp (Whalers Way), particularly during summer with recreational and commercial fisher usage. | Investigate opportunities for additional all weather boat launching locations to relieve congestion. | Medium (Social) | Council, Rec Fish SA, PIRSA, DIT |
| Inman River estuary (Higher reaches and Lower Inman floodplain) | Improve strategic planning and management approach to deliver positive and coordinated outcomes for estuary habitats. | Development of Inman River Estuary strategic management plan across agencies and land managers addressing the need for improved monitoring of ecological communities, connectivity with marine systems and water quality conditions within the Estuary. | High (Cons/threat) | Council, DEW, EPA, SA Water, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups |
| | | Undertake hydrological study of the Inman catchment to determine surface and ground water inputs. | Medium (cons) | DEW, LHF, Council, NAC business/contractors/rangers |
| | Limited monitoring of overall estuary health, flow and habitat requirements for functioning system. | Increased knowledge of estuaries through monitoring of overall catchment health (e.g. water quality, flow patterns, habitat and species) is essential for conserving the ecological value of these systems. | High (threat/cons) | DEW, Council, LHF |
| | | Determine current water quality, nutrient and flow from historical baseline information (2016 onwards) to assess condition improvement. Conduct Rapid Appraisal Riparian Condition (RARC) or similar for vegetation communities to compare current to historical condition. | High (cons/threat) | Council, Landscape Boards, EPA |
| | Limited protection and awareness of EPBC listed Threatened ecological community – subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh. | Increased protection from weed incursion, development and disturbance through site restoration and increased community awareness. | High (cons/threat) | Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF |
| | | Formal assessment of vegetation communities to determine listing on the national register of protected sites. | High (cons) | Council, LHF, DEW, coastal community groups, |
| | These tide dependent habitats are threatened by climate change induced accelerated sea level rise. | Update DEW Coastal Saltmarsh/Mangrove / Swamp Paper-bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>) spatial habitat mapping to capture changes in the extent and different habitat types of saltmarsh ecosystems in South Australia since the original mapping was undertaken over 20 years ago. | High (Cons/threat) | DEW, CPB, universities and research institutions |
| | Management of high value habitats. | Continue to implement the Inman River estuary action plan and Council Natural assets and Biodiversity Plan with revegetation of the Lower Inman floodplain, and habitat management to improve vegetation patch connectivity. | High (Cons / threat) | Council, NAC business/contractors/rangers, community. |
| | | Whole of catchment approach and water quality improvement through land management practices in the upper catchment to reduce sediment and nutrient loads. | High (cons/threat) | LHF, Council, Community, Land managers |
| | | Strengthen connectivity between coastal ecosystems and nature corridors (Hindmarsh and Inman river) increasing flora and fauna resilience to progressive climate change. | High (cons/threat) | Council, LHF, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Land managers |
| Protection of natural assets of high conservation values. | Support the introduction and implementation of Council by-laws related to dogs on lead in estuaries and high value areas. | High (cons) | Council, land owners, community, coastal community groups | |
| | Opportunity to extend dogs on leash areas, including Estuary areas, and allowing for buffer zones and family-friendly areas. | Medium (cons/threat) | Council | |
| Conservation of Swamp Paper-bark (<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>) habitats threatened by erosion | Assess impact of erosion in estuary through to upper and lower reaches. Undertake restoration activities to protect existing plants and consider revegetation options. | High (threat) | Council, community groups. | |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Inman River estuary (Higher reaches and Lower Inman floodplain) | Fauna biodiversity connectivity across landscape to maintain habitats | Maintain and increase planting and habitats for priority species such as Black-chinned Honeyeater and Eastern Shriketit (located upstream). | Medium (cons) | Council, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups |
| Estuary Entrance | Estuary entrance blocked with increasing frequency due to low flows. | Develop an Estuary Entrance Management Support System (EEMSS). (1), including a framework for decision makers considering both the ecological and infrastructure/amenity concerns. | High (Cons / Soc / Econ) | Council, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, EPA |
| | | Review opportunities to increase environmental flow through Water Allocation Planning (WAP), WWTP, low flow bypass on farm dams and other local opportunities. | High (Cons/ threat) | Council. DEW, LHF |
| Wright Island | Protection of seabird and shorebird breeding areas. | Implement the Fleurieu Islands biodiversity action plan actions for priority weed species, revegetation and pest management. | High (cons/ threat) | Council, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers |
| | | Continue to monitor Fleurieu seabird population (Fleurieu seabird monitoring program) and support citizen science opportunities for changes in population, breeding sites and threats. | High (cons) | BirdLife Australia, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council |
| | | Investigate the use of decoys to attract bird species such as Fairy Terns (<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>) to nest on island. | Medium (cons) | BirdLife Australia, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF |
| | | Increase community awareness of values of island as a seabird conservation area. | Medium (cons) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, community groups |
| | Seabirds nesting on island relocate to mainland and are threatened by disturbance and predation. | Ensure weed control on island provided enough habitat for nesting colony and retreat during high tide events. | High (threat) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF |
| | | Implement council bylaws for effective dog control in areas where fledgling birds congregate. Increase community awareness and compliance activities. | High (cons/ threat) | Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF |
| | | Review council bylaws to exclude dogs from Wright Island to protect seabird populations. | Medium (cons) | Council, BirdLife Australia |
| | Limited access, resources and management (particularly weed control) of Island. | Review options for increase and effective management of Island as per action in Council Biodiversity and Natural Assets Plan. Potential for re-zoning of island for conservation value. | High (cons) | Council, DEW |
| | Limited access, resources and management (particularly weed control) of Island. | Discussions with stakeholders regarding Wright Island collaborative management. | Medium (cons) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, community groups |
| | Community awareness of conservation values of islands. | Increase community awareness of values of island as a seabird and marine mammal conservation area. | High (cons/ Threat) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Council, community groups |
| Consider development of a boating and kayakers guide to islands or a visitor's guide to Encounter Bay Marine Park which details information on importance of islands for seabirds and appropriate behaviours. | | Medium (cons) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, community groups | |
| Beach-nesting birds | Hooded Plover nests in season threatened by disturbance by walkers and dogs. | Community monitoring, fences to mark nests. Signage and awareness raising activities to alert dog walkers. | High (Cons / threat) | Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------|---|
| Beach-nesting birds | Limited community knowledge of local conservation values and threats. | Provide education opportunities to raise awareness and protection of beach-nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers, Red-capped Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers (dogs on leads, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor and vehicle patrol disturbance). | High (cons) | Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers |
| | Protection of natural assets of high conservation values. | Support the introduction and implementation of Council by-laws related to dogs on lead in estuaries and high value areas. | High (threat) | Council, land owners, community, coastal community groups |
| | Incursion of multiple dune grass weed species is limiting suitable habitat for beach-nesting birds | Support the staged removal of introduced weedy grasses and restoration of spinifex dunes. | High (threat/cons) | Council, Land managers, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal Community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers |
| | | Increase community awareness of habitat needs for beach-nesting bird species. | High (cons) | Council, Land managers, LHF, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers |
| | Community requests for management through removal of beach wrack aggregating on beaches that is food source for beach-nesting birds, meiofauna and aquatic life. | Increase community awareness of value of beach wrack and food source, habitat and erosion protection for beaches. | Medium (cons) | Council, DEW, LHF |
| Nearshore habitats (Reef, Seagrass) | Sediments and nutrients via Inman River. | Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices | High (cons/threat) | Council, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF |
| | Sediments and nutrients via stormwater drains. | Support initiatives to collect and reuse stormwater (e.g. Urban Stormwater Management Plan (2024)). | Medium (threat) | Council, LHF |
| | | Long term baseline condition monitoring of reef habitats and those in the "encounter subregion" will be important to assess any impacts from future development and urban infill. | High (cons) | DEW, NPWSSA, LHF |
| | The location of a significant reef on the urban foreshore. | Community education and monitoring opportunities. Support citizen science monitoring of reef systems. | High (Cons / threat) | NPWSSA, DEW, Council |
| | Need for increased knowledge on intertidal and subtidal reefs and impacts on their systems. | Collaboration between government agencies, researchers, and community to monitor intertidal and subtidal reefs condition and inform active management. | High (Cons / threat) | DEW, Council, LHF |
| | Lack of knowledge of seagrass condition and species diversity in Encounter Bay. | Collaboration between government agencies, researchers, and community to monitor seagrass cover, species diversity, condition and inform active management. | Medium cons/(threat) | DEW, SARDI, EPA, SA Water, LHF, NPWSSA, universities, Council, community |
| | | Investigate opportunities to support reduction of land based impacts to avoid further loss, promote natural recovery of seagrasses and investigate potential for assisted restoration of seagrass habitats with community | High (cons/threat) | DEW, LHF, SARDI, NPWSSA, Council |
| Climate (Creek/ Estuary) | More intense rainfall events likely to lead to increased pollutants, nutrients and sediments washed into the estuary especially during first flush from the landward end. | Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups, land owners, LHF |
| | Higher temperatures likely to lead to increased algal blooms with impacts on estuarine fauna. | Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, landowners, LHF |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority | Key Players |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Climate (Seasonal freshwater soaks to rear of dunes) | <p>There is evidence of freshwater soaks to the rear of some sections of the sand dunes ie presence of other freshwater sedge species.</p> <p>There is also freshwater pooling of these lower lying areas following high rainfall events and ongoing issues with managing stormwater from incremental land divisions.</p> <p>With more intense rainfall events, the combined interaction of seasonal flooding and interactions with rising saline ground water from sea level rise is increasingly uncertain.</p> | Prior to any major land division of the lower lying lands /seasonal floodplains behind the dunes, a study, including piezometer testing to ascertain combine risk from rising saline ground water due to sea level rise and seasonal and high rainfall events. This research should be part of stormwater management planning for infill development in these lower lying areas. | Medium (threat) | Developers, Council, CPB |
| Climate (Beach and dunes) | <p>Increased sea levels and more intense storms and higher winds can contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates beach and dune erosion.</p> <p>Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility.</p> | Restrict public access to fragile dunes and implement restoration of native plant species. | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, DEW, LHF |
| | | Implement restoration of native plant species. | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, DEW, LHF |
| | | Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles. | Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat) | DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities. |
| | | Update DEW Coastal Hazard Mapping spatial layer identifying the change in extent and stability of coastal dunes across South Australia since the previous hazard mapping was undertaken approximately 20 years ago | Medium (hazard) Medium (cons/ threat) | DEW, CPB, Research Institutes, Universities |
| | | Beach and dune topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models for monitoring changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change. | Medium (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat) | DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities. |
| | | Support cultural monitoring and communications to protect significant known heritage sites | High (threat) | NAC, First nations business/ contractors/ rangers, Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups |
| Climate (Beach and dunes) | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Climate (Macroalgal reefs and seagrasses) | More intense rainfall events likely to lead to increased pollutants, nutrients and suspended sediments washed into coastal waters especially during first flush. | Monitor stormwater quality. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF |
| | Increased storm surge can cause dislodgment of algae and seagrasses. | Monitor stormwater quality. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF |
| | | Undertake restoration and monitoring of benthic flora. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF |
| | Higher temperatures can lead marine heatwaves and increased stress on temperate reefs and seagrasses, reducing biodiversity. | Monitor stormwater quality. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF |
| | Ocean acidification can impact the life history of marine species. | Monitor stormwater quality. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF |
| | | Undertake benthic flora mapping to determine areas or opportunities for restoration. | High (cons) | DEW, Landscape Boards |

- (1) An Estuary Entrance Management Support System (EEMSS) has been developed by Deakin University and a number of Victorian Catchment Boards. This system takes into account a number of uses (including recreation use), conservation and hydrological factors in assisting with the decision to open or close an entrance (Arundel (2006) also refer to Appendix 15 in Caton et al 2007).

Relevant management plans

- Biodiversity and Natural Assets Management Plan: 2023 to 2028 (2023) City of Victor Harbor
- Environmental Management Plan: 2025 – 2030 (2025) City of Victor Harbor
- Hindmarsh River Estuary Action Plan (2010) Prepared by SKM for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board
- Inman River Estuary Action Plan (2010) Prepared by SKM for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Board
- Caton B. Fotheringham D. Lock C. Royal M, Sandercock R. Taylor R. (2007). Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study. Prepared for Adelaide and Mount Lofty NRM Board, Alexandrina Council, City of Victor Harbor, District Council of Yankalilla, Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Plan and Department for Environment and Heritage.
- Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu (2024) Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy 2024 - 2029.
- South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle (2022) Department for Environment and Water
- Ngarrindjeri Nation (2007) Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluyar-Ruwe Plan. Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture. (Ngarrindjeri Tendi, Ngarrindjeri Heritage Committee and Ngarrindjeri Native Title Management Committee, Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association, Meningie).
- Ngarrindjeri and Others Native Title Claim (Part A) settlement Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) (2017) Government of SA Attorney General's Department
- Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement (2009) between South Australian Government and the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority (NRA).
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Cell Biota (Flora and Fauna)

Lists provided are specific to this cell from Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA), technical updates, review of publications and local input. Conservation ratings (National, State and Sub regional) are included for flora and fauna.

Note: Restricted species as per Department for Environment and Water (DEW) specifications have been omitted from the tables due to the size of cells and requirement for 10km² buffering of data. However, records are included in the total species numbers per cell. Please contact DEW directly for restricted data requests.

FLORA Summary

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Vegetation Block Metrics | Wright Island (Council Reserve) Coastal Reserves (including dunes and estuary habitats) (Council) | | | |
| Terrestrial Habitat Description/s | See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description. | | | |
| # Flora in cell | 504 | | | |
| # Native Flora in cell | 332 | | | |
| # Introduced Flora in cell | 172 | | | |
| # Conservation Rated Flora in cell | 21 (2 National, 21 State) | | | |
| # Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act) | 1 (Subtropical and Temperate Saltmarsh) (Pending assessment- to be confirmed by survey) | | | |
| Conservation Rated Flora | Species | Common Name | EPBC Act Status | NPW Status |
| | <i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i> | Hop-bush Wattle | | R |
| | <i>Atriplex australasica</i> | Native Orache | | R |
| | <i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i> | Fine-head Spear-grass | | E |
| | <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Leafy Twig-rush | | R |
| | <i>Correa aemula</i> | Hairy Correa | | R |
| | <i>Correa alba var. pannosa</i> | White Correa | | R |
| | <i>Cyperus sanguinolentus</i> | Dark Flat-sedge | | R |
| | <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | R |
| | <i>Eucalyptus phenax ssp. compressa</i> | Kangaroo Island Mallee | | R |
| | <i>Eucalyptus wimmerensis</i> | Wimmera Mallee Box | | R |
| | <i>Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii</i> | Osborn's Eyebright | EN | E |
| | <i>Gratiola pubescens</i> | Glandular Brooklime | | R |
| | <i>Picris squarrosa</i> | Squat Picris | | R |
| | <i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i> | Green Mintbush | | R |
| | <i>Pseudanthus micranthus</i> | Fringed Pseudanthus | | R |
| | <i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> | Hairy-tails | | R |
| | <i>Rumex dumosus</i> | Wiry Dock | | R |
| | <i>Schoenus laevigatus</i> | | | R |
| | <i>Scutellaria humilis</i> | Dwarf Skullcap | | R |
| | <i>Sphaerolobium minus</i> | Leafless Globe-pea | | R |
| | <i>Spyridium coactilifolium</i> | Butterfly Spyridium | VU | V |

All Native Flora in cell

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i> | Hop-bush Wattle | | R | RA |
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i> | Coastal Wattle | | | LC |
| <i>Acacia provincialis</i> | Swamp Wattle | | | NT |
| <i>Acacia pycnantha</i> | Golden Wattle | | | LC |
| <i>Acacia victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i> | Elegant Wattle | | | |
| <i>Acaena echinata</i> | Sheep's Burr | | | LC |
| <i>Acaena ovina</i> | Downy Sheep's Burr | | | NT |
| <i>Acianthus caudatus</i> | Mayfly Orchid | | | LC |
| <i>Adenanthos terminalis</i> | Yellow Gland-flower | | | NT |
| <i>Adriana quadripartita</i> | Coast Bitter-bush | | | NT |
| <i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i> | Common Oak-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Allocasuarina pusilla</i> | Dwarf Oak-bush | | | NT |
| <i>Allocasuarina striata</i> | Stalked Oak-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> | Drooping Sheoak | | | LC |
| <i>Alternanthera denticulata</i> | Lesser Joyweed | | | |
| <i>Amanita grisea</i> | | | | |
| <i>Amanita sublutea</i> | | | | |
| <i>Amphibolis antarctica</i> | Sea Nymph | | | |
| <i>Amyema miquelii</i> | Box Mistletoe | | | LC |
| <i>Amyema preissii</i> | Wire-leaf Mistletoe | | | NT |
| <i>Aphelia gracilis</i> | Slender Aphelia | | | RA |
| <i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i> | Native Celery | | | LC |
| <i>Apodasmia brownii</i> | Coarse Twine-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Argentipallium blandowskianum</i> | Woolly Everlasting | | | NT |
| <i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i> | Nodding Vanilla-lily | | | NT |
| <i>Arthropodium strictum</i> | Common Vanilla-lily | | | LC |
| <i>Asperula conferta</i> | Common Woodruff | | | RA |
| <i>Atriplex acutibractea</i> ssp. <i>acutibractea</i> | Pointed Saltbush | | | |
| <i>Atriplex australasica</i> | Native Orache | | R | EN |
| <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> | Coast Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Berry Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Atriplex suberecta</i> | Lagoon Saltbush | | | NT |
| <i>Austrostipa flavescens</i> | Coast Spear-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Austrostipa nitida</i> | Balcarra Spear-grass | | | NT |
| <i>Austrostipa nodosa</i> | Tall Spear-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i> | Fine-head Spear-grass | | E | EN |
| <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i> | Slender Spear-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i> | Fibrous Spear-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Austrostipa setacea</i> | Corkscrew Spear-grass | | | NT |
| <i>Azolla rubra</i> | Pacific Azolla | | | LC |
| <i>Banksia marginata</i> | Silver Banksia | | | LC |
| <i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp. | Sweet Apple-berry | | | |
| <i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp. <i>cymosa</i> | Sweet Apple-berry | | | LC |
| <i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i> | Salt Club-rush | | | RA |
| <i>Boronia filifolia</i> | Slender Boronia | | | NT |
| <i>Brachyloma ericoides</i> ssp. <i>ericoides</i> | Brush Heath | | | LC |
| <i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i> | Tiny Daisy | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa</i> | Sweet Bursaria | | | LC |
| <i>Caladenia tentaculata</i> | King Spider-orchid | | | NT |
| <i>Callistemon rugulosus</i> | Scarlet Bottlebrush | | | RA |
| <i>Callistemon sieberi</i> [^] | River Bottlebrush | | | |
| <i>Calostemma purpureum</i> | Pink Garland-lily | | | LC |
| <i>Calytrix tetragona</i> | Common Fringe-myrtle | | | LC |
| <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Carex tereticaulis</i> | Rush Sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> | Native Pigface | | | |
| <i>Cassinia complanata</i> | Sticky Cassinia | | | |
| <i>Centella asiatica</i> | Asian Centella | | | NT |
| <i>Centrolepis fascicularis</i> | Tufted Centrolepis | | | RA |
| <i>Centrolepis strigosa ssp. strigosa</i> | Hairy Centrolepis | | | LC |
| <i>Chorizandra enodis</i> | Black Bristle-rush | | | RA |
| <i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i> | White Everlasting | | | LC |
| <i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i> | Clustered Everlasting | | | NT |
| <i>Cladium procerum</i> | Leafy Twig-rush | | R | RA |
| <i>Cladophoropsis herpestica</i> | | | | |
| <i>Cladosiphon filum</i> | | | | |
| <i>Comesperma polygaloides</i> | Mauve Milkwort | | | VU |
| <i>Coronidium densifolium</i> | Leafy Button Everlasting | | | |
| <i>Coronidium scorpioides</i> | Button Everlasting | | | |
| <i>Correa aemula</i> | Hairy Correa | | R | RA |
| <i>Correa alba var. pannosa</i> | White Correa | | R | VU |
| <i>Correa pulchella</i> | Salmon Correa | | | RA |
| <i>Corynophlaea cystophorae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Cotula vulgaris var. australasica</i> | Slender Cotula | | | NT |
| <i>Craspedocarpus blepharicarpus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Crassula colligata ssp. lamprosperma</i> | | | | LC |
| <i>Crassula colorata var. acuminata</i> | Dense Crassula | | | LC |
| <i>Crassula decumbens var. decumbens</i> | Spreading Crassula | | | LC |
| <i>Crassula helmsii</i> | Swamp Crassula | | | NT |
| <i>Cryptandra hispidula</i> | Rough Cryptandra | | | NT |
| <i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i> | Heath Cryptandra | | | LC |
| <i>Cullen australasicum</i> | Tall Scurf-pea | | | RA |
| <i>Cyanogeton procerum</i> | Water-ribbons | | | NT |
| <i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i> | Austral Bear's-ear | | | RA |
| <i>Cynoglossum australe</i> | Australian Hound's-tongue | | | RA |
| <i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i> | Spiny Flat-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Cyperus laevigatus</i> | Bore-drain Sedge | | | RA |
| <i>Cyperus sanguinolentus</i> | Dark Flat-sedge | | R | VU |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | Stiff Flat-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i> | Robust Gnat-orchid | | | LC |
| <i>Cystophora retorta</i> | | | | |
| <i>Cystophora subfarcinata</i> | | | | |
| <i>Daucus glochidiatus</i> | Native Carrot | | | LC |
| <i>Daviesia arenaria</i> | Sand Bitter-pea | | | VU |
| <i>Daviesia brevifolia</i> | Leafless Bitter-pea | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i> | Gorse Bitter-pea | | | LC |
| <i>Delisea hypneoides</i> | | | | |
| <i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i> | Reed Bent-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> | Short-stem Flax-lily | | | LC |
| <i>Dichelachne crinita</i> | Long-hair Plume-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Dichelachne micrantha</i> | Short-hair Plume-grass | | | RA |
| <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney Weed | | | LC |
| <i>Dictyosphaeria sericea</i> | | | | |
| <i>Dillwynia sericea</i> | Showy Parrot-pea | | | NT |
| <i>Dilophus fastigiatus</i> | | | | |
| <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i> | Round-leaf Pigface | | | LC |
| <i>Distichlis distichophylla</i> | Emu-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Distromium multifidum</i> | | | | |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i> | Narrow-leaf Hop-bush | | | RA |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i> | Sticky Hop-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Drosera auriculata</i> | Tall Sundew | | | LC |
| <i>Drosera macrantha</i> ssp. <i>planchonii</i> | Climbing Sundew | | | LC |
| <i>Ecklonia radiata</i> | | | | |
| <i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i> | Climbing Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp. <i>cinereum</i> | Variable Willow-herb | | | NT |
| <i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i> | Hairy Willow-herb | | | LC |
| <i>Eragrostis brownii</i> | Bentham's Love-grass | | | RA |
| <i>Erodium crinitum</i> | Blue Heron's-bill | | | LC |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> | River Red Gum | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> | Pink Gum | | R | NT |
| <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> | South Australian Blue Gum | | | NT |
| <i>Eucalyptus odorata</i> | Peppermint Box | | | NT |
| <i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> ssp. <i>compressa</i> | Kangaroo Island Mallee | | R | VU |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> | Rough-bark Manna Gum | | | NT |
| <i>Eucalyptus wimmerensis</i> | Wimmera Mallee Box | | R | |
| <i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i> | Osborn's Eyebright | EN | E | EN |
| <i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i> ssp. <i>ramosissima</i> | Rosy Baeckea | | | LC |
| <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> | Common Eutaxia | | | LC |
| <i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i> | Native Cherry | | | LC |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> | Knobby Club-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. ^ | Southern Sea-heath | | | |
| <i>Funaria hygrometrica</i> | | | | |
| <i>Gahnia ancistrophylla</i> | Curled Saw-sedge | | | NT |
| <i>Gahnia deusta</i> | Limestone Saw-sedge | | | NT |
| <i>Gahnia filum</i> | Thatching Grass | | | VU |
| <i>Galium compactum</i> | Compact Bedstraw | | | RA |
| <i>Gelidium australe</i> | | | | |
| <i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i> | Downy Geranium | | | LC |
| <i>Geranium retrorsum</i> | Grassland Geranium | | | LC |
| <i>Gloiosaccion brownii</i> | | | | |
| <i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i> | Broad-leaf Raspwort | | | LC |
| <i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i> | Small-leaf Raspwort | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Goodenia amplexans</i> | Clasping Goodenia | | | NT |
| <i>Goodenia blackiana</i> | Native Primrose | | | LC |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia | | | LC |
| <i>Gratiola pubescens</i> | Glandular Brooklime | | R | |
| <i>Grevillea ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i> | Holly-leaf Grevillea | | | RA |
| <i>Haloragis acutangula</i> f. <i>acutangula</i> | Smooth Raspwort | | | |
| <i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i> | Satin Everlasting | | | LC |
| <i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i> | Tiny Pennywort | | | LC |
| <i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i> | Hairy Pennywort | | | NT |
| <i>Hymenena affinis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i> | Tassel Rope-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Indigofera australis</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> | Austral Indigo | | | |
| <i>Isolepis cernua</i> | Nodding Club-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Isolepis congrua</i> | Slender Club-rush | | | RA |
| <i>Isolepis fluitans</i> | Floating Club-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Isolepis inundata</i> | Swamp Club-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Isolepis platycarpa</i> | Flat-fruit Club-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Isolepis stellata</i> | Star Club-rush | | | RA |
| <i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i> | Horny Cone-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad Rush | | | LC |
| <i>Juncus caespiticius</i> | Grassy Rush | | | NT |
| <i>Juncus holoschoenus</i> | Joint-leaf Rush | | | NT |
| <i>Juncus kraussii</i> | Sea Rush | | | LC |
| <i>Juncus pallidus</i> | Pale Rush | | | LC |
| <i>Juncus pauciflorus</i> | Loose-flower Rush | | | NT |
| <i>Juncus planifolius</i> | Broad-leaf Rush | | | NT |
| <i>Juncus sarophorus</i> | | | | LC |
| <i>Juncus subsecundus</i> | Finger Rush | | | LC |
| <i>Kunzea pomifera</i> | Muntries | | | RA |
| <i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> | Common Blown-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Leiocarpa supina</i> | Coast Plover-daisy | | | RA |
| <i>Lepidium pseudohyssopifolium</i> | | | | VU |
| <i>Lepidobolus drapetocoleus</i> | Scale Shedder | | | NT |
| <i>Lepidosperma canescens</i> | Hoary Rapier-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i> | Black Rapier-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Lepidosperma congestum</i> | Clustered Sword-sedge | | | NT |
| <i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i> | Little Sword-sedge | | | NT |
| <i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i> | Coast Sword-sedge | | | NT |
| <i>Lepidosperma laterale</i> | Tall Sword-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i> | Wire Rapier-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i> | Sticky Sword-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Leporella fimbriata</i> | Fringed Hare-orchid | | | LC |
| <i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> ssp. <i>squamatus</i> | Scaly Buttons | | | LC |
| <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> | Silky Tea-tree | | | RA |
| <i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i> | Heath Tea-tree | | | LC |
| <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> | Coast Cushion Bush | | | LC |
| <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> | Coast Beard-heath | | | LC |
| <i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>virgatus</i> | Common Beard-heath | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Levenhookia pusilla</i> | Tiny Stylewort | | | LC |
| <i>Liagora harveyana</i> | | | | |
| <i>Linum marginale</i> | Native Flax | | | LC |
| <i>Lobelia anceps</i> | Angled Lobelia | | | LC |
| <i>Lobelia gibbosa</i> | Tall Lobelia | | | NT |
| <i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i> | Tufted Lobelia | | | RA |
| <i>Logania linifolia</i> | Flax-leaf Logania | | | RA |
| <i>Lomandra collina</i> | Sand Mat-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Lomandra densiflora</i> | Soft Tussock Mat-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Lomandra juncea</i> | Desert Mat-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha</i> | Small-flower Mat-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. tuberculata</i> | Small-flower Mat-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Lomandra multiflora ssp. dura</i> | Hard Mat-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Lomandra sororia</i> | Sword Mat-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Lotus australis</i> | Austral Trefoil | | | NT |
| <i>Luzula meridionalis</i> | Common Wood-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Lesser Loosestrife | | | LC |
| <i>Machaerina juncea</i> | Bare Twig-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i> | Wingless Fissure-plant | | | LC |
| <i>Malva preissiana</i> | Australian Hollyhock | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i> | Short-leaf Honey-myrtle | | | RA |
| <i>Melaleuca decussata</i> | Totem-poles | | | LC |
| <i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> | Swamp Paper-bark | | | VU |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i> | Climbing Lignum | | | LC |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i> | Coastal Climbing Lignum | | | LC |
| <i>Myoporum insulare</i> | Common Boobialla | | | LC |
| <i>Myoporum petiolatum</i> | Sticky Boobialla | | | |
| <i>Myrionema strangulans</i> | | | | |
| <i>Nemalion helminthoides</i> | | | | |
| <i>Nicotiana maritima</i> | Coast Tobacco | | | NT |
| <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> | Nitre-bush | | | RA |
| <i>Nizymania australis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Olearia axillaris</i> | Coast Daisy-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Olearia lanuginosa</i> | Woolly Daisy-bush | | | VU |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Opercularia turpis</i> | Twiggy Stinkweed | | | LC |
| <i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i> | Austral Adder's-tongue | | | NT |
| <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> | Slender Knotweed | | | |
| <i>Pheladenia deformis</i> | Bluebeard Orchid | | | NT |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> | Common Reed | | | LC |
| <i>Phyllota pleurandroides</i> | Heathy Phyllota | | | NT |
| <i>Picris angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i> | Coast Picris | | | RA |
| <i>Picris squarrosa</i> | Squat Picris | | R | EN |
| <i>Pimelea glauca</i> | Smooth Riceflower | | | LC |
| <i>Pimelea octophylla</i> | Woolly Riceflower | | | LC |
| <i>Pimelea phyllicoides</i> | Heath Riceflower | | | LC |
| <i>Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia</i> [^] | Thyme Riceflower | | | LC |
| <i>Pimelea stricta</i> | Erect Riceflower | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Plantago varia</i> | Variable Plantain | | | NT |
| <i>Platoma foliosum</i> | | | | |
| <i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i> | Holly Flat-pea | | | LC |
| <i>Platysace heterophylla</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i> | Slender Platysace | | | LC |
| <i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i> | | | | |
| <i>Poa clelandii</i> | Matted Tussock-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Poa labillardieri</i> var. <i>labillardieri</i> | Common Tussock-grass | | | NT |
| <i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i> | Coast Tussock-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Poa tenera</i> | Slender Tussock-grass | | | NT |
| <i>Pomaderris obcordata</i> | Wedge-leaf Pomaderris | | | RA |
| <i>Poranthera huegelii</i> | Heath Poranthera | | | NT |
| <i>Poranthera microphylla</i> | Small Poranthera | | | LC |
| <i>Posidonia sinuosa</i> | Narrow-leaf Tapeweed | | | |
| <i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i> | Green Mintbush | | R | RA |
| <i>Pseudanthus micranthus</i> | Fringed Pseudanthus | | R | RA |
| <i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i> | Jersey Cudweed | | | LC |
| <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i> | Bracken Fern | | | LC |
| <i>Pterostylis nana</i> | Dwarf Greenhood | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> | Hairy-tails | | R | RA |
| <i>Pultenaea acerosa</i> | Bristly Bush-pea | | | LC |
| <i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i> | Twiggy Bush-pea | | | LC |
| <i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i> | Matted Bush-pea | | | NT |
| <i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i> | Narrow-leaf Bush-pea | | | NT |
| <i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i> var. <i>sessiliflorus</i> | Annual Buttercup | | | LC |
| <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i> | Sea-berry Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Rumex dumosus</i> | Wiry Dock | | R | EN |
| <i>Ruppia maritima</i> | Sea Tassel | | | DD |
| <i>Ruppia polycarpa</i> | Widgeon Grass | | | RA |
| <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> | Common Wallaby-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> | Velvet Wallaby-grass | | | NT |
| <i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i> | Slender Wallaby-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Sagina maritima</i> | Sea Pearlwort | | | LC |
| <i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> ssp. <i>quinqueflora</i> [^] | Beaded Samphire | | | NT |
| <i>Samolus repens</i> [^] | Creeping Brookweed | | | NT |
| <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> | Quandong | | | RA |
| <i>Scaevola albida</i> | Pale Fanflower | | | LC |
| <i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>confertifolia</i> | Bundled Fanflower | | | RA |
| <i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> | Spiky Club-rush | | | RA |
| <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> | River Club-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Schoenus apogon</i> | Common Bog-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Schoenus breviculmis</i> | Matted Bog-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Schoenus deformis</i> | Small Bog-rush | | | RA |
| <i>Schoenus fluitans</i> | Floating Bog-rush | | | VU |
| <i>Schoenus laevigatus</i> | | | R | RA |
| <i>Schoenus nitens</i> | Shiny Bog-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Scutellaria humilis</i> | Dwarf Skullcap | | R | NT |
| <i>Scytothalia dorycarpa</i> | | | | |
| <i>Sebaea ovata</i> | Yellow Sebaea | | | NT |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Seirococcus axillaris</i> | | | | |
| <i>Senecio cunninghamii</i> var. <i>cunninghamii</i> | Shrubby Groundsel | | | CR |
| <i>Senecio glomeratus</i> ssp. <i>glomeratus</i> | Swamp Groundsel | | | LC |
| <i>Senecio glossanthus</i> | Annual Groundsel | | | NT |
| <i>Senecio hispidulus</i> | Rough Groundsel | | | LC |
| <i>Senecio odoratus</i> | Scented Groundsel | | | |
| <i>Senecio phelleus</i> | Woodland Groundsel | | | NT |
| <i>Senecio picridioides</i> | Purple-leaf Groundsel | | | LC |
| <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>maritimus</i> | Coast Groundsel | | | RA |
| <i>Setaria constricta</i> | Knotty-butt Paspalidium | | | NT |
| <i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i> | Small Wrinklewort | | | LC |
| <i>Solenogyne dominii</i> | Smooth Solenogyne | | | NT |
| <i>Solieria robusta</i> | | | | |
| <i>Sphaerolobium minus</i> | Leafless Globe-pea | | R | VU |
| <i>Spinifex hirsutus</i> | Rolling Spinifex | | | |
| <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> | Salt Couch | | | LC |
| <i>Spyridia squalida</i> | | | | |
| <i>Spyridium coactilifolium</i> | Butterfly Spyridium | VU | V | VU |
| <i>Spyridium thymifolium</i> | Thyme-leaf Spyridium | | | LC |
| <i>Stenanthemum leucophractum</i> | White Cryptandra | | | RA |
| <i>Stylidium calcaratum</i> | Spurred Trigger-plant | | | NT |
| <i>Styphelia exarrhena</i> | Desert Heath | | | RA |
| <i>Suaeda australis</i> | Austral Seablite | | | NT |
| <i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i> | Coast Swainson-pea | | | RA |
| <i>Taonia australasica</i> | | | | |
| <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> | Bower Spinach | | | LC |
| <i>Thelymitra antennifera</i> | Lemon Sun-orchid | | | LC |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> [^] | Kangaroo Grass | | | LC |
| <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> | Coast Bonefruit | | | NT |
| <i>Thyridia repens</i> | Creeping Monkey-flower | | | RA |
| <i>Thysanotus patersonii</i> | Twining Fringe-lily | | | LC |
| <i>Tinocladia australis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Tricoryne tenella</i> | Tufted Yellow Rush-lily | | | LC |
| <i>Triglochin striata</i> | Streaked Arrowgrass | | | LC |
| <i>Typha domingensis</i> | Narrow-leaf Bulrush | | | LC |
| <i>Ulva rigida</i> | | | | |
| <i>Ulva taeniata</i> | | | | |
| <i>Veronica hillebrandii</i> | Rigid Speedwell | | | VU |
| <i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i> | Yellow-wash Bluebell | | | NT |
| <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i> | Tall Bluebell | | | LC |
| <i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i> | Round-leaf Wilsonia | | | VU |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i> | Yacca | | | LC |
| <i>Xanthosia huegelii</i> | Hairy Xanthosia | | | LC |
| <i>Zonaria angustata</i> | | | | |
| <i>Zonaria spiralis</i> | | | | |

^ denotes records from technical updates, review of publications and local input

*See Appendices for subregional map

Regional Conservation status, Mount Lofty Ranges IBRA (Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation for Australia) subregion (Gillam & Urban (2014). Regional Species Conservation Assessment Project, Phase 1 Report - Regional Species Status Assessments, Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Region. DEWNR: SA)

RE = Regionally Extinct CR = Critically Endangered EN = Endangered
 VU = Vulnerable RA = Rare NT = Near Threatened
 LC = Least Concern DD = Data Deficient NE = Not Evaluated

All Introduced Flora in cell

| Species | Common Name | Red Alert Weeds | Declared Weeds | WONS |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| <i>Acacia cyclops</i> | Western Coastal Wattle | IC | | |
| <i>Acacia longifolia ssp. longifolia</i> | Sallow Wattle | IC | | |
| <i>Acacia saligna</i> | Golden Wreath Wattle | HP | | |
| <i>Aeonium arboreum</i> | Tree Aeonium | | | |
| <i>Aeonium spp.*</i> | Tree Houseleek | | | |
| <i>Agave americana</i> | Century Plant | HP | | |
| <i>Agave spp.*</i> | | | | |
| <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> | Brown-top Bent | | | |
| <i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> | Wild Leek | | | |
| <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> | Naples Onion | | | |
| <i>Allium vineale</i> | Crow Garlic | | Yes | |
| <i>Aloe spp.*</i> | | | | |
| <i>Amaranthus viridis</i> | Green Amaranth | | | |
| <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i> | Belladonna Lily | | | |
| <i>Ammophila arenaria*</i> | Marram Grass | HP | | |
| <i>Apium graveolens</i> | Celery | | | |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed | HP | | |
| <i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i> | White Arctotis | IC | | |
| <i>Argyranthemum frutescens ssp.</i> | Marguerite Daisy | | | |
| <i>Argyranthemum frutescens ssp. frutescens*</i> | Marguerite Daisy | HP | | |
| <i>Asparagus asparagoides f.</i> | Bridal Creeper (form) | | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> | Creeping Saltbush | | | |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> | Bearded Oat | | | |
| <i>Avena barbata/fatua</i> | Wild Oat | | | |
| <i>Berula erecta</i> | Water Parsnip | | | |
| <i>Brassica X juncea</i> | Indian Mustard | | | |
| <i>Briza maxima*</i> | Large Quaking-grass | | | |
| <i>Bromus catharticus</i> | Prairie Grass | | | |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Great Brome | | | |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus</i> | Soft Brome | | | |
| <i>Cakile maritima ssp. maritima</i> | Two-horned Sea Rocket | | | |
| <i>Callitriche stagnalis</i> | Common Water Starwort | | | |
| <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> | Slender Thistle | | | |
| <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> | Kikuyu | HP | | |
| <i>Cenchrus longisetus</i> | Feather-top | HP | | |
| <i>Centranthus ruber ssp. ruber</i> | Red Valerian | | | |
| <i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i> | Tree Lucerne | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Fat Hen | | | |

| Species | Common Name | Red Alert Weeds | Declared Weeds | WONS |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| <i>Chenopodium glaucum</i> | Glaucous Goosefoot | | | |
| <i>Chenopodium murale</i> | Nettle-leaf Goosefoot | | | |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | | | |
| <i>Coprosma repens</i> | New Zealand Mirror-bush | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> | Water Buttons | | | |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i> | Couch | | | |
| <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | Drain Flat-sedge | HP | | |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cocksfoot | | | |
| <i>Datura stramonium</i> | Common Thorn-apple | HP | | |
| <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | Crab Grass | | | |
| <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> | Trailing African Daisy | HP | | |
| <i>Diplotaxis muralis</i> | Wall Rocket | | | |
| <i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> | Lincoln Weed | | Yes | |
| <i>Dipogon lignosus</i> | Lavatory Creeper | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> | Stinkweed | | | |
| <i>Echinochloa colona</i> | Awnless Barnyard Grass | | | |
| <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | Salvation Jane | | Yes | |
| <i>Ehrharta calycina</i> | Perennial Veldt Grass | HP | | |
| <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> | Annual Veldt Grass | | | |
| <i>Elytrigia repens</i> * | Twitch Grass | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> | Stink Grass | | | |
| <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> | African Love-grass | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Eragrostis minor</i> | Small Stink-grass | | | |
| <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> | Flax-leaf Fleabane | | | |
| <i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i> | Tall Fleabane | | | |
| <i>Erodium botrys</i> | Long Heron's-bill | | | |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | Cut-leaf Heron's-bill | | | |
| <i>Erodium moschatum</i> | Musky Herons-bill | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> | Tuart | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> | Sea Spurge | HP | | |
| <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> | Petty Spurge | | | |
| <i>Euphorbia terracina</i> | False Caper | HP | Yes | |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | | | |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i> | Narrow-leaved Ash | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Galium divaricatum</i> | Slender Bedstraw | | | |
| <i>Galium murale</i> | Small Bedstraw | | | |
| <i>Gastridium phleoides</i> | Nit-grass | | | |
| <i>Gaudium laevigatum</i> | Coast Tea-tree | | Yes | |
| <i>Gazania linearis</i> | Gazania | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Gazania</i> spp.* | Gazania | | Yes | |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | Cut-leaf Geranium | | | |
| <i>Gladiolus tristis</i> | Evening-flower Gladiolus | HP | | |
| <i>Gladiolus undulatus</i> | Wild Gladiolus | HP | | |
| <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> | Smooth Heliotrope | | | |
| <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> | Ox-tongue | | | |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire Fog | | | |
| <i>Hordeum leporinum</i> | Wall Barley-grass | | | |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Rough Cat's Ear | | | |
| <i>Isolepis marginata</i> | Little Club-rush | | | |

| Species | Common Name | Red Alert Weeds | Declared Weeds | WONS |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| <i>Kickxia elatine ssp. crinita</i> | Twining Toadflax | | | |
| <i>Lactuca serriola f. serriola</i> | Prickly Lettuce | | | |
| <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> | Hare's Tail Grass | | | |
| <i>Lavandula stoechas ssp. stoechas*</i> | Topped Lavender | HP | | |
| <i>Limonium companyonis</i> | Sea-lavender | IC | | |
| <i>Limonium sinuatum</i> | Notch-leaf Sea-lavender | | | |
| <i>Linum trigynum</i> | French Flax | | | |
| <i>Lolium arundinaceum*</i> | Tall Meadow Ryegrass | | | |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Perennial Ryegrass | | | |
| <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | African Boxthorn | IC | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | | | |
| <i>Malva arborea</i> | Tree Mallow | HP | | |
| <i>Malva parviflora</i> | Small-flower Marshmallow | | | |
| <i>Medicago praecox</i> | Small-leaf Burr-medic | | | |
| <i>Medicago rugosa</i> | Gamma Medic | | | |
| <i>Medicago sativa</i> | Lucerne | | | |
| <i>Medicago truncatula</i> | Barrel Medic | | | |
| <i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> | Showy Honey Myrtle | | | |
| <i>Melilotus indicus</i> | King Island Melilot | | | |
| <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*</i> | Common Iceplant | HP | | |
| <i>Nerium oleander*</i> | Oleander | | | |
| <i>Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta</i> | Common Evening Primrose | | | |
| <i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i> | Olive | IC | | |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Soursob | | | |
| <i>Oxalis purpurea</i> | One-o'clock | | | |
| <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> | Paspalum | | | |
| <i>Paspalum distichum</i> | Water Couch | | | |
| <i>Paspalum vaginatum</i> | Salt-water Couch | | | |
| <i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i> | | | | |
| <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> | Phalaris | | | |
| <i>Phalaris minor</i> | Lesser Canary-grass | | | |
| <i>Phyla canescens</i> | Lippia | | | |
| <i>Pinus sp.*</i> | Pine | | | |
| <i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> | Rice Millet | | | |
| <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> | Sweet Pittosporum | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Plantago coronopus ssp. coronopus</i> | Bucks-horn Plantain | | | |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata var. dubia</i> | Ribwort | | | |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata</i> | Ribwort | | | |
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Greater Plantain | | | |
| <i>Poa pratensis</i> | Kentucky Blue-grass | | | |
| <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> | Four-leaf Allseed | | | |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | Wireweed | | | |
| <i>Polypogon maritimus</i> | Coast Beard-grass | | | |
| <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> | Annual Beard-grass | | | |
| <i>Populus nigra*</i> | Lombardy Poplar | | | |
| <i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i> | Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass | | | |
| <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> | Blowfly Bush | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Romulea minutiflora</i> | Small-flower Onion-grass | | | |
| <i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> | Watercress | | | |

| Species | Common Name | Red Alert Weeds | Declared Weeds | WONS |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog Rose | HP | Yes | |
| <i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> | Sweet Briar | HP | Yes | |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary | | | |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus aggregata</i> | Blackberry | HP | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sorrel | | | |
| <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> | Clustered Dock | | | |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock | | | |
| <i>Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher</i> | Fiddle Dock | | | |
| <i>Sagina apetala</i> | Annual Pearlwort | | | |
| <i>Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca</i> | Wild Sage | | | |
| <i>Senecio angulatus</i> | Cape Ivy | IC | | |
| <i>Senecio pterophorus</i> | African Daisy | | | |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | Common Groundsel | | | |
| <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | Whorled Pigeon-grass | | | |
| <i>Sisymbrium orientale</i> | Indian Hedge Mustard | | | |
| <i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i> | Pincushion | IC | | |
| <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> | Apple Of Sodom | HP | Yes | |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | Black Nightshade | | | |
| <i>Sonchus asper ssp.</i> | Rough Sow-thistle | | | |
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Common Sow-thistle | | | |
| <i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i> | Sparaxis | HP | | |
| <i>Sporobolus africanus</i> | Rat-tail Grass | HP | | |
| <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> | Buffalo Grass | HP | | |
| <i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i> | Aster-weed | HP | | |
| <i>Thinopyrum junceiforme*</i> | Sea Wheat-grass | IC | | |
| <i>Trifolium arvense var. arvense</i> | Hare's-foot Clover | | | |
| <i>Trifolium campestre</i> | Hop Clover | | | |
| <i>Trifolium fragiferum var. fragiferum</i> | Strawberry Clover | | | |
| <i>Trifolium resupinatum var. resupinatum</i> | Shaftal Clover | | | |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse | IC | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Verbascum virgatum</i> | Twiggy Mullein | HP | | |
| <i>Veronica arvensis</i> | Wall Speedwell | | | |
| <i>Vulpia muralis</i> | Wall Fescue | | | |
| <i>Vulpia myuros f. megalura</i> | Fox-tail Fescue | | | |
| <i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera</i> | Bulbil Watsonia | IC | | |
| <i>Xanthium spinosum</i> | Bathurst Burr | IC | Yes | |

WONS = Weeds of National Significance.

Declared = Declared under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. Pest plants that are a significant threat to agriculture, the natural environment and public health and safety are called declared plants. Land owners have a legal responsibility to manage these plants.

Red Alert = Weed Threat Level of four or greater out of nine. Plants in this categorised are either designated as requiring immediate control (IC – 6-9) or as a high priority for control (HP – 4-5). See Department for Environment and Water (2024)

Reference – Department for Environment and Water (2024). Threatening Processes - Environmental and Priority Weed Species. Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan Review 2024. Prepared by SA Herbarium

FAUNA Summary

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| # Fauna in cell | 194 |
| # Native Fauna in cell | 175 |
| # Introduced Fauna in cell | 19 |
| # Conservation Rated Fauna in cell | 33 (11 national, 30 state) |

| Conservation Rated Fauna | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| Species | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | AVES | | R |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird | AVES | ssp | |
| <i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i> | Musk Duck | AVES | | R |
| <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> [^] | Australasian Bittern | AVES | EN | E |
| <i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i> | Eastern Cattle Egret | AVES | | R |
| <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | Cape Barren Goose | AVES | | R |
| <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i> [^] | Brown Quail | AVES | | V |
| <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> | Pacific Reef Heron | AVES | | R |
| <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> [^] | Grey Falcon | AVES | VU | R |
| <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> [^] | Peregrine Falcon | AVES | | R |
| <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> | Eastern Shrike-tit | AVES | | R |
| <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> [^] | Latham's Snipe | AVES | VU | R |
| <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> | Sooty Oystercatcher | AVES | | R |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^] | White-bellied Sea Eagle | AVES | | E |
| <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^] | Kelp Gull | AVES | | R |
| <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> [^] | Lewin's Rail | AVES | | V |
| <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | Bar-tailed Godwit | AVES | ssp | ssp |
| <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> | Brown-headed Honeyeater | AVES | ssp | |
| <i>Melithreptus gularis</i> | Black-chinned Honeyeater | AVES | | ssp |
| <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i> | Black-chinned Honeyeater | AVES | | V |
| <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> | Restless Flycatcher | AVES | | R |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^] | Eastern Osprey | AVES | | E |
| <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella | AVES | ssp | |
| <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> | Australasian Shoveler | AVES | | R |
| <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> [^] | Fairy Tern | AVES | VU | E |
| <i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> | Hooded Plover | AVES | VU | V |
| <i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> [^] | Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo | AVES | | V |
| <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> [^] | Grey-headed Flying-fox | MAM | VU | R |
| <i>Rattus lutreolus</i> [^] | Swamp Rat | MAM | | R |
| <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> [^] | Short-beaked Echidna | MAM | ssp | ssp |
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> [^] | Common Brushtail Possum | MAM | | R |
| <i>Emydura macquarii</i> | Macquarie River Turtle | REP | | V |
| <i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i> | Yellow-bellied Water Skink | REP | | V |

All Native Fauna in cell

| Species Name | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i> | Black Bream | ACT | | | |
| <i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i> | Yelloweye Mullet | ACT | | | |
| <i>Anguilla australis</i> | Short-finned Eel | ACT | | | |
| <i>Arenigobius bifrenatus</i> | Bridled Goby | ACT | | | |
| <i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i> | Mulloway | ACT | | | |
| <i>Arripis trutta</i> | Eastern Australian Salmon | ACT | | | |
| <i>Atherinosoma microstoma</i> | Smallmouth Hardyhead | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Bathygobius krefftii</i> | Kreff's Frillgoby | ACT | | | |
| <i>Cnidoglanis macrocephalus</i> | Estuary Cobbler | ACT | | | |
| <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> [^] | Climbing Galaxias | ACT | | | |
| <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> | Common Galaxias | ACT | | | VU |
| <i>Gracilimugil argentea</i> | Goldspot Mullet | ACT | | | |
| <i>Hypseleotris spp.</i> [^] | Carp Gudgeon | ACT | | | |
| <i>Nematalosa erebi</i> | Bony Bream | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i> | Big-headed Gudgeon | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i> | Congolli | ACT | | | EN |
| <i>Pseudogobius olorum</i> | Swan River Goby | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Tetractenos glaber</i> | Smooth Toadfish | ACT | | | |
| <i>Crinia signifera</i> | Common Froglet | AMP | | | NT |
| <i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i> | Banjo Frog | AMP | | | NT |
| <i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i> | Spotted Marsh Frog | AMP | | | NT |
| <i>Rawlinsonia calliscelis</i> | South Australian Tree Frog (MLR MN) | AMP | | | NT |
| <i>Rawlinsonia ewingi</i> (NC) [^] | Brown Tree Frog | AMP | | | |
| <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> | Yellow-rumped Thornbill | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Acanthiza nana</i> | Yellow Thornbill | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Acanthiza pusilla samueli</i> | Brown Thornbill (MLR) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i> | Buff-rumped Thornbill | AVES | | | |
| <i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i> | Brown Goshawk | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i> | Australian Reed Warbler | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | Common Sandpiper | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Anas castanea</i> | Chestnut Teal | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i> | Grey Teal | AVES | | | |
| <i>Anas superciliosa</i> | Pacific Black Duck | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Anas superciliosa x platyrhynchos</i> | Pacific Black Duck x Mallard hybrid | AVES | | | |
| <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> | Red Wattlebird | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird | AVES | ssp | | LC |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird (mainland SA) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Anthus australis</i> | Australian Pipit | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Ardea alba modesta</i> | Great Egret | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Ardea pacifica</i> | White-necked Heron | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> | Dusky Woodswallow | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Aythya australis</i> | Hardhead | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i> | Musk Duck | AVES | | R | |
| <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> [^] | Australasian Bittern | AVES | EN | E | |
| <i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i> | Eastern Cattle Egret | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Cacatua galerita</i> | Sulphur-crested Cockatoo | AVES | | | |
| <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i> | Little Corella | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i> | Fan-tailed Cuckoo | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | Cape Barren Goose | AVES | | R | |
| <i>Chalcites basalis</i> | Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i> | Shining Bronze Cuckoo | AVES | | | |

| Species Name | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> | Red-capped Plover | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Chenonetta jubata</i> | Maned Duck | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | Silver Gull | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> | Grey Shrikethrush | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> | Black-faced Cuckooshrike | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Corvus mellori</i> | Little Raven | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> | Stubble Quail | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i> [^] | Brown Quail | AVES | | V | |
| <i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i> | Laughing Kookaburra | AVES | | | |
| <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i> | Mistletoebird | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> | White-faced Heron | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> | Pacific Reef Heron | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Elanus axillaris</i> | Black-shouldered Kite | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Elsyornis melanops</i> | Black-fronted Dotterel | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> | Galah | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i> | Fiordland Penguin | AVES | | | |
| <i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i> | Little Penguin | AVES | | | |
| <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i> | Nankeen Kestrel | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Falco hypoleucos</i> [^] | Grey Falcon | AVES | VU | R | |
| <i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i> | Australian Hobby | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> [^] | Peregrine Falcon | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> | Eastern Shriketit | AVES | | R | |
| <i>Fulica atra australis</i> | Eurasian Coot | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> [^] | Latham's Snipe | AVES | VU | R | RA |
| <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i> | Dusky Moorhen | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i> | Buff-banded Rail | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Gavialis virescens</i> | Singing Honeyeater | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Geopelia placida placida</i> | Peaceful Dove | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i> | Musk Lorikeet | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i> | Magpielark | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> | Australian Magpie | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> | Sooty Oystercatcher | AVES | | R | VU |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^] | White-bellied Sea Eagle | AVES | | E | EN |
| <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> | Whistling Kite | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i> | Welcome Swallow | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^] | Kelp Gull | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i> | Pacific Gull | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> [^] | Lewin's Rail | AVES | | V | EN |
| <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | Bar-tailed Godwit | AVES | ssp | ssp | RA |
| <i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i> | Pink-eared Duck | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> | Superb Fairywren | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i> | Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> | Brown-headed Honeyeater | AVES | ssp | | NT |
| <i>Melithreptus gularis</i> | Black-chinned Honeyeater | AVES | | ssp | |
| <i>Melithreptus gularis gularis</i> | Black-chinned Honeyeater | AVES | | V | |
| <i>Melithreptus lunatus</i> | White-naped Honeyeater | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i> | Little Pied Cormorant | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Morus serrator</i> | Australasian Gannet | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Myiagra inquieta</i> | Restless Flycatcher | AVES | | R | |
| <i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i> | Red-browed Finch | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Ninox boobook</i> | Australian Boobook | AVES | | | |
| <i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i> | Crested Pigeon | AVES | | | LC |

| Species Name | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status |
|---|---|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Pachycephala fuliginosa fuliginosa</i> | Western Whistler | AVES | | | |
| <i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i> | Rufous Whistler | AVES | | | |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^] | Eastern Osprey | AVES | | E | |
| <i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> | Spotted Pardalote | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i> | Striated Pardalote | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i> | Purple-crowned Lorikeet | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> | Australian Pelican | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> | Tree Martin | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | Great Cormorant | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i> | Black-faced Cormorant | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> | Little Black Cormorant | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i> | Australian Pied Cormorant | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Platalea flavipes</i> | Yellow-billed Spoonbill | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Platalea regia</i> | Royal Spoonbill | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella | AVES | ssp | | LC |
| <i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis & elegans subadelaidae</i> | Adelaide Rosella (MN, AP, MLR) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> | Hoary-headed Grebe | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i> | Little Grassbird | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i> | Australasian Swamphen | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Porzana fluminea</i> | Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake) | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i> | Red-rumped Parrot | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i> | Red-rumped Parrot (eastern SA except NE) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Pterodroma inexpectata</i> | Mottled Petrel | AVES | | | |
| <i>Ptilotula penicillata</i> | White-plumed Honeyeater | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> | Grey Fantail | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i> | Willie Wagtail | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i> | White-browed Scrubwren (MLR) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Spatula rhynchotis</i> | Australasian Shoveler | AVES | | R | NT |
| <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> [^] | Fairy Tern | AVES | VU | E | EN |
| <i>Strepera versicolor melanopectera</i> | Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | Australasian Grebe | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Tadorna tadornoides</i> | Australian Shelduck | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i> | Greater Crested Tern | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> | Hooded Plover | AVES | VU | V | EN |
| <i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i> | Australian White Ibis | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i> | Straw-necked Ibis | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> | Black-tailed Nativehen | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i> | Rainbow Lorikeet | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Vanellus miles</i> | Masked Lapwing | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> [^] | Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo | AVES | | V | RA |
| <i>Zosterops lateralis</i> | Silvereye | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Cherax destructor</i> [^] | Common Yabbie | INV | | | |
| <i>Danaus petilia</i> [^] | Lesser Wanderer | INV | | | |
| <i>Danaus plexippus Plexippus</i> [^] | Monarch | INV | | | |
| <i>Junonia villida calybe</i> [^] | Meadow Argus | INV | | | |
| <i>Lampides boeticus</i> [^] | Long-tailed Pea-blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> [^] | Two-spotted Line-blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> [^] | Southern Grass-dart | INV | | | |

| Species Name | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status |
|---|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> [^] | Cabbage White | INV | | | |
| <i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> [^] | White-banded Grass-dart | INV | | | |
| <i>Theclinesstes miskini miskini</i> [^] | Wattle Blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Theclinesstes serpentatus serpentatus</i> [^] | Salt-bush Blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Vanessa itea</i> [^] | Australian Admiral | INV | | | |
| <i>Vanessa kershawi</i> [^] | Australian Painted Lady | INV | | | |
| <i>Zizina otis labradus</i> [^] | Common Grass-blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> [^] | Water Rat | MAM | | | NT |
| <i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> | Common Ringtail Possum | MAM | | | |
| <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> [^] | Grey-headed Flying-fox | MAM | VU | R | |
| <i>Rattus lutreolus</i> [^] | Swamp Rat | MAM | | R | RA |
| <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> [^] | Short-beaked Echidna | MAM | ssp | ssp | |
| <i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> [^] | Common Brushtail Possum | MAM | | R | |
| <i>Chelodina longicollis</i> [^] | Eastern Long-necked Turtle | REP | | | NT |
| <i>Christinus marmoratus</i> [^] | Marbled Gecko | REP | | | |
| <i>Emydura macquarii</i> | Macquarie River Turtle | REP | | V | |
| <i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i> | Yellow-bellied Water Skink | REP | | V | |
| <i>Pogona barbata</i> [^] | Eastern Bearded Dragon | REP | | | |
| <i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> | Red-bellied Black Snake | REP | | | |
| <i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> | Eastern Brown Snake | REP | | | |
| <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> | Eastern Bluetongue | REP | | | LC |

Class: ACT = Actinopteri, AMP = Amphibia, AVES = Aves, INV = Invertebrates, MAM = Mammalia, REP= Reptilia

All Introduced Fauna in cell

| Species | Common Name |
|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> [^] | Common Myna |
| <i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i> | Eurasian Skylark |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i> | Mallard |
| <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> | Feral Dog |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i> | European Goldfinch |
| <i>Chloris chloris</i> | European (Common) Greenfinch |
| <i>Columba livia</i> | Feral Pigeon |
| <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | European Carp |
| <i>Felis catus</i> [^] | Domestic Cat (Feral Cat) |
| <i>Gambusia holbrooki</i> | Eastern Gambusia |
| <i>Mugilogobius stigmaticus</i> | Blackspot Mangrovegoby |
| <i>Mus musculus</i> [^] | House Mouse |
| <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> [^] | Rabbit (European Rabbit) |
| <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> | House Sparrow |
| <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> | Redfin Perch |
| <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> | Common Starling |
| <i>Turdus merula merula</i> | Common Blackbird |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Fox (Red Fox) |



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