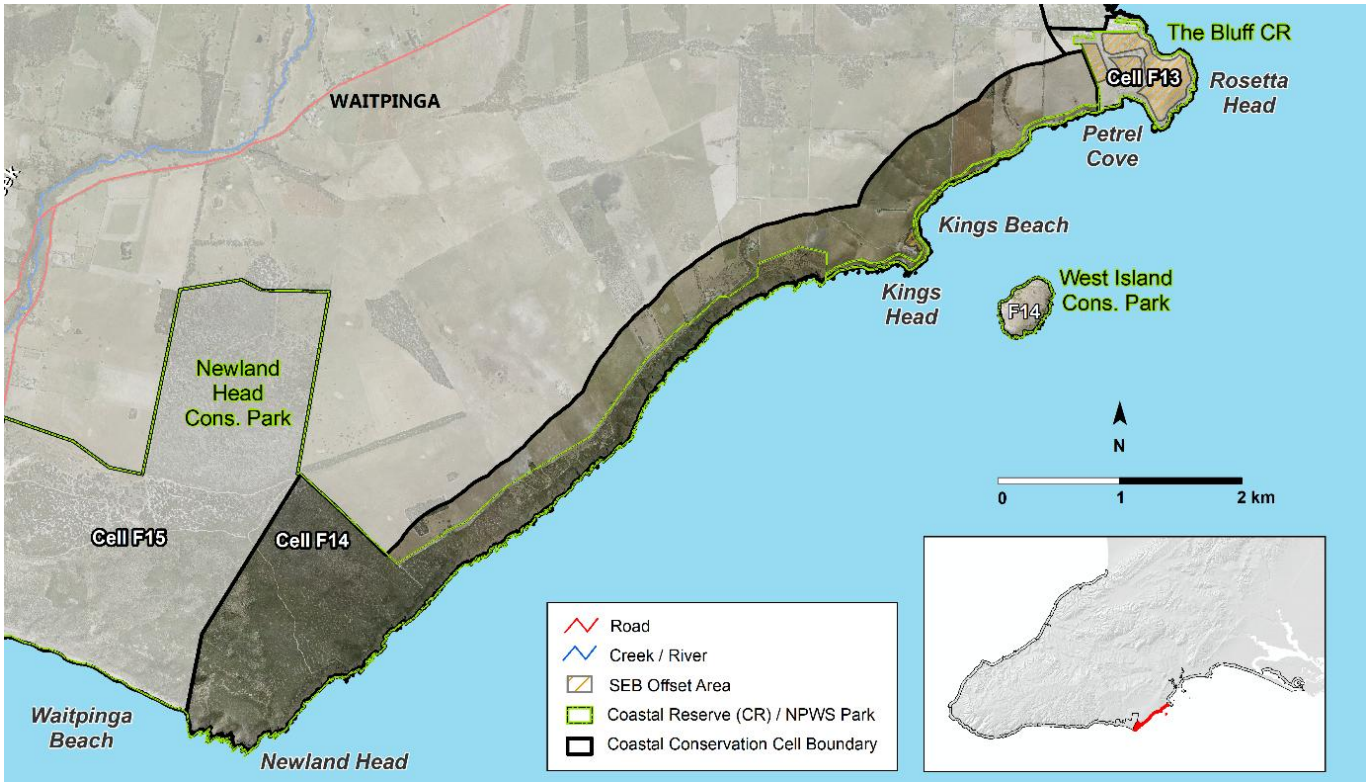
Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

Petrel Cove (Longkewar) to Newland Head (Ngarakerung)

Cell F14

Overview

This cell represents one of the highest value conservation and biodiversity habitats within this plan. Large areas of connected high quality remnant and revegetated areas support a very large diversity of flora and fauna, several with high conservation values at a national, state and regional level. West Island supports seabird and shorebird breeding of multiple species and regionally significant reptile populations. Spectacular coastal scenery and cliff lines attract large numbers of visitor to this cell to walk coastal trails and experience views. Balancing visitation with protection of habitats will be an ongoing challenge in this cell. Addressing weed incursion, high total grazing pressure and pest animals within the cell needs to be resourced and regionally prioritised to protect the great conservation significant and biodiversity values within the conservation parks (Newland Head and West Island) in this cell.



Cell detail

The cell extends from the boundary of the Petrel Cove Coastal Reserve approximately 9.5km to Newland Head within Newland Head Conservation Park. The cell includes West Island. The cell is located within the City of Victor Harbor local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

Approximately half of the cell is part of Newland Head Conservation Park, covering 1,152 hectares in area, and is managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service SA (NPWSSA) (DEW). The remaining areas of the cell are privately owned, predominately cleared land, and used for agriculture, grazing and rural residential living. Coastal strip from the previous park boundary to near Kings Head was acquired in 2000 and was dedicated as part of the Conservation Park in 2010. A narrow strip of unidentified unalienated coastal Crown land existing from the high-water mark/cliff edge approximately 100m inland across the length of this cell. Heritage Agreements 1077, 1078 and 1215 SW of Kings Head. A series of small significant environmental benefit (SEB) areas totalling 3.02 hectares exist were established in 2022 at Kings Head

West Island is 14.5 hectares in area and is a conservation park managed by DEW. It is approximately 1.5km south-west of The Bluff. Since 2012, the waters surrounding its shores are located within the boundaries of the Encounter Marine Park. Authorised access to the safe boat landing area on West Island is within a prohibited area of the West Island Aquatic Reserve declared under the *Fisheries Management Act (2007)*. (See fig 14.3).

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

Newland Head is a popular tourist destination, with visitors attracted to the vast scenic amenity of rugged cliffs and small sandy coves; views of seabirds and marine life. This and neighbouring cells experience increasing visitor numbers each year through the recently upgraded section of the Heysen Trail, the Wild South Coast Way from Cape Jervis to Kent Reserve Victor Harbor. Other recreational activities that occur within the Park include surfing at both Waitpinga Beach (which also hosts surf competitions) and Parsons Beach, beach and estuary fishing, camping and whale watching.

The cell is utilised for recreational fishing, diving, ecotourism, boating and swimming, and commercial fishing. Bryars (2013) notes the reefs are important habitat and fishing areas for Southern Rock Lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*), Greenlip (*Haliotis laevigata*) /Blacklip (*Haliotis rubra*) Abalone and various fish species. The inshore beaches and seagrass are important habitat and fishing areas for species such as Southern Garfish (*Hyporhamphus melanochir)* and King George Whiting (*Sillaginodes punctatus)*. Some reef areas, such as 'The Flat Irons', are recognised as important fishing sites. The intertidal reef at Kings Beach is used for scientific surveys (Baring et al. 2010). The habitats around West Island are located within an aquatic reserve (see fig 14.3).

Several coastal community groups are working along the coastal dunes and cliffs (Victor Harbor Coastcare and Friends of Newland Head CP, Friends of the Heysen Trail) undertaking a range of conservation and restoration activities across this cell, including species monitoring, trail and signage maintenance, 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.

Looking west toward the high cliff lines of Newland Head Conservation Park, over Kings Head and West Island Conservation Park (Coast Protection Board March 2024)

Landforms

Dissected plateau, cliffs and reefs of Kanmantoo Series sediments. Some clifftop dunes and calcarenite. The shoreline includes steep high cliffs in the Western half of the cell; low cliffs with pebble and sand beaches near Kings Head to Petrel Cove (Caton et al 2007). West Island is part of the eroded surface of the Victor Harbor granite batholith and rises 40 metres above sea level. The central part of the island is relatively flat with shallow soil and large areas of exposed granite. Steep cliffs and large angular boulders occur around the coastline. Several gullies on the north-western coastline have deeper soils and some protection from strong winds and salt spray.

This entire cell is a registered geological monument Encounter Bay region - Newland Head to Rosetta Head/ The Bluff (reference 1115) displaying the Petrel Cove Formation, Semaphore Sand Member, Encounter Bay Granite, Kanmantoo Group, Balquhidder Formation, Cape Jervis Formation.

Petrel Cove with rocky shores of geological significance, Wild South Coast Way (Heysen Trail) extends west from above the beach with views of West Island (S Sutherland)

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 and other important sites, tools and midden deposits scattered throughout the clifftops and sand dunes. It also contains trade paths used by Clan groups, who travelled across the cliff tops towards the Kings and Newland headlands (Kgarakerung). These routes reflect enduring relationships between neighbouring clan groups and the exchange of locally sourced materials such as stone tools, food, and other cultural items.

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 (Ngurungaui), continuing the cultural narrative of creation, movement, and connection to Country.

Within this cell, the Ngurunderi Dreaming story tells how his wives were swimming in circles at Ngarakerung (Kings Head). Their movement stirred the waters so strongly that a sandbar formed, eventually turning to stone and creating a fish trap in the shallows. Ngurunderi's wives then continued along the cliff lines toward Kangaroo Island (Ngurungaui), and Ngurunderi followed their path along the coast, resting at Newland Head.

This cell also shares the story of Ngarankani (Shark Ancestor). Ngarankani danced with Kondili (Whale Ancestor), and when Kondili was speared, he emerged from the mouth of Latang (Hindmarsh River Estuary), diving into the sea and becoming the whale. Following this, Ngarankani ran out to Ngarakerung (Kings Head), where he dived into the sea and became the shark.

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

This cell and the neighbouring cell (F15) represent some of the highest conservation values across the region. High levels of species diversity and habitats, connected through large areas of intact vegetation under long term protection and regionally rare plant communities, ensure this cell is regionally significant.

The highest values are found within the remnant vegetation (particularly the eastern half of the cell), numbers of species, numbers of threatened species, threatened vegetation communities, for bird, reptile and butterfly larvae habitat, and geological heritage. Other high values are found for rarity of plant associations within South Australia, numbers of endemic species, vegetation block connectivity, patch size and shape (Caton et al 2007).

Coastal Cup Gum (Eucalyptus cosmophylla) + Coastal White Mallee (Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) +/- Pink Gum (Eucalyptus fasciculosa) +/- Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaf Mallee (Eucalyptus cneorifolia) Very Low Open Woodland (M Stokes)

Substantially significant numbers of species of conservation value on a national, state and regional level occupy habitats within this cell. Species present within the cell represent some of the best diversity of coastal habitats within the region and support a range of fauna species of equal representation and significance.

Of the multiple flora species of conservation significance existing within the cell, the greater majority are located within the conservation park areas (see details below). However, pockets of remnant vegetation including dune and heath species persist from the eastern cell boundary along the coastal slopes and across Kings Head to the Park boundary.

Kings Beach coastal platform and Wild South Coast Way (Heysen Trail). (M Stokes)

The state endangered White-bellied Sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mt Lofty Ranges) (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*); Western Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*), Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) the state vulnerable Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*), Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) have been recorded in this cell.

Seagrass wrack (also known as Beach cast wrack) found regularly on 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*) 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 habitat protection zone in this cell.

Butterfly species of conservation significance recorded in this cell include Mottled Grass Skipper (*Anisynta cynone cynone*), and locally uncommon Wood White (*Delias aganippe*), Common Xenica (*Geitoneura klugii*) Common Brown (*Heteronympha merope merope*) Fringed Heath-blue (*Neolucia agricola Agricola*) and multiple common butterfly species that are observed across the Fleurieu Peninsula. 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. Stolarski (2024).

No recognised estuaries occur in this cell.

Newland Head Conservation Park

Newland Head Conservation Park covers both this and the neighbouring cell (F15) and includes Waitpinga and Parsons Beaches, the Waitpinga Creek estuary, an extensive coastal dune system, fringing coastal woodland/mallee, and coastal cliffs with coastal heath from Newland Head Conservation Park to Kings Head. Newland Head dominates the landscape and is backed by an extensive coastal dune system. Spectacular cliffs to the east of Newland Head support intact coastal cliff heath and low woodland vegetation and provide habitat for a range of cliff-dwelling bird, mammal and reptile species (Telfer and Milne 2016a).

Coastal heath and mallee woodland line the cliff lines along Newland Head Conservation Park (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Newland Head Conservation Park lies near the western limit of the Murray Mallee botanic region and near the southern limit of the Mount Lofty Ranges botanic region and contains an extremely diverse range of flora. It is, therefore, an important part of the South Australian reserve system and adds significantly to the conservation of a representative sample of the state's biological diversity.

Telfer and Milne (2016a) describe the vegetation of Newland Head Conservation Park broadly categorised into woodland/mallee, coastal/sub-coastal dune, clifftop/coastal escarpment, and estuarine communities. Details of each vegetation association are detailed below and shown on fig 14.1 and 14.2.

Two species of national conservation significance are protected within the Park:

- Endangered Osborn's Eyebright (*Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii)* occurs in low heath on the Waitpinga Cliffs, adjacent the Heysen Trail; and
- Vulnerable Butterfly Spyridium *(Spyridium coactilifolium)* occurs along or near the southern Fleurieu coast

Butterfly Spyridium (Spyridium coactilifolium) (M Stokes)

State and regionally significant numbers of flora species of conservation significance have been recorded at Newland Head Conservation Park. This reflects the scarcity of dune, clifftop and coastal woodland/mallee habitats in the region, as well as the variety, extent and condition of the habitats present, and illustrates the importance of the park (Telfer and Milne 2016a). Flora species of conservation significance include Osborn's Eyebright (*Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii*), Silver Daisy-bush (*Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa*), Ridged Noon-flower (*Sarcozona bicarinata*), Butterfly Spyridium (*Spyridium coactilifolium*), Spotted Sun-orchid (*Thelymitra ixioides*), Annual Fern (*Anogramma leptophylla*), Lemon Star-bush (*Asterolasia muricata*), Western Daddy-long-legs (*Caladenia bicalliata ssp. bicalliata*), White Correa (*Correa alba var. pannosa*), Zig-zag Bitter-pea (*Daviesia pectinata*), Pale Flax-lily (*Dianella longifolia* var. *grandis*), Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), Kangaroo Island Mallee (*Eucalyptus phenax ssp. compressa*), Wimmera Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus wimmerensis*), Green Mintbush (*Prostanthera chlorantha*), Fringed Pseudanthus (*Pseudanthus micranthus*), Hairy-tails (*Ptilotus erubescens*), Leafless Globe-pea (*Sphaerolobium minus*) and Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana*).

Seven indigenous mammal species have been recorded at Newland Head CP, including the nationally Endangered Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isoodon obesulus obesulus*) which was last recorded in the park in 1984. Other terrestrial mammals include Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*), Western Pygmy Possum (*Cercartetus concinnus*), Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*), Bush Rat (*Rattus fuscipes*), Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*), Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) and Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula)* (Telfer and Milne 2016a). Ten bat species have also been recorded in the park including the regionally rare Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*).

Western Pygmy Possum (Cercartetus concinnus) (M Stokes)

Newland Head Conservation Park and the coastal habitats within this cell support state and regionally significant diversity of bird species. Species of conservation significance include Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*), Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*), Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang boodang*), Western Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*), Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*), Swamp Harrier (*Circus approximans*), White-fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*), Buff-banded Rail (*Gallirallus philippensis mellori*), White-naped Honeyeater (*Melithreptus lunatus*), Brush Bronzewing (*Phaps elegans elegans*), White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*), Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*).

Multiple reptile species have been recorded within Newland Head CP, including the state vulnerable Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*) and Heath Goanna (*Varanus rosenbergi*), and regionally vulnerable Sand Goanna (*Varanus gouldii*).

Newland Head Conservation Park provides extensive and varied remnant butterfly habitat with valuable hostplant patches of various Thatching Grass (*Gahnia spp.)* species and Coast Bitterbush (*Adriana quadripartita)* potentially supporting populations of Black and White Skipper (*Antipodia altralba*), Grund's Blue (*Theclinesthes albocincta*) and Chrysotricha Skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha*), but no recent surveys have been undertaken.

The Friends of Newland Head Conservation Park (FNHCP) community group have been working for more than 20 years, principally on weed, pest animal control, erosion control and revegetation. Much time and effort has gone into maintaining these plantings, including rabbit and kangaroo proof fencing/tree guarding, supplementary watering and weeding. The FNHCP has also undertaken planting of Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida)*, in conjunction with weed management, in estuarine areas with the aim of improving butterfly habitat.

West Island

West Island is well regarded as a key seabird roosting, breeding and foraging refuge and has supported tern colonies of state significance (Telfer and Milne 2016b). A total of 54 bird species have been recorded on the island, 17 have either been reported or are suspected to breed there (Telfer and Milne, 2016b).

West Island (M Turner)

Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*) and Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) are currently the main species breeding on the island, with nesting occurring where weed control is undertaken to clear open areas to provide suitable habitat. Historically, the island supported larger populations up to 2000 and 50 nests respectively, however recent surveys have seen these numbers reduce significantly. Some years no nesting (or extremely limited) has been recorded on West Island, with observations of the species either nested on other island, including Wright Island, or not present on site. Fairy Terns (*Sternula nereis nereis*) bred irregularly on West Island from 1932 to 1976, with up to 80 pairs (Paton and Paton 1977). No breeding of this species has been recorded on the island since (Telfer and Milne 2016b).

Terns on West Island (M David)

According to surveys by Telfer and Milne (2016b) West Island also supports a significant population of Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*) (several groups), which probably established in the mid-2000s. They are widespread across the island, particularly where shrubs such as New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens)* provide cover. There is also a small population (at least several birds) of Buff-banded Rails (*Gallirallus philippensis mellori*) that shelter under the cover of Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea*) in winter. Also significant at the regional level is breeding by Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*) and likely Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*). The

presence of Rock Parrots (*Neophema petrophila zietzi*) during summer-autumn also indicates that the island is important for the dispersal of coastal land birds. Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae)* have nested on the island since the early in 1930's, with numbers expanding substantially following the establishment of a refuse dump on the mainland directly opposite the island in the 1970's. Following the dump's closure in 2012, numbers of Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae)* have been much reduced, with Telfer and Milne (2016b) only seeing 100 birds (not breeding) during the 2016 survey.

Sooty Oystercatchers on West Island (M David)

Little Penguins (*Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae)* previously occupied the island in large numbers – up to 2000 breeding pairs (Brandle in Copley 1996) – however numbers declined after the late 1990s, with 240 in 2006, 5 in 2013 (Colombelli-Négrel 2015) and none in the 2016 survey, indicating a greater decline in numbers than on Granite Island (Telfer and Milne 2016b).

The remoteness and limited access of the island also benefits White-bellied Sea Eagles, which are observed to visit the island to prey on juvenile seabirds or to roost on rocky promontories. A 'Fly Neighbourly Advice' (FNA) parameter for aircraft is in place around the Waitpinga Cliffs (1 June to 31 December, annually) restricting the proximity of aircraft to limit disturbance for this species.

The offshore island is refuge and valued habitat for a range of seabird species, including the 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.

Black-browed Albatross (Thalassarche melanophris) is one of several species of pelagic seabirds that are seen around the Fleurieu coast and islands (D Easton)

The rocky shores and boulders on the north and western sides of the island are haul out sites for Long Nosed Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) and Australian Sea Lions (*Neophoca cinerea*).

Australian Sea Lion (Neophoca cinerea) resting on West Island (R Shirlaw)

The island provides suitable habitat for a range of reptile species, including Marbled Gecko (*Christinus marmoratus),* Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami),* White's Skink (*Liopholis whitii)* and Four-toed Earless Skink (*Hemiergis peronii*) (Telfer and Milne 2016b). Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami)* is considered to be Endangered in South Australia under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*.

Cunningham's Skink (Egernia cunninghami) (endangered within SA) is found on West Island and Newland Head Conservation Park (T Hands)

Vegetation Communities

Coastal Woodlands and Mallee (Telfer and Milne 2016a)

- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa) +* Cup Gum *(Eucalyptus cosmophylla)* Low Woodland
- Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla) +/-* Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa)* Low Open Woodland (revegetation)
- *Coastal White Mallee (Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) +/- Cup Gum (Eucalyptus cosmophylla) +/-* Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa) +/-* Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata)* Mallee with an understorey dominated by Yacca (Xanthorrhoea *semiplana) +* Leafless Bitter-pea (*Daviesia brevifolia)*
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) +/-* Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa)* (patchy) Mallee
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) +* Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata)* Very Low Open Forest/Mallee

Coastal Dunes (Telfer and Milne 2016a)

- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris) +/-* Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae) +/-* Coast Beard-heath *(Leucopogon parviflorus) +/-* Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare)* Shrubland over Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana) +* Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp.*

serpyllifolia) + Bower Spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma) +/-* Coastal Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia gunnii) +/-* Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis)*

- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris) +* Coast Silver Wattle (*Acacia uncifolia)* Shrubland

Clifftop and coastal escarpment heath (Telfer and Milne 2016a)

- Coast Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii) +/-* Scented Mat-rush *(Lomandra effusa)* Low Open Shrubland/Tussock Grassland
- Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla) +* Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) +/-* Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa) +/-* Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaf Mallee (*Eucalyptus cneorifolia)* Very Low Open Woodland over a range of low shrubs including Yellow Gland-flower *(Adenanthos terminalis) +* Brush Heath (*Brachyloma ericoides ssp. ericoides) +* Sticky Cassinia (*Cassinia uncata)*
- Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii) +* Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris) +/-* Blunt-leaf Ground-berry (*Acrotriche cordata)* Low Shrubland with emergent Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) +* Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata) +* Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus)*
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia)* + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus) +/-* Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata)* Shrubland

Introduced Grasslands and emergents (Telfer and Milne 2016a).

- * Perennial Veldt Grass *(Ehrharta calycina) + *Phalaris* sp. Grassland with emergent plantings
- **Ehrharta spp. + *Trifolium spp. + *Vulpia spp.* with emergent *Yacca (Xanthorrhoea semiplana) +* Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia)* and areas of tree and shrub plantings

West Island (Telfer and Milne 2016b)

- The exposed south-western portion of the island supports a Round-leaf Pigface (*Disphyma crassifolium* ssp. *clavellatum) +/-* Ruby Saltbush *(Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa) +/-* Bower Spinach *(Tetragonia implexicoma)* Low Forbland.
- *New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*) Shrubland occurs mainly around the more exposed rocky perimeters of the island.
- *Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea*) Low Shrubland over a range of weedy grasses including *Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*) + *Bromus* spp. + *Sea Barley-grass (*Hordeum marinum)* occurs across the flatter top of the island which supports shallow soils.

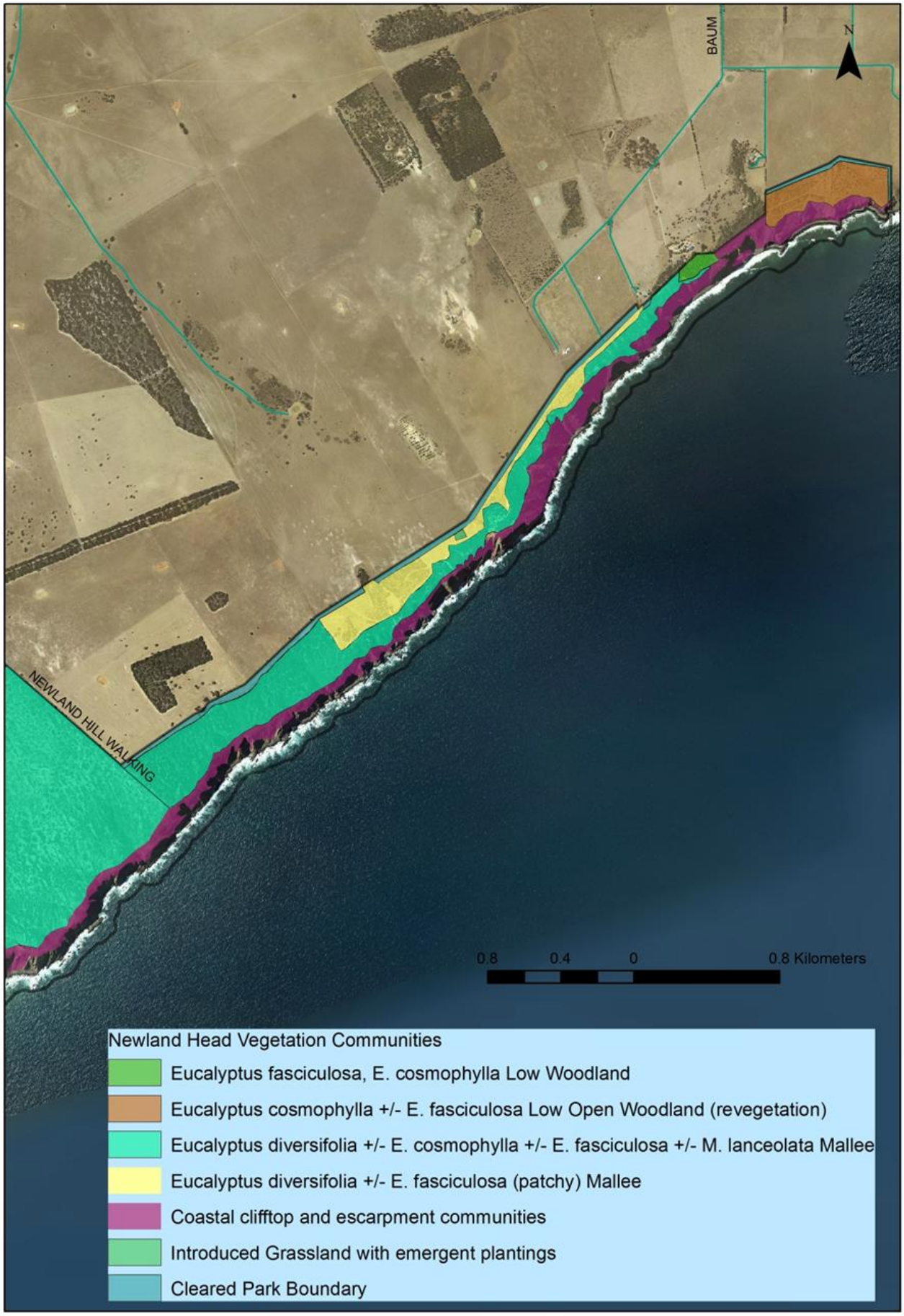


Figure 14.1 Vegetation Communities of Newland Head Conservation Park (Telfer and Milne 2016a).

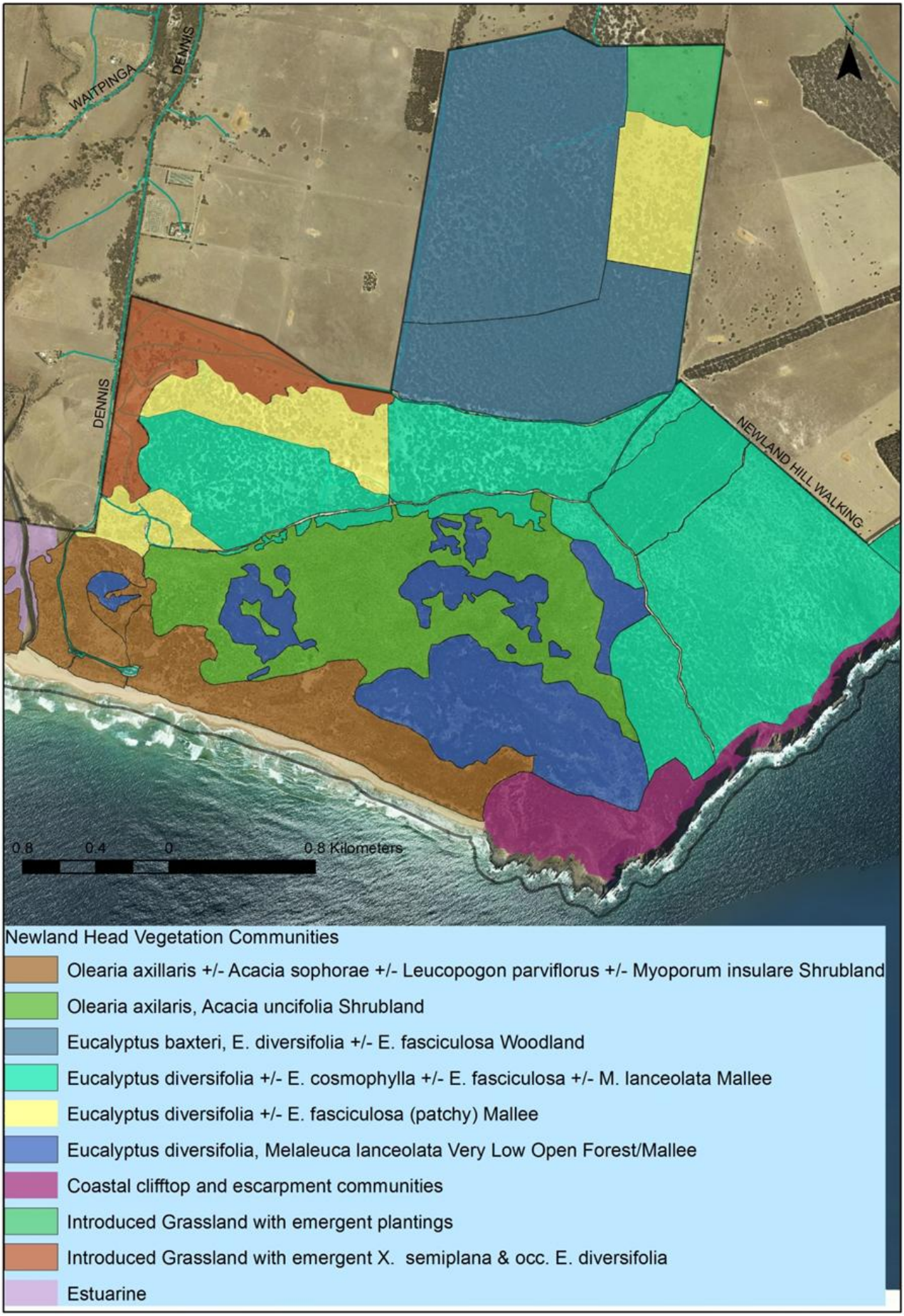


Figure 14.2 Vegetation Communities of Newland Head Conservation Park (Telfer and Milne 2016a).

Nearshore Habitats

Whole cell

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. Most of the marine areas of cell F14 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-7), part of the cell F14 is a Restricted Access Zone (RAZ-4). An aquatic reserve under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* (West Island Aquatic Reserve), restricting fishing activities to rod and line fishing, sits within cell F14. These areas include part of the nursery grounds for the endangered Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena australis*). This area is part of a migratory pathway for Southern Right Whales and Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*).

The West Island Aquatic Reserve was proclaimed in November 1971 to protect sites that were used for abalone research from fishing within 100m of the island. With protection still in place for more than fifty years, the reserve area has provided refuge for a range of marine species and their associated habitats, enabling valuable long term ecological studies.

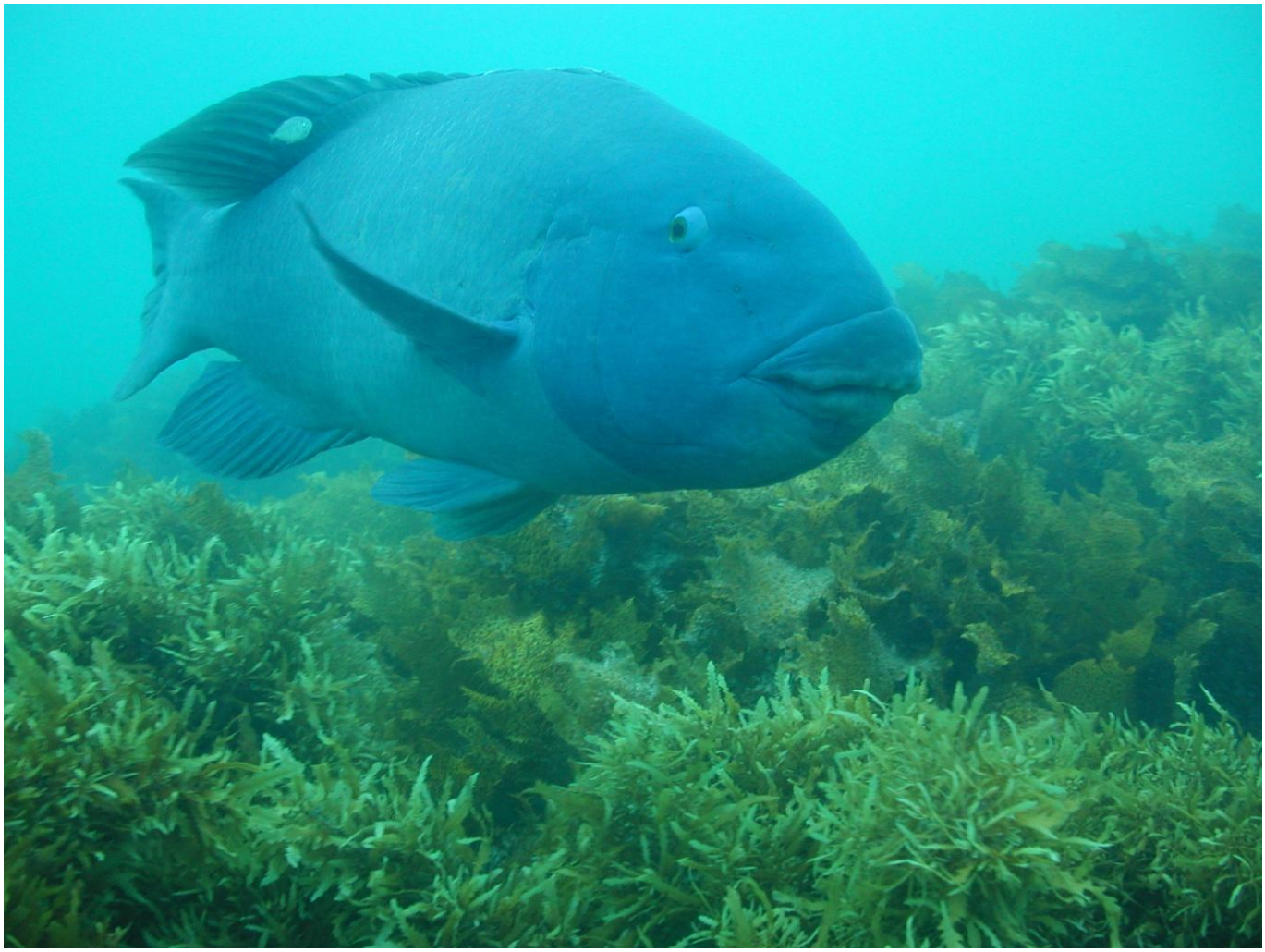
Bryars (2013) describes the cell as dominated by two main habitats: continuous low-profile reef inshore to midshore, and bare sand/ soft bottom offshore. Other habitats include continuous medium/high profile reef inshore (including around West Island), and continuous medium seagrass in the sheltered lee of West Island (fig F14.3),

The seagrass behind West Island is comprised of *Amphibolis antarctica*, *A. griffithii*, *Halophila australis*, *Heterozostera nigricaulis*, *Posidonia denhartogii*, and *P. sinuosa* (Haig et al. 2006). Subtidal reefs in the area are composed of granite or metamorphic rock with a cover of macroalgae and sessile invertebrates (Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008). The inshore bare sand is characterised by a number of different beach systems including Petrel Cove and Kings Beach (Short 2001).

The cell is regionally significant due to the beach (bare sand/ soft bottom) and reef habitats (Bryars 2013).

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). Newland Head and West Island Outer in this cell, and Whalebone Beach and Encounter Deep in the Encounter subregion (F13-11), 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.



The iconic and long lived Western Blue Groper (Achoerodus gouldii) (DEW)

Subtidal and intertidal reefs

Surveys of the subtidal reefs at West Island, Kings Head, The Flat Irons and Newland Head have found a high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (Shepherd and Womersley 1970, Edgar et al. 2006, Haig et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). The subtidal reef at The Flat Irons appears to have relatively high biodiversity compared to many other reefs around the Fleurieu Peninsula (DEH 2008). The intertidal reef at Kings Beach has been surveyed for macroalgae, seagrasses and invertebrates (Benkendorff et al. 2008, Baring et al. 2010) and is characterised by a range of macroalgae (red, green and brown) and numerous (>45) mollusc species (Benkendorff et al. 2008). Benkendorff et al. (2008) reported that the intertidal reef at Kings Beach was a hotspot for mollusc species richness within the AMLR region, although Baring et al. (2010) found a relatively low number of invertebrate species at the site. The cell lies inside the Encounter Bay region, which is a known ‘hot-spot’ for macroalgal species diversity (see Baker and Gurgel 2010).

Macroalgae beds of Golden Kelp (Ecklonia radiata) (S Bryars)

The northern lee of West Island is a recognised location for the Leafy Sea Dragon, which is associated with the macroalgal reef and seagrass habitats in the area (Connolly et al. 2002).

Bryars (2003) listed eight fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the sheltered beach habitat between King Head and Rosetta Head, nine fish and one macroinvertebrate species for the seagrass habitat in the lee of West Island, 13 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between King Head and Middleton Point, 14 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between Rapid Head and King Head, 16 fish and seven macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the reef habitat between King Head and Middleton Point, and 17 fish and seven macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the reef habitat between Rapid Head and King Head.

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 south coast subregion (cell F14) encompasses three long term monitoring sites Newland Head, Flat Irons and West Island Outer. These sites 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 south coast subregion include 35 bony fish, one shark and ray, 33 species of marine invertebrate, and six species of crustacean (Brock et al. 2023, Edgar and Barrett (2012), Edgar and Stuart-Smith (2014), Edgar et al. (2020)). High turbidity and sediment movement due to localised swell impedes regular reef sampling along the southern Fleurieu Peninsula coastline.

Seagrass

While the bare sand and seagrass habitats are likely to support a range of species (e.g. see Bryars 2003), no habitat condition or biological surveys appear to have been undertaken on these habitats within Cell F14.

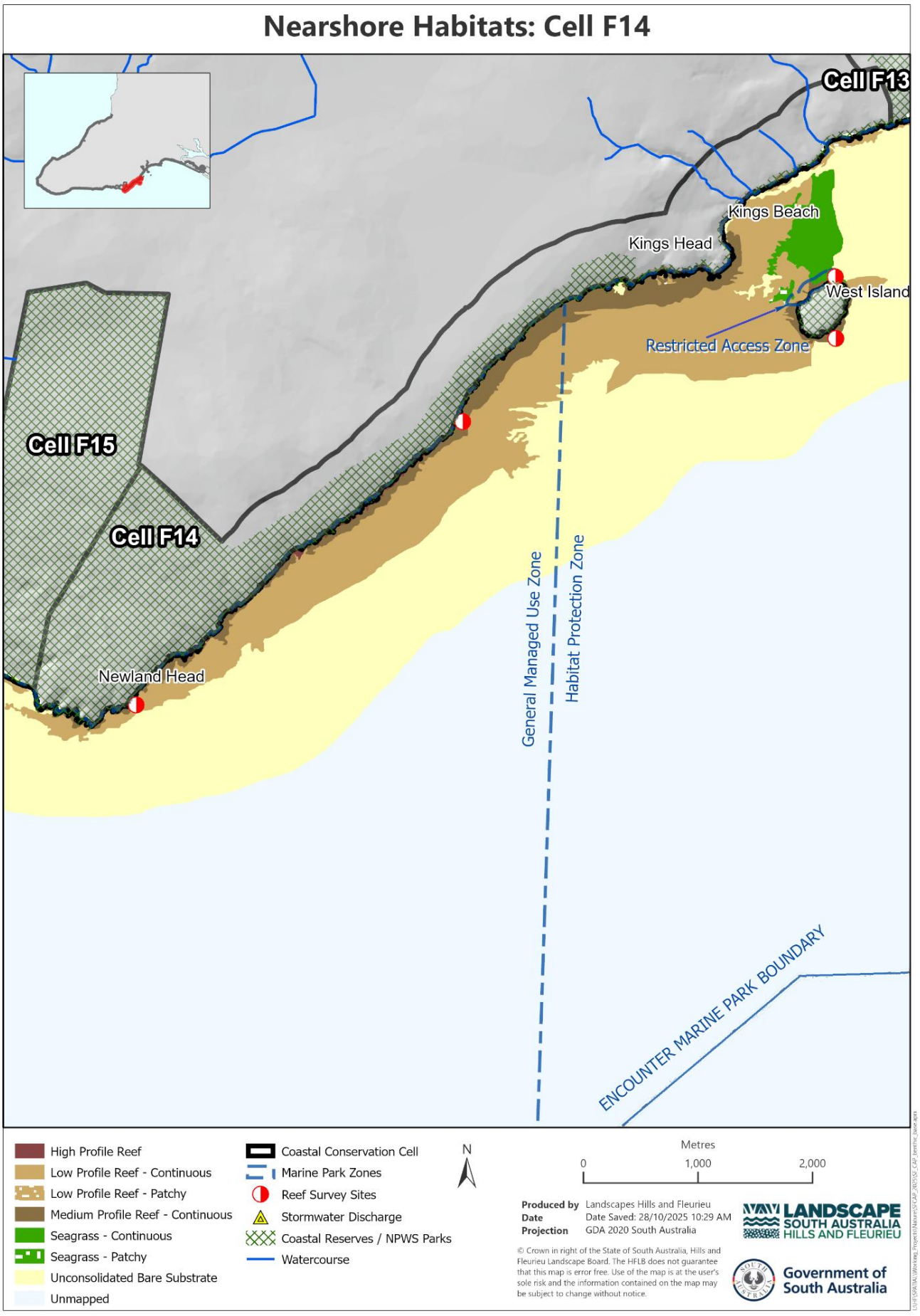


Figure 14.3 Nearshore habitats of Cell F14.

Threats

Whole cell

This long and linear cell transitions from the highly developed urban areas of south coast to the more remote and rugged coastal areas with increased conservation values and larger areas of native vegetation. However, a number of threats still persist within this cell, including numbers of exotic plants, cliff instability, land ownership and land use. Minor, but significant contributions are made by the distribution of aggressive weeds, dune instability (cliff top dunes near Newland Head Conservation Park), vegetation block isolation, shape and size (Caton et al 2007).

The following declared red alert weeds have been detected within this cell: Bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides),* Bridal Veil *(Asparagus declinatus),* African Boxthorn *(Lycium ferocissimum),* Boneseed *(Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera),* Coast Tea-tree *(Gaudium laevigatum),* Skeleton Weed (*Chondrilla juncea),* Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum),* Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus),* Sallow Wattle *(Acacia longifolia* ssp*. longifolia),* South African Orchid *(Disa bracteate),* Sea Spurge *(Euphorbia paralias),* Olives (*Olea europaea ssp. europaea),* Coastal Galenia (*Aizoon pubescens),* Galenia (*Aizoon secundum),* Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula),* Hottentot Fig (*Carpobrotus edulis ssp. edulis),* Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus),* Freesia (*Freesia leichtlinii),* Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus),* Pyramid Tree (*Lagunaria patersonii),* Sea-lavender (*Limonium companyonis),* Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea),* Common Iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum),* Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea),* Sparaxis (*Sparaxis bulbifera),* Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum),* Ursinia *(Ursinia anthemoides),* Soursob *(Oxalis pes-caprae),* Perennial Veldt Grass *(Ehrharta calycina),* New Zealand Mirror-bush *(Coprosma repens),* Sharp Rush *(Juncus acutus)* and Apple of Sodom *(Solanum linnaeanum).*

Clifftop instability and erosion are experienced across the length of the cell. Historical vegetation clearance for grazing or farming has affected soil stability and led to increased erosion, coupled with increased visitation along the Wild South Coast Way Trail. The narrow strip of vegetation that was added to the conservation park east along the cliffs required considerable erosion control (cliff top dunes) and revegetation by the Friends of Newland Head and is now relatively stable.

As described in Bryars (2013), the coastline is sparsely populated and has virtually no freshwater inputs, such that nutrient and sediment inputs from stormwater and catchment flows to the nearshore environment are likely to be insignificant. Diffuse run-off, small creeks and cliff top erosion have some potential to create an impact.

Bryars (2013) identified threats to seagrass and reef were low. Bryars (2013) notes the relatively small area of seagrass (all of which lies inshore) and the consequence of catchment water impacts on nearshore habitats could be moderate, but that the likelihood of this occurring was remote. There are much larger areas of reef (all of which lie inshore/midshore), with the consequence of catchment water impacts potentially minor. 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 coordinated between community groups and volunteers to support landscape scale conservation approach to coastal management.

Potential pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), and cats (*Felis catus*). Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*) and House Mouse (*Mus musculus*) have also been recorded in this cell (Telfer and Milne 2016a). 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 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.

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

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).

Planning and Development Code zoning for the cell from Petrel Cove to Newland Head CP boundary is outside the Conservation Zone in Rural land to the high-water mark and hence is not subject to the coastal hazard zone provisions or the protections given in many other coastal areas.

Petrel Cove to Kings Head

Small bays are suitable habitat for Hooded Plovers, however visitor disturbance, including from dogs off leashes, may be limiting nesting activity.

Improved track and viewing platforms have supported increased visitation for whale watching, which can have impacts such as erosion, informal access, vegetation trampling, litter, and weed spread. Community education, monitoring of visitor usage, and maintenance is required to increase awareness of coastal values and support appropriate behaviours.

Kings Head with walking trail and pocket beaches along the Wild South Coast Way (Heysen Trail) from Petrel Cove (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Newland Head Conservation Park

Threats to the substantial biodiversity conservation values in Newland Head Conservation Park include weed infestation and high kangaroo numbers, which threaten revegetation efforts. Other management issues of concern include total grazing and predation by pest animals (i.e. foxes, cats, rabbits, brown hares (*Lepus capensis*), black rats (*Rattus rattus*), House Mouse (*Mus musculus*), erosion, and recreation activities such as hiking, camping, illegal sandboarding and illegal mountain biking.

Introduced weeds threaten the diversity and structure of the native vegetation communities at Newland Head Conservation Park, with many declared and red alert species recorded. Weeds threaten significant flora in this cell and some species, such as Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Bridal Veil (*Asparagus declinatus)* and Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera*), are established Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), which are located in difficult access areas. Other key species for control include Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*), Coast Tea-tree (Gaudium *laevigatum*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissium*), Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus*) and Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*). Ongoing control and investment are critical to addressing high priority weeds and maintaining conservation values for the Conservation Park.

Within and near Newland Head Conservation Park there is grazing pressure from kangaroo numbers, which impact regeneration and revegetation efforts. Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) numbers within Newland Head Conservation Park and surrounding areas are generally considered to be high and of concern (DEH 2004).

Failure to manage kangaroo grazing pressure at Newland Head Conservation Park is likely to result in reduced survivorship and recruitment of native vegetation, leading to altered vegetation composition and structure, increased invasion by weed species and reduced success from revegetation efforts, as well as sand dune disturbance and subsequent erosion (Telfer and Milne 2016a). There may be potential grazing impacts from deer due to their close proximity in adjacent private and public lands.

Western Grey Kangaroo (Macropus fuliginosus) mobs are commonly seen within the cell (M Stokes)

Increased visitation via day walkers on the Heysen Trail (Wild South Coast Way) and large community walking events have the potential to increase weed incursions, damage vegetation, introduce litter, and disturb native fauna.

A number of unauthorised activities also occur within the park, including sand-boarding down the dunes that front Waitpinga Beach and Parsons Beach, mountain biking, which occurs along the Waitpinga cliffs section of the Heysen Trail, hunting, campfires, off-track walking, littering and bringing pets and other animals into the park.

Telfer and Milne (2016a) detail erosion is evident on the dunes backing Waitpinga Beach and Parsons Beach, potentially due in part to natural coastal processes such as storm damage and fire, but also caused by recreation activities such as sand-boarding and the establishment of car parks, boardwalks and associated infrastructure. Run-off from the roadway and carparks has also caused some gully erosion. There is also evidence of erosion on parts of the Heysen Trail, caused by trampling and compaction, as well as hikers wandering off the designated pathway and into adjacent sensitive clifftop vegetation to gain a better view of the coastline.

There is a risk of wildfire events within Newland Head CP due to its size and connected landscapes, with the most recent fires in Spring 2009 burning approximately 6.6ha, and in Summer 2011 approximately 150ha burnt (Telfer and Milne, 2016a).

West Island

The diversity and structure of the native vegetation communities on West Island have been modified considerably over the last 150 years, due in part to grazing pressure caused by large numbers of rabbits in the past (Telfer and Milne 2016b). Tern species nesting areas on West Island have been reduced by the spread of woody weeds. It is possible that Greater Crested Terns may now alternate between islands depending on local conditions (Telfer and Milne 2016b).

Weeds of concern that threaten the current native vegetation communities and biodiversity values on the island are Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*), Coastal Galenia (*Aizoon pubescens*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissium*), Tree Mallow (*Malva arborea*) and Kikuyu grass (*Cenchrus clandestinus*). Significant weed populations (Tree mallow, boxthorn and kikuyu) have reduced in recent years, with ongoing control efforts required to maintain seabird colonies on the island.

Sea-berry Saltbush (Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana) and weedy Tree Mallow (Malva arborea) growing on top of West Island (C Jackson)

Little Penguins have virtually disappeared from West Island, however sighting of a small number that have returned following successful control of kikuyu, which was impacting burrows. Impacts are known to occur to breeding Little Penguins by restricting access to their nesting burrows and birds can become fatally entangled when they try to enter the burrow (Caton et al 2007). The regional Little Penguin population declined rapidly after the 1990's and this decline has been the impetus for research, monitoring and development of management actions to gain baseline information on populations across the region, increase awareness of conservation issues and to investigate causes of declines (Telfer and Milne 2016b).The invasion of Tree Mallow and, to a lesser extent, Boxthorn and New Zealand Mirror-bush has smothered the open areas critical to the terns, while creating suitable cover and nesting material for Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae).*

Large numbers of introduced Common Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and Feral Pigeon (*Columba livia*) breed and/or roost on the island. Starlings are known vectors of Boxthorn seed, a significant weed on West Island.

The West Island jetty and ladder is in disrepair and no longer provides access to the island. Appropriate removal and reinstatement of the structure needs to be undertaken as a priority to ensure access for ongoing conservation management and monitoring of seabirds. Access is critical to enable maintenance of efforts to control declared and other woody weeds that provide unique habitat for seabird colonies, particularly breeding sites which are largely limited to small offshore islands in this region.

West Island research facilities are in disrepair, impacting research and shelter opportunities for staff, contractors, and researchers. This also has implications for costs of management, requiring additional boat trips and resourcing for visitation.

West Island research facilities and jetty structure require repair and maintenance (C Taylor)

Opportunities

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 (excluding within the conservation park). Collaborate with First Nations communities, tourism operators and agencies to support community education and monitor visitor usage, with the aim of enhancing visitor awareness of coastal ecological and cultural values and promoting appropriate behaviours.

Community education opportunities regarding:

- Migratory and residential shorebirds (beach nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers) and seabirds (dogs on leads, nesting sites, managing visitor disturbance) and interpretive signage at high use areas.
- Unique and valuable coastal landscape (for example, wildflowers, birds, and mammals)
- Fragile nature of coastal areas that are sensitive to foot traffic, soil compaction and erosion.
- Education and targeted communications regarding marine parks, nearshore habitats.
- 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 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.

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

This cell (along with The Bluff F13 and Newland Head cell F15) is highlighted as one of three areas including Normanville Dunes (F23-F24) and the beaches and lower slopes of Fishery Beach, Lands End, Cape Jervis and Morgans Beach (F19 - F20) within this plan to have high conservation and high threat values. As a result, the priority

of actions (conservation and threat) for these areas have been rated higher than in other cells and warrant prioritised effort and investment.

Monitor areas of erosion and cliff instability and undertake remediation as required.

Stolarski (2024) proposes survey for butterfly habitats and priority species, as limited survey has been undertaken. Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations, including planting of host plants in coastal areas to increase habitat suitability for local introductions.

White-bellied Sea Eagles (Haliaeetus leucogaster) are one of several coastal raptors recorded in this cell (A Chuck)

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. It is also important for marine mammals, including an increase in use by mother and calf Southern Right Whales (however, there is some conflict potential with reactional activities).

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.

There is opportunity for collaboration between partners, such as National Parks, Marine Parks, First Nations, landscape boards, community and nature-based tourism operators for monitoring of seabird, 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.

Crown coastal reserve and large public and private ownership of coastal cliff line. Consider program with land owners for landscape-scale conservation and connectivity (restore coastal cliff and heath communities) between Kings Head and Cape Jervis. Increasing plant and animal resilience to progressive climate change is important for this area and can be assisted by improving connectivity between remnant vegetation patches.

Petrel Cove to Kings Head

Management of visitation, foxes and dogs may increase nesting opportunities for beach nesting birds.

Targeted weed control of priority species to prevent spread into conservation park and restoration on local coastal species to improve erosion prone coastal slopes and species diversity.

Newland Head Conservation Park

Weed management is a key priority to help retain the biodiversity values in Newland Head. While many introduced plants are only a problem in disturbed parts of the park or remain in open areas with a history of grazing, declared and red alert weeds are a high priority for control, as they are actively invading intact native vegetation and displacing or choking out native plant species. Ongoing monitoring for, and mapping of, new weed infestations should also be undertaken as part of the weed control program (Telfer and Milne 2016a).

Management and monitoring of total grazing pressures on valuable habitat in the Newland Head Conservation Park should be prioritised. Reduction in kangaroo populations needs to be undertaken within a local and regional context, by undertaking regular kangaroo counts/monitoring to ascertain whether the population is beyond sustainable levels; and encouraging neighbouring landholders to control kangaroo numbers on their properties. Introduced animals, including fox, rabbit and cat populations, are a significant threat to the park's biodiversity and are a high priority in terms of active management strategies (DEH 2004). A targeted program of fox and cat control should be supported within and surrounding the park with adjoining landowners, preceding and throughout the breeding season for species such as the Vulnerable Hooded Plover, which nests on the ground and is at risk of predation by foxes and cats.

Targeted interventions to protect, conserve and restore threatened/rare plant species and communities, including weed control. Support new populations of rare plants through propagation, and establishment of new communities to reduce pressures on isolated populations and increase species diversity.

Known butterfly habitats and host plants exist within cell. Explore potential for extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct populations (see whole cell).

Maintain and support invaluable volunteer effort for Newland Head Conservation Park.

Increased visitation and use of trails across the cell to be monitored to prevent further erosion and associated vegetation loss. Land managers and the Friends of Newland Head CP continue to monitor eroded sites and implement prevention measures and rehabilitation programs, as necessary.

Consider controlled burning options as an important management strategy in some habitats to increase vegetation biomass and plant species richness. A review of fire regimes and ecological/cultural burns is currently being undertaken for this cell as part of the South-western Fleurieu Peninsula Fire Management Plan (DEH 2009). Consider prescribed burning as a suitable management approach, with the aim of preserving the conservation value of the heath habitats for threatened species.

West Island

West Island was a significant Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*) colony and there is opportunity to maintain and improve habitat values, including undertaking weed control and for potential re-establishment of species on the island through use of decoys. Ongoing monitoring of seabird populations is important.

The ongoing control of weed species, particularly in the areas traditionally used by nesting terns, is strongly supported. Control efforts need to continue in a staged approach to not impact Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*) populations, which rely on berries of New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*) and African Boxthorn *(Lycium ferocissimum).*

Northern side of West Island has large areas of woody weeds including significant areas of New Zealand Mirror-bush (Coprosma repens) and African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum) (C Taylor)

Local native species including Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*), Pale Flax-lily (*Dianella longifolia* var. *grandis*), Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis)*, Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa*), Berry Saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*) and Coast Bonefruit (*Threlkeldia diffusa*) should continue to be planted as part of revegetation efforts to increase populations to provide an appropriate and alternative food source.

Ruby Saltbush (Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa) can be planted as part of revegetation efforts on West Island increasing species diversity and providing a food source for various bird and reptile species (C Taylor)

Targeted removal of Kikuyu should be undertaken and replacement with native species. Research by Kirkwood and O'Connor (2010) indicates regular spraying and burning of the previously sprayed Kikuyu Grass removed the thick biomass mat and hence removed the threat of seabird entanglement. Revegetation with native species will be a key component to the successful control of Kikuyu regrowth.

Opportunity for cross-regional collaboration to review and continue to implement Gulf St Vincent Assessment Plan for Little Penguins. Review the need for state assessment (Dann 2016) of conservation status for Little Penguin, considering recent declines reported in several regions.

There is potential to restore common coastal plant species and rare heath plants from adjacent coast cliff habitats to increase biodiversity and support seabird habitat condition on the island. Revegetation efforts should focus upon supplementing existing habitat for reptiles and seabirds, using appropriate species for the vegetation type, and planting at appropriate (i.e. natural) densities (Telfer and Milne 2016b).

West Island is increasingly being used as a haul-out site by Long-nosed Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*), a species not previously observed here on a regular basis. This presents valuable opportunities for ecological monitoring and community education.

Long-nosed Fur Seals (Arctocephalus forsteri) haul out areas are common on the northern side of West Island (C Taylor)

Repair and reinstatement of access via jetty and research facilities.

Control of Feral Pigeon and Common Starling populations is difficult and may be achieved indirectly by eradicating invasive woody plants.

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (see BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F14 includes dissected plateau, cliffs and reef of Kanmantoo Series sediments. Some clifftop dunes and calcarenite. Inshore sane and pebble beach and offshore platform reef. The reef supports a number of a number of temperate species of fauna and flora including seagrasses.

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

- Algal habitats
- Temperate reefs and seagrasses
- Coastal cliffs

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

Over time increasing aridity will slow natural recovery from damage to remnant vegetation. Seasonal run-off in small creeks will be drastically reduced by soil water budget changes. However, unpredictable intense rainstorms will locally cause fast run-off in small catchments. Changes in wave climate, likely to increase the long period swell component, would accentuate high tide changes to backshores in pocket beaches and to talus slopes at the base of cliffs (Caton et al 2007).

Marine heatwaves place further stress temperate reefs and seagrasses, reducing biodiversity. Higher atmospheric temperatures will lead to increased marine heatwaves, loss of species in the intertidal with longer than experience to grow back due to increased stressors e.g. loss of sediment. Higher sea surface temperatures increase the potential for algal blooms.

Changes in ocean temperatures, salinity, and acidity (from increased CO_2 levels) can directly affect the health of temperate reefs. Warmer waters and increased acidification may hinder the growth of calcareous organisms, such as marine molluscs and phytoplankton.

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, NPWSSA, 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 and large public events).	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, NPWSSA, 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
		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 event managers to ensure protection of coastal areas and groups do not impact high conservation or cultural value areas and species.	Medium (cons/ threat)	NPWSSA, Council, NAC
		Monitor aquatic activities (boating, paddleboard and jet skis) for increased pressures on local coastal habitats and fauna species interactions.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, 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
	High conservation and threat values across cell with high value vegetation together with many high priority weeds.	Continue work to promote local coastal species through erosion control, weed control and revegetation.	High (Cons / threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Newland Head CP, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups.
		Continue and extend targeted weed control strategies across the cell aimed at declared, WONS and ‘red alert’ weeds.	High (Cons / threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Newland Head CP, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups.
		Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Community Groups.
	Diseases, such as, Avian cholera are a threat to waterbirds in the cell (sea bird, waterfowl, 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, PIRSA, 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
	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 survey of cell to identify diversity of species within cell and potential habitats for restoration and reintroduction.	Medium (cons)	Council, LHF, coastal community groups
		Undertake weed management and enhance habitat for *Anisynta cynone cynone (Poa spp)*	Medium (cons)	Council, NPWSSA, coastal community groups
	High value 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
	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
	Coordinated approach to monitoring of coastal wildlife.	Collaboration between land manager and stakeholders to support research and citizen science of beach-nesting birds, seabird, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, BirdLife Australia, LHF, Council, SA Whale Centre, Encounter Whales
	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.
	Crown Coastal reserve and large public and private ownership of coastal cliff line between Kings Head and Cape Jervis.	Consider program with land owners for Landscape scale conservation and connectivity (restore coastal cliff and heath communities).	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC, land managers, Council, coastal community groups
	Resilience to climate change effects across landscape.	Strengthen connectivity between coastal ecosystems and nature corridors (between The Bluff and Newland Head CP).	Medium (Cons)	Council, land managers, NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups
	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
	Stormwater impacts from inland development are likely to impact marine intertidal habitats and may accelerate seabed deepening and coastal erosion. Turbidity and nutrients are a significant threat to reef and seagrass habitats.	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

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole cell	Stormwater impacts from inland development are likely to impact marine intertidal habitats and may accelerate seabed deepening and coastal erosion. Turbidity and nutrients are a significant threat to reef and seagrass habitats.	Monitor stormwater impact on nearshore habitats, seagrass and reefs across the cell.	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 of coastal habitats to detect change. 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, universities and research agencies, consultancies
Petrol Cove to Kings Head	Significant plant associations and fauna habitats	Continuation of maintenance of tracks, weed control and visitor management to conserve this area.	High (Cons / threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, Council LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
	Maintain high scenic amenity values of natural viewscape and protection of coastal zone.	Explore options for protection based on landscape values similar to Adelaide Hills Face Zone legislation.	Medium (Cons)	Planning SA. Tourism SA, Council
		Review planning and design code zoning to reflect conservation values and coastal zone protection.	Medium (Cons)	Council, DEW, Planning SA, Department for Housing and Urban Development (DHUD)
Newland Head Conservation Park	Protection of high conservation values, habitats and flora and fauna populations	Implementation of the Newland Head Conservation Park Biodiversity Action Plan (Telfer and Milne 2016a).	High (Cons / threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Newland Head CP, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups.
		Monitor and compliance for unauthorised activities causing damage and threat to valuable habitats.	High (cons/ threat)	NPWSSA
		Monitor visitation impacts and facilities to support increased usage (e.g. Campgrounds, track maintenance, car parks (stormwater run-off, erosion)).	High (cons/ threat)	NPWSSA
	Increasing grazing pressure from native and introduced species.	Coordinate with regional grazing pressure programs (kangaroos, deer and goats) to monitor populations and control as required to protect remnant vegetation and revegetation efforts.	High (cons / threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, PIRSA, LHF
	Weed species threat high conservation areas across park including to significant flora and fauna habitats.	Ongoing control and investment in weed control (particularly WONS and red Alert Species) to protect and maintain high conservation areas.	High (cons / threat)	NPWSSA, land managers, Friends of Newland Head, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Community groups, LHF
		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, NPWSSA, coastal community groups, Friends of Newland Head
	Protection of significant flora and fauna.	Protect existing populations through priority weed control. Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and increase source populations.	High (cons/ Threat)	NPWSSA, 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, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Council, coastal community groups
		Explore opportunities for greater local awareness of conservation value of area.	Medium (cons)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC, coastal community groups

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Newland Head Conservation Park	Risk of wildfire events	Review of fire regimes and implementation of control burns on site as required.	Medium (cons/ threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, NAC
	Support and acknowledgement of extensive volunteer effort in Park	Maintain and support volunteer effort in Park and surrounding areas.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Parks, DEW
West Island	Protection of seabird and shorebird breeding areas	Implement the Fleurieu Islands Biodiversity Action Plan actions for priority weed species to maintain seabird breeding habitat. Staged removal to ensure population of Cunningham's Skinks are not impacted.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers.
		Restore habitat with revegetation of common coastal plant species and rare coastal heath from adjacent coastal cliff habitats to increase biodiversity.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community nurseries
		Continue to monitor Fleurieu seabird population by conducting annual surveys of seabird nesting and breeding on the island. Support Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and citizen science opportunities for changes in population, breeding sites and threats.	High (cons)	BirdLife Australia, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Council, coastal community groups
		Investigate the use of decoys to attract bird species such as Fairy Terns (*Sternula nereis nereis*) to nest on island.	Medium (cons)	BirdLife Australia, DEW, LHF
	Limited access to Island due and ageing infrastructure	Investigate options for repair/replacement of Jetty whilst maintaining restricted access to island (aquatic reserve) to ensure on going management and monitoring of seabird populations.	High (threat/ Cons)	DEW, NPWSSA
		Research facilities on Island are in state of disrepair. Investigate options for restoration to increase research potential and shelter for staff or contractors.	Medium (threat/ cons)	DEW, NPWSSA
	Limited Little Penguin population	Continue weed control of kikuyu to increase potential habitat for Little Penguins.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, LHF NAC business/ contractors/rangers,
		Monitor for active burrows on island and support research to clarify causes of population decline.	High (Cons/ Soc / Econ)	NPWSSA, Friends of Granite Island, Flinders University, NAC business/ contractors/rangers.
		Opportunity for cross-regional collaboration to review and continue to implement Gulf St Vincent Assessment Plan for Little Penguins. Review the need for state assessment of conservation status for Little Penguin considering recent declines reported in several regions.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, Friends of Granite Island, Flinders University
	Long-nosed fur seal population increases.	Monitoring increases in population and use as haul out location.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
	Community awareness of conservation values of islands.	Increase community awareness of values of island as a sea bird and marine mammal conservation areas.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC, council, community groups
Beach-nesting birds	Disturbance to birds in small bays and pocket beaches maybe limiting nesting activity.	Review of access and council bylaws for these sites. Compliance efforts to ensure disturbance is limited in isolated sites.	High (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, BirdLife Australia
		Regional pest control strategies implemented and seasonal protection of breeding sites.	High (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, BirdLife Australia
	Hooded Plover nests and breeding areas 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
Nearshore habitats (Reef)	Sediments and nutrients from cliff top erosion and small creeks.	Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices.	High (cons/ threat)	City of Victor Harbor, 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
	Lack of knowledge of reef and bare sand condition and species diversity in cell	Collaboration between government agencies, researchers, to monitor condition and inform active management.	Medium (cons)	DEW, SARDI, EPA, SA Water, LHF, NPWSSA, universities.
Climate (Cliffs and rocky headlands)	More intense rainfall events likely to increase soil erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	High (Cons/threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, land owners, LHF
	Increased aridity likely to make growing conditions less suitable to native vegetation fragments.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	High (Cons/threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, land owners, LHF
	Increased sea levels contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates cliff erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	Medium (threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, land owners, LHF
Climate (Beach and dunes)	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. Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility.	Implement restoration of native plant species.	Medium (threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF
		Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.	Low (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 (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 to increased incidence and persistence of 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, LHF
		Undertake benthic flora mapping to determine areas or opportunities for restoration.	High (cons)	DEW, Landscape Boards

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
- Newland Head Conservation Park Biodiversity Action Plan (2016), Prepared by Telfer, S and Milne, for Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges.
- Department for Environment and Heritage (2004) Newland Head Conservation Park Management Plan, Adelaide, South Australia
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- Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu (2024) Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy 2024 - 2029.
- Ngarrindjeri Nation (2007) Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-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).
- Five Southern Fleurieu Islands Biodiversity Action Plan (2016) Prepared by T&M Ecologists (Telfer, S. and Milne, T.) for Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges.
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- South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle (2022) Department for Environment and Water
- Department for Environment and Heritage (2009) Reserves of the South-western Fleurieu Peninsula Fire Management Plan, Adelaide, South Australia' (currently in review)
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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 10km^2 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	Newland Head Conservation Park (NPWSSA, DEW) West Island Conservation Park (NPWSSA, DEW)			
Terrestrial Habitat Description/s	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description.			
# Flora in cell	904			
# Native Flora in cell	672			
# Introduced Flora in cell	232			
# Conservation Rated Flora in cell	32* (4 National, 32 State)			
# Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)	-			
Conservation Rated Flora	**Species**	**Common Name**	**EPBC Act Status**	**NPW Status**
	Anogramma leptophylla	Annual Fern		R
	Asterolasia muricata	Lemon Star-bush		R
	*Austrostipa plumigera^*	Austrostipa		R
	Caladenia bicalliata ssp. bicalliata	Western Daddy-long-legs		R
	*Centrolepis cephaloformis ssp. cephaloformis^*	Cushion Centrolepis		R
	Correa alba var. pannosa	White Correa		R
	*Correa eburnea^*	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V
	Daviesia pectinata	Zig-zag Bitter-pea		R
	Dianella longifolia var. grandis	Pale Flax-lily		R
	Eucalyptus conglobata ssp. conglobata	Port Lincoln Mallee		R*
	Eucalyptus fasciculosa	Pink Gum		R
	Eucalyptus phenax ssp. compressa	Kangaroo Island Mallee		R
	Eucalyptus wimmerensis	Wimmera Mallee Box		R
	Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E
	*Hydrocotyle comocarpa^*	Fringe-fruit Pennywort		R
	Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V
	*Picris squarrosa^*	Squat Picris		R
	Poa umbricola	Shade Tussock-grass		R
	Prostanthera chlorantha	Green Mintbush		R
	Pseudanthus micranthus	Fringed Pseudanthus		R
	Ptilotus erubescens	Hairy-tails		R
	Sarcozona bicarinata	Ridged Noon-flower		V
	Sphaerolobium minus	Leafless Globe-pea		R
	Spyridium coactilifolium	Butterfly Spyridium	VU	V
	Thelymitra ixioides	Spotted Sun-orchid		E*

	Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana	Tate's Grass-tree		R
	*Zieria veronicea ssp. veronicea^*	Pink Zieria		R

All Native Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
*Acacia cupularis^*	Cup Wattle			RA
Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae	Coastal Wattle			LC
Acacia myrtifolia	Myrtle Wattle			LC
Acacia paradoxa	Kangaroo Thorn			LC
Acacia pycnantha	Golden Wattle			LC
Acacia retinodes	Wirilda			
Acacia spinescens	Spiny Wattle			LC
Acacia uncifolia	Coast Silver Wattle			VU
Acacia verticillata ssp. ovoidea	Prickly Moses			NT
Acaena echinata	Sheep's Burr			LC
Acaena novae-zelandiae	Biddy-biddy			LC
Acaena X anserovina	Hybrid Burr			
Acianthus caudatus	Mayfly Orchid			LC
Acianthus pusillus	Mosquito Orchid			LC
Acrocarpia paniculata				
Acrothamnion preissii				
Acrotriche affinis	Ridged Ground-berry			RA
Acrotriche cordata	Blunt-leaf Ground-berry			RA
Acrotriche serrulata	Cushion Ground-berry			LC
Acrotylus australis				
Actites megalocarpus	Coast Sow-thistle			NT
Adenanthos terminalis	Yellow Gland-flower			NT
Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maiden-hair			LC
*Adriana quadripartita^*	Coast Bitter-bush			NT
Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp.	Common Oak-bush			
Allocasuarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana	Common Oak-bush			LC
Allocasuarina pusilla	Dwarf Oak-bush			NT
Allocasuarina striata	Stalked Oak-bush			LC
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak			LC
*Alyxia buxifolia^*	Sea Box			RA
Amoenothamnion planktonicum				
Amphibolis antarctica	Sea Nymph			
Amphipogon strictus	Spreading Grey-beard Grass			LC
Amphiroa anceps				
Amyema preissii	Wire-leaf Mistletoe			NT
Angianthus preissianus	Salt Angianthus			RA
Anogramma leptophylla	Annual Fern		R	RA
Anotrichium crinitum				
Anotrichium elongatum				
Anthosachne scabra	Native Wheat-grass			LC
Antithamnion delicatulum				
Antithamnion hanovioides				
Antithamnionella multiramosa				

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Apalochlamys spectabilis	Showy Firebush			NT
Aphanes australiana	Australian Piert			RA
Apium annuum	Annual Celery			RA
Apium prostratum var. filiforme	Native Celery			LC
Apodasmia brownii	Coarse Twine-rush			NT
Apoglossum spathulatum				
Areschougia congesta				
*Argentipallium obtusifolium^*	Blunt Everlasting			NT
Arthropodium strictum	Common Vanilla-lily			LC
Asparagopsis armata				
Asperula conferta	Common Woodruff			RA
Asterolasia muricata	Lemon Star-bush		R	EN
Atriplex semibaccata	Berry Saltbush			LC
Atriplex suberecta	Lagoon Saltbush			NT
*Austrofestuca littoralis^*	Coast Fescue			EN
Austrophyllis alcicornis				
Austrostipa acrociliata	Graceful Spear-grass			RA
*Austrostipa curticoma^*	Short-crest Spear-grass			LC
*Austrostipa exilis^*	Heath Spear-grass			NT
Austrostipa flavescens	Coast Spear-grass			LC
Austrostipa hemipogon	Half-beard Spear-grass			LC
*Austrostipa macalpinei^*	Annual Spear-grass			NT
Austrostipa mollis	Soft Spear-grass			LC
Austrostipa mundula	Neat Spear-grass			RA
*Austrostipa plumigera^*	Austrostipa		R	
Austrostipa semibarbata	Fibrous Spear-grass			LC
Austrostipa setacea	Corkscrew Spear-grass			NT
*Austrostipa spp.^*	Spear Grass			
*Austrostipa stipoides^*	Coast Spear-grass			VU
Ballia callitricha				
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia			LC
Banksia ornata	Desert Banksia			NT
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush			LC
Billardiera cymosa ssp.	Sweet Apple-berry			
*Billardiera cymosa ssp. cymosa^*	Sweet Apple-berry			LC
Billardiera uniflora	One-flower Apple-berry			RA
Billardiera versicolor	Yellow-flower Apple-berry			RA
Boronia filifolia	Slender Boronia			NT
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea			LC
Brachyloma ericoides ssp.	Brush Heath			
Brachyloma ericoides ssp. ericoides	Brush Heath			LC
Brachyscome cuneifolia	Wedge-leaf Daisy			RA
*Brachyscome goniocarpa^*	Dwarf Daisy			RA
Brachyscome lineariloba	Hard-head Daisy			NT
Brachyscome perpusilla	Tiny Daisy			LC
Bromus arenarius	Sand Brome			VU
Brunonia australis	Blue Pincushion			LC
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine-lily			NT

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Bulbine semibarbata	Small Leek-lily			RA
Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids			LC
Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria			LC
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass-lily			LC
Caladenia bicalliata ssp. bicalliata	Western Daddy-long-legs		R	EN
Caladenia cardiochila	Heart-lip Spider-orchid			VU
Caladenia carnea	Pink Fingers			NT
Caladenia latifolia	Pink Caladenia			NT
*Caladenia prolata^*	Shy Caladenia			RA
*Caladenia sp.^*	Spider Orchid			
*Caladenia stricta^*	Upright Caladenia			NT
Caladenia tentaculata	King Spider-orchid			NT
Calandrinia brevipedata	Short-stalked Purslane			RA
Calandrinia calyptrata	Pink Purslane			NT
*Calandrinia corrigioloides^*	Strap Purslane			RA
*Calandrinia eremaea^*	Dryland Purslane			NT
Calandrinia granulifera	Pigmy Purslane			NT
Callistemon rugulosus	Scarlet Bottlebrush			RA
Callithamnion confertum				
Calytrix glaberrima	Smooth Heath-myrtle			RA
Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe-myrtle			LC
*Carex appressa^*	Tall Sedge			LC
Carex bichenoviana	Notched Sedge			RA
Carex breviculmis	Short-stem Sedge			LC
Carex tereticaulis	Rush Sedge			LC
Carpobrotus rossii	Native Pigface			
Carpoglossum confluens				
Carpomitra costata				
Carpopeltis phyllophora				
Cassinia complanata	Sticky Cassinia			
Cassinia uncata				
Cassytha glabella f. dispar	Slender Dodder-laurel			LC
Caulerpa brownii				
Caulerpa flexilis				
Caulerpa obscura				
*Centella asiatica^*	Asian Centella			NT
Centrolepis aristata	Pointed Centrolepis			LC
*Centrolepis cephaloformis ssp. cephaloformis^*	Cushion Centrolepis		R	
Centrolepis polygyna	Wiry Centrolepis			NT
Centrolepis strigosa ssp. strigosa	Hairy Centrolepis			LC
Ceramium pusillum				
Chamaescilla corymbosa var. corymbosa	Blue Squill			LC
Champia viridis				
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia	Annual Rock-fern			LC
Cheilosporum sagittatum				
Cheiranthera alternifolia	Hand-flower			NT
Choreonema thuretii				
*Choretrum glomeratum^*	White Sour-bush			RA

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Chorizandra enodis	Black Bristle-rush			RA
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common Everlasting			LC
Chrysocephalum baxteri	White Everlasting			LC
Clematis microphylla	Old Man's Beard			
Codium galeatum				
Codium pomoides				
Comesperma calymega	Blue-spike Milkwort			LC
Comesperma polygaloides	Mauve Milkwort			VU
Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper			RA
Conospermum patens	Slender Smoke-bush			NT
Convolvulus angustissimus	Narrow-leaf Bindweed			
*Convolvulus angustissimus ssp. angustissimus^*	Blushing Bindweed			
*Convolvulus crispifolius^*	Silver Bindweed			
Convolvulus remotus	Grassy Bindweed			LC
Corallina officinalis				
*Coronidium scorpioides^*	Button Everlasting			
Correa alba var. pannosa	White Correa		R	VU
*Correa eburnea^*	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V	VU
Correa pulchella	Salmon Correa			RA
*Correa reflexa var. reflexa^*	Common Correa			
Correa reflexa var. scabridula	Common Correa			LC
*Correa sp.^*				
*Corybas despectans^*	Coast Helmet-orchid			NT
*Corybas sp.^*	Helmet Orchid			
Cotula australis	Common Cotula			LC
Cotula vulgaris var. australasica	Slender Cotula			NT
Craspedia variabilis	Billy-buttons			
Craspedocarpus ramentaceus				
Craspedocarpus venosus				
Crassilingua marginifera				
Crassula closiana	Stalked Crassula			LC
*Crassula colligata ssp. colligata^*				LC
Crassula colligata ssp. lamprosperma				LC
Crassula colorata var.	Dense Crassula			
Crassula colorata var. colorata	Dense Crassula			LC
Crassula decumbens var. decumbens	Spreading Crassula			LC
*Crassula sp.^*				
Cryptandra tomentosa	Heath Cryptandra			LC
*Cullen australasicum^*	Tall Scurf-pea			RA
*Cycnogeton procerum^*	Water-ribbons			NT
Cymbonotus preissianus	Austral Bear's-ear			RA
*Cynoglossum australe^*	Australian Hound's-tongue			RA
Cyperus gymnocaulos	Spiny Flat-sedge			LC
Cyperus laevigatus	Bore-drain Sedge			RA
Cyperus vaginatus	Stiff Flat-sedge			LC
Cyrtostylis reniformis	Small Gnat-orchid			LC
Cyrtostylis robusta	Robust Gnat-orchid			LC
Cystophora intermedia				

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Cystophora monilifera				
Cystophora moniliformis				
Cystophora platylobium				
Cystophora subfarcinata				
Dampiera dysantha	Shrubby Dampiera			LC
Dampiera lanceolata var.	Grooved Dampiera			
Dasya ceramioides				
Dasyclonium incisum				
Dasythamniella wollastoniana				
Daucus glochidiatus	Native Carrot			LC
Daviesia brevifolia	Leafless Bitter-pea			LC
Daviesia pectinata	Zig-zag Bitter-pea		R	EN
Daviesia ulicifolia ssp. incarnata	Gorse Bitter-pea			LC
Delisea elegans				
Delisea hypneoides				
Delisea pulchra				
Dianella brevicaulis	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
Dianella brevicaulis/revoluta var.	Black-anther Flax-lily			
Dianella longifolia var. grandis	Pale Flax-lily		R	VU
Dianella revoluta var.				
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily			LC
Dichelachne crinita	Long-hair Plume-grass			LC
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed			LC
Dictyopteris muelleri				
Dictyota alternifida				
Dictyota diemensis				
Dillwynia hispida	Red Parrot-pea			LC
Dillwynia sericea	Showy Parrot-pea			NT
Dilophus fastigiatus				
Dilophus robustus				
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface			LC
Distichlis distichophylla	Emu-grass			LC
Diuris orientis	Wallflower Donkey-orchid			LC
Diuris pardina	Spotted Donkey-orchid			NT
Dodonaea humilis	Dwarf Hop-bush			VU
Drewiana nitella				
Drosera auriculata	Tall Sundew			LC
Drosera macrantha ssp. planchonii	Climbing Sundew			LC
Drosera pygmaea	Tiny Sundew			LC
Drosera whittakeri	Scented Sundew			LC
*Duma florulenta^*	Lignum			VU
Dysphania pumilio	Small Crumbweed			LC
Ecklonia radiata				
Einadia nutans ssp. nutans	Climbing Saltbush			LC
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush			LC
Epilobium billardierianum ssp. billardierianum	Robust Willow-herb			LC
*Epilobium billardierianum ssp. cinereum^*	Variable Willow-herb			NT
Epilobium hirtigerum	Hairy Willow-herb			LC

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Eriochilus cucullatus	Parson's Bands			LC
*Erodium crinitum^*	Blue Heron's-bill			LC
Eucalyptus angulosa	Coast Ridge-fruited Mallee			
Eucalyptus baxteri	Brown Stringybark			LC
Eucalyptus calycogona ssp. calycogona	Square-fruit Mallee			RA
Eucalyptus cneorifolia	Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaf Mallee			VU
Eucalyptus conglobata ssp. conglobata	Port Lincoln Mallee		R*	
Eucalyptus cosmophylla	Cup Gum			LC
Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia	Coastal White Mallee			RA
Eucalyptus fasciculosa	Pink Gum		R	NT
*Eucalyptus gracilis^*	Yorrell			RA
Eucalyptus incrassata	Ridge-fruited Mallee			NT
Eucalyptus leptophylla	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			RA
Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon	South Australian Blue Gum			NT
*Eucalyptus obliqua^*	Messmate Stringybark			LC
Eucalyptus odorata	Peppermint Box			NT
Eucalyptus oleosa ssp. ampliata	Red Mallee			VU
Eucalyptus phenax ssp. compressa	Kangaroo Island Mallee		R	VU
Eucalyptus phenax ssp. phenax	White Mallee			RA
Eucalyptus porosa	Mallee Box			NT
Eucalyptus rugosa	Coastal White Mallee			VU
Eucalyptus wimmerensis	Wimmera Mallee Box		R	
Euchiton japonicus	Creeping Cudweed			LC
Euchiton sphaericus	Annual Cudweed			LC
*Euphorbia drummondii^*	Caustic Weed			
Euphrasia collina ssp. osbornii	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E	EN
Euptilota articulata				
Euryomyrtus ramosissima ssp. ramosissima	Rosy Baeckea			LC
Eutaxia microphylla	Common Eutaxia			LC
*Exocarpos cupressiformis^*	Native Cherry			LC
Feldmannia globifera				
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby Club-rush			LC
Frankenia pauciflora var. gunnii	Southern Sea-heath			
*Gahnia ancistrophylla^*	Curled Saw-sedge			NT
Gahnia deusta	Limestone Saw-sedge			NT
Gahnia lanigera	Black Grass Saw-sedge			LC
*Gahnia trifida^*	Cutting Grass			RA
Galium compactum	Compact Bedstraw			RA
*Galium gaudichaudii ssp. gaudichaudii^*	Rough Bedstraw			
Galium migrans ssp.	Loose Bedstraw			
*Galium migrans ssp. migrans^*	Loose Bedstraw			RA
Gattya pinnella				
Gelidium asperum				
Gelidium australe				
Genoplesium nigricans	Black Midge-orchid			
Genoplesium rufum	Red Midge-orchid			LC
Geranium potentilloides var. potentilloides	Downy Geranium			LC
Geranium retrorsum	Grassland Geranium			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Giraudia robusta				
Glischrocaryon behrii	Golden Pennants			NT
Glossodia major	Purple Cockatoo			LC
Glossophora nigricans				
Glycine rubiginosa	Twining Glycine			NT
*Gnaphalium indutum ssp. indutum^*	Tiny Cudweed			NT
Gonocarpus mezianus	Broad-leaf Raspwort			LC
Gonocarpus tetragynus	Small-leaf Raspwort			LC
Goodenia amplexans	Clasping Goodenia			NT
Goodenia blackiana	Native Primrose			LC
Goodenia geniculata	Bent Goodenia			LC
Goodenia paradoxa	Spur Velleia			RA
*Goodenia pinnatifida^*	Cut-leaf Goodenia			NT
Goodenia varia	Sticky Goodenia			NT
Goodenia willisiana	Silver Goodenia			NT
Grevillea ilicifolia complex	Holly-leaf Grevillea			
Grevillea ilicifolia ssp. ilicifolia	Holly-leaf Grevillea			RA
Grevillea lavandulacea ssp. lavandulacea	Spider-flower			
Griffithsia elegans				
Gyrostemon australasicus	Buckbush Wheel-fruit			RA
Hackelia suaveolens	Sweet Hound's-tongue			NT
Hakea mitchellii	Heath Needlebush			RA
Hakea rostrata	Beaked Hakea			LC
Hakea rugosa	Dwarf Hakea			NT
Halicnide similans				
Haliptilon roseum				
Haloplegma preissii				
Halopteris funicularis				
Halopteris paniculata				
Halopteris pseudospicata				
Haloragis acutangula f. turbinata	Smooth Raspwort			
Haloragis aspera	Rough Raspwort			RA
Halymenia plana				
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Lilac			NT
Helichrysum leucopsideum	Satin Everlasting			LC
*Hemichroa pentandra^*	Trailing Hemichroa			CR
Hemineura frondosa				
Heterosiphonia microcladioides				
Hibbertia crinita	Velvet-leaf Guinea-flower			NT
Hibbertia devitata	Smooth Guinea-flower			LC
Hibbertia riparia	Bristly Guinea-flower			LC
Hibbertia sericea	Silky Guinea-flower			
Hibbertia virgata	Twiggy Guinea-flower			NT
Homoeostrichus sinclairii				
Hyalosperma demissum	Dwarf Sunray			LC
Hydrocotyle callicarpa	Tiny Pennywort			LC
Hydrocotyle capillaris	Thread Pennywort			RA
*Hydrocotyle comocarpa^*	Fringe-fruit Pennywort		R	VU

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Hydrocotyle foveolata	Yellow Pennywort			LC
Hymenena affinis				
Hymenena multipartita				
Hypnea ramentacea				
Hypoglossum protendens				
Hypolaena fastigiata	Tassel Rope-rush			LC
Isolepis cernua	Nodding Club-rush			LC
Isolepis stellata	Star Club-rush			RA
Isopogon ceratophyllus	Horny Cone-bush			LC
*Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. achillaeoides^*	Coast Ixodia			
Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. alata	Hills Daisy			LC
Juncus bufonius	Toad Rush			LC
Juncus kraussii	Sea Rush			LC
Juncus pallidus	Pale Rush			LC
*Juncus pauciflorus^*	Loose-flower Rush			NT
Juncus planifolius	Broad-leaf Rush			NT
Juncus sarophorus				LC
Juncus subsecundus	Finger Rush			LC
Kennedia prostrata	Scarlet Runner			LC
Kunzea pomifera	Muntries			RA
Lachnagrostis aemula	Blown-grass			NT
Lachnagrostis billardierei ssp. billardierei	Coast Blown-grass			RA
*Lachnagrostis filiformis^*	Common Blown-grass			LC
Lasiopetalum baueri	Slender Velvet-bush			RA
Lasiopetalum discolor	Coast Velvet-bush			VU
*Lasiopetalum schulzenii^*	Drooping Velvet-bush			EN
Laurencia clavata				
Laurencia elata				
Laxmannia orientalis	Dwarf Wire-lily			LC
Leiocarpa supina	Coast Plover-daisy			RA
Lejolisia aegagropila				
Lepidobolus drapetocoleus	Scale Shedder			NT
Lepidosperma canescens	Hoary Rapier-sedge			LC
Lepidosperma carphoides	Black Rapier-sedge			LC
Lepidosperma congestum	Clustered Sword-sedge			NT
Lepidosperma curtisiae	Little Sword-sedge			NT
Lepidosperma gladiatum	Coast Sword-sedge			NT
Lepidosperma hispidulum	Spreading Sword-sedge			
Lepidosperma semiteres	Wire Rapier-sedge			LC
Lepidosperma viscidum	Sticky Sword-sedge			LC
Leporella fimbriata	Fringed Hare-orchid			LC
Leptophyllis conferta				
Leptorhynchos squamatus ssp. squamatus	Scaly Buttons			LC
*Leptospermum continentale^*	Prickly Tea-tree			LC
Leptospermum myrsinoides	Heath Tea-tree			LC
Leucophyta brownii	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath			LC
*Leucopogon virgatus var. virgatus^*	Common Beard-heath			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Levenhookia dubia	Hairy Stylewort			LC
Levenhookia pusilla	Tiny Stylewort			LC
Liagora harveyana				
Lilaeopsis polyantha	Australian Lilaeopsis			VU
Linum marginale	Native Flax			LC
*Lissanthe strigosa ssp. subulata^*	Peach Heath			
Lobospira bicuspidata				
Logania crassifolia	Coast Logania			RA
*Logania linifolia^*	Flax-leaf Logania			RA
*Logania minor^*	Spoon-leaf Logania			EN
Lomandra collina	Sand Mat-rush			NT
Lomandra densiflora	Soft Tussock Mat-rush			LC
Lomandra effusa	Scented Mat-rush			LC
Lomandra juncea	Desert Mat-rush			NT
Lomandra micrantha ssp.	Small-flower Mat-rush			
Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha	Small-flower Mat-rush			LC
Lomandra micrantha ssp. tuberculata	Small-flower Mat-rush			LC
Lomandra multiflora ssp. dura	Hard Mat-rush			LC
Lomandra nana	Small Mat-rush			LC
Lomandra sororia	Sword Mat-rush			NT
Lotus australis	Austral Trefoil			NT
Luzula meridionalis	Common Wood-rush			LC
Lycium australe	Australian Boxthorn			EN
Lythrum hyssopifolia	Lesser Loosestrife			LC
Machaerina juncea	Bare Twig-rush			LC
Maireana enchylaenoides	Wingless Fissure-plant			LC
Malva preissiana	Australian Hollyhock			
Marianthus bignoniaceus	Orange Bell-climber			NT
Martensia australis				
*Melaleuca brevifolia^*	Short-leaf Honey-myrtle			RA
Melaleuca decussata	Totem-poles			LC
*Melaleuca gibbosa^*	Slender Honey-myrtle			
Melaleuca halmaturorum	Swamp Paper-bark			VU
Melaleuca lanceolata	Dryland Tea-tree			NT
Melanema dumosum				
Melanthalia abscissa				
Melanthalia concinna				
Melanthalia obtusata				
Melobesia membranacea				
Metagoniolithon radiatum				
Metagoniolithon stelliferum				
Metamastophora flabellata				
*Micrantheum demissum^*	Dwarf Micrantheum			RA
Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Rice-grass			LC
Microseris walteri	Yam Daisy			LC
Microtis arenaria	Notched Onion-orchid			LC
*Microtis sp.^*				
Microtis unifolia complex	Onion-orchid			

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Millotia muelleri	Common Bow-flower			LC
Millotia myosotidifolia	Broad-leaf Millotia			NT
Millotia tenuifolia var.	Soft Millotia			
Millotia tenuifolia var. tenuifolia	Soft Millotia			LC
*Minuria leptophylla^*	Minnie Daisy			NT
Muehlenbeckia adpressa	Climbing Lignum			LC
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
Myoporum insulare	Common Boobialla			LC
Myoporum petiolatum	Sticky Boobialla			
*Myosotis australis ssp. australis^*	Austral Forget-me-not			RA
Neurachne alopecuroidea	Fox-tail Mulga-grass			LC
Nicotiana maritima	Coast Tobacco			NT
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush			RA
Nizymenia australis				
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V	VU
Olearia ramulosa	Twiggy Daisy-bush			LC
Opercularia turpis	Twiggy Stinkweed			LC
Opercularia varia	Variable Stinkweed			LC
Ophidocladus simpliciusculus				
*Ophioglossum lusitanicum^*	Austral Adder's-tongue			NT
*Orthoceras strictum^*	Horned Orchid			
Osmundaria prolifera				
Oxalis perennans	Native Sorrel			LC
Oxalis perennans/exilis	Native Oxalis			
*Ozothamnus turbinatus^*	Coast Bush-everlasting			EN
Pachydictyon paniculatum				
*Parietaria cardiostegia^*	Mallee Smooth-nettle			RA
Parietaria debilis	Smooth-nettle			LC
Patersonia fragilis	Short Purple-flag			RA
Pauridia glabella var. glabella	Tiny Star			LC
Pelargonium australe	Austral Stork's-bill			NT
Peltasta australis				
Perithalia caudata				
*Persicaria decipiens^*	Slender Knotweed			
*Persicaria prostrata^*	Creeping Knotweed			
*Persoonia juniperina^*	Prickly Geebung			
Peyssonnelia capensis				
Peyssonnelia novae-hollandiae				
Phacelocarpus apodus				
Phacelocarpus peperocarpos				
Pheladenia deformis	Bluebeard Orchid			NT
Philotheca pungens	Prickly Wax-flower			VU
*Phragmites australis^*	Common Reed			LC
Phyllangium divergens	Wiry Mitrewort			LC
Phyllanthus striaticaulis	Southern Spurge			RA
Phyllota pleurandroides	Heathy Phyllota			NT
Picris angustifolia ssp. angustifolia	Coast Picris			RA

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
*Picris squarrosa^*	Squat Picris		R	EN
Pigea floribunda	Shrub Spade Flower			LC
Pimelea glauca	Smooth Riceflower			LC
Pimelea humilis	Low Riceflower			LC
Pimelea octophylla	Woolly Riceflower			LC
Pimelea phylicoides	Heath Riceflower			LC
*Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia^*	Thyme Riceflower			LC
Pimelea stricta	Erect Riceflower			LC
Plantago hispida	Hairy Plantain			NT
Plantago varia	Variable Plantain			NT
Platylobium obtusangulum	Holly Flat-pea			LC
*Platysace heterophylla var. heterophylla^*	Slender Platysace			LC
Plocamium angustum				
Plocamium cartilagineum				
Plocamium costatum				
Plocamium dilatatum				
Plocamium leptophyllum				
Plocamium mertensii				
Plocamium patagiatum				
Plocamium preissianum				
Poa clelandii	Matted Tussock-grass			LC
Poa halmaturina	Kangaroo Island Poa			RA
Poa poiformis var. poiformis	Coast Tussock-grass			LC
Poa tenera	Slender Tussock-grass			NT
Poa umbricola	Shade Tussock-grass		R	RA
*Podotheca angustifolia^*	Sticky Long-heads			NT
*Pogonolepis muelleriana^*	Stiff Cup-flower			NT
Pollexfenia pedicellata				
Polyopes constrictus				
Polysiphonia decipiens				
Pomaderris obcordata	Wedge-leaf Pomaderris			RA
Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. paniculosa	Mallee Pomaderris			NT
Poranthera microphylla	Small Poranthera			LC
Poranthera triandra	Three-petal Poranthera			RA
Porphyropsis minuta				
Portulaca oleracea	Common Purslane			LC
Posidonia angustifolia	Narrow-leaf Tapeweed			
Posidonia denhartogii	Denhartog's Tapeweed			
Posidonia sinuosa	Narrow-leaf Tapeweed			
*Potamogeton pectinatus^*	Fennel Pondweed			VU
Prasophyllum elatum	Tall Leek-orchid			NT
Prostanthera chlorantha	Green Mintbush		R	RA
Pseudanthus micranthus	Fringed Pseudanthus		R	RA
Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum	Jersey Cudweed			LC
Pseudolithoderma australe				
Pterocladia lucida				
Pterosiphonia pennata				
Pterostylis alata	Tall Shell-orchid			

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Pterostylis dolichochila	Mallee Shell-orchid			RA
Pterostylis nana	Dwarf Greenhood			
Pterostylis plumosa	Bearded Greenhood			RA
Pterostylis robusta	Large Shell-orchid			RA
Pterostylis sanguinea	Blood Greenhood			NT
*Pterostylis sp.^*	Greenhood			
Ptilothamnion schmitzii				
Ptilotus erubescens	Hairy-tails		R	RA
Ptilotus spathulatus	Pussy-tails			NT
Puccinellia stricta	Australian Saltmarsh-grass			NT
Pultenaea canaliculata	Soft Bush-pea			
Pultenaea densifolia	Dense Bush-pea			RA
Pultenaea tenuifolia	Narrow-leaf Bush-pea			NT
Pultenaea trinervis	Three-nerve Bush-pea			LC
Pyrorchis nigricans	Black Fire-orchid			LC
Quinetia urvillei	Quinetia			NT
*Ranunculus amphitrichus^*	Small River Buttercup			NT
Ranunculus hamatosetosus	Hill Buttercup			EN
Ranunculus lappaceus	Native Buttercup			LC
Ranunculus pachycarpus	Thick-fruit Buttercup			VU
Ranunculus sessiliflorus var.	Annual Buttercup			
Ranunculus sessiliflorus var. sessiliflorus	Annual Buttercup			LC
Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana	Sea-berry Saltbush			LC
*Rhodanthe laevis^*	Smooth Sunray			
Rhodophyllis membranacea				
Rhodophyllis multipartita				
Rhodymenia foliifera				
Rhodymenia leptophylla				
Rinzia orientalis	Desert Heath-myrtle			RA
Roepera billardierei	Coast Twinleaf			EN
*Rumex brownii^*	Slender Dock			LC
Rytidosperma auriculatum	Lobed Wallaby-grass			LC
Rytidosperma caespitosum	Common Wallaby-grass			LC
*Rytidosperma duttonianum^*	Brown-Back Wallaby-Grass			
Rytidosperma geniculatum	Kneed Wallaby-grass			LC
*Rytidosperma pilosum^*	Velvet Wallaby-grass			NT
Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum	Slender Wallaby-grass			LC
Rytidosperma setaceum	Small-flower Wallaby-grass			LC
Sagina maritima	Sea Pearlwort			LC
*Salicornia blackiana^*	Thick-head Samphire			RA
*Salicornia quinqueflora ssp. quinqueflora^*	Beaded Samphire			NT
Samolus repens	Creeping Brookweed			NT
*Santalum acuminatum^*	Quandong			RA
*Santalum murrayanum^*	Bitter Quandong			RA
Sarcozona bicarinata	Ridged Noon-flower		V	
Sargassum fallax				
Sargassum verruculosum				
Scaevola albida	Pale Fanflower			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Scaevola crassifolia	Cushion Fanflower			RA
Scaevola linearis ssp. confertifolia	Bundled Fanflower			RA
Schenkia australis	Spike Centaury			RA
*Schoenoplectus pungens^*	Spiky Club-rush			RA
Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-rush			LC
Schoenus breviculmis	Matted Bog-rush			LC
Schoenus deformis	Small Bog-rush			RA
*Schoenus nitens^*	Shiny Bog-rush			NT
Sclerolaena diacantha	Grey Bindyi			RA
Scytosiphon lomentaria				
Scytothalia dorycarpa				
Seirococcus axillaris				
Senecio glossanthus	Annual Groundsel			NT
*Senecio hispidissimus^*	Rough Groundsel			RA
*Senecio hispidulus^*	Rough Groundsel			LC
Senecio odoratus	Scented Groundsel			
*Senecio phelleus^*	Woodland Groundsel			NT
Senecio picridioides	Purple-leaf Groundsel			LC
Senecio pinnatifolius group	Variable Groundsel			
*Senecio pinnatifolius spp.^*	Variable Groundsel			
Senecio pinnatifolius var. maritimus	Coast Groundsel			RA
*Senecio quadridentatus^*	Cotton Groundsel			LC
Shepleya australis				
Solanum laciniatum	Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple			NT
Solenogyne dominii	Smooth Solenogyne			NT
Sonchus hydrophilus	Native Sow-thistle			NT
Sonderopelta coriacea				
Spergularia marina	Salt Sand-spurrey			
*Spergularia sp.^*				
Spergularia tasmanica	Coast Sand-spurrey			
Sphaerolobium minus	Leafless Globe-pea		R	VU
Spinifex hirsutus	Rolling Spinifex			
Spongoclonium conspicuum				
Sporobolus virginicus	Salt Couch			LC
Spyridia dasyoides				
Spyridium coactilifolium	Butterfly Spyridium	VU	V	VU
Stackhousia aspericocca ssp. One-sided inflorescence (W.R.Barker 697)	One-sided Candles			LC
Stellaria angustifolia ssp. angustifolia	Swamp Starwort			LC
*Stenanthemum leucophractum^*	White Cryptandra			RA
Stenanthera conostephioides	Flame Heath			LC
*Stenopetalum lineare^*	Narrow Thread-petal			RA
Stuartina muelleri	Spoon Cudweed			LC
*Stylidium perpusillum^*	Tiny Trigger-Plant			
Styphelia exarrhena	Desert Heath			RA
Styphelia humifusa	Cranberry Heath			LC
Styphelia rufa	Ruddy Beard-heath			NT
Suaeda australis	Austral Seablite			NT
Swainsona lessertiifolia	Coast Swainson-pea			RA

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach			LC
Tetragonia tetragonoides	New Zealand Spinach			VU
Thamnoclonium dichotomum				
Thelymitra antennifera	Lemon Sun-orchid			LC
*Thelymitra benthamiana^*	Leopard Sun-orchid			NT
Thelymitra ixioides	Spotted Sun-orchid		E*	
Thelymitra juncifolia	Spotted Sun-orchid			LC
Thelymitra luteocilium	Yellow-tuft Sun Orchid			NT
Thelymitra pauciflora	Slender Sun-orchid			LC
Thelymitra pauciflora complex				
Thelymitra rubra	Salmon Sun-orchid			LC
*Thelymitra sp.^*	Sun Orchid			
*Thelymitra azurea^*	Azure Sun-Orchid			
*Thelymitra holmesii^*	Blue Star Sun-Orchid			
Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass			LC
*Thomasia petalocalyx^*	Paper-flower			LC
Threlkeldia diffusa	Coast Bonefruit			NT
Thyridia repens	Creeping Monkey-flower			RA
Thysanotus baueri	Mallee Fringe-lily			RA
Thysanotus patersonii	Twining Fringe-lily			LC
*Thysanotus racemoides^*	Rush Fringe-lily			NT
*Tribolium sp.^*				
Tricoryne elatior	Yellow Rush-lily			
Tricoryne tenella	Tufted Yellow Rush-lily			LC
*Triglochin isingiana^*	Spurred Arrowgrass			
Triglochin nana	Dwarf Arrowgrass			
Triglochin striata	Streaked Arrowgrass			LC
*Triglochin trichophora^*	Torpedo Arrowgrass			RA
*Triodia compacta^*	Spinifex			RA
*Typha domingensis^*	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			LC
*Utricularia tenella^*	Pink Bladderwort			RA
Veronica hillebrandii	Rigid Speedwell			VU
*Vittadinia australasica var. australasica^*	Sticky New Holland Daisy			NT
*Vittadinia gracilis^*	Woolly New Holland Daisy			LC
Wahlenbergia gracilenta	Annual Bluebell			LC
*Wahlenbergia luteola^*	Yellow-wash Bluebell			NT
*Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta^*	Tall Bluebell			LC
*Wilsonia backhousei^*	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia			VU
*Wilsonia humilis^*	Silky Wilsonia			VU
*Wilsonia rotundifolia^*	Round-leaf Wilsonia			VU
Wurmbea dioica ssp. dioica	Early Nancy			LC
Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp.	Yacca			
Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana	Tate's Grass-tree		R	NT
Xanthosia huegelii	Hairy Xanthosia			LC
Xerochrysum bracteatum	Golden Everlasting			RA
*Zieria veronicea ssp. veronicea^*	Pink Zieria		R	RA
Zonaria angustata				
Zonaria spiralis				

^ 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
*Acacia anceps**	Two Edged Wattle			
Acacia baileyana *	Cootamundra Wattle			
Acacia cyclops	Western Coastal Wattle	IC		
Acacia longifolia ssp. longifolia	Sallow Wattle	IC		
*Acacia mearnsii**	Black Wattle			
*Acacia saligna**	Golden Wreath Wattle	HP		
*Acetosella vulgaris**	Sheep Sorrel			
*Agave americana**	Century Plant	HP		
Agrostis capillaris	Brown-top Bent			
Aira cupaniana	Small Hair-grass			
Aizoon pubescens	Coastal Galenia	IC		
Aizoon secundum	Galenia	IC		
*Ammophila arenaria**	Marram Grass	HP		
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	HP		
*Asparagus asparagoides**	Bridal creeper		Yes	Yes
Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides	Bridal Creeper (form)	IC	Yes	Yes
Asparagus declinatus	Bridal Veil	IC	Yes	Yes
*Asparagus densiflorus**	Emerald Fern			
*Asphodelus fistulosus**	Onion Weed	HP		
Atriplex prostrata	Creeping Saltbush			
Avellinia festucoides	Avellinia			
Avena barbata	Bearded Oat			
*Avena fatua**	Wild Oat			
*Bellardia latifolia**	Red Bartsia			
*Billardiera heterophylla**	Blue-bell Creeper	IC	Yes	
Brachypodium distachyon	False Brome			
Brassica tournefortii	Wild Turnip			
Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass			
Briza minor	Lesser Quaking-grass			
Bromus catharticus	Prairie Grass			
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome			
Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus	Soft Brome			
Bromus madritensis	Compact Brome			
*Bromus rubens**	Red Brome			
*Bromus sp.**				
*Bromus spp.**				
Bupleurum semicompositum	Hare's Ear			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
Cakile maritima ssp. maritima	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
Carduus tenuiflorus	Slender Thistle			
*Carpobrotus chilensis**	Angled Pigface			
Carpobrotus edulis ssp. edulis	Hottentot Fig	HP		
*Carrichtera annua**	Ward's Weed			
Catapodium rigidum	Rigid Fescue			
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu	HP		
*Centaurea melitensis**	Malta Thistle			
Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury			
Centaurium tenuiflorum	Branched Centaury			
*Cerastium balearicum**	Chickweed			
Cerastium glomeratum	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed			
Cerastium pumilum	Chickweed			
Chenopodium album	Fat Hen			
Chenopodium glaucum	Glaucous Goosefoot			
Chenopodium murale	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot			
Chondrilla juncea	Skeleton Weed	HP	Yes	
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera	Boneseed	IC	Yes	Yes
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle			
Citrullus amarus	Bitter Melon			
*Citrullus lanatus**	Camel Melon			
Coprosma repens	New Zealand Mirror-bush	IC	Yes	
*Cotula coronopifolia**	Water Buttons			
Cotyledon orbiculata var.	Cotyledon			
*Crassula natans var. minus**	Floating Crassula			
*Crepis foetida ssp. foetida**	Stinking Hawksbeard			
Cucumis myriocarpus ssp. myriocarpus	Paddy Melon			
*Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon**	Couch			
Cynosurus echinatus	Rough Dog's-tail Grass			
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot			
*Diplotaxis muralis**	Wall Rocket			
Disa bracteata	South African Weed Orchid			
Dittrichia graveolens	Stinkweed			
Echium plantagineum	Salvation Jane		Yes	
Ehrharta calycina	Perennial Veldt Grass	HP		
Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldt Grass			
*Ehrharta spp.**				
*Ehrharta villosa**	Pyp Grass	IC		
Erigeron bonariensis	Flax-leaf Fleabane			
Erodium botrys	Long Heron's-bill			
*Erodium brachycarpum**	Short-Fruit Heron's-Bill			
Erodium cicutarium	Cut-leaf Heron's-bill			
Erodium moschatum	Musky Herons-bill			
Eucalyptus gomphocephala	Tuart			
Euphorbia paralias	Sea Spurge	HP		
Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge			
Euphorbia serpens	Matted Sandmat			
*Euphorbia terracina**	False Caper	HP	Yes	

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
*Foeniculum vulgare**	Fennel			
Freesia leichtlinii	Freesia	HP		
*Freesia spp.**	Common Freesia			
*Fumaria capreolata**	White-flower Fumitory			
Fumaria muralis ssp. muralis	Wall Fumitory			
Galium divaricatum	Slender Bedstraw			
Galium murale	Small Bedstraw			
Gaudium laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree		Yes	
*Geranium dissectum**	Cut-leaf Geranium			
*Geranium molle**	Soft Geranium			
*Gladiolus tristis**	Evening-flower Gladiolus	HP		
Gomphocarpus cancellatus	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush	HP		
*Heliotropium europaeum**	Common Heliotrope			
Helminthotheca echioides	Ox-tongue			
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog			
Hordeum glaucum	Blue Barley-grass			
Hordeum leporinum	Wall Barley-grass			
*Hordeum marinum**	Sea Barley-grass			
*Hornungia procumbens**	Oval Purse			
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth Cat's Ear			
Hypochaeris radicata	Rough Cat's Ear			
*Isolepis levynsiana**	Tiny Flat-Sedge			
Isolepis marginata	Little Club-rush			
Juncus acutus	Sharp Rush	IC	Yes	
*Juncus capitatus**	Dwarf Rush			
*Kickxia elatine ssp.**	Sharp-leaf Toadflax			
Kickxia elatine ssp. crinita	Twining Toadflax			
*Lactuca serriola f. serriola**	Prickly Lettuce			
Lagunaria patersonii	Pyramid Tree	HP		
Lagurus ovatus	Hare's Tail Grass			
*Lathyrus tingitanus**	Tangier Pea			
*Lavandula dentata var. candicans**	French Lavender			
Limonium companyonis	Sea-lavender	IC		
*Linum strictum ssp. strictum**	Upright Yellow Flax			
*Logfia gallica**	Narrow Cudweed			
Lolium loliaceum	Stiff Ryegrass			
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass			
Lolium perenne X Lolium rigidum	Hybrid Ryegrass			
Lolium rigidum	Wimmera Ryegrass			
*Lolium sp.**				
*Lupinus cosentinii**	Blue Lupin			
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	IC	Yes	Yes
Lysimachia arvensis	Pimpernel			
Malva arborea	Tree Mallow	HP		
Malva parviflora	Small-flower Marshmallow			
*Marrubium vulgare**	Horehound	IC	Yes	
*Medicago littoralis**	Strand Medic			
Medicago polymorpha	Burr-medic			
Medicago praecox	Small-leaf Burr-medic			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
*Melilotus indicus**	King Island Melilot			
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	Common Iceplant	HP		
Moenchia erecta	Erect Chickweed			
*Moraea flaccida**	One-leaf Cape Tulip	IC	Yes	
*Moraea setifolia**	Thread Iris			
*Myosotis sylvatica**	Wood Forget-me-not			
*Nicotiana glauca**	Tree Tobacco			
Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta	Common Evening Primrose			
Olea europaea ssp. europaea	Olive	IC		
*Onopordum acaulon**	Horse Thistle			
*Ornithopus compressus**	Neat Bird's-Foot			
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob			
*Oxalis purpurea**	One-o'clock			
Parapholis incurva	Curly Ryegrass			
*Paraserianthes lophantha**	Cape Leeuwin Wattle	HP		
*Paspalum distichum**	Water Couch			
*Paspalum vaginatum**	Salt-water Couch			
*Pentameris pallida**	Pussy Tail			
*Petrorhagia dubia**	Velvet Pink			
Phalaris aquatica	Phalaris			
Phalaris minor	Lesser Canary-grass			
*Phalaris sp.**				
*Pinus radiata**	Radiata Pine	IC		
*Plantago bellardii**	Hairy Plantain			
*Plantago coronopus ssp. commutata**	Bucks-horn Plantain			
Plantago coronopus ssp. coronopus	Bucks-horn Plantain			
*Plantago lanceolata var. dubia**	Ribwort			
Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata	Ribwort			
*Plantago australis**	Southern Plantain			
Poa annua	Winter Grass			
*Poa bulbosa**	Bulbous Meadow-grass			
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaf Allseed			
*Polygonum aviculare**	Wireweed			
*Polypogon maritimus**	Coast Beard-grass			
Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual Beard-grass			
*Polypogon viridis**	Water Bent			
*Ranunculus trilobus**	Three-lobed Buttercup			
Rapistrum rugosum ssp. rugosum	Turnip Weed			
Reichardia tingitana	False Sowthistle			
*Reseda lutea**	Cut-leaf Mignonette		Yes	
*Reseda luteola**	Wild Mignonette			
Rhamnus alaternus	Blowfly Bush	IC	Yes	
Romulea minutiflora	Small-flower Onion-grass			
Romulea rosea var. australis	Common Onion-grass			
*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum**	Watercress			
*Rosa canina**	Dog Rose	HP	Yes	
Rostraria cristata	Annual Cat's-tail			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
Rumex acetosella	Sorrel			
*Rumex conglomeratus**	Clustered Dock			
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock			
Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher	Fiddle Dock			
Sabulina mediterranea	Slender Sandwort			
*Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca**	Wild Sage			
Senecio pterophorus	African Daisy			
Senecio vulgaris	Common Groundsel			
Sherardia arvensis	Field Madder			
*Silene gallica var. gallica**	French Catchfly			
Silene nocturna	Mediterranean Catchfly			
*Sisymbrium erysimoides**	Smooth Mustard			
Sixalix atropurpurea	Pincushion	IC		
Solanum linnaeanum	Apple Of Sodom	HP	Yes	
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade			
Sonchus asper	Rough Sow-thistle			
Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle			
Sparaxis bulbifera	Sparaxis	HP		
*Sporobolus africanus**	Rat-tail Grass	HP		
*Stachys arvensis**	Stagger Weed			
Stellaria media	Chickweed			
Stenotaphrum secundatum	Buffalo Grass	HP		
Tetragonia decumbens	Sea Spinach			
*Thinopyrum junceiforme**	Sea Wheat-grass	IC		
*Tribolium obliterum**				
Trifolium angustifolium	Narrow-leaf Clover			
Trifolium arvense var. arvense	Hare's-foot Clover			
Trifolium campestre	Hop Clover			
Trifolium dubium	Suckling Clover			
Trifolium glomeratum	Cluster Clover			
Trifolium scabrum	Rough Clover			
*Trifolium spp.**				
Trifolium subterraneum	Subterranean Clover			
*Trifolium tomentosum**	Woolly Clover			
*Trifolium cherleri**	Cupped Clover			
*Ulex europaeus**	Gorse	IC	Yes	Yes
*Urospermum picroides**	False Hawkbit			
Ursinia anthemoides		HP		
Urtica urens	Small Nettle			
Vellereophyton dealbatum	White Cudweed			
*Verbascum virgatum**	Twiggy Mullein	HP		
*Vicia monantha ssp. monantha**	One-flower Vetch			
*Vicia sativa ssp. nigra**	Narrow-leaf Vetch			
*Vicia sativa ssp. sativa**	Common Vetch			
Vulpia bromoides	Squirrel-tail Fescue			
Vulpia fasciculata	Sand Fescue			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
Vulpia muralis	Wall Fescue			
Vulpia myuros f. megalura	Fox-tail Fescue			
Vulpia myuros f. myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue			
*Vulpia spp.**				
*Zaluzianskya divaricata**	Spreading Night-phlox			

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	152
# Native Fauna in cell	138
# Introduced Fauna in cell	14
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	31 (12 national, 27 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	**Common Name**	**Class**	**EPBC Act Status**	**NPW Act Status**
*Coturnix ypsilophora australis^*	Brown Quail	AVES		V
Falco peregrinus macropus	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R
*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus^*	Eastern Shriketit	AVES		R
Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R
*Haliaeetus leucogaster^*	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
Hylacola pyrrhopygia	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	AVES	ssp	ssp
Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	AVES	EN	E
*Larus dominicanus dominicanus^*	Kelp Gull	AVES		R
*Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis^*	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	AVES	VU	
Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp	
Neophema elegans elegans	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R
*Neophema petrophila zietzi^*	Rock Parrot	AVES		R
*Pandion haliaetus cristatus^*	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	AVES		R
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp	
Stagonopleura bella samueli	Western Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP
Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi	Brown Skua	AVES		V
*Sternula nereis nereis^*	Fairy Tern	AVES	VU	E
Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong	AVES		ssp
Thalassarche carteri	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	AVES	VU	E
Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	AVES	VU	V
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	AVES	VU	
*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus^*	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
*Zanda funerea whiteae^*	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
*Antechinus flavipes^*	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V
*Rattus lutreolus^*	Swamp Rat	MAM		R
*Tachyglossus aculeatus^*	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp
*Trichosurus vulpecula^*	Common Brushtail Possum	MAM		R
Egernia cunninghami	Cunningham's Skink	REP		E
*Varanus rosenbergi^*	Heath Goanna	REP		V

All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
Crinia signifera	Common Froglet	AMP			NT
Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	AVES			LC
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	AVES			LC
Acanthiza pusilla samueli	Brown Thornbill (MLR)	AVES			
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus	Eastern Spinebill (KI, MLR, southern FR)	AVES			
Anthochaera carunculata	Red Wattlebird	AVES			LC
Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi	Red Wattlebird (MLR, AP, YP, EP, far west, Yellabinna)	AVES			
Anthus australis	Australian Pipit	AVES			LC
Aquila audax audax	Wedge-tailed Eagle	AVES			RA
Ardenna tenuirostris	Short-tailed Shearwater	AVES			
Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	AVES			LC
Chalcites basalis	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			NT
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
Circus approximans	Swamp Harrier	AVES			RA
Colluricincla harmonica	Grey Shrikethrush	AVES			LC
Coracina novaehollandiae	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	AVES			LC
Corvus mellori	Little Raven	AVES			LC
*Coturnix ypsilophora australis^*	Brown Quail	AVES		V	
*Egretta sacra^*	Eastern Reef Egret	AVES			
Eolophus roseicapilla	Galah	AVES			LC
Epthianura albifrons	White-fronted Chat	AVES			LC
Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae	Little Penguin	AVES			
Falco berigora berigora	Brown Falcon	AVES			LC
Falco cenchroides cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel	AVES			LC
Falco peregrinus macropus	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R	RA
*Falcunculus frontatus frontatus^*	Eastern Shriketit	AVES		R	
Gallirallus philippensis mellori	Buff-banded Rail	AVES			RA
Gavicalis virescens	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca	Magpielark	AVES			LC
Gymnorhina tibicen	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
*Haliaeetus leucogaster^*	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN
Hirundo neoxena neoxena	Welcome Swallow	AVES			LC
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern	AVES			LC
Hylacola pyrrhopygia	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	AVES	ssp	ssp	
Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	AVES	EN	E	
*Larus dominicanus dominicanus^*	Kelp Gull	AVES		R	RA
Larus pacificus georgii	Pacific Gull	AVES			LC
*Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis^*	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V	EN
Macronectes halli	Northern Giant Petrel	AVES	VU		
Malurus cyaneus	Superb Fairywren	AVES			LC
Malurus cyaneus leggei	Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA)	AVES			
Melithreptus brevirostris	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp		NT
Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps	Brown-headed Honeyeater (MLR, MM)	AVES			
Melithreptus lunatus	White-naped Honeyeater	AVES			RA
Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos	Little Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
Morus serrator	Australasian Gannet	AVES			NT
Neochmia temporalis temporalis	Red-browed Finch	AVES			NT
Neophema elegans elegans	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R	RA

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
*Neophema petrophila zietzi^*	Rock Parrot	AVES		R	
Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes	Crested Pigeon	AVES			LC
Pachycephala fuliginosa fuliginosa	Western Whistler	AVES			
*Pandion haliaetus cristatus^*	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	
Pardalotus striatus substriatus	Striated Pardalote	AVES			NT
Parvipsitta porphyrocephala	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	AVES			LC
Petrochelidon nigricans	Tree Martin	AVES			LC
Petroica boodang boodang	Scarlet Robin	AVES		R	
Phalacrocorax carbo	Great Cormorant	AVES			LC
Phalacrocorax fuscescens	Black-faced Cormorant	AVES			NT
*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris^*	Little Black Cormorant	AVES			LC
Phaps chalcoptera	Common Bronzewing	AVES			LC
Phaps elegans elegans	Brush Bronzewing	AVES			LC
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater	AVES			LC
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA)	AVES			
Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturinus	Crescent Honeyeater (KI and MLR)	AVES			
Platycercus elegans	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp		LC
Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis	Adelaide Rosella (southern MLR)	AVES			
Pomatostomus superciliosus	White-browed Babbler	AVES			NT
Puffinus gavia	Fluttering Shearwater	AVES			LC
Puffinus huttoni	Hutton's Shearwater	AVES			
Rhipidura albiscapa	Grey Fantail	AVES			LC
Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys	Willie Wagtail	AVES			LC
Sericornis frontalis	White-browed Scrubwren	AVES			
Sericornis frontalis rosinae	White-browed Scrubwren (MLR)	AVES			
Stagonopleura bella samueli	Western Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP	
Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi	Brown Skua	AVES		V	
Sterna striata	White-fronted Tern	AVES			RA
*Sternula nereis nereis^*	Fairy Tern	AVES	VU	E	EN
Strepera versicolor	Grey Currawong	AVES		ssp	
Strepera versicolor melanoptera	Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)	AVES			
Thalassarche carteri	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	AVES	VU	E	
Thalassarche cauta cauta	Shy Albatross	AVES	VU	V	
Thalassarche melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	AVES	VU		
Thalasseus bergii cristatus	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			LC
*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus^*	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus	Rainbow Lorikeet	AVES			LC
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing	AVES			LC
*Zanda funerea whiteae^*	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	RA
Zosterops lateralis	Silvereye	AVES			LC
Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous	Silvereye (EP, YP, FR, MLR, MM, SE)	AVES			
*Anisynta cynone cynone^*	Mottled Grass Skipper	INV			
*Danaus petilia^*	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
*Danaus plexippus plexippus^*	Monarch	INV			
*Delias aganippe^*	Wood White	INV			
*Geitoneura klugii^*	Common Xenica	INV			
*Heteronympha merope merope^*	Common Brown	INV			
*Junonia villida calybe^*	Meadow Argus	INV			
*Lampides boeticus^*	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			
*Nacaduba biocellata biocellata^*	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
*Neolucia agricola Agricola^*	Fringed Heath-blue	INV			
*Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora^*	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
*Pieris rapae rapae^*	Cabbage White	INV			

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
*Taractrocera papyria papyria^*	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
*Theclinesthes miskini miskini^*	Wattle Blue	INV			
*Theclinesthes serpentatus serpentatus^*	Salt-bush Blue	INV			
*Vanessa itea^*	Australian Admiral	INV			
*Vanessa kershawi^*	Australian Painted Lady	INV			
*Zizina otis labradus^*	Common Grass-blue	INV			
*Antechinus flavipes^*	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V	
*Arctocephalus forsteri^*	Long-nosed Fur Seal (New Zealand Fur Seal)	MAM			LC
*Cercartetus concinnus^*	Western Pygmy-possum	MAM			
*Macropus fuliginosus^*	Western Grey Kangaroo	MAM			LC
*Phascolarctos cinereus^*	Koala	MAM			
*Pseudocheirus peregrinus^*	Common Ringtail Possum	MAM			
*Rattus lutreolus^*	Swamp Rat	MAM		R	RA
*Tachyglossus aculeatus^*	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp	
*Trichosurus vulpecula^*	Common Brushtail Possum	MAM		R	
*Aprasia striolata^*	Lined Worm-lizard	REP			LC
*Austrelaps labialis^*	Pygmy Copperhead	REP			
Christinus marmoratus	Marbled Gecko	REP			
Egernia cunninghami	Cunningham's Skink	REP		E	
*Hemiergis decresiensis^*	Three-toed Earless Skink	REP			
Hemiergis peronii	Four-toed Earless Skink	REP			
*Lampropholis guichenoti^*	Garden Skink	REP			
*Lerista bougainvillii^*	Bougainville's Skink	REP			
*Lerista dorsalis^*	Southern Four-toed Slider	REP			
Liopholis whitii	White's Skink	REP			
*Menetia greyii^*	Common Dwarf Skink	REP			
*Morethia obscura^*	Mallee Snake-eye	REP			
*Pogona barbata^*	Eastern Bearded Dragon	REP			
*Pseudechis porphyriacus^*	Red-bellied Black Snake	REP			
*Pseudonaja textilis^*	Eastern Brown Snake	REP			
*Pygopus lepidopodus^*	Common Scaly-foot	REP			
*Suta flagellum^*	Little Whip Snake	REP			
*Tiliqua rugosa^*	Sleepy Lizard	REP			
*Tiliqua scincoides^*	Eastern Bluetongue	REP			LC
*Varanus gouldii^*	Sand Goanna	REP			
*Varanus rosenbergi^*	Heath Goanna	REP		V	

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

All Introduced Fauna in cell

Species	Common Name
*Rattus rattus^*	Black Rat (Ship Rat, Roof Rat)
*Lepus capensis^*	Brown Hare
Turdus merula merula	Common Blackbird
*Acridotheres tristis^*	Common Myna
Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris	Common Starling
*Felis catus^*	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
Alauda arvensis arvensis	Eurasian Skylark
Carduelis carduelis britannica	European Goldfinch
*Sturnus vulgaris^*	European Starling
Columba livia	Feral Pigeon
*Vulpes vulpes^*	Fox (Red Fox)
*Mus musculus^*	House Mouse
Passer domesticus domesticus	House Sparrow
*Oryctolagus cuniculus^*	Rabbit (European Rabbit)

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