

Newland Head (Ngarakerung)

to Parsons Beach (Waipingga)

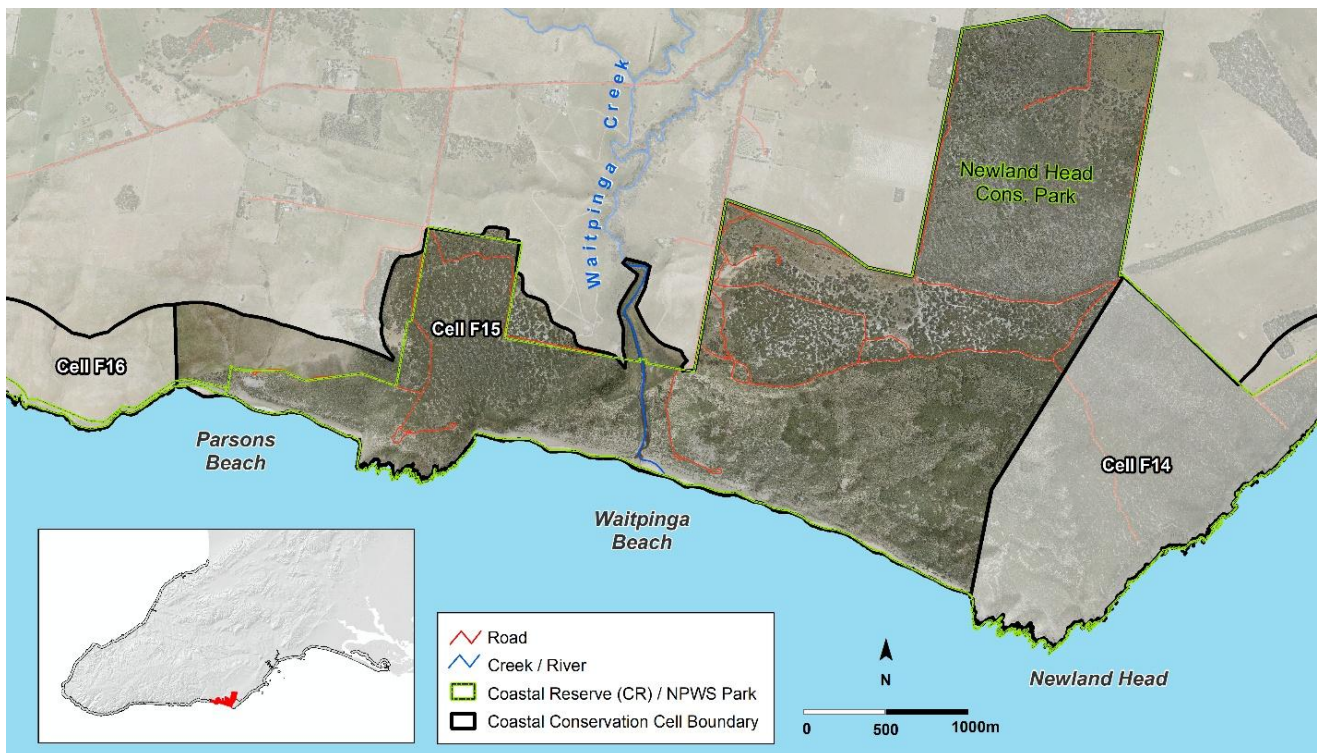
Cell F15

Overview

Together with cell F14, this cell represents one of the highest value conservation and biodiversity habitats within this plan. The inclusion of all of the Conservation Park demonstrates the high value conservation and biodiversity habitats within the cell in size and connectedness across the coastal area. Flora and fauna species diversity is excellent, several with high conservation values at a state and regional level. Areas of saltmarsh Beaded Glasswort (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) in the lower estuary potentially support the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* threatened ecological

community of *subtropical and temperate saltmarsh*.

Sandy beaches and coastal cliff in this cell support seabird and shorebird roosting, foraging and breeding of multiple species, and regionally significant reptile populations. The challenge for this site is balancing the high popularity for visitation with the protection of habitats. 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 Newland Head Conservation Park.



Cell detail

The cell extends from Newland Head approximately 5.5km to the western end of Parsons Beach within Newland Head Conservation Park. Note the cell boundary has changed from Caton et. al (2007) to include all the Newland Head Conservation Park. Cell includes Waitpinga Creek and estuary. The cell is located with the City of Victor Harbor local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

Newland Head Conservation Park occupies nearly the entire cell, covering 1152 hectares in area, and is managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service SA (NPWSSA/DEW). Within the park, a variety of facilities exist to support visitation, including camp sites, way finding and interpretive signage, walking tracks, fencing, toilets and car parking. The western boundary of cell is private property behind Parsons Beach, and coastal cliffs to the cell boundary with several small allotments with coastal frontage of predominately cleared land, used for agriculture, grazing and rural residential living. Since 2012, the waters surrounding are within the boundaries of the Encounter Marine Park.

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

The cell supports extensive areas of remnant native vegetation, at the intersection of the Mount Lofty Ranges with the coastal environment. Access to the southern coast from this part of the peninsula is limited: public ownership and road access allow significant walking and fishing opportunities (Caton et al 2007).

Newland Head is a popular destination, with visitors attracted to 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, diving, ecotourism, swimming and whale watching. The two beaches are important habitat and fishing areas for species such as Western Australian Salmon (*Arripis truttaceus*) and Yelloweye Mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*) (Bryars 2013).

Several coastal community groups are working along the coastal dunes and cliffs (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.



Newland Head and Waitpinga Beach, Newland Head Conservation Park (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Landforms

Kanmantoo metasediments overlain by calcarenite. Dunes at Parsons and Waitpinga over a sloping calcarenite ramp. Clifftop dunes at Newland Head. Quaternary parabolic dune on Newland Head described by Bourman (1973).

This eastern end cell is a registered geological monument Encounter Bay region- Newland Head to Rosetta Head/The Bluff up to Waitpinga Beach. Further west from the Waitpinga Creek, the Fleurieu Peninsula, South Coast Geological monument extends through to cell F18. Geological Monument 1112, Fleurieu Peninsula South Coast from Coalinga Gully along entire coast to Waitpinga Creek: excellent exposures/ type section of the metasediments of the Kanmantoo Group.

First Nations cultural heritage and connection to land and sea Country

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

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

This cell encompasses a range of culturally significant landscape features, including Dreaming sites and other important places, traditional camping grounds as well as tools and midden deposits scattered across the clifftops, sand dunes and beaches of Waitpinga and Parsons.

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

Within this cell, the Ngurunderi Dreaming story tells how his wives camped at Kulawangk (Waitpinga Creek Estuary), before crossing the creek to continue along the beaches and cliff lines toward Kangaroo Island (Ngurungai). Ngurunderi followed their path along the coast, also resting at Kulawangk before continuing to follow his wives' tracks.

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 (F14) represent some of the highest conservation values across the region, with well-developed dune vegetation succession at Waitpinga and Parsons; diverse ecological communities at Waitpinga Creek estuary, and coastal heath on Newland and Waitpinga headlands.

Outstanding values exist for numbers of species, numbers of threatened species, threatened vegetation communities, for rarity of plant associations within SA, numbers of endemic species, for vegetation block connectivity, patch size and shape, for bird, reptile and butterfly larvae habitat (Caton et al 2007). Almost the entire cell shows high conservation values with only small foredune areas with lower values, and ensure this cell is regionally significant.

State and regionally significant numbers of flora and fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded within this cell. 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 2016). Conservation rated species include White Correa (*Correa alba* var. *pannosa*), Zig-zag Bitter-pea (*Daviesia pectinata*), Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), Kangaroo Island Mallee (*Eucalyptus phenax* ssp. *compressa*), Squat Picris (*Picris squarrosa*), Fringed Pseudanthus (*Pseudanthus micranthus*), Ridged Noon-flower (*Sarcosoma bicarinata*), Butterfly Spyridium (*Spyridium coactillifolium*), Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana*). Conservation rated species of fauna include the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mt Lofty Ranges) (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*); Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*), Swamp Rat (*Rattus lutreolus*), Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*) and multiple other state rare bird species.

Newland Head Conservation Park includes Waitpinga and Parsons Beaches, the Waitpinga Creek estuary, an extensive coastal dune system, fringing coastal woodland/mallee and coastal cliffs. 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 2016).

The vegetation within Newland Head Conservation Park is comprised predominately of a mallee heath association that is not represented elsewhere on the Fleurieu Peninsula. The park is dominated by Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia*), Cup Gum (*E. cosmophylla*) and Pink Gum (*E. fasciculosa*) association, which is found along the rear of the dunes at Waitpinga and inland from Parsons Head (DEH 2004). Details of each vegetation association are detailed below and shown on Fig 15.2 and 15.3.

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

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



Endangered Osborn's Eyebright (Euphrasia collina subsp. osbornii) (M Stokes)

Indigenous mammal species have been recorded at Newland Head CP, including the nationally Endangered Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon 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 2016). Ten 10 bat species have also been recorded in the park, including the regionally rare Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*).



Short-beaked Echidna (Tachyglossus aculeatus) crossing a walking track within Newland Head Conservation Park (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*), Diamond Firetail (*Stagonopleura guttata*), Australasian Darter (*Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), Eastern Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis coromandus*), Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), 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*), Restless Flycatcher (*Myiagra inquieta*), Rock Parrot (*Neophema petrophila zietzi*), Brush Bronzewing (*Phaps elegans elegans*), White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*), Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*).



Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges) (M Stokes)

The Hooded Plover, vulnerable in South Australia is known to nest and forage on the upper beach and front of the foredunes of Waitpinga and Parsons beaches. The semi remote nature of the beaches in this cell provide foraging habitats for shorebirds, including Red-capped Plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) that are semi-colonial nesters, Sooty (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), and Pied Oystercatchers (*Haematopus longirostris*), Caspian (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*), Silver Gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) and Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificus georgii*).



Terns at Waitpinga Beach (DEW)

The Encounter Bay region is known to support a number of Nationally listed (EPBC Act 1999) resident and migratory bird species, and there is a high likelihood that some of these species also utilise the Waitpinga Creek estuary and associated wetland habitat. Local offshore islands and cliff lines provide refuge and likely valued habitat for a range of seabird species, including the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Eastern Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*), Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*) and Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*). 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 seabirds that visit the coastal waters of the Fleurieu Peninsula (M Stokes)

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 across multiple species and ecological communities. Butterfly species of conservation significance recorded in this cell include Black and White Sedge-skipper (*Antipodia atralba*), Variable Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla donnysa*), Chequered Copper (*Lucia limbaria*), Amaryllis Azure (*Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis*), Fringed Heath-blue (*Neolucia agricola agricola*), Bitter-bush Blue (*Theclinesstes albocinctus*), as well as locally uncommon Wood White (*Delias aganippe*), Common Xenica (*Geitoneura klugii*), Common Brown (*Heteronympha merope merope*) and multiple common butterfly species that are observed across the Fleurieu Peninsula (Stolarski 2024). Recent searches of known habitats of Chrysotricha Skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha*) in Waitpinga Creek did not locate any individuals or evidence of recent occupation.

Stolarski (2024) describes the Black and White Sedge-skipper (*Antipodia atralba*) as very localised and restricted to coastal heath areas where its larval food plant, Black Grass Saw-sedge (*Gahnia lanigera*), grows in large enough densities. Populations within and between sites fluctuate in densities in response to the availability of fresh *G. lanigera* leaf growth favoured by larvae. The butterfly is very responsive to post fire plant growth and often attains large population numbers following such events. Black and White Sedge-skipper (*Antipodia atralba*) has a patchy distribution along the southern Fleurieu Peninsula and has been recorded from the following locations: Carrickalinga and Myponga South areas, Cape Jervis, Lands End and Newland Head CP.

The Chequered Copper (*Lucia limbaria*) butterfly is very localised, rarely observed and present in coastal areas where its larval food plant, Native Sorrel (*Oxalis perennans*) is found present. Populations fluctuate in densities in

response to the availability of fresh *O. perennans* leaf growth favoured by larvae. The butterfly also uses Yellow Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata ssp. corniculata*) an introduced weed species commonly found in suburban gardens. The species has a symbiotic relationship with Black Tyrant Ants (*Iridomyrmex rufoniger*). *Lucia limbaria* distribution along the southern Fleurieu Peninsula is known from three sites: Carrickalinga North, Waitpinga Creek and Middleton areas, both in sub coastal sites (Stolarski 2024).

Bitter-bush Blue (*Theclinesstes albocinctus*), whilst locally common at times, is subject to restricted population sites supporting Coast Bitter-Bush (*Adriana quadripartita*), its only larval host plant and if not available, would not be able to exist. The butterfly is restricted to cells F4, F15, F19, F23 & F24 (Storlaski 2024).

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

Waitpinga Creek estuary

Waitpinga Creek is a recognised estuary (DEH 2007).

Waitpinga Creek seasonally flows through the western end of the park, draining from farmland further inland. Limited flow is received in summer months ceasing flow to the sea. However, a small wetland is retained behind the dunes at Waitpinga Creek. Waitpinga Creek estuary is a relatively large estuary, approximately 500m at its widest point, and at its narrowest it is approximately 30m (Telfer and Milne 2014).

The estuary closely follows the natural flow path of Waitpinga Creek, spreading out across flatter coastal areas and forming saltmarshes in parts. When assessed in 2014 by Telfer and Milne, it was described to have excellent habitat, with >50% of the substrate favourable for epifaunal colonisation and fish cover, mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat present. Also noted the numerous pieces of instream wood, little sediment (apart from natural sand) and minimal evidence of erosion or bank failure.

Vegetation communities exist in the Waitpinga Creek estuary that satisfy criteria to be considered part of the nationally Vulnerable *subtropical* and *temperate* coastal *saltmarsh* threatened ecological community, as listed in the EPBC Act 1999. Telfer and Milne (2014), in their assessment of 16 estuaries across the Fleurieu Peninsula, noted that estuaries contained within National Parks generally scored higher when both conservation significance and condition and habitat values are considered together, indicating the assets within the parks are generally of higher value than in other areas.

Birds of conservation significance that use the estuary as habitat include Baillon's Crake (*Porzana pusilla*), Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Western Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*), Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and Buff-banded Rail (*Gallirallus philippensis mellori*).



Waitpinga Creek estuary and catchment (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Recent estuary and freshwater fish surveys (Schmarr et al 2022) in the Waitpinga estuary and upstream indicate it supports a diverse range of fish species. These include Common Galaxias (*Galaxias maculatus*), Climbing Galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*), Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvilli*), Black Bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*), Yelloweye Mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*), Sandy Sprat (*Hyperlophus vittatus*) and various Goby species, (Schmarr et al 2022). Estuaries along the southern coast are important refuges and nursery grounds for a range of estuary dependent and diadromous fish species. Long-term knowledge of overall catchment health (e.g. water quality, flow patterns, habitat and species) is essential for conserving the ecological value of these systems.

Estuarine Habitats: Waitpinga Creek

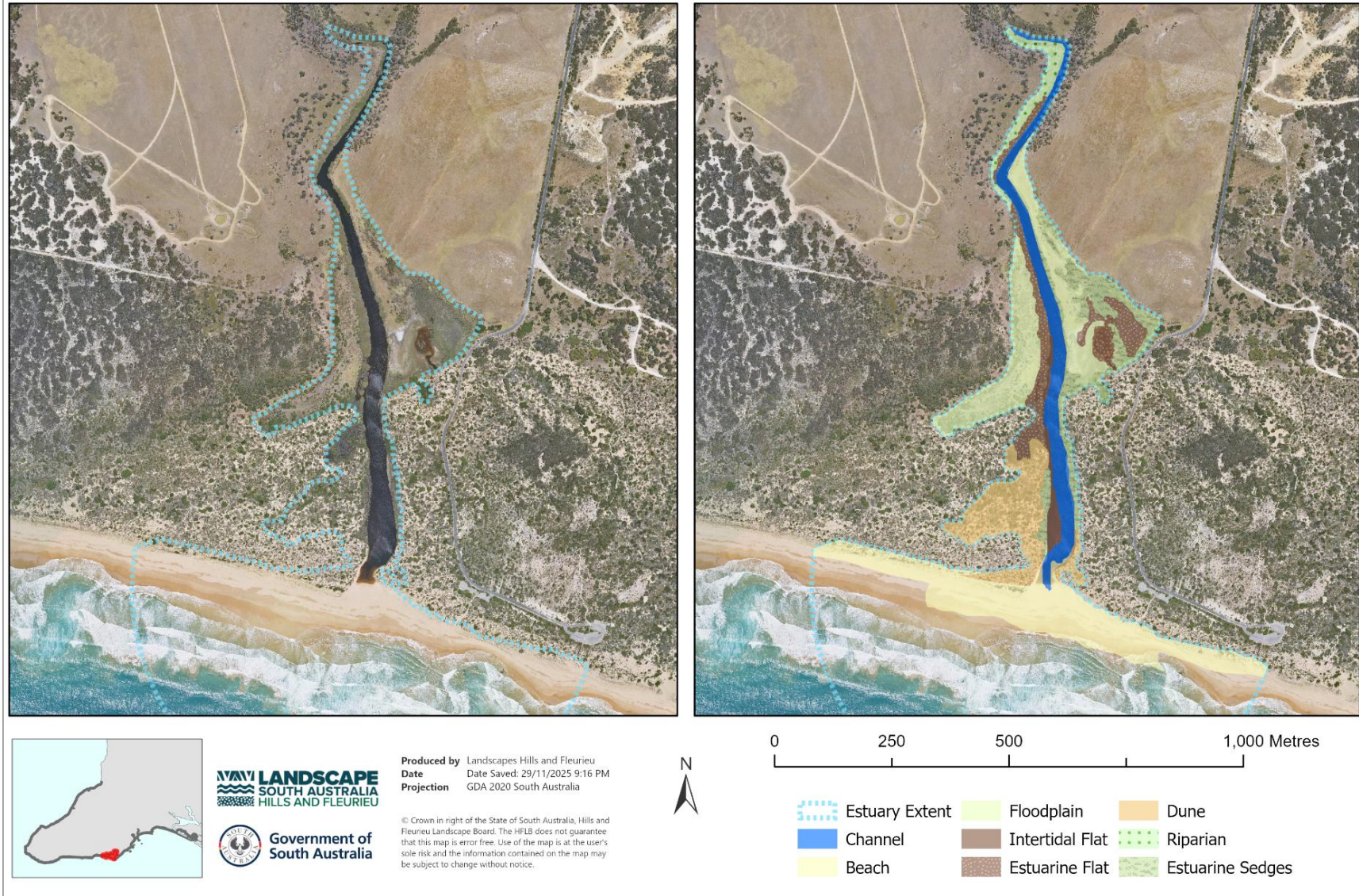


Fig 15.1 Waitpinga Creek estuarine habitats



Waitpinga Beach (S Sutherland)

Vegetation Communities

Coastal Woodlands and Mallee (Telfer and Milne 2016)

- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia*), Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*) +/- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) Open Mallee Forest over Silver Banksia (*Banksia marginata*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) + Brush Heath (*Brachyloma ericoides* ssp. *ericoides*) + *Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) + Stalked Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia australis*).
- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) +/- South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*) +/- Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) Woodland with an open understorey dominated by Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) over Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) + Twiggy Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia virgata*) with a groundlayer which is dominated by weedy grasses and herbs, including * Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*).
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus 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*) +/- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) (patchy) Mallee
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia*), Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) Very Low Open Forest/Mallee

Coastal Dunes and Shrublands (Telfer and Milne 2016)

- Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) + *Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) + *Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) Tussock Grassland
- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) +/- Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* ssp. *sophorae*) +/- Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) +/- Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) Shrubland over 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*)
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia*) +/- Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) +/- Coast Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* ssp. *sophorae*) +/- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) Shrubland
- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coast Silver Wattle (*Acacia uncifolia*) Shrubland

Clifftop and coastal escarpment heath (Telfer and Milne 2016)

- Coast Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii*) +/- Scented Mat-rush (*Lomandra effusa*) Low Open Shrubland/Tussock Grassland
- Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*) + Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus 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*)
- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia*) + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) +/- Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) Shrubland

Estuarine (Waitpinga Creek) (Telfer and Milne 2014)

- Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) Tall Open Shrubland
- Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) + Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) + Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) Sedgeland
- Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) Saltmarsh
- Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) Sedgeland

Introduced Grasslands and emergents (Telfer and Milne 2016)

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

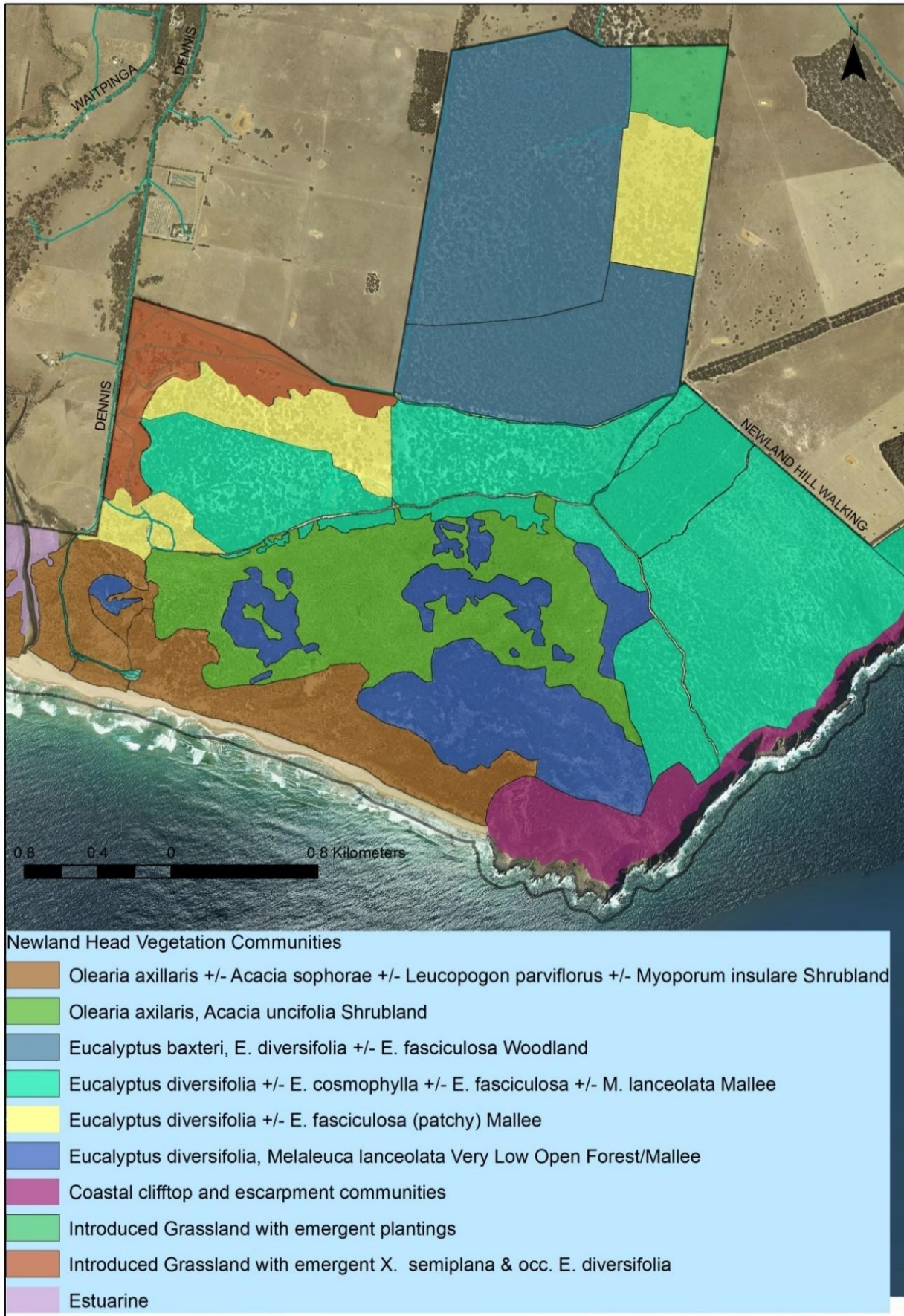


Figure 15.2 Vegetation communities of Newland Head Conservation Park (Telfer and Milne 2016)

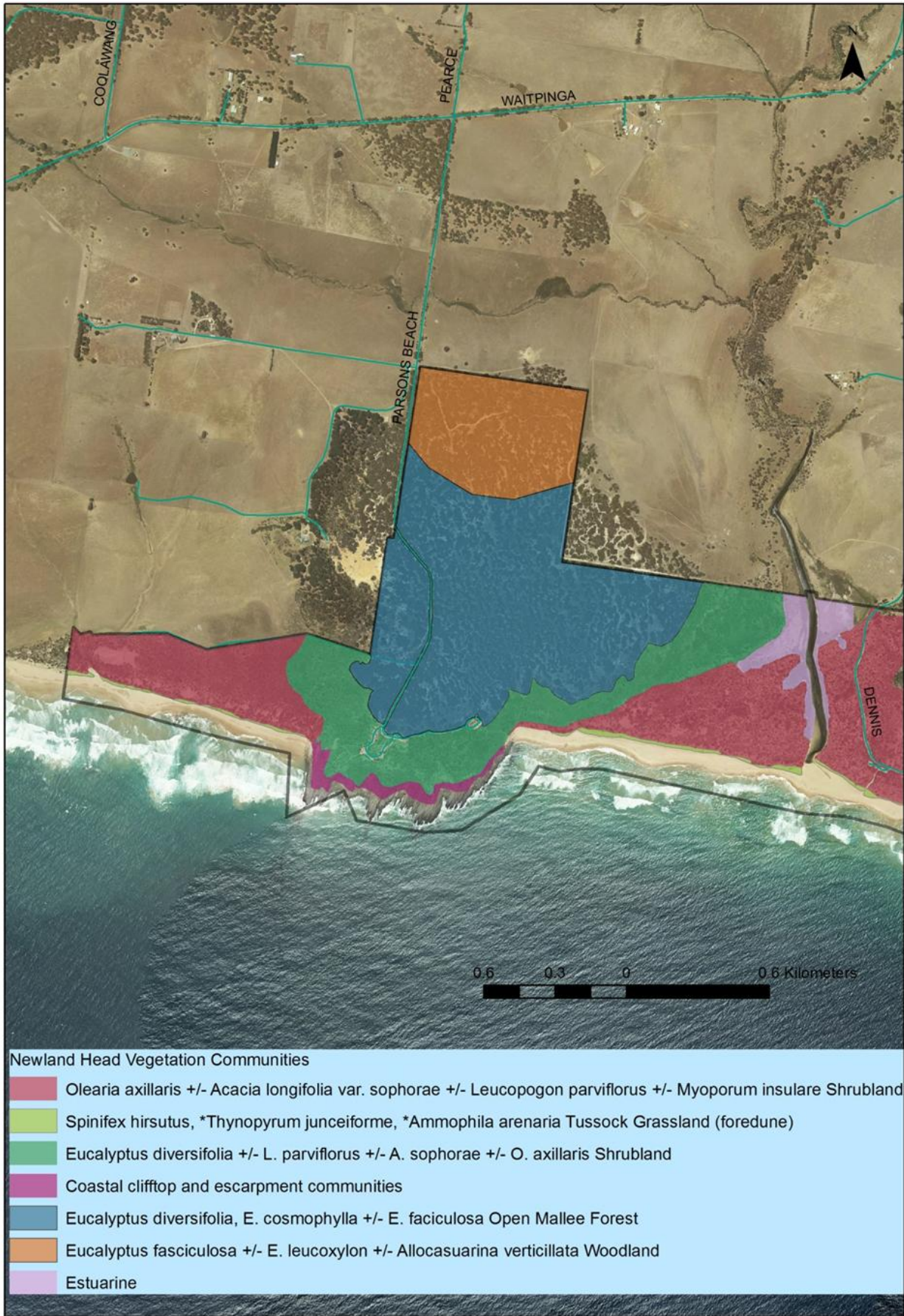


Fig 15.3 Vegetation communities of Newland Head Conservation Park (Telfer and Milne 2016).

Nearshore Habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. The marine areas of cell F15 are within a General Managed Use Zone (GMUZ-6). This area is part of a migratory pathway for Southern Right Whales (*Eubalaena australis*) and Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*).

Bryars (2013) describes this cell as dominated by two main habitats; bare sand from inshore to offshore (including Waitpinga and Parsons Beaches), and continuous low-profile reef that lies mainly offshore from Parsons Beach (figure 15.4). Other minor habitats include patchy sparse macroalgae on sand and patchy low-profile reef. The inshore bare sand is characterised by high-energy rhythmic bar beach systems at Waitpinga Beach and Parsons Beach (Short 2001).

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

Subtidal reefs

Bryars (2013) described surveys of subtidal reefs in nearby cells to have high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (e.g., Edgar et al. 2006, Haig et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). The cell lies within a region of low macroalgal species diversity, with large offshore unconsolidated bare substrate and smaller amounts of reef habitat. Exposure to high wave energy and turbidity are two contributing factors likely contributing to the low survey effort and availability of habitat data in the cell (see Baker and Gurgel 2010).

Bryars (2003) listed seven fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the surf beach habitat at Parsons and Waitpinga Beaches, 14 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between Rapid Head and King Head, 17 fish and seven macroinvertebrate species for the reef habitat between Rapid Head and King Head. Hacking (2007) reported 12 and 10 macrofaunal species from intertidal beach surveys at Waitpinga Beach and Parsons Beach, respectively.



Harlequin fish (Othos dentex) (S Bryars)

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 Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

macroinvertebrate species richness, community structure, large fish biomass, macroalgae percentage cover, and reef thermal index). The south coast subregion (encompassing cell F15, 14, 13) includes three long term monitoring sites Newland Head, Flat Irons and West Island Outer. Combined reef surveys in this subregion indicate that macroinvertebrate and fish species richness, large fish biomass and the percentage cover of canopy-forming algae has remained stable or is increasing (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.



Flat Irons, Encounter Marine Park (D Easton)

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

There is one beach profile monitoring site within this cell (profile 620001 established in 1977) to monitor beach-dune and nearshore dynamics over time. While, little change was initially seen in the profile, the seaward movement and increase in height of the foredune corresponds with the invasion of Sea Wheat Grass, *Thinopyrum junceiforme*, which became established in the 1980's and has influenced the geomorphology of the dune ever since; building the foredune upwards and seaward of the high water mark, creating a steep, uniform and densely vegetated dune face. The high energy environment is also expressed in the presence of scarps following storm events, though *T junceiforme* quickly reestablishes post storm events and continues to maintain a high steep foredune. Hesp *et al* (2025), analysis of this profile shows that Waitpinga Beach changed little between 1977 and 1981, then subsequently built upwards and seawards by 1989. By 2022, the foredune had eroded but built upwards by ~2m. Consistent with this behaviour, the top of the backshore/toe of the foredune has moved seawards and then landwards over time the relative change in the position of the shoreline at 0.0m (or AHD) displays considerable movement seawards and landwards as is typical of a high energy intermediate, rip dominated beach.



*Profile 620001 showing influence of dense monoculture of environmental weed *Thinopyrum junceiforme* on beach morphology with the dune developing seaward where it is more exposed to frequent scarping due to storm events
(Coast Unit, DEW, A Virag)*

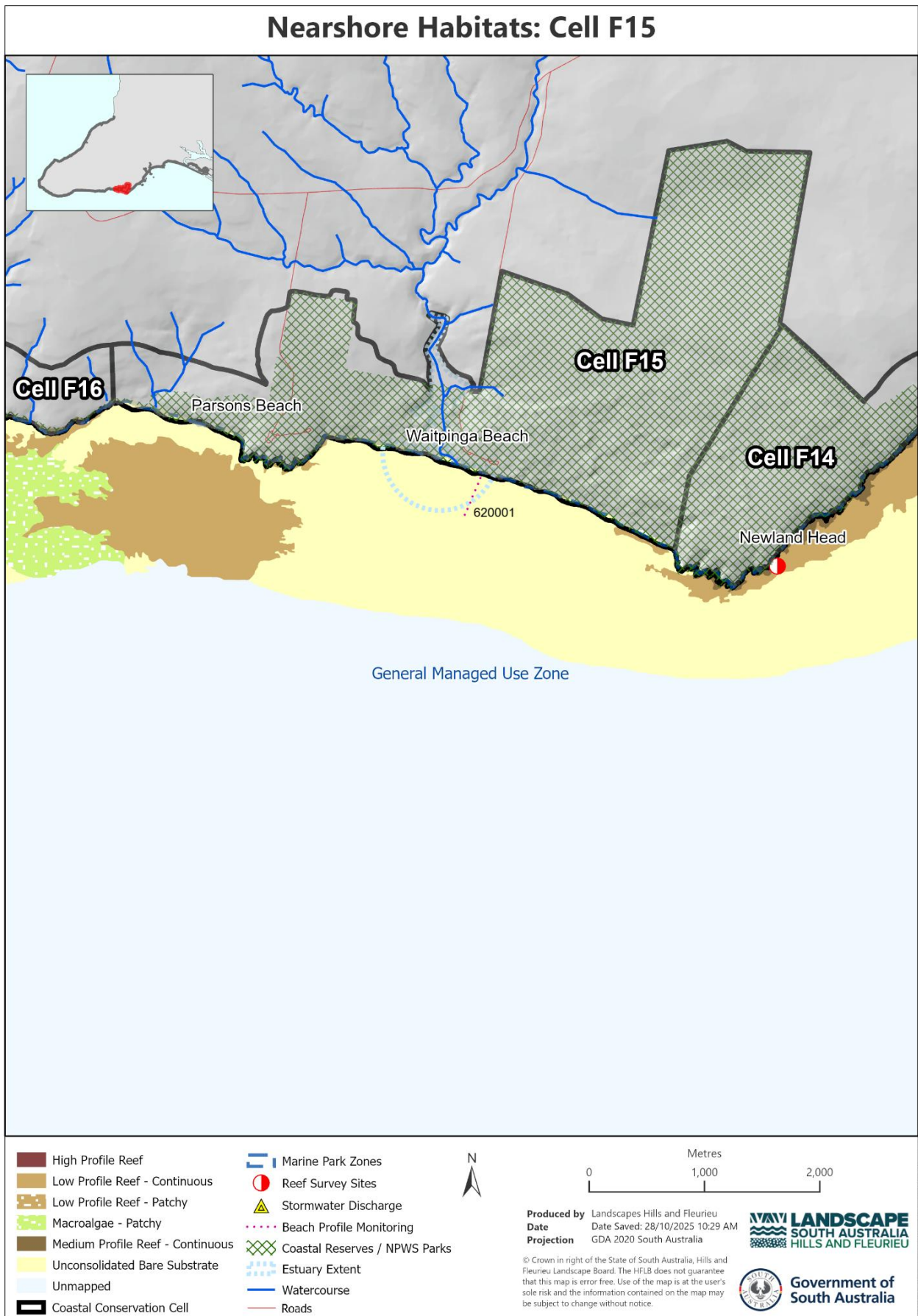


Figure 15.4 Nearshore habitats of Cell F15.

Threats

Whole cell

Threats to the substantial biodiversity conservation values in Newland Head Conservation Park and environs 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, hares, rats, mice), dune instability and 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 a large number of 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), and 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 ferocissimum*), Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus*) and Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*). Pyp Grass is a substantial weed in isolated pockets of coastal dunes and has had significant investment for control over the last decade, with positive results, substantially reducing the species' cover and localised impact on biodiversity values. Ongoing control and investment are critical to addressing high priority weeds and maintaining conservation values for the conservation park.

The following declared and red alert weeds were found in this cell: Bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Bridal Veil (*Asparagus declinatus*), Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), False Caper (*Euphorbia terracina*), Blue-bell Creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*), Skeleton Weed (*Chondrilla juncea*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), Sallow Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. longifolia*), Century Plant (*Agave americana*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Onion Weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Green Poison-berry (*Cestrum parqui*), Evening-flower Gladiolus (*Gladiolus tristis*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), Sea-lavender (*Limonium companyonis*), Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea*), Sparaxis (*Sparaxis bulbifera*), Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), Aster-weed (*Symphyotrichum subulatum*), Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), Ursinia (*Ursinia anthemoides*), Twiggy Mullein (*Verbascum virgatum*), Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), Sallow Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. longifolia*), South African Orchid (*Disa bracteata*), Olive (*Olea europaea ssp. europaea*), Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*), Black Flag (*Ferraria crispa subsp. crispa*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), Hottentot Fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*).



Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera) has been a consistent challenge within the cell particularly along the coastal cliffs. Control is undertaken by volunteers, local contractors and staff. (K Warner)

Within and near Newland Head Conservation Park there is grazing pressure from kangaroo numbers, which impacts 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 2016). There may be potential grazing impacts from deer due to their close proximity in adjacent private and public lands.

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 and vegetation clearance 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).

Potential pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Brown Hares (*Lepus capensis*), 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 2016). Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to regional pest management strategies).

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



*Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) dominated dune and frontal erosion scarp at Waitpinga Beach (T Flaherty)*

The dune system at beach monitoring profile 620001 has been significantly altered by the spread of invasive Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) since the 1980s, resulting in a steep, uniform foredune that extends seaward. While resilient to storm damage, this vegetation-driven morphology may increase vulnerability to erosion in the high-energy, rip-dominated environment, where the shoreline shows ongoing dynamic movement.

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 fronting Waitpinga Beach and Parsons Beach, mountain biking along the Waitpinga cliffs section of the Heysen Trail, hunting, campfires, off-track walking, littering, and bringing pets and other animals into the park.

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, 2016).

Planning and Design Code for cell from Newland Head CP to western cell 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

Bryars (2013) describes the nutrient and sediment inputs from stormwater and catchment flows are likely to be minor as the coastline is sparsely populated and has apparently minor (but unquantified) freshwater inputs including Waitpinga Creek. Diffuse run-off, small creeks (including Waitpinga Creek) and cliff top erosion have some potential to create an impact (Bryars 2013). The potential impact of these threats on nearshore habitats has not been investigated.

Bryars (2013) describes the risk from stormwater and catchment flow to be low and no measurable threats to sand were identified. Seagrass was not assessed by Bryars (2013) as it does not occur within the cell.

Waitpinga Creek estuary

Waitpinga Creek estuary has several weeds requiring removal, including Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Evening-flower Gladiolus (*Gladiolus tristis*) and Sapraxis (*Sparaxis sp.*). Telfer and Milne (2014) identified stock (sheep) grazing within the estuary on National Parks land, and minor erosion was noted in the upper stretches of the estuary where sheep have limited access to the creek.

Connectivity of estuary areas to both coast and marine waters through water flow is critical to maintain the health of the estuary. Typically, this connectedness is achieved through adequate freshwater inflows and tidal surges from the marine environment. Changes in either of these can dramatically influence local conditions for flora and fauna. Limited monitoring data of estuary flow and opening and closing durations exist for this estuary.



Waitpinga Creek estuary (C Taylor)

Marine debris

Long term bioregional monitoring (Fleurieu Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Gulf St Vincent, Kangaroo Island) of beach litter has been conducted at Waitpinga beach since 2010 by the previous AMLR NRM Board, and currently by Green Adelaide's marine debris program. Waitpinga Beach is one of four locations designated for biennial litter assessments on the south coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula. Litter items recovered from the site and subregion comprise plastic fragments, plastic packaging (food wrappers and bags), bottle lids and caps, cigarette butts, plastic bags, foam packaged products (e.g. cups) and fishing rope and rope pieces (Peters and Flaherty, 2013).

Opportunities

Whole cell

Manage visitor numbers and impacts to ensure coastal areas can support growing demand while maintaining and improving the quality of experiences without diminishing the values of the cell. Investigate improved infrastructure and fencing to ensure for environmentally and culturally sensitive path formalisation and low-impact walking trails, and further opportunities to reduce impacts on the coastal environment. Education, restrictions and compliance regarding of unauthorised activities (sandboarding, mountain biking, hunting, campfires, off-track walking, littering and bringing pets into the 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.
- 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 F14) 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.

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 areas of cliff instability and implement prevention measures and rehabilitation programs, as necessary.

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 2016).

Management and monitoring of total grazing pressures on valuable habitat in the Newland Head Conservation Park should be prioritised. Reduction in Western Grey 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 State 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.

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. Opportunities for habitat improvements and species reintroduction for this cell includes Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*), Black and White Sedge-skipper (*Antipodia atralba*) and Yellowish Sedge Skipper (*Hesperilla flavescens*) through *Gahnia* sedgeland restoration, and Bitter-bush Blue (*Theclinesstes albocinctus*) increase habitats of *Adriana quadripartita* (Stolarski 2024).



Black and White Sedge-skipper (Antipodia atralba) (M Endacott)

The Amaryllis Azure (*Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis*) butterfly species require mistletoes (*Amyema spp.*) as their larval hosts and if not available, would not be able to exist. Stolarski (2024) recommended mistletoes should be retained in the environment and where possible, additional seeding of mistletoes is undertaken across cells to enhance localised Azure (*Ogyris sp.*) populations.

Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*) with its current Fleurieu Peninsula extant of four known population sites; Stipiturus CP, Myponga River Gorge private property (PP), and Deep Creek PP is considered as locally vulnerable. Opportunities have been identified by Stolarski (2024) in the following cells; F15, F21, F22, F23 and F24 for the restoration of the species habitats with Saw-sedge (*Gahnia ssp.* including Curled Saw-sedge (*Gahnia ancistrophylla*), Limestone Saw-sedge (*Gahnia deusta*), Thatching Grass (*Gahnia filum*), Red-fruit Saw-sedge (*Gahnia sieberiana*); Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*)) in view of introduction into sites.

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 recreational activities).



Coastal waters in this cell are part of a migratory pathway for Southern Right Whales (*Eubalaena australis*) (above) and Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) (M Stokes)

Western Pygmy-possum (*Cercartetus concinnus*) habitat and populations are strong at present, nesting boxes were installed in the park in 2018 that were quickly occupied and continue to provide valuable alternatives to nesting hollows in trees. Continue monitoring and habitat maintenance.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve Hooded Plover breeding habitats within this cell. Implement actions to support Hooded Plover conservation, including exclusions, temporary fencing and signage, and education for dog owners. There are opportunities to support Hooded Plover habitat by replacing introduced Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) with native Spinifex vegetation associations.

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 seabirds, 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.

Biological surveys of the reef and offshore bare sand/ soft bottom habitats are required to better understand habitat values and compile meaningful species lists for the cell.

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.

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.

Waitpinga Creek estuary

Maintenance of natural conditions in Waitpinga Creek depends on integrated catchment management. Land use that minimises the negative impacts to the stream, including the reestablishment of native vegetation and exclusion of stock from creek lines, should be encouraged outside the park and throughout the catchment (DEH 2004).

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



Waitpinga Creek estuary with coastal dunes (D Schmarr)

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (see BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F15 includes coastal cliffs of calcarenite and dunes, with inshore sand with platform reef offshore. The reef supports a number of a number of temperate species of fauna and flora.

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

- Native vegetation
- Creek and estuary ecosystems
- Coastal cliffs
- Reef ecosystems

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

Over time, increasing aridity will slow natural recovery from damage to remnant vegetation and some species may be unable to adapt to reduced soil water levels and die out. 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 at Waitpinga and Parsons Beaches. Given the IPCC projections of sea level rise, beach recession of an order of 5 to 15 metres in 50 years could be expected. Some low-lying areas adjacent to the Waitpinga Creek estuary, appear to be vulnerable to flooding following sea level rise. Tide and water depth dependent habitats on reefs will be impacted by sea level rise (Caton et al 2007).

Changes in run-off can lead to increased erosion around cliffs, contributing to their destabilisation. The movement of water may also impact cliff-side vegetation. Changes in rainfall will potentially lead to higher pollutant loads during first flush events.

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.

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
	The conservation and threat assessments detected high value vegetation together with many high priority weeds.	Continue detailed 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 aimed at declared, WINS 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 (seabird, 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
	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 migratory corridor for Southern Right and Humpback whales	Continue monitoring and management of migratory areas and compliance of impact causing activities	High (cons/threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/contractors/rangers, SA Whale Centre, 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 Aust, 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
		Fence cliff line from incursion to prevent grazing and erosion on cliff lines and coastal slopes.	High (Cons/Threat)	Land owners
		Assessment of rare plants and remnant grass and coastal heath communities across coastal cliffs.	High (cons)	DEW, LHF, NPWSSA
	Coastal erosion and cliff instability.	Monitor erosion sites and areas of cliff instability and implement prevention measures and rehabilitation programs.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Newland Head
	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, NAC, LHF, coastal community groups
	Maintain high scenic amenity values of natural viewscape and protection of coastal zone.	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)
	Impacts of marine debris on coastal habitats and species.	Continue long term bioregional monitoring of marine debris at priority sites.	High (threat)	Landscape Boards, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Council
	Stormwater impacts are likely to impact marine intertidal habitats and may accelerate seabed deepening and coastal erosion. Turbidity from suspended sediments 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/ Coast Protection Branch/ Water Sensitive SA
		Develop guidelines for projects within Council areas to support improved stormwater management and reduce land-based impacts on coastal and nearshore marine environments.	Medium (cons/threat)	Council, LHF, DEW, Stormwater Management Authority
		Monitor stormwater impact on nearshore habitats and reefs across the cell.	High (Threat)	Council, DEW, EPA, SA Water, LHF

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole cell	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, university and research agencies, consultancies
Newland Head CP	Protection of high conservation values, habitats and flora and fauna populations.	Implementation of the Newland Head Conservation Park Biodiversity Action Plan (Telfer and Milne 2016).	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 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 including is difficult to access areas.	High (Cons / threat)	NPWSSA, land managers, Friends of Newland Head, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, community groups, LHF
	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 / threat)	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
	Risk of wildfire events.	Review of fire regimes and implementation of control burns on site.	Medium (Cons/ Threat)	NPWSSA, NAC, DEW, LHF
	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection.	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the Park.	High (Cons / threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Newland Head
Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.		High (Cons / threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Friends of Newland Head	
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 Black and White Sedge-skipper (<i>Antipodia atralba</i>) - Black Grass Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), Variable Sedge-skipper (<i>Hesperilla donyssa</i>) - Curled Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia ancistrophylla</i>), Limestone Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia deusta</i>), Thatching Grass (<i>Gahnia filum</i>), Red-fruit Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>); Cutting Grass (<i>Gahnia trifida</i>), Chequered Copper (<i>Lucia limbaria</i>) - Native Sorrel (<i>Oxalis perennans</i>), Short-fruit Oxalis (<i>Oxalis exilis</i>), Yellow Wood-sorrel (<i>O. corniculata</i> ssp. <i>corniculata</i> *) Bitter-bush Blue (<i>Theclinesthes albocinctus</i>) - Coast Bitter-bush (<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>) & common species.		Medium (cons)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups	

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Newland Head CP	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection.	Restore riparian corridors, include plantings of <i>Gahnia trifida</i> for reintroduction of <i>Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila</i>	Medium (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Coastal Community groups
		Retain and seed where possible mistletoe species (<i>Amyema spp.</i>) to support Amaryllis Azure (<i>Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis</i>) butterfly populations.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Council
	Western Pygmy-possum habitat and populations.	Continue monitoring nesting boxes that provide valuable alternatives to tree hollows and actions to promote/sustain natural habitat and resources.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Newland Head
	Support and acknowledgement of extensive volunteer effort in park.	Maintain and support volunteer effort in Park and surrounding areas.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Parks, DEW
Waitpinga Creek Estuary	Areas of remnant vegetation adjacent to Waitpinga and Parsons creeks have significant biodiversity value.	Areas of vegetation within the estuary needs recognition through proactive management: assess opportunities to establish buffers from weed invasion, reduce erosion and sediment loads upstream through revegetation.	High (cons / threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Newland Head, land owners
	Limited protection and awareness of EPBC listed Threatened ecological community, subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh, at Waitpinga Creek.	Increased protection from weed incursion, development and disturbance through site restoration and increased community awareness.	High (threat/cons)	NPWSSA, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Newland Head, LHF
		Formal assessment of vegetation communities to be listed on the national register of protected sites.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, DEW, Coastal Community group,
	Tide dependent saltmarsh habitats are threatened by climate change induced accelerated sea level rise.	Update DEW Coastal Saltmarsh/Mangrove Habitat spatial mapping to capture changes in the extent and different habitat types of saltmarsh ecosystems in South Australia since the original mapping was undertaken over 20 years ago.	High (Cons/threat)	DEW, CPB, universities and research institutions
	Stock grazing impacts to small creeks erosion, bank instability and reduced water quality of small estuaries.	Maintain, repair and improve fencing of estuaries and riparian land against stock.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, land owners
	Impact of reduced flow and reduced water quality on aquatic biodiversity values.	Review opportunities to measure and increase environmental flow opportunities through Water Allocation Planning (WAP), low flow bypass on farm dams and other local opportunities to improve connectivity with marine environments.	Medium (threat)	DEW, LHF, land owners
	Limited monitoring data of estuary flow and opening and closing durations exist for these estuaries.	Monitoring of estuaries to determine the connectivity and functionality with marine ecosystems.	High (cons/threat)	LHF, NPWSSA, DEW
	Weed incursion within estuaries reducing biodiversity values.	Active control of weed populations within estuary areas.	High (threat/cons)	LHF, land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers.
Beach-nesting birds	Hooded Plover nests and breeding areas threatened by disturbance by walkers and dogs.	Community monitoring, fences to mark nests. Signage and awareness raising activities.	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
		Compliance efforts to ensure dogs are not brought into park or enter through neighbouring properties.	High (Cons/threat)	NPWSSA

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Beach-nesting birds	Predation of birds, nests and chicks on beaches limiting nesting activity and breeding success.	Regional pest control strategies implemented and seasonal protection of breeding sites.	High (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, BirdLife Australia
	Incursion of multiple dune grass weed species is limiting suitable habitat for beach-nesting birds.	Support the staged removal of introduced weedy grasses and restoration of spinifex dunes.	High (threat)	Council, Land managers, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers
		Increase community awareness of habitat needs for beach-nesting bird species., such as Hooded Plovers, Red-capped Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers	Medium (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers
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 (threat/cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, Landscape Boards
	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)	NPWSSA, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, 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)	NPWSSA, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
Climate (Cliffs and rocky headlands)	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)	NPWSSA, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
Climate (Creek/ Estuary)	More intense rainfall events likely to lead to increased pollutants, nutrients and sediments washed into the estuary especially during first flush from the landward end.	Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition.	Medium (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, land owners
	Higher temperatures likely to lead to increased algal blooms with impacts on estuarine fauna.	Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition.	Medium (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, land owners
Climate (Seasonal freshwater soaks to rear of dunes)	<p>There is evidence of freshwater soaks to the rear of some sections of the sand dunes ie presence of other freshwater sedge species.</p> <p>There is also freshwater pooling of these lower lying areas following high rainfall events and ongoing issues with managing stormwater from incremental land divisions.</p> <p>With more intense rainfall events, the combined interaction of seasonal flooding and interactions with rising saline ground water from sea level rise is increasingly uncertain.</p>	Prior to any major land division of the lower lying lands /seasonal floodplains behind the dunes, a study, including piezometer testing to ascertain combine risk from rising saline ground water due to sea level rise and seasonal and high rainfall events. This research should be part of stormwater management planning for infill development in these lower lying areas.	Medium (threat)	Developers, Council, CPB

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
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.	Restrict public access to fragile dunes.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, coastal community groups, LHF
		Implement restoration of native plant species.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
		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
	Likely beach and dune recession consequent on climate change effects.	Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
		Update DEW Coastal Hazard Mapping spatial layer identifying the change in extent and stability of coastal dunes across South Australia since the previous hazard mapping was undertaken approximately 20 years ago	Medium (hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW, CPB, Research Institutes, Universities
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)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF
		Undertake restoration and monitoring of benthic flora.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, 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)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF
	Ocean acidification can impact the life history of marine species.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, 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
- Caton B. Fotheringham D. Lock C. Royal M, Sandercock R. Taylor R. (2007). Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study. Prepared for Adelaide and Mount Lofty NRM Board, Alexandrina Council, City of Victor Harbor, District Council of Yankalilla, Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Plan and Department for Environment and Heritage.
- Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu (2024) Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy 2024 - 2029.
- Ngarrindjeri Nation (2007) Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarlular-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).

- Encounter Marine Park Management Plan (2012, amended 2020). Department for Environment and Water.
- Maguire, G. S. (2008). A practical guide to managing beach-nesting birds in Australia. Birds Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
- 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)
- Resource Condition Assessment Southern Fleurieu Estuaries (2014), Prepared by Telfer, S. and Milne, T. (Ecological Evaluation Pty Ltd) for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board.
- Stolarski A., (2024) Southern Fleurieu Peninsula coastal butterfly species assessment, A revision of the Butterfly Section of the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study 2007.
- BMT (2025), Climate Change Threats to Coastal Biodiversity in the Southern Fleurieu Region. Report prepared for Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board as part of the review of the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority study (2007). BMT, Adelaide.

References

Baker, J.L. and Gurgel, C.F.D. (2010) Biodiversity and conservation of macroalgae in the Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges NRM region including an assessment of biodiversity and distribution of macroalgae in the Gulf St Vincent bioregion. Report to the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board. J.L. Baker (Marine Ecologist) and School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Adelaide.

BMT (2025), Climate Change Threats to Coastal Biodiversity in the Southern Fleurieu Region. Report prepared for Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board as part of the review of the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority study (2007). BMT, Adelaide.

Bourman R.P., (1973) Geomorphic evolution of southeastern Fleurieu Peninsula. MA Thesis (unpublished), University of Adelaide

Brock D., Brook J., Mellin C., Peters K., Bryars S., Hicks J., Miller D., Easton D. and Meakin, C. (2023). Green Adelaide Rocky Reef Program: Trends in the condition of rocky reef ecosystems of the greater Adelaide and Fleurieu Peninsula region, South Australia. DEW Technical report 2023/79, Government of South Australia, Department for Environment and Water, Adelaide

Brook J, Peters K, Bryars S, Owen S, Hicks J, Miller D, Easton D, Eglinton Y, Meakin C and Brock D (2020). Subtidal Reef Health Program: Baseline status of subtidal reefs and associated biodiversity patterns in the AMLR region. DEW Technical report DEW-TR-2020-01.

Bryars, S. (2003) An Inventory of Important Coastal Fisheries Habitats in South Australia. Fish Habitat Program, (Primary Industries and Resources South Australia: Adelaide).

Bryars, S. (2013) Nearshore marine habitats of the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM region: values, threats and actions. Report to the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, Dr Simon Richard Bryars, Adelaide.

Caton, B., Fotheringham, D., Lock C., Royal, M., Sandercock, R., Taylor, R., 2007. *Southern Fleurieu coastal action plan and conservation priority study*, prepared for Adelaide & Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, Alexandrina Council, City of Victor Harbor, District Council of Yankalilla, Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Plan and Department for Environment & Heritage.

Department for Environment and Heritage (2004) Newland Head Conservation Park Management Plan, Adelaide, South Australia.

Department for Environment and Heritage (2007) Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Region Estuaries Information Package. Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.

Department for Environment and Heritage (2008). Marine Habitats in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM Region. Final Report to the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board for the program: Facilitate Coast, Marine and Estuarine Planning and Management by Establishing Regional Baselines. Prepared by the Department for Environment and Heritage, Coast and Marine Conservation Branch.

Department for Environment and Heritage (2009) Reserves of the South-western Fleurieu Peninsula Fire Management Plan, Adelaide, South Australia

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

Department for Environment and Water (2022). South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle

Edgar, G., Barrett, N., Brook, J., McDonald, B. and Bloomfield, A. (2006) Ecosystem monitoring inside and outside proposed sanctuary zones with the Encounter marine park – 2005 baseline surveys. TAFI Internal Report, 36 pp.

Edgar, G., and Barrett, N. (2012). An assessment of population responses of common inshore fishes and invertebrates following declaration of five Australian marine protected areas. *Environmental Conservation*, 39(3), 271-281.

Edgar, G., and Stuart-Smith, R. (2014). Systematic global assessment of reef fish communities by the Reef Life Survey program. *Sci Data* 1, 140007.

Edgar, G.J., Cooper, A., Baker, S.C., Barker, W., Barrett, N.S., Becerro, M.A., Bates, A.E., Brock, D., Ceccarelli, D.M., Clausius, E., Davey, M., Davis, T.R., Day, P.B., Green, A., Griffiths, S.R., Hicks, J., Hinojosa, I.A., Jones, B.K., Kininmonth, S., Larkin, M.F., Lazzari, N., Lefcheck, J.S., Ling, S.D., Mooney, P., Oh, E., Perez-Matus, A., Pocklington, J.B., Riera, R., Sanabria-Fernandez, J.A., Seroussi, Y., Shaw, I., Shields, D., Shields, J., Smith, M., Soler, G.A., Stuart-Smith, J., Turnbull, J., Stuart-Smith, R.D., (2020) Establishing the ecological basis for conservation of shallow marine life using Reef Life Survey, *Biological Conservation*, Volume 252.

Hacking, N. (2007) Effects of physical state and latitude on sandy beach macrofauna of eastern and southern Australia. *Journal of Coastal Research*, 23: 899–910.

Haig J., Russell B. and Murray-Jones S. (2006). Offshore marine habitat mapping and near–shore marine biodiversity within the Coorong bioregion. Report to Murray–Darling Basin NRM Board. 74 pp. Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.

Hesp, P.A., Corbett, E., Reiger, E., Werner, A., Miot da Silva, G., 2025. Coastal beach-dune dynamics and historical changes in the Victor Harbor to Kingston region, South Australia. A report prepared for the Goyder Institute for Water Research CLLMM Research Centre, Goolwa.

Opperman, A., 1999, A Biological Survey of the South Australian Coastal Dune and Clifftop Vegetation, Environment Protection Agency, Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs, Adelaide.

Peters, K, J. and Flaherty, A (2013). Current impacts and threat abatement of marine debris within Gulf St Vincent: Re-assessment 2 years after preliminary monitoring. Final report to the Commonwealth Government of Australia (Commonwealth identification No: OC13-00496). Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board. Adelaide. 60 pp

Schmarr, D. Thwaites, L. & Peters, K. (2022). Biological Review of the Freshwater Fishes of the Western Mount Lofty Ranges. Report to Green Adelaide, Department for Environment and Water. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide. SARDI Publication No. F2022/000250-1. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1148. 116pp

Short, A.D. (2001) Beaches of the South Australian Coast and Kangaroo Island: A guide to their nature, characteristics, surf and safety. Australian Beach Safety and Management Program, Sydney.

Stolarski A., (2024) Southern Fleurieu Peninsula coastal butterfly species assessment, A revision of the Butterfly Section of the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study 2007.

Telfer, S. and Milne, T. (2014) Resource Condition Assessment Southern Fleurieu Estuaries, Prepared by Ecological evaluation Pty Ltd for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board.

Telfer, S and Milne, (2016) Newland Head Conservation Park Biodiversity Action Plan, Prepared by T&M Ecologists, for Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges.

Turner D., Kildea T. & Westphalen G. (2007). Examining the health of subtidal reef environments in SA. 2. Status of selected reefs based on the results of the 2005 surveys. SARDI Publication No. RD 03/0252-6. SARDI, Adelaide.

Cell Biota (Flora and Fauna)

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

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

FLORA Summary

Vegetation Block Metrics	Newland Head Conservation Park (DEW, NPWSSA)			
Terrestrial Habitat Description/s	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description.			
# Flora in cell	735			
# Native Flora in cell	517			
# Introduced Flora in cell	218			
# Conservation Rated Flora in cell	23* (4 National, 23 State)			
# Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)	1 (Subtropical and Temperate Saltmarsh)			
Conservation Rated Flora	Species	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NPW Status
	<i>Asterolasia muricata</i> [^]	Lemon Star-bush		R
	<i>Austrostipa plumigera</i> [^]	Austrostipa		R
	<i>Caladenia bicallata</i> ssp. <i>bicallata</i> [^]	Western Daddy-long-legs		R
	<i>Centrolepis cephaloformis</i> ssp. <i>cephaloformis</i> [^]	Cushion Centrolepis		R
	<i>Correa alba</i> var. <i>pannosa</i>	White Correa		R
	<i>Correa eburnea</i> [^]	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V
	<i>Daviesia pectinata</i>	Zig-zag Bitter-pea		R
	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i> [^]	Pale Flax-lily		R
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum		R
	<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> ssp. <i>compressa</i>	Kangaroo Island Mallee		R
	<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i> [^]	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E
	<i>Hydrocotyle comocarpa</i> [^]	Fringe-fruit Pennywort		R
	<i>Olearia pannosa</i> ssp. <i>pannosa</i> [^]	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V
	<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	Squat Picris		R
	<i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i> [^]	Green Mintbush		R
	<i>Pseudanthus micranthus</i>	Fringed Pseudanthus		R
	<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> [^]	Hairy-tails		R
	<i>Sarcozona bicarinata</i>	Ridged Noon-flower		V
	<i>Spyridium coactilifolium</i>	Butterfly Spyridium	VU	V
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i>	Tate's Grass-tree		R
	<i>Zieria veronicea</i> ssp. <i>veronicea</i> [^]	Pink Zieria		R

All Native Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			RA
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn			LC
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia retinodes</i>	Wirilda			
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia uncifolia</i>	Coast Silver Wattle			VU
<i>Acacia verticillata ssp. ovoidea</i>	Prickly Moses			NT
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	Sheep's Burr			LC
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy			LC
<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Downy Sheep's Burr			NT
<i>Acaena X anserovina</i>	Hybrid Burr			
<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid			LC
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito Orchid			LC
<i>Acrotriche affinis</i> ^	Ridged Ground-berry			RA
<i>Acrotriche cordata</i>	Blunt-leaf Ground-berry			RA
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion Ground-berry			LC
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Coast Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Adenanthos terminalis</i>	Yellow Gland-flower			NT
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> ^	Common Maiden-hair			LC
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush			NT
<i>Allocauarina muelleriana ssp. muelleriana</i>	Common Oak-bush			LC
<i>Allocauarina pusilla</i>	Dwarf Oak-bush			NT
<i>Allocauarina striata</i>	Stalked Oak-bush			LC
<i>Allocauarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak			LC
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> ^	Sea Box			RA
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe			LC
<i>Amyema preissii</i>	Wire-leaf Mistletoe			NT
<i>Amyema spp.</i> ^				
<i>Angianthus preissianus</i>	Salt Angianthus			RA
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Native Wheat-grass			LC
<i>Apalochlamys spectabilis</i>	Showy Firebush			NT
<i>Aphanes australiana</i>	Australian Piert			RA
<i>Apium annuum</i>	Annual Celery			RA
<i>Apium prostratum var. filiforme</i>	Native Celery			LC
<i>Apodasmia brownii</i> ^	Coarse Twine-rush			NT
<i>Argentipallium obtusifolium</i>	Blunt Everlasting			NT
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding Vanilla-lily			NT
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla-lily			LC
<i>Asterolasia muricata</i> ^	Lemon Star-bush		R	EN
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			LC
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> ^	Berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Coast Fescue			EN
<i>Austrostipa curticoma</i> ^	Short-crest Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa exilis</i> ^	Heath Spear-grass			NT

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i> [^]	Half-beard Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa macalpinei</i> [^]	Annual Spear-grass			NT
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa mundula</i>	Neat Spear-grass			RA
<i>Austrostipa plumigera</i> [^]	Austrostipa		R	
<i>Austrostipa semibarbata</i> [^]	Fibrous Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa setacea</i> [^]	Corkscrew Spear-grass			NT
<i>Austrostipa spp.</i> [^]	Spear Grass			
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear-grass			VU
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver Banksia			LC
<i>Banksia ornata</i>	Desert Banksia			NT
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush			LC
<i>Billardiera cymosa ssp.</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			
<i>Billardiera cymosa ssp. cymosa</i> [^]	Sweet Apple-berry			LC
<i>Billardiera uniflora</i> [^]	One-flower Apple-berry			RA
<i>Billardiera versicolor</i>	Yellow-flower Apple-berry			RA
<i>Blennospora drummondii</i>	Dwarf Button-flower			LC
<i>Boronia filifolia</i>	Slender Boronia			NT
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea			LC
<i>Brachyloma ericoides ssp.</i>	Brush Heath			
<i>Brachyloma ericoides ssp. ericoides</i>	Brush Heath			LC
<i>Brachyscome cuneifolia</i> [^]	Wedge-leaf Daisy			RA
<i>Brachyscome goniocarpa</i> [^]	Dwarf Daisy			RA
<i>Brachyscome lineariloba</i>	Hard-head Daisy			NT
<i>Brachyscome perpusilla</i>	Tiny Daisy			LC
<i>Bromus arenarius</i>	Sand Brome			VU
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> [^]	Bulbine-lily			NT
<i>Bulbine semibarbata</i>	Small Leek-lily			RA
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids			LC
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria			LC
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily			LC
<i>Caladenia bicalliata ssp. bicalliata</i> [^]	Western Daddy-long-legs		R	EN
<i>Caladenia cardiochila</i> [^]	Heart-lip Spider-orchid			VU
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers			NT
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink Caladenia			NT
<i>Caladenia prolata</i>	Shy Caladenia			RA
<i>Caladenia sp.</i> [^]	Spider Orchid			
<i>Caladenia stricta</i> [^]	Upright Caladenia			NT
<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	King Spider-orchid			NT
<i>Calandrinia brevipedata</i>	Short-stalked Purslane			RA
<i>Calandrinia calyptrata</i>	Pink Purslane			NT
<i>Calandrinia corrigioloides</i>	Strap Purslane			RA
<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	Dryland Purslane			NT
<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>	Pigmy Purslane			NT
<i>Callistemon rugulosus</i> [^]	Scarlet Bottlebrush			RA
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed			
<i>Calytrix glaberrima</i>	Smooth Heath-myrtle			RA

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle			LC
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge			LC
<i>Carex breviculmis</i> [^]	Short-stem Sedge			LC
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface			
<i>Cassinia complanata</i>	Sticky Cassinia			
<i>Cassinia uncata</i> [^]				
<i>Cassytha glabella f. dispar</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel			LC
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Coarse Dodder-laurel			LC
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Downy Dodder-laurel			LC
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Asian Centella			NT
<i>Centrolepis aristata</i>	Pointed Centrolepis			LC
<i>Centrolepis cephaloformis ssp. cephaloformis</i> [^]	Cushion Centrolepis		R	
<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	Wiry Centrolepis			NT
<i>Centrolepis strigosa ssp. strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis			LC
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa var. corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill			LC
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual Rock-fern			LC
<i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i>	Hand-flower			NT
<i>Choretrum glomeratum</i>	White Sour-bush			RA
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting			LC
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard			
<i>Comesperma calymega</i>	Blue-spike Milkwort			LC
<i>Comesperma polygaloides</i> [^]	Mauve Milkwort			VU
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper			RA
<i>Conospermum patens</i>	Slender Smoke-bush			NT
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Narrow-leaf Bindweed			
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus ssp. angustissimus</i> [^]	Blushing Bindweed			
<i>Convolvulus crispifolius</i> [^]	Silver Bindweed			
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			LC
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting			
<i>Correa alba var. pannosa</i>	White Correa		R	VU
<i>Correa backhouseana var. coriacea</i>	Thick-leaf Correa			
<i>Correa eburnea</i> [^]	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V	VU
<i>Correa pulchella</i>	Salmon Correa			RA
<i>Correa reflexa var. reflexa</i>	Common Correa			
<i>Correa reflexa var. scabridula</i>	Common Correa			LC
<i>Correa sp.</i> [^]				
<i>Corybas despectans</i> [^]	Coast Helmet-orchid			NT
<i>Corybas diemenicus</i>	Veined Helmet-orchid			LC
<i>Corybas sp.</i> [^]	Helmet Orchid			
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula			LC
<i>Cotula vulgaris var. australasica</i>	Slender Cotula			NT
<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Billy-buttons			
<i>Crassula colligata ssp. colligata</i> [^]				LC
<i>Crassula colligata ssp. lamprosperma</i>				LC
<i>Crassula colorata var. acuminata</i>	Dense Crassula			LC
<i>Crassula decumbens var. decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula			LC
<i>Crassula sp.</i> [^]				

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Heath Cryptandra			LC
<i>Cullen australasicum</i> [^]	Tall Scurf-pea			RA
<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water-ribbons			NT
<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i> [^]	Austral Bear's-ear			RA
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	Australian Hound's-tongue			RA
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i> [^]	Spiny Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Stiff Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	Robust Gnat-orchid			LC
<i>Dampiera dyantha</i>	Shrubby Dampiera			LC
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot			LC
<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless Bitter-pea			LC
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea			LC
<i>Daviesia pectinata</i>	Zig-zag Bitter-pea		R	EN
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia ssp. incarnata</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea			LC
<i>Delisea pulchra</i>				
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dianella longifolia var. grandis</i> [^]	Pale Flax-lily		R	VU
<i>Dianella revoluta var.</i>				
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass			LC
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed			LC
<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red Parrot-pea			LC
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea			NT
<i>Dilophus fastigiatus</i>				
<i>Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			LC
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			LC
<i>Dodonaea humilis</i>	Dwarf Hop-bush			VU
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp.</i>	Sticky Hop-bush			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. cuneata</i>	Wedge-leaf Hop-bush			RA
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush			LC
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew			LC
<i>Drosera glanduligera</i>	Scarlet Sundew			LC
<i>Drosera macrantha ssp. planchonii</i>	Climbing Sundew			LC
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented Sundew			LC
<i>Duma florulenta</i> [^]	Lignum			VU
<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed			LC
<i>Einadia nutans ssp. nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush			LC
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			LC
<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. billardierianum</i>	Robust Willow-herb			LC
<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. cinereum</i> [^]	Variable Willow-herb			NT
<i>Epilobium billardierianum ssp. X intermedium</i>	Variable Willow-herb			
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i> [^]	Hairy Willow-herb			LC
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill			LC
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark			LC
<i>Eucalyptus calycogona ssp. calycogona</i> [^]	Square-fruit Mallee			RA
<i>Eucalyptus cneorifolia</i>	Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaf Mallee			VU
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	Coastal White Mallee			RA
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum		R	NT
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Yorrell			RA
<i>Eucalyptus incrassata</i>	Ridge-fruited Mallee			NT
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			RA
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp.	South Australian Blue Gum			
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum			NT
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> [^]	Messmate Stringybark			LC
<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Box			NT
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> ssp. <i>ampliata</i>	Red Mallee			VU
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i> ssp. <i>compressa</i>	Kangaroo Island Mallee		R	VU
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box			NT
<i>Eucalyptus rugosa</i> [^]	Coastal White Mallee			VU
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed			LC
<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> [^]	Caustic Weed			
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i> [^]	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E	EN
<i>Euptilota articulata</i>				
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia			LC
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry			LC
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			LC
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	Southern Sea-heath			
<i>Gahnia ancistrophylla</i> [^]	Curled Saw-sedge			NT
<i>Gahnia deusta</i>	Limestone Saw-sedge			NT
<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>	Black Grass Saw-sedge			LC
<i>Gahnia trifida</i>	Cutting Grass			RA
<i>Galium compactum</i>	Compact Bedstraw			RA
<i>Galium gaudichaudii</i> ssp. <i>gaudichaudii</i> [^]	Rough Bedstraw			
<i>Galium migrans</i> ssp.	Loose Bedstraw			
<i>Galium migrans</i> ssp. <i>migrans</i>	Loose Bedstraw			RA
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>	Downy Geranium			LC
<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland Geranium			LC
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Purple Cockatoo			LC
<i>Glycine rubiginosa</i>	Twining Glycine			NT
<i>Gnaphalium indutum</i> ssp. <i>indutum</i>	Tiny Cudweed			NT
<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf Raspwort			LC
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf Raspwort			LC
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping Goodenia			NT
<i>Goodenia blackiana</i>	Native Primrose			LC
<i>Goodenia geniculata</i>	Bent Goodenia			LC
<i>Goodenia paradoxa</i> [^]	Spur Velleia			RA
<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i> [^]	Cut-leaf Goodenia			NT
<i>Goodenia varia</i>	Sticky Goodenia			NT
<i>Goodenia willisiana</i>	Silver Goodenia			NT
<i>Grevillea ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaf Grevillea			RA
<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> ssp. <i>lavandulacea</i>	Spider-flower			
<i>Gyrostemon australasicus</i> [^]	Buckbush Wheel-fruit			RA
<i>Hackelia suaveolens</i> [^]	Sweet Hound's-tongue			NT
<i>Hakea mitchellii</i>	Heath Needlebush			RA

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked Hakea			LC
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea			NT
<i>Haloragis acutangula f. tetraptera</i>	Smooth Raspwort			
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Lilac			NT
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidum</i>	Satin Everlasting			LC
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			LC
<i>Hemichroa pentandra</i>	Trailing Hemichroa			CR
<i>Hibbertia australis</i> [^]	Stalked Guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia crinita</i>	Velvet-leaf Guinea-flower			NT
<i>Hibbertia devitata</i>	Smooth Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Bristly Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia virgata</i>	Twiggy Guinea-flower			NT
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Dwarf Sunray			LC
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Tiny Pennywort			LC
<i>Hydrocotyle capillaris</i>	Thread Pennywort			RA
<i>Hydrocotyle comocarpa</i> [^]	Fringe-fruit Pennywort		R	VU
<i>Hydrocotyle foveolata</i>	Yellow Pennywort			LC
<i>Hymenopellis gigaspora</i>				
<i>Hypolaena fastigiata</i>	Tassel Rope-rush			LC
<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	Grass Cushion			RA
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-rush			LC
<i>Isolepis stellata</i> [^]	Star Club-rush			RA
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny Cone-bush			LC
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. achillaeoides</i> [^]	Coast Ixodia			
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides ssp. alata</i>	Hills Daisy			LC
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush			LC
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush			LC
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush			LC
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush			NT
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush			LC
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner			LC
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries			RA
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei ssp. billardierei</i> [^]	Coast Blown-grass			RA
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> [^]	Common Blown-grass			LC
<i>Lagenophora gunniana</i>	Coarse Bottle-daisy			LC
<i>Lasiopetalum baueri</i>	Slender Velvet-bush			RA
<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>	Coast Velvet-bush			VU
<i>Lasiopetalum schulzenii</i>	Drooping Velvet-bush			EN
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf Wire-lily			LC
<i>Leiocarpa supina</i>	Coast Plover-daisy			RA
<i>Lepidobolus drapetocoleus</i>	Scale Shedder			NT
<i>Lepidosperma canescens</i> [^]	Hoary Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>	Clustered Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i> [^]	Little Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma hispidulum</i>	Spreading Sword-sedge			

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge			LC
<i>Leporella fimbriata</i>	Fringed Hare-orchid			LC
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus ssp. squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons			LC
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			LC
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree			LC
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath			LC
<i>Leucopogon virgatus var. virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath			LC
<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy Stylewort			LC
<i>Levenhookia pusilla</i>	Tiny Stylewort			LC
<i>Lilaeopsis polyantha</i>	Australian Lilaeopsis			VU
<i>Linum marginale</i> [^]	Native Flax			LC
<i>Lissanthe strigosa ssp. subulata</i> [^]	Peach Heath			
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia			LC
<i>Lobelia gibbosa</i>	Tall Lobelia			NT
<i>Lobelia rhombifolia</i>	Tufted Lobelia			RA
<i>Logania crassifolia</i>	Coast Logania			RA
<i>Logania linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Logania			RA
<i>Logania minor</i>	Spoon-leaf Logania			EN
<i>Lomandra collina</i>	Sand Mat-rush			NT
<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft Tussock Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra juncea</i>	Desert Mat-rush			NT
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp.</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. tuberculata</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra multiflora ssp. dura</i>	Hard Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra sororia</i> [^]	Sword Mat-rush			NT
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			NT
<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>	Common Wood-rush			LC
<i>Machaerina juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush			LC
<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i> [^]	Wingless Fissure-plant			LC
<i>Malva preissiana</i>	Australian Hollyhock			
<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Honey-myrtle			RA
<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem-poles			LC
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i> [^]	Slender Honey-myrtle			
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree			NT
<i>Micrantheum demissum</i> [^]	Dwarf Micrantheum			RA
<i>Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides</i> [^]	Weeping Rice-grass			LC
<i>Microseris walteri</i>	Yam Daisy			LC
<i>Microtis sp.</i> [^]				
<i>Millotia muelleri</i>	Common Bow-flower			LC
<i>Millotia myosotidifolia</i> [^]	Broad-leaf Millotia			NT
<i>Millotia tenuifolia var. tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia			LC
<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Daisy			NT
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			LC
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Sticky Boobialla			
<i>Myosotis australis ssp. australis</i>	Austral Forget-me-not			RA
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail Mulga-grass			LC
<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco			NT
<i>Nicotiana velutina</i>	Velvet Tobacco			
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush			RA
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa</i> [^]	Silver Daisy-bush	VU	V	VU
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy Stinkweed			LC
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i> [^]	Austral Adder's-tongue			NT
<i>Orthoceras strictum</i> [^]	Horned Orchid			
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel			LC
<i>Oxalis perennans/exilis</i>	Native Oxalis			
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	Coast Bush-everlasting			EN
<i>Parietaria australis</i>	Smooth-nettle			
<i>Parietaria cardiostegia</i>	Mallee Smooth-nettle			RA
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	Smooth-nettle			LC
<i>Patersonia fragilis</i>	Short Purple-flag			RA
<i>Pauridia glabella var. glabella</i>	Tiny Star			LC
<i>Pauridia vaginata var. vaginata</i>	Yellow Star			NT
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's-bill			NT
<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>	Native Pelargonium			LC
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i> [^]	Slender Knotweed			
<i>Persicaria prostrata</i> [^]	Creeping Knotweed			
<i>Persoonia juniperina</i> [^]	Prickly Geebung			
<i>Philothea pungens</i> [^]	Prickly Wax-flower			VU
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			LC
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	Wiry Mitrewort			LC
<i>Phyllanthus striaticaulis</i> [^]	Southern Spurge			RA
<i>Phyllota pleurandroides</i>	Heathy Phyllota			NT
<i>Picris angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i> [^]	Coast Picris			RA
<i>Picris squarrosa</i>	Squat Picris		R	EN
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea phyllicoides</i>	Heath Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea stricta</i> [^]	Erect Riceflower			LC
<i>Plantago hispida</i>	Hairy Plantain			NT
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Holly Flat-pea			LC
<i>Platysace heterophylla var. heterophylla</i>	Slender Platysace			LC
<i>Plocamium cartilagineum</i>				
<i>Poa halmaturina</i>	Kangaroo Island Poa			RA
<i>Poa poiformis var. poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			LC
<i>Poa tenera</i> [^]	Slender Tussock-grass			NT

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Podotheca angustifolia</i>	Sticky Long-heads			NT
<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i> [^]	Stiff Cup-flower			NT
<i>Pomaderris obcordata</i>	Wedge-leaf Pomaderris			RA
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris			NT
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera			LC
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed			VU
<i>Prasophyllum</i> "" <i>carosum</i> ""				
<i>Prasophyllum occidentale</i>	Plains Leek-orchid			
<i>Prostanthera chlorantha</i> [^]	Green Mintbush		R	RA
<i>Protoxerula flavo-olivacea</i>				
<i>Pseudanthus micranthus</i>	Fringed Pseudanthus		R	RA
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed			LC
<i>Pterostylis alata</i>	Tall Shell-orchid			
<i>Pterostylis dolichochila</i> [^]	Mallee Shell-orchid			RA
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Dwarf Greenhood			
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood			LC
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon-hood			LC
<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Blood Greenhood			NT
<i>Pterostylis</i> sp. [^]	Greenhood			
<i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> [^]	Hairy-tails		R	RA
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails			NT
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i> [^]	Australian Saltmarsh-grass			NT
<i>Pultenaea canaliculata</i>	Soft Bush-pea			
<i>Pultenaea densifolia</i>	Dense Bush-pea			RA
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Bush-pea			NT
<i>Pultenaea trinervis</i>	Three-nerve Bush-pea			LC
<i>Pyrorchis nigricans</i>	Black Fire-orchid			LC
<i>Ranunculus amphitrichus</i>	Small River Buttercup			NT
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i> [^]	Native Buttercup			LC
<i>Ranunculus pachycarpus</i> [^]	Thick-fruit Buttercup			VU
<i>Ranunculus sessiliflorus</i> var. <i>sessiliflorus</i>	Annual Buttercup			LC
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp.	Sea-berry Saltbush			
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Rhodanthe laevis</i> [^]	Smooth Sunray			
<i>Rhodymenia foliifera</i>				
<i>Rinzia orientalis</i>	Desert Heath-myrtle			RA
<i>Roepera billardierei</i> [^]	Coast Twinleaf			EN
<i>Rumex brownii</i> [^]	Slender Dock			LC
<i>Ruppia polycarpa</i>	Widgeon Grass			RA
<i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i> [^]	Lobed Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma duttonianum</i> [^]	Brown-Back Wallaby-Grass			
<i>Rytidosperma geniculatum</i>	Kneed Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> [^]	Velvet Wallaby-grass			NT
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flower Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort			LC
<i>Salicornia blackiana</i>	Thick-head Samphire			RA

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> ssp. <i>quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Samphire			NT
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed			NT
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong			RA
<i>Santalum murrayanum</i> ^	Bitter Quandong			RA
<i>Sarcozona bicarinata</i>	Ridged Noon-flower		V	
<i>Sargassum fallax</i>				
<i>Scaevola albida</i> ^	Pale Fanflower			LC
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			RA
<i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>confertifolia</i> ^	Bundled Fanflower			RA
<i>Schenkia australis</i>	Spike Centaury			RA
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> ^	Spiky Club-rush			RA
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-rush			NT
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush			LC
<i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>	Matted Bog-rush			LC
<i>Schoenus deformis</i>	Small Bog-rush			RA
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush			NT
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>	Grey Bindyi			RA
<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual Groundsel			NT
<i>Senecio hispidissimus</i> ^	Rough Groundsel			RA
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> ^	Rough Groundsel			LC
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	Scented Groundsel			
<i>Senecio phelleus</i> ^	Woodland Groundsel			NT
<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Purple-leaf Groundsel			LC
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> group	Variable Groundsel			
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> spp.^	Variable Groundsel			
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i> ^	Cotton Groundsel			LC
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	Small Wrinklewort			LC
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i> ^	Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple			NT
<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>	Smooth Solenogyne			NT
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Salt Sand-spurrey			
<i>Spergularia</i> sp.^				
<i>Spergularia tasmanica</i>	Coast Sand-spurrey			
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex			
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch			LC
<i>Spyridia dasyoides</i>				
<i>Spyridium coactifolium</i>	Butterfly Spyridium	VU	V	VU
<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Swamp Starwort			LC
<i>Stenanthemum leucophractum</i>	White Cryptandra			RA
<i>Stenanthaera conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath			LC
<i>Stenopetalum lineare</i>	Narrow Thread-petal			RA
<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	Spoon Cudweed			LC
<i>Stylidium perpusillum</i> ^	Tiny Trigger-Plant			
<i>Styphelia exarrhena</i>	Desert Heath			RA
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	Cranberry Heath			LC
<i>Styphelia rufa</i> ^	Ruddy Beard-heath			NT
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite			NT
<i>Swainsona lessertiifolia</i>	Coast Swainson-pea			RA
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			LC

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

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

*See Appendices for subregional map

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

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

All Introduced Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Acacia anceps</i> *	Two Edged Wattle			
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> *	Cootamundra Wattle			
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Western Coastal Wattle	IC		
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	IC		
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> *	Black Wattle			
<i>Acacia saligna</i> *	Golden Wreath Wattle	HP		
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i> *	Sheep Sorrel			
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	HP		
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Small Hair-grass			
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i> *	Coastal Galenia	IC		
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	HP		
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	HP		
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal creeper		Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper (form)	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> *	Emerald Fern			
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	HP		
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			
<i>Avellinia festucoides</i>	Avellinia			
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat			
<i>Bellardia latifolia</i> *	Red Bartsia			
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper	IC	Yes	
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False Brome			
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild Turnip			
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass			
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass			
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome			
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome			
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome			
<i>Bromus sp.*</i>				
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>	Hare's Ear			
<i>Cakile maritima ssp. maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle			
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis</i> *	Angled Pigface			
<i>Carpobrotus edulis ssp. edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	HP		
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed			
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Rigid Fescue			
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	HP		
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta Thistle			
<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Branched Centaury			
<i>Cerastium balearicum</i>	Chickweed			
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i> *	Mouse-ear Chickweed			
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed			
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	Chickweed			
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Poison-berry	HP		

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen			
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Glaucous Goosefoot			
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	HP	Yes	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> *	Camel Melon			
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			
<i>Crassula natans</i> var. <i>minus</i> *	Floating Crassula			
<i>Crepis foetida</i> ssp. <i>foetida</i>	Stinking Hawksbeard			
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch			
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail Grass			
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *	Cocksfoot			
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall Rocket			
<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South African Weed Orchid			
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed			
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane		Yes	
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	HP		
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass			
<i>Ehrharta</i> spp.*				
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp Grass	IC		
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> *	Flax-leaf Fleabane			
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long Heron's-bill			
<i>Erodium brachycarpum</i> *	Short-Fruit Heron's-Bill			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Cut-leaf Heron's-bill			
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musky Herons-bill			
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Eyebane			
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	HP		
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge			
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	HP	Yes	
<i>Ferraria crispera</i> ssp. <i>crispera</i>	Black Flag	IC		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel			
<i>Freesia</i> spp.*	Common Freesia			
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> *	White-flower Fumitory			
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory			
<i>Galium divaricatum</i> *	Slender Bedstraw			
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw			
<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i> *	Coast Tea-tree		Yes	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaf Geranium			
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Soft Geranium			
<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Evening-flower Gladiolus	HP		
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush	HP		
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> *	Common Heliotrope			
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog			
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Blue Barley-grass			
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Wall Barley-grass			
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley-grass			
<i>Hornungia procumbens</i>	Oval Purse			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear			
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			
<i>Isolepis levynsiana</i> *	Tiny Flat-Sedge			
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-rush			
<i>Juncus capitatus</i> *	Dwarf Rush			
<i>Kickxia elatine ssp. crinita</i> *	Twining Toadflax			
<i>Lactuca serriola f. serriola</i> *	Prickly Lettuce			
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i> *	Tangier Pea			
<i>Lavandula dentata var. candicans</i>	French Lavender			
<i>Limonium companyonis</i>	Sea-lavender	IC		
<i>Linum strictum ssp. strictum</i>	Upright Yellow Flax			
<i>Logfia gallica</i> *	Narrow Cudweed			
<i>Lolium loliaceum</i> *	Stiff Ryegrass			
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass			
<i>Lolium sp.</i> *				
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> *	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil			
<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i> *	Blue Lupin			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Small-flower Marshmallow			
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	Horehound	IC	Yes	
<i>Medicago littoralis</i> *	Strand Medic			
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic			
<i>Medicago praecox</i> *	Small-leaf Burr-medic			
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	King Island Melilot			
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect Chickweed			
<i>Moraea flaccida</i> *	One-leaf Cape Tulip	IC	Yes	
<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Thread Iris			
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> *	Wood Forget-me-not			
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco			
<i>Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose			
<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive	IC		
<i>Onopordum acaulon</i> *	Horse Thistle			
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i> *	Neat Bird's-Foot			
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	One-o'clock			
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass			
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> *	Cape Leeuwin Wattle	HP		
<i>Paspalum distichum</i> *	Water Couch			
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Salt-water Couch			
<i>Pentameris pallida</i> *	Pussy Tail			
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Velvet Pink			
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris			
<i>Phalaris minor</i> *	Lesser Canary-grass			
<i>Phalaris sp.</i> *				
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	IC		
<i>Plantago bellardii</i>	Hairy Plantain			
<i>Plantago coronopus ssp. commutata</i> *	Bucks-horn Plantain			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Plantago coronopus ssp. coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain			
<i>Plantago lanceolata var. dubia*</i>	Ribwort			
<i>Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata</i>	Ribwort			
<i>Plantago australis*</i>	Southern Plantain			
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass			
<i>Poa bulbosa*</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass			
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaf Allseed			
<i>Polygonum aviculare*</i>	Wireweed			
<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Coast Beard-grass			
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass			
<i>Polypogon viridis*</i>	Water Bent			
<i>Ranunculus trilobus*</i>	Three-lobed Buttercup			
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle			
<i>Reseda lutea*</i>	Cut-leaf Mignonette		Yes	
<i>Reseda luteola*</i>	Wild Mignonette			
<i>Rhamnus alaternus*</i>	Blowfly Bush	IC	Yes	
<i>Romulea minutiflora</i>	Small-flower Onion-grass			
<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Common Onion-grass			
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress			
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	HP	Yes	
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's-tail			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel			
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock			
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock			
<i>Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock			
<i>Sabulina mediterranea</i>	Slender Sandwort			
<i>Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca*</i>	Wild Sage			
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>	African Daisy			
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel			
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder			
<i>Silene gallica var. gallica*</i>	French Catchfly			
<i>Silene gallica var. quinquevulnera*</i>	French Catchfly			
<i>Silene nocturna</i>	Mediterranean Catchfly			
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides*</i>	Smooth Mustard			
<i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	IC		
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom	HP	Yes	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade			
<i>Sonchus asper*</i>	Rough Sow-thistle			
<i>Sonchus asper ssp. glaucescens</i>	Rough Sow-thistle			
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis	HP		
<i>Sparaxis sp.*</i>	Sparaxis			
<i>Sporobolus africanus*</i>	Rat-tail Grass	HP		
<i>Stachys arvensis*</i>	Stagger Weed			
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed			
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	HP		

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed	HP		
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	IC		
<i>Tribolium obliterum</i>				
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> *	Narrow-leaf Clover			
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i> *	Hare's-foot Clover			
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover			
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover			
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> *	Cluster Clover			
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover			
<i>Trifolium</i> spp.*				
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> *	Subterranean Clover			
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover			
<i>Trifolium cherleri</i> *	Cupped Clover			
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	Gorse	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False Hawkbit			
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>		HP		
<i>Urtica urens</i> *	Small Nettle			
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White Cudweed			
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	HP		
<i>Vicia monantha</i> ssp. <i>monantha</i> *	One-flower Vetch			
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> *	Narrow-leaf Vetch			
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch			
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue			
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue			
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue			
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>megalura</i>	Fox-tail Fescue			
<i>Vulpia</i> spp.*				
<i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i>	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 category 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	267
# Native Fauna in cell	253
# Introduced Fauna in cell	14
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	51 (24 national, 44 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill	AVES	spp	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	AVES		R
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	AVES	ssp	
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	AVES		R
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	AVES	VU	
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret	AVES		R
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	AVES		R
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	AVES	VU	V
<i>Diomedea exulans complex</i>	Wandering Albatross (complex)	AVES	ssp	ssp
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	AVES	EN	E
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	AVES	ssp	ssp
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> [^]	Eastern Shrike-tit	AVES		R
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> [^]	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i> [^]	Pied Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	AVES	ssp	ssp
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	AVES	EN	E
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> [^]	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	AVES	EN	V
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	AVES	VU	
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp	
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	AVES		R
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Rock Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	AVES		R
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	AVES		V
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp	
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail	AVES		R
<i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Western Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	AVES	VU	V
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi</i>	Brown Skua	AVES		V
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	AVES		ssp
<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	AVES	sp	V
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	AVES	VU	E
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	AVES	VU	V
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	AVES	EN	V
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	AVES	VU	

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	AVES	VU	V
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> [^]	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V
<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> [^]	Southern Brown Bandicoot	MAM	EN	V
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat	MAM		R
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> [^]	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	MAM		R
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> [^]	Common Brushtail Possum	MAM		R
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i> [^]	Cunningham's Skink	REP		E
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> [^]	Heath Goanna	REP		V

All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i> [^]	Black Bream	ACT			
<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i> [^]	Yelloweye Mullet	ACT			
<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> [^]	Climbing Galaxias	ACT			
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i> [^]	Common Galaxias	ACT			VU
<i>Hyperlophus vittatus</i> [^]	Sandy Sprat	ACT			
<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i> [^]	Congolli	ACT			EN
<i>Rawlinsonia ewingi</i> (NC) [^]	Brown Tree Frog	AMP			
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill (eastern SA)	AVES			
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill	AVES	spp		
<i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	Striated Thornbill (MLR, SE)	AVES			
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	AVES			RA
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	AVES			
<i>Acanthiza pusilla samueli</i>	Brown Thornbill (MLR)	AVES			
<i>Acanthiza reguloides australis</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	AVES			
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	Eastern Spinebill (KI, MLR, southern FR)	AVES			
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	AVES			RA
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	AVES			LC
<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler	AVES			LC
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R	RA
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	AVES			LC
<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	AVES			
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	AVES			LC
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	AVES			
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	AVES		R	RA
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	AVES			LC
<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Red Wattlebird (MLR, AP, YP, EP, far west, Yellabinna)	AVES			
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird	AVES	ssp		LC
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird (mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	AVES			LC
<i>Anthus australis australis</i>	Australian Pipit (most of SA)	AVES			
<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	Kerguelen Petrel	AVES			

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	AVES			RA
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Great Egret	AVES			RA
<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	AVES		R	
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	AVES	VU		
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	AVES			
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	AVES			NT
<i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret	AVES		R	RA
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	AVES			
<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella	AVES			LC
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	AVES			LC
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	AVES			NT
<i>Caligavis chrysops samueli</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater (MLR, southern FR)	AVES			
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	AVES		R	
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	AVES			RA
<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	AVES			LC
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark	AVES			RA
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	AVES			RA
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush	AVES			LC
<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush (eastern SA)	AVES			
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	AVES			LC
<i>Cormobates leucophaea grisescens</i>	White-throated Treecreeper (MLR)	AVES			
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	AVES			LC
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	AVES			LC
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	AVES			
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata</i>	Black-capped Sittella	AVES			
<i>Daption capense</i>	Cape Petrel	AVES			
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	AVES			NT
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	AVES	VU	V	
<i>Diomedea exulans complex</i>	Wandering Albatross (complex)	AVES	ssp	ssp	
<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross	AVES	EN	E	
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	AVES	ssp	ssp	LC
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	AVES			
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	AVES			LC
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Elsyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	AVES			RA
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	AVES			LC
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla albiceps</i>	Galah (most of SA)	AVES			
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	AVES			LC
<i>Erythronyctes cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel	AVES			RA
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Little Penguin	AVES			
<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	AVES			LC
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	AVES			LC
<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby	AVES			NT
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R	RA
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> [^]	Eastern Shrike-tit	AVES		R	
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Eurasian Coot	AVES			NT

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	Southern Fulmar	AVES			
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen	AVES			RA
<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i> [^]	Buff-banded Rail	AVES			RA
<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Gavicalis virescens sonorus</i>	Singing Honeyeater (EP, YP, FR, MN, AP, MM, coastal SE)	AVES			
<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	AVES			LC
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	AVES			
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpielark	AVES			LC
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> [^]	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i> [^]	Pied Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	AVES			LC
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	AVES	ssp	ssp	
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i>	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	AVES	EN	E	
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> [^]	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V	EN
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	AVES	EN	V	
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	AVES	VU		
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck	AVES			LC
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairywren	AVES			LC
<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp		NT
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris pallidiceps</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater (MLR, MM)	AVES			
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	AVES			RA
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	AVES			NT
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	AVES		R	
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	AVES			NT
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R	RA
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Rock Parrot	AVES		R	
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	AVES			LC
<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	Western Whistler	AVES			
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	AVES			
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Slender-billed Prion	AVES			RA
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	AVES			LC
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	AVES			NT
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	AVES			NT
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	AVES			LC
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin	AVES			RA
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	AVES			LC
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Tree Martin (all of SA)	AVES			
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	AVES		R	
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	AVES			
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin	AVES		V	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	AVES			NT

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	AVES			LC
<i>Phaps elegans elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing	AVES			LC
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus halmaturinus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater (KI and MLR)	AVES			
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	AVES			RA
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp		LC
<i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis</i>	Adelaide Rosella (southern MLR)	AVES			
<i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuensis & elegans subadelaidae</i>	Adelaide Rosella (MN, AP, MLR)	AVES			
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	AVES			
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	AVES			RA
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler	AVES			NT
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler (southern SA)	AVES			
<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird	AVES			LC
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Australasian Swampphen	AVES			NT
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake)	AVES			RA
<i>Porzana pusilla</i> [^]	Baillon's Crake	AVES			
<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot (eastern SA except NE)	AVES			
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	White-headed Petrel	AVES			RA
<i>Pterodroma macroptera (split)</i>	Great-winged Petrel	AVES			
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Ptilotula penicillata penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater (northern YP, MN, AP, MLR, LNE, MM, SE)	AVES			
<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	Fluttering Shearwater	AVES			LC
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Hutton's Shearwater	AVES			
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	AVES			LC
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri</i>	Grey Fantail (southern SA)	AVES			
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	AVES			LC
<i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	White-browed Scrubwren (MLR)	AVES			
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	AVES			RA
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris occidentalis</i>	Weebill (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, EP, YP, southern FR, MN, MLR, MM)	AVES			
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail	AVES		R	
<i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Western Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP	
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	AVES	VU	V	
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi</i>	Brown Skua	AVES		V	
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	AVES			
<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	South Polar Skua	AVES			
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger (Arctic Jaeger)	AVES			
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	AVES			
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern	AVES			RA
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	AVES		ssp	
<i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)	AVES			
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	AVES			RA
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck	AVES			LC
<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	AVES	sp	V	
<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	AVES	VU	E	
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	AVES	VU	V	
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross	AVES	EN	V	
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	AVES	VU		

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross	AVES	VU	V	
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	AVES			LC
<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	AVES			RA
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen	AVES			LC
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	AVES			LC
<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Spur-winged Plover	AVES			
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	RA
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	AVES			LC
<i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Silvereye (EP, YP, FR, MLR, MM, SE)	AVES			
<i>Antipodia atralba</i> [^]	Black and White Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Danaus petilia</i> [^]	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> [^]	Monarch	INV			
<i>Delias aganippe</i> [^]	Wood White	INV			
<i>Geitoneura klugii</i> [^]	Common Xenica	INV			
<i>Hesperilla donnysa</i> [^]	Variable Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Heteronympha merope merope</i> [^]	Common Brown	INV			
<i>Iridomyrmex rufoniger</i> [^]	Black Tyrant Ant	INV			
<i>Junonia villida calybe</i> [^]	Meadow Argus	INV			
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> [^]	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			
<i>Lucia limbaria</i> [^]	Chequered Copper	INV			
<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> [^]	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
<i>Neolucia agricola agricola</i> [^]	Fringed Heath-blue	INV			
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> [^]	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis</i> [^]	Amaryllis Azure	INV			
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> [^]	Cabbage White	INV			
<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> [^]	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes albocinctus</i> [^]	Bitter-bush Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes miskini miskini</i> [^]	Wattle Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes serpentatus serpentatus</i> [^]	Salt-bush Blue	INV			
<i>Vanessa itea</i> [^]	Australian Admiral	INV			
<i>Vanessa kershawi</i> [^]	Australian Painted Lady	INV			
<i>Zizina otis labradus</i> [^]	Common Grass-blue	INV			
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> [^]	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V	
<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i> [^]	Western Pygmy-possum	MAM			
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> [^]	Southern Brown Bandicoot	MAM	EN	V	
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	MAM			LC
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> [^]	Koala	MAM			
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> [^]	Common Ringtail Possum	MAM			
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat	MAM			
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat	MAM		R	RA
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i> [^]	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	MAM		R	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i> [^]	Common Brushtail Possum	MAM		R	
<i>Aprasia striolata</i> [^]	Lined Worm-lizard	REP			LC
<i>Austrelaps labialis</i> [^]	Pygmy Copperhead	REP			
<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko	REP			
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i> [^]	Cunningham's Skink	REP		E	
<i>Hemiergis decresiensis</i> [^]	Three-toed Earless Skink	REP			
<i>Hemiergis peronii</i>	Four-toed Earless Skink	REP			
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden Skink	REP			

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i> [^]	Bougainville's Skink	REP			
<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>	Southern Four-toed Slider	REP			
<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	White's Skink	REP			
<i>Menetia greyii</i> [^]	Common Dwarf Skink	REP			
<i>Morethia obscura</i>	Mallee Snake-eye	REP			
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Eastern Bearded Dragon	REP			
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i> [^]	Red-bellied Black Snake	REP			
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> [^]	Eastern Brown Snake	REP			
<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i> [^]	Common Scaly-foot	REP			
<i>Suta flagellum</i> [^]	Little Whip Snake	REP			
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i>	Sleepy Lizard	REP			
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> [^]	Eastern Bluetongue	REP			LC
<i>Varanus gouldii</i> [^]	Sand Goanna	REP			
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> [^]	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
<i>Rattus rattus</i> [^]	Black Rat (Ship Rat, Roof Rat)
<i>Lepus capensis</i> [^]	Brown Hare
<i>Turdus merula merula</i>	Common Blackbird
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Felis catus</i> [^]	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
<i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European (Common) Greenfinch
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Columba livia</i> [^]	Feral Pigeon
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox (Red Fox)
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove



Scan or click here to view the full
Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan
hf.landscape.sa.gov.au/SFCAP

Published by the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board
 2026 | FIS 1107263