

# Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

## Tunk Head to Tunkalilla Beach

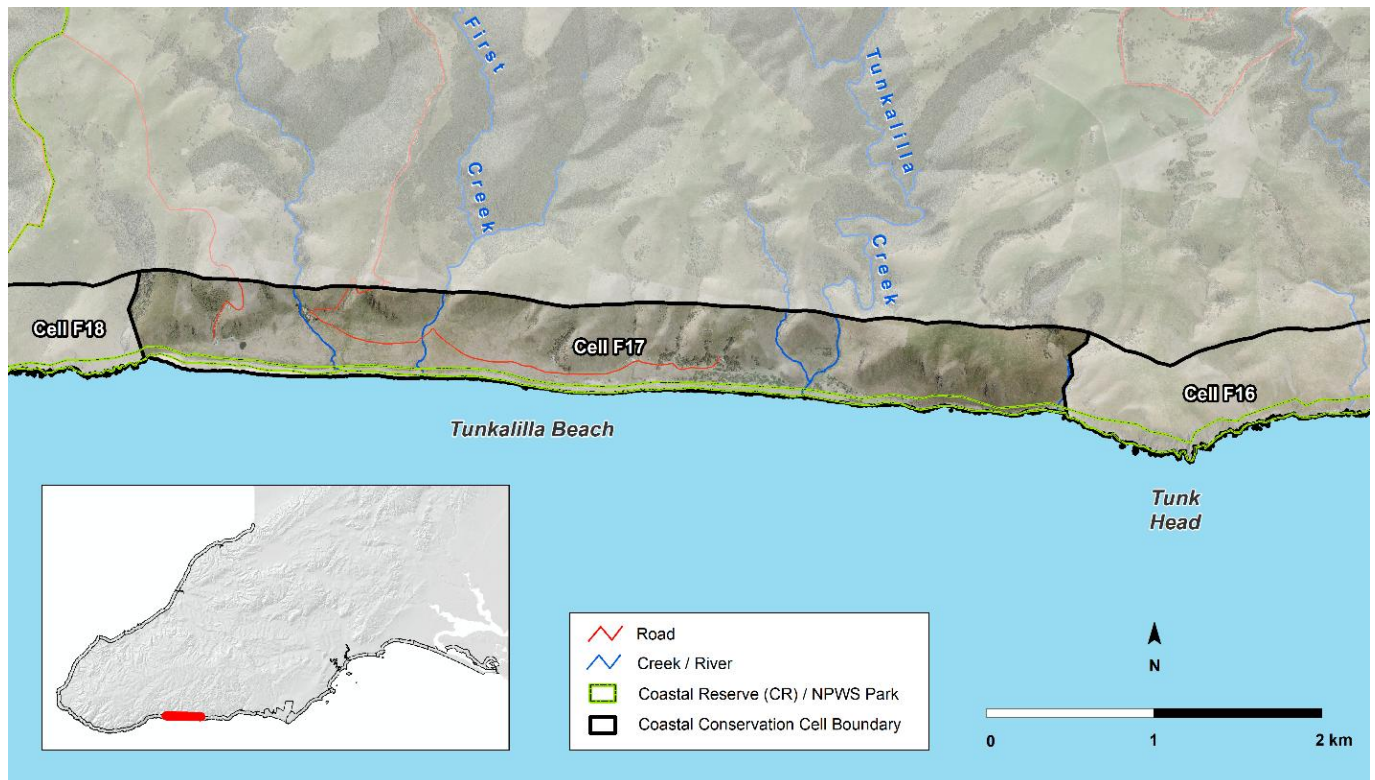
(west) (Tangkalang)

### Cell F17

#### Overview

The remote high energy Tunkalilla Beach occupies the majority of this cell, surrounded by high coastal slopes that have been cleared for grazing. Small remnant vegetation pockets remain on hillsides and within creek lines and gullies, leading to coastal estuaries (First Creek and Tunkalilla) of high conservation value and potential *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* threatened

vegetation community. High visitation rates through the Wild South Coast Way walking trail and recreational surfing. High total grazing pressure through stock and Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*), particularly on coastal slopes and cliff lines. Very important beach-nesting bird site for Hooded Plovers, and known haul out site for marine mammals due to remote location.



## Cell detail

This cell extends from the western side of Tunk head approximately 5.5km to the western end of Tunkalilla beach. Tunkalilla beach occupies the whole length of the cell and supports two estuaries at First Creek and Tunkalilla Creek. The cell is in the District Council of Yankalilla local government area.

## Tenure, Land Use and Values

This cell is predominately in private ownership, except for a Crown Land parcel (Minister for Environment and Conservation) at southern end of Tunkalilla Beach road and the narrow strip of crown land along the coast. A licence arrangement exists across the Crown land parcel with the SA Hang Gliding and Paragliding Association for access to the land and launching of aircraft locally. A restricted access private road following the easement exists across the land parcels to allow access to the Crown and private lands. Since 2012, the waters surrounding this cell 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)*.

This cell is well regarded for high scenic amenity of rugged headlands and extensive remote ocean beach, with expansive views to Kangaroo Island and The Pages Islands. Increasing visitor numbers experience this coast through the recently upgraded section of the Heysen trail, the Wild South Coast Way from Cape Jervis to Kent Reserve Victor Harbor. Within this cell from the eastern boundary, the trail traverses inland across Balquidder Station coastal slopes, and platforms down to Tunkalilla beach, then across the beach to the western end of the cell.

A popular hang gliding and para gliding site. Exposed surf beach with limited access from carpark at the top of the cliff line and walking track to the beach.

The cell is utilised for commercial, charter and recreational fishing. The reefs are important habitat and fishing areas for Southern Rock Lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*) and Green lip (*Haliotis laevis*) /Black lip (*Haliotis rubra*) Abalone and various fish species (Bryars 2013).

Several community groups (South Australian Hang Gliding & Paragliding Association and Friends of the Heysen Trail) are working along the coastal dunes and cliffs, undertaking a range of conservation and restoration activities across this cell, including species monitoring, track maintenance and weed control, significantly increasing habitats and species diversity values. Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula (supported by BirdLife Australia) monitor and raise awareness of beach nesting and shorebird species within the cell.



*Tunkalilla Beach and coastal slopes (Coast Protection Board March 2024)*

## Landforms

Tough ancient sediments form cliffs and reefs. Approximately 5km of high energy beach and narrow dune, backed by talus slopes and degraded cliff slopes at Tunkalilla Beach. There are several small catchments draining to this coast, and two creek lines exist within this cell, including First Creek and Tunkalilla Creeks/estuaries, both with seasonal flows cross the beach.

The whole cell is part of the Geological Monument 1112, Fleurieu Peninsula South Coast from Coalinga Gully (cell F18) along entire coast to Waitpinga Creek: excellent exposures/type section of the metasediments of the Kanmantoo Group.

Two small creeks exist within this cell, including First creek and Tunkalilla Creek. First Creek and the estuary is situated on Crown land dedicated to the Minister for Environment and Conservation, and a “goat track” leads down to Tunkalilla Beach from a car park at the end of Tunkalilla Road. Tunkalilla creek and estuary traverse private land and spill onto the eastern end of Tunkalilla Beach.

## 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 Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

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, other important places, and multiple traditional camping grounds. Several sites within the cell contain tools, artefacts, and midden deposits scattered across the clifftops, sand hills, and estuaries, including Tunkalilla and First Creek.

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 walked the length of the long beach, pausing briefly to rest as they crossed the creeks at Tunkalilla and First Creek. They did not rest for long, knowing that Ngurunderi was following behind.

*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

Flora diversity in this cell is limited due to extensive clearing and grazing over the last century. Pockets of vegetation exist within roadsides, some otherwise cleared paddocks, creek lines and gullies. However, these areas usually experience grazing pressure from stock unless adequately fenced. Remaining small pockets of remnant vegetation communities that are rare within SA across the coastal slopes supporting Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) low woodland and small areas of Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) +/- Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) Shrubland. The extensive beach and dune are a major coastal asset for the region.

There are also priority values for endemic plant communities and species of conservation significance, including Deep Creek Correa (*Correa eburnea*), Coast Spear-grass (*Austrostipa stipoides*), Shield Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle verticillata*), Coast Blown-grass (*Lachnagrostis billardierei* ssp. *billardierei*), Coast Plover-daisy (*Leiocarpa supina*) and Nitre-bush (*Nitraria billardierei*).

Several fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this cell, including Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*), White-fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*), Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*), Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*), Climbing Galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*) and Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*).

The Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), vulnerable in South Australia, is known to nest and forage across the length of this beach, with multiple pairs occupying territories on the beach and adjoining estuaries. Historically, this site has been very important for fledgling success and supporting recruitment into the regional population. The remote nature of the beaches in this cell provides foraging habitats for shorebirds, including Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), Caspian (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Greater Crested Terns (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*), Silver (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) and Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificus georgii*).



*Tunkalilla East beach with rocky outcropping and grazed coastal slopes (photos M Stokes)*

The isolated nature and cliff lines provide refuge and valued habitat for a range of seabirds species including the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Eastern Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*), Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*) and Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*). Irregular sightings of a range of pelagic birds are also reported in this cell, including albatrosses, petrels, shearwaters and gannets.

Within the cell, large *Eucalyptus sp.* trees adjacent to or within remnant and open woodland, often located in gullies or along creeks, provide valuable nesting sites within breeding territories for Wedge-tailed Eagles (*Aquila audax audax*) (Dennis 2006, Rowe et al 2018).



*Wedge-tailed Eagle (M Stokes)*

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

The remote nature of this beach with limited disturbance supports the beach is a potential haul out site for Australian Sea Lions (*Neophoca cinerea*) and Long-nosed Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*). Whale carcasses have also washed up on this beach in the past.

## Estuaries

Tunkalilla Creek and First Creek are recognised estuaries (DEH 2007).

First Creek estuary is a tiny estuary comprising the downstream reaches of First Creek, which flows out near the western end of Tunkalilla Beach. The estuary varies in width from 6-15m, and surface water has limited connection with the sea via a presumed spring fed water source (Telfer and Milne 2014).

The habitat potential of First Creek estuary is considered to be good, with a 30-50% mix of stable habitat present, including pools and dense sedges. A total of 17 native plant species were recorded by Telfer and Milne (2014), indicating an 'Excellent' level of diversity for this type of plant community. Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) and Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) Swamps in permanent water. Species of conservation concern for this habitat include Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*) and Water-ribbons (*Cycnogeton procerum*), which are regionally uncommon (Telfer and Milne 2014).

First Creek upstream of the estuary has a permanently wet freshwater stream that flows in autumn but comprises a non-flowing channel in spring. It is characterised in "good" condition, as it comprises a diverse [macroinvertebrate](#) community with several rare, sensitive and flow-dependent species recorded. The stream generally showed more evidence of slight nutrient enrichment and disturbance to riparian habitats from adjacent grazing or other modifications associated with catchment land uses.



*First Creek estuary, Tunkalilla (Coast Protection Board March 2024)*

### Estuarine Habitats: First Creek

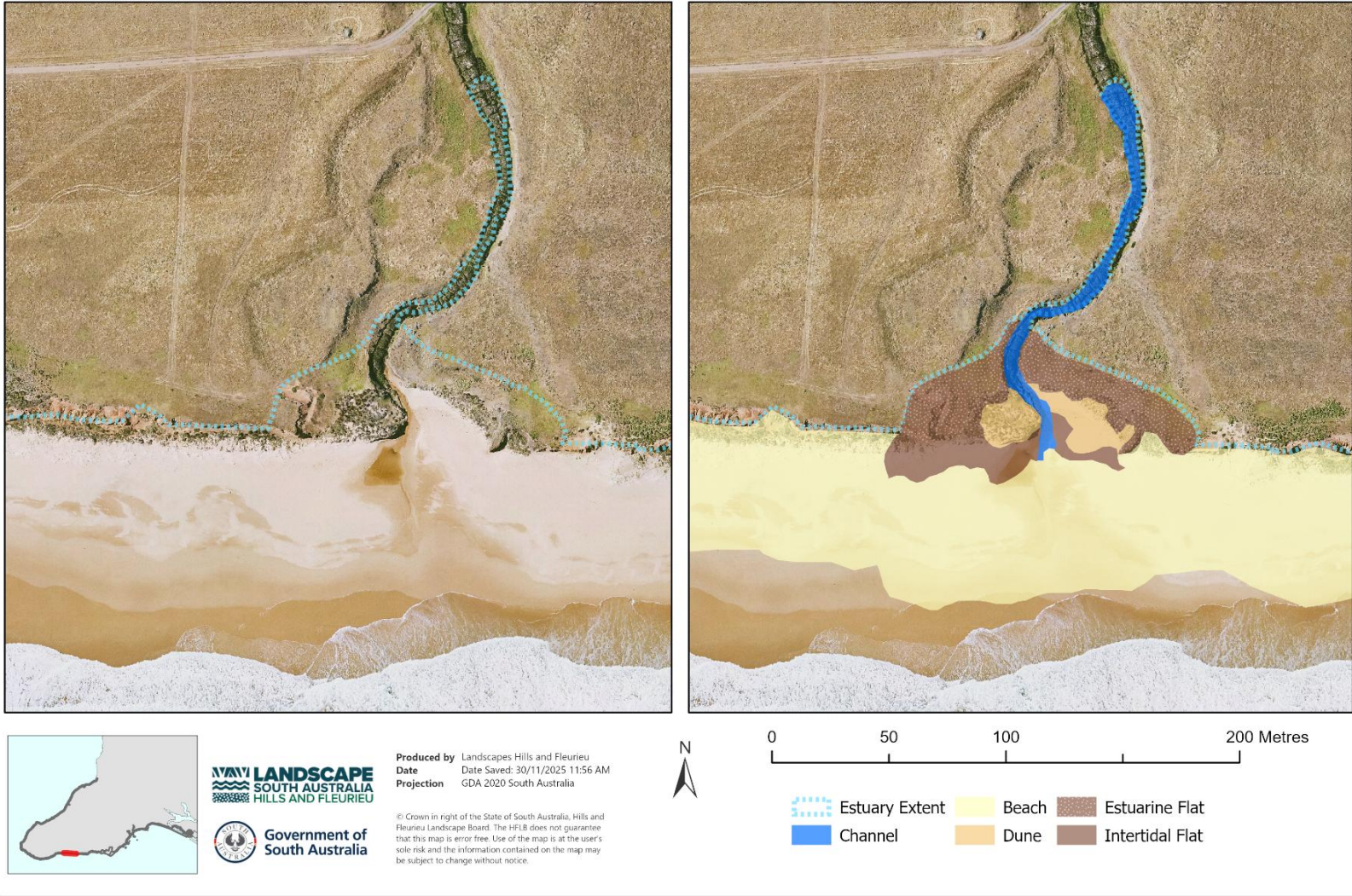


Fig 17.1 First Creek estuarine habitats

Tunkalilla Creek estuary comprises the downstream reaches of Tunkalilla Creek, which flows out at the eastern end of Tunkalilla Beach. The estuary traverses a coastal lowland and varies in width from 15-30m (Telfer and Milne 2014). Surface water connects intermittently with the sea throughout the warmer months when stream height is low, similarly to the First Creek estuary within this cell. Further upstream from the beach, several open pools or ponds present suggesting these may be spring fed (Telfer and Milne 2014).

Telfer and Milne (2014) consider the habitat potential of Tunkalilla estuary to be moderate – a small amount of instream wood/logs/snags were present during the field surveys. Species of conservation significance include Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*), Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*), and Water-ribbons (*Cycnogeton procerum*).

Fish biodiversity and water quality monitoring surveys have been undertaken at Tunkalilla Creek estuary and lower catchment. Recent and historical surveys indicate Tunkalilla estuary supports a small range of largely diadromous fish species, including Common Galaxias (*Galaxias maculatus*), Climbing Galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*) and Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*) (Schmarr et al. 2022).



*Tunkalilla Creek estuary, Tunkalilla (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

## Estuarine Habitats: Tunkalilla Creek

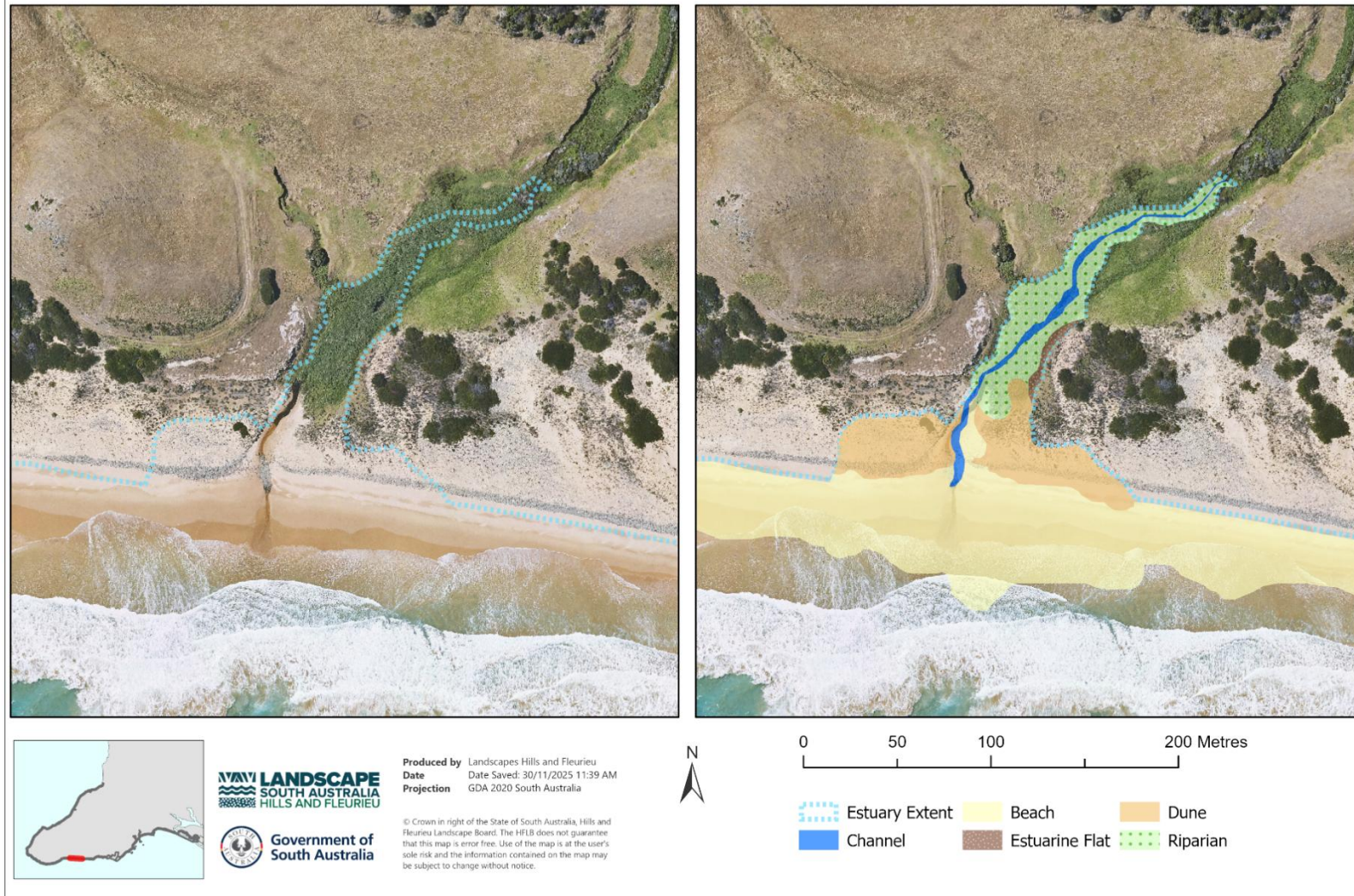


Figure 17.2 Tunkalilla Creek estuarine habitats

Tidal movement influences both the First and Tunkallila Creek estuaries to a limited extent. Fauna species recorded using the estuaries habitat include Tawny Dragon (*Ctenophorus decresii*), Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Stubble Quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*) and Superb Fairywrens (*Malurus cyaneus*) observed in tussocks (Telfer and Milne 2014).

Pre-European vegetation mapping of this cell highlights many of the gullies and creek lines as potential habitats for *Leptospermum lanigerum* tall shrublands that are part of the Nationally Critically Endangered ecological community called *Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula*, as listed in the *EPBC Act 1999*. The Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula are unlike other swamps in South Australia, in that the overall species composition, structure, diversity, geology and soils are different from those found in the South-East, Kangaroo Island, Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas (DAWE 2013).



*Tunkallilla Creek estuary and coastal dunes (K Peters)*

## **Vegetation Communities**

### **Coastal dunes**

Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) Shrubland

- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) +/- Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*) +/- Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) +/- Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) Shrubland over Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana*) + Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia*) + Bower Spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*) +/- Coastal Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia gunnii*) +/- *Dianella brevicaulis*
- \*Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) + Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) + Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*), Herbland over \* Common Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*) + \*Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)

### Coastal slopes

*Eucalyptus low woodland over Acacia (mixed) shrub\Gonocarpus (mixed) forbland*

- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) low woodland over Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) over Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) +/- Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana*) mid shrubs over Broad-leaf Raspwort (*Gonocarpus mezianus*) + Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*) +/- Wire Rapier-sedge (*Lepidosperma semiteres*) low forbs
- Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) +/- Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) Shrubland

### Estuaries

- Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) Sedgeland
- Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) + Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) Closed sedgeland

## Nearshore habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. The marine areas of cell F17 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-6).

Bryars (2013) describes the cell as dominated by three main habitats: bare sand/ soft bottom mainly inshore (including Tunkalilla Beach), continuous low profile reef that lies mid-shore adjacent to Tunkalilla Beach, and patchy medium macroalgae on gravel/pebble offshore (Fig 17.3). Other habitats include various types of macroalgae on sand and patchy low profile reef.

There is no seagrass mapped in this cell. Formal reef surveys have not been conducted in this cell and the composition of the reef is unknown. Subtidal reefs in the nearby area are composed of metamorphic rock with a cover of macroalgae and sessile invertebrates (DEH 2008, Brook et al. 2020). The inshore bare sand is characterised by a medium to high-energy low tide terrace beach system at Tunkalilla Beach (Short 2001).

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

### Subtidal reefs and surf beach habitats

Bryars (2013) described surveys of subtidal reefs in nearby cells have found a high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (e.g., Edgar 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; however, this is probably partly due to a low level of collection effort (see Baker and Gurgel 2010). Bryars (2003) listed seven fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the surf beach habitat at Tunkalilla Beach, 14 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between Rapid Head and Kings Head, and 17 fish and seven macroinvertebrate species for the reef habitat between Rapid Head and Kings Head.

The reefs in the cell appear to be regionally important for the Southern Blue Devil (*Paraplesiops meleagris*) (Bryars 2013).



*Southern Blue Devil (Paraplesiops meleagris) (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 macroinvertebrate species richness, community structure, large fish biomass, macroalgae percentage cover, and reef thermal index). The south coast subregion (adjacent east to cell F17) encompasses 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.

While the bare sand, reef, and macroalgal habitats are likely to support a range of species (e.g. see Bryars 2003), no habitat condition or biological surveys appear to have been undertaken on these habitats within Cell F17.

The SA Coast Protection Board's Beach Profile Survey Program was first established in 1977 along the Fleurieu Peninsula to monitor and evaluate changes in beach and seabed level, 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. The program utilises a range of terrestrial and hydrographic survey techniques involving high precision GPS equipment and at some locations, topographic and photogrammetry drone survey is undertaken, which uses overlapping photos to create 2D and 3D digital surface model to map detailed changes to the coastal landforms over time.

There is one beach profile monitoring site within this cell located on the eastern end of Tunkalilla Beach (profile 625004 established in 1977) to monitor dune, beach sand levels and nearshore active zone bathymetry, where the profile shows erosion and scarping in response to storm events. Environmental weed, Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) has influenced the morphology of the dune and the foredune has increasingly built upwards and seawards. This results in an incipient foredune that is higher, steeper, more uniform and densely vegetated dune. With *T. junceiforme* foredune developing seaward and is more prone to storm surge events and the profile shows this response to erosion and scarping following storm events. The beach level has generally lowered by approximately 50 cm across the beach and nearshore seabed since the 1977 survey.

In 2025, the Coast Unit, DEW established a topographic and photogrammetry drone survey of Tunkalilla beach and dune system to produce a highly accurate 2D and 3D digital surface model to monitor changes to the coastal landform over time in response to climate change including more frequent and intense storm surge events and changes in wave climate and sea level rise.

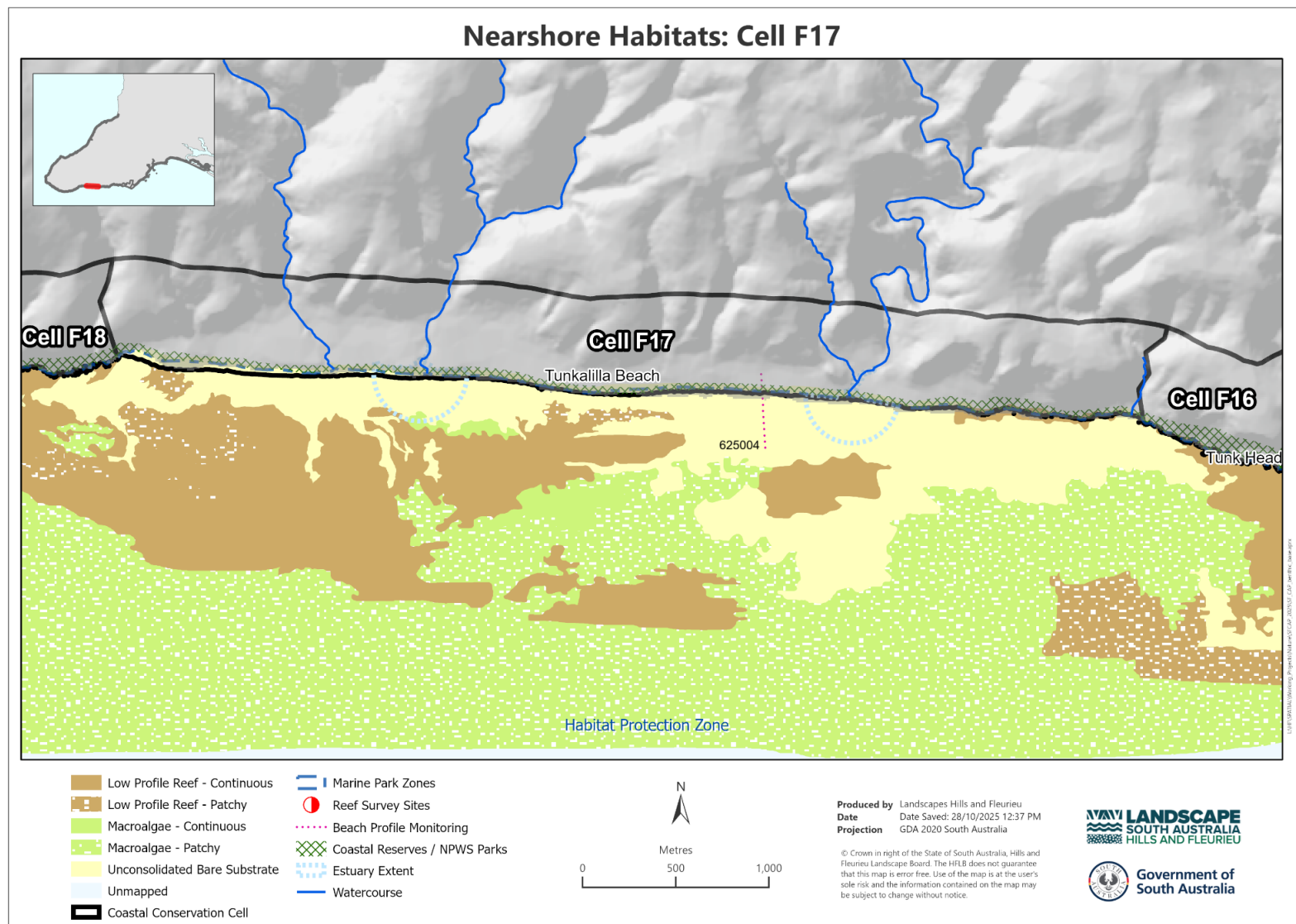


Figure 17.3 Nearshore habitats of Cell F17.

## Threats

### Whole cell

Weeds and grazing pressure (stock and kangaroos) threaten the sustainability of the dunes and estuary, and therefore the beach within this cell. Increased and regular usage of the Wild South Coast Way walking trail has increased substantially, and diversion from the track leading to increased erosion, especially on the beach into the dunes due to very soft sand is evident. Coastal slope and dune instability (leading to erosion) are significant threats to this cell.

This cell faces a high level of threat due to land use and ownership patterns, with extensive private holdings directly abutting the narrow Crown land corridor along the coastal fringe. The threat of land ownership and land use identifies some land parcels as potential threats to coastal areas due to factors like proximity to the coast or vulnerability to hazards. This highlights land parcels for potential intervention, such as zoning changes, restrictions or land purchase, to mitigate risks like erosion, inundation (storm surges, or sea-level rise), or the potential impact of current or future land use on coastal ecosystems, such as development or agriculture.

The following declared and red alert weeds have been detected within this cell: Coast Tea-tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*), Aster-weed (*Symphyotrichum subulatum*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*).



*Sea Spurge (Euphorbia paralias) is a dominant weed across the top of the dunes throughout this cell (C Taylor)*

Total grazing pressure (domestic stock and kangaroos, Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*) and goats (*Capra hircus*)) of creek lines within cell has likely reduced species diversity and potentially threatens small and isolated pockets of remnant vegetation. Pre-European vegetation mapping suggests pockets of the EPBC Act threatened ecological community, *Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula - Leptospermum lanigerum* tall shrublands within the creek lines and gullies may still be present in this cell, even in a degraded capacity.

Caton et al (2007) noted the erosion on steep coastal slopes from damage by grazing animals, leading to episodic turbidity in small estuaries and nearshore waters. Land tenure of these slopes in private ownership often results in an absence of fencing or a lease of crown lands to the cliff line, which in effect acts as a boundary and, therefore, stock graze unimpeded to the cliff line on all vegetation present. Historically, sheep and cattle have had unimpeded access to the estuary, the upper reaches of which is on private land. Private allotments along the length of Tunkalilla beach do not have stock but experience high levels of grazing from kangaroos.

Potential pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Brown Hares (*Lepus capensis*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), and cats (*Felis catus*). Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to Regional Pest Management Strategies).

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. Several species are now restricted to pockets of isolated habitats resulting in some being vulnerable to population collapse (Stolarski 2024).

Coastal raptors are recorded to utilise habitats within the cell, including Wedge-tailed Eagles (*Aquila audax audax*) that have established breeding territories. Current and potential future threats include disturbance, recreational and industrial use of drones, wind-farms and spread of urban development (Rowe et al 2018).

On the beach and dunes Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) and *Euphorbia* spp (*Euphorbia paralias* and *E. terracina*) are limiting Hooded Plover habitat and require management. Foxes are a major issue at beaches within this cell and have seriously impacted nesting, chick survival and fledging success. Stock on beaches trample nest sites and disturb breeding birds.



Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) have established breeding territories along the length of Tunkalilla Beach, many birds are flagged like PR and ME pictured above (DS Thorn)

A challenge for Council in this cell and others is accessibility to coastal areas for operational and compliance purposes. This issue can occur where Council land requires access via gated private land. To access the Council managed coastal reserve (the beach area in front of private properties), Council staff must access the Crown land parcel via a locked gate and long access road.

Bryars (2013) describes the coastline as sparsely populated with minor (but unquantified) freshwater inputs from numerous creeks, including Tunkalilla Creek and First Creek. Stormwater and river flows to nearshore environments and potential nutrient and sediment inputs are, therefore, likely to be minor. However, Caton et al. (2007) highlighted that episodic turbidity occurs in small estuaries and nearshore areas (due to accelerated erosion on the coast), although the potential impact of these threats on nearshore habitats has not been investigated.

The risk of these threats impacting nearshore habitats was considered low by Bryars (2013) and no measurable threats to sand were identified. Seagrass was not assessed as it does not occur within the cell. Potential threats to the cell are cliff-top erosion and the creeks along the coast, it was considered by Bryars (2013) that the consequence of catchment water on reef could be moderate, but that this was unlikely to occur.

## Estuaries

Two estuaries, Tunkalilla and First Creeks, were assessed by Telfer and Milne (2014) to have high overall condition and habitat but were also exposed to a broad array of threats, including weeds, erosion, pest animals and grazing pressure, leading to a high overall threat score. The creek lines leading to estuaries in this cell are largely situated on privately owned land grazed by cattle or sheep. Fencing of stock from creeks and estuaries is a consistent challenge across landscapes for land managers. Over time fences degrade (particularly wires when exposed to salt spray), allowing grazing stock to access the beach, creek lines and estuaries, causing erosion, degradation (pugging, grazing, other physical damage to vegetation), and impacting water quality in estuarine waters. Historically, stock have been reported on Tunkalilla Beach, including the estuary sites, causing damage that is often greater during the summer due to the presence of water and green feed, which is usually quite limited at this time in this cell. Recent land managers have undertaken a more proactive approach to maintaining fences, but incidents of stock on beaches does occur.



*Tunkalilla Creek following to the ocean (DS Thorn)*

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 these estuaries.

The diversity and structure of the estuarine vegetation communities on the Southern Fleurieu is threatened by introduced weedy species (Telfer and Milne 2014). Weeds identified as impacting the estuaries in this cell includes Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), White Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum*

*linnaeanum*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Couch (*Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon*). Multiple woody weeds and introduced species are also present across the bare coastal slopes, dunes and grazing lands.

### Marine debris surveys

Long term bioregional monitoring (Fleurieu Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Gulf St Vincent, Kangaroo Island) of beach litter has been conducted at Tunkalilla Beach since 2010 by the previous AMLRNRM Board, and currently by Green Adelaide's marine debris program. Tunkalilla 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, and fishing rope and rope pieces (Peters and Flaherty, 2013).

## Opportunities

### Whole cell

There are limited opportunities for public access to the coastline in this and neighbouring cells. Recommendations in Caton et al (2007) suggest that "better signage at Tunkalilla Beach as to the extent of public access" would assist usage of coastal assets. The Wild South Coast Way section of the Heysen Trail runs the length of Tunkalilla Beach. There may be opportunity to negotiate track improvement and signage to the Trail at the ends of the beach, aiding community education while accessing the coast. Increased visitation and use of trails (Wild South Coast Way) across the cell should continue to be monitored to prevent further erosion and associated vegetation loss. 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

Weed control across grazing pastures, bare coastal slopes on private property and crown lands parcel needs to be maintained to prevent further incursion into limited remnant patches of high conservation value. Upgrades, replacement and installation of appropriate fencing to restrict stock access to cliff lines, estuaries and the beach is required prior to revegetation of local coast species to facilitate the restoration of highly grazed areas and reduce erosion.



*Heavily grazed hillsides dominate this cell, patches of vegetation occur in pockets that are fenced or within creek lines that are difficult for stock to access (C Taylor)*

There are opportunities for revegetation and restoration of coastal vegetation in this cell, supporting landscape-scale biodiversity connectivity. An assessment for rare plants and remnant grass and coastal heath communities could be undertaken. Crown Coastal reserve and large public and private ownership of coastal cliff line. Consider program with landowners for landscape-scale conservation and connectivity (restore coastal cliff and heath communities) between Kings Head and Cape Jervis.

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.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve Hooded Plover breeding habitats within this cell. Implement actions to support Hooded Plover conservation, including signage for dogs on leash on beach, opportunities for collaboration to manage foxes within the cell to support Hooded Plover populations and outcomes for lambing on private properties. There are opportunities to support Hooded Plover habitat by replacing introduced Sea Wheat-grass with native Spinifex vegetation associations. Maintain Council beach controls to support Hooded Plover protection efforts.



*Tunkalilla Beach - Rolling Spinifex (Spinifex hirsutus) dunes recovering post treatment to reduce Sea Wheat-grass (Thinopyrum junceiforme) and Euphorbia spp (Euphorbia paralias and E. terracina) (C Taylor)*

Stolarski (2024) proposes survey for butterfly habitats and priority species as limited survey has been undertaken. Maintain and expand coastal restoration actions including revegetation with local native plants and priority weed control. Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations including planting of host plants in coastal areas to increase habitat suitability for local introductions.

This cell is important for coastal raptor populations and ongoing monitoring and management is critical to minimise disturbance, support and protection from emerging threats, particularly to breeding habitats (DEW 2022, Rowe et al 2018). It is also important for marine mammals, including movement by Southern Right Whales (however, there is some conflict potential with recreational activities).

Biological surveys of the reef, gravel/pebble and sand habitats are required to better understand habitat values and compile meaningful species lists for the cell.

As part of the *Coastal Dune and Cliff-top Vegetation Surveys* (1995–1997) conducted by 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 cliff-top 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.

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

### **Creeks and estuaries**

Maintenance of natural conditions in creeks and estuaries depends on integrated catchment management. Land use which minimises the negative impacts to the stream, including limited water extraction, the reestablishment of native vegetation, and exclusion of stock from creek lines, should be encouraged on private land within the cell and throughout the catchment. The current conservation values of the creeks are considerable in this cell, given the small range of native diadromous fish recorded, and rare sensitive macro-invertebrate taxa identified upstream.



*Climbing Galaxias (Galaxias brevipinnis) is recorded in reaches of Tunkalilla Creek (LHF)*

Control of existing and protection from weed incursion, development, disturbance, restriction of stock access to watercourses and beaches, increased restoration and community awareness of local value of vegetation communities is required in this cell. Potential habitats of the EPBC Act's critically endangered Fleurieu Swamps ecological community, *Leptospermum lanigerum* tall shrublands, should be investigated across the creek lines and Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

gullies of this cell, working with private landholders to identify any remaining habitats and support for restoration activities where opportunities exist.

## Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (see BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F17 includes coastal cliffs and dunes which support native vegetation and nesting areas for coastal birds. there are several small catchments draining to this coast, as well as the Tunkalilla Creek. This cell also includes intertidal and reef ecosystems inshore, supporting infauna for birds to feed on and other temperate flora and fauna.

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

- Native dune vegetation
- Creek ecosystems
- Intertidal and reef ecosystems
- Coastal cliffs
- Beach nesting birds

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.

Rising sea level will lead to recession of the ocean beach and barrier dune areas; this could be of an order of 5-30 metres, though this range would be affected by littoral drift factors. Likely increases in the low period swell component of wave climate and a possible increase in the magnitude of peak storm events increase the uncertainty in seasonal changes of beach state. Nearshore reef species will be threatened by sea level rise (Caton et al 2007).

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

Changes in ocean temperatures, salinity, and acidity (from increased CO<sub>2</sub> levels) can directly affect the health of temperate reefs. Warmer waters and increased acidification may hinder the growth of calcareous organisms, such as marine molluscs and phytoplankton.

## Cell Action Table

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole cell	Threats and opportunities to improve protection of cultural heritage within cell.	Cultural consultation and collaboration to appropriately manage cultural heritage within this area.  Prevent damage, disturbance, or interference to cultural heritage by adhering to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.	High (cons/ threat)	NAC, Council, NPWSSA, LHF, Coastal Community groups, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet
	Increased visitation and recreational pressure on dunes and viewing points due to increased local population and tourist promotion.	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)	NPWSSA, land managers, NAC, Friends of Heysen Trail
		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, DEW, 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. Access to pocket beaches via boats and aquatic vessels.	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
		Ensure Land managers (including Council compliance staff) have adequate access to coastal areas via gated private land.	High (cons)	Council, LHF, NPWSSA
		Lack of clarity with regard to access to public foreshore land and spectacular coastal scenery due to large areas of private land ownership.	Improve signage of Heysen Trail entrance and exit to Tunkalilla Beach and public carpark.	Medium (Soc / econ)
	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, land managers, NAC, 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/threat)	DEW, LHF, land owners, NPWSSA

Whole cell	Increasing grazing pressure from native and introduced species.	Coordinate with regional grazing pressure programs (kangaroos, Fallow Deer and goats) to monitor populations and control as required to protect remnant vegetation and revegetation efforts.	High (cons/ threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, PIRSA, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, land owners
	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
	Weed species population and spread across cell from grazing land and high value remnant vegetation patches.	Control weed species particularly declared, WONS and red alert species.	High (Cons/Threat)	Land owners
		Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Community Groups.
	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection.	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell.	High (Cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups
		Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.	Medium (Cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Undertake survey of cell to identify diversity of species within cell and potential habitats for restoration and reintroduction.	Medium (cons)	Council, LHF, coastal community groups
	High value habitat for coastal raptors (White-bellied Sea Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ), Wedge-tailed Eagle ( <i>Aquila audax audax</i> ) and Eastern Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> ))	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, SA Whale Centre, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Encounter Whales
	Coordinated approach to monitoring of coastal wildlife.	Collaboration between land manager and stakeholders to support research and citizen science of beach-nesting birds, seabirds, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Birdlife Australia, LHF, Council, SA Whale Centre, Encounter Bay Southern Right whale study group, Ecotourism operators
	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
	Aged baseline data and significant gaps in recorded flora and fauna species across the Southern Fleurieu region.	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.
	Potential habitats of the EPBC Act's critically endangered Fleurieu Swamps ecological community - <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> tall shrublands.	Investigations of creek lines and gullies with private landholders to identify any remaining habitats and support for restoration activities where opportunities exist.	High (Cons)	LHF, DEW, land owners

Whole cell	Impacts of marine debris on coastal habitats and species.	Continue long term bioregional monitoring of marine debris at priority sites.	High (threat)	Landscape Boards, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council
	Multiple land owners/ managers, community groups and volunteers across coastal areas.	Facilitate opportunities for increased coordination and sharing of skills and information between land owners/ managers, community groups and volunteers to support landscape scale approach to coastal conservation and management.	High (Cons)	Council, land managers, land owners, LHF, NAC, coastal community groups
	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)	Development of a council wide Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plan, including key locations, recommendations and priorities for funding.  Support partnerships for ongoing investigation and monitoring in the coastal zone, working with the Coast Protection Board to identify adaptation options for the future.	High (Cons/Threat)	CPB, Council, community, university and research agencies, Climate Ready Coast Program
Cliffs and lower slopes of valleys	Accelerated erosion from grazing pressure on steep slopes, causing episodic raised turbidity levels in coastal waters.	Monitor erosion sites and areas of cliff instability and implement prevention measures.	Medium (Threat)	CPB, DEW, land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers
		For cliff line and coastal slopes undergoing accelerated erosion, negotiate improved land management practices and rehabilitation programs with landholders.	Medium (Threat)	Land owners, LHF
Cliff lines, coastal dunes and remnant vegetation pockets	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, DEW, land managers, LHF, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, local coastal plant nurseries
		Targeted interventions for threatened/ rare plant species and communities.	High (Cons / threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Heysen Trail
	Grazing and weed infestation threaten the sustainability of the cliffs, dune, (and beach).	Negotiate improved land management practices with landholders to protect biodiversity values.	Medium (threat)	Land owners, LHF
		Fencing to exclude stock from the cliffs, lower valley slopes, beach and dune.	High (threat)	Land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
		Weed eradication and re-vegetation program for the dunes.	Medium (threat/cons)	Land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
Estuaries and creek lines	Stock grazing impacts to small creeks (e.g. First and Tunkalilla Creeks) and on beaches, to erosion, bank instability and reduced water quality of small estuaries.  Stock grazing impacts to small creeks (e.g. First and Tunkalilla Creeks) and on beaches, to erosion, bank instability and reduced water quality of small estuaries.	Maintain, repair and improve fencing of estuaries and riparian land to protect against stock.	High (Threat)	Land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
		Areas of vegetation within the estuaries need recognition through proactive management: assess opportunities to establish buffers from weed invasion, reduce erosion and sediment loads upstream through revegetation.	High (Cons / threat)	Land owners, managers, NPWSSA, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
	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/Theat)	LHF, NPWSSA, DEW
	Weed incursion within estuaries reducing biodiversity values.	Active control of weed populations within estuary areas.	High (threat)	LHF, Land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, managers

Beach-nesting birds	Hooded Plover nests and breeding areas threatened by disturbance by walkers and dogs.	Community monitoring of remote beaches and breeding activities. Signage and awareness raising activities to alert dog owners and Wild South Coast Way/ Heysen Trail walkers.  Interpretive signage at Heysen Trail entrances to beach.	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	
		Support the implementation and compliance of Council by-laws related to dogs on lead on the beach and high value areas.	High (Cons / threat)	Council	
	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 (Cons / threat)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, BirdLife Australia	
		Collaborate with land managers to manage foxes within the cell to support Hooded Plover population and outcomes for lambing on private property.	High (Cons / threat)	LHF, land owners, NPWSSA, DEW	
	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 (Cons / 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.	High (Cons / threat)	Council, Land managers, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers	
	Remote and pocket beaches provide valuable breeding sites for Hooded Plovers.	Maintain access through partnerships with private landowners to ensuring monitoring of these birds and beaches is continued.	High (Cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF, Council	
	Nearshore habitats (Reef)	Sediments and nutrients from cliff top erosion and small creeks	Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices	Medium (Cons/ Threat)	District Council of Yankalilla, LHF
			Monitor catchment and stormwater impact on nearshore habitats and reefs across the cell..	High (Threat)	Council, DEW, EPA, SA Water, LHF
	Climate (Cliffs)	More intense rainfall events likely to increase soil erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	High (Cons/threat)	DEW, land owners, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Council, 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)	DEW, land owners, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF	
Increased sea levels contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates cliff erosion.		Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	Medium (threat)	DEW, land owners, 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 (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.	Implement restoration of native plant species.	Medium (threat)	DEW, Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF	

Climate (Beach and dunes)	Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility.	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
		Continue to monitor CPB cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.  Topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models to monitor changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change including more frequent and intense storm surge events and changes in wave climate and sea level rise.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW, CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
	Likely beach and dune recession consequent on climate change effects.	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)/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)	Council, DEW, LHF
	Higher temperatures can lead to increased incidence and persistence of marine heatwaves and increased stress on temperate reefs and seagrasses, reducing biodiversity.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF
	Ocean acidification can impact the life history of marine species.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF
		Undertake benthic flora mapping to determine areas or opportunities for restoration.	High (cons)	DEW, LHF
Climate (Whole cell)	Coastal Hazard Adaptation Planning	Investigate future funding opportunities to undertake coastal adaptation plan for DC Yankalilla to improve understanding of coastal risk, to inform coastal hazard adaptation planning and for evidence-based decisions and investments in the coast.	Medium (threat)	Council, CPB, Climate Ready Coasts Program, LGA, SACCA, DEW, consultancies, research institutions

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## Cell Biota (Flora and Fauna)

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

Note: Restricted species as per Department for Environment and Water (DEW) specifications have been omitted from the tables due to the size of cells and requirement for 10km<sup>2</sup> buffering of data. However, records are included in the total species numbers per cell. Please contact DEW directly for restricted data requests.

### FLORA Summary

<b>Vegetation Block Metrics</b>	Unidentified unalienated coastal Crown Land parcel along cliff line (length of cell) Crown Land parcel (Minister Environment and Conservation) Tunkalilla Beach (33.4 Ha)			
<b>Terrestrial Habitat Description/s</b>	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description.			
<b># Flora in cell</b>	121			
<b># Native Flora in cell</b>	78			
<b># Introduced Flora in cell</b>	43			
<b># Conservation Rated Flora in cell</b>	3 (1 national, 3 state)			
<b># Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)</b>	1 ( <i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> tall shrublands part of the Nationally Critically Endangered ecological community called "Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula") (Pending assessment- to be confirmed by survey)			
<b>Conservation Rated Flora</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Act Status</b>	<b>NPW Status</b>
	<i>Correa eburnea</i>	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V
	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> <sup>^</sup>	Pink Gum		R
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana</i> <sup>^</sup>	Tate's Grass-tree		R

### All Native Flora in cell

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Status</b>	<b>NPW Act Status</b>	<b>Subregional Status*</b>
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i> <sup>^</sup>	Coastal Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn			LC
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> <sup>^</sup>	Golden Wattle			LC
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Coast Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Apium prostratum var. filiforme</i>	Native Celery			LC
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear-grass			VU
<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	King Spider-orchid			NT
<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	Wiry Centrolepis			NT
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			LC
<i>Correa eburnea</i>	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V	VU
<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water-ribbons			NT
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Stiff Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed			LC
<i>Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			LC
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			LC
<i>Einadia nutans ssp. nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush			LC

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Status</b>	<b>NPW Act Status</b>	<b>Subregional Status*</b>
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			LC
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i> ^	Pink Gum		R	NT
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			LC
<i>Gahnia trifida</i> ^	Cutting Grass			RA
<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf Raspwort			LC
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping Goodenia			NT
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Shield Pennywort			RA
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-rush			LC
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush			LC
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush			LC
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>				LC
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> ssp. <i>billardierei</i>	Coast Blown-grass			RA
<i>Leiocarpa supina</i>	Coast Plover-daisy			RA
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i> ^	Wire Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> ^	Silky Tea-tree			RA
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> ^	Coast Beard-heath			LC
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia			LC
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Lesser Loosestrife			LC
<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Fissure-plant			LC
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i> ^	Swamp Paper-bark			VU
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Rice-grass			LC
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i> ^	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			LC
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Sticky Boobialla			
<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco			NT
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush			RA
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel			LC
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's-bill			NT
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			LC
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			LC
<i>Plantago hispida</i>	Hairy Plantain			NT
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris			NT
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed			LC
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern			LC
<i>Puccinellia stricta</i>	Australian Saltmarsh-grass			NT
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	Native Raspberry			NT
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock			LC
<i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i>	Lobed Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i> var. <i>racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort			LC
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed			NT
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	Scented Groundsel			
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> group	Variable Groundsel			
<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Spergularia tasmanica</i>	Coast Sand-spurrey			
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex			
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch			LC
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i> <sup>^</sup>	Cranberry Heath			LC
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			LC
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass			LC
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			LC
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp.	Yacca			
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i> <sup>^</sup>	Tate's Grass-tree		R	NT

<sup>^</sup> 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>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass			
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass			
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome			
<i>Cakile maritima</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Branched Centaury			
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch			
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail Grass			
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane		Yes	
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	HP		
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass			
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	HP		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog			
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley-grass			
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			
<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree		Yes	

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic			
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass			
<i>Plantago coronopus ssp.</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain			
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaf Allseed			
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass			
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's-tail			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel			
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock			
<i>Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock			
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom	HP	Yes	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed	HP		
<i>Trifolium arvense var. arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover			
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover			
<i>Trifolium fragiferum var. fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover			
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White Cudweed			
<i>Euphorbia terracina*</i>	False Caper	HP	Yes	
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus*</i>	Kikuyu	HP		
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme*</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	IC		
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica*</i>	White Arum Lily	IC	Yes	

**WONS** = Weeds of National Significance.

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

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

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

## FAUNA Summary

# Fauna in cell	53
# Native Fauna in cell	43
# Introduced Fauna in cell	10
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	10 (2 national, 10 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> <sup>^</sup>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Kelp Gull	AVES		R
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> <sup>^</sup>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> <sup>^</sup>	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp

## All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Climbing Galaxias	ACT			
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Galaxias	ACT			VU
<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i>	Congolli	ACT			EN
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	AVES			RA
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Stubble Quail	AVES			LC
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	AVES			LC
<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> <sup>^</sup>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Kelp Gull	AVES		R	RA
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V	EN
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Superb Fairywren	AVES			LC
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R	RA
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	AVES			NT
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> <sup>^</sup>	Little Black Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> <sup>^</sup>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	RA
<i>Danaus petilia</i> <sup>^</sup>	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Monarch	INV			
<i>Junonia villida calybe</i> <sup>^</sup>	Meadow Argus	INV			
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> <sup>^</sup>	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> <sup>^</sup>	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> <sup>^</sup>	Cabbage White	INV			
<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> <sup>^</sup>	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Theclinesthes miskini miskini</i> <sup>^</sup>	Wattle Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinesthes serpentatus serpentatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Salt-bush Blue	INV			
<i>Vanessa itea</i> <sup>^</sup>	Australian Admiral	INV			
<i>Vanessa kershawi</i> <sup>^</sup>	Australian Painted Lady	INV			
<i>Zizina otis labradus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Common Grass-blue	INV			
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> <sup>^</sup>	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V	
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	MAM			LC
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Common Ringtail Possum	MAM			
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp	
<i>Ctenophorus decresii</i> <sup>^</sup>	Tawny Dragon	REP			

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

#### All Introduced Fauna in cell

Species	Common Name
<i>Lepus capensis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Brown Hare
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Felis catus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
<i>Cervus dama</i> <sup>^</sup>	Fallow Deer
<i>Columba livia</i> <sup>^</sup>	Feral Pigeon
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> <sup>^</sup>	Fox (Red Fox)
<i>Capra hircus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Goat
<i>Mus musculus</i> <sup>^</sup>	House Mouse
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove



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