

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

Deep Creek National Park (Konggaratingga)

to Fishery Beach (including the Pages Islands

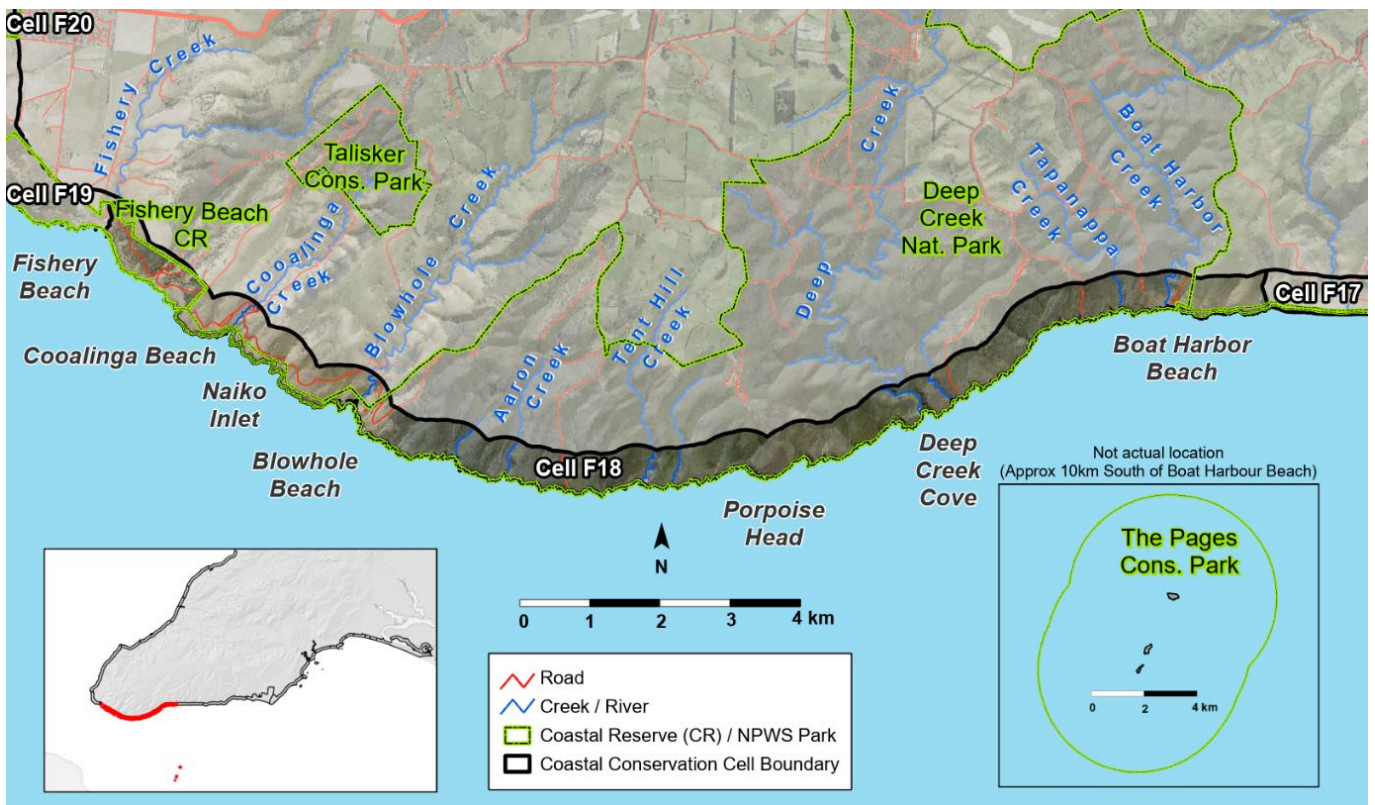
(Maralangk and Meruwi)

Cell F18

Overview

This is the largest cell within the plan and encompasses a high diversity of habitats and high conservation values within the region. The large, connected and relatively intact vegetation parcels protected by the National Park (NP), limited access from the water except by boat to pocket beaches, and rugged coastal cliffs has largely protected this area from threatening processes experienced by much of the Fleurieu coastline. Supporting multiple species of

high conservation flora, fauna and ecological communities, the cell is an important representation of coastal biodiversity species and values within state and national priorities. The Pages offshore islands also support high value conservation species, with a diverse range of seabird breeding species and one of the largest Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*) breeding and haul out sites in Australia.



Cell Details

This cell extends from the western end of Tunkalilla Beach approximately 19km to Fishery Beach including the coastal slopes, cliffs, coastal creeks, five estuaries and seven pocket beaches of Deep Creek National Park to Fishery Beach. This cell also includes The Pages Islands (north and south, covering 20Ha) and an associated reef within The Pages Conservation Park, approximately 13.5km south of the mainland in Backstairs Passage. The cell is in the District Council of Yankalilla local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

Deep Creek National Park dominates the mainland areas within the cell boundary. Reclassification of Deep Creek Conservation Park to a National Park in November 2021 recognised the importance of this park to both conservation and tourism (DEW 2024). Two management zones existing within the park to establish a framework for sustainable use. Over 90% of Deep Creek National Park and the surrounding Conservation Parks (outside cell boundary) are designated conservation zones, recognising their significant ecological, cultural and heritage values (DEW 2024).

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

Deep Creek National Park is one of South Australia's most visited parks, with visitors attracted by pristine coastal and offshore areas, scenic ocean views to Kangaroo Island, camping experiences and walking trails. Recreational activities that utilise existing trails and other infrastructure, and have low environmental impacts, such as walking, photography and bird watching, are encouraged within the Conservation Zones. Visitor Use Zones (including campgrounds) also allow for commercial tourism activities that are complementary to existing visitation and experiences within the park (DEW 2024).

Increasing visitor numbers experience this coast for walking, picnicking, sightseeing and camping 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, the trail traverses coastal Crown land from Fisheries Beach, through Deep Creek NP and into Tunkalilla Beach, or vice versa. Linkages from Walking Trails exist to Blowhole Beach and Boat Harbor Beaches via Deep Creek NP Walking Trail Network.

Blowhole Beach and Boat Harbor areas are regularly accessed by general public by vehicles via 4WD vehicle tracks which terminate at local car parks. Recreational, commercial, charter boat and rock fishing, snorkelling and diving, swimming (Blowhole Beach) and surfing (Blowhole Beach and Boat Harbor Beach) occur within the cell. Fishery Beach, Blowhole Beach and Deep Creek are regionally important as shore-based recreational diving sites, while the reefs are important habitat and fishing areas for Southern Rock Lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*), Green lip (*Haliotis laevigata*) / Black lip Abalone (*Haliotis rubra*) and various fish species (Bryars 2013).

In 2009, the Encounter Marine Park was proclaimed, encompassing a large area of Backstairs Passage, including the marine section of The Pages Conservation Park. In 2012, a Restricted Access Zone was established around both islands and the adjacent reef within the marine park, which included an inner Sanctuary Zone of approximately 40km² around North Page Island (Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources 2012). The two islands and the reef platform that form the Conservation Park are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and have been continuously under protection since May 1900, when they were listed under the *Birds Protection Act 1900* (National Parks and Wildlife Service 1983).

Outside of the national park, the cell has a narrow strip of Crown Land (unalienated) and private land (grazing) at the eastern and western ends of the cell.

Fishery Beach is a designated State Heritage place (ref 18820 archaeological significance and is also valued for scenic vistas), as it was the former Cape Jervis Whaling Station, near the mouth of Fishery Creek. The Fishery Beach Heritage site is the entire foreshore of the area commonly known as Fishery Beach and includes all land on the two affected land titles which is situated between AMG northing line 238600 and AMG northing line 238900, and including the waters extending out 100 metres from the low water mark.

The broader community is very passionate about this local environment. Several coastal community groups, including the Friends of Deep Creek and Friends of Heysen Trail, have helped to conserve and revegetate the parks and will continue to play a supporting role in conservation and public awareness. Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula (supported by BirdLife Australia) monitor and raise awareness of beach nesting and shorebird species within the cell.



Deep Creek National Park (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Landforms

Steep Palaeozoic sedimentary/ metamorphic cliffs with serrated shore platforms in Cambrian metasediments. The Pages islands are geologically part of the Kanmantoo Group of sediments that subsequently underwent metamorphosis, with the rock consisting of phyllites of the Brukunga formation (National Parks and Wildlife Service 1983). Most of the cell is part of the Geological Monument 1112, Fleurieu Peninsula South Coast from Coalinga Gully along entire coast to Waitpinga Creek (cell F15): excellent exposures/ type section of the metasediments of the Kanmantoo Group.

There are seven pocket beaches within the cell, including Coalinga Creek Beach, Naiko Inlet (x2), Blowhole Beach, Deep Creek Cove, Boat Harbor Beach and Fishery Beach. Five incised creeks resulting in small estuaries within the cell include Boat Harbor, Deep Creek Cove, Blowhole Creek, Coalinga Creek and Fishery Creek. There are several additional small creeks, including Tapanappa Creek, Tent Rock Creek, Aaron Creek and Marrano Creek (see fig 18.6).

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, other important places, and multiple traditional camping and fishing grounds. Several sites within the cell contain tools, artefacts, and midden deposits scattered across the clifftops, sand hills, beaches, creeks, and estuaries. Many of these places are not easily accessible and can only be reached on foot. A culturally significant cave, known as part of the Tjirbuki story, as well as a Clan trade path at Fishery Creek are also located within this cell. The Clan trade path illustrates the long-standing relationships between neighbouring clan groups and the exchange of locally sourced materials such as stone tools, food, and other cultural items.

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

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

Within this cell, the Ngurunderi Dreaming story tells how his wives walked through Ramindjeri Ruwi, following the coastal cliffs, crossing numerous creeks, and resting from time to time on the beaches. Ngurunderi followed their path as they journeyed through Konggaratingga (Deep Creek), continuing on toward Pariwa (Cape Jervis). See also cell F20 for the Ngurunderi Dreaming story for Maralangk and Meruwi (The Pages Islands, North and South)

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

Within the cell there is a diverse range of habitats, including coastal cliffs and slopes, pocket beaches, estuaries, open forests, woodlands, heathlands, swamps, riparian areas and waterfalls.

This cell has some of the highest conservation values of the plan area and, as might be expected, the highest value areas within the cell lie within the Deep Creek National Park, while small cleared and cliff areas along the coastline and cleared land at the east and west perimeters of the park show medium values. Outstanding conservation values are accrued from priority, based on the status of the vegetation community, priority of sites with threatened flora, priority of vegetation assemblages containing a high percentage of endemic flora, on the habitat of significant birds and the priority of habitat for reptiles with a high degree of coastal dependency (Caton et al 2007).



Large areas of intact remnant coastal heath and low woodlands support substantial flora and fauna species diversity (LHF)

Deep Creek National Park supports the largest remaining portion of remnant natural vegetation on the southern edge of the Mount Lofty Ranges, preserving important habitat for many fauna and flora species under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*. Within the Park, areas of the critically endangered *swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula* ecological community are also protected (DAWE 2013).

The cell contains a significant diversity of native flora, many of high conservation significance, including the Deep Creek Correa (*Correa eburnea*), Kangaroo Island Spider-orchid (*Caladenia ovata*), Annual Fern (*Anogramma leptophylla*), Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), Spoon-leaved Spyridium (*Spyridium daphnoides*), Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana*), Notched Sedge (*Carex bichenoviana*), Loose Plume-grass (*Dichelachne rara*), Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaf Mallee (*Eucalyptus cneorifolia*), Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*), Compact Bedstraw (*Galium compactum*), Loose Bedstraw (*Galium migrans* ssp. *migrans*), Shiny Swamp-mat (*Goodenia radicans*), Rough Raspwort (*Haloragis aspera*), Thread Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle capillaris*), Grassy Club-rush (*Isolepis hookeriana*), Coast Blown-grass (*Lachnagrostis billardierei* ssp. *billardierei*), Coast Plover-daisy (*Leiocarpa supina*), Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*), Nitre-bush (*Nitraria billardierei*), Rayless Daisy-bush (*Olearia tubuliflora*), Kangaroo Island Poa (*Poa halmaturina*), Thick-head Samphire (*Salicornia blackiana*), Grey Bindyi (*Sclerolaena diacantha*), Coast Groundsel (*Senecio pinnatifolius* var. *maritimus*), and Sprawling Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*).



Deep Creek Correa (Correa eburnea) listed as endangered under the EPBC Act (C Schultz)

Within the Fleurieu swamps, several nationally and state listed threatened plant species provide habitat for conservation rated fauna species, such as the Mount Lofty Ranges Southern Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malachurus intermedius*), Bassian Thrush (*Zoothra lunulata halmaturina*) and the Southern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon obesulus obesulus*). The heath communities of the parks are also of high conservation importance in their own right, but also because of the habitat they provide to a range of threatened species, such as the Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mt Lofty Ranges) (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri*) and the Western Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*).



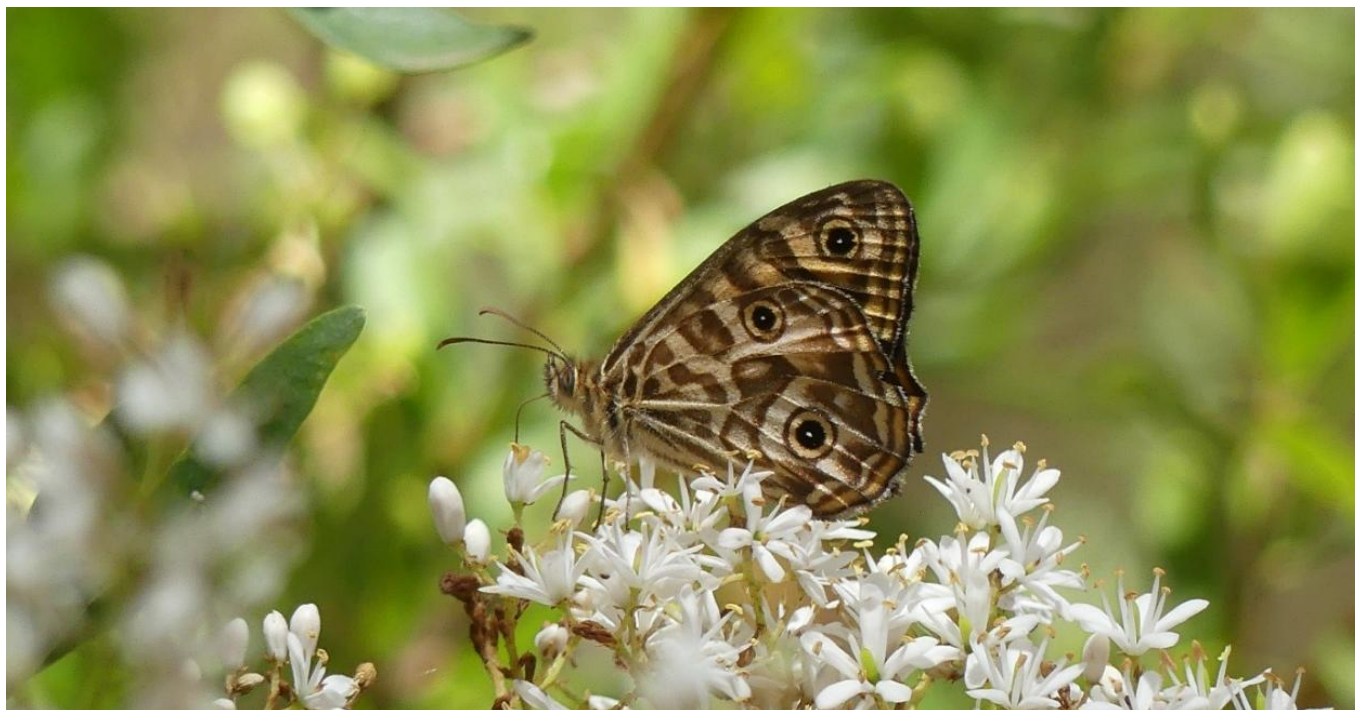
Southern Brown Bandicoot (Isoodon obesulus) (M Stokes)

Other fauna species of conservation significance that have been recorded in this cell include; Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Zanda funerea whiteae*), Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*), Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*), White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Elegant parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*), Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang boodang*), Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella bella*), Western Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*), Cunningham's Skink (*Egernia cunninghami*) and Yellow-bellied Water Skink (*Eulamprus heatwole*).

Deep Creek National 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 Variable Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla donnysa*), and Blotched Dusky-blue (*Erina acasta*), 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).

A population of Cunningham's Skinks (*Egernia cunninghami*) reside in rocky outcrops with large crevices south of Fisheries Beach. This local subpopulation of the species is restricted to the coastal cliffs and nearby islands off the Fleurieu Peninsula from Cape Jervis to Victor Harbor.

This cell also supports a number of highly specialised butterfly species, with specific habitat and larval host parameters requiring protection in their existing habitats, including; Western Dusky-blue (*Erina hyacinthina simplex*), Flame Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla idothea clara*), Four-spot Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla trimaculata trimaculata*) and Ringed Xenica (*Geitoneura acantha*). These four species, whilst having patchy and disjunct populations in the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape region, are only found in the coastal conservation assessment cell F18 at Deep Creek National Park. (Stolarski 2024).



Ringed Xenica (Geitoneura acantha) resting on Sweet Bursaria (Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa) (M Endacott)

The Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), vulnerable in South Australia, has been recorded in this cell irregularly at Fishery Beach. The cell's pocket beaches may be suitable breeding habitat for Hooded Plovers but have not been recorded to date. 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 Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) and Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificus georgii*).

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

Estuaries

There are five recognised estuaries (DEH 2007) within this cell, including Boat Harbor, Deep Creek Cove, Blowhole Creek, Coalinga Creek and Fishery Creek. Telfer and Milne (2014) assessed sixteen (16) small estuary sites across the Fleurieu Peninsula and reported that Deep Creek and Boat Harbor Creek estuaries had the highest overall conservation significance. These estuaries contain vegetation communities of state conservation significance, as well as state and regionally threatened plant species and habitats for species of state conservation significance. Further to this assessment, it was 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 (Telfer and Milne 2014).

Boat Harbor estuary (see Fig 18.1) varies in width from 15m to 50m and is confined within a gentle to steeply sloping valley before 'spilling out' onto coastal lowland and the beach. Significant rocky outcrop occurs within the streambed, with good 30-50% mix of stable habitat present, including instream wood, rocky outcrops and overhangs (Telfer and Milne 2014). Banks are relatively stable due to dense surrounding vegetation cover surrounding the estuary, with minimal erosion occurring. Telfer and Milne (2014) recorded 31 native plant species, indicating a 'Good' level of diversity for this type of plant community, Coastal Shrublands and Tall Shrublands. Species of conservation significance within this estuary include Deep Creek Correa (*Correa eburnea*), Coast Sword Sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*), Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*), Sticky Boobialla (*Myoporum petiolatum*), and Water-ribbons (*Cycnogeton procerum*). Connectivity to the sea can be described as transient, dependent on spring flows (Telfer and Milne 2014).



Boat Harbour Creek estuary and catchment (B Doyle)

Estuarine Habitats: Boat Harbor Creek

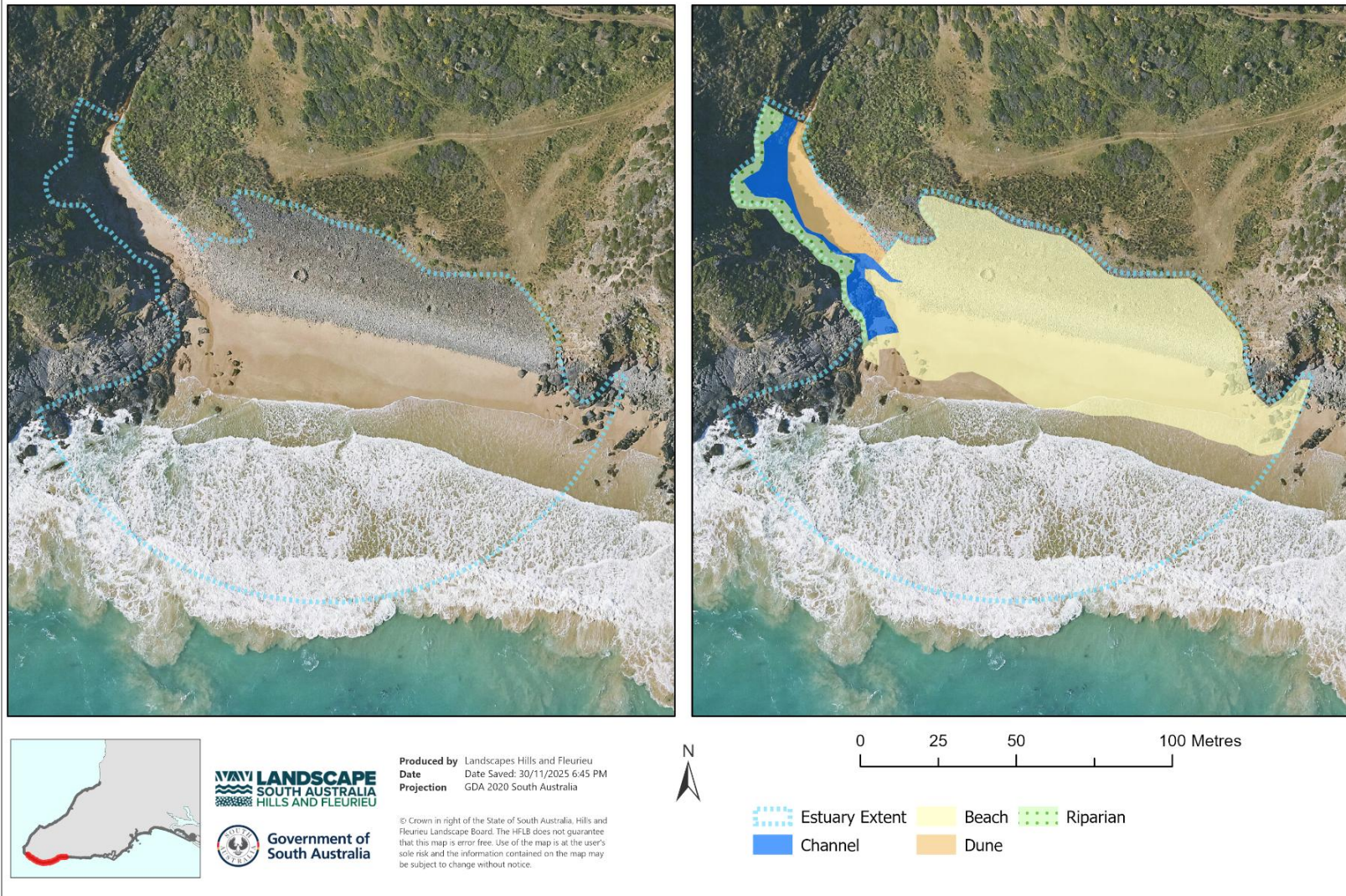


Fig 18.1 Boat Harbour Creek estuarine habitats

Deep Creek estuary (Deep Creek Cove see fig 18.2) at the mouth of Deep Creek varies in width from 5m to 50m. The estuary is confined within steep slopes following its natural flow path, before ‘spilling out’ onto the beach. Telfer and Milne (2014) describe the habitat potential of the estuary as excellent, with more than 50% of the substrate favourable for epifaunal colonisation and fish cover, with a mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, and rocky outcrops present. The banks are relatively stable due to dense vegetation and provide good protection for the estuary. This estuary is considered by Telfer and Milne (2014) in excellent condition, with 91% of the biomass estimated to be native, supporting 36 native plant species, also considered excellent species diversity for this type of plant community, Coastal Shrublands and Tall Shrublands. Species of conservation significance recorded in this estuary include Deep Creek Correa (*Correa eburnea*), Shiny Swamp-mat (*Goodenia radicans* (syn. *Selliera radicans*)), Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple (*Solanum laciniatum*), Asian Centella (*Centella asiatica*), Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*), Creeping Brookweed (*Samolus repens*), and Lax Marsh-flower (*Ornduffia umbricola* var. *umbricola*)



Deep Creek Cove estuary (D Schmarr)

Estuarine Habitats: Deep Creek

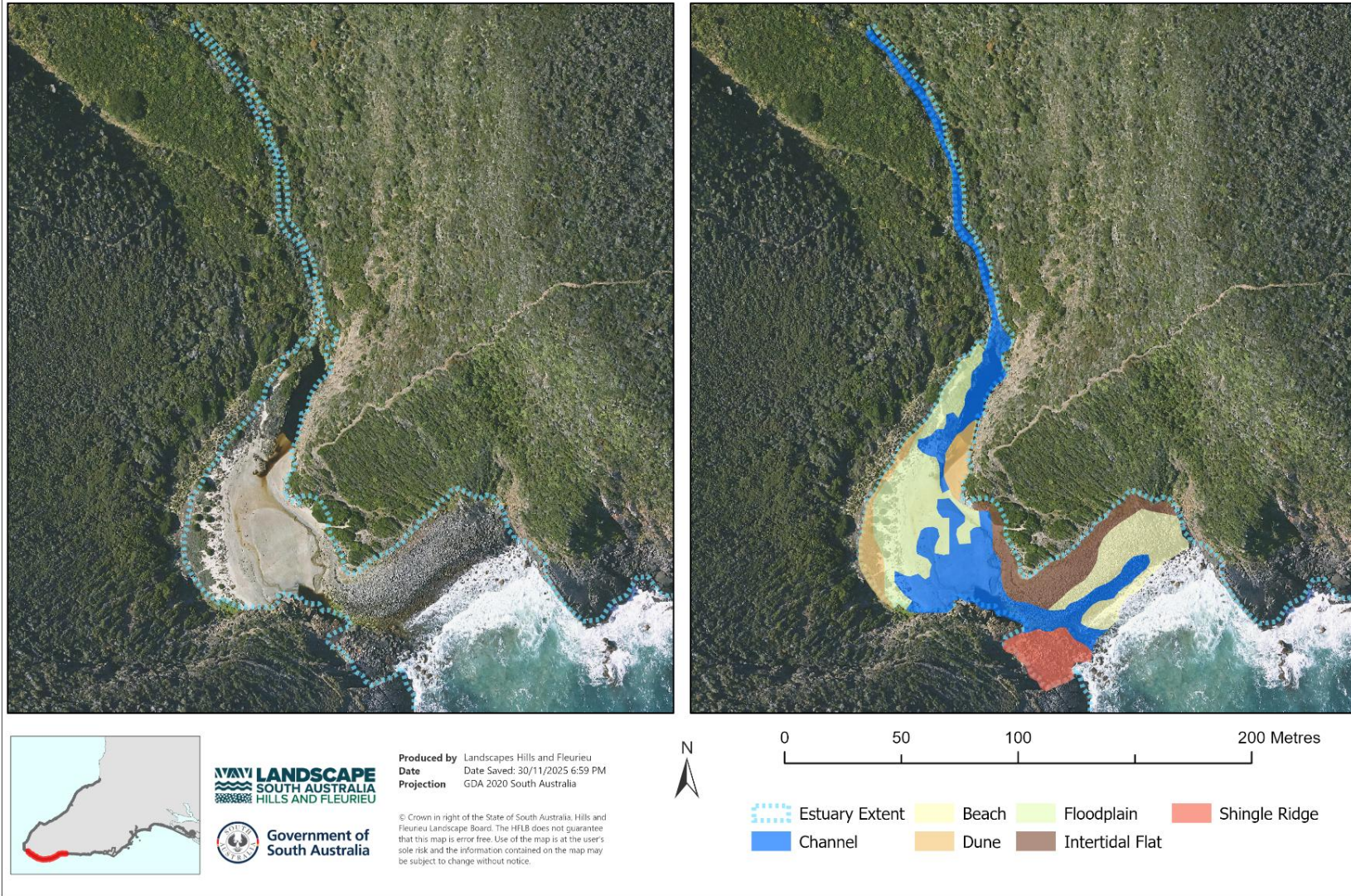


Fig 18.2 Deep Creek estuarine habitats

Blowhole Creek estuary (see fig 18.3) is one of the smaller estuaries in size within the park, at approximately 15m wide, and is situated at the mouth of Blowhole Creek. Telfer and Milne (2014) describe the estuary as situated on coastal lowland in its lower reaches and following the confined valley in its upper reaches. The eastern bank is gently sloping, while the western bank comprises steeper, rocky slopes. While the estuary is within the park, the upper reaches are located within private property. Telfer and Milne (2014) describe the estuary as having moderate habitat potential, with a 10-30% mix of stable habitat present, however no visible instream wood/logs/snags were noted. However, with 15 native plant species recorded within the estuary, this indicates 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. Plants of conservation significance include Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*) and Creeping Brookweed (*Samolus repens*).



Blow Hole Beach and estuary (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Estuarine Habitats: Blowhole Creek

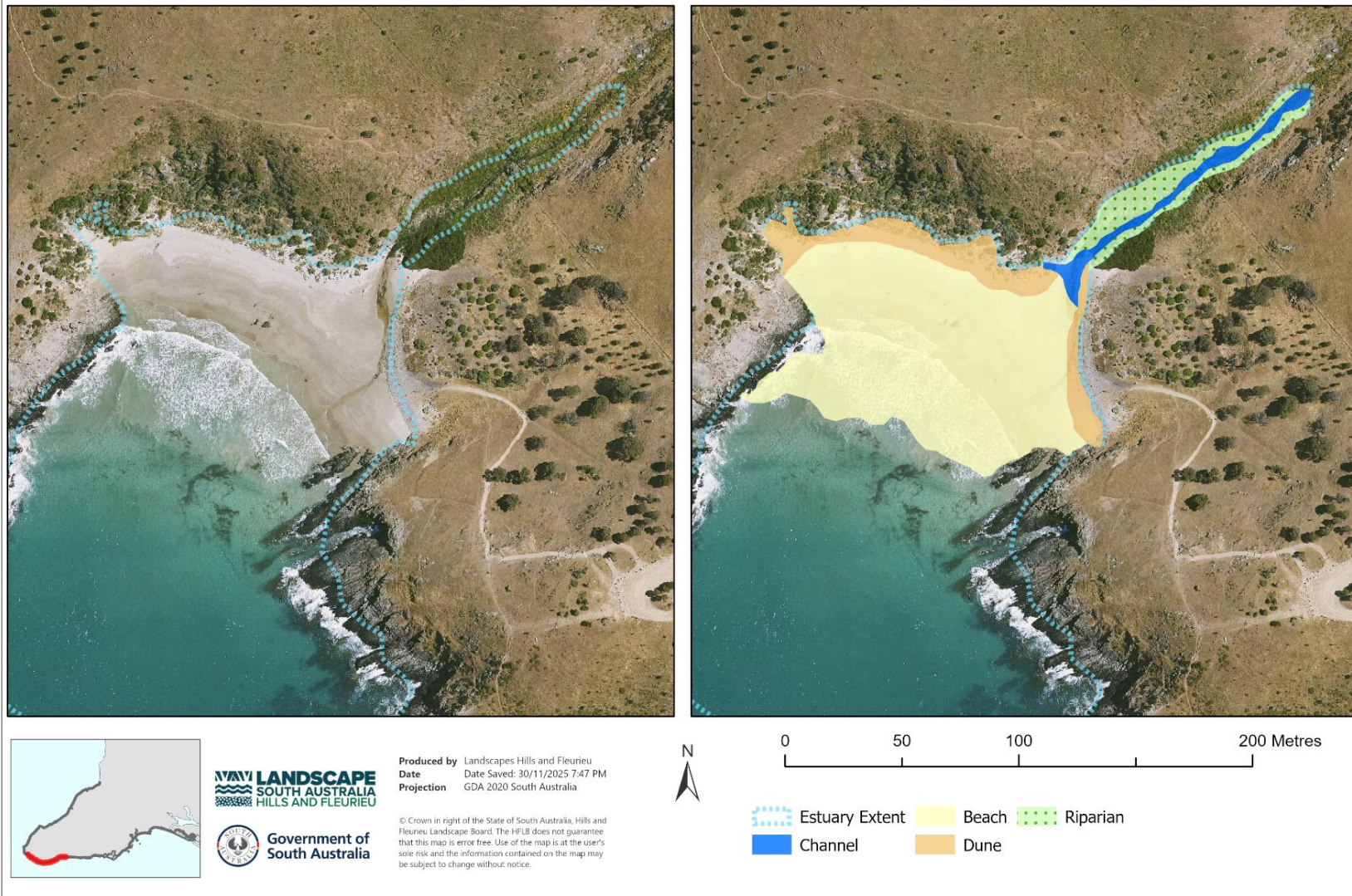


Fig 18.3 Blowhole Creek estuarine habitats

Coalinga Creek estuary (fig 18.4) is a tiny estuary situated at the mouth of Coalinga Creek, approximately 3-5m wide and due to the build-up of the pebbly beach there is no surface water connectivity to the sea, although water may flow beneath the rocky surface as it flows across the beach (Telfer and Milne 2014). Bordered by very steep rocky slopes to the west and a moderately steep slope on the east, flow is heavily confined to the creek line. Telfer and Milne (2014) describe the estuary as having moderate potential habitat in terms of large wood/snags, and the very steep rocky western slope supports a moderate diversity of coastal species such as Coast Bitter-bush (*Adriana quadripartita*), Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*), Coast Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii*), Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia adpressa*), Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana*), Coast Beard-heath (*Lecopogon parviflorus*). Despite its small size, this estuary supports 14 native plant species, 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.



Coalinga Creek estuary (Telfer and Milne)

Estuarine Habitats: Coalinga Creek



Fig 18.4 Coalinga Creek estuarine habitats

Fishery Creek estuary (fig 18.5) is unique, in that it comprises a rocky substrate within the stream bed of the estuary at the mouth of Fishery Creek and is approximately 15-25m wide. Situated on coastal lowland, tidal movement enters the estuary connecting the natural flow with surface water for most of the year until warmer weather during summer retracts water to rock pools only (Telfer and Milne 2014). Coastal slopes adjoining Fishery Creek support several conservation species, including Sand Mat-rush (*Lomandra collina*), Soft Tussock Mat-rush (*Lomandra densiflora*), Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*), Twining Glycine (*Glycine rubiginosa*), Austral Trefoil (*Lotus australis*), Rough Raspwort (*Haloragoris aspera*), Wingless Fissure-plant (*Maireana enchylaenoides*), Coast Plover-daisy (*Leiocarpa supina*) and Pussy-tails (*Ptilotus spathulatus*) (Greening Australia 2007, Telfer and Milne 2014). Telfer and Milne (2014) report good potential habitats, with 30-50% mix of stable habitat present and 12 native plant species recorded, 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).



Fishery Creek estuary (foreground) heading to Fishery Beach to Lands End (C Schultz)

Estuarine Habitats: Fishery Creek

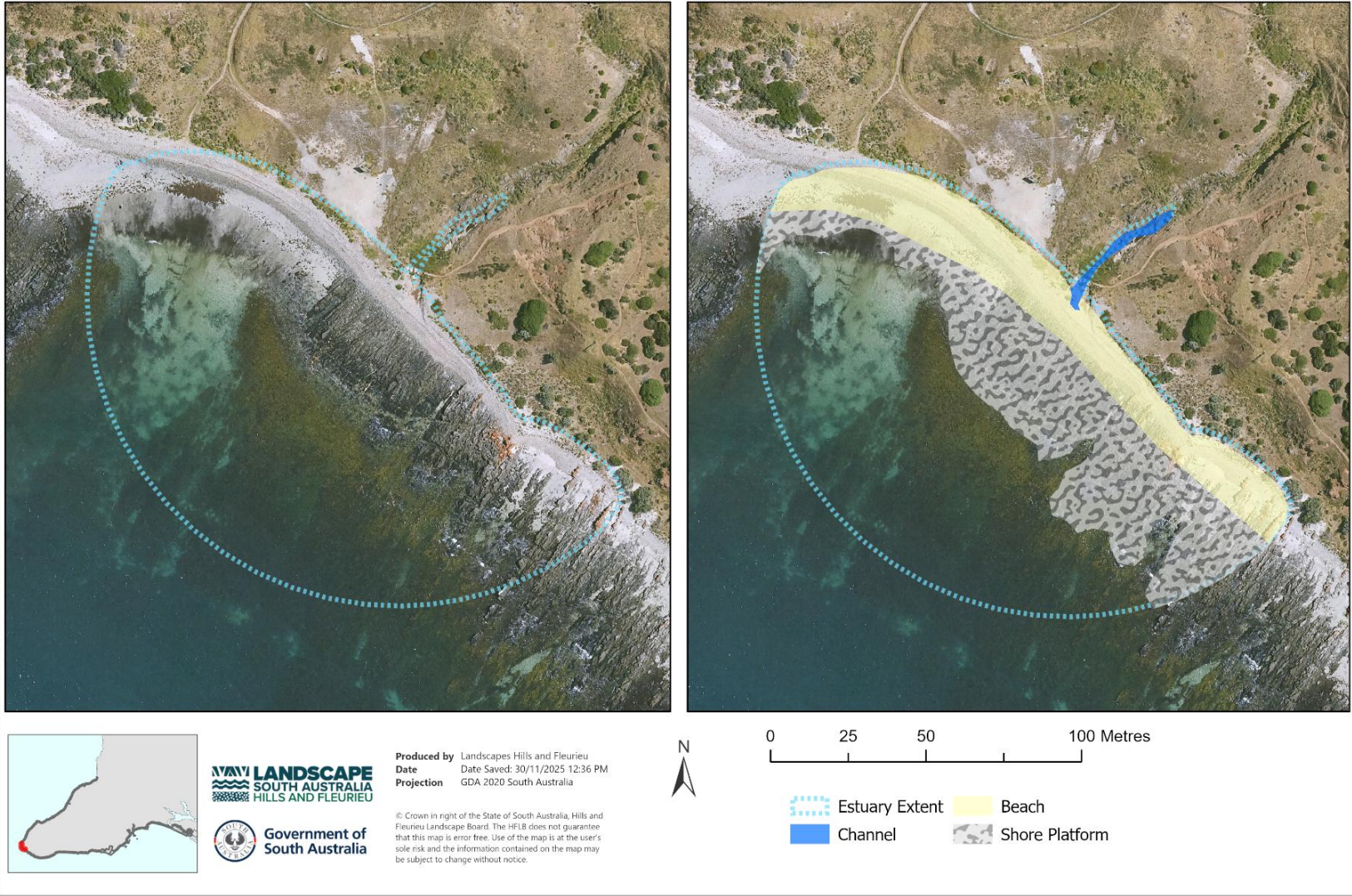


Fig 18.5 Fishery Creek estuarine habitats

Pre-European vegetation mapping of this cell, and the Telfer and Milne (2014) estuary report, highlight many of the gullies and creek lines as potential habitats for Silky Tea-tree (*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).

Fish biodiversity and water quality monitoring surveys have been undertaken at Boat Harbor and Deep Creek estuaries and lower catchments, as a collaborative project between Green Adelaide and SARDI. Recent and historical surveys indicate they support 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).

Bird species that use the estuaries within this cell as habitat include Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Western Beautiful Firetail (*Stagonopleura bella samueli*), Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*), Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*) and Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) (Telfer and Milne 2014). Native Bush Rats (*Rattus fuscipes*) also use many of the estuary habitats.

Blowhole to Fishery Beach

Historically, this area was heavily cleared and grazed. However, some native grasses have persisted and colonised in many areas throughout and form dense stands in some pockets. Scattered herbaceous and small shrub species also occur on the slopes throughout the area (Greening Australia 2007). Small pockets of remnant vegetation are significant in a local context, due to the extensive historical land clearance in the area. A number of plant species are also of conservation significance at a state and regional level, including Claspig Goodenia (*Goodenia amplexans*), Rough Raspwort (*Haloragoris aspera*), Pussy-tails (*Ptilotus spathulatus*), Knotty-butt Paspalidium (*Setaria constricta*), Coast Plover-daisy (*Leiocarpa supina*), Notched Sedge (*Carex bichenoviana*) and Fuzzy New Holland Daisy (*Vittadinia cuneata*) (Greening Australia 2007).

Lands on the western boundary of Deep Creek NP have been re-planted and fenced to reinstate the habitat of the EPBC Act listed Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latham*). Extensive revegetation began in 1998, with many thousands of trees and shrubs planted at the site, covering 45 Ha and approximately 89km of direct seeding, with thousands of school children and community volunteers involved (Greening Australia 2007). Vegetation surveys within the Fishery Beach Project Area recorded 47 plant species, likely representing Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*), Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) and Coastal Daisy Bush (*Olearia axillaris*) Shrubland surrounded by Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) Woodland, which occurs on the heavier soils on the lower foot slopes, from north of Cape Jervis through the back of Lands End to Fishery Beach (Greening Australia 2007).



Fishery Beach Glossy Black Cockatoo revegetation areas (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Excluding birds and insects, faunal diversity is expected to be relatively low (limited to reptiles, including snakes and small lizards) at the site due to extensive vegetation clearance and the general lack of structural habitat such as fallen logs, trees with hollows and organic ground litter (Greening Australia 2007).

There have been recent (2023) sightings of a Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*) in Deep Creek National Park, with birds likely coming across from the Dudley Peninsula population on Kangaroo Island.

The Pages Conservation Park

The Pages Islands are predominantly rock with relatively flat tops, supporting a low open shrubland of Variable Groundsel (*Senecio pinnatifolius* spp.) with widely scattered Saltbush (*Atriplex* sp) and Bulbine-lily (*Bulbine bulbosa*) in small pockets of soil. Steeper slopes support a mat of Round-leaf Pigface (*Disphyma crassifolium* ssp. *clavellatum*) and occasional Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*) (NPSW 1983). Other species recorded on the island include Australian Sea-heath (*Frankenia pauciflora* var. *fruticulosa*) and Native Celery (*Apium prostratum* var. *prostratum*).

The islands support a large breeding colony of Australian Sea Lions (*Neophoca cinerea*) and have long been recognised as an important area for seabirds. The islands are nationally significant, containing the second largest known colony site for the endemic, threatened Australian Sea Lion; around 500 pups are born on both islands collectively each breeding season (Baker 2004 and Shaughnessy *et al.* 2013). The isolation, absence of introduced species, and only occasional human visits has ensured habitat preservation.



Australian Sea Lion (Neophoca cinerea) and Greater Crested Terns (Thalasseus bergii cristatus) resting on The Pages Islands (D Cowan)

The isolated nature and rocky outcropping provide refuge and 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*) and Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*). Species observed breeding on the islands include Little Penguin (*Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae*), Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*) and Silver Gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) (Dennis and Shaughnessy 2020). Sightings of a range of pelagic birds are also reported in this cell, including albatrosses, petrels, shearwaters and gannets.



Seabird breeding colonies exist on The Pages Islands, largely isolated from human disturbance, South Pages Island in distance with unmanned lighthouse (K Peters)

Vegetation Communities

Coastal slopes and cliff lines

Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) low woodland

- 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

Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) + Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) low woodland

- Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*), Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) low woodland over Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) over Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) + Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) mid shrubs over Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*) + Annual Rock-fern (*Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*) + Broad-leaf Raspwort (*Gonocarpus mezianus*) low shrubs

Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*) mid woodland

- Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*) mid woodland over +/- Common Oak-bush (*Allocasuarina muelleriana* ssp. *muelleriana*) +/- Heath Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*) +/- Beaked Hakea (*Hakea rostrata*) tall shrubs over Holly Flat-pea (*Platylobium obtusangulum*) +/- Wire Rapier-sedge (*Lepidosperma semiteres*) +/- Flame Heath (*Stenanthera conostephioides*) low shrubs

Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*) + Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) low open forest

- Cup Gum (*Eucalyptus cosmophylla*) + Pink Gum (*Eucalyptus fasciculosa*) low open forest over Beaked Hakea (*Hakea rostrata*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) +/- Heath Tea-tree (*Leptospermum myrsinoides*) + Common Oak-bush (*Allocasuarina muelleriana* ssp. *muelleriana*) tall shrubs over Bristly Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia riparia*) +/- Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*) + Stalked Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia australis*), +/- Broad-leaf Raspwort (*Gonocarpus mezianus*) +/- Yacca (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *semiplana*) low shrubs

South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp.) mid woodland

- South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp.) mid woodland over Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*) over Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) mid shrubs over *Large Quaking-grass (*Briza maxima*) + Common Vanilla-lily (*Arthropodium strictum*) +/- Prickly Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia exutiacies*) + *African Daisy (*Senecio pterophorus*) mid tussock grasses

Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*), Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) mid open shrubland

- Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) mid open shrubland over +/- Coast Tussock-grass (*Poa poiformis* var. *poiformis*) +/- *Hare's Tail Grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) mid tussock grasses over Claspig Goodenia (*Goodenia amplexans*) + Coastal Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia gunnii*) + Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*)

Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) mid open shrubland

- Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) mid open shrubland over *Hare's Tail Grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) + Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) + Prickly Ground-berry (*Acrotriche patula*) low shrubs over Variable Groundsel (*Senecio pinnatifolius* spp.) +/- Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*) +/- Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia*)

Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) +/- Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) Low Shrubland

- Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) + Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) Low Shrubland over Common Fringe-myrtle (*Calytrix tetragona*) +/- Prickly Ground-berry (*Acrotriche patula*) low shrubs +/- Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*) +/- Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) over Black Grass Saw-sedge (*Gahnia lanigera*) +/- Clustered Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma congestum*)

Melaleuca spp Closed shrublands

- Totem-poles (*Melaleuca decussata*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) + Yacca (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp.) Closed Shrubland Over Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*) + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) + Spoon-leaved Spyridium (*Spyridium daphnoides*)
- Totem-poles (*Melaleuca decussata*) + Large-leaf Bush Pea (*Pultenaea daphnoides*) + Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) Closed Shrubland over Claspig Goodenia (*Goodenia amplexans*) + Scented Groundsel (*Senecio odoratus*) + Native Pigface (*Carpobrotus rossii*) + Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*)
- Slender Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca gibbosa*) + Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) Tall Closed Shrubland over Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*) + Claspig Goodenia (*Goodenia amplexans*)

Coast Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) Closed Sedgeland

- Coast Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) Closed Sedgeland over Biddy-biddy (*Acaena novae-zelandiae*)

Coastal dunes and pocket beaches

Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) Closed Shrubland

- Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) Closed Shrubland over Scented Groundsel (*Senecio odoratus*) + Austral Stork's-bill (*Pelargonium australe*) + Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + *Acaena* sp.

Coastal creeklines and watercourses

Cyperus spp., *Juncus* spp. Sedgeland

- Biddy-biddy (*Acaena novae-zelandiae*) + Bare Twig-rush (*Machaerina juncea*) + Spiny Flat-sedge (*Cyperus gymnocaulos*), Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) + Emu-grass (*Distichlis distichophylla*) + Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) + Pale Rush (*Juncus pallidus*) + Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) + Angled Lobelia (*Lobelia anceps*)
- Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*), Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) + Cranberry Heath (*Styphelia humifusa*) + Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa* ssp.) + Tall Scurf-pea (*Cullen australasicum*) + Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*) + Sticky Hop-bush (*Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. *spatulata*) + Austral Trefoil (*Lotus*)

australis) + Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) + Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) + Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) + Twining Glycine (*Glycine rubiginosa*) + Clasp ing Goodenia (*Goodenia amplexans*)

Estuaries

- Sticky Boobialla (*Myoporum petiolatum*) + Deep Creek Correa (*Correa eburnean*) +/- Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*) Shrubland
- Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) + Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) Sedgeland
- Totem-poles (*Melaleuca decussata*) + Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*) Shrubland
- Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) Sedgeland with emergent Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*)
- Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) Sedgeland
- Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) + Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) +/- Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*) Open sedgeland

The Pages Conservation Park (North and South)

No vegetation communities are recorded due to highly limited species including Shrubby Sea-heath (*Frankenia pauciflora* var. *fruticulosa*), Native Celery (*Apium prostratum* var. *prostratum*), *Sowbane (*Chenopodium murale*), Variable Groundsel (*Senecio pinnatifolius* spp.), Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*) and Round-leaf Pigface (*Disphyma crassifolium* ssp. *clavellatum*)

Nearshore habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. The marine areas of cell F18 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-6). Cell F18 includes the Pages Islands sanctuary zone (SZ-11), which surrounds North Pages Island. The Pages Islands are restricted access zones (RAZ-2, RAZ-3) and are the furthest offshore islands from the mainland in Encounter Marine Park. They provide habitat for approximately one quarter of the world population of the vulnerable Australian Sea Lion (*Neophoca cinerea*), part of South Australia's third-largest breeding colony. Vulnerable Great White Sharks (*Carcharodon carcharias*) are sighted regularly. Reefs are reported to provide spawning and nursery areas for Sea Sweep (*Scorpiis aequipinnis*) and Western Blue Groper (*Achoerodus viridis*).

Bryars (2013) describes this cell as dominated by four main habitats: continuous low-profile reef that lies mainly inshore along the coast, patchy low profile reef often adjacent to the continuous low profile reef, and (further offshore) patchy sparse macroalgae on sand and patchy medium macroalgae on gravel/pebble (Figure 18.6). A relatively small area of continuous dense seagrass occurs midshore off Coalinga Creek (Figure 18.6). Some bare sand/ soft bottom (including Boat Harbor Beach, Deep Creek Beach, Blowhole Beach, Naiko Inlet and Fishery Beach) is also scattered through the cell (Bryars 2013). The North Pages Island is surrounded by fringing rocky reef with a mixture of reef and sand habitats in the adjacent subtidal waters (DEWNR 2017).

The composition of the seagrass meadow adjacent to Coalinga Creek is unknown. Subtidal reefs in the area are composed of metamorphic rock with a cover of macroalgae and sessile invertebrates (Baker et al. 2008, DEH 2008). The inshore bare sand/ soft bottom is characterised by a number of low to moderate-energy, low tide terrace beach systems, including Boat Harbor Beach, Deep Creek Beach, Blowhole Beach, Naiko Inlet and Fishery Beach (Short 2001).

The cell is regionally significant due to the reef and macroalgal habitats. The continuous dense seagrass meadow adjacent to Coalinga Creek is regionally significant, as there are no other seagrass meadows further to the east until the lee of West Island in Cell F14 (Bryars 2013).

Macroalgae

Bryars (2013) described macroalgae surveys offshore of the Deep Creek Conservation Park identified 78 species; 54 red algae, 8 green algae and 16 brown algae. Two distinct offshore communities were documented; a nearshore kelp forest dominated by large rocky boulders forming an uneven substrate that was densely covered (dominated by *Scytothalia dorycarpa* beds), and an offshore community composed of flat substrate composed of small pebbles, broken calcareous shells and loose sediment hosting a very diverse range of sparsely distributed large red brown and green macroalgae (Gurgel 2013).

Subtidal and intertidal reefs

Surveys of the subtidal reef at Deep Creek, Porpoise Head, Blowhole Beach, Naiko Inlet and Fishery Beach have found a high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Shepherd and Baker 2008, Brook et al. 2020). Previous surveys of the subtidal reef at Blowhole Beach, Naiko Inlet and Fishery Beach appear to have relatively high biodiversity compared to many other reefs around the Fleurieu Peninsula (DEH 2008). However, more recent surveys (2017-2018) from long term monitoring sites indicate a consistently high fish and invertebrate richness across sites in the Backstairs subregion (Brook et al. 2020). Surveys using Baited Remote Underwater Video Systems (BRUVS) at The Pages Islands have detected a range of reef fishes typical of the region including sea sweep, bluelthroat wrasse, and trevally (DEWNR 2017). BRUVS surveys have shown that The Pages sanctuary zone is a hotspot for sharks and rays (DEWNR 2017).

The intertidal reef at Fishery Beach has been surveyed for macroalgal, seagrass, mollusc and echinoderm species richness, and is characterised by a range of macroalgae (red, green and brown) and numerous (>25) mollusc species (Benkendorff et al. 2008). The cell lies 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).



Western Blue Groper (Achoerodus viridis) (DEW)

The reefs in the cell appear to be regionally important for the Southern Blue Devil (Bryars 2013). Porpoise Head and Deep Creek reef sites are also regionally significant sites for Western Blue Groper (*Achoerodus viridis*) (Brook et al. 2020). This species has only been recorded in a total of seven sites along the south coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula. High turbidity and sediment movement due to localised swell impedes regular reef sampling along the southern Fleurieu Peninsula coastline.

Seagrass

While the seagrass habitats are likely to support a range of species (e.g. see Bryars 2003), apart from mapping studies (e.g. DEH 2008), no habitat condition or biological surveys appear to have been undertaken on these habitats within Cell F18.

Species diversity

Bryars (2003) listed seven fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the surf beach habitat at Blowhole, Deep Creek Cove and Boat Harbor Beaches, 14 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between Rapid Head and King Head, and 17 fish and seven macroinvertebrate species for the reef habitat between Rapid Head and King Head.



Southern Blue Devil (Paraplesiops meleagris) are recorded within the cell (K Peters)

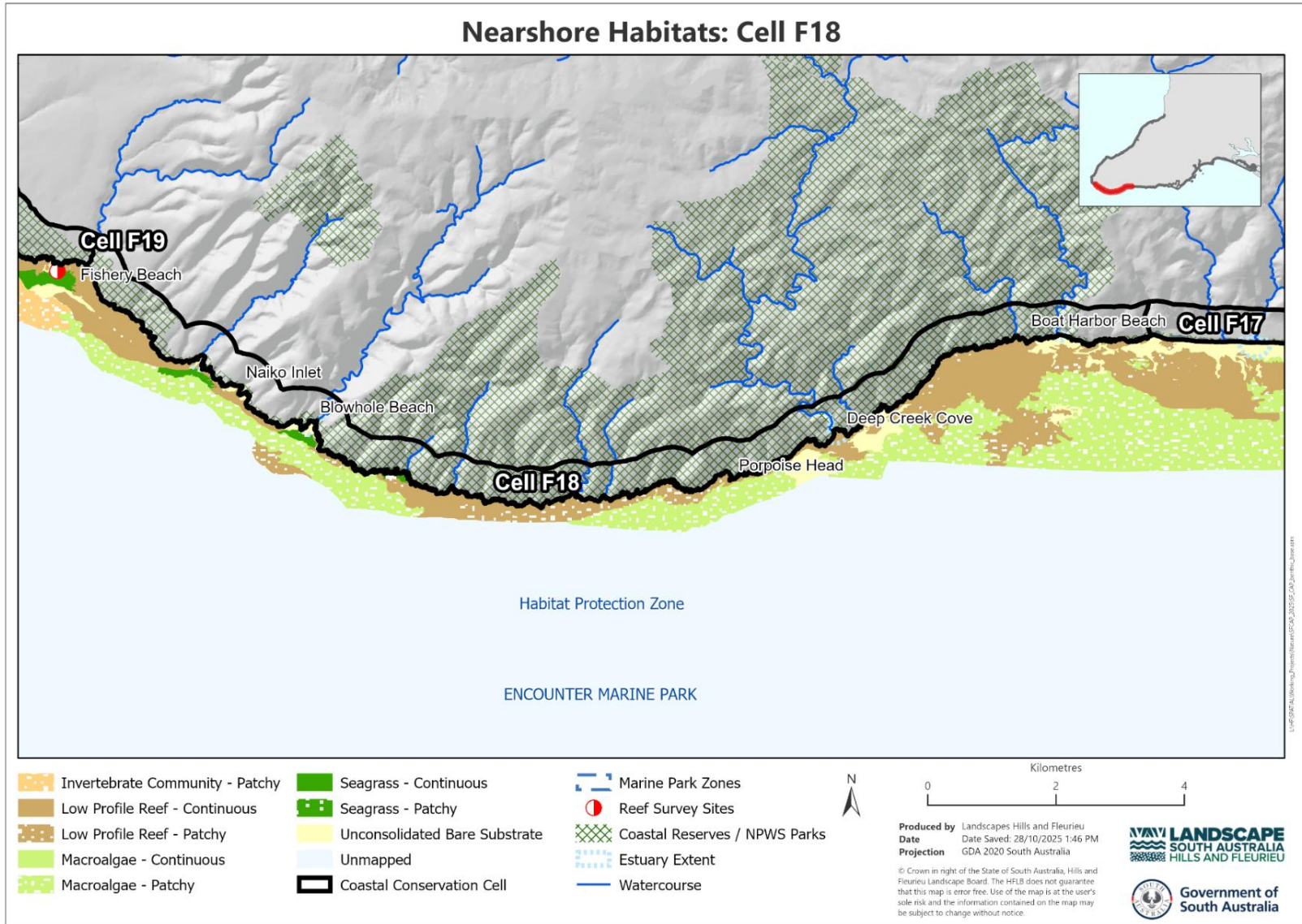


Figure 18.6 Nearshore habitats of Cell F18.

Threats

Whole cell

As the largest cell in the plan, this cell surprisingly had one of the lowest threat ratings when described by Caton et al (2007). Areas of threat included cliff instability, viewshed and viewscape, as well as illegal camping, which was the second highest in the Southern Fleurieu. Vegetation degradation (exotic plant %) and invasive weeds were only moderate threats, and the weed distribution was the lowest in the region. Many of these lower values are likely a reflection of the size and intact nature of Deep Creek National Park, as well as limited access to large areas due to terrain or density of vegetation. Many of these aspects remain unchanged since 2007, however ongoing vigilance and action is required against these and multiple new and emerging threats (detailed below) to ensure they are adequately addressed.

Managing the impacts of pest plants and animals, and Cinnamon Fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) are priorities for this cell, to protect native species and ecosystems. Phytophthora is a soil and waterborne fungus common throughout South Australia and is listed as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act. It has been detected across many areas, including parks on the southern Fleurieu Peninsula, including Deep Creek National Park, Talisker Conservation Park and Waitpinga Conservation Park (DEW 2024). The fungus is a significant threat, causing disease and death in a variety of native plant species. It can be easily spread with human movement on the treads of shoes and vehicle tyres. As visitor numbers increase due to the popularity of many of these parks, risk of spread is likely to increase.

Pest animals – e.g. rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), and cats (*Felis catus*) – are a threat to coastal fauna and flora. Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to Regional Pest Management Strategies).

Increased visitation via day walkers and camping on the Heysen Trail (Wild South Coast Way), as well as large community walking events, have the potential to increase weed incursions, damage vegetation, introduce litter, and disturb native fauna. Regular usage and diversion from the track can lead to increased erosion, and coastal slope and dune instability, which are significant threats to this cell. Multiple weed species are present within the park and neighbouring private grazing properties, which have the potential to threaten biodiversity values and ecological communities within the cell if weed control is not undertaken or adequately resourced.

The following declared and red alert weeds have been detected within this cell: African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Tufted Honey-flower (*Melianthus comosus*), Olive (*Olea europaea* ssp. *europaea*), Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*), Lincoln Weed (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), Variegated Thistle (*Silybum marianum*), White Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Onion Weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), Sparaxis (*Sparaxis bulbifera*), Twiggy Mullein (*Verbascum virgatum*), Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), and Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*).



Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera) tolerates direct coastal exposure and is a problem weed within the cell particularly difficult to access cliff lines (K Warner)

Across this cell, Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*), Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*), and to a lesser extent European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), are causing impacts on native vegetation and revegetation programs, reducing plant diversity and habitat quality for other important and endangered species. There are also 'wild sheep' (*Ovis aries*) present in the areas between Blowhole Beach and Fishery Beach, which require monitoring and removal.



Western Grey Kangaroos (Macropus fuliginosus) are present in varying numbers across the National Park and adjoining private lands in this cell (M Stokes)

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 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).

Nearshore habitats

Bryars (2013) describes the coastline as sparsely populated, with minor (but unquantified) freshwater inputs via numerous creeks, including Boat Harbor Creek, Tapanappa Creek, Deep Creek, Tent Rock Creek, Aaron Creek, Blowhole Creek and Coalinga Creek. Inspection of aerial photos by Bryars (2013) indicates that some of these creeks are spring-fed and run all year round, with substantial amounts of intact terrestrial native vegetation (e.g. inside Deep Creek National Park) that would limit nutrient and sediment discharges via these creeks. Stormwater and catchment water flows to nearshore environments and nutrient and sediment inputs are likely to be relatively minor across the cell, however the potential impact of these threats has not been investigated (Bryars 2013).

The risk of these threats impacting seagrass and reef habitats was considered low by Bryars (2013) and no measurable threats to sand were identified. However, Bryars (2013) explains that the differing assessment for seagrass versus reef is because there is a relatively small amount of seagrass in the cell (adjacent to Coalinga Creek), and the consequence of an impact on this seagrass would be higher than for reef, which is widespread. Nonetheless, nutrient inputs are probably low and the seagrass occurs in an exposed location where any nutrient-driven epiphyte load would possibly be controlled by wave action (e.g. Bryars 2009). Thus, an impact was considered as rare. As there are numerous creeks along the coast, the potential exists for a moderate consequence to the total area of reef, but this was considered as unlikely (Bryars 2013).

Deep Creek National Park

In addition to the increased visitation to the National Park and Heysen Trail (Wild South Coast Way) detailed above, Blowhole Beach and Boat Harbor has 4WD use via 4WD tracks, surfing, fishing, and walking, with ongoing impacts of illegal activity including camping, campfires, and illegal entry via vehicles (trail bikes and 4WD vehicles). There are ongoing impacts by visitors in the construction of rock cairns and structures with beach rock cobbles.

Spearfishing and high levels of abalone takes, shellfish removal occurs across reef habitats in the cell. Fishing boats coming into the bays and fishing charters coming in close to the park, landing from kayaks and campfires on the beach. Illegal camping, fires, firewood collections, no facilities where illegal activity is occurring (litter, toileting). Off-road vehicles and motorbikes are causing off-road damage, including access via private properties.

Illegal hunting of Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*) and Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) occurs within the park and harvesting of introduced Marron (*Cherax cainii*) and Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*) from creeks. Occasionally stock stray into the park, if adjacent landowners do not maintain boundary fences, which can lead to impacts including trampling of native vegetation, soil erosion, spreading of Phytophthora and the introduction of pest plants.

Weeds threaten significant flora in the park. Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), is a Weed of National Significance (WoNS), and declared or environmental weeds include Caltrop (*Tribulus terrestris*), Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), White Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), and Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), which are often located in difficult access areas.

Fleurieu Peninsula Swamps, a critically endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act (DEH Cwlth, 2003), are known to exist in this cell. Few remaining Fleurieu Peninsula Swamps are included within the state's protected area system, and most have been subject to past activities, resulting in a decline in swamp health. Changes in water regimes, incursions of pest plants, changes in land use, disturbance to vegetation, and inappropriate management practices could result in further decline. As a result, the sensitive native flora and fauna species within swamps will also be subject to further pressures (DEW 2024).



Western Beautiful Firetail (Stagonopleura bella samueli) (D Easton)

Coastal heath vegetation is in decline and numerous species that are dependent on that vegetation community have also declined (including Western Beautiful Firetail) over the last 30 years (DEW 2024). As coastal heath communities grow older, their value as a suitable habitat for these species diminishes. Lack of fire can cause irreversible changes to the vegetation structure and composition, which is also likely to have effects on the quantity and quality of habitat for threatened species (DEW 2024). There is also a risk of wildfire events within Deep Creek NP due to its size and connected landscapes, which could travel to the coast.

Estuaries

The estuaries within this cell have a variety of visitation impacts from activities such as walking, swimming, fishing on the coast; grazing pressure from stock in upper reaches, including within the National Park boundaries where stock should be excluded. Kangaroo grazing is having an impact on native and introduced plant species, reducing plant cover and adding to existing increased erosion potential within creek lines.

The diversity and structure of the estuarine vegetation communities on the Southern Fleurieu is threatened by introduced weedy species (Telfer and Milne 2014). Weeds recorded within the estuaries include Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), African Daisy (*Senecio pterophorus*), Evening-flower Gladiolus (*Gladiolus tristis*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), White Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) and Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*).

Some bank instabilities caused by extensive past clearance and coastal slope instability exist within most estuaries, as well as deposition of gravel, sand or fine sediment from upstream areas (Telfer and Milne 2014). Fishery Beach slope instability adjacent to lower Fishery Creek is due to previous off-road vehicle activity, leading to inshore and estuarine turbidity (Caton et al 2007). Coolainga estuary banks are undercut on the eastern side due to erosion caused by extensive past clearance and coastal slope instability. Sheep grazing on private land, with heavy chewing, widespread pugging/compaction evident (Telfer and Milne 2014).

Many of the estuaries within the region are considered to have poor flow to the sea, with upstream modification such as dams and weirs and extensive groundwater extraction decreasing environmental flows and potentially changing channel morphology (DEH, 2007). Connectivity of these estuaries with the marine environment is largely observed Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

through surface flow and marine incursion through storm surge or tidal flow and may be assisted by spring fed flows where available (Telfer and Milne 2014).

Blowhole to Fishery Beach

Limited public access to beaches in this area due to isolated terrain. Informal camping is an issue on Crown land and in Fishery Beach carpark. Trail Bike/4WD off-road management have reduced impacts but need to be monitored and maintained to protect pocket beaches and dunes between Fishery Beach Conservation Reserve and the National Park.

High priority and red alert weeds at Fishery Beach include Tufted Honey-flower (*Melianthus comosus*), Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), Khaki Weed (*Alternanthera pungens*), Lincoln Weed (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*) and Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*). Agricultural weeds spread via sheep (e.g. Apple of Sodom), and potential for walkers to bring in weeds from other areas.

A number of non-provenance Australian natives been planted or have established themselves at the Fishery Beach site, planted on neighbouring properties and along Fishery Beach Rd, including Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), and Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), Bracelet Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca armillaris ssp. armillaris*), Flinders Ranges Wattle (*Acacia iteaphylla*) and Bottlebrush sp. (*Callistemon sp. (possibly rugulosus)*). Greening Australia (2007) details non-provenance Australian natives are mostly found through the older revegetation areas south and east of the lookout.

The Pages Conservation Park

There is limited detailed knowledge about seabird colonies on The Pages Islands. Fluctuating species and population numbers have been observed on the islands, and surveys are undertaken irregularly or opportunistically as part of Australian Sea Lion surveys, or Marine Parks monitoring and compliance.



Large colonies of seabirds breed and roost on The Pages Islands (D Cowan)

Increased vessels and fishing activity around the southern Pages is disturbing Australian Sea Lion breeding colony. Illegal fishing inside The Pages Sanctuary Zone (SZ-11) within Encounter Marine Park is a threat to the resident fish communities. These no-take areas are located at core conservation areas within marine parks, protecting vital feeding, breeding, nursery, and resting areas for marine life.

Opportunities

Whole cell

Manage visitor numbers and impacts to ensure the park can meet growing demand, while maintaining and improving the quality of experiences by providing contemporary inclusive visitor services and infrastructure, without diminishing the natural values of the parks. Siting of facilities that support nature-based tourism experiences and avoid disturbing areas of high conservation value is needed (DEW 2024). Education, restrictions and compliance regarding of unauthorised activities (camping, campfires, and illegal entry via vehicles (trail bikes and 4WD vehicles), mountain biking, hunting, off-track walking, littering and bringing pets into the park). Compliance strategies to manage illegal activity within National and Marine Parks, Crown Lands and council land. 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:

- 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.
- Community education and targeted communications regarding Marine Parks (including no-fishing in Sanctuary Zones), nearshore habitats and estuary values
- Increased cultural awareness training and knowledge of culturally appropriate processes to respect known cultural heritage sites for land managers and coastal community groups
- Impacts of shellfish removal and regulations related to harvest of intertidal organisms
- Beach-nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers (dogs not permitted in National Park, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance)
- Citizen science monitoring to contribute to intertidal reef monitoring, seagrass restoration, dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and beach nesting birds.
- Continued support to be provided to volunteers who have dedicated their time to these areas, aiming to foster a sense of community stewardship whilst achieving conservation goals.
- 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.

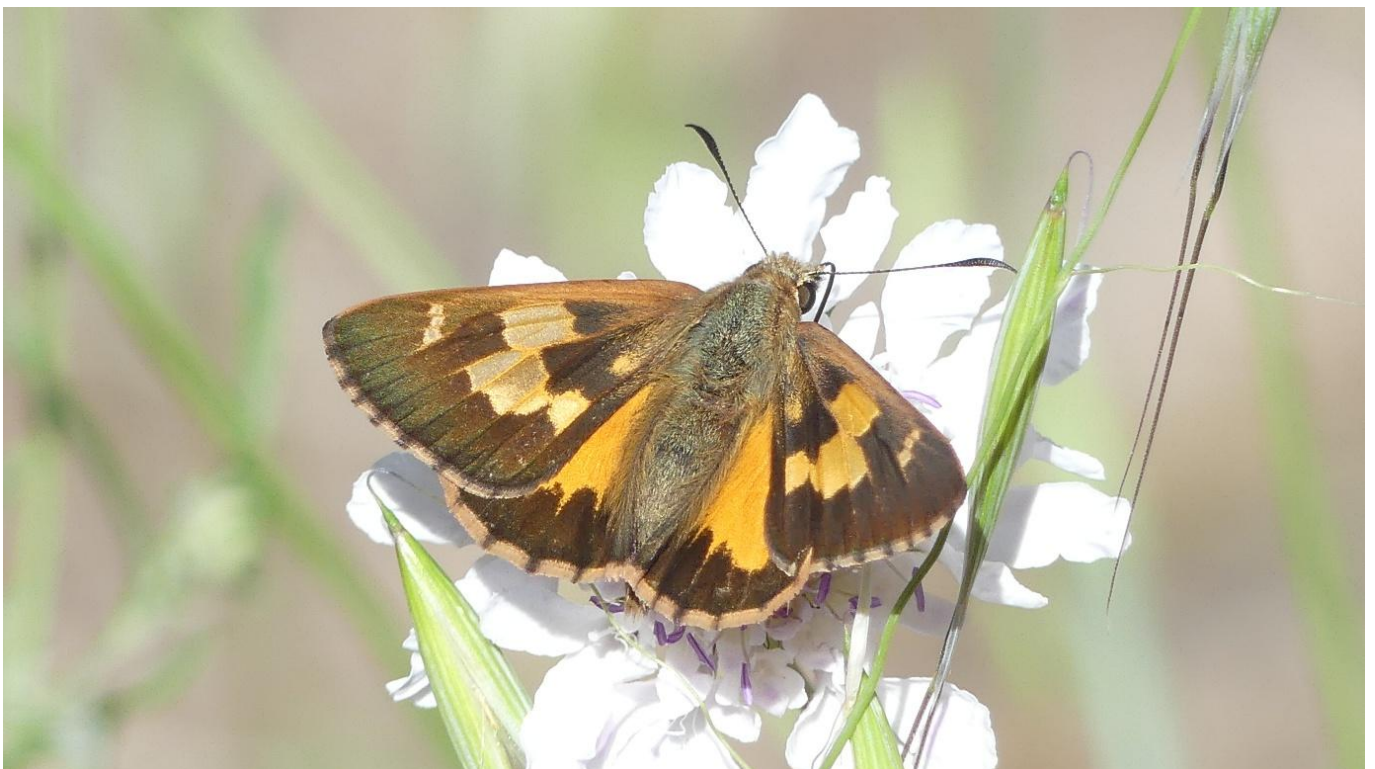
Weed management is a key priority to help retain the biodiversity values in Deep Creek National Park and adjoining Crown lands and private lands. While many introduced plants are only a problem in disturbed parts of the Park, or remain in open country with a history of grazing, declared and red alert 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 an ongoing weed control program, which is critical to addressing high priority weeds and maintaining conservation values for the national park.

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.



Variable Sedge-skipper (Hesperilla donysa) (M Endacott)

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 particularly for populations or reintroduction of Variable Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla donysa*), Flame Sedge-skipper (*H. idothea clara*), Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*H. chrysotricha cyclospila*), Dingy Four-spot Sedge-skipper (*H. trimaculata trimaculata*), Ringed Xenica (*Geitoneura acantha*) and common species. Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations, including planting of host plants in coastal areas to increase habitat suitability for local introductions. Ecological reduction burns must consider species of conservation significance. Exclude burns from population sites until such time as previously burned areas regrow to species required habitat (Stolarski 2024).



Flame Skipper (Hesperilla idothea clara) is only recorded in the cell within the plan boundaries (M Endacott)

The Ringed Xenica butterfly (*Geitoneura acantha*) is only found in this cell throughout the plan area. This species requires healthy populations of grasses, including Weeping Grass (*Microlaena stipoides* var. *stipoides*), Slender Tussock-grass (*Poa tenera*), and Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*). Other species only recorded in this cell include Flame Skipper (*Hesperilla idothea clara*), and Dingy Four-spot Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla trimaculata trimaculata*) and require habitats of Saw-sedges (*Gahnia clarkei*; *G. radula*; *G. sieberiana*; *G. trifida*) and Sword-sedges (*Lepidosperma carphoides*; *L. viscidum*; *L. semiteres*). Many of these sedge plants are difficult to propagate, therefore the protection of remnant habitats is critical for species survival and persistence.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve Hooded Plover breeding habitats within this cell. Survey remote beaches for new occupation of pocket beaches or potential threats. Implement actions to support Hooded Plover conservation, including signage for dogs on leash on beaches (outside National Park), opportunities for collaboration to manage foxes within the cell to support Hooded Plover populations. Maintain council beach controls to support Hooded Plover protection efforts.

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). Monitor, maintain and improve the quality of vegetation for the provision of wildlife habitat for the parks' priority species. It is also important for marine mammals, including movement by Southern Right Whales (however, there is some conflict potential with recreational activities). There is opportunity for collaboration between partners, such as National Parks, Marine Parks, First Nations, landscape boards, volunteer groups (Friends of Parks and Friends of Heysen Trail), community and nature-based tourism operators, for monitoring of seabirds, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.



Wedge-tailed Eagle (Aquila audax audax) is one of three coastal raptor species seen within this cell (M Stokes)

Phytophthora management will need to focus on containing infestations and minimising the risk of spread through managing public access, the application of hygiene practices, educating visitors, and modifying operational activities where necessary.

Biological surveys of the seagrass (adjacent to Coalinga Creek), gravel/pebble and sand habitats are required to better understand habitat values, determine the species composition and compile meaningful species lists to assess habitat condition for the cell (Bryars 2013). Macroalgae surveys offshore of the Deep Creek National Park have been undertaken by Gurgel (2013).

Ongoing monitoring and research into the impacts of climate change on key species should be undertaken to develop an understanding of how to best support these ecosystems into the future. Collaborating closely with researchers and environmental organisations will further contribute to achieving positive outcomes.

As part of the *Coastal Dune and Cliff-top 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 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.

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.

Deep Creek National Park

Ensuring Park infrastructure is sufficient to meet the demands of increasing visitor numbers, changing visitor preferences, potential for future development, and future climatic changes.

Monitor impacts of priority pest plants and animals and implement control programs to improve habitat and reduce impacts in areas of high conservation value where impacts are significant. Total grazing pressure should be monitored to determine impacts to plant diversity and habitat quality by both native and introduced fauna. Strategic management of total grazing pressures on valuable habitats should consider non-lethal (i.e. fencing) management actions in the first instance. Where these actions are considered ineffective or not feasible, culling may be implemented where this remains the only practicable method of management (DEW 2024).

Implement appropriate management regimes to restore long term ecological function and biodiversity, including for rare and threatened species that inhabit the ecological communities within the EPBC Act's critically endangered *swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula*. Improving knowledge of fauna and flora through increased monitoring, mapping and reporting to better inform conservation management.

Targeted revegetation programs to improve the conservation prospects of threatened species. There are a number of important recovery programs and threatened species recovery plans that guide conservation management. These include examples, including the Back from the Brink project, which has implemented large scale revegetation work in key areas within the park to reinstate habitat for threatened species such as the Western Beautiful Firetail (DEW 2024). The tip of the Fleurieu Peninsula supports significant areas of heathland vegetation and has a climate tempered by the surrounding ocean. It is an essential climate refuge that needs to be maintained and extended into the future (ReBird the Ranges 2025).



Large scale restoration of coastal heath at Deep Creek through the Back from the Brink program (LHF)

Maintaining and enhancing the integrity of remaining habitats within the parks and, where possible, linking this to habitat on adjoining land is important in ensuring the long-term viability of the parks' biological values. Opportunities to expand the park, through the acquisition of neighbouring land parcels, should be considered when they arise, in addition to establishing agreements with landholders to support the restoration of target species by management of remnant habitats on their properties (DEW 2024).

Strengthening partnerships with lessees, adjoining landowners, volunteer organisations, researchers, and the wider community to foster collaboration and long-term management benefits for biodiversity protection and restoration. Continuing to develop and maintain good relationships with park neighbours will be crucial in working together to prevent stock entering the park.

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.

Estuaries

Weed control within the estuaries and across grazing pastures, bare coastal slopes on private property and crown lands parcels 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 from neighbouring properties to cliff lines, estuaries and the beach is required.

Monitor populations of introduced aquatic species (*Marron (Cherax cainii)* and *Brown Trout (Salmo trutta)*) and assess options for reduction and removal from watercourses where possible.

Maintenance of natural conditions in creeks and estuaries depends on integrated catchment management. Land use that minimises the negative impacts to the stream, including limited water extraction, the reestablishment of native vegetation following priority weed control, and exclusion of stock from creek lines, should be encouraged within the cell and throughout the catchment.

The Pages Conservation Park

Support research and compliance patrols to monitor illegal fishing activity within the Sanctuary Zone and disturbances from boat traffic to threatened species. Support monitoring of population trends in Australian Sea Lion and seabird colonies.



Australian Sea Lions (Neophoca cinerea) on The Pages Islands resting and cooling off in a sheltered rockpool (K Peters)



Greater Crested Terns (Thalasseus bergii cristatus) on The Pages Islands (K Peters)

Blowhole to Fishery Beach

Caton *et al* (2007) identified the coastal dunes and slopes from Deep Creek National Park to Morgans Beach as a high priority area worthy of an increased level of protection, due to large remnant blocks and improved areas, such as the revegetation at Fishery Beach. It is also recognised that within the same stretch of coast, strategic actions to improve connection between vegetation blocks would greatly enhance the value of the area. Review of existing biodiversity plans (Durant 2009, Greening Australia 2007) following substantial work in past decade by land managers and coastal community groups is warranted. Consideration of a biodiversity action plan across areas from Morgans Beach to western boundary of Deep Creek National Park and connectivity with high value conservation areas inland. Consider options for greater long term conservation status of this cell and connectivity with Deep Creek National Park.

Opportunity to extend restoration of Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*) habitat from Fishery Beach to Deep Creek National Park, focussing on *Allocasuarina* coastal woodlands. Add understorey species to existing revegetation to improve habitat values. Investigate the feasibility of introducing large woody debris to the site (e.g. unwanted fallen logs from neighbouring farming properties, removed woody weed material, constructed habitat). Continue to collaborate with land managers on Kangaroo Island and the mainland to protect and improve habitats through restoration programs and sightings.



Glossy Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus lathami) (M Stokes)

Continue to implement a weed control program to tackle high priority and red alert weeds, and monitor and control priority weeds on adjacent land and along Fishery Creek. Remove or control all weedy non-local provenance Australian native species Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), and Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), (Bracelet Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca armillaris ssp. armillaris*), Flinders Ranges Wattle (*Acacia iteaphylla*) and Bottlebrush sp. (*Callistemon spp.*)) and conduct follow-up monitoring and control actions.

Monitor impacts and compliance of informal camping, trail bike and 4WD off-road activities. Removal of 'wild sheep' from coastal reserves and ensure stock fencing is maintained.

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (see BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F18 includes steep coastal cliffs with beach pockets and small creeks and estuaries. There are narrow inshore reefs and small areas of seagrass. The inshore reef supports several temperate flora and fauna species while the terrestrial zone supports native vegetation.

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

- Native dune vegetation
- Creek and estuary ecosystems
- Intertidal and reef ecosystems
- Coastal cliffs

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

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

Changes in ocean temperatures, salinity, and acidity (from increased CO₂ 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.

Tide and water depth dependent habitats on reefs will be impacted by sea level rise (Caton et al 2007).

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 coastal habitats and viewing points due to increased visitation and promotion of Wild South Coast Way.	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, council
		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.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, Council and land managers
		Phytophthora management to focus on containing infestations and minimising the risk of spread.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW
		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)
	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
	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
	Increasing grazing pressure from native and introduced species.	Coordinate with regional grazing pressure programs (Western Grey 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
	Increased grazing pressure and damage to revegetation areas by 'wild sheep'.	Removal of 'wild Sheep' from within the park and areas between Blowhole to Fishery Beach and monitor for new incursions.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, Council, Land owners
		Upgrades, replacement and installation of appropriate fencing to restrict stock access from neighbouring properties to National Park, cliff lines, estuaries and the beach.	High (threat)	Land owners NPWSSA, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, DEW, Council,

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	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
	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the park.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Deep Creek
		Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Friends of Deep Creek
		Maintain and expand where possible the habitats (including host plants) for retention or reintroduction of <i>Hesperilla donysa</i> , <i>H. idothea clara</i> , <i>H. chrysotricha cyclospila</i> , <i>H. trimaculata trimaculata</i> <i>Geitoneura acantha</i> and common species.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Deep Creek
	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, seabird, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.	Medium (ons)	DEW, NPWSSA, BirdLife Australia, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Council, SA Whale Centre, Encounter Whales, ecotourism operators
		Increase awareness of need to monitor and report Glossy Black Cockatoo sightings. Collaboration with Kangaroo Island land managers to monitor population movements and undertake restoration programs between the island and mainland potential habitats.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, KI Landscape Board, council, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, general public
	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.
	Increases stewardship and support for coastal values and habitats.	Facilitate opportunities for community participation in management activities for long-term stewardship of the parks, private land and coastal habitats.	Medium (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, Council, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
	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, 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
	Ongoing control and investment in weed control (particularly WONS and Red Alert Species) to	High (threat)	NPWSSA, land managers, Friends of	

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Deep Creek National Park	Weed species threat to significant flora and fauna habitats.	protect and maintain high conservation areas including in difficult to access areas.		Deep Creek, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Community groups, LHF
		Monitor new and existing incursions of Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>), Bridal Veil (<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>) and other high priority species.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, Friends of Deep Creek NAC business/contractors/rangers.
		Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change.	High (cons/threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Community Groups.
	Protection of significant flora, fauna and ecological communities.	Protect existing populations through targeted weed control.	High (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Friends of Deep Creek
		Maintain and enhance the integrity of remaining habitats and ecological communities within the parks including Fleurieu Swamps and Coastal heath vegetation.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF
		Revegetation programs to improve the conservation prospects of threatened species.	High (cons/threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Friends of Deep Creek
		Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and increase source populations.	High (cons)	Council, NPWSSA, land managers, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Local coastal plant nurseries
		Consider controlled burning options as a management strategy improve vegetation structure and species composition. Ensure enough critical areas of habitat are maintained for existing populations.	Medium (cons/threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
		Improving knowledge of fauna and flora through increased monitoring, mapping and reporting to better inform conservation management.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Friends of Deep Creek
	Illegal activities occurring within the park impacting valuable habitats.	Compliance of illegal hunting of Fallow Deer and Western Grey Kangaroos occurs and harvesting of Marron and Brown Trout from creeks.	High (threat/cons)	NPWSSA, DEW
		Monitor populations of introduced species (Brown Trout and Marron) and assess options for reduction and removal from watercourses.	Medium (threat/Cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, Landscape Boards, NAC business/contractors/rangers, PIRSA
		Education, monitoring and compliance of spearfishing and high levels of abalone takes, shellfish removal.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW
		Compliance of illegal camping, fires, firewood collections, off road vehicles and motorbikes that are causing off-road damage, including access via private properties.	High (threat)	NPWSSA
Risk of wildfire events	Review of fire regimes and implementation of control burns on site as required. Consider needs of conservation rated species to ensure enough critical areas of habitat are maintained.	Medium (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF	
Hooded Plover potential breeding and foraging habitats within pocket beaches	Survey remote pocket beaches within cell to determine if suitable breeding or foraging habitats.	High (cons)	BirdLife Australia, LHF, Friends of the Hooded Plover, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups	
Estuaries	Areas of remnant vegetation adjacent to Boat Harbor Creek, Deep Creek, Blowhole Creek, Coalinga Creek and Fishery Beach have significant biodiversity value.	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)	NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of Deep Creek

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Estuaries	Potential and existing 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
	Weed incursion within estuaries reducing biodiversity values.	Active control of weed populations within estuary areas.	High (threat)	LHF, land owners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, land managers
	Stock grazing to small creeks leading to erosion, bank instability and reduced water quality.	Maintain, repair and improve fencing of estuaries and riparian land against stock.	High (Threat)	Landowners, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, 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/threat)	Landscape Boards, NPWSSA, DEW
	Impact of reduced flow and reduced water quality to 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.	High (cons/threat)	DEW, LHF, land owners
Blowhole to Fishery Beach	Improve connectivity, strategic planning and protection of large, high value remnant vegetation blocks.	Development of a biodiversity action plan across areas from Morgans Beach to western boundary of Deep Creek National Park and connectivity with high value conservation areas inland	High (cons/threat)	CPB, DEW, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, council, coastal community groups
		Investigate opportunities for formal conservation agreement/protection of high biodiversity conservation areas within cell and connectivity with Deep Creek National Park.	Medium (cons)	CPB, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council
	Improved habitat of Glossy Black Cockatoo planted areas.	Continue revegetation of <i>Allocasuarina</i> coastal woodlands including increased understorey species to existing revegetation areas to improve habitat values.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Investigate the feasibility of introducing large woody debris to the site to improve habitat values and structural diversity.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
	High priority weeds threaten biodiversity values and pockets of remnant vegetation.	Continue to implement a weed control program to tackle high priority and red alert weeds and monitor and control priority weeds on adjacent land and along Fishery Creek.	High (threat/cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Remove or control all weedy non-provenance Australian native species and conduct follow-up monitoring and control actions.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, land managers, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
	Crown land parcel access is limited leading to increase in informal camping.	Monitor Crown reserves (including between Fishery Beach Reserve and Deep Creek CP) and car parks. Undertake compliance where required.	High (threat)	DEW, Council
		Increase public awareness of legal camping areas and responsible use.	Medium (threat)	Council
	Impacts of Off-road vehicles (ORV)	Historical impacts from ORV leading to erosion to be assessed and remediate areas of concern.	Medium (threat/cons)	DEW, LHF
		Maintain fencing and monitor for new incursions of illegal ORV use.	High (threat)	Council, LHF NAC business/contractors/rangers.
The Pages Conservation Park	Limited knowledge of seabird colonies.	Monitor Fleurieu seabird populations (Fleurieu seabird monitoring program) and support citizen science opportunities for changes in population, breeding sites and threats.	High (cons)	BirdLife Australia, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council
	Disturbance to Australian Sea Lion and seabird breeding colonies through unauthorised boat access.	Support patrols and compliance of unauthorised entry and fishing activities within marine park and sanctuary zone.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, NAC business/contractors/rangers.

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
The Pages Conservation Park	Disturbance to Australian Sea Lion and seabird breeding colonies through unauthorised boat access.	Support research to monitor population trends in Australian Sea Lion breeding colony and distribution and abundance of seabird colonies.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, KI Landscape Board, BirdLife Australia, NAC business/contractors/rangers, SARDI aquatic sciences, research institutions.
		Increase collaboration and distribution of research information back to key management agencies for improved and informed implementation of management outcomes for biodiversity.	Medium (cons/threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, KI Landscape Board, BirdLife Australia, NAC business/contractors/rangers, SARDI aquatic sciences, research institutions.
		Increase community awareness of values of island as a Sea Lion and seabird conservation area.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC, BirdLife Australia, community groups
		Explore nature-based tourism opportunities linked to citizen science.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, KI Landscape Board, BirdLife Australia, NAC business/contractors/rangers,
Nearshore habitats (Reef, Seagrass)	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, Landscape Boards
	Lack of knowledge of habitat condition and species diversity in cell.	Collaboration between government agencies, researchers, and community to monitor seagrass cover, species diversity, sand, pebble/gravel species diversity, condition and inform active management.	High (cons/threat)	DEW, SARDI, EPA, SA Water, LHF, NPWSSA, universities, Council, community
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, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, NPWSSA, 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, NPWSSA, 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, NPWSSA, 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)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, landowners
	Higher temperatures likely to lead to increased algal blooms with impacts on estuarine fauna.	Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition.	Medium (threat)	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, NPWSSA, Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
	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

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Climate (Beach and dunes)	Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.	Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.
	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	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
	Beach and dune topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models for monitoring changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change.	Medium (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.	Beach and dune topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models for monitoring changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change.
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)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF
	Increased storm surge can cause dislodgment of algae and seagrasses.	Monitor stormwater quality.	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.	Medium (threat)	DEW, NPWSSA, 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 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	Deep Creek National Park (NPWSSA) Fishery Beach Coastal Reserve (DEW) The Pages Conservation Park (NPWSSA)			
Terrestrial Habitat Description/s	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description.			
# Flora in cell	412			
# Native Flora in cell	291			
# Introduced Flora in cell	121			
# Conservation Rated Flora in cell	6* (2 national, 6 state)			
# Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)	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)			
Conservation Rated Flora	Species	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NPW Status
	Anogramma leptophylla	Annual Fern		R
	Correa eburnea	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V
	Eucalyptus fasciculosa	Pink Gum		R
	Spyridium daphnoides	Spoon-leaved Spyridium		R
	Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana	Tate's Grass-tree		R

All Native Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn			LC
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Swamp Wattle			NT
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia verticillata</i> ssp. <i>ovoidea</i>	Prickly Moses			NT
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy			LC
<i>Acaena</i> sp.^				
<i>Acianthus caudatus</i>	Mayfly Orchid			LC
<i>Acianthus pusillus</i>	Mosquito Orchid			LC
<i>Acrotriche patula</i> ^	Prickly Ground-berry			RA
<i>Acrotriche serrulata</i>	Cushion Ground-berry			LC
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Coast Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Common Maiden-hair			LC
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i> ^	Coast Bitter-bush			NT
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i>	Common Oak-bush			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Allocasuarina striata</i>	Stalked Oak-bush			LC
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak			LC
<i>Amphipogon strictus</i>	Spreading Grey-beard Grass			LC
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Annual Fern		R	RA
<i>Apium annuum</i>	Annual Celery			RA
<i>Apium prostratum</i> var.	Native Celery			
<i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>filiforme</i>	Native Celery			LC
<i>Apium prostratum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i>	Native Celery			LC
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla-lily			LC
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			LC
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.^	saltbush			
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Tall Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa pubinodis</i>	Long-shaft Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i>	Slender Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa setacea</i>	Corkscrew Spear-grass			NT
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear-grass			VU
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> ^	Pale Turpentine Bush			LC
<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp.	Sweet Apple-berry			
<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp. <i>cymosa</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			LC
<i>Billardiera uniflora</i>	One-flower Apple-berry			RA
<i>Boronia coerulescens</i> ssp. <i>coerulescens</i>	Blue Boronia			LC
<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea			LC
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion			LC
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> ^	Bulbine-lily			NT
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids			LC
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp.	Bursaria			
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria			LC
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass-lily			LC
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers			NT
<i>Caladenia dilatata</i> complex	Green-comb Spider-orchid			
<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>	Pink Caladenia			NT
<i>Caladenia tentaculata</i>	King Spider-orchid			NT
<i>Calandrinia volubilis</i>	Twining Purslane			VU
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle			LC
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge			LC
<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>	Notched Sedge			RA
<i>Carex breviculmis</i>	Short-stem Sedge			LC
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface			
<i>Cassinia complanata</i>	Sticky Cassinia			
<i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>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 polygyna</i>	Wiry Centrolepis			NT
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis			LC
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill			LC
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual Rock-fern			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i>	Hand-flower			NT
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard			
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Narrow-leaf Bindweed			
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			LC
<i>Coronidium scorpioides</i>	Button Everlasting			
<i>Correa eburnea</i>	Deep Creek Correa	EN	V	VU
<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Billy-buttons			
<i>Crassula colligata</i> ssp. <i>lamprosperma</i>				LC
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula			LC
<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Heath Cryptandra			LC
<i>Cullen australasicum</i> ^	Tall Scurf-pea			RA
<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water-ribbons			NT
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Stiff Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Cyrtostylis reniformis</i>	Small Gnat-orchid			LC
<i>Cyrtostylis robusta</i>	Robust Gnat-orchid			LC
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot			LC
<i>Daviesia brevifolia</i>	Leafless Bitter-pea			LC
<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	Gorse Bitter-pea			LC
<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>	Reed Bent-grass			LC
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var.				
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Long-hair Plume-grass			LC
<i>Dichelachne rara</i>	Loose Plume-grass			RA
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed			LC
<i>Dillwynia hispida</i>	Red Parrot-pea			LC
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			LC
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			LC
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp.	Sticky Hop-bush			
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush			LC
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Tall Sundew			LC
<i>Drosera auriculata/peltata</i>	Sundew			
<i>Drosera macrantha</i> ssp. <i>planchonii</i>	Climbing Sundew			LC
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented Sundew			LC
<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed			LC
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp.	Climbing Saltbush			
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush			LC
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			LC
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath			LC
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp.	Robust Willow-herb			
<i>Eucalyptus cneorifolia</i>	Kangaroo Island Narrow-leaf Mallee			VU
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup Gum			LC
<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>	Pink Gum		R	NT
<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 porosa</i>	Mallee Box			NT

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>	Creeping Cudweed			LC
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia			LC
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	Native Cherry			LC
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			LC
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>fruticulosa</i> [^]	Australian Sea-Heath			
<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 migrans</i> ssp.	Loose Bedstraw			
<i>Galium migrans</i> ssp. <i>migrans</i>	Loose Bedstraw			RA
<i>Genoplesium rufum</i>	Red Midge-orchid			LC
<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Grassland Geranium			LC
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Austral Geranium			LC
<i>Glycine rubiginosa</i>	Twining Glycine			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 ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia			LC
<i>Goodenia radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat			RA
<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> ssp. <i>lavandulacea</i>	Spider-flower			
<i>Hakea carinata</i>	Erect Hakea			LC
<i>Hakea rostrata</i>	Beaked Hakea			LC
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea			NT
<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough Raspwort			RA
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Lilac			NT
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			LC
<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 exutiacies</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Bristly Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hydrocotyle callicarpa</i>	Tiny Pennywort			LC
<i>Hydrocotyle capillaris</i>	Thread Pennywort			RA
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	Hairy Pennywort			NT
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort			LC
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Nodding Club-rush			LC
<i>Isolepis hookeriana</i>	Grassy Club-rush			RA
<i>Isolepis platycarpa</i>	Flat-fruit Club-rush			NT
<i>Isopogon ceratophyllus</i>	Horny Cone-bush			LC
<i>Ixodia achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i>	Hills Daisy			LC
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush			LC
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	Pale Rush			LC
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush			NT
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner			LC
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> ssp. <i>billardierei</i>	Coast Blown-grass			RA
<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i>	Common Blown-grass			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Laxmannia orientalis</i>	Dwarf Wire-lily			LC
<i>Leiocarpa supina</i>	Coast Plover-daisy			RA
<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>	Clustered Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Tall Sword-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma semiteres</i>	Wire Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge			LC
<i>Leptoceras menziesii</i>	Hare Orchid			LC
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree			LC
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Silky Tea-tree			RA
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree			LC
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath			LC
<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i> var. <i>virgatus</i>	Common Beard-heath			LC
<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy Stylewort			LC
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia			LC
<i>Lomandra collina</i> [^]	Sand Mat-rush			NT
<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft Tussock Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra fibrata</i>	Mount Lofty Mat-rush			NT
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp.	Small-flower Mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp. <i>micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>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>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort			NT
<i>Machaerina juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush			LC
<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Fissure-plant			LC
<i>Marianthus bignoniaceus</i>	Orange Bell-climber			NT
<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem-poles			LC
<i>Melaleuca gibbosa</i> [^]	Slender Honey-myrtle			
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree			NT
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	Weeping Rice-grass			LC
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched Onion-orchid			LC
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			LC
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Sticky Boobialla			
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail Mulga-grass			LC
<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco			NT
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush			RA
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia grandiflora</i>	Mount Lofty Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia teretifolia</i>	Cypress Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia tubuliflora</i>	Rayless Daisy-bush			VU
<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy Stinkweed			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	Variable Stinkweed			LC
<i>Ornduffia umbricola</i> var. <i>umbricola</i> [^]	Lax Marsh-flower			
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel			LC
<i>Oxalis perennans/exilis</i>	Native Oxalis			
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's-bill			NT
<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>	Native Pelargonium			LC
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Slender Knotweed			
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			LC
<i>Phyllangium divergens</i>	Wiry Mitrewort			LC
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	Slender Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea octophylla</i>	Woolly Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea phyllicoides</i>	Heath Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea stricta</i>	Erect Riceflower			LC
<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>	Holly Flat-pea			LC
<i>Platysace heterophylla</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i>	Slender Platysace			LC
<i>Poa clelandii</i>	Matted Tussock-grass			LC
<i>Poa halmaturina</i>	Kangaroo Island Poa			RA
<i>Poa labillardieri</i> var. <i>labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass			NT
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			LC
<i>Poa tenera</i>	Slender Tussock-grass			NT
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris			NT
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	Small Poranthera			LC
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed			LC
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i> ssp. <i>esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern			LC
<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Blood Greenhood			NT
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails			NT
<i>Pultenaea acerosa</i>	Bristly Bush-pea			LC
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf Bush Pea			LC
<i>Pultenaea largiflorens</i>	Twiggy Bush-pea			LC
<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Native Buttercup			LC
<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 caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			LC
<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>Salicornia blackiana</i>	Thick-head Samphire			RA
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed			NT
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i> [^]	Quandong			RA
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fanflower			LC
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-rush			NT
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush			LC
<i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>	Matted Bog-rush			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>	Grey Bindyi			RA
<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> spp.^	Variable Groundsel			
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	Coast Groundsel			RA
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Groundsel			LC
<i>Setaria constricta</i>	Knotty-butt Paspalidium			NT
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Oriental Sigesbeckia			NT
<i>Siloxerus multiflorus</i>	Small Wrinklewort			LC
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple			NT
<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>Spyridium daphnoides</i>	Spoon-leaved Spyridium		R	RA
<i>Stackhousia aspericocca</i> ssp.	Bushy Candles			
<i>Stellaria angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Swamp Starwort			LC
<i>Stenanthera conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath			LC
<i>Stuartina muelleri</i>	Spoon Cudweed			LC
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	Cranberry Heath			LC
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			LC
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit			NT
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily			LC
<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Small Yellow-heads			NT
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			LC
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var.^	Fuzzy New Holland Daisy			
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual Bluebell			LC
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Sprawling Bluebell			RA
<i>Wilsonia humilis</i>	Silky Wilsonia			VU
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> ssp. <i>dioica</i>	Early Nancy			LC
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp.	Yacca			
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i>	Yacca			LC
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i>	Tate's Grass-tree		R	NT
<i>Xanthosia huegelii</i>	Hairy Xanthosia			LC

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

*See Appendices for subregional map

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

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

All Introduced Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Western Coastal Wattle	IC		
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> *	Flinders Ranges Wattle	HP		
<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	Western Prickly Moses			
<i>Acacia saligna</i> *	Golden Wreath Wattle	HP		
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Small Hair-grass			
<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass			
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> *	Khaki Weed	IC	Yes	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	HP		
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> *	Bridal creeper		Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i> *	Bridal Veil	IC	Yes	Yes
<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>Bellardia latifolia</i>	Red Bartsia			
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia			
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Water Parsnip			
<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 catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass			
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome			
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome			
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome			
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>	Hare's Ear			
<i>Cakile maritima</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
<i>Callistemon</i> spp.*	Bottlebrush sp.			
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Shore Thistle			
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle			
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Rigid Fescue			
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed			
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Glaucous Goosefoot			
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot			
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			
<i>Citrullus amarus</i>	Bitter Melon			
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail Grass			
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Lincoln Weed		Yes	
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed			
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane		Yes	
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	HP		

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass			
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass			
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane			
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long Heron's-bill			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Cut-leaf Heron's-bill			
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musky Herons-bill			
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge			
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	HP		
<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>	Matted Sandmat			
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw			
<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>	Nit-grass			
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Soft Geranium			
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little-robin			
<i>Gladiolus tristis</i> *	Evening-flower Gladiolus	HP		
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush	HP		
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> *	Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush	HP		
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog			
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear			
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-rush			
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush			
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit			
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass			
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax			
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	Horehound	IC	Yes	
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic			
<i>Medicago praecox</i>	Small-leaf Burr-medic			
<i>Melaleuca armillaris ssp. armillaris</i> *	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	HP		
<i>Melianthus comosus</i>	Tufted Honey-flower	IC		
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	King Island Melilot			
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect Chickweed			
<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive	IC		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass			
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum			
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Velvet Pink			
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris			
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet			
<i>Plantago coronopus ssp. coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain			
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaf Allseed			
<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Coast Beard-grass			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass			
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle			
<i>Rosa canina</i> *	Dog Rose	HP	Yes	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel			
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock			
<i>Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock			
<i>Salvia verbenaca var.</i>	Wild Sage			
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>	African Daisy			
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder			
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle		Yes	
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom	HP	Yes	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade			
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle			
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis	HP		
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red Sand-spurrey			
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop		Yes	
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Clover			
<i>Trifolium arvense var. 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 subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover			
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False Hawkbit			
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	HP		
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue			
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue			
<i>Vulpia myuros f.</i>	Fescue			
<i>Vulpia myuros f. myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue			
<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	134
# Native Fauna in cell	120
# Introduced Fauna in cell	13
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	26 (9 national, 24 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> [^]	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R
<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>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i> [^]	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	AVES	EN	E
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^]	Kelp Gull	AVES		R
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> [^]	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp	
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	AVES		R
<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>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i> [^]	Mount Lofty Ranges Southern Emu-wren	AVES	EN	E
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	AVES		ssp
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> [^]	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
<i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	South Australian Bassian Thrush (southern FR, MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> [^]	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V
<i>Isodon obesulus obesulus</i> [^]	Southern Brown Bandicoot	MAM	EN	V
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i> [^]	Swamp Rat	MAM		R
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> [^]	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's Skink	REP		E
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water Skink	REP		V

All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Climbing Galaxias	ACT			
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Galaxias	ACT			VU
<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i>	Congolli	ACT			EN
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet	AMP			NT
<i>Acanthiza lineata clelandi</i>	Striated Thornbill (MLR, SE)	AVES			
<i>Acanthiza pusilla samueli</i>	Brown Thornbill (MLR)	AVES			
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris halmaturinus</i>	Eastern Spinebill (KI, MLR, southern FR)	AVES			
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	AVES			RA
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> [^]	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R	RA
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	AVES			LC
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	AVES			LC
<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	Kerguelen Petrel	AVES			
<i>Apus pacificus pacificus</i>	Pacific Swift	AVES			
<i>Aquila audax audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	AVES			RA
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	AVES			
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	AVES			LC
<i>Caligavis chrysops samueli</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater (MLR, southern FR)	AVES			
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> [^]	Glossy Black Cockatoo	AVES			
<i>Chalcites basalus</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Chalcites lucidus plagosus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush	AVES			LC
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	AVES			LC
<i>Cormobates leucophaea grisescens</i>	White-throated Treecreeper (MLR)	AVES			
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	AVES			LC
<i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	AVES			NT
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	AVES			
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	AVES			NT
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	AVES			LC
<i>Egretta sacra</i> [^]	Eastern Reef Egret	AVES			
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	AVES			LC
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	AVES			LC
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Little Penguin	AVES			
<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>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	AVES			
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	AVES			LC
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> [^]	Caspian Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia parkeri</i> [^]	Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (Mount Lofty Ranges)	AVES	EN	E	
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^]	Kelp Gull	AVES		R	RA

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i> [^]	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V	EN
<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>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	AVES			NT
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	AVES			NT
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R	RA
<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa fuliginosa</i>	Western Whistler	AVES			
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	AVES			NT
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	AVES			NT
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	AVES			LC
<i>Petroica boodang boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin	AVES		R	
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	AVES			NT
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> [^]	Little Black Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>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>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp		LC
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	AVES			LC
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	AVES			LC
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	AVES			
<i>Sericornis frontalis rosinae</i>	White-browed Scrubwren (MLR)	AVES			
<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful Firetail	AVES		R	
<i>Stagonopleura bella samueli</i>	Western Beautiful Firetail (MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP	
<i>Stipiturus malachurus intermedius</i> [^]	Mount Lofty Ranges Southern Emu-wren	AVES	EN	E	
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong	AVES		ssp	
<i>Strepera versicolor melanoptera</i>	Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)	AVES			
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> [^]	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	RA
<i>Zoothera lunulata halmaturina</i>	South Australian Bassian Thrush (southern FR, MLR, KI)	AVES	EN	SP	
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silveryeye	AVES			LC
<i>Danaus petilia</i> [^]	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> [^]	Monarch	INV			
<i>Delias aganippe</i> [^]	Wood White	INV			
<i>Erina acasta</i> [^]	Blotched Dusky-blue	INV			
<i>Erina hyacinthina simplex</i> [^]	Western Dusky-blue	INV			
<i>Geitoneura acantha</i> [^]	Ringed Xenica	INV			
<i>Geitoneura klugii</i> [^]	Common Xenica	INV			
<i>Hesperilla donnysa</i> [^]	Variable Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Hesperilla idothea clara</i> [^]	Flame Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Hesperilla trimaculata trimaculata</i> [^]	Four-spot Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Heteronympha merope merope</i> [^]	Common Brown	INV			
<i>Junonia villida calybe</i> [^]	Meadow Argus	INV			
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> [^]	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> ^	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> ^	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> ^	Cabbage White	INV			
<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> ^	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Theclinesthes miskini miskini</i> ^	Wattle Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinesthes 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>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i> ^	Southern Brown Bandicoot	MAM	EN	V	
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> ^	Western Grey Kangaroo	MAM			LC
<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>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> ^	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp	
<i>Ctenophorus decresii (revised)</i>	Tawny Rock Dragon	REP			
<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>	Cunningham's Skink	REP		E	
<i>Eulamprus heatwolei</i>	Yellow-bellied Water Skink	REP		V	
<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	White's Skink	REP			

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

All Introduced Fauna in cell

Species	Common Name
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Cervus dama</i>	Fallow Deer
<i>Cherax cainii</i> ^	Marron
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon
<i>Felis catus</i> ^	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
<i>Mus musculus</i> ^	House Mouse
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> ^	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
<i>Ovis aries</i> ^	Sheep (Feral Sheep)
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Salmo trutta</i> ^	Brown trout
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Turdus merula merula</i>	Common Blackbird
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> ^	Fox (Red Fox)



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