

# Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

## Goolwa (Beach Road) (Kuitangk)

## to the Murray Mouth (Kandukang (west)

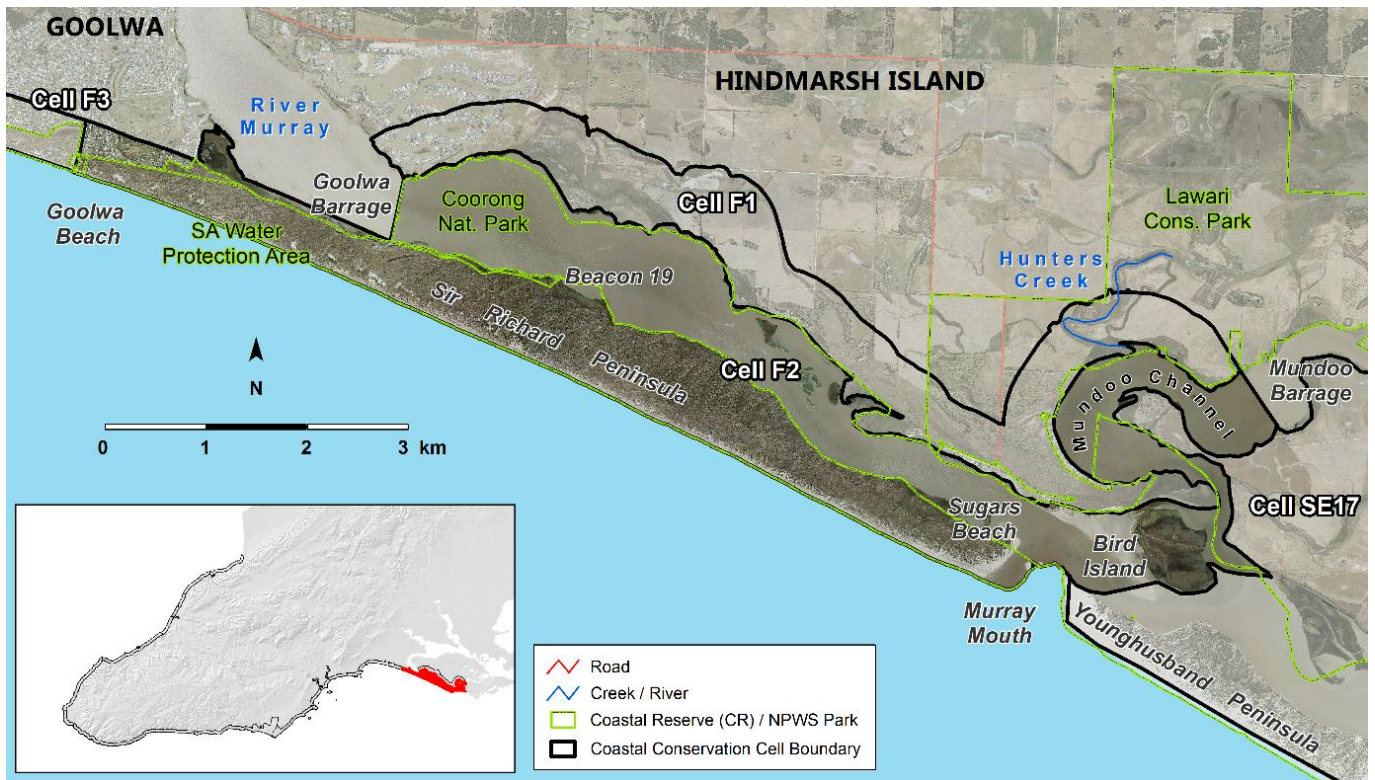
## and Tapalwora (east)): the Sir Richard Peninsula

### Cell F2

#### Overview

This cell contains substantial areas of saltmarsh (intertidal and supratidal) in addition to populations in cell F1 and is located within a Ramsar site known as the Coorong and Lakes Alexandrina and Albert Wetland, which is of international significance. The areas of this cell support multiple species of conservation concern and ecological communities, flora and fauna listed under the *Environment Protection and*

*Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*. The coastal dunes of Sir Richard Peninsula represent one of the largest intact dunes within the plan, with a variety of native vegetation associations of conservation priority. The cell is also severely threatened by the historical spread of introduced Pyp (*Ehrharta villosa*) and Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) as well as other garden escape species.



## Cell Detail

This cell extends from the Mundoo Barrage approximately 10 km (including the Murray Mouth) along the Sir Richard Peninsula to Beach Road, Goolwa, and inland to the Goolwa Barrage. It includes sections of Coorong National Park and is adjacent to the Lawari Conservation Park. This cell is in Alexandrina Council local government area.

## Tenure, Land Use and Values

A large percentage of this cell is Crown land under Minister for Environment and Conservation, which is managed under various agencies including the Department for Environment and Water (DEW), National Parks and Wildlife Service of SA (NPWS) and SA Water (Sir Richard Peninsula). Waters, foreshore and some coastal reserves are under the care and control of NPWS (Encounter Marine Park and Coorong National Park), Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) with some coastal reserves under the control of Alexandrina Council. The cell also includes private property and part of the South Lakes Golf Club.

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

Since the construction of the Goolwa Barrage in 1938, the management of the peninsula has been in the hands of the former Engineering and Water Supply Department (E&WS) department, now SA Water. There has been a long term concern, by the water utility, with the stability of the dunes, especially immediately west of the barrage, which formerly led to extensive planting of marram (Caton et al 2007).

The estuary and its shores are a wetland of international significance - a "Ramsar" site and support multiple species listed under the Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement (JAMBA), China-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement (CAMBA) and Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) international treaties. This wetland is considered to be a region of outstanding national and international conservation value, particularly for its variety of wetland habitats and significance for waterbirds (feeding and roosting) and other coastal birds (Baker, 2004). The whole cell is also listed as a River Murray Protection Area under the *River Murray Act 2003*, which aims to protect, restore and enhance the river and its natural resources (including water, soil, ecosystems and heritage associated with the river).

In 2012, there was widespread agreement across government that a plan was needed to manage our water carefully and protect the Basin for future generations. The Murray–Darling Basin Plan was developed to manage the Basin as a whole connected system. The aim of the Murray–Darling Basin Plan is to bring the Basin back to a healthier and sustainable level, while continuing to support farming and other industries for the benefit of the Australian community. There are many key elements of the plan - but of importance for the ecology is the 'Water for the environment allocation' (MDBA 2012).

The Lower Murray and Darling River system was formally proclaimed a Critically Endangered ecological community in January 2026 under Australia's EPBC Act. This listing recognises the severe ecological decline of the river system downstream of the Darling River including the interconnected network of wetlands, floodplains, groundwater systems, the Murray Mouth and the Coorong. The proclamation responds to long-term pressures such as over-extraction, reduced flows, salinity, invasive species and climate-driven stress, strengthening national protections to support the recovery of this culturally and ecologically significant system (Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2026).

Open space and high tourism visitation. Inside the Estuary, recreational shore and boat fishing, wind-surfing, tourist boat cruises and kayaking, bird-watching. On Goolwa Beach, 4WD Off Road Vehicle (ORV) driving, seasonal significant recreational Goolwa Cockle/Pipi (*Plebidonax deltoides*) gathering (west of Murray Mouth to Middleton), recreational shoreline fishing, human and dog walking (on and off leash), horse exercising. There has been a recent improvement in ORV access to the eastern Goolwa Beach, from the carpark to the beach.

Commercial activities include fishing and Goolwa Cockle/Pipi (*Plebidonax deltoides*) collection (east of Murray Mouth), and tour operators (Coorong Cruises, canoeing, First Nations cultural engagement etc.).

Goolwa Beach is a popular location for 4WD vehicles to access the beach, especially during school holidays and long weekends. The 11 km beach runs from Goolwa all the way to the Murray Mouth, and is used for recreational activities such as fishing, swimming and surfing.

Friends of the Hooded Plover and Fairy Terns Fleurieu Peninsula (supported by BirdLife Australia) and Team Oystercatcher volunteers (SA Shorebird Foundation) monitor and raise awareness of beach nesting and shorebird species within the cell.

Access for vehicles (including horses) to Goolwa Beach is provided north of the Surf Life Saving Club. Horses are exercised on the beach, with cars and horse riders only using the section of the beach to the east of the Goolwa Beach car park towards the Murray Mouth.

Water: the barrages are managed by SA Water. Five barrages were constructed near Goolwa by 1940, to prevent saltwater entering into the Lower Lakes and Lower River Murray. Today the barrages are used to help manage water levels in the Lower Lakes and to help deliver freshwater to the Coorong and estuary. The system consists of five barrages extending from Sir Richard Peninsula in the west, to Pelican Point on the northern side of the mouth of the Coorong in the east, crossing five channels between the mainland and three islands. From west to east, the five barrages are named Goolwa, Mundoo, Boundary Creek, Ewe Island and Tauwitchere.

The Barrage and Water Level Management Policy (2019) guides water level and barrage management and includes optimal water levels to get the best environmental, social, economic and water security outcomes, while managing associated risks and trade-offs. The operation of the barrages is undertaken via the Barrage Operating Strategy (2019) to achieve ecological outcomes for the Lower Lakes and Coorong, through management tools, rules and procedures for the operation of barrages under different operating conditions.

Dredging is used to remove the build-up of sand at the Murray Mouth and two adjacent water channels, ensuring a clear passage of water flow and exchange between the Southern Ocean and River Murray system. SA Water procures the dredging services at the Murray Mouth on behalf of the Murray Darling Basin Authority (MBDA), under the *Murray-Darling Basin Act (2008)*. The dredge activities started in 2002 due to the threat of the Mouth closing during the Millennium Drought and ceased with the breaking of the drought in 2010. Dredging recommenced in January 2015, due to the return of low flows in 2014 and the deteriorating condition and openness of the Murray Mouth. Since then, two dredges were operating in the Goolwa and Tauwitchere channels until the 2022–23 River Murray flood, which resulted in the cessation of dredging in November 2022. Dredging recommenced in November 2023 and will be undertaken by one larger dredge located at Tauwitchere Barrage (EPA 2023).

Maintaining an open mouth is critical to ensure estuarine connectivity between the fresh and marine environments allowing migration of many fish species and tidal volume changes to ensure greater areas of feeding habitats for shorebirds.

## Landforms

These include a sand barrier, 11 km long and up to 30 m high, and a 500 m wide high energy dissipative surf zone, usually with straight inner and outer bar systems. The position of the Murray Mouth is naturally unstable due to the variations in littoral drift, tidal flow and river flow. In historical times the position of the mouth has moved in both directions, over 1,000 m. For the last 30 years the mouth has been moving towards the west, shortening the Sir Richard Peninsula by 50 m per year. “The geomorphology of the Murray Mouth and associated sand peninsulas; the flow regime; the significant freshwater and sediment input to the coastal area; and associated variety of freshwater, estuarine and saltwater habitats, make the Murray Mouth estuary a major physical and biological influence in the region.” (Baker, 2004)



*Sir Richard Peninsula, the Goolwa Barrage, Murray estuary and Hindmarsh Island (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

## 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.

Landscape features and culturally significant sites within this cell include many fishing grounds for Kuti (Goolwa Cockles/Pipi), camping and meeting places, midden sites and artefacts throughout the sandhills.

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 Dreaming story tells how Ngurunderi crossed the Murray Mouth, creating and shaping the land as he went, establishing camping grounds along the Coorong, and forming waterholes and springs. As he followed the tracks of his wives, he rested at Kutiangk (Goolwa), while his wives passed ahead toward Ratalang (near Port Elliot).

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

## Terrestrial Biodiversity

### Whole cell

The distribution of values amongst the conservation variables is unique, with 90% of this cell remnant vegetation which consists of extensive grassy foredunes and coastal dune scrub, to estuarine wetlands supporting samphires, sedges and dense Lignum stands (Caton et al 2007). The extensive areas of native vegetation, although weed-infested, provide habitat for birds, reptiles and butterfly larvae; there is also a relatively high value for total number of threatened species (Caton et al 2007). The high values for reptiles is based on species dependent on coastal habitat. Remnant vegetation shape, size, and connectivity values are high, as are habitat. Values for endemic vegetation associations of which a high proportion are found only in this vegetation block are also high. However, values for European heritage are low to average. Non-vegetated habitats include the surf zone, sandy beaches and the estuarine waters of Murray Mouth with its associated mud flats. A significant area of the dune along the Sir Richard Peninsula is heavily impacted, with weedy shrubs, trees and many exotic grass species.

This cell covers important wetlands containing a diverse array of habitats that support threatened water bird species of national conservation significance, including Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis*), Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*) and Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*). The state endangered White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), and the state vulnerable Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora*), Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), Banded Stilt (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*), Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and multiple state rare bird species have been recorded in this cell. Many of the rare species are waders, which seasonally reside in the sheltered saltmarsh areas on the estuary side of the peninsula, or shorebirds feeding, and in some cases nesting, on the beach.



*Fairy Tern (Sternula nereis) incubating eggs (K Bartley)*

The coastal dunes and beaches of Sir Richard Peninsula and Murray Mouth support a variety of resident and migratory shorebird species including; Pied and Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus longirostris* and *Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus* respectively), Silver and Pacific Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* and *Larus pacificus georgii* respectively), Whiskered Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida javanicus*), Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*), Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*), and Australian Fairy Terns (*Sternula nereis*), and Red-capped Plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*). Migratory species include Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*) and Curlew Sandpipers (*Calidris ferruginea*) and Red-necked Stint (*Calidris ruficollis*).



Multiple shorebird species feeding on Young Husband Peninsula side of Murray Mouth (K Bartley)

Migratory shorebird species listed under the EPBC Act found in this cell include the critically endangered Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) and Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), the endangered Bar-tailed and Black-tailed Godwits (*Limosa lapponica* and *L. limosa* respectively), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), and the vulnerable Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), and Terek Sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*), amongst several other species.



Rock Parrot (*Neophema petrophila zietzi*) considered rare under the NPWS Act feeding on saltmarsh at Beacon 19 (D Westmoreland)

Suitable foraging and roosting habitats for the Orange-bellied Parrot (*Neophema chrysogaster*), listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act, exist in the cell and neighbouring lands, with recent local sightings of individuals in 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025. This species breeds over summer in southwest Tasmania and then migrates to the mainland in winter to coastal habitats in southeastern Australia. Foraging habitat of periodically inundated saltmarsh vegetation, predominantly Beaded Samphire and Austral Seablite) fringing the Coorong lagoon and on sandy substrate on spits and small islands extending into the Lagoon with tussock grasses/sedges interspersed amongst the saltmarsh. Sea Rocket can also be found amongst the sand dunes on the beach side (Ehmke et al 2009). A confirmed sighting in 2007 of an individual OBP was made within saltmarsh habitats with a relatively open structure adjacent to Beacon 19, principally Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) and Austral Seablite (*Suaeda australis*), adjoining the Coorong Lagoon. Large areas of coastal dune scrub exist along the length of the Peninsula. Some large Swamp Paper-barks (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*), also present on the inland side of the Peninsula, are valuable roosting habitats. Further areas including Austral Seablite (*Suaeda australis*), Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*), Shrubby Samphire (*Tecticornia arbuscula*) and chenopod shrubland with patches of tussock grasses on the southern edge of Hindmarsh Island, extending approximately 5 km from the Goolwa Barrage to the Murray Mouth, support potentially high quality foraging habitat (Ehmke et al 2009).



*Orange-bellied Parrots (Neophema chrysogaster) have been sighted locally in the Coorong and close to Hindmarsh Island in recent years, potential feeding habitats within this and neighbouring cells could support this species during their annual migration from Tasmania to the mainland.*

Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) - also nationally vulnerable) are regular breeders along the oceanic beach of neighbouring Youngusband Peninsula, which is recognised as an “Area of International Importance” for this species in South Australia (Watkins 1993). Prior to the 1950’s, this species also bred on the Sir Richard Peninsula (Strathalbyn Naturalists 2000). Recent records indicate that on the eastern Goolwa Beach, nesting opportunities for Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and Pied Oystercatchers (*Haematopus longirostris*) are now non-existent due to increased human disturbance (ORVs, Dogs (unleashed) (K Jones, pers comms). This is based on BirdLife Australia monitoring Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) biennial surveys since 2008 and regular volunteer monitoring of Oystercatchers by SA Shorebirds. Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) are now only rarely sighted during non-breeding, flocking season. Some Red-capped Plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) that are semi-colonial nesters do breed closer to the Murray mouth. Oystercatchers, Pied (*Haematopus longirostris*) and Sooty (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*); both species with conservation rating of rare in SA, now only use the beach to forage in the shallows for Goolwa Cockles (*Plebidonax deltoides*) and other marine invertebrates (beach worms).

The Murray Mouth facilitates connectivity and bidirectional movement of several diadromous fish that migrate between freshwater and marine environments to complete their lifecycle. The five diadromous species inhabiting the Coorong, Lower Lakes and Murray Mouth (CLLMM) are the Pouched Lamprey (*Geotria australis*), Short-headed Lamprey (*Mordacia mordax*), Short-finned Eel (*Anguilla australis*), Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*) and Common Galaxias (*Galaxias maculatus*) (Bice et al 2018).



*The Murray Mouth (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

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

Butterfly species of conservation concern known to exist within the cell include Mottled Grass Skipper (*Anisynta cynone cynone*), as well as historical records of Yellowish Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla flavescens*) and multiple common species that are observed across the Fleurieu Peninsula (Stolarski 2024). Mottled Grass Skipper (*Anisynta cynone cynone*) is very localised and restricted to coastal areas where its larval food plants, *Poaceae* (grasses), both native and introduced, are present. Mottled Grass Skipper (*Anisynta cynone cynone*) has a patchy distribution, occurring at; Hindmarsh Island, Sir Richard Peninsula, Goolwa foreshore, Surfers to Goolwa Dunes, Port Elliot, Victor Harbor including Granite Island, and Newland Head Conservation Park (Stolarski 2024).

### **River Murray estuary**

The patterning of the vegetation in the Murray Mouth reserves is strongly influenced by the soil type, proximity to the water table and salinity. The latter two parameters are also inter-related with inundation frequency (Brandle 2002).

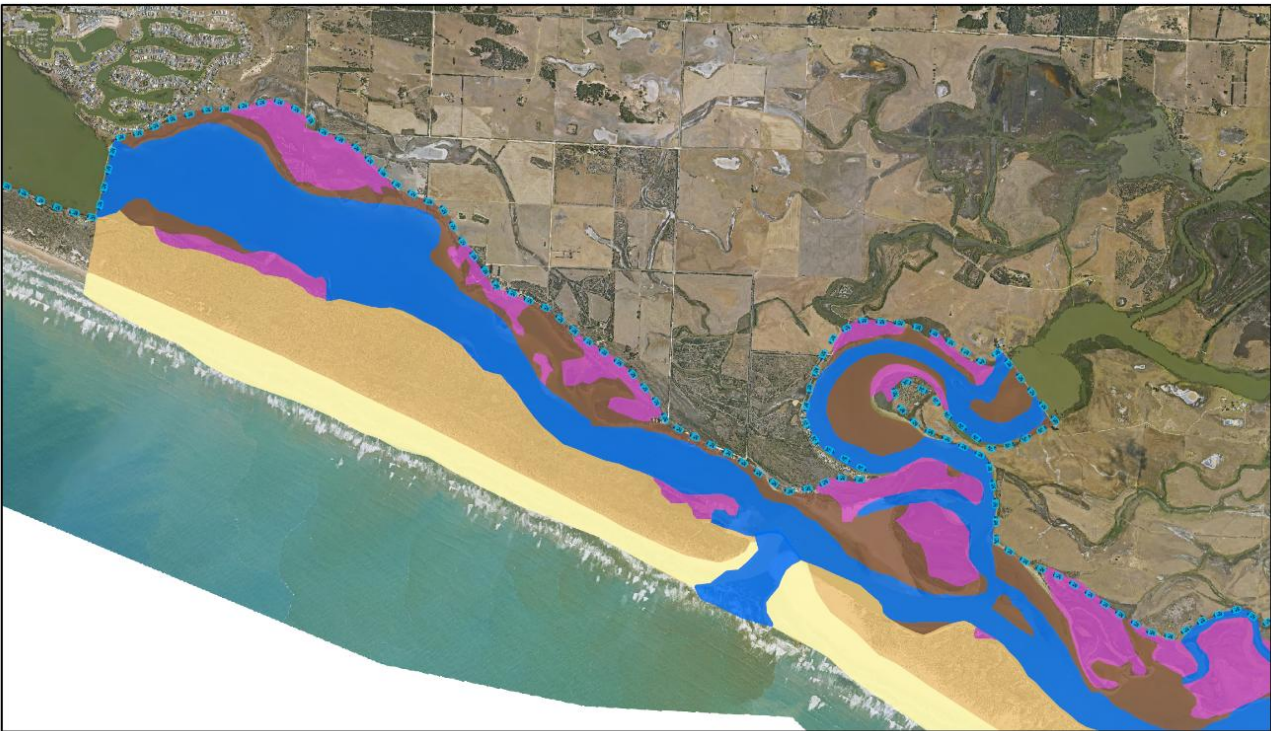
In January 2026, the Lower Murray and Darling River system was listed as a Critically Endangered ecological community under the EPBC Act, recognising its severe long-term decline. The conservation advice stresses the need to restore ecological connectivity from the Darling confluence through the lower River Murray to the Murray Mouth and the Southern Ocean, where disrupted flows have weakened the health of wetlands, floodplains, groundwater systems, the Coorong and the estuary. It highlights securing environmental water, rehabilitating degraded habitats, improving water quality and managing invasive species as essential actions to rebuild the resilience of this nationally significant freshwater–estuarine–marine system.

Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) Low Shrublands are part of the Nationally Vulnerable community “*Subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh*”, as listed in the EPBC Act, in which it is defined as the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (DCCEEW 2013). This community is under regular or intermittent tidal influence, including rarely inundated supratidal areas. The plant assemblage comprises salt-tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs or grasses, and may include large areas of bare sediment.

Two small but important patches of stranded coastal saltmarsh and Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) habitat occur just outside the cell boundary near Bristow-Smith Ave, Goolwa South, on the southern edge of the South Shores Golf Club. One patch within the club contains remnant Swamp Paper-barks, while the adjacent council reserve supports several saltmarsh species. Before development, both areas were connected to flows from Tokuremoar Reserve (cell F4) to the River Murray channel. With these flows now absent, the sites no longer receive periodic inundation and are considered 'stranded'.

# Estuarine Habitats: River Murray



0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Metres

- Beach
- Dune
- Channel
- Intertidal Flats
- Samphire
- Estuary Extent



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Figure 2.1 River Murray estuarine habitats



*Goolwa Beach Dunes (and viewing platform) are quite tall trapping volumes of sand and supporting a large diversity of local coast plant species and habitats for native fauna (C Taylor)*

## **Vegetation communities**

Five floristic groups described for this cell are: (Brandle 2002):

### **Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) / Common Boobiolla (*Myoporum insulare*) / Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* ssp. *sophorae*) +/- Coast Beard-heath Shrubland (*Leucopogon parviflorus*)**

Overstorey structure in this group varies from Very Open Shrubland to Tall Shrubland, depending on position within the coastal dune/interdune complex. This vegetation community is characteristic of the taller sand dune slopes and ridges along the Youngusband Peninsula of the Coorong National Park and Sir Richard Peninsula. The understorey is usually characterised by; low shrubs, including Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*), Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia*) and Coast Cherry (*Exocarpos syrticola*); mat plants, such as Muntries (*Kunzea pomifera*) and Native Pigface (*Carpobrotus rossii*); the sedge Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*); and vines such as Coastal Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia gunnii*) and Sweet Apple-berry (*Billardiera cymosa* spp.).

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

This vegetation community represents a more open and disturbed sub-set of the above floristic group on lower sandy interdunes and rises on the coastal peninsulas. The sedges Knobby Clubrush (*Ficinia nodosa*), Coast Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*), Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) and the introduced grass Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*) were the most important understorey species that characterised this group.

### **Beach Spinifex (*Spinifex sericeus*) and \*Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) Tussock Grassland**

This low tussock grassland community is characteristic of exposed sandy foredunes along the coast. The Coastal Dune and Cliff Top Survey (Opperman 1999) classified this community as Beach Spinifex (*Spinifex sericeus*)/\*Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) Grassland (Shrubland) floristic group 51.

**Thick-head Samphire (*Salicornia blackiana*) / Marsh Saltbush (*Atriplex paludosa* spp.) +/- Shrubby Samphire (*Tecticornia arbuscula*) Low Shrubland**

This Low Shrubland samphire community is characteristic of flats adjacent to the estuarine waters of the Coorong and Goolwa channels. Surface soil textures range from clay to sandy loam. On higher sandy loam situations tussock grasses such as Coast Spear-grass (*Austrostipa stipoides*) and Emu-grass (*Distichlis distichophylla*) can be co-dominant to dominant.

**Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) Low Shrubland +/- Lignum (*Duma florulenta*)**

This samphire low shrub community is most common in the more frequently inundated areas of the Coorong and Goolwa Channels and low areas on Lawari Conservation Park and Myrtle Island. Surface soil textures ranged from heavy clay to sandy clay loam.

## Nearshore Habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. The areas of cell F2 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-7). The marine areas of cell F2 make up part of the nursery grounds for the endangered Southern Right Whale and is part of the designated Encounter Bay Whale Nursery Protection Area, from the Murray Mouth to The Bluff Victor Harbor (see fig 2.2).

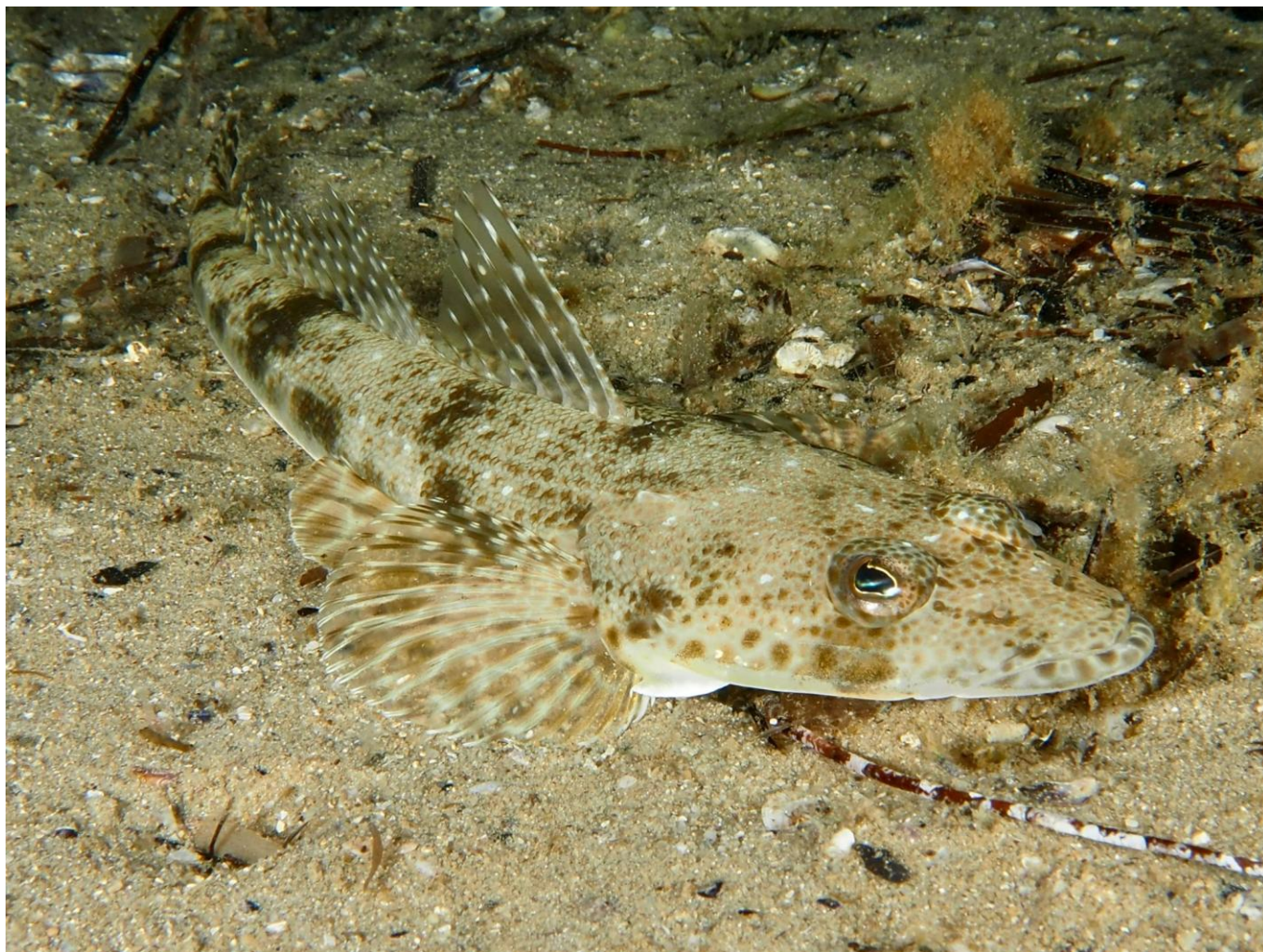
The National Benthic Mapping layer indicates that the offshore benthic habitat is predominantly bare sand (NatureMaps). No mapped areas of seagrass or reef occur within this cell. The inshore bare sand is characterised by a high energy beach system with a 500m wide dissipative surf zone and fine sand (Short 2001).

The cell is regionally significant due to the beach (bare sand) habitat.



*Southern Fiddler Ray (Trygonorrhina dumerilii) is a common species of bare sand/soft bottom habitats (A Burnell)*

Haig et al. (2006) undertook video surveys and made limited specimen collections from grab samples in the region. Bryars (2003) listed ten fish and three macroinvertebrate fisheries taxa for the surf beach habitat between Middleton Beach and Goolwa Beach. However, no habitat condition or systematic biological surveys appear to have been undertaken on the habitat within this cell.



*Southern Bluespotted Flathead (Platycephalus speculator) are a common demersal species, typically inhabiting sandy bottoms, seagrass edges, and shallow coastal embayments. They spend much of their time partially buried in the substrate, relying on camouflage to ambush small fishes and crustaceans. Their behaviour is largely sedentary, but they are efficient predators, using rapid bursts of movement to capture prey within these nearshore habitats. (A Burnell)*

The SA Coast Protection Board's Beach Profile Survey Program initiative, undertaken by Coast Unit, DEW, was first established in 1977 along the Fleurieu Peninsula to monitor and evaluate changes in dune, beach and nearshore seabed levels, with a network of over 600 profiles maintained across the state. Profiles are usually established perpendicular to the shoreline and may extend 1 to 10 km offshore. Erosion hotspots are monitored annually to identify risks to natural assets and infrastructure. Profiles are also used to monitor a range of coastal ecosystems and landforms including saltmarsh and mangroves, seagrass, sand dunes and cliff profiles and provide a rare, long-term dataset which informs evidence-based decision making and coastal adaptation planning. The Program utilises a range of terrestrial and hydrographic survey techniques involving high precision GPS equipment and at some locations, topographic and photogrammetry drone survey is undertaken, which uses overlapping photos to create a detailed 2D and 3D digital surface model to map detailed changes to the coastal landforms over time. There are 3 beach profile monitoring sites within this cell (see Fig 2.2). 615009 and 615010 were established in 2000 and 615011 established in 2009 along Sir Richard Peninsula, to monitor beach-dune and nearshore dynamics over time.

The Hesp et al (2025) analysis of profile 615009 and 615010, show accretion for both profiles over time but the accretion is greater at the more SE profile nearer to the Murray mouth (Profile 615010). This may be related to that area receiving more sediment due to placement of dredged sediment placed on the adjacent beach near the mouth. The period of accretion also corresponds with the invasion of environmental weed Sea Wheat-grass *Thinopyrum junceiforme* into the region and the foredune is a monoculture of this grass with very little native *Spinifex* present. Without the presence of *T. junceiforme*, native *Spinifex* sp. dune geomorphology presents as a 'hummocky' dune while *T. junceiforme* tends to build the dune upwards and seawards than native *Spinifex* and displaces *Spinifex* sp. This results in an incipient foredune that is higher, steeper, more uniform and densely vegetated dune face all along the Goolwa to Sir Richard Peninsula. The *T. junceiforme* foredune develops more seaward than native *Spinifex* sp. dominated dunes and is more prone to storm surge events as shown in the photo below from November 2025 survey of profile 615010.



*Beach Profile 615010 closest to the Murray Mouth showing erosion and scarping following cumulative impacts from 2025 storm events and vehicles tracks on beach (Coast Unit, DEW A Virag)*

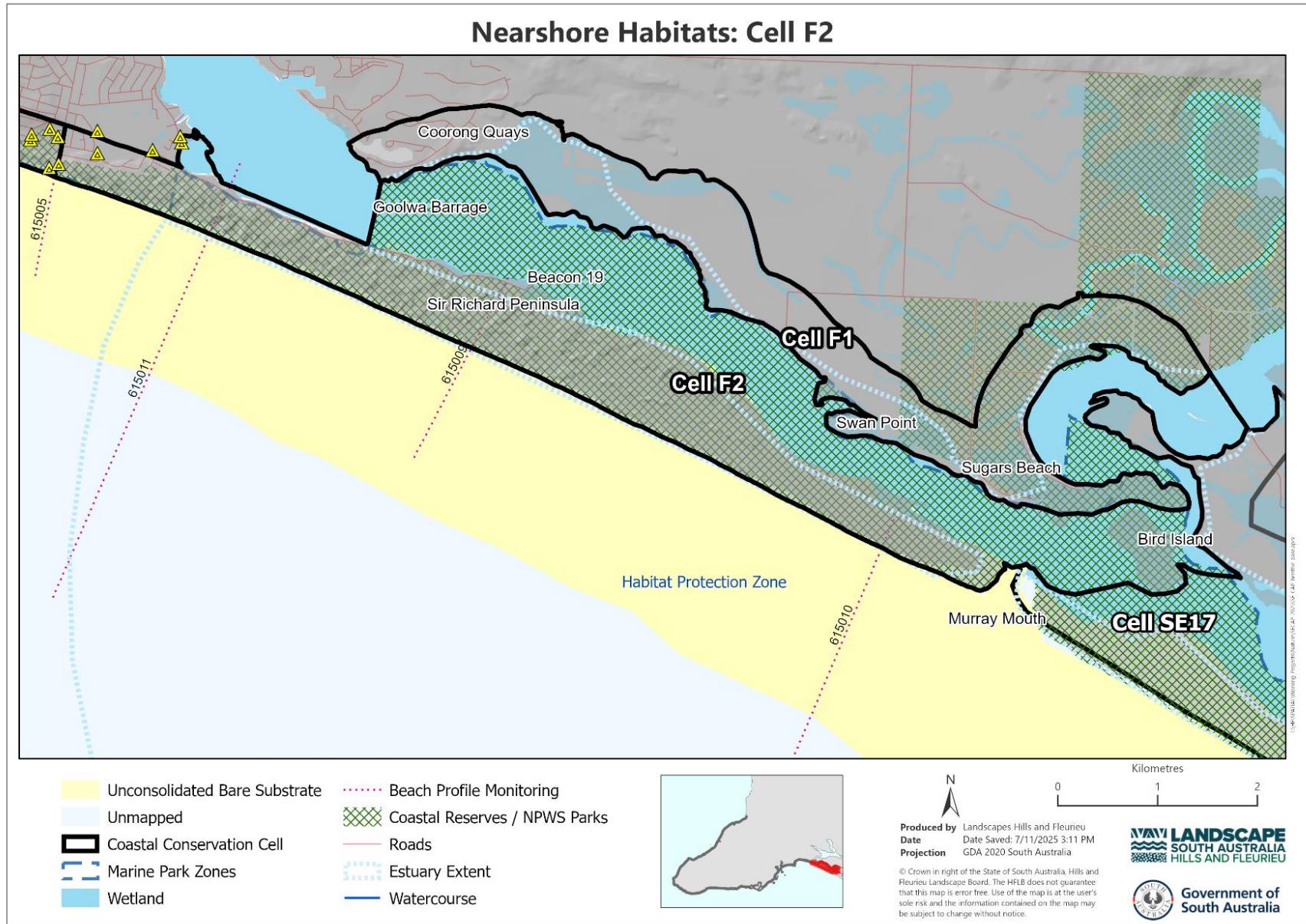


Fig 2.2 Nearshore habitats in cell F2

Estuarine mudflats and rocky outcrops occur along the northern shore of Sir Richard Peninsula below the Barrages and are exposed at low tide. Immediately landward of these mudflats is fringing vegetation of sedges, rushes, samphire and scattered lignum clumps (Brandle, 2002).

Intertidal areas are critically important feeding and roosting areas for resident and migratory shorebirds. Conservation advice for many shorebird species, including Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*), Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*), Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*), Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*) and Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), is recorded in this cell and listed under the EPBC Act. The advice prioritises invasive species management actions, including the threat of encroachment of mangroves of wetland habitats.

Fishways installed across most barrages in this cell provide a way for native fish to move freely through structures, which would otherwise block their travel for activities such as breeding and accessing new habitats. A vertical slot fishway was installed in the Goolwa Barrage in 2003, and upgraded in 2015 and 2017. Tauwitchere Barrage was upgraded in 2004 and 2008 and had an additional trapezoidal fishway fitted in 2018. Dual vertical slot fishways were installed at Mundoo Barrage and Ewe Island in 2016. Fish found to be using the fishways on the Murray barrages include freshwater species such as Australian Smelt (*Retropinna semoni*), Bony Herring (*Nematalosa erebi*) and Golden Perch (*Macquaria ambigua*), as well as diadromous species like Congoli (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*), which must move between the ocean and river to complete their lifecycle.

Water- the barrages are managed by SA Water. Five barrages were constructed near Goolwa by 1940 to prevent saltwater entering into the Lower Lakes and Lower River Murray. Today the barrages are used to help manage water levels in the Lower Lakes and to help deliver freshwater to the Coorong and estuary. The system consists of five barrages extending from Sir Richard Peninsula in the west, to Pelican Point on the northern side of the mouth of the Coorong in the east, crossing five channels between the mainland and three islands. From west to east, the five barrages are named Goolwa, Mundoo, Boundary Creek, Ewe Island and Tauwitchere.

The Barrage and Water Level Management Policy (2019) guides water level and barrage management and includes optimal water levels to get the best environmental, social, economic and water security outcomes, while managing associated risks and trade-offs. The operation of the barrages is undertaken via the Barrage Operating Strategy (2019) to achieve ecological outcomes for the Lower Lakes and Coorong, through management tools, rules and procedures for the operation of barrages under different operating conditions.

Dredging is used to remove the build-up of sand at the Murray Mouth and two adjacent water channels, ensuring a clear passage of water flow and exchange between the Southern Ocean and River Murray system. SA Water procures the dredging services at the Murray Mouth on behalf of the Murray Darling Basin Authority (MBDA), under the Murray-Darling Basin Act (2008). The dredge activities started in 2002 due to the threat of the Mouth closing during the Millennium Drought and ceased with the breaking of the drought in 2010. Dredging recommenced in January 2015, due to the return of low flows in 2014 and the deteriorating condition and openness of the Murray Mouth. Since then, two dredges were operating in the Goolwa and Tauwitchere channels until the 2022–23 River Murray flood, which resulted in the cessation of dredging in November 2022. Dredging recommenced in November 2023 and will be undertaken by one larger dredge located at Tauwitchere Barrage (EPA 2023).



*Dredge in operation at the Murray Mouth (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

Maintaining an open mouth is critical to ensure estuarine connectivity between the fresh and marine environments, allowing migration of many fish species and tidal volume changes to ensure greater areas of feeding habitats for shorebirds.

## Threats

### Whole cell

There are distinctive issues relating to acid sulfate soil potential in the saltmarsh on the estuarine side of the peninsula. Informal camping near the Murray Mouth and dune instability are also significant threats. Further threats include damage by increasing numbers of 4WD and foot traffic in the dunes, and storm damage to the foredune. The coastal zone of the development plan is a narrow foreshore strip; the peninsula itself is a conservation zone and raises the issue of re-zoning, since the peninsula is largely unstable or potentially unstable sand dunes (Caton et al 2007).

This area is home to fragile ecosystems, including a number of rare and endangered bird and plant species. Driving onto sand dunes disturbs these sites, resulting in sand movement and erosion, making it very difficult for the sites to recover. The Goolwa dunes area is patrolled by SA Water staff and a security company.

Increased visitation and population growth are applying increased pressure upon natural environments including sites and surroundings with significant cultural heritage (e.g. increased formal and informal access, dogs on beaches or high value conservation areas, off road vehicle use, drone use etc.). Vehicle threats have included high speeds, bogging of inappropriate vehicles on beaches, and high levels of usage. Legal speed limits have been reduced from 100 km/h to 40 km/h across all South Australian beaches. Vehicle exclusion zones for this cell have not been approved. Increased visitation is applying increased pressure upon natural environments (e.g. increased formal and informal access, dogs on beaches of high value conservation areas, off-road vehicle use, drone use etc.) 4WD and uncontrolled dogs on the beach threaten resident and migratory shorebirds due to ongoing disturbance and potential vehicle strike or mortality of birds (including their nests/eggs).



*Goolwa Beach (note multiple vehicles tracks across width of beach and erosion in dunes) (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

Vehicle strike of a variety of bird species; migratory and resident species are susceptible to being hit or run over by vehicles. Often adult birds are resting or foraging on the beach and loss of adult birds (comparative to eggs and chicks) from the population significantly reduces the capacity of species to maintain already limited populations. 4WD and uncontrolled dogs on the beach threaten plovers and their eggs in spring. Nesting opportunities for the Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) appear to have been restricted by vehicle and foot traffic along the beach and foredune, to the extent that no nests have been reported in the recent past.



*Beach-nesting bird nest in between vehicle tracks on Ocean Beach (east of Murray Mouth) (K Bartley)*

Disturbance to migratory and residential shorebirds foraging, nesting, and refuge habitats from people, dogs off leashes, illegal motorbikes, and horses. Increases in marine vessel use in and around the Murray Mouth and the Goolwa channel between Hindmarsh Island and Sir Richard Peninsula disturbing wading birds (foraging and roosting) and their habitat. Increased interpretive signage at boat ramps (i.e. Beacon 19 boat ramp) and kayak / boat launching areas (opposite Murray Mouth) would assist with awareness raising and public education.

Hesp et al. (2025) found that dune profiles show accretion over time, with greater buildup at the southeastern profile near the Murray Mouth, likely due to nearby dredged sediment deposition. This period also coincides with the spread of the invasive Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), which has replaced native *Spinifex* and altered dune morphology. Unlike the naturally 'hummocky' *Spinifex* dunes, *T. junceiforme* forms higher, steeper, and more

uniform foredunes that extend further seaward, increasing their vulnerability to storm surges along the Goolwa to Sir Richard Peninsula.

Water quality changes through increased salinity, increased turbidity, high nutrient loads and potential exposure of acid sulfate soils have occurred this cell. Acid sulfate soils naturally occur in coastal and freshwater areas. While submerged, they pose no harm. However, when exposed to air due to falling water levels, they react with oxygen to form sulfuric acid and release metals. Rewetting through rain or river flow can spread these contaminants across large areas. Historically, natural drying and flooding cycles flushed small amounts of acid from the river system. Regulating the River Murray with weirs and locks has disrupted these cycles, leading to a buildup of acid sulfate soils in some regions.

Inadequate and inconsistent levels of environmental flows from water diversions upstream have contributed to reduced inflows and altered hydrological regimes. Management of environmental flows to the lakes and spilled beyond the barrages affect river mouth closure, significant wading bird sites, fish habitat, as well as local ground waters. Movement of sand into the Murray Mouth leads to sand smothering of tidal mudflats, reducing feeding areas for waders. Also, constriction of the mouth reduces the tidal prism and hence the area of tidal flats and wader habitat.



*Migratory shorebird (Bar-tailed godwit) foraging (foreground) and vehicles on beach at Murray mouth (K Bartley)*

Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) is well established in the Peninsula foredunes and has altered dune geomorphology, creating a wall of taller dunes that impacts beach nesting birds and potential Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and Orange-bellied Parrots (*Neophema chrysogaster*) (Ehmke et al 2009) habitat. Dunes with introduced grasses (Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*)), develop steeper and higher dune heights due to their growth habits than those dominated with local native spinifex plants. Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) need a relatively open beach/foredune area to be able to breed, roost and feed. Dunes with high and densely planted areas are not favourable to Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and put them at greater risk to predators such as Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), ravens (*Corvus* species), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and other species.



*Marram Grass (Ammophila arenaria) is one of many introduced grasses planted in the sand dunes in the 1970's to stabilise sand dunes displacing local native Rolling Spinifex (Spinifex hirsutus) (R Lewis)*

The major threat to Orange-bellied Parrot habitat values on the Sir Richard Peninsula arises from human disturbance (Ehmke et al 2009). Four-wheel driving along the beach to the Murray Mouth is popular year-round with recreational fishers, and illegal access to inland dune swales and saltmarsh habitat is evident in places. Walking, dog walking and recreational horse riding are also popular activities, and the ocean beach is regularly used for commercial horse training. Multiple trails and unauthorised tracks exist throughout the length of Sir Richard Peninsula and in several cases little or no thought was given to the impact of people accessing remote dune swales or the otherwise isolated potential Orange-bellied Parrot foraging areas in saltmarsh swamps occurring on the Coorong channel. (Ehmke et al 2009). A number of weeds also pose a particular threat to foraging habitat on the Sir Richard Peninsula. Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*) and Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) are widely established in the dunes near saltmarshes on the Peninsula and threaten OBP habitat.

Weed distribution and numbers of exotic species are an alert for concern in this cell (Caton et al 2007). The following red alert weeds have been found within this cell: Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*), Gazania (*Gazania linearis*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*), Bridal Veil (*Asparagus declinatus*), African Love-grass (*Eragrostis curvula*), Coolatai/Tambookie Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*), Coast Tea-tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*), Tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), False Caper (*Euphorbia terracina*), Olives (*Olea europaea* ssp. *europaea*), Hottentot Fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), New Zealand Mirror-bush (*Coprosma repens*), Sharp Rush (*Juncus acutus*), White Weeping Broom (*Retama raetam*), Black Flag (*Ferraria crispa*), Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Onion Weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), Freesia (*Freesia lechtlinii*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), Pyramid Tree (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Dwarf Sea-lavender (*Limonium binervosum*), Sicilian Sea-lavender (*Limonium hyblaenum*), Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea*), Buffalo Grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), Aster-weed (*Symphotrichum subulatum*), Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) and Lavatory Creeper (*Dipogon lignosus*).



*Pyp Grass (Ehrharta villosa) dominates the understorey across large areas of the rear of the dunes at the western end of the cell. Boundary areas between the dunes and residential housing have a variety of declared and environmental weeds including Century Plant (Agave americana) (B Simon)*

Garden escapes from local residences, including White Weeping Broom (*Retama raetam*), threaten high conservation coastal dunes by degrading condition and habitat values. Increased car parking capacity at Goolwa Beach (impacting on boundary of cell) has increased stormwater volume directed onto beach, the vehicle beach access track, and the construction of a new stormwater outlet discharging flow directly into the western side dune (cell SF3). This has the potential to harbor introduced pest plants, increase weed incursion, cause erosion, undermine infrastructure and change beach profile. Areas effected will need to be monitored and control actions undertaken to prevent further spread and damage to the dunes. Illegal rubbish dumping and unauthorised camping on the beach and within the dunes threaten biodiversity values, with introduced weeds, vegetation damage, trampling and removal of plants.



*Goolwa Beach access point at end of Beach Road, Goolwa (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

Sir Richard Peninsula shows that native vegetation associations have high value for coastal dune shrubland (and potential value) for reptile and butterfly larvae habitat dependent on coastal environments. This value is severely threatened by the historical spread of Pyp Grass (*Ehrharta villosa*). Since its introduction to the area in the 1930s, (Hilton & Harvey, 2002), this 'red alert' weed has invaded through the entire backdune habitat of the peninsula. At the same time the foredune has been invaded by Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), which Hilton and Harvey see as over-stabilising the sand barrier landform, preventing blowout development, reducing normal sand movement into the backdunes, and reducing normal plant habitat diversity within the dunes through reduction in sand movement. The dramatic invasion of the Sir Richard Peninsula by these two species threatens to greatly reduce plant diversity and hence the long-term sustainability of the area. Any threat to the survival of the active dune system of the peninsula is of regional importance, as well as a formidable management challenge (Caton et al., 2007).

Diseases, such as Avian cholera, are a threat to waterbirds in the cell (sea bird, shorebirds, waterfowl, penguin). Zoonotic threats from marine wildlife to humans. Refer to National Wildlife health and biosecurity plans (Wildlife Health Australia (2018 and 2022)).

Recreational cockle harvesting and vehicles on beaches can impact shorebird feeding and habitats through sediment compaction, reduced beach wrack, and food sources for beach nesting birds and migratory shore birds. Commercial and recreational cockle harvesting for human consumption has increased since the 1990s (Durante 2022) and could impact feeding and habitats through reduced food sources for beach nesting birds and migratory shore birds. Maintain and improve recreational fishing and beach access information for the general public and targeted community groups.

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 and interconnectivity between habitats prohibits movements and, therefore, creates localised isolation of populations. Urbanisation of coastal areas reduces the efficiency of species movements that could otherwise occur. Several species are now restricted to pockets of isolated habitats, resulting in some being vulnerable to population collapse (Stolarski 2024).



*Fox (Vulpes vulpes) at Goolwa Barrage (R Lewis)*

Pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), feral Cats (*Felis catus*), Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), and Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*). Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to Regional Pest Management Strategies).

## Opportunities

### Whole cell

The management of this cell is set within an international, national and regional context, and many significant issues require a coordinated and collaborative approach. Commitment is needed at all levels of government to invest effort in the Murray Mouth for its symbolic value and as a Ramsar site. Support development of mechanisms for partnerships, collaboration and funding to care for the Ramsar site, including First Nations, government (including across administrative arrangements), research institutions, not-for-profit organisations and community (Oceanwatch Australia 2023).

Manage visitor numbers and impacts to ensure coastal areas can support growing demand, while maintaining and improving the quality of experiences without diminishing the values of the cell. Investigate informal camping issues, off-road vehicle impacts in dunes and beach habitat, as well as improving infrastructure and fencing to ensure for environmentally sensitive path formalisation and low-impact walking trails, and further opportunities to reduce impacts on the coastal environment. Education, restrictions and compliance regarding off-road vehicles and informal camping. Work with First Nation communities, tourism operators and agencies to support visitor education about coastal ecological and cultural values and appropriate behaviors.

Community education opportunities regarding:

- Migratory and residential shorebirds and sea birds (dogs on leads, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance), through interpretive signage at high use areas.
- Fragile nature of coastal areas that are sensitive to foot traffic, soil compaction and erosion.
- Education and targeted communications regarding Marine Parks, nearshore habitats and 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.
- Citizen science monitoring to contribute to intertidal reef monitoring, Seagrass restoration, dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and beach nesting birds.
- Coastal gardens, and resident/business owner education
- Local coastal values and responsible beach use

Explore opportunities with local recreational and commercial fisheries (marine algae, scalefish fisheries, Pipi) to collaborate and raise awareness of supporting valuable habitats, species of conservation concern and monitoring. Explore opportunities to review fisheries management plans across the Murray Mouth, Lakes, and Coorong regions to help strengthen wild catch monitoring efforts for coastal fauna species and potential pressures on conservation listed species.



*Goolwa Cockle/Pipi (Plebidonax deltoides) are a recreational and commercial fishing species and a valuable food source for many fauna species within the cell.*

Weed management is a key priority to help retain the biodiversity values of the cell. Declared and red alert weeds are a high priority for control, as they actively invade intact native vegetation and displace or choke out native plant species. Undertake high priority weed control to maintain conservation values of the dune system. On-going control and investment are critical to addressing high priority weeds and maintaining conservation values for the cell. Opportunity and high priority need to develop a dune vegetation and biodiversity management plan.



*Revegetation within saltmarsh and samphire habitats, similar works have occurred at Sugars Beach in cell F1 (B Doyle)*

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

Targeted interventions for threatened/rare plant species and communities, including weed control and reintroductions and translocations of rare plants. Engagement and collaboration with private landowners of high value remnant vegetation communities, to create opportunities for increased protection from stock, weed incursion and potential future development.

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

Actions to support Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Red-capped Plover (*Charadrius ruficapillus*), Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis*) and Oystercatcher (*Haematopus sp.*) conservation include management of 4WD use on the beach (reduction in vehicle numbers, closure or exclusion zones), and education for dog owners. Improved knowledge and management of beach nesting birds can support policy around beach visitation and conservation.



*Fairy Tern (Sternula nereis) nests are very well camouflaged and easily stepped on (K Bartley)*

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

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

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

Supporting community volunteer, First Nations and private landowner efforts to undertake priority restoration and conservation work in this cell. 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 privately owned land neighbours.

Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism and commercial fishery (Pipis) and recreational fisheries operators to increase education and stewardship of local coastal environments.

Investigate improved stormwater and flood mitigation strategies while maintaining integrity of the dune system (WSUD). Support initiatives to collect and reuse stormwater (e.g. Alexandrina Council's Stormwater Detention and Retention Standards). Undertake development of stormwater management plan for Goolwa and surrounding coastal areas and consider a wetland system at the rear of the dunes providing connectivity with areas east of Beach Road (natural flows).

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

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

### Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F2 includes sheltered estuarine habitats and open coastal beaches and dunes. Native vegetation consists of extensive dune grassland, shrubs and trees.

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

- Biodiversity of wetlands
- Coastal dunes

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.

The dunes support native vegetation of importance for flora and fauna, the beach is an important nesting area for birds, and the intertidal areas support infauna on which birds feed. The biodiversity of dune and sandy beaches will be affected through increasing storm intensity and sea level rise, resulting in increased erosion of beaches and dunes. The recession of the beach and dunes could range from 5 to 30m, though this range would be affected by littoral drift factors.

Rising sea level affecting the estuarine shore may well be above average, assuming continuation of tectonic sinking in this area. Intertidal mudflat and saltmarsh are closely dependent on tide heights and will need to migrate upslope to survive. Supratidal samphire and Swamp Paper-bark stands will be similarly affected. In response, a high resolution topographic land survey is needed to detail this threat. It will be necessary to review opportunities for recession of tide-dependent species on the landward side of the peninsula.

Another consideration for this cell, as detailed by Caton et al. (2007), relates to increasing aridity within the Murray–Darling catchment, which will further challenge efforts to increase environmental flows to the lower Murray. Greater aridity will also slow the natural recovery of dune vegetation following disturbance. At the same time, the region has recently experienced periods of extreme river flooding between droughts, highlighting the increasing variability of the system.

## Cell Action Table

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole cell	Threats and opportunities to improve protection of cultural heritage within cell	Cultural consultation and collaboration to appropriately manage cultural heritage within this area.  Prevent damage, disturbance, or interference to cultural heritage by adhering to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.	High (cons/ threat)	NAC, Council, LHF, Coastal Community groups, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet
	Cell has good conservation values, is within a Ramsar site and a high profile at the Murray Mouth; a coordinated approach to management of all areas is needed.	Review the inclusion of the whole Sir Richard Peninsula in Coorong Conservation Park and Ramsar site.	High (Cons / threat)	DEW – NPWS, Commonwealth
	Increased visitation and recreational pressure on dunes and viewing points due to increased local population and tourist promotion.	Assess increased visitation capacity at known sites, repair or upgrade fencing to restrict unauthorised access and review car parking capacity. Manage visitor numbers within sustainable limits in ecologically and culturally sensitive and significant areas - consult with First Nations groups.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, NPWSSA, SA Water, NAC, and land managers
		Investigate opportunities for community education and engagement regarding unique and valuable coastal landscape and fragile nature of coastal areas. Dedicated cultural education and training for land managers, agency staff and land stewards	High (Cons/ Soc)	DEW, NPWSSA, SA Water, Council, LHF, NAC, 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, NPWSSA, NAC, Coastal community groups, SA Water
		Monitor, educate, and advocate to ensure that recreational activities (e.g., boating, paddleboarding, jet-skiing) do not increase interactions with marine wildlife or place additional pressure on coastal species and habitats.	High (threat)	DIT, Council, DEW, land managers, NPWSSA, Coastal community groups
		Events on beaches and coastal habitats must not impact on natural values, especially listed threatened species and communities, in the area or vicinity of events. Event organisers should be informed, where appropriate via permits, on their obligations to not inflict environmental harm and to undertake actions in accordance with relevant legislation and by-laws.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, BirdLife Australia, event managers
		Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism operators to enhance education and stewardship of local coastal environments, including opportunities to partner with First Nations groups who hold cultural obligations and authority to Sea Country.	Medium (Cons)	Land managers, NPWSSA, NAC, Coastal community groups
		Increase in illegal camping.	Monitor public land, crown reserves and undertake compliance where required. Seek resourcing to support implementation.	High (threat)
	Increase public awareness of legal camping areas and responsible use. Support areas set aside for free camping and correct information. Seek resourcing and build partnerships to support implementation.		Medium (threat)	SA Water, Council, tourism bodies, Crown Lands, DEW
	New weed incursions in reserves adjacent to residential areas.	Monitor for new weed incursions, record incursions via public database (e.g. BDBSA) and control new incursions as a priority.	High (threat)	SA Water, Council, NPWSSA, land managers, Coastal community groups

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole cell	Presence of a significant number of high priority (red alert) weeds.	Ongoing control and investment in weed control (particularly WONS and Red Alert Species) to protect and maintain high conservation areas, including in difficult to access areas.	High (threat)	SA Water, Council, DEW, Coastal Community Group, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Second Nature Conservancy
		Control and monitoring of garden escape weeds from local residences and intentional plantings within the dunes. Targeted control of priority weed species.	High (threat)	SA Water, Council, NPWSSA, LHF Coastal community groups
		Pursue educational opportunities to reduce incidences of the use and local dumping of invasive garden species.	Medium (cons/ threat)	SA Water, Council, LHF, DEW, NPWSSA
	Weed control and threat to coastal biodiversity.	Consider development of a Biodiversity Action Plan for this cell (particularly Sir Richard Peninsula) due to improved vegetation condition and habitat values, recognising the efforts of land managers and local community volunteers.	High (cons/ treat)	SA Water, Council, LHF, land managers, Coastal community groups, Second Nature Conservancy
	Protection of significant flora and fauna.	Protect existing populations through targeted weed control and restoration of habitats with local coastal species.	High (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Coastal community groups, Second Nature Conservancy
		Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and increase source populations.	High (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, Coastal community groups, Local coastal plant nurseries, Second Nature Conservancy, NAC business/contractors/rangers
		Monitor changes to high conservation areas through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change.	High (cons/ threat)	SA Water, NPWSSA, LHF, Council, coastal community groups
	Valuable habitat for coastal raptors (White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey).	Ongoing monitoring and management of high values nesting and foraging areas.		NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers
		Implement the recovery plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagles (2022).	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers
	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection.	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Coastal community groups
		Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Coastal community groups
		Undertake weed management and enhance habitat for Chequered copper butterfly ( <i>Anisynta cynone cynone</i> ).	Medium (cons)	SA Water, NPWSSA, Council, Coastal community groups
	Coordinated approach to monitoring of coastal wildlife.	Collaboration between land manager and stakeholders to support research and citizen science of beach-nesting birds, seabird, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, Birdife Aust, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council,
	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.	

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole cell	Monitoring of wild catch requirements for coastal fauna including conservation rated species and related fisheries activities.	Explore opportunities to review fisheries management plans across the Murray Mouth, Lakes, and Coorong regions to help strengthen wild catch monitoring efforts.	Medium (cons)	PIRSA, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers
	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, SA Water, land owners, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers.
	Increasing grazing pressure from native and introduced species.	Coordinate with regional grazing pressure programs to monitor populations and control as required.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, PIRSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council
	Diseases, such as Avian cholera, are a threat to waterbirds in the cell (sea bird, water fowl, penguin). Zoonotic threats to marine wildlife from humans (and vice versa).	Implement actions in National Wildlife Health and biosecurity plans to minimise risk of infection and spread.	High (threat)	DEW, PIRSA, NPWSSA, LHF, Council
	Multiple land managers, stakeholders and administrative boundaries across this cell.	Determine mechanisms for long term collaborative management.	High (cons)	Council, DEW, SA Water, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers
		Support partnerships for funding and care or RAMSAR site.	Medium (cons)	DEW, Council, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, SA Water, First Nations, NGO's, Community
Multiple community groups and volunteers across coastal areas.	Facilitate opportunities for increased coordination and sharing of skills and information between community groups and volunteers to support landscape scale approach to coastal conservation and management.	High (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, Coastal community groups,	
Estuary Mouth	High value conservation area for migratory and resident shorebirds. Regularly impacted by disturbance by vehicles, pedestrians and off-leash dogs	Consider vehicle exclusion zone restricting access on both sides of estuary entrance.	High (cons/threat)	Crown Lands, NPWSSA, NAC, DEW, Council, DIT
Beach	Increased beach visitation impacts coastal biodiversity values through erosion, sediment compaction, flora and fauna.	Record incidents relating to conflict of beach use and vehicles.	Low (hazard)	Council, community groups and organisations
	Increased recreational cockle harvesting can impact food availability and disturbance of shorebirds and beach nesting birds.	Increase community awareness of impacts to beach-nesting and shorebirds through recreational fishing.	High (cons)	PIRSA, DEW, NPWSSA
		Explore and assess the wild catch requirements of Pipi populations to support dependent wildlife populations	Medium (cons)	PIRSA, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers
		Monitoring of Pipi population in recreational and commercial areas to ensure adequate supply for wildcatch dependent populations.	High (cons)	PIRSA, DEW, NAC business/contractors/rangers
	Habitat for migratory and resident shorebirds: conflict between ORV and breeding and foraging habitats (Note many species are EPBC listed).	Signage, education and increased awareness to keep vehicles below spring tide mark.	High (Cons/threat)	DIT, SA Water, Council, BirdLife Australia
		Consider a seasonal ban or restriction of numbers of vehicles/ restricted areas on vehicles on the beach (note: many resident and migratory and resident shorebird species in this cell are EPBC Act listed).	High (cons/threat)	DIT, DEW, SAPOL, NAC, BirdLife Australia
		Investigate opportunities to limit vehicle capacity on Goolwa Beach per day (potentially via a booking and camera system.)	High (cons/threat)	DIT, DEW, NPWSSA, NAC, BirdLife Australia
	Beach safety for beach users from ORV use (large numbers and high speeds)	Monitoring and enforcement of speed limit on beach to 40kph. Monitor changes to beach areas.	High (Cons/threat)	SAPOL
Illegal camping on the beach near the Murray Mouth and in the dunes (issue is linked to the use of vehicles on the beach and in the dunes, as well as lack of facilities).	Review the practice of camping near the Murray Mouth.	Medium (threat)	SAPOL, DEW, Crown Lands, NAC, SA Water.	

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Dune	Foredune erosion and vehicle track damage. Control of ORV, entering dune where fencing is damaged	Continue to monitor and manage through compliance incursions into the foredune.	High (Cons / threat)	SAPOL, SA Water, DEW
	Increased stormwater volume directed onto beach and dunes, increasing weed incursion, erosion, undermining infrastructure and changing beach profile.	Explore options for restoration of the dune, (Cut brush; jute matting; re-vegetation). Regular maintenance to protect dune from weed infestation.	High (cons)	SA Water, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Council
		Continue to explore reuse options of stormwater from urban areas, decreasing the volume entering the dune system.	High (cons/ threat)	Council
	Stormwater management issues and flood mitigation	Seasonal pooling of water behind dunes prevented from natural flow due to Beach Road. Undertake development of stormwater management plan for Goolwa Beach carpark to consider water sensitive urban design options to reduce volume and speed of flow entering dunes and beach including coastal areas.	Medium (threat)	Council, LHF
		Support initiatives to collect and reuse stormwater (e.g. Alexandrina Council's Stormwater Detention and Retention Standards)	Medium (cons)	Council
	Dunes have extensive areas of invasive grassy weeds introduced for erosion control (Sea Wheat-grass, Marram and Pyp Grass).	Investigate opportunities to remove weedy grasses from mid to rear dune to prevent further spread to improve and restore beach nesting bird habitat.	High (cons)	SA Water, Council, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Coastal community groups
	Between Barrage Road and the beachfront there are several foot paths which need management and monitoring.	Monitor and manage access paths to reduce off-path foot traffic, consolidating paths where appropriate.	Medium (threat)	SA Water
	Weed control and revegetation	Targeted control of priority weed species.	High (threat/cons)	Council, SA Water, Coastal community groups
		Revegetation with local coastal native plants to increase species diversity, conservation and biodiversity values		
		Pursue educational opportunities to reduce incidences of the use of garden escapes. Target residences with educational materials, with regard to invasive weed garden species.	High (Soc / Econ)	SA Water, Coastal community groups and Council
	Leverage funding opportunities based on previous investment and in-kind contributions from coastal community groups.	Medium (cons)	Coastal community groups, Council, Second Nature Conservancy	
Estuarine shore	Fragmented management across multiple land managers and stakeholders is limiting whole-of-estuary management for internationally significant Ramsar resident and migratory shorebird species and habitats	Establish a collaborative governance structure to coordinate estuary-wide management of internationally significant Ramsar resident and migratory shorebird habitat, involving all land managers and stakeholders from local community groups through to government agencies.  Local input as necessary to the current management process.	Medium (Cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, DCCEEW, CPB, LHF, BirdLife Australia, SA Water, Coastal community groups, research institutions, Council.
	These tide dependent habitats are threatened by climate change induced accelerated sea level rise.	Update DEW Coastal Saltmarsh/Mangrove Habitat spatial mapping to capture changes in the extent and different habitat types of saltmarsh ecosystems in South Australia since the original mapping was undertaken over 20 years ago.  Advances in technology and more recently available information (i.e. LiDAR, imagery including multispectral, vegetation profile surveys), and changes in the assessment and terminology of acid sulfate soils will improve and update the information available for undertaking nature based coastal hazard assessments and ecological assessments.  Data layer to be made publicly available on NatureMaps	High (Cons/ Threat)  High (Cons/ Threat)	DEW, CPB, universities and research institutions  DEW, CPB, universities and research institutions

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Estuarine shore	Potential incursion of mangroves will impact migratory and resident shorebird habitats.	Determine suitability and historical presence of mangroves in area to determine if removal is needed.	High (threat)	DEW, LHF
		Monitor spread of existing mangrove populations.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, BirdLife Australia, Coastal community groups
Beach-nesting birds	Disturbance to birds on beaches are limiting nesting activity.	Provide education opportunities to raise awareness and protection of migratory, resident shorebirds, beach-nesting birds, (dogs on leads, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor).	High (threat)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, Bird Life Australia, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, Coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers
		Compliance of effected areas where illegal activities are reported, including access to dunes, off leash dogs, to ensure disturbance is limited in isolated sites.	High (threat)	SA Water, Council, NPWSSA, DEW
		Regional pest control strategies (particularly foxes and cats) implemented and seasonal protection of breeding sites.	High (threat)	Council, SA Water, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, BirdLife Australia
	Hooded Plover, Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ), Fairy Terns ( <i>Sternula nereis nereis</i> ) and Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus</i> sp.) nests and breeding areas threatened by disturbance by walkers, vehicles and dogs.	Community monitoring, fences to mark nests. Signage and awareness raising activities to alert dog walkers.	High (Cons / threat)	NPWSSA, Council, Bird Life Australia, LHF, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers Coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers
	Potential for Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus</i> spp.) signage to raise awareness of species locally and need to reduce disturbance.	Medium (cons)	SA Water, NPWSSA, Council, Bird Life Australia, LHF, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers	
Nearshore waters	Raised silt, algae and bacterial levels following releases from the barrages. Raised turbidity levels affecting water quality.	Record incidents of water quality affecting users of nearshore waters.	Low (hazard)	PIRSA – Aquatic Biosecurity
		Algal Blooms, E.coli and Blue green algae outbreak management.	High (threat/soc)	EPA, SA Health, PIRSA
Climate (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 for pollutants that may contribute to algal blooms.	High (hazard)	DEW, EPA, land owners, LHF
	Higher temperatures likely to lead to increased algal blooms with impacts on estuarine fauna.	Monitor stormwater quality for pollutants that may contribute to algal blooms.	Medium (threat)	DEW, EPA, land owners, LHF
Climate (Estuary)	Sea level rise will threaten tidally dependent species.	Monitor the impacts of tidally dependent species following inundation of low-lying land.	High (cons/threat)	Landscapes boards, Council, CPB, DEW
		Identify opportunities for landward movement of species and facilitate migration where appropriate.		
	Review buffer zones for species migration.	High (cons/threat)	Council, CPB, Planning SA, LHF, landowners	
	Groundwater may become more saline and pollutants in groundwater may be driven upwards due to saline ocean water displacing freshwater in sediments.	Advocate for the broader spatial application of the Coastal Areas Overlay, in the Planning and Design Code to protect coastal habitat, flora and fauna.	High (hazard)	DEW, CPB, Land owners.
		Undertake assessment of groundwater to monitor change and impacts on areas of conservation value.		

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Climate (Beach and Dunes)	Increased sea levels and more intense storms and higher winds can contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates beach and dune erosion.  Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility. Increased sea levels and more intense storms and higher winds can contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates beach and dune erosion.  Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility.	Restrict public access to fragile dunes.	High (cons/ threat)	SA Water, Council
		Implement restoration of native plant species.	High (cons/ threat)	SA Water, Council, DEW, NPWSSA
		Monitor recession rate of beaches and sand dunes.	High (cons/ threat)	CPB, DEW, Council, Research Institutions
		Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
		Update DEW Coastal Hazard Mapping spatial layer identifying the change in extent and stability of coastal dunes across South Australia since the previous hazard mapping was undertaken approximately 20 years ago	Medium (hazard) Medium (cons/ threat)	DEW, CPB, Research Institutes, Universities
		Beach and dune topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models for monitoring changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change.	Medium (Hazard) Medium (cons/ threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
		Support cultural monitoring and communications to protect significant known heritage sites	High (threat)	NAC, SA Water, Council, DEW, NPWSSA
	Likely beach and dune recession consequent on climate change effects.	Continuation of monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles and topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models to monitor changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change including more frequent and intense storm surge events and changes in wave climate and sea level rise.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities,
		Update DEW Coastal Hazard Mapping spatial layer identifying the change in extent and stability of coastal dunes across South Australia since the previous hazard mapping was undertaken approximately 20 years ago	Medium (hazard)/cons / threat	DEW, CPB, Research Institutes, Universities
	Physical changes on the coast and natural assets from sea level rise (such as coastal squeeze, erosion, vegetation loss, marine turbidity and light reduction).	Implementation of the Coastal Adaptation Plan, including key locations, recommendations and priorities for funding.	High (Cons. Threat)	DEW, CPB, Council, SA Water, community, university and research agencies, consultancies, Climate Ready Coasts Program
Support partnerships for ongoing investigation and monitoring in the coastal zone, working with the Coast Protection Board to identify adaptation options and pathways for the future.				

## Relevant management plans

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- Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu (2024) Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy 2024 - 2029.
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## Cell Biota (Flora and Fauna)

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

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

### FLORA Summary

<b>Vegetation Block Metrics</b>	Coorong National Park SA Water Crown Reserve (Sir Richard Peninsula)			
<b>Terrestrial Habitat Description/s</b>	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description			
<b># Flora in cell</b>	199			
<b># Native Flora in cell</b>	112			
<b># Introduced Flora in cell</b>	87			
<b># Conservation Rated Flora in cell</b>	2 (0 National, 2 State)			
<b># Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)</b>	2 (Subtropical and Temperate Saltmarsh) (River Murray downstream of the Darling River and associated aquatic and floodplain systems)			
<b>Conservation Rated Flora</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Act Status</b>	<b>NPW Status</b>
	<i>Atriplex australasica</i>	Native Orache		R
	<i>Dianella longifolia var. grandis</i>	Pale Flax-lily		R

### All Native Flora in cell

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Status</b>	<b>NPW Act Status</b>	<b>Subregional Status*</b>
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp.</i>	Sallow Wattle			
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle			LC
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy			LC
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Coast Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Angianthus preissianus</i>	Salt Angianthus			LC
<i>Apium annuum</i>	Annual Celery			LC
<i>Apium prostratum var.</i>	Native Celery			
<i>Apium prostratum var. prostratum</i>	Native Celery			LC
<i>Atriplex australasica</i>	Native Orache		R	VU
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			LC
<i>Atriplex paludosa ssp. ^</i>	Marsh Saltbush			
<i>Atriplex paludosa ssp. cordata</i>	Marsh Saltbush			LC
<i>Atriplex paludosa ssp. paludosa</i>	Marsh Saltbush			LC
<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>	Coast Fescue			LC
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Status</b>	<b>NPW Act Status</b>	<b>Subregional Status*</b>
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC
<i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp.^	Sweet Apple-berry			
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Salt Club-rush			LC
<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress Pine			NT
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Large Bindweed			LC
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface			LC
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard			LC
<i>Crassula closiana</i>	Stalked Crassula			LC
<i>Crassula decumbens</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	Spreading Crassula			LC
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Crassula			NT
<i>Cycnogeton procerum</i>	Water-ribbons			LC
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	Bore-drain Sedge			RA
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot			LC
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Pale Flax-lily		R	
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var.				
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			LC
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			LC
<i>Duma florulenta</i>	Lignum			LC
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	Common Spike-rush			LC
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			LC
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp. <i>billardierianum</i>	Robust Willow-herb			LC
<i>Exocarpos syrticola</i>	Coast Cherry			LC
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			LC
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var.	Southern Sea-heath			
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var. <i>gunnii</i>	Southern Sea-heath			LC
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>	Downy Geranium			LC
<i>Goodenia radicans</i>	Shiny Swamp-mat			LC
<i>Gracilaria chilensis</i>				
<i>Hemichroa pentandra</i>	Trailing Hemichroa			LC
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	Shield Pennywort			LC
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Sea Rush			LC
<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	Loose-flower Rush			RA
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner			LC
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i> ^	Muntries			LC
<i>Lachnagrostis billardierei</i> ssp. <i>billardierei</i>	Coast Blown-grass			RA
<i>Lachnagrostis filliformis</i>	Common Blown-grass			
<i>Lawrenxia squamata</i>	Thorny Lawrenxia			RA

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Status</b>	<b>NPW Act Status</b>	<b>Subregional Status*</b>
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge			LC
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath			LC
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	Angled Lobelia			NT
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			LC
<i>Lycopus australis</i>	Australian Gipsywort			RA
<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	Salt Bluebush			LC
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark			LC
<i>Mentha australis</i>	River Mint			VU
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			LC
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Sticky Boobialla			
<i>Myriophyllum salsugineum</i>	Lake Milfoil			LC
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel			LC
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	Coast Bush-everlasting			LC
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's-bill			LC
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed			LC
<i>Picris angustifolia ssp. angustifolia</i>	Coast Picris			
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			LC
<i>Poa poiformis var. poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			LC
<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>	Fennel Pondweed			NT
<i>Rhagodia candolleana ssp.</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			
<i>Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Rumex bidens</i>	Mud Dock			LC
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort			LC
<i>Salicornia blackiana</i>	Thick-head Samphire			LC
<i>Salicornia quinqueflora ssp. quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Samphire			LC
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed			LC
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	Spiky Club-rush			LC
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	River Club-rush			LC
<i>Schoenus nitens</i>	Shiny Bog-rush			LC
<i>Senecio cunninghamii var. cunninghamii</i>	Shrubby Groundsel			VU
<i>Senecio glomeratus ssp. glomeratus</i>	Swamp Groundsel			RA
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius group</i>	Variable Groundsel			
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Groundsel			LC
<i>Senecio spanomerus</i>	Native Groundsel			LC

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>EPBC Status</b>	<b>NPW Act Status</b>	<b>Subregional Status*</b>
<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native Sow-thistle			LC
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Salt Sand-spurrey			NT
<i>Spergularia tasmanica</i>	Coast Sand-spurrey			
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex			LC
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Beach Spinifex			
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch			LC
<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite			LC
<i>Tecticornia arbuscula</i>	Shrubby Samphire			NT
<i>Tecticornia indica ssp. bidens</i>	Brown-head Samphire			LC
<i>Tecticornia indica ssp. leiostachya</i>	Brown-head Samphire			LC
<i>Tecticornia pergranulata ssp. pergranulata</i>	Black-seed Samphire			LC
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			LC
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit			LC
<i>Thyridia repens</i>	Creeping Monkey-flower			LC
<i>Triglochin nana</i>	Dwarf Arrowgrass			
<i>Triglochin striata</i>	Streaked Arrowgrass			LC
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			LC
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia			NT

<sup>^</sup> denotes records from technical updates, review of publications and local input

\*See Appendices for subregional map

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

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

## All Introduced Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	IC		
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle	HP		
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	HP		
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	HP		
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	HP		
<i>Arum italicum*</i>	Italian Arum			
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	HP	Yes	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides*</i>	Bridal creeper		Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper (form)	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	HP		
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			
<i>Avellinia festucoides</i>	Avellinia			
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Water Parsnip			
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild Turnip			
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass			
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome			
<i>Cakile maritima ssp. maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
<i>Carpobrotus edulis ssp. edulis*</i>	Hottentot Fig	HP		
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	HP		
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury			
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Branched Centaury			
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush	IC	Yes	
<i>Cortaderia selloana*</i>	Pampas Grass			
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata var. orbiculata</i>	Pig's Ear			
<i>Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon</i>	Couch			
<i>Dipogon spp.*</i>	Lavatory creeper			
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass			
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp Grass	IC		
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass	IC	Yes	
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Bony-tip Fleabane			
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	HP		
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	HP	Yes	
<i>Ferraria crispa ssp. crispa*</i>	Black Flag	IC		
<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	HP		
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw			
<i>Gaudium laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree		Yes	
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	IC	Yes	
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush	HP		
<i>Hornungia procumbens</i>	Oval Purse			
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Tambookie Grass	IC	Yes	
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear			
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	IC	Yes	
<i>Lactuca serriola f. serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce			
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree	HP		
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			
<i>Limonium binervosum</i>	Dwarf Sea-lavender	IC		
<i>Limonium hyblaenum</i>	Sicilian Sea-lavender	IC		
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medick			
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	King Island Melilot			
<i>Mentha X piperita var. citrata*</i>	Lemon Mint			
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Polyanthus Narcissus			
<i>Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose			
<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive	IC		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Sour sob			
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass			
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch			
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Salt-water Couch			
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	IC	Yes	
<i>Plantago coronopus ssp. coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain			
<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Coast Beard-grass			
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass			
<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Reflexed Poa			
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle			
<i>Retama raetam*</i>	White Weeping Broom	IC	Yes	
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's-tail			
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock			
<i>Sabulina mediterranea</i>	Slender Sandwort			
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>	African Daisy			
<i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	IC		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed			
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	HP		
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed	HP		
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine		Yes	Yes
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>			Yes	
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	IC		
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False Hawkbit			
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue			
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue			

**WONS** = Weeds of National Significance.

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

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

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

## FAUNA

# Fauna in cell	274
# Native Fauna in cell	255
# Introduced Fauna in cell	19
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	56* (21 national, 51 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Nannoperca australis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Southern Pygmy Perch	ACT	VU	
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	AVES		R
<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Plumed Egret	AVES		R
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	AVES	sp	R
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck	AVES		R
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	AVES	VU	
<i>Calidris alba alba</i>	Sanderling	AVES		R
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	AVES	VU	ssp
<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Red Knot (ssp. rogersi)	AVES	sp	E
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	AVES	CR	E
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	AVES		R
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	AVES		R
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	AVES		R
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	AVES	VU	E
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	AVES		R
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt	AVES		V
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail	AVES		V
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	Rufous Bristlebird	AVES		R
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret	AVES		R
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron	AVES		R
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	AVES		R
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	AVES	VU	R
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	AVES		V
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	AVES		R
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	AVES	ssp	ssp
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit (ssp. baueri)	AVES	EN	R
<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	AVES	sp	R
<i>Neophema chrysoaster</i> <sup>^</sup>	Orange Bellied Parrot	AVES	CE	E
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Rock Parrot	AVES		R

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Northiella haematogaster (NC)</i>	Bluebonnet (Eastern and Naretha)	AVES		ssp
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	AVES	CR	E
<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Whimbrel	AVES		R
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	AVES		R
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	AVES		R
<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	AVES	sp	
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe	AVES		R
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	AVES		R
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	Little Tern	AVES		E
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	AVES	VU	E
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	AVES		V
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	AVES		R
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	AVES	EN	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	AVES	VU	R
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake	AVES		R

#### All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Acanthaluteres spilomelanurus</i>	Bridled Leatherjacket	ACT			
<i>Acanthaluteres vittiger</i>	Toothbrush Leatherjacket	ACT			
<i>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i>	Black Bream	ACT			
<i>Afurcagobius tamarensis</i>	Tamar River Goby	ACT			
<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i>	Yelloweye Mullet	ACT			
<i>Ammotretis rostratus</i>	Longsnout Flounder	ACT			
<i>Anguilla australis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Short-finned Eel	ACT			
<i>Arenigobius bifrenatus</i>	Bridled Goby	ACT			
<i>Argyrosomus japonicus</i>	Mulloway	ACT			
<i>Arripis georgianus</i>	Australian Herring	ACT			
<i>Arripis truttaceus</i>	Western Australian Salmon	ACT			
<i>Atherinosoma microstoma</i>	Smallmouth Hardyhead	ACT			LC
<i>Brachaluteres jacksonianus</i>	Southern Pygmy Leatherjacket	ACT			
<i>Contusus brevicaudus</i>	Prickly Toadfish	ACT			
<i>Contusus richiei</i>	Barred Toadfish	ACT			

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Cristiceps australis</i>	Southern Crested Weedfish	ACT			
<i>Engraulis australis</i>	Australian Anchovy	ACT			
<i>Enoplosus armatus</i>	Old Wife	ACT			
<i>Favonigobius lateralis</i>	Southern Longfin Goby	ACT			
<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Galaxias	ACT			VU
<i>Geotria australis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Pouched lamprey	ACT			
<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	Luderick	ACT			
<i>Gracilimugil argentea</i>	Goldspot Mullet	ACT			
<i>Gymnapistes marmoratus</i>	Soldier	ACT			
<i>Haletta semifasciata</i>	Blue Weed-whiting	ACT			
<i>Helotes octolineatus</i>	Western Striped Grunter	ACT			
<i>Hyperlophus vittatus</i>	Sandy Sprat	ACT			
<i>Hyporhamphus melanochir</i>	Southern Garfish	ACT			
<i>Hyporhamphus regularis</i>	River Garfish	ACT			
<i>Macquaria ambigua ambigua</i>	Murray-Darling Golden Perch	ACT			NT
<i>Mitotichthys tuckeri</i>	Tucker's Pipefish	ACT			
<i>Mordacia mordax</i> <sup>^</sup>	Short-headed lamprey	ACT			
<i>Nannoperca australis</i> <sup>^</sup>	Southern Pygmy Perch	ACT	VU		CR
<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	Bony Bream	ACT			LC
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Big-headed Gudgeon	ACT			LC
<i>Philypnodon macrostomus</i>	Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon	ACT			LC
<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i>	Congolli	ACT			EN
<i>Pseudocaranx georgianus</i>	Silver Trevally	ACT			
<i>Pseudogobius olorum</i>	Swan River Goby	ACT			LC
<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Australian Smelt	ACT			LC
<i>Rhombosolea tapirina</i>	Greenback Flounder	ACT			
<i>Spratelloides robustus</i>	Blue Sprat	ACT			
<i>Tasmanogobius lasti</i>	Lagoon Goby	ACT			LC
<i>Tetractenos glaber</i>	Smooth Toadfish	ACT			
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet	AMP			NT
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Banjo Frog	AMP			NT
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog	AMP			NT
<i>Rawlinsonia calliscelis</i>	South Australian Tree Frog (MLR MN)	AMP			NT
<i>Rawlinsonia ewingi</i> (NC) <sup>^</sup>	Brown Tree Frog	AMP			
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa leighi</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill (eastern SA)	AVES			
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	AVES			RA
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	AVES			LC
<i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler	AVES			LC
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R	RA
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	AVES			LC

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Anas gracilis gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	AVES			
<i>Anas superciliosa superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	AVES			
<i>Anas superciliosa x platyrhynchos</i>	Pacific Black Duck x Mallard hybrid	AVES			
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	AVES		R	RA
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	AVES			LC
<i>Anthochaera carunculata woodwardi</i>	Red Wattlebird (MLR, AP, YP, EP, far west, Yellabinna)	AVES			
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird (mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	AVES			LC
<i>Anthus australis australis</i>	Australian Pipit (most of SA)	AVES			
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Great Egret	AVES			RA
<i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i>	Plumed Egret	AVES		R	RA
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	AVES			RA
<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	AVES	sp	R	RA
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	AVES			LC
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck	AVES		R	
<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella	AVES			LC
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella	AVES			
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	AVES			LC
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	AVES	VU		NT
<i>Calidris alba alba</i>	Sanderling	AVES		R	RA
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	AVES	VU	ssp	
<i>Calidris canutus rogersi</i>	Red Knot (ssp. rogersi)	AVES	sp	E	RA
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	AVES	CR	E	VU
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	AVES		R	RA
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	AVES		R	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	AVES			NT
<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	AVES		R	RA
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	AVES	VU	E	RA
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose	AVES		R	
<i>Chalcites basalıs</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo	AVES			RA
<i>Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover	AVES			RA
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	AVES			RA
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck	AVES			LC
<i>Chlidonias hybrida javanicus</i>	Whiskered Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	AVES			LC
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark	AVES			RA
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier	AVES			RA
<i>Cisticola exilis exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	AVES			VU

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt	AVES		V	VU
<i>Colluricincla harmonica harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush (eastern SA)	AVES			
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	AVES			LC
<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow	AVES			
<i>Corvus coronoides coronoides</i>	Australian Raven (YP, eastern SA, KI)	AVES			
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	AVES			LC
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail	AVES			LC
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i>	Brown Quail	AVES		V	
<i>Cracticus torquatus leucopterus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	AVES			NT
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	AVES			LC
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti broadbenti</i>	Rufous Bristlebird	AVES		R	
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	AVES			NT
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	AVES			
<i>Egretta garzetta nigripes</i>	Little Egret	AVES		R	RA
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	AVES			LC
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron	AVES		R	RA
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Elsyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	AVES			RA
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	AVES			LC
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla albiceps</i>	Galah (most of SA)	AVES			
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat	AVES			LC
<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel	AVES			RA
<i>Falco berigora berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	AVES			LC
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	AVES			LC
<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby	AVES			NT
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	AVES		R	RA
<i>Fulica atra australis</i>	Eurasian Coot	AVES			NT
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	AVES	VU	R	RA
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen	AVES			RA
<i>Gallirallus philippensis mellori</i>	Buff-banded Rail	AVES			RA
<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Gavicalis virescens sonorus</i>	Singing Honeyeater (EP, YP, FR, MN, AP, MM, coastal SE)	AVES			
<i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i>	Australian Tern	AVES			RA
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i>	Gull-billed Tern	AVES			
<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	AVES			LC
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpielark	AVES			LC
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	AVES		V	VU
<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied Stilt	AVES			NT
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	AVES			LC
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i>	Kelp Gull	AVES		R	RA
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Lewinia pectoralis pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail	AVES		V	EN
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	AVES	ssp	ssp	RA
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit (ssp. baueri)	AVES	EN	R	
<i>Limosa limosa melanuroides</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	AVES	sp	R	RA
<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck	AVES			LC
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairywren	AVES			LC
<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	AVES			LC
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	AVES			NT
<i>Neophema chryzogaster</i> <sup>^</sup>	Orange Bellied Parrot	AVES	CE	E	
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R	RA
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Rock Parrot	AVES		R	
<i>Northiella haematogaster (NC)</i>	Bluebonnet (Eastern and Naretha)	AVES		ssp	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Far Eastern Curlew	AVES	CR	E	EN
<i>Numenius phaeopus variegatus</i>	Whimbrel	AVES		R	RA
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	AVES			RA
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel	AVES			RA
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	AVES			LC
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	AVES		R	VU
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	AVES			NT
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	AVES			LC
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	AVES			LC
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans neglecta</i>	Tree Martin (all of SA)	AVES			
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	AVES			NT
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>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>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	AVES			RA

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill	AVES			RA
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp		LC
<i>Platycercus elegans fleurieuiensis &amp; elegans subadelaidae</i>	Adelaide Rosella (MN, AP, MLR)	AVES			
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	AVES		R	RA
<i>Pluvialis squatarola squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	AVES	sp		RA
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i>	Great Crested Grebe	AVES		R	NT
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	AVES			RA
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler (southern SA)	AVES			
<i>Poodytes gramineus goulburni</i>	Little Grassbird	AVES			LC
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i>	Australasian Swamphen	AVES			NT
<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Crane (Australian Spotted Crane)	AVES			RA
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	AVES			LC
<i>Psephotus haematonotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot (eastern SA except NE)	AVES			
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet	AVES			NT
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	AVES			LC
<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	AVES		R	NT
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	AVES			RA
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern	AVES			RA
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i>	Little Tern	AVES		E	CR
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	AVES	VU	E	EN
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck	AVES		V	VU
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	AVES			RA
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck	AVES			LC
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	AVES			LC
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	AVES			LC
<i>Todiramphus sanctus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	AVES			RA
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen	AVES			LC
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	AVES		R	RA
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	AVES	EN		NT
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	AVES			RA
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Common Redshank	AVES			
<i>Tyto javanica delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl	AVES			LC
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	AVES			LC
<i>Vanellus miles novaehollandiae</i>	Spur-winged Plover	AVES			
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	AVES	VU	R	RA
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i>	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	RA

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i>	Baillon's Crake	AVES			DD
<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake	AVES		R	RA
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	AVES			LC
<i>Zosterops lateralis pinarochrous</i>	Silvereye (EP, YP, FR, MLR, MM, SE)	AVES			
<i>Amarinus laevis</i>	Estuarine Sea Spider	INV			
<i>Anisyyta cynone cynone</i> <sup>^</sup>	Mottled Grass Skipper	INV			
<i>Arthritica semen</i>	Mound Springs mussel	INV			
<i>Australonereis ehlersi</i>	Estuarine Bait Worm	INV			
<i>Boccardiella limnicola</i>	n/a	INV			
<i>Danaus petilia</i> <sup>^</sup>	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Monarch	INV			
<i>Helograpsus haswellianus</i>	Haswell's Shore Crab	INV			
<i>Hesperilla flavescens</i> <sup>^</sup>	Yellowish Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Hiatula alba</i>	White Sunset Shell	INV			
<i>Junonia villida calybe</i> <sup>^</sup>	Meadow Argus	INV			
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			
<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> <sup>^</sup>	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> <sup>^</sup>	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Paragrapsus gaimardii</i>	Red-spotted Shore Crab	INV			
<i>Phyllodoce novaehollandiae</i>	Green Paddle Worm	INV			
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> <sup>^</sup>	Cabbage White	INV			
<i>Pseudorhiza haeckelii</i>	Purple flubber jellyfish	INV			
<i>Salinator fragilis</i>	Salt shell	INV			
<i>Simplisetia aequisetis</i>	Squirt Worm	INV			
<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> <sup>^</sup>	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes miskini miskini</i> <sup>^</sup>	Wattle Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes serpentatus serpentatus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Salt-bush Blue	INV			
<i>Vanessa itea</i> <sup>^</sup>	Australian Admiral	INV			
<i>Vanessa kershawi</i> <sup>^</sup>	Australian Painted Lady	INV			

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

## All Introduced Fauna in cell

Species	Common Name
<i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Goldfish
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European (Common) Greenfinch
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	European Carp
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Eastern Gambusia
<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	Oriental Weatherloach
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Redfin Perch
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Turdus merula merula</i>	Common Blackbird
<i>Felis catus</i> <sup>^</sup>	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
<i>Mus musculus</i> <sup>^</sup>	House Mouse
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> <sup>^</sup>	Fox (Red Fox)
<i>Cervus dama</i> <sup>^</sup>	Fallow Deer



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