

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

Cape Jervis (Pariwa (Patpangga)¹)

to Rapid Head (Witawateng) (Yerta Kulangga)

Cell F20

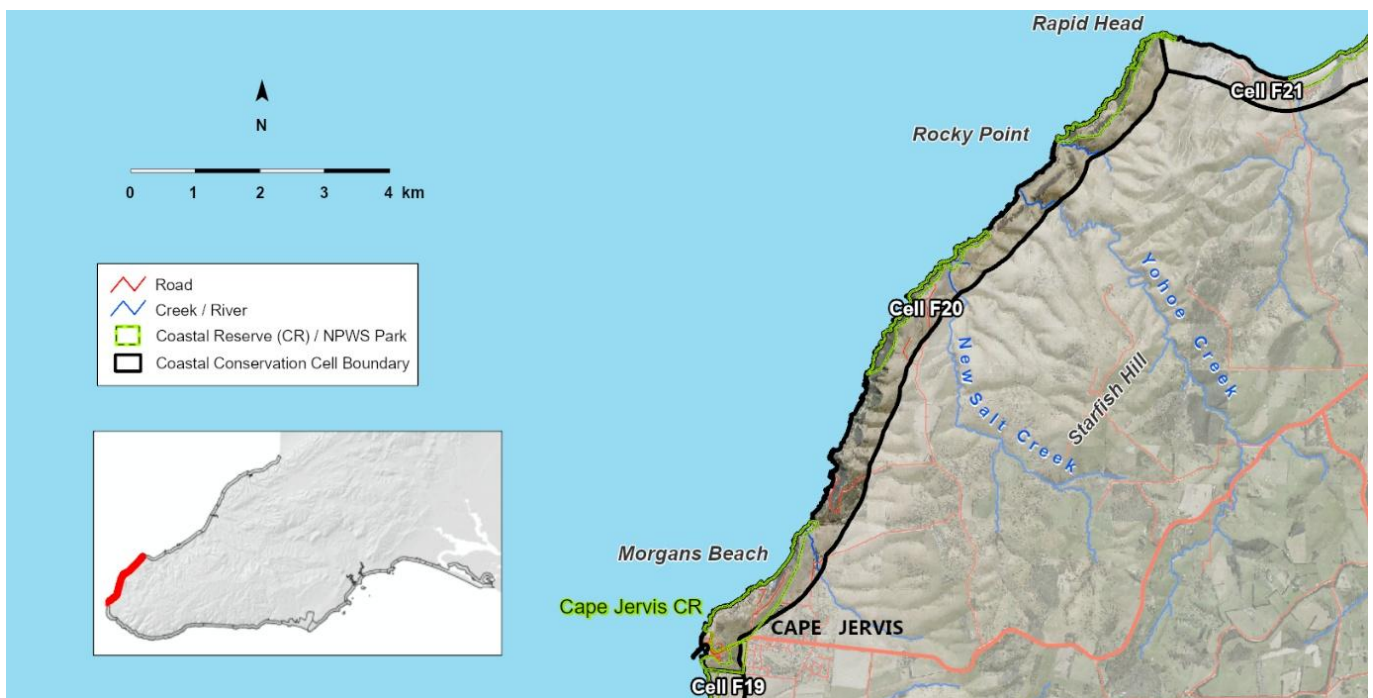
Overview

This cell has a large stretch of coastal slopes and cliff lines that are considered semi isolated, privately owned and heavily grazed. High conservation value pockets of remnant vegetation hug the coastal cliffs and coastal reserves near Cape Jervis township.

High total grazing pressure and historical clearance of vegetation poses erosion risks for coastal slopes and gullies. Estuaries are threatened by unrestricted grazing and weed pressures but are connected to the marine

environment by tidal and freshwater flows. Off-road vehicle and beach access damage is evident across coastal slopes and Morgans beach, pressured by increased visitation, illegal camping and damage to vegetation and valuable habitats.

Semi-isolated nature of area provides valuable habitat in pocket beaches and cliff lines for coastal raptors, seabirds, shorebirds and marine mammals.



¹“Patpangga is the earliest recorded traditional language word (Kurna Meyunna) for Cape Jervis which means the south people and southern country. It was recorded at Patpangga (today known as Cape Jervis) in 1837. Yerta Kulungga was recorded at a similar time” (Karl Winda Telfer, personal communications, November 2025).

Cell detail

This cell extends from Sorata Street, Cape Jervis approximately 12km to Rapid Head. This cell has two recognised estuaries at the end of Yohoe Creek and New Salt Creek. The cell is in the District Council of Yankalilla local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

Previously purchased by the Coast Protection Board in the 1980's to protect the area from private development, the reserve was transferred in the early 2000's over to the Crown (Minister for Environment and Conservation), in part under the care and control of District Council of Yankalilla, under dedication for conservation. Grazed hillsides and coastal slopes in private ownership. Ferry port and boat ramp at Cape Jervis with extensive tourism and parking areas associated with ferry services. Starfish Hill Windfarm operates 22 wind turbines on the hillside coastal slopes approximately 3km northeast of Cape Jervis township. Since 2012, the waters surrounding this cell are within the boundaries of the Encounter Marine Park.

Native title has been determined for Ngarrindjeri people over land and sea Country for part of this cell under the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*. The Federal Court did not determine native title for Kurna Yerta Aboriginal Corporation over the lands south of Myponga to the edge of the Ngarrindjeri determination (3.5km northeast of Cape Jervis). Kurna Patpangga Meyunna maintain cultural and historical connections to this region, the formal determination was limited to areas from Lower Light in the north to Myponga in the south.

Increasing visitor numbers experience this coast through the recently upgraded section of the Heysen Trail, the Wild South Coast Way from Cape Jervis to Kent Reserve, Victor Harbor. The Heysen trail begins/ends on land adjacent to the ferry terminal within this cell.

The cell is utilised for its walking trails, with scenic views to Kangaroo Island, swimming, commercial, charter and recreational fishing, as well as recreational diving. According to Bryars (2013) the seagrasses and reefs are important breeding aggregation habitats and commercial fishing areas for Southern Calamari (*Sepioteuthis australis*). The reefs are also important habitat and fishing areas for Southern Rock Lobster (*Jasus edwardsii*), Greenlip/Blacklip Abalone (*Haliotis laevigata/ Haliotis rubra*) and various fish species. The reefs have been utilised for various scientific surveys (Edgar et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Shepherd and Baker 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023).

The broader community is very passionate about this local environment. Local volunteer groups, such as Cape Jervis Coastal Community Group, The Conservation of our Threatened Species (COOTS) group, Cape Jervis Progress Association and Friends of Heysen Trail, have helped to conserve and revegetate the cell over many decades and will continue to play a supporting role in conservation and public awareness. Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula (supported by BirdLife Australia) monitor and raise awareness of beach nesting and shorebird species within the cell.

Landforms

High cliffs and pocket beaches. At Morgans Beach, fine sands, of Permian glacial origin, form a 20 – 40m wide beach backed by a foredune and a dune wind driven up a 30 degree cliff slope to c.50m. High cliffs in this section, especially north of Morgans Beach, show active fluvial erosion and mass movement, with incised gullies, slumping, sliding, and long talus slopes fronting high cliff crests. Part of the cliff slopes between Morgans Beach and Cape Jervis has exposed Permian glacial sediments <30m thick, consisting of sandy clay and boulder clay, and containing erratics. Granite boulder erratics are found on the adjacent shore platform. The cliff slopes are undergoing active gullying (Caton et al 2007).

Geological Monument 1113, Cape Jervis to Morgans Beach, shore platform, cliff and cliff top: type section of the Cape Jervis Formation, unconformity with underlying Kanmantoo Formation; also erratics from Permian glaciation. The complex sequence of glacial till, sand, clay and erratic boulders on the coastal slopes and shore platforms north and east of the lighthouse at Cape Jervis provides outstanding evidence of the nature and movement of Early Permian glaciation of southern Australia, c. 280 million years ago. This site is also listed on the State Heritage place (reference 14035), as it is the type locality for the Permian glacial sediments of southern Australia, which have consequently been named the Cape Jervis Beds.



*Morgans Beach. Shore platform (geological monument) and Permian glacial sediments in foreground.
(Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

Traditional Owner and First Nations cultural heritage and connection to land and sea Country

This cell has cultural value and significance to the Traditional Owners to the north (Kurna Meyunna) and south (Ramindjeri), it features in the Tjilbruke/ Tjirbuki, Tarnda - Red Kangaroo Dreaming Lore story, Wilto-pilla (Eagle Men Creation Story and Spirit Lore), and Ngurunderi Dreaming stories. The cell contains a number of areas, places and artefacts of cultural value. Native title has been established as Ngarrindjeri country for part of this cell though it is well understood to be an area of shared significance with Kurna Patpangga Meyunna. This cell includes specific Aboriginal sites of significance; more broadly, all the lands and waters are of importance to Traditional Owners.

Kurna Meyunna

This cell is of high cultural value and significance to the Kurna Patpangga Meyunna people. The Country is part of several Dreaming stories, including Tjilbruke/Tjirbuki, which is a coast and sea songline story. The area features places, artefacts, plants and animals of high cultural and human value, including caves, fish traps and fishing grounds, seasonal campgrounds, sleeping places, and places of creation story and spiritual practices. This cell includes registered and un-registered Aboriginal heritage sites; more broadly, all the lands and waters are of importance to the Kurna Patpa and Mullawirra Meyunna.

Ramindjeri/ Ngarrindjeri

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

Creeks, wetlands, estuaries, dunes, cliff lines, islands and coastal areas are important gathering places that support a variety of habitats and food sources essential for sustaining and protecting Nga:tji. Nga:tji are the personal totems of

the Ngarrindjeri people. They embody deep cultural values, symbolising kinship, spiritual protection, and an embedded responsibility to care for the land, waters, and ecosystems they inhabit.

This cell encompasses a range of culturally significant landscape features, including Dreaming sites, other important places, and multiple traditional camping and fishing grounds. Several sites within the cell contain tools, artefacts, and midden deposits scattered across the clifftops, sand hills, beaches, creeks, and estuaries. Multiple Clan trade paths pass through Nangarang (Cape Jervis township), illustrating the long-standing relationships between neighbouring clan groups and the exchange of locally sourced materials such as stone tools, food, and other cultural items.

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

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

Within this cell, the Ngurunderi Dreaming story tells how Ngurunderi stood high on the coastal slopes overlooking the water, calling out to his wives to return as they attempted to swim toward Ngarungawi (Kangaroo Island). His wives did not listen, and Ngurunderi called the sea to rise. As they reached the waters halfway between Parawi (Cape Jervis) and Ngarungawi, the sisters grew weak. The younger sister, struggling against the swelling sea, let go of her net bag. Both sisters drowned and were transformed into the two islands, Maralangk and Meruwi (The Pages North and South). The younger sister's net bag became the exposed rocks and reef near Meruwi.

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) and Karl Winda Telfer of the Mullawirra Meyunna (Kurna Meyunna) (cells 20-27). They may not be used or adapted by any other parties without consent.

Terrestrial biodiversity

Whole cell

The southern end of this cell has significant areas of remnant coastal heathland and biodiversity assets, including the Cape Jervis Coastal Reserve, which are highly valuable in an otherwise largely cleared landscape. Within the region and the state, as part of the Kanmantoo bioregion and considered a 'biodiversity hot spot' because of the range of habitats and species found here (Caton et al 2007). Many of these species are threatened and some are endemic to the region. The coastal slopes, cliff lines and pocket beaches in this cell support areas of remnant vegetation between Cape Jervis and Morgans Beach, and isolated vegetation remnants towards and at Rapid Head. Other Conservation values include threatened status rating, rarity, and number of endemic associations. The cell has significant numbers of flora and fauna with threatened status leading to high biodiversity values (Caton et al 2007).

Conservation rated flora species include Spiny Spear-grass (*Austrostipa echinata*), Fine-head Spear-grass (*Austrostipa oligostachya*), Osborn's Eyebright (*Euphrasia collina* ssp. *osbornii*), Rohrlach's Bluebush (*Maireana rohrlachii*), Wiry Dock (*Rumex dumosus*), Dwarf Skullcap (*Scutellaria humilis*), Notable Wattle (*Acacia notabilis*), Round-leaf Guinea-flower (*Hibbertia pallidiflora*), Spoon-leaf Logania (*Logania minor*), and Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana*).



Spiny Spear-grass (Austrostipa echinata), Coast Cushion Bush (Leucophyta brownii) and Bower Spinach (Tetragonia implexicoma) growing at the base of cliffines (C Schultz)

Fauna species of conservation significance include Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*), Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis nereis*), and Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*). Sightings of other fauna species within the cell include Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*), Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*), Short-beaked Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*), Sleepy Lizard (*Tiliqua rugosa*) and Tawny Rock Dragon (*Ctenophorus decresii*).



Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus macropus) (M Stokes)

The Cape Jervis Coastal Reserve east of the township boundary support a surprising diversity of remnant plants that are being conserved by land managers, with substantial support of local coastal community groups. A small patch of Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) low woodland adjacent to Sorata Street adjoins a small area of high value Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*), Black Grass Saw-sedge (*Gahnia lanigera*), Clustered Sword-sedge (*Lepidosperma congestum*), Scented Mat-Rush (*Lomandra effusa*) mid open shrubland. Conservation rated flora include remnant Early Sundew (*Drosera praefolia*), Rock Groundsel (*Senecio pinnatifolius* var. *pinnatifolius*), Spoon-leaf Logania (*Logania minor*) and through revegetation efforts, Rohrlach's Bluebush (*Maireana rohrlachii*) and Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana*).

Coastal slopes north of the ferry terminal have small pockets of remnant Hard Mat-rush (*Lomandra multiflora* ssp. *dura*) and Scented Mat-Rush (*Lomandra effusa*) grasslands, surrounded by areas where direct seedling and revegetation have been undertaken by local community groups over the last two decades. Some of the slopes have pockets of rare Spiny Spear-grass (*Austrostipa echinata*). Extensive revegetation and restoration activities have also taken place within the dunes and on privately owned coastal slopes directly north of Morgans Beach.



Coastal slopes and reserves support good diversity of coast plant species. Significant weed control and revegetation of these areas have been undertaken by various coastal community groups. (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

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



Black and White Sedge-skipper (M Endacott)

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

The Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), vulnerable in South Australia, has been recorded in this cell irregularly at Morgans Beach. The pocket beaches within this cell may be suitable breeding habitat for Hooded Plovers but have not been recorded to date. The remote nature of the beaches in this cell provides foraging habitats for shorebirds, including Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*), Caspian (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and Greater Crested Terns (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*) Terns, Silver (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) and Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificus georgii*).

Seagrass wrack (also known as Beach cast wrack) found regularly on beaches has an important ecological function recycling nutrients back to coastal waters as well as protection and stabilisation of the shoreline and coastal dunes by acting as a trap that binds drifting sands and reduces sand erosion during winter (PIRSA 2014). Beach wrack also provides an important role as habitat and shelter for Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and Pied (*Haematopus longirostris*) and Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*) as well as other shorebirds and juvenile fish. Beach cast wrack collection within Encounter Marine Park is prohibited in all zones except general managed use zones. Therefore, no removal of beach wrack is permitted in this cell.

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

Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), and Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora australis*) are occasional visitors to this cell.

Estuaries (Yohoe and New Salt Creeks)

New Salt Creek and Yohoe Creek are recognised estuaries (DEH 2007).

Yohoe Creek estuary, situated at the mouth of Yohoe Creek and approximately 10-20m wide, follows natural a flow path, and tidal movement that enters the estuary appears to maintain connectivity to the seas as it is spring fed (Telfer and Milne 2014). The estuary supports a vegetation community of Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*), Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) Sedgeland with Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*) and is confined by a steep slope to the south, with the northern bank following a more unconfined course. Habitat potential of the estuary is considered to be good, with 30-50% mix of stable habitat, although no visible instream wood/logs/snags. Plant surveys by Telfer and Milne (2014) recorded 10 native plant species, indicating an 'excellent' level of diversity for this type of plant community Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) and Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) Swamps in permanent water). Species of conservation significance include Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*), Coast Plover-daisy (*Leiocarpa supina*), Spiky Club-rush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*) (Telfer and Milne 2014). Birds of conservation significance which may use the estuary as habitat include Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*), Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*) and Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*).



Yohoe Creek estuary (Telfer and Milne)

Vegetation mapping by Telfer and Milne (2014) highlights many of the gullies and creek lines as potential habitats for *Leptospermum lanigerum* tall shrublands that are part of the Nationally Critically Endangered ecological community swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula, as listed in the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity and Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*. Upstream mapping (see Telfer and Milne 2014) describes a *Leptospermum lanigerum* shrubland that may form part of this vegetation association and warrants further investigation.



Yohoe Creek and estuary (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Estuarine Habitats: Yohoe Creek



LANDSCAPE SOUTH AUSTRALIA HILLS AND FLEURIEU



Government of South Australia

Produced by Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu
 Date Date Saved: 30/11/2025 12:51 PM
 Projection GDA 2020 South Australia

© Crown in right of the State of South Australia, Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board. The HFLB does not guarantee that this map is error free. Use of the map is at the user's sole risk and the information contained on the map may be subject to change without notice.



0 50 100 200 Metres

-  Estuary Extent
-  Channel
-  Beach

Fig 20.1 Yohoe Creek estuarine habitats

New Salt Creek estuary at the mouth of New Salt Creek is approximately 8-15m wide and follows the natural flow path, with surface water connecting to the sea with tidal movement entering the estuary (Telfer and Milne 2014). The estuary supports a vegetation community Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*), Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) Sedgeland with Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*), and is surrounded by highly cleared steep cliffs and gullies (Telfer and Milne 2014).



New Salt Creek estuary habitats (Telfer and Milne)

Habitat potential of the estuary is considered to be moderate, with a 10-30% mix of stable habitat present without visible instream wood/logs/snags. Plant surveys recorded seven native plant species, indicating a 'Moderate' level of diversity for this type of plant community, Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) and Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) swamps in permanent water). No species of conservation significance were recorded by Telfer and Milne (2014), however it is likely the estuary provides habitat for Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus macropus*), Eastern Reef Egret (*Egretta sacra*) and Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), similar to Yohoe Creek estuary.



New Salt Creek estuary (right) and beach (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Estuarine Habitats: New Salt Creek



Fig 20.2 New Salt Creek estuarine habitats

Vegetation Communities

Coastal Slopes and cliffs

Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) low woodland

- Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) low woodland over Kangaroo Thorn (*Acacia paradoxa*) + Tate's Grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea semiplana* ssp. *tateana*) + Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia*) + Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) mid shrubs

Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) Low Woodland

- Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) Low Woodland over an open grassy and herbaceous understorey Hard Mat-rush (*Lomandra multiflora* ssp. *dura*) + Scented Mat-rush (*Lomandra effusa*) + Wallaby Grass (*Rytidosperma* spp.), Spear Grass (*Austrostipa* spp.)

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

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

Coastal Shrublands and dunes

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

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

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

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

Estuaries (New Salt and Yohoe Creeks)

- Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) + Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*) Sedgeland with Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) + Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*).
- Narrow-leaf Bulrush (*Typha domingensis*) + Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) Sedgeland with Stiff Flat-sedge (*Cyperus vaginatus*)

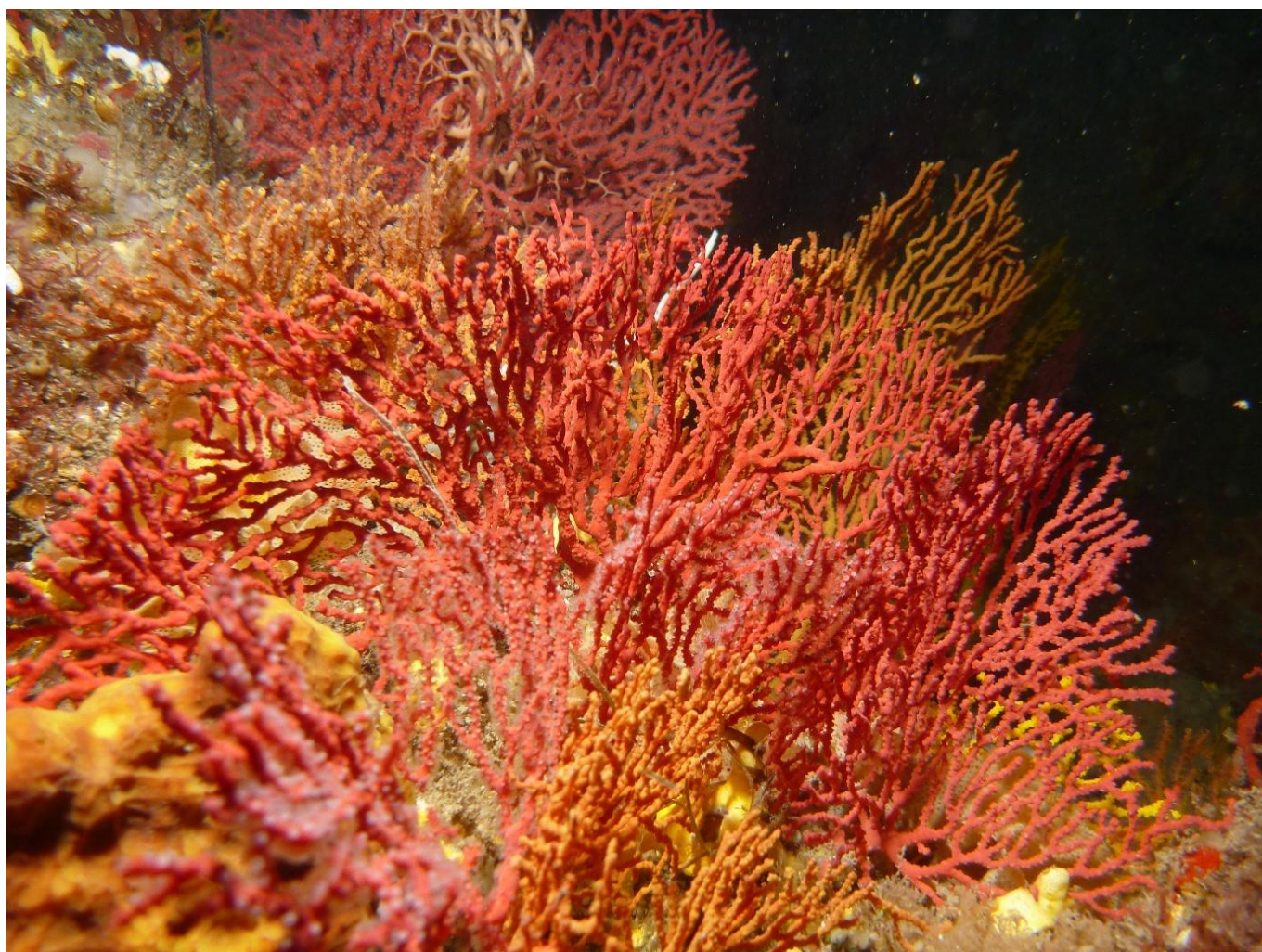
Nearshore habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. Part of the marine areas of cell F20 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-6), part are within a Sanctuary Zone (SZ-5). This area has a very high diversity of marine species. Long Nosed Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus forsteri*) and Australian Sea Lions (*Neophoca cinerea*) haul out along the cliff base near Rapid Head. The marine areas of cell F20 have a high diversity of invertebrates from increased larval settlement from rotating currents.

Bryars (2013) describes the cell as dominated by continuous low profile reef inshore throughout most of the cell, bare sand mainly offshore (but also some inshore including Morgan Beach) and patchy medium seagrass midshore (Figure 20.3). Various other habitat types are also scattered throughout the cell.

The seagrass composition has not been described for this cell. Subtidal reefs in the area are composed of limestone or metamorphic rock with a cover of macroalgae and sessile invertebrates (Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). Artificial reefs occur within the cell in the form of a jetty and breakwater at the ferry terminal at Cape Jervis. The inshore bare sand is characterised by a number of low-energy, reflective and low tide terrace beach systems, including Morgans Beach (Short 2001).

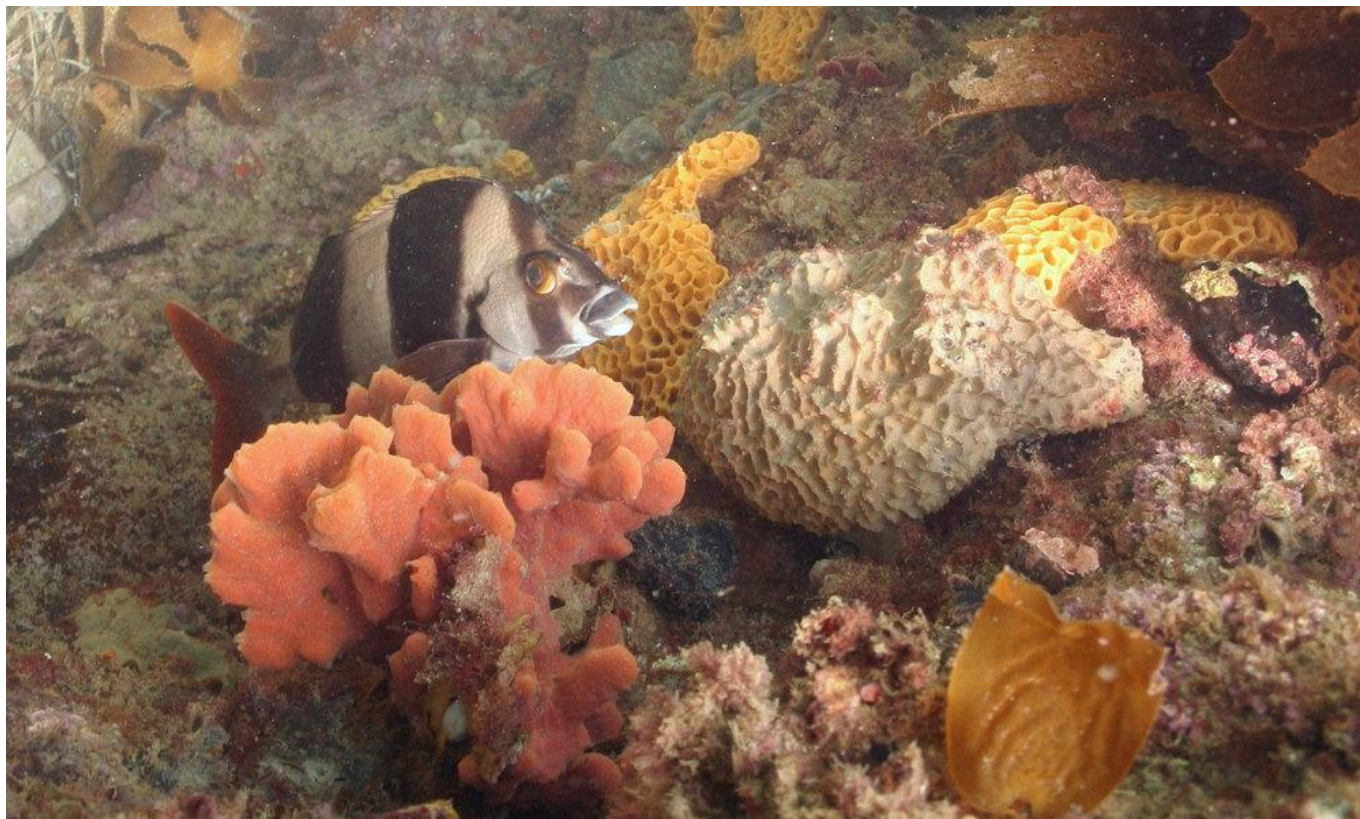
The cell is regionally significant due to the wide variety of habitat types (Bryars 2013). Heavy limestone inshore reef, then clear sand. Some inshore seagrass c.1km north of Morgans Beach. Deep water in Backstairs Passage (to -60m), gives a steep gradient and changing benthic environment relatively close to Cape Jervis, with unusual invertebrate fauna (Caton et al 2007).



Sea fans (S Bryars)

Subtidal reefs

Surveys of the subtidal reef at Morgans Beach, Salt Creek and various locations around Rapid Head have found a significantly high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (Edgar et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Shepherd and Baker 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). The subtidal reef at Morgans Beach appears to have relatively high biodiversity compared to many other reefs around the Fleurieu Peninsula (DEH 2008). The cell lies within a region of low macroalgal species diversity; however, this is probably partly due to a low level of collection effort (see Baker and Gurgel 2010).

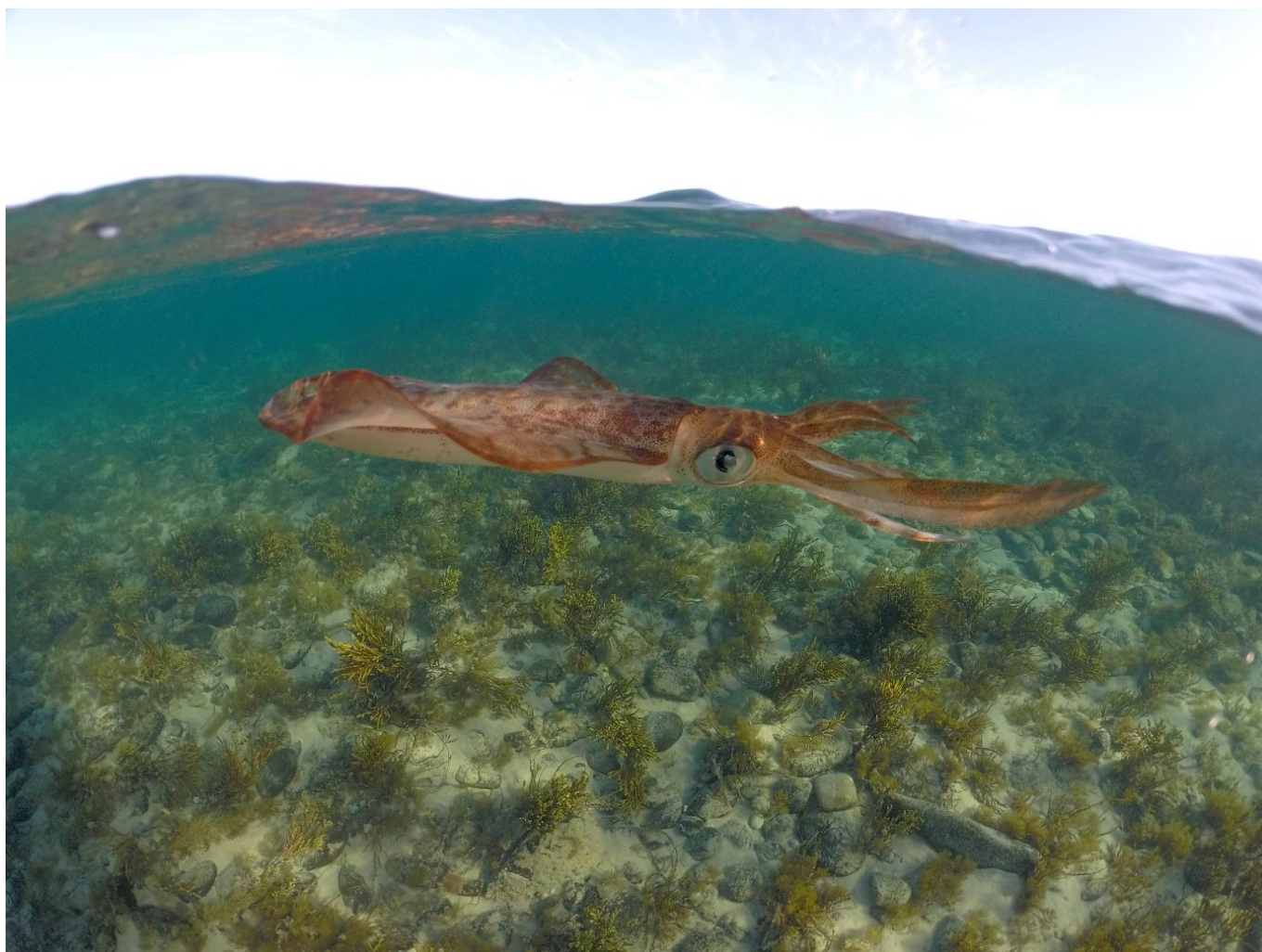


Magpie Perch (Cheilodactylus nigripes) and various sessile invertebrates (M Stokes)

The reef ecosystem baseline study (Brook et al., 2020) and current study by Brock *et al.* (2023) assessing the trends in the condition of rocky reef ecosystems of the greater Adelaide and Fleurieu Peninsula region found that the overall status of rocky reefs was stable or improving, based on several key indicators of condition (e.g. fish and macroinvertebrate species richness, community structure, large fish biomass, macroalgae percentage cover, and reef thermal index). The Central Fleurieu subregion comprises 24 long term monitoring survey reef sites, with nine sites found within the cell or closely to and adjacent cell F21. Many sites are focussed on Rapid Head and one at Morgans Beach. Combined reef surveys in this subregion indicate that macroinvertebrate and fish species richness, large fish biomass, and the percentage cover of canopy-forming algae have remained stable or are increasing (Brock *et al.* 2023). Marine species in the Central Fleurieu subregion include 143 bony fish, 12 sharks and rays, 104 species of marine invertebrate, and 20 species of crustacean (Brock et al. 2023, Edgar and Barrett (2012), Edgar and Stuart-Smith (2014), Edgar et al. (2020)).

Species diversity

Bryars (2003) listed nine fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the sheltered beach habitat at Morgans Beach, 11 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the seagrass habitat at Morgans Beach, 14 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between Rapid Head and King Head, and 17 fish and seven macroinvertebrate species for the reef habitat between Rapid Head and King Head.



Southern Calamari (Sepioteuthis australis) (D Easton)

While the seagrass and sand habitats are likely to support a range of species (e.g. see Bryars 2003), apart from mapping studies (DEH 2008), no habitat condition or biological surveys appear to have been undertaken on these habitats within Cell F20.

Nearshore Habitats: Cell F20

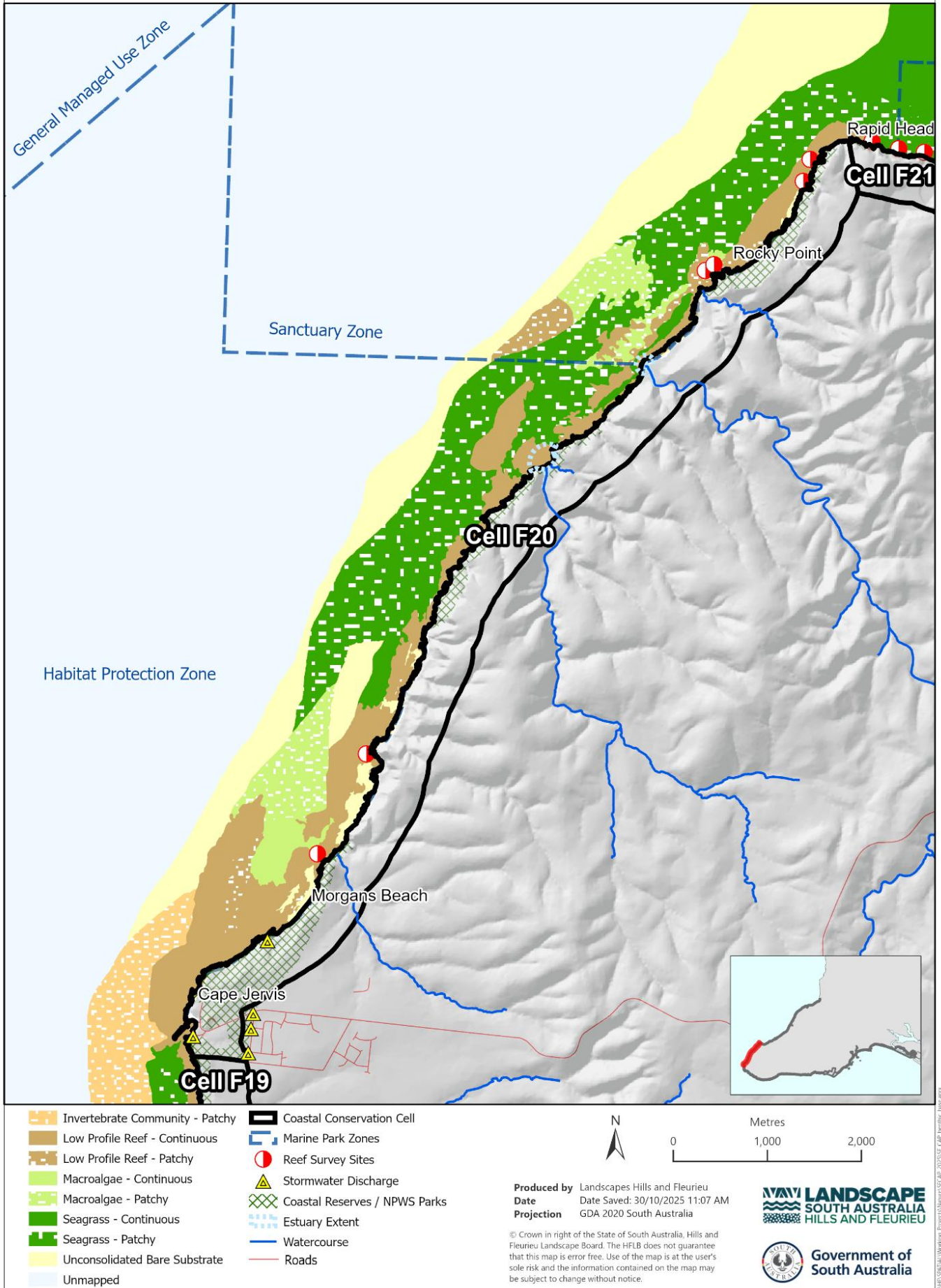


Figure 20.3. Nearshore habitats of Cell F20.

Threats

Whole Cell

The cell has a range of threats with impact on the high conservation values, including viewscape, viewshed, distribution of significant weeds, numbers of exotic species, cliff instability, private ownership of significant areas, and land use. Zoning, mining licences and dune instability add further threat totals (Caton et al 2007). The range and impact of these threats place this cell at the higher end of cells impacted by threats in the region.

The threat of land ownership and land use identifies some land parcels as potential threats to coastal areas due to factors like proximity to the coast or vulnerability to hazards. This highlights land parcels for potential intervention, such as zoning changes, restrictions or land purchase, to mitigate risks like erosion, inundation (storm surges, or sea-level rise), or the potential impact of current or future land use on coastal ecosystems, such as development or agriculture.

Increased visitation and usage of the Heysen Trail (Wild South Coast Way) via walkers, camp groups, and major events have the potential to increase weed incursions, damage vegetation, introduce litter, and disturb native fauna. Despite a relatively defined path, unintended foot traffic wanders off tracks, which can result in additional tracks and damage to native vegetation.

Erosion of coastal slopes following high levels of clearance, grazing pressure, stormwater and surface flows, and previous off-road vehicle damage all threaten cliff stability, with various areas affected and deep gullies and erosion scarps evident. Some significant native shrubs, herbs and grasses remain, but are under threat from eroding soils, isolation and weed invasion.



High cliffs, coastal slopes and pocket beaches are present across this cell with very limited vegetation cover. Starfish Hill wind farm in background (Coast Protection Board March 2024)

The following declared and red alert weeds have been found in this cell: Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Gazania (*Gazania linearis*), Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Tufted Honey-flower (*Melianthus comosus*), Olive (*Olea europaea ssp. europaea*), Lincoln Weed (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), False Caper (*Euphorbia terracina*), White Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), Coastal Galenia (*Aizoon pubescens*),

Cape Weed (*Arctotheca calendula*), Onion Weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Feather-top (*Cenchrus longisetus*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), Sea-lavender (*Limonium companyonis*), Common Iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea*), Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*), Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*), Khaki Weed (*Alternanthera pungens*) and African Love-grass (*Eragrostis curvula*).

Garden escape weeds are a threat, spreading from Cape Jervis residences. Myrtle-leaf Milkwort (*Polygala myrtifolia*), Gazania (*Gazania linearis*), and Tufted Honey-flower (*Melianthus comosus*) have become key invasive species to coastal reserves in this cell. Some inappropriate revegetation on roadsides and adjoining private land has occurred, with Coast Wallowa (*Acacia nematophylla*), which is out-competing low growing coastal heath species such as *Lomandra spp.*

Across this cell, Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*), European Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*), and Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), are causing impacts on native vegetation and revegetation programs, reducing plant diversity and habitat quality for other important and conservation rated species. 'Wild sheep' (*Ovis aries*) are found on a semi regular basis in this cell, and the neighbouring cells towards Deep Creek National Park, which impact regeneration and restoration efforts.

Pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), and feral Cats (*Felis catus*) (with potential to spread to Kangaroo Island via the ferry and transportation). Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to regional pest management strategies).



Fox (Vulpes vulpes) with recently caught rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) at Cape Jervis (M Rumsewicz)

Several butterfly and skipper species that have localised populations are limited in capacity for dispersal and/or colonisation of new sites. The lack of suitable habitats, weed invasion and interconnectivity between habitats prohibits movements and, therefore, creates localised isolation of populations. Urbanisation of coastal areas reduces the efficiency of species movements that could otherwise occur. Several species are now restricted to pockets of isolated habitats, resulting in some being vulnerable to population collapse (Stolarski 2024).

On the beach and dunes Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) and *Euphorbia spp* (*Euphorbia paralias* and *E. terracina*) are limiting Hooded Plover habitat and require management. The cells' pocket beaches may be suitable

breeding habitat for Hooded Plovers but have not been recorded to date. Foxes are an issue at beaches within this cell and have impacted nesting, chick survival and fledging success.

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



Eastern Osprey (Pandion haliaetus cristatus) has been recorded in this cell along with several other raptor species (M Stokes)

A challenge for Council in this cell and others is accessibility to coastal areas for operational and compliance purposes. This issue can occur where Council land requires access via gated private land.

Planning and Design Code zoning places a Conservation layer across the seaward length of the cell, providing some level of protection of these habitats. However, unlike most coastal land within this plan, there are large sections of the coastline of this cell that do not have a narrow Crown land parcel adjoining the coast. Instead, the land (including coastal cliffs, dunes and the beach) is privately owned down to the low water mark.

Cape Jervis Coastal Reserves and township

At the time of writing, a Master Plan process was underway for the Cape Jervis harbour precinct that identifies social, environmental, cultural, and economic issues and opportunities. Previous extension of the parking area to the NW of the ferry carpark, through the dumping and spreading of fill, has resulted in the fill covering and spilling onto the shore platform – a geological monument (Caton et al 2007). The over-extension of the car parking area creates access control problems for off-road vehicle activity onto the shore platform and adjacent steep bluffs.

The coastal slopes and cliffs along the northern section of the Cape Jervis Coastal Reserve have a significant gully erosion problem from extensive vegetation clearance and impacts of off-road vehicle damage.

Land tenure is a threat for conservation of high value coastal heath adjacent to the ferry terminal and long-term protection of community restoration works.

Morgans Beach

Sand boarding across the face of the highly mobile sand dunes at Morgans Beach is causing erosion at two Heritage-listed sites. Vehicle access and parking at Morgans Beach is narrow and limited, with the vehicle turn-around subject to erosion and impacts from storm and surface water discharge onto the beach. Informal camping on the beach and within the carpark is, with increasing visitation, impacting erosion, waste management, illegal firewood and vegetation collection, and trampling and degradation of native vegetation.



Erosion of vehicle access point and road surface from storm and surface water washing through onto and entering intertidal reef platform. (C Taylor)

Fencing of the carpark has largely prevented vehicle access from the top of the dunes. However, ongoing vehicle damage is evident, with vehicles entering the dunes from the beach side. Damage to dune structure, erosion and vegetation clearance all destabilise the dune face and increase slumping and movement of sand. Dunes are of high cultural value and these recreational activities do not support the protection and significance of these values. Fence sections have been illegally removed to create access tracks to the beach to avoid pedestrian and vehicle crossover at the narrow and degraded beach entry point.



*Coastal dunes at Morgan's Beach with Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) in the foreground and Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) flowering in the mid ground. Large mobile areas of sand exist (at rear) and are often subject to sandboarding increasing sand movement and erosion. (C Taylor)*

Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) is well established in the Morgans Beach foredunes and has altered dune geomorphology, creating a wall of taller dunes which impacts beach nesting bird and potential Hooded Plover habitat. Dunes with introduced grasses develop steeper and higher dune heights due to their growth habits than those dominated with local native spinifex plants. Hooded plovers need a relatively open beach/foredune area to be able to breed, roost and feed. Dunes with high and densely planted areas are not favourable to hooded plovers and put them at greater risk to predators such as silver gulls, ravens, foxes and other species. Foxes, sea level rise, storm surge, dogs off leash, exercising of horses along the limited areas beach, combined with regular vehicle traffic and movement in this cell, disturb beach-nesting birds and shorebirds.



Horse exercising and multiple vehicle tracks at Morgans Beach (C Taylor)

Estuaries (Yohoe and New Salt Creeks)

New Salt Creek shows deposition of gravel, sand or fine sediment from upstream areas and erosion due to past heavy clearance on the surrounding slopes, leading to undercutting and bank instability (Telfer and Milne 2014). Stream bank surfaces have less than 50% covered by native vegetation, largely introduced grassy and herbaceous cover (no woody vegetation present), and subject to grazing pressure (sheep and kangaroos), with sheep having unimpeded access to the estuary, the upper and middle reaches of which is on private land (Telfer and Milne 2014).

Yohoe Creek, with its surrounding steep cliffs and incised gullies, are subject to erosion, which is likely increased by grazing pressure from kangaroos and sheep that have unimpeded access to the estuary, which is on largely private land. Telfer and Milne (2014) note deposits of gravel, sand or fine sediment from upstream areas, and areas of erosion due to past heavy clearance and bank instability. Further descriptions include bare eroding banks with stream bank surfaces supporting <50% cover of native vegetation and grazing pressure from sheep and kangaroos.

Several declared and high priority weed species are recorded by Telfer and Milne (2014) within the estuaries and surrounding banks, including White Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*) and Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*).

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

Nearshore habitats

Substantial increases in visitation in the marine zone have been experienced since COVID-19 restrictions promoted local travel. Threats from visitation and usage pressures include disturbance to raptor nesting sites, pressure on pocket beaches, disturbance to haul-out sites for Long Nosed Fur Seals and Australian Sea Lions due to increased boat traffic and distances. Significantly high levels of illegal fishing in the Encounter Marine Park Sanctuary Zone (SZ-5) (the highest level of non-compliance compared to any other SZ in the state) occurs at Rapid Head. These no-take areas are located at core conservation areas within marine parks, protecting vital feeding, breeding, nursery, and resting areas for marine life.

Bryars (2013) describes the coastline as sparsely populated, with minor (but unquantified) freshwater inputs from stormwater at Cape Jervis and catchment water from various creeks, including Tea Tree Creek, New Salt Creek and Yohoe Creek. However, most of the catchment has been cleared of native vegetation for agriculture and thus potential exists for nutrient and sediment inputs during heavy rains (Bryars 2013). Some of these creeks may be spring-fed and, therefore, have the potential to flow year-round. The potential impact of these threats on nearshore habitats has not been investigated.

Cliff and coastal erosion between Cape Jervis and Morgans Beach has been identified as an issue in the past and remediation efforts have been underway for some years. Erosion in other parts of the coast (as well as significant revegetation in some areas) is also evident from examination of aerial photos by Bryars (2013). The potential impacts on adjacent marine habitats from eroded sediment inputs during heavy rains are unknown.

Bryars (2013) considered the risk ratings for identified threats to seagrass and reef were low, whilst no measurable threats to sand were identified.

As there are several creeks along the coast and erosion is an issue, the potential exists for a moderate consequence from catchment water on reef, but Bryars (2013) considered this was unlikely, and described the risk rating for reef was low. Seagrass was given a slightly lower risk rating than reef because, even though there is a comparable area of seagrass within the cell, it tends to occur further offshore than the reef, where it would be less likely to interact with catchment discharges (Bryars (2013).

Increased turbidity and sedimentation due to ferry operations and periodic dredging (which occur at Cape Jervis) could potentially impact nearby reefs (Bryars 2003). A Reef Health survey conducted on the subtidal reef north of Cape Jervis near Morgans Beach in 2005 rated the condition as 'good' with no evidence of sedimentation (Turner et al. 2007).

Bryars (2013) described the threat of 'physical disturbance' from the Kangaroo Island ferry on reef habitat is from increased turbidity and sedimentation caused by the propellers and jets intermittently disturbing the seabed at the ferry terminal, not physical disturbance or damage per se. Nonetheless, as there is a relatively large area of reef within the cell and a probable localised effect within and around the ferry terminal, it was considered by Bryars that a minor consequence was likely to occur, hence the risk rating was low.

Marine debris surveys

Long term bioregional monitoring (Fleurieu Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Gulf St Vincent, Kangaroo Island) of beach litter has been conducted at Morgans Beach since 2010 by the previous AMLRNRM Board, and currently by Green Adelaide's marine debris program. Morgans Beach is one of nine survey locations designated for biennial litter assessments on the Eastern beaches of Gulf St Vincent. Litter items recovered from the site and subregion comprise plastic fragments, plastic packaging (food wrappers and bags), drink bottle lids and caps, and fishing rope and rope pieces (Peters and Flaherty, 2013).



Marine debris collected from Morgans Beach as part of marine debris surveys in 2024. Items collected include fishing tackle, filament line, fishing nets and rope, aluminum cans, plastic fragments and micro plastics (C Taylor)

Opportunities

Whole cell

Manage visitor numbers and impacts to ensure coastal areas can support growing demand, while maintaining and improving the quality of experiences without diminishing the values of the cell. Discourage the use of off-road vehicles on dunes and coastal slopes, creating unwanted tracks to allow vegetation regeneration and reduce erosion impacts.

Investigate informal camping issues, low-impact walking trails, and further opportunities to reduce impacts on the coastal environment. Ongoing vigilance and compliance are needed of unauthorised vehicle access to coastal dunes and reserves to ensure areas are not further degraded. Restoration activities to repair erosion scarps and tracks is needed in some previously damaged areas. Work with tourism operators and agencies to support visitor education about coastal values and appropriate behaviors.

Community education opportunities regarding:

- Unique and valuable coastal landscape (for example, wildflowers, birds, and mammals)
- Fragile nature of coastal areas that are sensitive to foot traffic, soil compaction and erosion.
- Coastal gardens and resident/business owner education
- Impacts of shellfish removal and regulations related to harvest of intertidal organisms, and community education and targeted communications regarding Marine Parks and no-fishing in Sanctuary Zones.
- Beach-nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers (dogs on leash, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance)
- Citizen science monitoring to contribute to intertidal reef monitoring, seagrass restoration, dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and beach-nesting birds.
- Continued support to be provided to volunteers who have dedicated their time to these areas, aiming to foster a sense of community stewardship whilst achieving conservation goals.

This cell (along with beaches and lower slopes of Fishery Beach and Lands End (F19)) is highlighted as one of three areas including Normanville Dunes (F23-F24) and The Bluff to Newland Head cell (F13-F15) the within this plan to have high conservation and high threat values. As a result, the priority of actions (conservation and threat) for these areas have been rated higher than in other cells and warrant prioritised effort and investment.

Weed management is a key priority to help retain the biodiversity values within the cell across the parcels of Crown lands. Targeted control of declared and red alert weeds is a high priority, as they are actively invading intact native vegetation and displace or choke out native plant species. Ongoing monitoring for, and mapping of, new weed infestations should also be undertaken as part of an ongoing weed control program, which is critical to addressing high priority weeds and maintaining conservation values for the cell. Education to local residents on the impact of coastal garden weeds that spread to coastal reserves.

Crown land, Council and private landowners at Cape Jervis and adjacent to Morgans Beach have had considerable investment of effort by the community (individually and in voluntary association), the Coast Protection Board, Landscape Boards (previously NRM Boards) and the council in weed and access control and revegetation.



Austral Stork's-Bill (Pelargonium australe) and Coast Cushion Bush Leucophyta brownii
are two common species used in coastal revegetation (C Shultz)

Monitoring and control of woody weeds including Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*) and African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) is required to address weed threats to the remnant vegetation across the whole cell. Khaki Weed (*Alternanthera pungens*) requires ongoing monitoring for re-emergence. African Love-grass (*Eragrostis curvula*) was a local eradication targeted species and requires monitoring.

Total grazing pressure by both native and introduced fauna should be monitored to determine impacts to plant diversity and habitat quality. Reduce the grazing and soil disturbance impacts of over-abundant kangaroos, continue to reduce rabbit numbers within the cell and surrounding private lands. Strategic management of total grazing pressures on valuable habitats should consider non-lethal management actions (i.e. fencing) in the first instance. Where these actions are considered ineffective or not feasible, culling may be implemented where this remains the only practicable method of management (DEW 2024). Removal and exclusion of 'wild sheep' from coastal reserves and ensure stock fencing is maintained.



Rabbit control at Morgans Beach (C Taylor)

Large areas of coastal cliff lines and slopes in the adjacent cells F18 and F19 on the western boundary of Deep Creek NP have been re-planted and fenced to reinstate the habitat of the Glossy Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*) (EPBC listed). Additional plantings have also been undertaken on the private property north of Morgan's Beach and within the council managed land directly above Morgans Beach. The council land works include 44 Ha of direct seeding and tubestock planting with a focus on reestablishing suitable habitat for the Glossy Black Cockatoo.

There have been recent (2023) sightings of a Glossy Black Cockatoo in Deep Creek National Park, with birds likely coming across from the Dudley Peninsula population on Kangaroo Island. Connectivity of habitat restoration work throughout this cell and current habitat to the National Park needs to be considered. Continue to monitor for Glossy Black Cockatoos utilising reintroduced habitat and collaborate with land managers on Kangaroo Island and the mainland to protect and improve habitats through restoration programs and sightings.

Targeted restoration efforts for firewise plantings that increase biodiversity values using less flammable local native plants has been undertaken within the council reserve above Morgans Beach. Covering approximately 20 Ha, several summer active native grasses and herbs have been planted to increase biodiversity and replace the weedy annual grasses in the previously grazed areas.



Kangaroo Grass (Themeda triandra) grassland as part of the firewise plantings above Morgan's Beach (C Jackson)

A review of fire regimes and ecological/cultural burns is currently being undertaken for this cell as part of the South-western Fleurieu Peninsula Fire Management Plan (DEH 2009). Consider option of targeted prescribed burning as a suitable management approach, with the aim of preserving the conservation value of the heath habitats for threatened species.

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

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

Stolarski (2024) proposes survey for butterfly habitats and priority species as limited survey has been undertaken. Maintain and expand coastal restoration actions, including revegetation with local native plants and priority weed control. Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations through planting of host plants (including *Adriana quadripartita* and *Gahnia spp.*) and retain, and where possible, additional seeding of mistletoes for localised *Ogyris* populations, to increase habitat suitability for local introductions from neighbouring cells.

This cell is important for coastal raptors and ongoing monitoring, and management is critical to minimise visitor disturbance, support and protection from emerging threats particularly to breeding habitats (DEW, 2022, Rowe et al., 2018). Monitor, maintain and improve the quality of vegetation for the provision of wildlife habitat for priority species. It is also important for marine mammals, including movement by mother and calf Southern Right Whales.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve potential Hooded Plover breeding habitats within this cell. Survey remote beaches for new occupation of pocket beaches or potential threats. Investigate opportunities for collaboration to manage foxes within the cell to support Hooded Plover populations. Maintain council beach controls to support Hooded Plover protection efforts.



Hooded Plovers (Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus) have historically nested on Morgans Beach and may also have suitable habitat within the pocket beaches within this cell (M Stokes)

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

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

There is opportunity for collaboration between partners, such as National Parks, Marine Parks, Traditional Owners, First Nations, landscape boards, volunteer groups, community and nature-based tourism operators for monitoring of seabirds, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.

Support community volunteer efforts to undertake priority restoration and conservation work in this cell. Strengthen partnerships with Traditional Owners, First Nations, 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.

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.

Morgans Beach

Review vehicle access, sand boarding activities and compliance for camping on beaches and carparks, focussing on impacts on geological and culturally significant Heritage-listed sites. Reduce impacts of stormwater that is eroding coastal slopes and depositing soil and road materials onto beach and intertidal platform.



*Vehicles on Morgan's Beach, limited vegetation and erosion pockets on coastal slopes (left lower dune and top right)
(Coast Protection Board, March 2024)*

Review fencing and restriction of access to dunes to protect vegetation, reduce erosion and protection of geological and culturally significant sites. Revegetation of degraded areas to increase species diversity, stabilise dunes and reduce sand movement.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve Hooded Plover breeding habitats within this cell. Monitor for Hooded Plovers returning to beach (impacted by ORV) and support restricted vehicle access during breeding season. Implement actions to support Hooded Plover conservation, including signage for dogs on leash on beach, opportunities for collaboration to manage foxes within the cell to support Hooded Plover populations and outcomes for lambing on private properties. There are opportunities to support Hooded Plover habitat by replacing introduced Sea Wheat-grass with native Spinifex vegetation associations.

Estuaries (Yohoe and New Salt Creek)

Weed control within the estuary and across grazing pastures, bare coastal slopes on private property and Crown lands parcels needs to be maintained to prevent further incursion into limited remnant patches of high conservation value. Upgrades, replacement and installation of appropriate fencing to restrict stock access to cliff lines, estuary and the beach is required. Following weed control, undertake activities to improve bank stabilisation and revegetation to reduce further erosion and weed cover.

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

Nearshore habitats

Subtidal reef health surveys at sites between Cape Jervis and Rapid Head are required to assess current reef condition and possible impacts from catchment water. Biological surveys of the seagrass and sand habitats are required to better understand habitat values, species composition and compile meaningful species lists for the cell (Bryars 2013).

Community education and targeted communications regarding Marine Parks and no-fishing in Sanctuary Zones. Support for compliance resourcing, including increased numbers of fishers.

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (see BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F20 includes high coastal sloped cliffs and pocket beaches, backed by foredunes and dunes. Granite boulders are also present on the adjacent shore platform. There is a heavy limestone inshore reef and intertidal ecosystems supporting temperate flora and fauna species. The coastal dunes and creek and estuary ecosystems support native vegetation, and nesting and foraging areas for birds.

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

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

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

Over time increasing aridity will slow natural recovery from damage to remnant vegetation. Seasonal run-off in small creeks will be drastically reduced by soil water budget changes. However, unpredictable intense rainstorms will locally cause fast run-off in small catchments. Changes in wave climate, likely to increase the long period swell component, would accentuate high tide changes to backshores in pocket beaches. Given the range of sea level rise projected by the IPCC (2001) and subsequent reports, many talus slopes at the base of sea cliffs will be trimmed back (Caton et al 2007).

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

Changes in ocean temperatures, salinity, and acidity (from increased CO₂ levels) can directly affect the health of temperate reefs. Warmer waters and increased acidification may hinder the growth of calcareous organisms, such as marine molluscs and phytoplankton. Tide and water depth dependent habitats on reefs will be impacted by sea level rise (Caton et al 2007).

This cell is resilient to some effects of climate change, but plant and animal survival of the displacement of climate zones is a serious threat. Increasing plant and animal resilience to progressive climate change is important for this area and can be assisted by improving connectivity between remnant vegetation patches (Caton et al 2007).

Cell Action Table

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	Threats and opportunities to improve protection of cultural heritage within cell.	Cultural consultation and collaboration to appropriately manage cultural heritage within this area. Prevent damage, disturbance, or interference to cultural heritage by adhering to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.	High (cons/ threat)	Traditional Owners, NAC, Council, NPWSSA, LHF, Coastal Community groups, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet
	Increased visitation and recreational pressure on dunes and viewing points due to increased local population and tourist promotion (particularly whale watching and Heysen Trail Wild South Coast Way).	Assess increased visitation capacity at known sites, repair or upgrade fencing to restrict unauthorised access and review car parking capacity. Manage visitor numbers within sustainable limits in ecologically and culturally sensitive and significant areas - consult with Traditional Owners.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, DEW, land managers, Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, Friends of Heysen Trail.
		Investigate opportunities for community education and engagement regarding unique and valuable coastal landscape and fragile nature of coastal areas. Dedicated cultural education and training for land managers, agency staff and land stewards	High (Cons/ Soc)	Council, LHF, DEW, NPWSSA, Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, coastal community groups, Community groups
		Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism operators to increase education and stewardship of local coastal environments. Support opportunities for Traditional Owner-led tourism and cultural education.	Medium (Cons)	Council, land managers, Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, NPWSSA, coastal community groups
		Development of consistent signage and messaging for coastal values and compliance for conservation areas (public managed lands, coastal reserves) across the Fleurieu Peninsula coast. Co-design signage with Traditional Owners/ knowledge holders.	Medium (Soc/ Cons)	Council, land managers, Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, NPWSSA, coastal community groups
		Collaborate and manage access with event managers to ensure protection of coastal areas and groups do not impact high conservation or cultural value areas and species.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, Council, Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, Cape Jervis coastal community groups Friends of Heysen Trail
		Monitor aquatic activities (boating, paddleboard and jetskis) for increased pressures on local coastal habitats and fauna species interactions.	High (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, DEW and land managers
	Crown Coastal reserve and large public and private ownership of coastal cliff line between Kings Head and Cape Jervis.	Consider program with landowners for Landscape scale conservation and connectivity (restore coastal cliff and heath communities).	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Land managers, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Council, coastal community groups
		Assessment of rare plants and remnant grass and coastal heath communities across coastal cliffs.	High (cons)	DEW, LHF, NPWSSA, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, Cape Jervis coastal community groups
	Improve connectivity, strategic planning and protection of large, high value remnant vegetation blocks.	Develop a strategy to connect land parcels and land management agreements to improve connectivity between remnant vegetation blocks.	High (Cons / threat)	DEW, CPB, LHF, Council, NAC, community.
		Investigate opportunities for formal conservation agreement/protection of high biodiversity conservation areas within cell.	High (cons)	CPB, DEW, NAC, NPWSSA, LHF, Council
		Maintain revegetation and restoration efforts across land parcels within cell and adjoining Glossy Black Cockatoo plantings.	Medium (cons)	CPB, DEW, Council, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Cape Jervis coastal community groups

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	Improve connectivity, strategic planning and protection of large, high value remnant vegetation blocks.	Development of a Biodiversity Action Plan across areas from Morgans Beach to western boundary of Deep Creek National Park and connectivity with high value conservation areas inland.	High (cons/ threat)	CPB, DEW, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, Council
	Protection of significant flora and fauna.	Protect existing populations through targeted weed control.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Revegetation programs to improve the conservation prospects of threatened species.	(High (cons/ threat)	DEW, land managers, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and increase source populations	High (cons/ threat)	Council, NPWSSA, land managers, LHF, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, local coastal plant nurseries
		Improving knowledge of fauna and flora through increased monitoring, mapping and reporting to better inform conservation management.	High (Cons)	DEW, land managers, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Threat to coastal fauna and flora from pest animals (rabbits, foxes, deer and cats) with potential spread to Kangaroo Island.	Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals. Ensure control methods refer to cultural heritage protocols.	High (threat)
	Report sightings of feral animals (deer, fox, rabbit, cat and declared species) through the feral scan pest animal recording and management tool		High (threat)	Land managers, community, coastal community groups
	Increasing grazing pressure from native and introduced species.	Coordinate with regional grazing pressure programs (which covers kangaroos, deer and goats) to monitor populations and control as required to protect remnant vegetation and revegetation efforts.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, PIRSA, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers,
	Increased grazing pressure and damage to revegetation areas by 'wild sheep'.	Remove 'wild sheep' from public lands and monitor for incursions.	Medium (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, land managers
		Upgrades, replacement and installation of appropriate fencing to restrict stock access from neighbouring properties to Conservation Reserves, cliff lines, estuaries and the beach.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, DEW, Council, landowners
	Council and Crown land parcel access is limited leading to increase in informal camping.	Monitor crown reserves and Council car parks and undertake compliance where required. Seek resourcing to support implementation.	High (threat)	DEW, Council, tourism body
		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)	Council, tourism bodies, Crown Lands, DEW
	Threat by ORV use.	Monitor and undertake compliance for incursions on Crown land.	High (threat)	Council, DEW, Cape Jervis coastal community groups
		Maintain fencing and access points to ensure protection of high conservation areas.	High (Threat/ cons)	Council, CPB, NAC Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, DEW

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	Weed species threat to significant flora and fauna habitats.	Ongoing control and investment in weed control (particularly WONS and Red Alert Species) to protect and maintain high conservation areas including is difficult to access areas.	High (threat)	CPB, DEW, land managers, Cape Jervis coastal community group, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, community groups, LHF
		Monitor roadside vegetation for weed incursion and spread of non-local Australian native species from older paddock plantings.	Medium (threat)	Council, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Cape Jervis coastal community groups
		Monitor new and existing incursions of Western Coastal Wattle, African Boxthorn, African Love-grass and Khaki Weed.	High (threat)	NPWSSA, LHF, Cape Jervis coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers,
		Targeted interventions for threatened/rare plant species and communities.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, LHF, Cape Jervis coastal community groups
		Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, Community Groups.
	Ongoing weed incursions and weed control.	Target residences with educational materials, with regard to weeds. Leverage funding opportunities based on previous investment and in-kind contributions from coastal community groups.	High (Soc / Econ)	CPB, LHF, coastal community groups and Council
	High value habitat for coastal raptors (White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey.)	Ongoing monitoring and management of high values nesting and foraging areas. Partner with Traditional Owners to understand cultural value and obligations associated with local raptors.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations, LHF
		Implement the recovery plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagles (2022).	High (cons)	CPB, DEW, NPWSSA, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, LHF
		Investigate opportunities for establishment of nesting towers on private land for additional habitat	Medium (cons)	DEW, LHF, land owners
	High value habitat for marine mammals, important migratory corridor for Southern Right and Humpback Whales.	Continue monitoring and management of migratory areas and compliance of impact causing activities.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, SA Whale Centre, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Encounter Whales
	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection.	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, Cape Jervis coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers,
		Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, Cape Jervis coastal community groups
		Undertake weed management and enhance habitat for <i>Antipodia atralba</i> (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), <i>Theclinessthes albocinctus</i> (<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>) & common species.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups
		Retain and seed where possible mistletoe species (<i>Amyema spp.</i>) to support Azure (<i>Ogyris spp.</i>) butterfly populations in neighbouring cells.	High (cons)	DEW, LHF, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, Council

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	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, Birdlife Australia, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Council, SA Whale Centre, Encounter Whales, CPB, ecotourism operators, Cape Jervis coastal community groups
		Increase awareness of need to monitor and report Glossy Black Cockatoo sightings.	Medium (cons)	NPWSSA, LHF, Council, coastal community groups, NAC Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, general public
Aged baseline data and significant gaps in recorded flora and fauna species across the Southern Fleurieu region.		Repeat and integrate historical vegetation surveys into a long-term monitoring program to update records and address data deficiencies.	Medium (cons/ threat)	DEW, LHF, councils, coastal community groups
		Undertake fauna assessments across cells to establish baselines, update records and species distribution, particularly of underrepresented groups (reptiles and invertebrates).	Medium (cons/ threat)	DEW, LHF, councils, coastal community groups
		Identify potential funding sources to repeat these long-term flora monitoring sites and fauna assessments.	High (cons/ threat)	DEW, LHF, councils.
Impacts of marine debris on coastal habitats and species.		Continue long term bioregional monitoring of marine debris at priority sites.	High (Threat)	Landscape Boards, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, Council
Increases stewardship and support for coastal values and habitats.		Facilitate opportunities for community participation in management activities for long-term stewardship of the parks, reserves, private land and coastal habitats.	Medium (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations rangers, LHF, Council, coastal community groups
Multiple land owners/ managers, community groups and volunteers across coastal areas.		Facilitate opportunities for increased coordination and sharing of skills and information between land owners/ managers, community groups and volunteers to support landscape scale approach to coastal conservation and management. Implement program of structured cultural education and training for land managers, agency staff and land stewards.	High (cons)	Council, land managers, land owners, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
Support and acknowledgement of extensive volunteer effort in cell.		Maintain and support volunteer effort across public and private land parcels.	High (cons)	DEW, CPB, LHF, Friends of Parks
Stormwater impacts from inland development and catchment changes are likely to impact marine intertidal habitats and may accelerate seabed deepening and coastal erosion. Turbidity from suspended sediments and nutrients are a significant threat to reef and seagrass habitats.		Monitor and manage stormwater to minimise impacts in the coast and marine environment. Implement Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)	High (Threat)	Council, LHF, CPB, Water Sensitive SA
		Develop guidelines for projects within Council areas to support improved stormwater management and reduce land-based impacts on coastal and nearshore marine environments.	Medium (cons/ threat)	Council, LHF, DEW, Stormwater Management Authority
Physical changes on the coast and natural assets from sea level rise (such as coastal squeeze on tidal habitats, erosion, vegetation loss, marine turbidity and light reduction)		Development of a council wide Coastal Hazard Adaptation Plan, including key locations, recommendations and priorities for funding. Support partnerships for ongoing investigation and monitoring in the coastal zone, working with the Coast Protection Board to identify adaptation options for the future.	High (Cons. Threat)	CPB, Council, community, university and research agencies, Climate Ready Coast Program

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Tjilbruke / Tjirbruki cairn (monument) and Dreaming story sites within cell	Significant cultural marker within cell and opportunities to increase community cultural education through reconciliation.	Support Traditional Owner advocacy for reinstatement of the Tjilbruke/Tjirbruki cairn (cultural marker at Cape Jervis lookout) with the established southern cultural authority	High (cons/ threat)	Traditional Owners, First Nations, Council, LHF, coastal community groups, community
		Support existing Traditional Owner cultural walks and communications to build broader community education.		
		Support cultural monitoring and communications to protect significant known heritage sites.	High (cons/ threat)	Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, Council, LHF, coastal community groups, community
Ferry port and boat ramp	Masterplan expansion of Port and surrounding parking and vehicle movement through high value conservation areas.	Support Traditional Owner aspirations to care for Country and provide cultural education for the dunes, cliff lines and surrounds.	High (cons/ threat)	Traditional Owners, First Nations, NAC, Council, LHF, coastal community groups, community
		Liaison between agencies to review proposed expansion with efforts made to protect high value conservation areas.	Medium (cons)	CPB, DEW, DIT, Cape Jervis community group, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, LHF, Council
		Review car park location and construction methodology including reinforced fencing similar construction of Fishery Beach car park fencing to protect geological monument.	Medium (Cons)	DTI, CPB, DEW
		Negotiate with ferry operators and users to prevent further dumping to extend lorry parking as part of Cape Jervis masterplan review.	High (cons / threat)	DEH CPB, EPA, Council, Australian Maritime Authority
Shore platform: Morgans to Cape Jervis	Degradation of shore platform by dumping to extend lorry parking.	Install appropriate fencing on car parking areas to prevent ORV access to dunes and coastal slopes.	High (threat)	DIT, Council, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers
		Erect interpretive signs re Geological Monument at both ends of the shore platform between Morgans Beach and Cape Jervis.	Medium (cons)	CPB, Council, Geological Society of Australia, SA Branch.
Rapid Head	Illegal fishing within Marine Park Sanctuary Zone.	Continued compliance of fishing activities.	High (threat)	NPWSSA
		Community awareness of sanctuary zones and need to protect marine biodiversity values.	Medium (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, Council, Coastal community groups,
	Threats and pressure on pocket beaches, disturbance to haul-out sites for Long Nosed Fur Seals and Australian Sea Lions from increased boat numbers, visitation and usage pressures.	Continue monitoring and compliance of increased visitation (mainly by boat or watercraft) and increase community education and awareness of impacts of disturbance.	High (threat/ cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, council, coastal community groups,
Morgans Beach and dune	Prevent further degradation of cliff slopes and dune behind beach.	Review of vehicle access and compliance of illegal ORV activities, and informal camping on cliffs and coastal reserves.	High (Cons / threat)	Council
		Revegetation and restoration activities to increase biodiversity value of dunes and reduce erosion.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, LHF, CPB, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Continue Firewise biodiverse revegetation and Glossy Black Cockatoo habitat establishment in degraded former grazing areas.	Medium (cons)	Council, Landscape Boards, FLEC, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Morgans Beach and dune	Prevent further degradation of cliff slopes and dune behind beach.	Investigate and reduce impacts of stormwater and erosion on gullies on to beach platform and nearshore environment.	Medium (threat)	Council. CPB
		Maintain fencing and access control from carparks at Morgans Beach.	High (Cons / threat)	Council, DEW CPB.
	Impacts on Geological and Aboriginal Heritage sites.	Undertake actions that restrict damage and preserve geological and Aboriginal Heritage listed sites.	High (Cons / threat)	CPB, Council, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet.
		Support cultural monitoring and communications to protect significant known heritage sites.		
	Vehicle impact, sand boarding and pedestrian damage on lower dunes and beach.	Exclude 4WD access to steep coastal bluff and dunes at Morgans Beach.	High (threat)	Council, DEW, CPB, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers.,
		Exclude vehicle access to beach due to impacts on cultural and geological heritage sites; disturbance to EPBC-listed Hooded plovers, illegal camping, increased visitation, erosion, waste management, illegal firewood collection and trampling of dunes.	(High (threat/ cons)	Council, community, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, Crown Lands
Secure funding opportunities for investigating access management and compliance.				
Investigate by-laws for restricting vehicles, sand boarding, dogs, and horses in sensitive environment.		High (threat)	Council, community, Crown Lands	
	Upgrade authorised beach access which is subject to erosion through stormwater and increased usage.	High (threat)	Council	
Yohoe and New salt Creek estuaries	Areas of remnant vegetation have significant biodiversity value.	Areas of vegetation within the estuary needs recognition through proactive management: assess opportunities to establish buffers from weed invasion, reduce erosion and sediment loads upstream through revegetation.	High (con/ threat)	Land owners, DEW, CPB, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers.
	Weed incursion within estuary reducing biodiversity values.	Active control of weed populations within estuary areas.	High (threat)	Landowners, managers DEW, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, CPB, LHF.
	Stock grazing to small creeks leading to erosion, bank instability and reduced water quality.	Maintain and improve fencing of estuaries and riparian land against stock.	High (Threat)	Landowners, CPB, DEW, LHF.
	Limited monitoring data of estuary flow and opening and closing durations exist for these estuaries.	Consider monitoring of estuaries to determine the connectivity and functionality with marine ecosystems.	High (Cons/ threat)	CPB, Landscape Boards, DEW
Yohoe and New salt Creek estuaries	Impact of reduced flow and reduced water quality to aquatic biodiversity values.	Review opportunities to measure and increase environmental flow opportunities through Water Allocation Planning (WAP), low flow bypass on farm dams and other local opportunities	High (cons/ threat)	DEW, Landscape Boards
	Potential habitat for EPBC Act <i>Leptospermum lanigerum tall shrublands</i> .	Further investigations of potential EPBC Act vegetation communities within gullies and creek lines of this cell including Yohoe Creek.	High (Cons)	Landowners, LHF, DEW,
Coastal slopes	ORV damage to plantings and native grassland remnants.	Exclusion of ORV by fencing and ongoing maintenance to protect coastal slopes.	High (Cons / threat)	Council, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, CPB.
	Development and extension of gullying through run-off and ORV damage.	Run-off diversion from paths and tracks to reduce rill and gully development on coastal slopes.	High (Cons / threat)	Council, LHF, Coastal Protection Board.

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Beach-nesting birds	Hooded Plover nests and breeding areas threatened by disturbance by walkers, horses and dogs.	Community monitoring, fences to mark nests. Signage and awareness raising activities to alert dog walkers.	High (Cons / threat)	Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups, oystercatcher monitoring volunteers
		Survey remote pocket beaches north of Morgans Beach to determine if suitable breeding or foraging habitat.	High (cons)	BirdLife Australia, LHF, Friends of the Hooded Plover, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups
	Predation of birds, nests and chicks on beaches limiting nesting activity and breeding success.	Regional pest control strategies implemented and seasonal protection of breeding sites.	High (threat)	Council, NPWSSA, LHF, BirdLife Australia
	Incursion of multiple dune grass weed species is limiting suitable habitat for beach-nesting birds.	Support the staged removal of introduced weedy grasses and restoration of spinifex dunes.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business /contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers
		Increase community awareness of habitat needs for beach-nesting bird species.	Medium (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, First Nations business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers
Nearshore habitats (Reef, Seagrass)	Sediments and nutrients from cliff top erosion and small creeks.	Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices.	Medium (threat/ cons)	Council, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, LHF
		Monitor catchment and stormwater impact on nearshore habitats and reefs across the cell.	High (Threat)	Council, DEW, EPA, SA Water, Landscape Boards
	Lack of knowledge of seagrass condition and species diversity in cell.	Collaboration between government agencies, researchers, and community to monitor seagrass cover, species diversity, condition and inform active management.	Medium cons/(threat)	DEW, SARDI, EPA, SA Water, LHF, NPWSSA, universities, Council, community
		Investigate opportunities to support reduction of land-based impacts to avoid further loss, promote natural recovery of seagrasses and investigate potential for assisted restoration of seagrass habitats with community	High (cons/threat)	DEW, LHF, SARDI, NPWSSA, Council
Caring for Sea Country	Culturally significant Sea Country, including fish traps and marine life, are neglected and require Traditional Owner access and self determination to care for Country.	Support Traditional Owner mapping of southern Sea Country. Support establishment of Traditional Owner-led caring for Sea Country program. Traditional Owner led restoration of Sea Country and known significant places.	High (cons/threat)	Traditional Owners, First Nations, NPWSSA, DEW, Council, LHF, coastal community groups
Climate (Cliffs)	More intense rainfall events likely to increase soil erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	High (Cons/threat)	DEW, landowners, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, Council, LHF
	Increased aridity likely to make growing conditions less suitable to native vegetation fragments.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	High (Cons/threat)	DEW, landowners, Council, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/rangers, LHF

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Climate (Cliffs)	Increased sea levels contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates cliff erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	Medium (threat)	DEW, Council, landowners, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, LHF
Climate (Creek/ Estuary)	More intense rainfall events likely to lead to increased pollutants, nutrients and sediments washed into the estuary especially during first flush from the landward end.	Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, landowners
	Higher temperatures likely to lead to increased algal blooms with impacts on estuarine fauna.	Monitor stormwater quality and estuary condition.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, landowners
Climate (Beach and dunes)	Increased sea levels and more intense storms and higher winds can contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates beach and dune erosion. Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility.	Restrict public access to fragile dunes.	Medium (threat)	DEW, Council, coastal community groups, LHF
		Implement restoration of native plant species.	Medium (threat)	DEW, Council, coastal community groups, NAC, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors /rangers, LHF
		Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
		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, Traditional Owners, First nations business/ contractors/ rangers, Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups
Climate (Macroalgal reefs and seagrasses)	More intense rainfall events likely to lead to increased pollutants, nutrients and suspended sediments washed into coastal waters especially during first flush.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, land owners
Climate (Macroalgal reefs and seagrasses)	Increased storm surge can cause dislodgment of algae and seagrasses.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, land owners
	Higher temperatures can lead to increased incidence and persistence of marine heatwaves and increased stress on temperate reefs and seagrasses, reducing biodiversity.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, land owners
	Ocean acidification can impact the life history of marine species.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF, land owners
		Undertake benthic flora mapping to determine areas or opportunities for restoration.	Medium (threat)	DEW, Council, LHF, land owners
Climate (whole cell)	Coastal Hazard Adaptation Planning	Investigate future funding opportunities to undertake coastal adaptation plan for DC Yankalilla to improve understanding of coastal risk, to inform coastal hazard adaptation planning and for evidence-based decisions and investments in the coast.	Medium (threat)	Council, CPB, CRC, LGA, SACCA, DEW, consultancies, research institutions

Relevant management plans

- Encounter Marine Park Management Plan (2012, amended 2020). Department for Environment and Water.
- Caton B. Fotheringham D. Lock C. Royal M, Sandercock R. Taylor R. (2007). Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study. Prepared for Adelaide and Mount Lofty NRM Board, Alexandrina Council, City of Victor Harbor, District Council of Yankalilla, Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Plan and Department for Environment and Heritage.
- Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu (2024) Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy 2024 - 2029.
- Ngarrindjeri Nation (2007) Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarlularu-Ruwe Plan. Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture. (Ngarrindjeri Tendi, Ngarrindjeri Heritage Committee and Ngarrindjeri Native Title Management Committee, Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association, Meningie).
- Ngarrindjeri and Others Native Title Claim (Part A) settlement Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) (2017) Government of SA Attorney General's Department
- Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement (2009) between South Australian Government and the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority (NRA).
- Maguire, G. S. (2008). A practical guide to managing beach-nesting birds in Australia. Birds Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
- Resource Condition Assessment Southern Fleurieu Estuaries (2014), Prepared by Telfer, S. and Milne, T. (ecological evaluation Pty Ltd) for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board.
- Department for Environment and Heritage (2009) Reserves of the South-western Fleurieu Peninsula Fire Management Plan, Adelaide, South Australia' (currently in review)
- District Council of Yankalilla Community Land Management Plan 2019
- Stolarski A., (2024) Southern Fleurieu Peninsula coastal butterfly species assessment, A revision of the Butterfly Section of the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study 2007.
- BMT (2025), Climate Change Threats to Coastal Biodiversity in the Southern Fleurieu Region. Report prepared for Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board as part of the review of the Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority study (2007). BMT, Adelaide.
- Draft Cape Jervis Harbour Precinct Master Plan and Investigations report (2024) Department for Infrastructure and Transport
- South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle (2022) Department for Environment and Water

References

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

Baker, J., Crawford, H., Muirhead, D., Shepherd, S., Brook, J., Brown, A., and Hall, C. (2009) Uncommon, cryptic and site-associated reef fishes: Results of surveys along Fleurieu Peninsula and in Encounter Bay, 2009. Report for Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, August 2009.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dennis, T. E. (2006). Status and distribution of the Wedge-tailed Eagle on the Fleurieu Peninsula, South Australia in 2005. *South Australian Ornithologist* 35: 38-46.

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

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

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

Department for Environment and Water (2024). Deep Creek National Park, Talisker Conservation Park and small parks of the Southern Fleurieu Peninsula Draft Management Plan

Durant, M.M. (2009) *Lands End Site Conservation Plan (1st Iteration)*, Greening Australia, South Australia, Produced for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board

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

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

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

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

Greening Australia (2007) Fishery Beach Native vegetation rehabilitation and restoration plan Prepared for the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board

IPCC, 2001: Climate Change 2001: The Scientific Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Houghton, J.T., Y. Ding, D.J. Griggs, M. Noguer, P.J. van der Linden, X. Dai, K. Maskell, and C.A. Johnson (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 881pp.

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

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

PIRSA. (2014). Ecological Assessment of the South Australian Beach-Cast Seagrass and Marine Algae Fishery. Assessment report prepared for the Department of the Environment for the purposes of part 13 and 13(a) of the Environment and Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

Rowe, E., Brinsley, R., and Dennis, T. (2018) A review of Wedge-tailed Eagle population stability in the Fleurieu Peninsula region of South Australia in 2017. *South Australian Ornithologist* 43: 27- 37.

Shepherd, S.A. and Baker, J.L. (2008) Reef fishes of lower Gulf St Vincent. In: S.A. Shepherd, S. Bryars, I. Kirkegaard, P. Harbison, and J.T. Jennings (eds.) 'Natural History of Gulf St Vincent'. pp 297–316.

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

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

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

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

Cell Biota (Flora and Fauna)

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

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

FLORA Summary

Vegetation Block Metrics	Cape Jervis Coastal Reserve (DEW and Council) Crown Land parcel (Minister Environment and Conservation)			
Terrestrial Habitat Description/s	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description.			
# Flora in cell	293			
# Native Flora in cell	190			
# Introduced Flora in cell	103			
# Conservation Rated Flora in cell	10 (1 National, 10 State)			
# Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)	1 (<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> tall shrublands part of the Nationally Critically Endangered ecological community called "Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula") (Pending assessment- to be confirmed by survey)			
Conservation Rated Flora	Species	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NPW Status
	<i>Austrostipa echinata</i>	Spiny Spear-grass		R
	<i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>	Fine-head Spear-grass		E
	<i>Caladenia bicalliata</i> ssp. <i>Bicalliata</i> [^]	Western Daddy-long-legs		R
	<i>Drosera praefolia</i> [^]	Early Sundew		R
	<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i>	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E
	<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush		R
	<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock		R
	<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	Dwarf Skullcap		R
	<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>pinnatifolius</i> [^]	Rock Groundsel		R
	<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp. <i>tateana</i> [^]	Tate's Grass-tree		R

All Native Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			RA
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia nematophylla</i> [^]	Coast Wallowa			CR
<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Notable Wattle			EN
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn			LC
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia rupicola</i>	Rock Wattle			RA
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny Wattle			LC
<i>Acacia verticillata ssp. ovoidea</i>	Prickly Moses			NT
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Biddy-biddy			LC
<i>Acrotriche affinis</i>	Ridged Ground-berry			RA
<i>Acrotriche cordata</i>	Blunt-leaf Ground-berry			RA
<i>Acrotriche patula</i>	Prickly Ground-berry			RA
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak			LC
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Sea Box			RA
<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	Native Wheat-grass			LC
<i>Apium annuum</i>	Annual Celery			RA
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding Vanilla-lily			NT
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla-lily			LC
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff			RA
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			LC
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Atriplex vesicaria</i>	Bladder Saltbush			RA
<i>Austrostipa curticoma</i>	Short-crest Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa echinata</i>	Spiny Spear-grass		R	VU
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Tall Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa oligostachya</i>	Fine-head Spear-grass		E	EN
<i>Austrostipa scabra ssp. falcata</i>	Slender Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa scabra ssp. scabra</i>	Rough Spear-grass			NT
<i>Austrostipa spp.</i> [^]	Spear Grass			
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coast Spear-grass			VU
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush			LC
<i>Billardiera cymosa ssp.</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			
<i>Billardiera cymosa ssp. cymosa</i>	Sweet Apple-berry			LC
<i>Brachyscome cuneifolia</i> [^]	Wedge-leaf Daisy			RA
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine-lily			NT
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids			LC
<i>Caladenia bicallata ssp. Bicallata</i> [^]	Western Daddy-long-legs		R	EN
<i>Caladenia carnea</i>	Pink Fingers			NT
<i>Calandrinia calyptrata</i>	Pink Purslane			NT
<i>Calandrinia volubilis</i>	Twining Purslane			VU
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads			RA
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe-myrtle			LC
<i>Carex tereticaulis</i>	Rush Sedge			LC
<i>Cassytha glabella f. dispar</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting			LC
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard			
<i>Comesperma volubile</i>	Love Creeper			RA
<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>	Narrow-leaf Bindweed			
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassy Bindweed			LC
<i>Cryptandra tomentosa</i>	Heath Cryptandra			LC
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> [^]	Stiff Flat-sedge			LC
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dillwynia hispida</i> [^]	Red Parrot-pea			LC
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			LC
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			LC
<i>Diuris orientis</i>	Wallflower Donkey-orchid			LC
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush			LC
<i>Drosera praefolia</i> [^]	Early Sundew		R	VU
<i>Drosera whittakeri</i>	Scented Sundew			LC
<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp.	Climbing Saltbush			
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			LC
<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Black-head Grass			LC
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i> ssp. <i>cinereum</i>	Variable Willow-herb			NT
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Yorrell			RA
<i>Eucalyptus leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Red Mallee			RA
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum			NT
<i>Eucalyptus oleosa</i> ssp. <i>ampliata</i>	Red Mallee			VU
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box			NT
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>osbornii</i>	Osborn's Eyebright	EN	E	EN
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i> ssp. <i>ramosissima</i>	Rosy Baeckea			LC
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia			LC
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	Leafless Cherry			VU
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			LC
<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>	Black Grass Saw-sedge			LC
<i>Gahnia trifida</i> [^]	Cutting Grass			RA
<i>Glossodia major</i>	Purple Cockatoo			LC
<i>Glycine rubiginosa</i>	Twining Glycine			NT
<i>Gonocarpus mezianus</i>	Broad-leaf Raspwort			LC
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping Goodenia			NT
<i>Goodenia varia</i>	Sticky Goodenia			NT
<i>Hakea vittata</i>	Limestone Needlebush			VU
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Lilac			NT
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidum</i>	Satin Everlasting			LC
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			LC
<i>Hibbertia crinita</i>	Velvet-leaf Guinea-flower			NT
<i>Hibbertia devitata</i>	Smooth Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	Prickly Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hibbertia pallidiflora</i>	Round-leaf Guinea-flower			
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Bristly Guinea-flower			LC
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i>	Silky Guinea-flower			
<i>Isoetopsis graminifolia</i>	Grass Cushion			RA
<i>Juncus kraussii</i> [^]	Sea Rush			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner			LC
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries			RA
<i>Leiocarpa supina</i>	Coast Plover-daisy			RA
<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black Rapier-sedge			LC
<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>	Clustered Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Little Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge			LC
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> [^]	Silky Tea-tree			RA
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath			LC
<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax			LC
<i>Logania minor</i>	Spoon-leaf Logania			EN
<i>Lomandra collina</i>	Sand Mat-rush			NT
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp.	Small-flower Mat-rush			
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> [^]	Hard Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			NT
<i>Maireana aphylla</i>	Cotton-bush			VU
<i>Maireana astrotricha</i>	Low Bluebush			
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Short-leaf Bluebush			LC
<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Fissure-plant			LC
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush		R	RA
<i>Malva preissiana</i>	Australian Hollyhock			
<i>Melaleuca decussata</i>	Totem-poles			LC
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree			NT
<i>Microseris walteri</i>	Yam Daisy			LC
<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Daisy			NT
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			LC
<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco			NT
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush			RA
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia teretifolia</i>	Cypress Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sorrel			LC
<i>Oxalis perennans/exilis</i>	Native Oxalis			
<i>Phragmites australis</i> [^]	Common Reed			LC
<i>Pimelea glauca</i>	Smooth Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea micrantha</i>	Silky Riceflower			NT
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea stricta</i>	Erect Riceflower			LC
<i>Poa halmaturina</i>	Kangaroo Island Poa			RA
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			LC
<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i>	Stiff Cup-flower			NT
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp.				
<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris			NT
<i>Prasophyllum odoratum</i>	Scented Leek-orchid			RA
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails			NT

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf Bush Pea			LC
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Bush-pea			NT
<i>Pultenaea trinervis</i>	Three-nerve Bush-pea			LC
<i>Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Slender Dock			LC
<i>Rumex dumosus</i>	Wiry Dock		R	EN
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma fulvum</i>	Leafy Wallaby-grass			VU
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum</i>	Slender Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma spp.</i> [^]	Wallaby Grass			
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort			LC
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush			LC
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i> [^]	Quandong			RA
<i>Sargassum lacerifolium</i>				
<i>Sargassum sonderi</i>				
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fanflower			LC
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			RA
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> [^]	Spiky Club-Rush			RA
<i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>	Matted Bog-rush			LC
<i>Schoenus deformis</i>	Small Bog-rush			RA
<i>Scleranthus pungens</i>	Prickly Knawel			RA
<i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i>	Grey Bindyi			RA
<i>Scutellaria humilis</i>	Dwarf Skullcap		R	NT
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	Scented Groundsel			
<i>Senecio picridioides</i>	Purple-leaf Groundsel			LC
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius spp.</i> [^]	Variable Groundsel			
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius var. pinnatifolius</i> [^]	Rock Groundsel		R	
<i>Setaria constricta</i>	Knotty-butt Paspalidium			NT
<i>Sonchus hydrophilus</i>	Native Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Salt Sand-spurrey			
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex			
<i>Spyridium nitidum</i>	Shining Spyridium			
<i>Spyridium thymifolium</i>	Thyme-leaf Spyridium			LC
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	Cranberry Heath			LC
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			LC
<i>Thelymitra antennifera</i>	Lemon Sun-orchid			LC
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass			LC
<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>	Paper-flower			LC
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit			NT
<i>Tricoryne tenella</i>	Tufted Yellow Rush-lily			LC
<i>Triodia compacta</i>	Spinifex			RA
<i>Typha domingensis</i> [^]	Narrow-leaf Bulrush			LC
<i>Vittadinia australasica var. australasica</i>	Sticky New Holland Daisy			NT
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland Daisy			LC
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana ssp. tateana</i> [^]	Tate's Grass-tree		R	NT

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

*See Appendices for subregional map

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>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass			
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia	IC		
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	IC	Yes	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	HP		
<i>Asparagus asparagoides*</i>	Bridal creeper		Yes	Yes
<i>Asparagus asparagoides f. asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper (form)	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	HP		
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False Brome			
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild Turnip			
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass			
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
<i>Bromus hordeaceus ssp. hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome			
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome			
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome			
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>	Hare's Ear			
<i>Cakile maritima ssp. maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle			
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Rigid Fescue			
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	HP		
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	Feather-top	HP		
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed			
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle			
<i>Coleonema pulchellum*</i>	Diosma			
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			
<i>Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon</i>	Couch			
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail Grass			
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot			
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Lincoln Weed		Yes	
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed			
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane		Yes	
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	HP		
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass			
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass	IC	Yes	
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long Heron's-bill			
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	HP		
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	HP	Yes	
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw			
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	IC	Yes	
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush	HP		
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Blue Barley-grass			
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley-grass			
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-rush			
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppergrass			
<i>Limonium companyonis</i>	Sea-lavender	IC		
<i>Lolium perenne X Lolium rigidum</i>	Hybrid Ryegrass			
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass			
<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	Blue Lupin			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel			
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	IC	Yes	
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Little Medic			
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic			
<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	Barrel Medic			
<i>Melianthus comosus</i>	Tufted Honey-flower	IC		
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	King Island Melilot			
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Iceplant	HP		
<i>Oenothera stricta ssp. stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose			
<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>	Olive	IC		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass			
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum			
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet			
<i>Plantago lanceolata var. lanceolata</i>	Ribwort			
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaf Allseed			
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	IC	Yes	
<i>Polygonum bellardii</i>	Tree Hogweed			
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass			
<i>Rapistrum rugosum ssp. rugosum</i>	Turnip Weed			
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle			
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's-tail			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel			
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock			
<i>Sabulina mediterranea</i>	Slender Sandwort			
<i>Salvia verbenaca var.</i>	Wild Sage			
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Whorled Pigeon-grass			
<i>Silene nocturna</i>	Mediterranean Catchfly			
<i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	IC		
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom	HP	Yes	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Coast Sand-spurrey			
<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Sea Spinach			
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme*</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	IC		
<i>Tribolium acutiflorum</i>				
<i>Tribolium obliterum</i>				
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Clover			
<i>Trifolium arvense var. arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover			
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover			
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover			
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster Clover			
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover			
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False Hawkbit			
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White Cudweed			
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue			
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue			
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily	IC	Yes	

WONS = Weeds of National Significance.

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

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

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

FAUNA Summary

# Fauna in cell	97
# Native Fauna in cell	83
# Introduced Fauna in cell	14
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	18 (5 national, 17 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> ^	Cape Barren Goose	AVES		R
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i> ^	Brown Quail	AVES		V
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> ^	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> ^	Eastern Shrike-tit	AVES		R
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> ^	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ^	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> ^	Kelp Gull	AVES		R
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> ^	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i> ^	Rock Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> ^	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp	
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	AVES	VU	E
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> ^	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> ^	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	MAM	VU	R
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i> ^	Swamp Rat	MAM		R
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> ^	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp

All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> ^	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	AVES			
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i> ^	Collared Sparrowhawk	AVES			RA
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	AVES			LC
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	AVES			LC
<i>Aquila audax audax</i> ^	Wedge-tailed Eagle	AVES			RA
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	AVES			
<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella	AVES			LC
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> ^	Fan tailed cuckoo	AVES			
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> ^	Cape Barren Goose	AVES		R	
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	AVES			LC
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	AVES			LC
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora australis</i> ^	Brown Quail	AVES		V	
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> ^	Pied butcher bird	AVES			
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	AVES			LC

<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	AVES			LC
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Little Penguin	AVES			
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	AVES			LC
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> [^]	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R	RA
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i> [^]	Eastern Shrike-tit	AVES		R	
<i>Gavialis vireescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	AVES			LC
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> [^]	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	VU
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^]	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	AVES			LC
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^]	Kelp Gull	AVES		R	RA
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Morus serrator</i> [^]	Australasian Gannet	AVES			NT
<i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> [^]	Elegant Parrot	AVES		R	RA
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i> [^]	Rock Parrot	AVES		R	
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	AVES			LC
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	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>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Crescent Honeyeater	AVES			
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp		LC
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	AVES			LC
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger (Arctic Jaeger)	AVES			
<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	AVES	VU	E	EN
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			LC
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	AVES			LC
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> [^]	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	RA
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	AVES			LC
<i>Antipodia atralba</i> [^]	Black and White Sedge-skipper	INV			
<i>Danaus petilia</i> [^]	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> [^]	Monarch	INV			
<i>Junonia villida calybe</i> [^]	Meadow Argus	INV			
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> [^]	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			
<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> [^]	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> [^]	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> [^]	Cabbage White	INV			
<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> [^]	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes miskini miskini</i> [^]	Wattle Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinesstes serpentatus serpentatus</i> [^]	Salt-bush Blue	INV			
<i>Vanessa itea</i> [^]	Australian Admiral	INV			
<i>Vanessa kershawi</i> [^]	Australian Painted Lady	INV			
<i>Zizina otis labradus</i> [^]	Common Grass-blue	INV			
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i> [^]	Yellow-footed Antechinus	MAM		V	
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Western Grey Kangaroo	MAM			LC
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	MAM			
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i> [^]	Common Ringtail Possum	MAM			
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	MAM	VU	R	
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i> [^]	Swamp Rat	MAM		R	RA
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> [^]	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp	

<i>Christinus marmoratus</i> [^]	Marbled Gecko	REP			
<i>Ctenophorus decresii</i> [^]	Tawny Dragon	REP			
<i>Delma mollerii</i> [^]	Gulfs Delmas	REP			
<i>Pogona barbata</i> [^]	Eastern Bearded Dragon	REP			
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i> [^]	Eastern Brown Snake	REP			
<i>Tiliqua rugosa</i> [^]	Sleepy Lizard	REP			
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i> [^]	Eastern Bluetongue	REP			LC

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>Bos taurus</i>	Cattle (European Cattle)
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Cervus dama</i> [^]	Fallow Deer
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon
<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse (Brumby)
<i>Felis catus</i> [^]	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
<i>Mus musculus</i> [^]	House Mouse
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> [^]	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
<i>Ovis aries</i> [^]	Sheep (Feral Sheep)
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove
<i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i>	Common Starling
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox (Red Fox)



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

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

