

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

Myponga (Maitpangga)¹ to Sellicks Cliffs (Witawali)

Cell F27

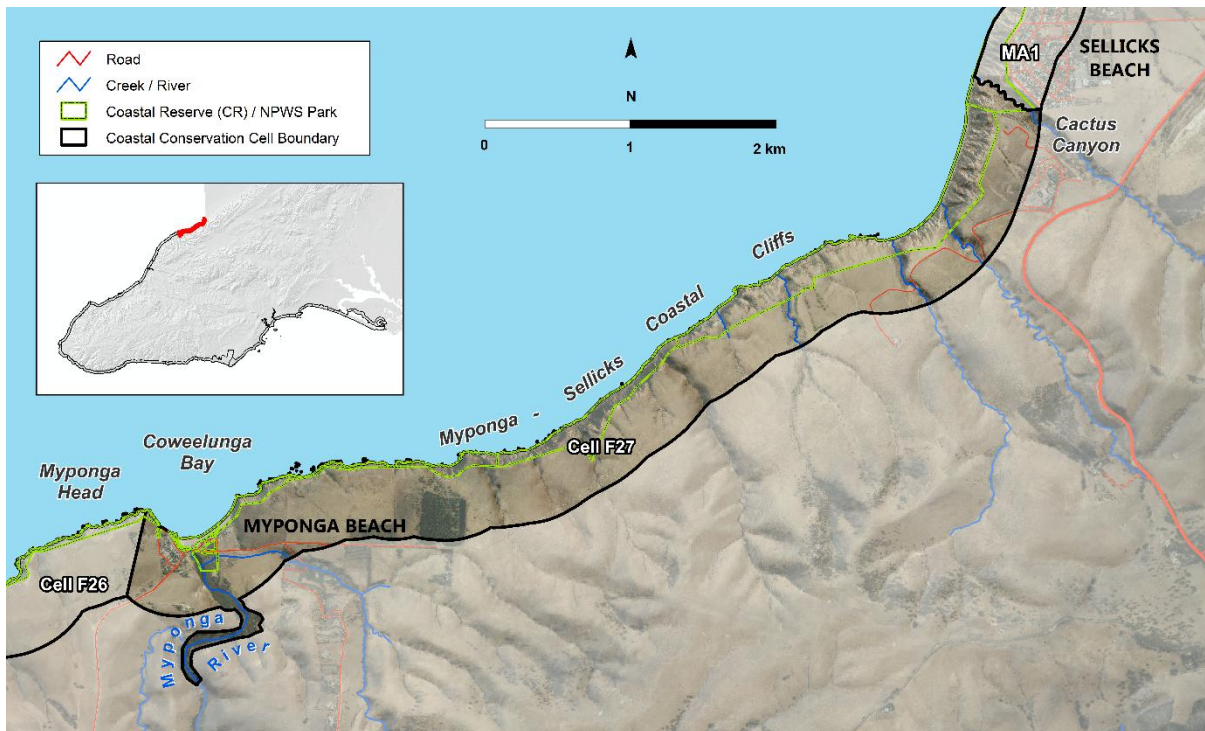
Overview

North westerly facing cliff lines dominate this cell, backed by heavily grazed and cleared coastal slopes. Despite this, pockets of high biodiversity valued pockets of remnant vegetation exist along the seaward exposed cliffs, fenced creek lines, gullies, and the estuary.

Myponga Beach is a small but popular coastal township, and the pocket beach is a popular summer retreat due to its proximity to metropolitan Adelaide. Crossing the beach during high tides or when freshwater flows exist, the Myponga River estuary supports a

large diversity of high conservation value species and ecological communities.

Pressure from visitation, weed distribution and spread from residential properties, and grazing across the cell threatens biodiversity values. The narrow coastal dune is under rising pressure from residential development and effects of the seawall from erosion effect related to climate change. Opportunities exist for coordinated planning and restoration of potential *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) 1999* threatened ecological communities within the estuary.



¹ "Maitpangga was first recorded in 1837 by Protector William Wyatt during a journey to Encounter Bay with Mulla Wirraburka's family, my apical ancestors. Witawali was recorded in the early 1900s for Sellicks sites that occur around the area. Kurtandilla is the original name for Mount Terrible" (Karl Winda Telfer, personal communications, December 2025).

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

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.

Please respect that cultural concepts and content included in this plan are the Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual property (ACIP) of 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.

Cell detail

This cell extends from Myponga Head in Coweelunga Bay approximately 7km to the eastern end of Sellicks Cliffs (Cactus Canyon). The cell includes the small stretch of Myponga beach, and Myponga estuary connects with the sea at the western end of the beach. This cell is in the District Council of Yankalilla local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

The coastal reserves and cliff tops are Crown land coastal reserves. Inland there is privately owned grazing and cropped land. Holiday homes on Crown land located on the Myponga dune have been freeholded. Since 2012, the waters surrounding this cell are within the boundaries of the Encounter Marine Park.

Native title has been determined for the Kurna Meyunna over Country for nearly the length 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.

This north-facing pocket beach is used for recreational, rock and beach fishing, boating, surfing (rarely), swimming, diving and snorkelling. There is an informal boat ramp to beach, public toilet, and gravel carparks at eastern and western ends of the beach.

The embayment, rock platforms and headlands are of visible geological interest and contribute to the scenic amenity of the area (Caton et al 2007).

There is not a dedicated volunteer group that works across the Myponga Beach dunes or the estuary, despite the high conservation value and species diversity. 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 (c.50m), with a discontinuous boulder beach, fronted by a shore platform with reefs and rocks with a high tide shingle ridge at the back. The Myponga estuary and floodplain, with seasonal connection of the Myponga River, which flows across the beach to the sea. Low energy north-facing white sand beach with a single low barrier dune to the east of the estuary. The western end of the beach (shown below) has an extensive rocky intertidal shore platform (Caton et al 2007).

The southern end of the cell, extending either side of Myponga head, has the Myponga Beach geological monument (reference 1118), which is part of the Fork Tree Limestone and Sellicks Hill Formation. The Sellicks Beach geological monument (reference 1327) covers the northern half of the cell along the cliff lines and includes the Port Willunga Formation, Heatherdale Shale, and Undifferentiated Holocene aeolian sediments. Inland, the Sellicks Hill geological monument (reference 1398) captures the northern corner of the cell and displays the Marino Arkose Member, Sellicks Hill Formation, Wangkonda Formation, Mount Terrible Formation, Fork Tree Limestone, Heatherdale Shale.

The Myponga Beach and headland site has also been designated as a place of Palaeontological Significance (reference 14108) by the South Australian Heritage Council. The cliffs flanking Myponga Beach provide a continuous coastal section of Early Cambrian (c. 540- 570 million years) fossiliferous limestones. The Sellicks Hill Formation and

the overlying Fork Tree Limestone contain the fossil *Archaeocyatha* (ancient sponges), the earliest preserved reef builder in the sea. New species have been discovered in the cliffs at Myponga Beach, allowing more accurate correlation with other Cambrian rocks in South Australia and elsewhere. This is also one of the best known localities for *Hyalithes* (marine invertebrates resembling conical snails), another important early Cambrian fossil. Together with the faunal assemblage, the exceptional sedimentary structures in the cliffs are significant for research into the environment of the Early Palaeozoic Era in South Australia. (SA Heritage Council, 2024)



Myponga Beach, with former shacks on foredune. Myponga Creek estuary, with sediment plume across the intertidal reef (Coast Protection Board March 2024).

Terrestrial biodiversity

Whole cell

This cell is dominated by the largely cleared and grazed north westerly facing coastal cliffs and slopes. Pockets of remnant vegetation still persists amongst the steeper sections of cliffs where stock have restricted access, and adjacent land to the Myponga Estuary. Gullies and creek lines still have limited (at time only individual) larger shrubs and very old trees remaining, which are locally highly valuable biodiversity assets. These parts of the cell are significant and require high priority within the region for action (Caton et al 2007).

Three larger pockets of remnant vegetation existing along the cliffline on Crown land parcels in front of the Songlines Station and the Nan Hai Pu Tuo Buddhist Temple, supporting Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) low open shrublands with emergent Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*). Some of the highest and most diverse remnant vegetation can be found in these areas for the cell (Trees for Life 2014).



Pale Turpentine Bush (Beyeria lechenaultii) low open shrubland is restricted to the steepest of coastal slopes and cliffs but is of very high conservation value (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

A large 10-hectare remnant patch of Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia*) low open forest exists within private land in the cell, on the coastal slopes back from the cliff line. This large patch is of significant value to the cell and flora and fauna biodiversity values.



A 10 Hectare Coastal White Mallee (Eucalyptus diversifolia ssp. diversifolia) low open forest patch exists on private land within this cell (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

Flora species of conservation significance recorded in this cell include Rohrlach's Bluebush (*Maireana rohrlachii*), Narrow-leaf Yellow-tails (*Ptilotus angustifolius*), Notable Wattle (*Acacia notabilis*), River Mint (*Mentha australis*), Forked Twinleaf (*Roepera confluens*), and Silky Wilsonia (*Wilsonia humilis*).

No official fauna diversity and abundance surveys have been carried out within the Myponga Beach area. However, significant habitat values for birds are present, with multiple species recorded within this cell, including Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Red-capped Plover (*Charadrius ruficapillus*), Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*), Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans elegans*), Pacific Black Duck (*Anas superciliosa*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba modesta*), White-fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*), Whistling Kite (*Haliastur sphenurus*), Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*), and Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*).



Hooded Plover (Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus) adults with 10 day old chicks forage on beaches amongst the sea wrack. The presence of the estuary at this site provides an alternative feeding area when beaches are busy with visitors (K Bartley)

Despite the largely cleared coastal slopes, significant value butterfly larvae habitat exists in remnant vegetation patches in small valleys within cliffs, and across habitats within the Myponga estuary, up into the gorge (Caton et al 2007, Stolarki 2024). Butterfly species of conservation significance recorded in this cell include Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*), Olane Azure (*Ogyris olane*), Genoveva Azure (*Ogyris genoveva*), as well as locally uncommon Wood White (*Delias aganippe*), Common Xenica (*Geitoneura klugii*), Common Brown (*Heteronympha merope merope*) and multiple common butterfly species that are observed across the Fleurieu Peninsula (Stolarki 2024).



Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila) is present within this cell. This is the only cell in the plan where the species has been reliably recorded despite potential habitat in other cells (M Endacott)

The Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*) is only found in this cell in the Plan area, with very localised and restricted areas where its larval food plant, Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*) grows in large enough densities. The butterfly requires open wetland and creek line systems, with the larval hosts growing in unobstructed sunny situations (Stolarski 2024). Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*) has a patchy distribution in the greater Fleurieu Peninsula, being recorded from only one coastal site – Myponga Gorge – with large stands of Cutting Grass (*Gahnia trifida*) in the central to upper reaches of the Gorge (Stolarski 2024). The butterfly is also recorded from inland locations at Deep Creek (private property) and Stipiturus CP. Historically the species had broader distributions within the Fleurieu Peninsula. The butterfly populations are healthiest in areas where Cutting Grass (*G. trifida*) plants exhibit fresh leaf growth.

Olane Azure (*Ogyris olane*) and Genoveva Azure (*Ogyris Genoveva*) butterflies are recorded in this cell and require mistletoes (*Amyema spp.*) as their larval hosts. These species are only recorded in cells F19, F23, F27 (Storlaski 2024). Genoveva Azure (*Ogyris Genoveva*) is considered rare and is only found in this cell across the Plan area, requiring host plants Box Mistletoe (*Amyema miquelii*) and Drooping Mistletoe (*A. pendula spp. pendula*), with the larvae attended by Sugar Ants (*Camponotus spp.*) (Stolarski 2024).



Genoveva Azure (Ogyris Genoveva) butterfly (M Endacott)

Exposed rocky shores along the beach and the intertidal platform in this cell along provide foraging habitats for shorebirds, including Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*), Greater Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii cristatus*) and Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*), Silver Gulls (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*) and Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificus georgii*).

Beach and dunes

The small sandy beach within the cell is backed by a low dune and pebble ridge. The dune is in moderate to poor condition, with only minor areas of remnant or local coastal species including Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) grassland Coast Saltbush (*Atriplex cinerea*), Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*), Round-leaf Pigface (*Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum*) and Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*).



Round-leaf Pigface (Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum) (S Rawson)

The Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), vulnerable in South Australia, successfully nests and forages across Myponga Beach (including the estuary). Red-capped Plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) that are semi-colonial nesters are also recorded in this cell. 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 Oystercatcher (*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 coastal dunes and slopes are valued habitat for a range of seabird species, including the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Eastern Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*), Little Black Cormorant, (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), Little Pied Cormorant (*Microcarbo melanoleucos*), Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*) and Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus dominicanus*).

Estuary (Myponga River)

Myponga River is a recognised estuary (DEH 2007).

Myponga Beach is a north-facing pocket beach, intersected at the southwestern end by the Myponga River estuary and associated floodplain. Flora surveys of the estuary and dunes have recorded multiple species of conservation significance at a state or regional level.



Myponga River lower estuary and connect to the intertidal reef and nearshore habitats (D Schmarr)

The estuary supports several distinct plant associations (see Fig 27.1) that are driven by the daily inundation by high tides and, less frequently, freshwater from the Myponga River. These conditions allow a unique array of flora that is predominately suited to brackish water to establish (UFBP 2007).

Assessments of the estuary vegetation by Urban Forest Biodiversity Program (UFBP) (2007) and Floristic Vegetation Mapping by DEW confirm the presence of Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) +/- Thatching Grass (*Gahnia filum*) mid open shrubland over Creeping Brookweed (*Samolus repens*) + Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) +/- Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) within the estuary.



Myponga River estuary is a wide estuary with largely diverse vegetation on both edges and up into the middle (pictured) and upper catchment areas (D Schmarr)

Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) Low Shrublands are part of the Nationally Vulnerable community *subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh*, as listed in the EPBC Act 1999. This is further supported by the presence of Thatching Grass (*Gahnia filum*) and Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) habitats within the estuary. These habitats or ecological communities represent the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (DCCEE 2013).

The upper catchment of the estuary supports areas of the *Leptospermum lanigerum* Tall Shrubland vegetation association, aligned as being areas of *swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula*, a critically endangered ecological community under EPBC Act.

The estuary provides habitat for a range of woodland and wetland birds, including Red-rumped Parrot (*Psephotus haematonotus*), Welcome Swallow (*Hirundo neoxena neoxena*), Singing Honeyeater (*Gavicalis virescens*), White-faced Heron (*Egretta novaehollandiae*), Superb Fairywren (*Malurus cyaneus*), Australian Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus australis australis*), Black-tailed Nativehen (*Tribonyx ventralis*), Little Wattlebird (*Anthochaera chrysoptera*), Grey Shrike-thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*), Great Egret (*Ardea alba modesta*), Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides cenchroides*), Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus axillaris*), Dusky Moorhen (*Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa*), Red-kneed Dotterel (*Erythrogonys cinctus*), Black-fronted Dotterel (*Elseyornis melanops*) and Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*).



Singing Honeyeater (Gavicalis virescens) (M Endacott)

Fish biodiversity and water quality monitoring surveys have been undertaken at the estuary and lower reaches of the Myponga River. These surveys indicate that it supports a range of fish species, including Common *Galaxias* (*Galaxias maculatus*), Climbing Galaxias (*Galaxias brevipinnis*), Congolli (*Pseudaphritis urvillii*), Big-headed Gudgeon (*Philypnodon grandiceps*) and Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon (*Philypnodon macrostomus*), Western Bluespot Gudgeon (*Pseudogobius olorum*), Black Bream (*Acanthopagrus butcheri*), Bridled Goby (*Arenigobius bifrenatus*), Yelloweye Mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*) and Eastern Australian Salmon (*Arripis trutta*), Small Mouthed Hardyhead (*Atherinosoma microstoma*) and introduced Redfin Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) (Schmarr et al 2022).

Estuarine Habitats: Myponga River



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0 250 500 1,000 Metres

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Estuary Extent | Estuarine Flat | Riparian |
| Channel | Floodplain | Estuarine Sedges |
| Beach | Intertidal Flat | |
| Dune | Intertidal Seagrass | |

Fig 27.1 Myponga River estuarine habitats

Vegetation Communities

Coastal slopes and cliffs

Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*) low open forest

- Coastal White Mallee (*Eucalyptus diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*) low open forest over Coast Silver Wattle (*Acacia uncinifolia*) +/- Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) +/- Twiggy Daisy-bush (*Olearia ramulosa*) tall shrubs over Guinea Flower sp. (*Hibbertia* sp.), +/- Black Rapier-sedge (*Lepidosperma carphoides*) low shrubs

Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) low open shrubland

- Emergent +/- Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) low trees over Pale Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) and *Melaleuca lanceolata* low open shrubland over Prickly Ground-berry (*Acrotriche patula*) + Common Eutaxia (*Eutaxia microphylla*) + Mallee Pomaderris (*Pomaderris paniculosa* ssp. *paniculosa*) + Black Grass Saw-sedge (*Gahnia lanigera*)

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.)

Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) Tussock Grassland

- Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*) tussocks grassland with +/- Wallaby Grass (*Rytidosperma* spp.) +/- Spear grass spp. (*Austrostipa* spp.) +/- Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*) + Lily spp. (*Arthropodium* spp.) + Scaly Buttons (*Leptorhynchos squamatus* ssp. *squamatus*)

Coastal dunes and shrublands

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

- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) + Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* ssp. *sophorae*) +/- Common Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) mid open shrubland over Sea-berry Saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) low shrubs over Thyme Riceflower (*Pimelea serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia*) + Bower Spinach (*Tetragonia implexicoma*) +/- Coastal Climbing Lignum (*Muehlenbeckia gunnii*) +/- Short-stem Flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*)

Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) with emergent Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coast Saltbush (*Atriplex cinerea*) Open Grassland

- Rolling Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*) grassland over Coast Saltbush (*Atriplex cinerea*) +/- Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) +/- Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*)

Nitre-bush (*Nitraria billardiarei*) Low shrubland

- Nitre-bush (*Nitraria billardiarei*) low shrubland +/- Ruby Saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*) +/- Coast Cushion Bush (*Leucophyta brownii*)

Estuary (Myponga River)

Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) +/- Thatching Grass (*Gahnia filum*) mid open shrubland

- Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) +/- Thatching Grass (*Gahnia filum*) mid open shrubland over Creeping Brookweed (*Samolus repens*) + Knobby Club-rush (*Ficinia nodosa*) +/- Beaded Samphire (*Salicornia quinqueflora* ssp. *quinqueflora*) + Couch (**Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon*)

Lignum (*Duma florulenta*) +/- Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*) Sedgeland

Silky Tea-tree (*Leptospermum lanigerum*) Tall Shrubland

Nearshore habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. The marine areas of cell F27 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-5).

Bryars (2013) describes this cell as dominated by bare sand offshore, a band of continuous low profile reef inshore, and a mosaic of patchy/continuous seagrass in the midshore, while some areas of bare gravel/pebble habitat also occur offshore (Figure 27.2).

Subtidal reef in the Myponga Beach area is composed of metamorphic rock with a cover of macroalgae (DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009). Reefs further to the east within the cell have not been surveyed. The inshore bare sand is characterised by a low-energy, low tide terrace beach system at Myponga Beach, and a low-energy, low tide terrace beach system at Cactus Canyon (Short 2001).

The cell is regionally significant due to its complexity of habitat types, extensive *Posidonia coriacea* seagrass habitat off Cactus Canyon, and existence of the Myponga River estuary (Bryars 2013)

Subtidal and intertidal reefs

Surveys of subtidal reef at Myponga and in nearby cells have found a high diversity of fishes, invertebrates and macroalgae (Edgar et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Brook and Bryars 2014, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023).

The intertidal reef at Myponga Beach has been surveyed for macroalgal, seagrass, mollusc and echinoderm species richness, and is characterised by a range of macroalgae (red, green and brown) and numerous (>35) mollusc species (Benkendorff et al. 2008). The intertidal reef at Myponga Beach has an unusually high diversity of echinoderms within the region (Benkendorff et al. 2008). The cell lies within a region of low macroalgal species diversity. However, this is probably partly due to a low level of collection effort (see Baker and Gurgel 2010).



Dusky Morwong (Dactylophora nigricans) and Rough Bullseye (Pempheris klunzingeri) amongst reef habitat (S Bryars)

The reef ecosystem baseline study (Brook et al. 2020) and current study by Brock *et al.* (2023) assessing the trends in the condition of rocky reef ecosystems of the greater Adelaide and Fleurieu Peninsula region found that the overall status of rocky reefs was stable or improving, based on several key indicators of condition (e.g. fish and macroinvertebrate species richness, community structure, large fish biomass, macroalgae percentage cover, and reef thermal index). The Southern metro subregion comprises 26 long term monitoring survey reef sites, with two sites found within the cell. These sites include Myponga Reef and Sellicks South. Combined reef surveys in this subregion indicate that macroinvertebrate and fish species richness, large fish biomass and the percentage cover of canopy-forming algae has remained stable or is increasing at this sub region (Brock et al. 2023). Marine species in the Southern Metro subregion include 80 bony fish, nine sharks and rays, 67 species of marine invertebrate, and nine species of crustacean (Brock et al. 2023, Edgar and Barrett (2012), Edgar and Stuart-Smith (2014), Edgar et al. (2020)).

Seagrass

A description of the midshore seagrasses could not be found. Significant amounts of *Posidonia coriacea* are known to occur in the bay at the southern end of Sellicks Beach (Bryars and Rowling 2009) and examination of aerial photographs by Bryars (2013) indicates that smaller amounts also occur in the inshore sandy pockets along the coast between Sellicks Beach and Myponga Beach. However, these areas require ground-truthing.

Species diversity

Bryars (2003) listed 10 fish and two macroinvertebrate species for the sheltered beach habitat at Myponga Beach and Cactus Canyon, 12 fish and four macroinvertebrate species for the seagrass habitat between Sellicks Beach and Rapid Head, 14 fish and six macroinvertebrate species for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between Sellicks Beach and Rapid Head, 14 fish and six macroinvertebrate species for the reef habitat between Sellicks Beach and Rapid Head.

While the seagrass and bare sand habitats are likely to support a range of species (e.g. see Bryars 2003), apart from mapping studies that have characterised the seafloor (Shepherd and Sprigg 1976, Tanner 2002, DEH 2008), no biological surveys appear to have been undertaken on these habitats within Cell F27.

Surveys for uncommon and cryptic reef fishes have been conducted in the cell (see Baker et al. 2008, 2009). Scientific surveys of the subtidal and intertidal reefs have been conducted in the Myponga Beach region of the cell (Edgar et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, Benkendorff et al. 2008, DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009).

Nearshore Habitats: Cell F27

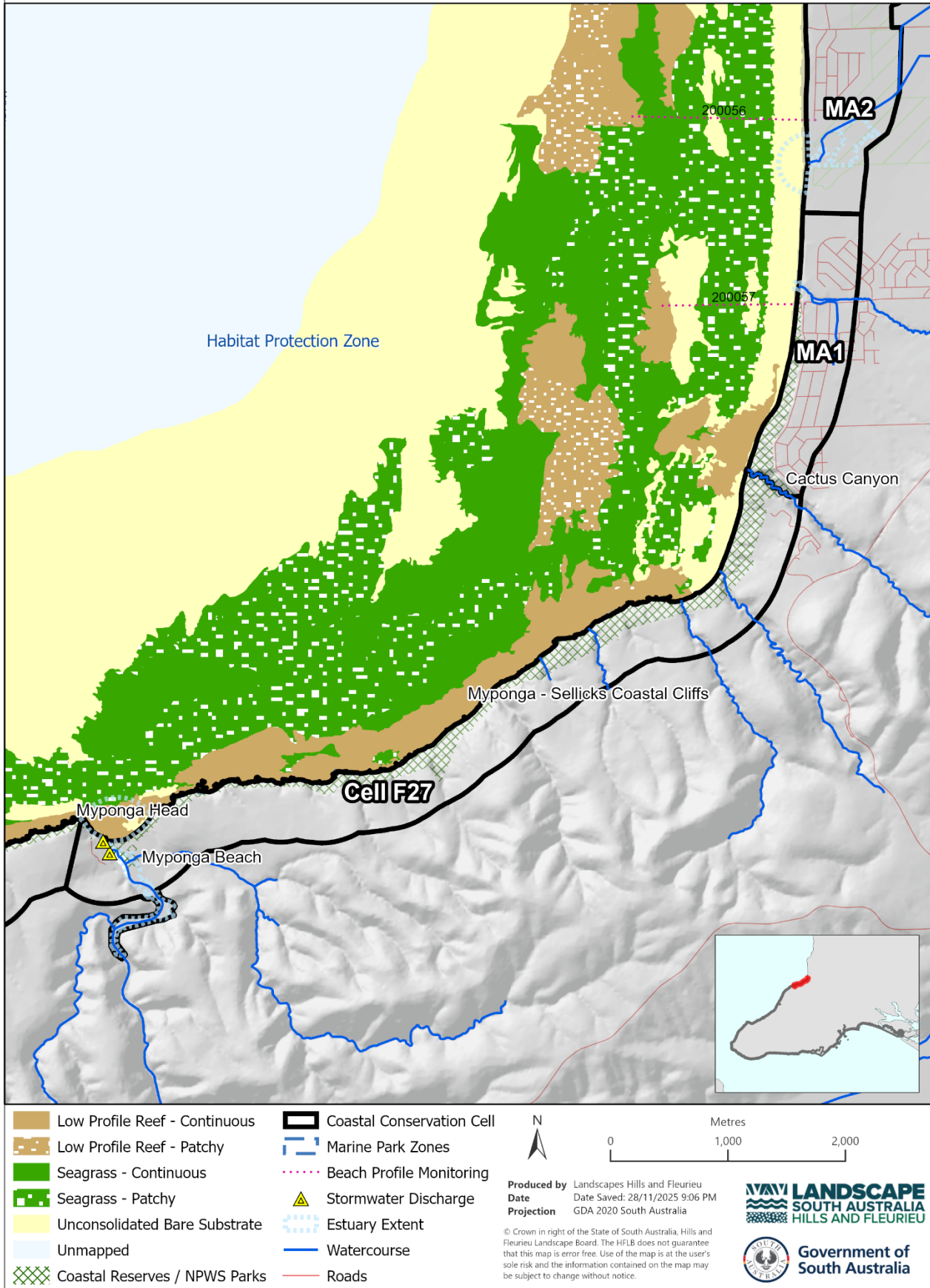


Figure 27.2 Nearshore habitats of Cell F27.

Threats

Whole cell

The threat assessment by Caton et al (2007) described the threat summary for this cell as the highest in the region. Threats include a high proportion of exotic plant species, high viewscape and viewshed scores, ownership and land use. Added to these threats are extensive mining leases covering the slopes of the eastern half of the cell, as well as the highest readings for cliff instability in the region (Caton et al 2007). Distribution of significant weeds are a moderate threat for this cell, while vegetation block size, shape and isolation add minor threats.

Despite challenges for public access, this section of coast is experiencing increased tourism and visitation. Day walkers seeking access to cliff line walks and visitation to pocket beaches and coves (often linked to boating tourism) are resulting in increased pressure on coastal and marine environments. Additional residential dwelling development is increasing infrastructure and disturbance in relatively remote areas.

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

Weed threat is evident across the cell, with the following declared and red alert species of high priority for control – Gazania (*Gazania linearis*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monillifera*), Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*), Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Olives (*Olea europaea ssp. europaea*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Broad-leaf Cotton-bush (*Gomphocarpus cancellatus*), Sea-lavender (*Limonium companyonis*), Purple Broom (*Polygala virgata*), Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*), Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea*) and Aster-weed (*Symphyotrichum subulatum*).

The coastal reserves are partly unfenced against stock, leading to grazing pressure and accelerated soil erosion. The instability appears to be initiated on the coastal reserves of the cliff tops and cliff faces, apparently by grazing pressure (Caton et al 2007). A substantial portion of the Crown land parcels along the cliff line in this cell are covered by a Crown licence for grazing purposes by adjoining private landowners, which are reviewed annually.



Cactus Canyon looking west towards the eroded Sellicks Cliffs from the northern slope (C Jackson)

The seaward facing cliffs and some steeper gullies and creek lines north of Myponga Beach contain native vegetation (where the stock cannot access), but grazing is still an issue from Western Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus fuliginosus*) and rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) (Trees for Life 2014, Caton et al 2007). Coastal slopes and cliffs display a number of drainage channels and deep gullies for erosion over long periods of time, while soil is in poorer condition towards the coastal cliffs, with little topsoil coverage and rocky underfoot (Trees for Life 2014).

Remnant vegetation is fragmented within the cell and largely restricted to areas of cliff lines where stock cannot access steep slopes, or small pockets that are fenced to restrict stock access. Grazing pressure restricts regeneration of species and increases fragmentation across the landscape.



Coastal cliff shrubland above Myponga Beach (C Jackson)

There are a number of native grass patches in the open paddocks and in the gullies, and occasional isolated Dryland Tea-tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) and Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*). There is little regeneration and evidence that the sheoaks are being grazed upon (probably by Western Grey Kangaroos) (Trees for Life 2014). Isolation of vegetation/habitats, combined with dissection by formal and informal tracks, contributes to habitat fragmentation that severely reduces the cell's capacity to sustain indigenous fauna. Introduced predators further decrease an area's ability to support native fauna (UFBP 2007).

Pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), and cats (*Felis catus*). There is a need to monitor and control Fallow Deer (*Cervus dama*) incursions. Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to Regional Pest Management Strategies). Total grazing pressure within the cell, particularly the dunes, exists through introduced and native species, as well as stock from adjacent land, impacting on vegetation through limiting regeneration and revegetation activities. Western Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosus*) frequent the open grazing areas of the coastal slopes, cliff lines and the estuary.

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

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

Beach and dunes

Holiday homes on the eastern side of the Myponga River have been built on the foredune face up to the storm surge line and are most threatened from storm events (UFBP 2007). The subsequent construction of a low rockwall to combat storm erosion threatens beach stability (Caton et al 2007).



A private seawall in front of properties in very close proximity to the coast that often experience wave overtopping during storm events (S Sutherland)

Erosion as a result of storm events is more prominent to the north-east of the estuary, where the foreshore is not protected from the shore platform, as is the southwest. The incipient dune seaward of the rock wall shows evidence of erosion, which is likely to increase with sea level rise (UFBP 2007). Two stormwater outlets on the western side of the estuary discharge water from the township directly onto the estuarine flats and are a point source for weed infestations (UFBP 2007).



Impacts of storm erosion due to large storm surge and high tide event causing loss of several metres of dunes in July 2025 (Not contrast to image below) (C Jackson)

Coastal encroachment, including access paths into the narrow dune, is occurring from private properties extending into natural environments. Multiple weeds persist, particularly invasive grasses and ground covers, despite weed control efforts by coastal community members and support from land managers.



Coastal dune and pebble beach foreground and coastal walking trail up over the cliff line (August 2022) (C Taylor)

Garden escapes are an issue at Myponga Beach, including a large stand of Century Plant (*Agave americana*), as well as other succulent species (Tree Aeonium (*Aeonium arboreum*), *Cotyledon spp.*), Trailing African Daisy (*Dimorphotheca fruticosa*) and Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*). Incidences of hybridisation between Native Pigface (*Carpobrotus rossii*) and introduced Hottentot Fig (*C. edulis*) have been observed.

Weed species within the dunes and associated walking trails leading to the beach include Coastal Galenia (*Aizoon pubescens*), Common Ice Plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Coast Tea-tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*), Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), Olive (*Olea europaea ssp. europaea*), Gazania (*Gazania linearis*) control has been successfully undertaken across the dunes and reserves but this species is still likely to be found in private gardens and should be addressed through education and targeted removal.

Undefined boat launching occurs on the beach and reef near the estuary, impacting reef condition over a wider area. Vehicles on beach impacts occur, with unauthorised beach driving and disturbance to beach-nesting birds on the beach, and particularly within the estuary. Removal of shellfish from the rocky platform threatens marine biodiversity values (Caton et al 2007).

Hooded Plover nesting sites are impacted by predation and disturbance from off-leash dogs, with limited fledging success as a result. Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*) and Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*) threaten Hooded Plover habitat by changing dune shapes and outcompeting the native Spinifex (*Spinifex hirsutus*).

Estuary (Myponga River)

Natural features and their associated processes within the estuary have all been negatively impacted by human activity, particularly from historic land clearance, river flow restrictions and occasional excess flooding from the Myponga reservoir, stock grazing within the estuary, and from the small, predominantly holiday populated township impinging on the foreshore (UFBP 2007).

The estuary is classified as extensively modified (presence of the reservoir), and under high to very high pressure due to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and high vegetation clearance proportion within the catchment (98%) (Land & Water Australia, 2000). This report further estimates that the transport of fine suspended sediment was estimated to be double the rate under pre-European conditions.

Turbidity of the estuary (and seasonally the nearshore zone) is raised by accelerated soil erosion of the lower valley slopes (see photo above), and by long term sediment transport by the creek from the reservoir site. Sediment burial of some estuarine flats appears to have occurred (Caton et al 2007).

Since completion of the Myponga Reservoir in 1962, Myponga River flows to the mouth have significantly reduced (DEH 2007). Although freshwater springs below the reservoir are sufficient to keep the river flowing throughout the year (albeit at a much reduced rate), the estuary is now predominantly tidal dominated, except in significant rainfall events (UFBP 2007). Release flushes from the reservoir during these rainfall events are often destructive to the estuary and foreshore environment, both from a physical and ecological perspective. These releases are less frequent than they once were, allowing the estuary to recover to what is now a relatively stable, although still significantly altered system, compared to its pre-European state (UFBP 2007).

Artificial opening by mechanical opening of the estuary can be undertaken by the Council (associated with an EPA permit) to manage river build-up. There are upstream implications and complexities associated with opening and closure of estuaries, particularly related to permanent water bodies. The opening of the estuary mouth can dramatically affect the functioning of organisms within the estuary and near shore. Changes to mouth opening will impact water quality and fish within the estuary, and the movements of fish between the estuary and the coastal environment

Stock grazing along the Myponga estuary is also highly likely to have contributed to ecological degradation in the Myponga Beach area (UFBP 2007, Caton et al 2007).

Soil within the estuary is a fine mud under the influence of high tides and occasional freshwater flushes. An apparent accelerated deposition of silt has been observed within the estuary and may be attributed to the periodic release of large amounts of water from the Myponga Reservoir, causing unusual erosion events, in association with the effects of land clearance in the catchment area between the reservoir and river mouth (UFBP 2007, Caton et al 2007).

Weeds of concern and priority control within the estuary habitats include Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Olive (*Olea europaea ssp. europaea*), Dog Rose (*Rosa canina*) and Jointed Rush (*Juncus articulatus*).

Nearshore habitats

Bryars (2013) describes the coastline as sparsely populated and having intermittent (but unquantified) freshwater input from the Myponga River. As most of the adjacent land has been cleared of native vegetation for agriculture, there are also some freshwater inputs from small creeks and diffuse run-off during heavy rainfall events (such as Cactus Canton), and the potential exists for nutrient and sediment inputs from these sources. Caton et al. (2007) identified that an issue for cliffs in Coastal Cell F27 was overgrazing leading to accelerated soil erosion, but they did not link this with possible impacts on the marine environment. Site visits and examination of aerial photos by Bryars (2013) indicates that cliff erosion following heavy rains, which then leads to increased turbidity in the nearshore marine environment, is a potential issue between Myponga Beach and Sellicks Beach, particularly in the Cactus Canyon area.



*Cactus canyon is the northern most area of the plan and adjoins coastal cliffs with significant erosion
(Coast Protection Board March 2024)*

Caton et al. (2007) identified that the Myponga River estuary is extensively modified. While outflows have been greatly reduced since pre-European settlement (mainly due to the Myponga Reservoir further upstream), discharge of fine sediments (and nutrients) may be a problem, with possible sediment burial of inshore habitat (Caton et al. 2007). The Myponga River estuary is threatened by a lack of environmental flows (Bryars 2003, McNeil et al. 2009). Prior to construction of the Myponga Reservoir in 1962, the estuary was apparently permanently open to the sea, with a wide mouth through which boats were able to pass. Since that time, the mouth of the river has built up with sediments, resulting in a restricted (and intermittent) opening of the estuary.



Large amounts of sediment over intertidal reef platform at Myponga Beach (C Taylor)

Some of the fish fauna within the Myponga River estuary are threatened by a lack of environmental flows (McNeil et al. 2009). Caton et al. (2007) identified that illegal harvesting of intertidal organisms was an issue.

Bryars (2013) considered the risk ratings for identified threats to seagrass and reef were low, while no measurable threats to sand were identified. As there is a substantial area of seagrass/reef habitat in the cell and catchment flows across the cell appear to be relatively low, it was considered by Bryars (2013) that catchment water could possibly have a minor consequence on reef and seagrass, and the risk rating was low.

As intertidal reef habitat is currently being smothered by sand at the mouth of the Myponga River and this will probably continue, it was considered by Bryars (2013) that physical disturbance would likely continue to have a minor consequence on reef, hence the risk rating was low. It is unclear whether this process is natural, related to the lack of flows from the Myponga River, or related to sediment deposition from Myponga River.

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. Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism operators and agencies to support visitor education and stewardship of local coastal environments, 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
- Community education and targeted communications regarding Marine Parks, nearshore habitats and estuary values.
- Beach-nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers (dogs on leash, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance)
- 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.
- Citizen science monitoring to contribute to intertidal reef monitoring, seagrass restoration, dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and beach-nesting birds.
- Value of place and coastal values, responsible beach use and reducing human impact on coastal habitats.
- Development of consistent signage and messaging for coastal values and compliance for conservation areas (public managed lands, coastal reserves) across the Fleurieu Peninsula coast.

Opportunities to support private landowners with landscape-scale conservation and connectivity, to restore coastal vegetation and ecological communities. Fencing of existing remnant areas, including the cliff line, to protect isolated or fragmented vegetation and provide space for regeneration.



Pale Turpentine Bush (Beyeria lechenaultii) low open shrubland (C Jackson)

Definition of areas of valuable native vegetation, with a view to increasing connectivity and investigate obtaining greater long term protection (Heritage status) of crown reserves (public land), and private land owners. Targeted interventions for threatened/rare plant species and communities, including weed control, and reintroductions and translocations of rare species.

Weed management is a key priority to help retain the biodiversity values within the cell across the parcels of Council, Crown and private lands. Targeted control of declared and red alert weeds, including Coastal Galenia (*Aizoon pubescens*), Common Ice Plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), Gazania (*Gazania linearis*), African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Coast Tea-tree (*Gaudium laevigatum*), Blowfly Bush (*Rhamnus alaternus*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), and Olive (*Olea europaea* ssp. *europaea*), are 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. Garden escape weeds require ongoing monitoring, control, and education for local residents on the impact of coastal garden weeds that spread to coastal reserves.

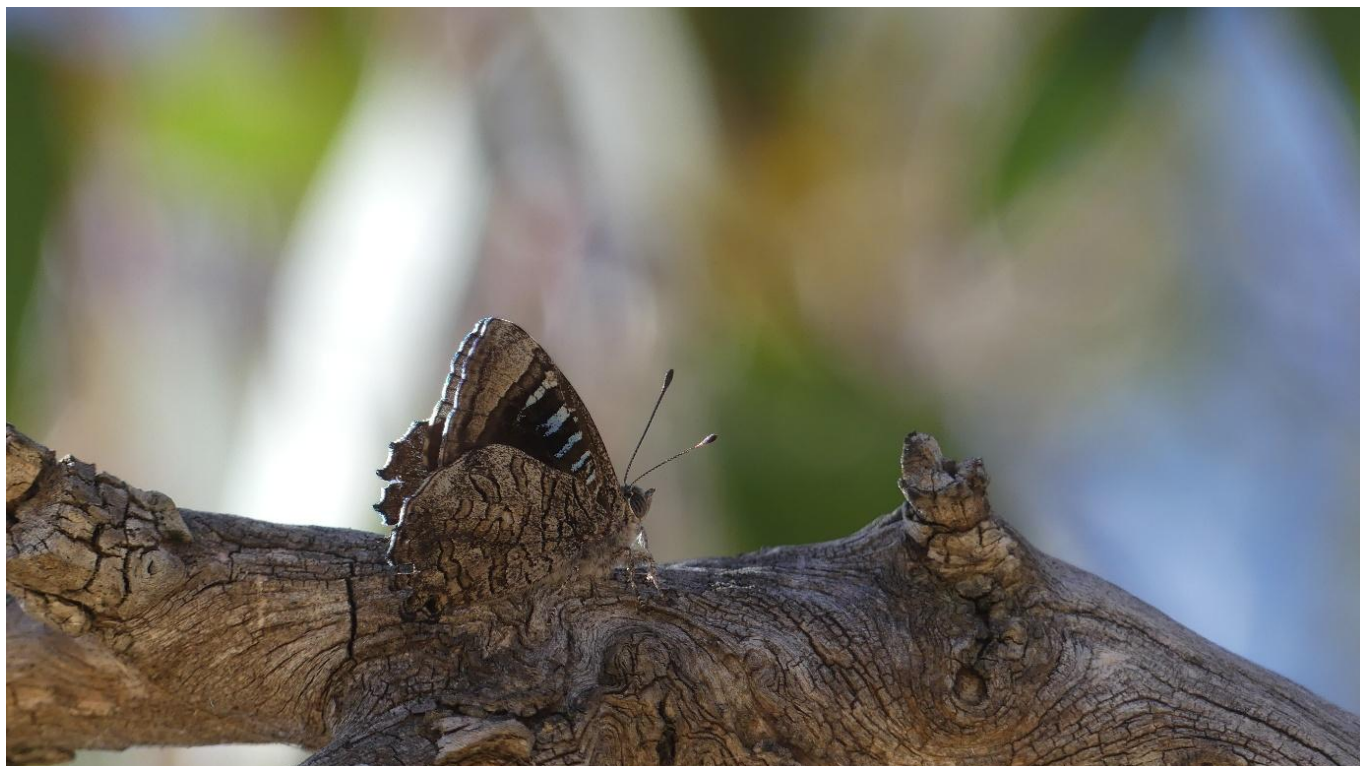
Monitor the impacts and effects of total grazing pressure that are causing impacts on native vegetation, revegetation programs, reducing plant diversity and habitat quality for other important and conservation rated species. Implement measures to reduce grazing pressure and erosion on creek lines, cliff lines and high conservation value pockets of remnant vegetation. Replace, repair and maintain existing fencing with private land, to restrict stock access to the creek lines, cliffs and areas of conservation values.

Protect and restore native vegetation, particularly species of conservation significance. Increase connectivity of existing patches of remnant vegetation, through revegetation and regeneration (after removing grazing pressure), allowing flora and fauna species to disperse more easily across the landscape.

Pest animal threats to coastal fauna and flora from rabbits, foxes, and cats. There is a need to monitor deer incursions and kangaroo numbers, and control through coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers to manage pest animals (refer to regional pest management strategies).

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

Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations, including planting of host plants in coastal areas to increase habitat suitability for local introductions. Opportunities for habitat improvements in this cell for Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (*Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila*), Olane Azure (*Ogyris olane*), and Genoveva Azure (*Ogyris Genoveva*) through reduction of grazing pressure, high weed incursion, and restoration of host plant habitats (Stolarski 2024). Engage with private land holders whose land contains habitats that support multiple conservation rated species, to increase awareness, protection and monitoring of species distribution and abundance.



Olane Azure (Ogyris olane) butterfly that requires Mistletoes (Amyema spp.) as their larval hosts (M Endacott)

Three Azure (*Ogyris spp.*) butterfly species – Olane Azure (*O. olane*), Genoveva Azure (*O. genoveva*) and Amaryllis Azure (*O. amaryllis meridionalis* (not observed in this cell))– require Mistletoes (*Amyema spp.*) as their larval hosts and would not be able to exist if they are not available. Stolarski (2024) recommended mistletoes should be retained in the environment, and where possible, additional seeding of mistletoes is undertaken across cells to enhance localised *Ogyris* populations.

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.



Eastern Long-necked Turtle (Chelodina longicollis) is one of many reptile species underrepresented in fauna databases. It is likely to exist within the watercourse areas of this cell but is not currently on record (LHF)

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 and local landowner 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. Continue to develop and maintain good relationships with privately owned land neighbours.

Beach and dunes

Continue staged removal of priority weeds, and ensure the site is revegetated using locally indigenous species, to help reduce erosion and increase species diversity.

Define boat launch access areas, community education and compliance, to reduce damage to reef and beach environments, including beach-nesting bird locations.



Hooded Plovers (Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus) are regularly seen foraging across the intertidal platform and within the estuary habitats (M Stokes)

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

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.

Estuary (Myponga River)

Undertake riparian restoration works on public and private lands for stock exclusion (and fence repair), weed control of priority species, and revegetation with appropriate local coastal/riparian species along the Myponga River and estuary, which are crucial to the ecological integrity of the area. Monitor populations of introduced aquatic species Redfin Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and assess options for reduction and removal from watercourses where possible.

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

Develop formal vegetation management and rehabilitation plan for Myponga River watercourse downstream from the reservoir, focussing on the wetland flats and estuary (UFBP 2007, Caton et al 2007). This should include environmentally sensitive management through reducing the impacts of stormwater (through the development of a stormwater management plan for Myponga beach) and discharge from the reservoir (including options for environmental flows), and reduced discharge velocity into the estuary, dunes, and the marine environment.

Improvement to the estuarine flora and fauna habitats and connectivity with marine environments can be achieved through the development and employment of an Estuary Entrance Management Support System (EEMSS). This would include a framework for decision makers, considering both the ecological and infrastructure/amenity concerns. Improved management of estuaries within the region (and across the state) is required for a more strategic planning and management approach to deliver positive and coordinated outcomes for estuary habitats. Improved monitoring of ecological communities, connectivity with marine systems and water quality conditions within the estuary will allow more effective adaptive management; being aware of conditions and responding as required.

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

Further investigation is required to determine the source of sediments at the mouth of Myponga River and possible links with local catchment water (e.g. Myponga River).

Bryars (2013) recommends that biological surveys of the seagrass and bare sand habitats are required to better understand habitat values and to compile meaningful species lists for the cell.

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (See BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F27 includes coastal cliffs, the Myponga estuary and river/creek ecosystem, and beach backed by low dunes. There is an intertidal rocky shore reef ecosystem and dense seagrass ecosystem offshore. The coastal cliffs, dunes, and estuary are supported by native vegetation, while the rocky shore and beach supports beach-nesting birds and a number of intertidal fauna species.

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

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

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

Over time increasing aridity will 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 (Caton et al 2007).

Myponga Beach and the dune will recede in the face of sea level rise. This is likely to occur in widely spaced storm events. Approximate Bruun Rule calculations would put recession at 5 to 30m for a 0.3m sea level rise over 50 years. Change of this order would require protection or relocation of the houses built on the dunes. Changes in wave climate, likely to increase the long period swell component, would increase the unpredictability of seasonal change to the beach. Given the significance of the low narrow dune as a buffer and first line of defence against storm damage, improved dune management is a priority. Tide and water depth dependent habitats on reefs will be impacted by sea level rise. Those reef platforms sloping through the tidal range could allow some species migration (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.

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 of Action | 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, Council, LHF, coastal community groups, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet |
| | Increased visitation and recreational pressure on dunes and viewing points due to increased local population and tourist promotion. | Assess increased visitation capacity at known sites, ensure infrastructure is sufficient to meet the demands of increasing visitor numbers. 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 |
| | | Investigate opportunities for community education and engagement regarding unique and valuable coastal landscape and fragile nature of coastal areas. Structured cultural education and training for land managers, agency staff and land stewards. | High (Cons/ Soc) | Council, LHF, DEW, NPWSSA, Traditional Owners, First Nations, 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, 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 with Traditional Owner knowledge holders through collaborative process. | Medium (Soc/ Cons) | Council, land managers, Traditional Owners, First Nations, NPWSSA, coastal community groups |
| | | Monitor aquatic activities (boating, paddleboard and jet skis) for increased pressures on local coastal habitats and fauna species interactions | High (threat) | Council and land managers, NPWSSA, coastal community groups |
| | | 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) |
| | Monitor new and existing incursions of Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush (<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>), Olives (<i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i>), Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monillifera</i>) and African boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>). Remove hybrid varieties of Hottentot Fig (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>), which threaten the Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>). | | High (threat) | Council, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations, coastal community groups |
| | Targeted interventions for threatened/ rare plant species and communities. | | High (cons) | DEW, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations, coastal community groups |
| | Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change. | | High (cons) | Council, DEW, LHF, land owners, Community Groups. |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | Key Players |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Whole cell | Protection of significant flora and fauna. | Protect existing populations through targeted weed control and restoration of habitats with local coastal species. | High (threat/ cons) | Council, land managers, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations, coastal community groups |
| | | Revegetation programs to improve the conservation prospects of threatened species. | High (cons) | DEW, land managers, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations, coastal community groups |
| | | Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and increase source populations. | High (cons) | Council, land managers, LHF, coastal community groups, Traditional Owners, First Nations, local coastal plant nurseries |
| | Highly valuable 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. Limit disturbance and access to nesting areas during breeding season. | High (cons) | NPWSSA, DEW, Traditional Owners, First Nations, LHF |
| | | | Implement the recovery plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagles (2022). | High (cons) |
| | | Investigate opportunities for establishment of nesting towers on private land for additional habitat. | Medium (cons) | DEW, LHF, land owners |
| | | Butterfly habitats and host plant protection. | Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell. | High (cons) |
| | Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species. | | Medium (cons) | DEW, LHF, Council, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, land owners, coastal community groups |
| | Retain and improve important habitat for Golden-haired Sedge-skipper (<i>Hesperilla chrysostricha cyclospila</i>) with large stands of <i>Gahnia trifida</i> in central to upper reaches of the Gorge. | | High (cons) | Land managers, LHF, SA Water |
| | Retain and seed where possible mistletoe species (<i>Amyema spp.</i>) to support Olane Azure (<i>Ogyris olane</i>) and Genoveva Azure (<i>Ogyris Genoveva</i>) butterfly populations. | | High (cons) | Council, LHF, landowners, coastal community groups |
| | Coordinated approach to monitoring of coastal wildlife. | Collaboration between land manager and stakeholders to support research and citizen science of beach-nesting birds, seabirds, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife. | Medium (cons) | DEW, NPWSSA, BirdLife Australia, LHF, Council, SA Whale Centre, Encounter Whales, ecotourism operators, coastal community groups, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | Aged baseline data and significant gaps in recorded flora and fauna species across the Southern Fleurieu region. | Repeat and integrate historical vegetation surveys into a long-term monitoring program to update records and address data deficiencies. | Medium (cons/ threat) | DEW, LHF, councils, coastal community groups |
| | | Undertake fauna assessments across cells to establish baselines, update records and species distribution, particularly of underrepresented groups (reptiles and invertebrates). | Medium (cons/ threat) | DEW, LHF, councils, coastal community groups |
| Identify potential funding sources to repeat these long-term flora monitoring sites and fauna assessments. | | High (cons/ threat) | DEW, LHF, councils. | |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | Key Players |
|------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|
| Whole cell | Increasing grazing pressure from native and introduced species. | Coordinate with regional grazing pressure programs (kangaroos, deer and goats) to monitor populations and control as required to protect remnant vegetation and revegetation efforts. | High (threat) | NPWSSA, DEW, PIRSA, LHF Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | | Fencing of remnant and high value vegetation communities on private and Crown land. | High (Cons / Threat) | DEW, LHF, land owners |
| | Threat to coastal fauna and flora from pest animals (rabbits, foxes and cats). | Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals. Ensure control methods refer to cultural heritage protocols. | High (threat) | Councils, land owners, LHF, CPB Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | | 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 |
| | Support and acknowledgement of extensive volunteer and private land owner effort in cell. | Maintain and support volunteer effort across public and private land parcels. | High (Cons) | DEW, CPB, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | Stormwater impacts from inland development 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.. | Undertake stormwater management plan for Myponga Beach township. Consider locations within existing open space to install/retrofit sedimentation or detention areas increasing water quality and improve biodiversity values. | High (Cons/ threat) | Council, LHF |
| | | 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, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers.Climate Ready Coasts Program |
| | 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 existing Traditional Owner cultural walks and communications to build broader community education. | High (cons/ threat) | Traditional Owners, First Nations, Council, LHF |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | 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 cultural monitoring and communications to protect significant known heritage sites. Support Traditional Owner aspirations to care for Country and provide cultural education for the dunes and estuary. | High (cons/ threat) | Traditional Owners, First Nations, Council, LHF, coastal community groups, community |
| | | Traditional Owner-led cultural mapping to document cultural values of the cliff lines and surrounds. | High (cons/ threat) | Traditional Owners, First Nations, Council, LHF, coastal community groups, community |
| Cliffs | Threats to scenic amenity values and culturally significant places through development proposals for cliffs and coastal slopes townships and along clifftops | Review of protection of cliff top land from development and spread of coastal townships. Include southern Traditional Owner knowledge holders in decision making and protection strategies. | Medium (threat) | Council, Traditional Owners. |
| | The potential for improved connectivity between remnant areas of native vegetation of high conservation value. | 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, community. |
| | | Continue to support land managers to protect of remnant vegetation and maintain revegetation and restoration efforts across land parcels within cell. Take opportunities to link to inland vegetation. | High (cons) | CPB, Council, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community Groups |
| | Cliff instability and multiple areas of erosion evident within creek lines and accelerated soil erosion, including gullying and rill development on the cliff faces and clifftops. | Undertake restoration activities to improve bank stabilisation and revegetation to reduce further erosion and weed cover. | High (Threat) | Landowners, Council, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | Limited vegetation on cliff lines due to grazing that threatens conservation values and remnant vegetation patches. | Fencing of remnants on clifftop Crown land. | High (Cons / threat) | Land owners, DEW, LHF. |
| | | Investigate opportunities for formal conservation agreement/protection including landowner Heritage Agreement. | High (Cons / Threat) | CPB, DEW, LHF, Council |
| | | Protection of existing remnant vegetation and revegetation of local coastal species | High (cons) | Council, DEW, land managers, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | Overgrazing leading to accelerated soil erosion. | Stock exclusion, through fencing of coastal reserves along cliffs. | Medium (threat) | DEW, land owners, CPB, LHF. |
| | | Protection of existing remnant vegetation and revegetation of local coastal species. | High Cons/ threat) | Council, DEW, land managers, LHF, coastal community groups |
| | Weed threat across landscape. | Continue to control weed species particularly WONS and red alert species. | High (threat) | Council, land managers, DEW, LHF |
| Myponga River Estuary | Improve strategic planning and management approach to deliver positive and coordinated outcomes for estuary habitats. | Development of Myponga River Estuary strategic management plan across agencies and land managers addressing the need for improved monitoring of ecological communities, connectivity with marine systems and water quality conditions within the Estuary. Undertake southern Traditional Owner-led cultural mapping to document cultural values of the Myponga estuary and surrounds. Support Traditional Owner aspirations to care for Country and provide cultural education for the Myponga estuary. | High(Cons /Threat) | Council, LHF, DEW, Traditional Owners, community, land managers |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | Key Players |
|-----------------------|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| Myponga River Estuary | Weed incursion within estuary reducing biodiversity values. | Active control of weed populations within estuary areas. | High (threat) | Landowners, managers DEW, CPB, LHF, |
| | Introduced aquatic pests | Monitor populations of introduced species (Redfin Perch) and assess options for reduction and removal from watercourses. | High (threat) | DEW, Landscape Boards, PIRSA |
| | Stock grazing 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, Council, LHF |
| | Limited protection and awareness of EPBC listed Threatened ecological community – subtropical and temperate <i>coastal saltmarsh and swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula</i> at Carrickalinga estuary. | Increased protection from weed incursion, development and disturbance through site restoration and increased community awareness. | High (cons) | Council, coastal community group, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | | Formal assessment of vegetation communities to be listed on the national register of protected sites | High (cons) | Council, LHF, DEW, coastal community group, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | 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) | Council, CPB, LHF, DEW |
| | Poor water quality, with potential effects on nearshore habitats including seagrass beds. | Catchment management to reduce sediment and nutrient load to Myponga estuary. | High (threat) | Land owners, Council, LHF, DEW, SA Water, EPA, community |
| | Estuary entrance currently opened / closed by Council largely for recreational reasons or through large discharges from reservoir | Develop an Estuary Entrance Management Support System (EEMSS). (1), including a framework for decision makers considering both the ecological and infrastructure/amenity concerns. Include impacts to beach-nesting birds during breeding season and disturbance, and cultural values. | High (Cons / Soc / Econ) | Council. DEW, CPB, LHF, EPA |
| | | Review opportunities to increase environmental flow opportunities through Water Allocation Planning (WAP), low flow bypass on farm dams and other local opportunities. | High (threat/ cons) | Council. DEW, LHF |
| | | Encourage appropriate environmental flows from Myponga Reservoir. | Medium (Cons) | SA Water, Council, LHF |
| Beach and Dune | High proportion of weed species in dune. | Weed control and revegetation with local coastal species of dune areas. | Medium (threat) | Council, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | Access control issues with multiple pathways throughout dunes impacting geomorphology and stability. | Assessment of access points and pathways to beach throughout dunes. | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups. |
| | | Erosion control works and revegetation of closed pathways. | Medium (cons) | Council, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | Residential encroachment to coastal reserve. | Assessment of boundaries, education and compliance. | High (threat) | Council |
| | | Control and monitoring of garden escape weeds from local residences and intentional plantings within the dunes. Target residences with educational materials, with regard to weeds. | High (Soc / Econ) | Council, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | | Removal of introduced non-local species and restoration of pathways and erosion with local native coastal species | High (threat) | Council, LHF, coastal community groups |
| | New weed incursions in reserves adjacent to residential areas | Monitor for new weed incursions, record incursions via public database (e.g. BDBSA) and control new incursions as a priority. | High (threat) | Council, land managers, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers, coastal community groups |
| | | Leverage funding opportunities based on previous investment and in-kind contributions from coastal community groups. | Medium (cons) | Coastal community groups, LHF and Council |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | Key Players |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Beach and Dune | Low dune levels. | Retention of sand through wire strand fencing to exclude access to dunes preventing erosion and supporting local plant establishment to stabilise dunes | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups. |
| | Existing privately constructed protection for inappropriately located holiday homes threatens beach loss. | Beach pole monitoring of beach sand levels. | Medium (threat) | DEW, CPB, Council |
| Boat ramp (Myponga beach) | Undefined boat launching areas causing impact to beach habitats. | Review boat launching areas at Myponga beach which impacts reef condition over wider area. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, NPWSSA |
| | | Undefined boat launch areas contribute to unauthorised ORV access and use of beach. | Medium (threat)_ | Council |
| | | Increase compliance of boat ramp use and impacts on surround beach habitats. | High (threat) | Council |
| Beach-nesting birds | Hooded Plover nests and breeding areas threatened by disturbance by walkers and dogs. | Community monitoring, fences to mark nests. Signage and awareness raising activities to alert dog walkers. | High (Cons / threat) | Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | Limited community knowledge of local conservation values and threats. | Provide education opportunities to raise awareness and protection of beach-nesting birds, such as Hooded Plovers, Red-capped Plovers and Sooty Oystercatchers (dogs on leads, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance). | High (cons) | Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | Protection of natural assets of high conservation values. | Support the introduction and implementation of Council by-laws related to dogs on lead in estuaries and high value areas. | High (threat) | Council, land owners, community, coastal community groups, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | Incursion of multiple dune grass weed species is limiting suitable habitat for beach-nesting birds. | Support the staged removal of introduced weedy grasses and restoration of spinifex dunes. | High (threat) | Council, land managers, LHF, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| | | Increase community awareness of habitat needs for beach-nesting bird species. | High (cons) | Council, land managers, LHF, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers |
| | Intertidal Reef | Removal of shore platform lifeforms. | Erection of warning sign explaining that harvesting from the shore platform is a prohibited action. | Medium (Cons) |
| Increased community awareness and Interpretation of intertidal fauna. | | | Medium (Cons) | PIRSA, DEW, NPWSSA, Council |
| Smothering of reef by sand at the mouth of the Myponga River. | | Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices. | High (threat) | Council, LHF, SA Water |
| | | Investigate source of sand and materials smothering intertidal reef habitats. | Medium (threat) | Council, PIRSA, DEW, LHF |
| Caring for Sea Country | Culturally significant Sea Country - including caves, hunting grounds, fish traps 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 |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | Key Players |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Nearshore habitats (Reef, Seagrass) | Sediments and nutrients from cliff top erosion, small creeks and Myponga River. | Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices. | High (threat) | Council, LHF, land owners, SA Water |
| | | 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 |
| Climate (Cliffs) | More intense rainfall events likely to increase soil erosion. | Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation | High (Cons/threat) | Landowners, coastal community groups, Council, LHF |
| | Increased aridity likely to make growing conditions less suitable to native vegetation fragments. | Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation. | High (Cons/threat) | Landowners, Council, coastal community groups, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| 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/creek condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF, land owners, EPA |
| | Higher temperatures likely to lead to increased algal blooms with impacts on estuarine fauna. | Monitor stormwater quality and estuary/creek condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF, land owners, EPA |
| 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. | Restrict public access to fragile dunes. | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups, LHF |
| | | Implement restoration of native plant species. | Medium (threat) | Council, coastal community groups, LHF |
| | | Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles. | Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat) | DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities. |
| | Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility. | 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) | Council, coastal community groups, LHF, Traditional Owners, First Nations business/ contractors/ rangers. |
| 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 and creek condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF, land owners |
| | Increased storm surge can cause dislodgment of algae and seagrasses. | Monitor stormwater quality and creek condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF, land owners |

| Component | Issue | Proposed Action | Priority of Action | Key Players |
|---|--|---|--------------------|---|
| Climate (Macroalgal reefs and seagrasses) | 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 and creek condition. | Medium (threat) | Council, DEW, LHF, land owners |
| | Ocean acidification can impact the life history of marine species. | Monitor stormwater quality and creek condition. | 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, Climate Ready Coasts Program, LGA, SACCA, DEW, consultancies, research institutions |

- (1) An Estuary Entrance Management Support System (EEMSS) has been developed by Deakin University and a number of Victorian Catchment Boards. This system takes into account a number of uses (including recreation use), conservation and hydrological factors in assisting with the decision to open or close an entrance (Arundel (2006) also refer to Appendix 15 in Caton et al 2007).

Relevant management plans

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- District Council of Yankalilla Community Land Management Plan 2019
- South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle (2022) Department for Environment and Water
- Urban Forest Biodiversity Program, 2007, *Vegetation Management Plan, Myponga Beach*, Department for Environment and Heritage, Adelaide.
- Native Vegetation Action Plan - Songlines Station Sellicks Hill (2014) Prepared by Trees for Life
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Cell Biota (Flora and Fauna)

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

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

FLORA Summary

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Vegetation Block Metrics | Coastal Reserves (Minister Environment and Conservation and Council) | | | |
| Terrestrial Habitat Description/s | See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description. | | | |
| # Flora in cell | 171 | | | |
| # Native Flora in cell | 97 | | | |
| # Introduced Flora in cell | 74 | | | |
| # Conservation Rated Flora in cell | 2 (0 national, 2 state) | | | |
| # Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act) | 2 (Vegetation associations aligned with Nationally Critically Endangered ecological community "Swamps of the Fleurieu Peninsula" and Beaded Glasswort- <i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> saltmarsh nationally Vulnerable "Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh Threatened Ecological Community" (pending assessment) | | | |
| Conservation Rated Flora | Species | Common Name | EPBC Act Status | NPW Status |
| | Maireana rohrlachii | Rohrlach's Bluebush | | R |
| | Ptilotus angustifolius | Narrow-leaf Yellow-tails | | E |

All Native Flora in cell

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i> | Coastal Wattle | | | LC |
| <i>Acacia notabilis</i> | Notable Wattle | | | EN |
| <i>Acacia rupicola</i> | Rock Wattle | | | RA |
| <i>Acacia uncifolia</i> [^] | Coast Silver Wattle | | | |
| <i>Acrotriche patula</i> | Prickly Ground-berry | | | NT |
| <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> | Drooping Sheoak | | | LC |
| <i>Alyxia buxifolia</i> | Sea Box | | | RA |
| <i>Arthropodium</i> spp. [^] | | | | |
| <i>Atriplex cinerea</i> | Coast Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Atriplex paludosa</i> ssp. <i>cordata</i> | Marsh Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> | Berry Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> | Bladder Saltbush | | | RA |
| <i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i> | Feather Spear-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Austrostipa exilis</i> | Heath Spear-grass | | | RA |
| <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i> | Slender Spear-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Austrostipa</i> spp. [^] | Spear Grass | | | |
| <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i> | Pale Turpentine Bush | | | NT |
| <i>Billardiera cymosa</i> ssp. <i>cymosa</i> | Sweet Apple-berry | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> ^ | Native Pigface | | | |
| <i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>dispar</i> | Slender Dodder-laurel | | | LC |
| <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> ^ | Common Everlasting | | | |
| <i>Comesperma volubile</i> | Love Creeper | | | RA |
| <i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> | Narrow-leaf Bindweed | | | NT |
| <i>Convolvulus remotus</i> | Grassy Bindweed | | | LC |
| <i>Corynophlaea cystophorae</i> | | | | |
| <i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i> | Spiny Flat-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Cyperus vaginatus</i> | Stiff Flat-sedge | | | LC |
| <i>Cystophora moniliformis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Dampiera dyantha</i> | Shrubby Dampiera | | | LC |
| <i>Dianella brevicaulis</i> | Short-stem Flax-lily | | | NT |
| <i>Disphyma crassifolium</i> ssp. <i>clavellatum</i> | Round-leaf Pigface | | | LC |
| <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i> | Sticky Hop-bush | | | LC |
| <i>Duma florulenta</i> ^ | Lignum | | | |
| <i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i> | Climbing Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | Ruby Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> | River Red Gum | | | NT |
| <i>Eucalyptus diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> ^ | Coastal White Mallee | | | |
| <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i> | Mallee Box | | | NT |
| <i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> | Common Eutaxia | | | LC |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> | Knobby Club-rush | | | LC |
| <i>Gahnia filum</i> ^ | Thatching Grass | | | |
| <i>Gahnia lanigera</i> | Black Grass Saw-sedge | | | RA |
| <i>Gahnia trifida</i> ^ | Cutting Grass | | | |
| <i>Goodenia amplexans</i> | Clasping Goodenia | | | NT |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia | | | LC |
| <i>Hibbertia</i> spp.^ | Guinea flower | | | |
| <i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> | Shield Pennywort | | | RA |
| <i>Isolepis platycarpa</i> | Flat-fruit Club-rush | | | NT |
| <i>Juncus kraussii</i> ^ | Sea Rush | | | |
| <i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i> ^ | Black Rapier-sedge | | | |
| <i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> ssp. <i>squamatus</i> ^ | Scaly Buttons | | | |
| <i>Leucophyta brownii</i> | Coast Cushion Bush | | | NT |
| <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i> | Coast Beard-heath | | | NT |
| <i>Lomandra effusa</i> ^ | Scented Mat-rush | | | |
| <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> ^ | Hard Mat-rush | | | |
| <i>Lotus australis</i> | Austral Trefoil | | | NT |
| <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> | Lesser Loosestrife | | | LC |
| <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>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> ^ | Dryland Tea-tree | | | |
| <i>Mentha australis</i> | River Mint | | | VU |
| <i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i> | Coastal Climbing Lignum | | | LC |
| <i>Myoporum insulare</i> | Common Boobialla | | | NT |
| <i>Nitraria billardierei</i> | Nitre-bush | | | RA |
| <i>Olearia axillaris</i> | Coast Daisy-bush | | | NT |
| <i>Olearia ramulosa</i> | Twiggy Daisy-bush | | | LC |

| Species | Common Name | EPBC Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status* |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>Oxalis perennans</i> | Native Sorrel | | | LC |
| <i>Pimelea curviflora</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> | | | | |
| <i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i> [^] | Thyme Riceflower | | | |
| <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i> | Native Apricot | | | NT |
| <i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i> | Mallee Pomaderris | | | NT |
| <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | Common Purslane | | | LC |
| <i>Posidonia angustifolia</i> | Narrow-leaf Tapeweed | | | |
| <i>Ptilotus angustifolius</i> | Narrow-leaf Yellow-tails | | E | VU |
| <i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> | Pussy-tails | | | RA |
| <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i> | Sea-berry Saltbush | | | LC |
| <i>Rhagodia parabolica</i> | Mealy Saltbush | | | RA |
| <i>Roepera confluens</i> | Forked Twinleaf | | | VU |
| <i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i> | Common Wallaby-grass | | | |
| <i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i> | Velvet Wallaby-grass | | | NT |
| <i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i> | Small-flower Wallaby-grass | | | LC |
| <i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. [^] | Wallaby Grass | | | |
| <i>Salicornia quinqueflora</i> ssp. <i>quinqueflora</i> [^] | Beaded Samphire | | | |
| <i>Samolus repens</i> [^] | Creeping Brookweed | | | |
| <i>Santalum acuminatum</i> | Quandong | | | RA |
| <i>Sclerolaena diacantha</i> | Grey Bindyi | | | RA |
| <i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> group | Variable Groundsel | | | |
| <i>Spergularia marina</i> | Salt Sand-spurrey | | | |
| <i>Spinifex hirsutus</i> | Rolling Spinifex | | | |
| <i>Tecticornia pergranulata</i> ssp. <i>pergranulata</i> | Black-seed Samphire | | | RA |
| <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> | Bower Spinach | | | LC |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> [^] | Kangaroo Grass | | | |
| <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> | Coast Bonefruit | | | NT |
| <i>Typha domingensis</i> | Narrow-leaf Bulrush | | | LC |
| <i>Wilsonia humilis</i> | Silky Wilsonia | | | VU |

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

*See Appendices for subregional map

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

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

All Introduced Flora in cell

| Species | Common Name | Red Alert Weeds | Declared Weeds | WONS |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| <i>Acacia cyclops</i> | Western Coastal Wattle | IC | | |
| <i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> | Flinders Ranges Wattle | HP | | |
| <i>Aeonium arboreum*</i> | Tree Aeonium | | | |
| <i>Agave americana*</i> | Century Plant | HP | | |
| <i>Aizoon pubescens*</i> | Coastal Galenia | IC | | |
| <i>Amaranthus muricatus</i> | Rough-fruit Amaranth | | | |
| <i>Ammophila arenaria*</i> | Marram Grass | HP | | |
| <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> | Creeping Saltbush | | | |
| <i>Avena barbata</i> | Bearded Oat | | | |
| <i>Beta vulgaris ssp. maritima</i> | Sea Beet | | | |
| <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> | False Brome | | | |
| <i>Briza maxima</i> | Large Quaking-grass | | | |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Great Brome | | | |
| <i>Bromus rubens</i> | Red Brome | | | |
| <i>Cakile maritima ssp. maritima</i> | Two-horned Sea Rocket | | | |
| <i>Carpobrotus edulis ssp. Edulis*</i> | Hottentot Fig | HP | | |
| <i>Catapodium rigidum</i> | Rigid Fescue | | | |
| <i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i> | Kikuyu | HP | | |
| <i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> | Branched Centaury | | | |
| <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. Monilifera*</i> | Boneseed | IC | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle | | | |
| <i>Cotyledon spp.*</i> | | | | |
| <i>Crepis capillaris</i> | Smooth Hawksbeard | | | |
| <i>Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon*</i> | Couch | | | |
| <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | Rough Dog's-tail Grass | | | |
| <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa*</i> | Trailing African Daisy | HP | | |
| <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | Salvation Jane | | Yes | |
| <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> | Sea Spurge | HP | | |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | | | |
| <i>Galium murale</i> | Small Bedstraw | | | |
| <i>Gaudium laevigatum*</i> | Coast Tea-tree | | Yes | |
| <i>Gazania linearis*</i> | Gazania | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Gazania spp.*</i> | Gazania | | Yes | |
| <i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i> | Broad-leaf Cotton-bush | HP | | |
| <i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus*</i> | Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush | HP | | |
| <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> | Ox-tongue | | | |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum ssp. veronense</i> | St John's Wort | | | |
| <i>Juncus articulatus*</i> | Jointed Rush | | | |
| <i>Kickxia commutata ssp. graeca*</i> | | | | |
| <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> | Hare's Tail Grass | | | |
| <i>Limonium companyonis</i> | Sea-lavender | IC | | |
| <i>Lolium rigidum</i> | Wimmera Ryegrass | | | |
| <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | African Boxthorn | IC | Yes | Yes |
| <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> | Pimpernel | | | |
| <i>Medicago minima</i> | Little Medic | | | |
| <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | Burr-medic | | | |
| <i>Medicago truncatula</i> | Barrel Medic | | | |
| <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*</i> | Common Iceplant | HP | | |
| <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> | Tree Tobacco | | | |
| <i>Olea europaea ssp. europaea</i> | Olive | IC | | |
| <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Soursob | | | |
| <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> | Paspalum | | | |
| <i>Phalaris aquatica</i> | Phalaris | | | |

| Species | Common Name | Red Alert Weeds | Declared Weeds | WONS |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> | Ribwort | | | |
| <i>Polygala virgata</i> | Purple Broom | IC | | |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> | Wireweed | | | |
| <i>Reichardia tingitana</i> | False Sowthistle | | | |
| <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> * | Blowfly Bush | IC | Yes | |
| <i>Ricinus communis</i> | Castor Oil Plant | HP | | |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog Rose | HP | Yes | |
| <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> | Clustered Dock | | | |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock | | | |
| <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | Whorled Pigeon-grass | | | |
| <i>Sisalix atropurpurea</i> | Pincushion | IC | | |
| <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Common Sow-thistle | | | |
| <i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i> | Aster-weed | HP | | |
| <i>Tetragonia decumbens</i> | Sea Spinach | | | |
| <i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i> * | Sea Wheat-grass | IC | | |
| <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> | Narrow-leaf Clover | | | |
| <i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i> | Hare's-foot Clover | | | |
| <i>Trifolium campestre</i> | Hop Clover | | | |
| <i>Trifolium scabrum</i> | Rough Clover | | | |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> | Common Vetch | | | |

WONS = Weeds of National Significance.

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

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

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

FAUNA Summary

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| # Fauna in cell | 108 |
| # Native Fauna in cell | 93 |
| # Introduced Fauna in cell | 15 |
| # Conservation Rated Fauna in cell | 13 (4 national, 11 state) |

| Conservation Rated Fauna | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| Species | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> [^] | Common Sandpiper | AVES | | R |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> [^] | Little Wattlebird | AVES | ssp | |
| <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> [^] | Cape Barren Goose | AVES | | R |
| <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> [^] | Sooty Oystercatcher | AVES | | R |
| <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> [^] | Pied Oystercatcher | AVES | | R |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^] | White-bellied Sea Eagle | AVES | | E |
| <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^] | Kelp Gull | AVES | | R |
| <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> [^] | Elegant Parrot | AVES | | R |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^] | Eastern Osprey | AVES | | E |
| <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella | AVES | ssp | |
| <i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> | Hooded Plover | AVES | VU | V |
| <i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> [^] | Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo | AVES | | V |
| <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>Acanthopagrus butcheri</i> | Black Bream | ACT | | | |
| <i>Afurcagobius tamarensis</i> | Tamar River Goby | ACT | | | |
| <i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i> | Yelloweye Mullet | ACT | | | |
| <i>Arenigobius bifrenatus</i> | Bridled Goby | ACT | | | |
| <i>Arripis trutta</i> | Eastern Australian Salmon | ACT | | | |
| <i>Atherinosoma microstoma</i> | Smallmouth Hardyhead | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Bathygobius krefftii</i> | Krefft's Frillgoby | ACT | | | |
| <i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i> [^] | Climbing Galaxias | ACT | | | |
| <i>Galaxias maculatus</i> | Common Galaxias | ACT | | | VU |
| <i>Gracilimugil argentea</i> | Goldspot Mullet | ACT | | | |
| <i>Percalates colonorum</i> | Estuary Perch | ACT | | | |
| <i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i> [^] | Big-headed Gudgeon | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Philypnodon macrostomus</i> | Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i> | Congolli | ACT | | | EN |
| <i>Pseudogobius olorum</i> | Swan River Goby | ACT | | | LC |
| <i>Crinia signifera</i> | Common Froglet | AMP | | | NT |
| <i>Acrocephalus australis australis</i> [^] | Australian Reed Warbler | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> [^] | Common Sandpiper | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Anas superciliosa</i> | Pacific Black Duck | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> | Red Wattlebird | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i> [^] | Little Wattlebird | AVES | ssp | | LC |
| <i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i> | Little Wattlebird (mainland SA) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Aquila audax audax</i> [^] | Wedge-tailed Eagle | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Ardea alba modesta</i> | Great Egret | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Cacatua galerita</i> | Sulphur-crested Cockatoo | AVES | | | |

| Species Name | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i> | Little Corella | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> [^] | Cape Barren Goose | AVES | | R | |
| <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> [^] | Red-capped Plover | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | Silver Gull | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> | Brown Songlark | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> [^] | Grey Shrikethrush | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Corvus mellori</i> | Little Raven | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Coturnix pectoralis</i> | Stubble Quail | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Cygnus atratus</i> [^] | Black Swan | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> | White-faced Heron | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Elanus axillaris</i> | Black-shouldered Kite | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Elseyornis melanops</i> | Black-fronted Dotterel | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> | Galah | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> | White-fronted Chat | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Erythrogenys cinctus</i> [^] | Red-kneed Dotterel | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i> | Nankeen Kestrel | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i> | Dusky Moorhen | AVES | | | RA |
| <i>Gavicalis virescens</i> | Singing Honeyeater | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> | Australian Magpie | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i> [^] | Sooty Oystercatcher | AVES | | R | VU |
| <i>Haematopus longirostris</i> [^] | Pied Oystercatcher | AVES | | R | VU |
| <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^] | White-bellied Sea Eagle | AVES | | E | EN |
| <i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> | Whistling Kite | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i> | Welcome Swallow | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | Caspian Tern | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^] | Kelp Gull | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Larus pacificus georgii</i> [^] | Pacific Gull | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Malurus cyaneus</i> | Superb Fairywren | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i> | Little Pied Cormorant | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Neophema elegans elegans</i> [^] | Elegant Parrot | AVES | | R | RA |
| <i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i> | Crested Pigeon | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^] | Eastern Osprey | AVES | | E | |
| <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> | Australian Pelican | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i> [^] | Black-faced Cormorant | AVES | | | NT |
| <i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i> | Little Black Cormorant | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> | New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA) | AVES | | | |
| <i>Platycercus elegans</i> | Crimson Rosella | AVES | ssp | | LC |
| <i>Psephotus haematonotus</i> [^] | Red-rumped Parrot | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i> | Willie Wagtail | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i> | Greater Crested Tern | AVES | | | LC |
| <i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i> | Hooded Plover | AVES | VU | V | EN |
| <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> | Black-tailed Nativehen | AVES | | | LC |
| <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>Danaus petilia</i> [^] | Lesser Wanderer | INV | | | |
| <i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> [^] | Monarch | INV | | | |
| <i>Delias aganippe</i> [^] | Wood White | INV | | | |
| <i>Geitoneura klugii</i> [^] | Common Xenica | INV | | | |
| <i>Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclopsila</i> [^] | Golden-haired Sedge-skipper | INV | | | |
| <i>Heteronympha merope merope</i> [^] | Common Brown | INV | | | |

| Species Name | Common Name | Class | EPBC Act Status | NPW Act Status | Subregional Status |
|--|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <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>Ogyris genoveva</i> ^ | Genoveva Azure | INV | | | |
| <i>Ogyris olane</i> ^ | Olane Azure | INV | | | |
| <i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> ^ | Cabbage White | INV | | | |
| <i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> ^ | White-banded Grass-dart | INV | | | |
| <i>Theclinesthes miskini miskini</i> ^ | Wattle Blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Theclinesthes serpentatus serpentatus</i> ^ | Salt-bush Blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Vanessa itea</i> ^ | Australian Admiral | INV | | | |
| <i>Vanessa kershawi</i> ^ | Australian Painted Lady | INV | | | |
| <i>Zizina otis labradus</i> ^ | Common Grass-blue | INV | | | |
| <i>Macropus fuliginosus</i> ^ | Western Grey Kangaroo | MAM | | | LC |
| <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> ^ | Short-beaked Echidna | MAM | ssp | ssp | |
| <i>Ctenotus robustus</i> | Eastern Striped Skink | REP | | | |

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>Canis lupus familiaris</i> | Feral Dog |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i> | European Goldfinch |
| <i>Cervus dama</i> ^ | Fallow Deer |
| <i>Columba livia</i> ^ | Feral Pigeon |
| <i>Felis catus</i> ^ | Domestic Cat (Feral Cat) |
| <i>Mugilogobius stigmaticus</i> | Blackspot Mangrovegoby |
| <i>Mus musculus</i> ^ | House Mouse |
| <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> ^ | Rabbit (European Rabbit) |
| <i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i> | House Sparrow |
| <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> ^ | Redfin Perch |
| <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i> | Spotted Dove |
| <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> | Common Starling |
| <i>Turdus merula merula</i> | Common Blackbird |
| <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | Fox (Red Fox) |



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Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan
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