

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan

Ratalang Bashams Beach (Ratalang)

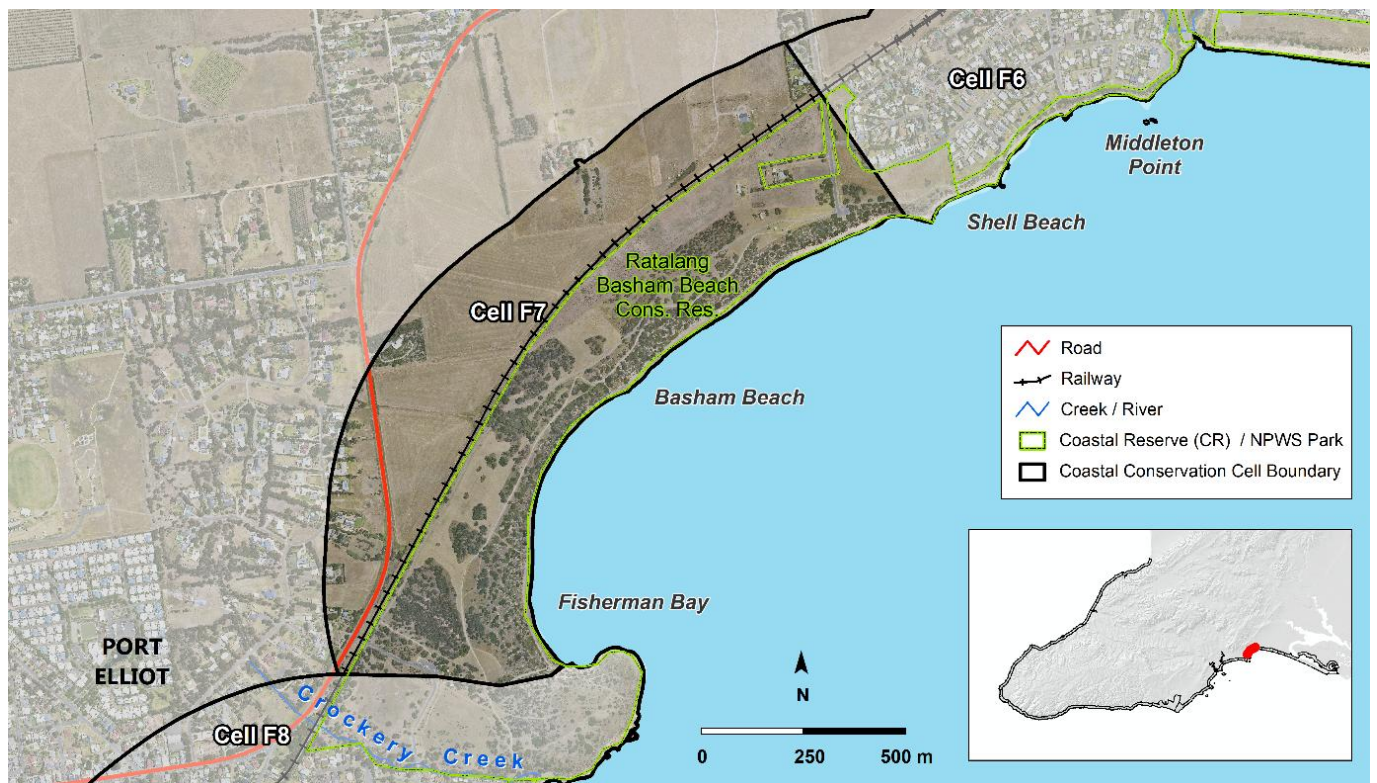
Conservation Reserve

Cell F7

Overview

Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve occupies the majority of this cell and represents one of the largest council-managed reserves on the south coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula. Previously grazed as farmland, now dedicated to community conservation land, substantial community

and land manager efforts have restored much of the area as valuable habitat for coastal fauna and flora. The adjoining Marine Park Sanctuary Zone acknowledges the nearshore habitats for a range of marine life and nursery habitats for Southern Right Whales.



Cell detail

This cell extends from Shell Beach, (Seaview Ave) approximately 1.5km to the South-western end of Basham Beach, Fisherman Bay. This cell is in the Alexandrina Council local government area.

Tenure, Land Use and Values

Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve, at Port Elliot, serves as a vital open space break in the otherwise urbanised coastal plain between Victor Harbor and Goolwa. A variety of recreational activities, including walking, cycling, surfing, fishing, diving and orienteering, are popular here. The beach is an important habitat and fishing area for species such as Western Australian Salmon (*Arripis truttaceus*), School Whiting and (*Sillago bassensis*), Yelloweye Mullet (*Aldrichetta forsteri*), (Bryars 2013). The beach, associated dunes, and headlands at each end of the cell, provide prime whale watching sites in winter, when the mammals often remain close to the shore within the sheltered bay. This cell contains Aboriginal and European cultural heritage areas, with the SteamRanger railway corridor occupying a linear area of the northern boundary. Since 2012, the waters surrounding this cell are within the boundaries of the Encounter Marine Park.

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

The Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve undertook landscape change in the early 2000's, through the withdrawal of grazing, weed control and extensive revegetation. Construction of an amphitheatre, as well as the repair and preservation of historical farm buildings, the construction of a small wetland to reduce the pollution potential of surface stormwater flow, and the creation of a bird habitat.

The cell was formerly (<c.1980) grazed and cultivated, including the dunes. Now an open space park, Basham Beach Regional Park (now Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve) covers an area of approximately 120 acres (52 hectares), including the caravan park and the slopes SE of the railway, which are Crown land. The land now contained in Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve was acquired by the State Government (Department of Planning and Local Government) in 1976. It came under the care and control of Council in 1981, is subject to a 99-year lease, and is managed by Alexandrina Council, assisted by the Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee. The dunes and foreshore are Crown land, both under the care and control of Alexandrina Council. Land parcels NW of the rail line are privately owned, are farmed and include multiple dwellings.

An area of approximately 7.5 hectares of grassland located at the northeastern end of the reserve and 21.5 hectares of coastal dunes and headland is currently being considered for inclusion under a heritage agreement, aimed at ensuring the long-term protection of the reserve and its native vegetation communities.

The Friends of Ratalang/Bashams Beach coastal community group have undertaken a range of conservation and restoration activities across this cell, including extensive weed control and revegetation, significantly increasing habitats and species diversity values. Friends of the Hooded Plover Fleurieu Peninsula (supported by BirdLife Australia) and Team Oystercatcher volunteers (SA Shorebird Foundation) monitor and raise awareness of beach nesting and shorebird species within the cell.

Landforms

A curving 1.8km, low energy beach, facing ESE, is sheltered by Commodore Point (foreground below) and nearshore reefs, (with change in orientation at Middleton Point, to face SE, at cells F6 and F5). The cell extends from the most easterly extent of the granites at Port Elliot, near Frenchman Rock, to the Middleton Sandstone outcrops at Basham Beach (Western et al 2019).

The coastline at Frenchman Rock runs east for about 200 m along the edge of an even-grained granite outcrop containing prominent muscovite inclusions. The granite headlands protect Fisherman Bay by strongly refracting waves from the south and southwest. As a result, incoming waves split into a highly refracted nearshore component entering Fisherman Bay and an offshore component that continues NNE toward the bay's northern section (Western et al 2019).

The narrow beach is of fine sand and shellgrit. There is accumulation of seagrass detritus, especially at the low energy, highly protected western corner of Fisherman Bay.

There is a narrow continuous inshore bar, and a number of inshore reefs. The beach is connected to a low narrow irregular single line of dunes: local anecdotal reports suggest these dunes have been much reduced by sand removal for fill on the boggy lower slopes immediately landward, and for other purposes.

The low sloping coastal plain landward of the dunes collects drainage from a large area of agricultural land, roads and suburbs.

The Middleton Beach geological monument (reference 1116) occupies a small area of the eastern side of this cell and displays the Petrel Cove Formation, Kanmantoo Group and Middleton Sandstone.



Fisherman Bay and Bashams Beach (Coast Protection Board, March 2024)

First Nations cultural heritage and connection to land and sea Country

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

Creeks, wetlands, estuaries, dunes, cliff lines, islands and coastal areas are important gathering places that support a variety of habitats and food sources essential for sustaining and protecting Nga:tji. Nga:tji are the personal totems of the Ngarrindjeri people. They embody deep cultural values, symbolising kinship, spiritual protection, and an embedded responsibility to care for the land, waters, and ecosystems they inhabit.

This cell contains a number of culturally significant landscape features, including important sites, traditional camping places, tools and midden locations that reflect continuous occupation and use. The eastern end of the cell holds particular significance as the location of the last known campground used by Ramindjeri women Elders.

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

The coastline with its cliffs, beaches, and native vegetation reflects Ngurunderi's journey as he shaped the land, rested at key locations, and followed the tracks of his wives. Cape Jervis (Parrewar-angk) marks an important point in Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan 2026

this story, serving as both a physical and spiritual place in the landscape. It connects the mainland to Kangaroo Island (Ngurungai), continuing the cultural narrative of creation, movement, and connection to Country.

Within this cell, the Dreaming story tells how Ngurunderi pulled up a great tree from the coastal slopes and placed it into the sea, forming the seabed to help catch fish.

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

Terrestrial biodiversity

Whole cell

Foredune grasses and dune shrubs transitioning to grasslands dominate this cell. Over the last two decades, extensive revegetation of coastal slopes (formerly cleared for pasture), with open woodland, tall and low shrub canopy, as well as sedge and native grasses). There is a high level of species diversity of native flora and fauna recorded in this cell, which is considerable when related to the size and location within a relatively well utilised surrounding urban setting and townships.

Due to the dedicated revegetation program, the Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve now has a diversity of native vegetation not found in many other sites along this coastline. This is a valuable biodiversity asset for the region and provides valuable habitat for native species, both flora and fauna (Alexandrina Council, 2018).

Planting efforts have been largely concentrated in the coastal zone and coastal slopes towards the Port Elliot end of Ratalang and have included the reintroduction of coastal heathland and native grass meadows, as well as the creation of a wetland. Recent plantings include an indigenous food/medicinal garden and increased planting at the Middleton end of Ratalang (Alexandrina Council, 2018). Much of the replanting has been undertaken in association with Indigenous and local school groups. A wide range of local native plant species (tree, shrub and understorey species) have been used in the revegetation work, with the seed being sourced from remnant native vegetation in the general area. The plantings have been successful with some trees (including Drooping Sheoak, (*Allocasuarina verticillata*)) now mature and providing a seed source for future revegetation (Alexandrina Council, 2018).

Several species of conservation significance exist within this cell, including state rare Hop-bush Wattle (*Acacia dodonaeifolia*), White Correa (*Correa alba* var. *pannosa*) and regionally significant Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*), Coast Bush-everlasting (*Ozothamnus turbinatus*), Coast Twinleaf (*Roepera billardierei*), Rigid Speedwell (*Veronica hillebrandii*), Narrow-leaf Wilsonia (*Wilsonia backhousei*) and Silky Wilsonia (*Wilsonia humilis*).

This cell provides valuable foraging and breeding habitat for Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*), Red-capped Plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) that are semi-colonial nesters and other shorebirds. Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), and *fuliginosus*), Pacific Gulls (*Larus pacificusgeorgii*) forage and rest in the sheltered inter-tidal and upper beach environments. Rocky reefs also provide opportunities for shorebirds, waders and divers. Seagrass wrack (also known as Beach cast wrack) found regularly on these beaches has an important ecological function recycling nutrients back to coastal waters as well as protection and stabilisation of the shoreline and coastal dunes by acting as a trap that binds drifting sands and reduces sand erosion during winter (PIRSA 2014). Beach wrack also provides an important role as habitat and shelter for Hooded Plovers (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) and Pied (*Haematopus longirostris*) and Sooty Oystercatchers (*Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus*) as well as other shorebirds and juvenile fish. Beach cast wrack collection within Encounter Marine Park is prohibited in all zones except general managed use zones. Therefore, no removal of beach wrack is permitted in this cell or the Encounter Bay area.



Seagrass wrack at Bashams Beach (R Lewis)

Local dune systems provide refuge and likely valued habitat for a range of seabird species, including the White-bellied Sea Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), Eastern Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*), Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*), Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus georgii*), Silver Gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*) and Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*). Irregular sightings of a range of pelagic birds are also reported in this and adjacent cells, including Albatrosses, Petrels, Shearwaters and Gannets, as well as marine mammals (Subantarctic Fur Seals) (Shaughnessy et al., 2014). Records indicate the nationally vulnerable Blue Petrel (*Halobaena caerulea*) and the state rare Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) have been observed in this cell.

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



Mottled Grass Skipper (Anisynta cynone cynone) (M Endacott)

Vegetation Communities

Coastal dunes

Coast Daisy-bush (*Olearia axillaris*) + Coast Beard-heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*) Shrubland and Coastal Tussock Grasslands

Sloped areas behind dunes

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

Nearshore Habitats

This cell forms part of the Encounter Marine Park. Most of the marine areas of Cell F7 are within a Sanctuary Zone (SZ-6), part of the cell F7 are within a Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ-7). These areas include part of the nursery grounds for the endangered Southern Right Whale and is part of the designated *Encounter Bay Whale Nursery Protection Area* that provides greater protections for whales through increased approach distances, from the Murray Mouth to The Bluff Victor Harbor. A Special Purpose Area (SPA-10) allows for Rod and Line fishing only, in recognition of historical use, from the shore within the Sanctuary Zone (SZ-6).



Bashams Beach (R Lewis)

Bryars (2013) describes this cell as dominated by reef and sand, with a small amount of seagrass (Figure 7.1). The cell is regionally significant due to the combination of reef, seagrass and bare sand habitats. The seagrass meadows are the most easterly occurring within the Fleurieu region; the closest seagrass meadows to the east are those in Lacepede Bay off Kingston S.E. (Bryars (2013).

Patchy medium seagrass occurs inshore at Fisherman Bay and in the lee of Frenchman Rock. While the seagrass species composition has not been formally characterised, *Amphibolis antarctica* is known to occur within Fisherman Bay (Bryars 2013). A combination of patchy/continuous low profile reef occurs inshore, with patchy low profile reef

also occurring offshore. Subtidal reefs in the Encounter Bay region are typically composed of granite or limestone with a cover of macroalgae and sessile invertebrates (e.g. Turner et al. 2007, DEH 2008, Baker et al. 2009, Brook and Bryars 2014, Brook et al. 2020, Brock et al. 2023). Offshore reefs within this cell are possibly limestone (see Haig et al. 2006). The sand habitat is comprised entirely of bare sand, with most of it occurring midshore and some inshore. The inshore bare sand is characterised by a low- to moderate-energy dissipative beach system that includes Basham Beach (Short 2001).

No recognised estuaries occur in this cell.



Macroalgae Golden Kelp (Ecklonia radiata) and subtidal reef habitat (D Easton)

Haig et al. (2006) documented a variety of fishes, macroinvertebrates and macroalgae from subtidal reef surveys at Frenchman Rock and Basham Beach. Hacking (2007) reported nine macrofaunal species from an intertidal beach survey at Basham Beach. The cell lies inside the Encounter Bay region, which is a known 'hot-spot' for macroalgal species diversity (see Baker and Gurgel 2010). Bryars (2003) listed eight fish and two macroinvertebrate for the sheltered beach habitat in Fisherman Bay/Basham Beach, 13 fish and two macroinvertebrate for the unvegetated soft bottom habitat between King Head and Middleton Point, 10 fish and one macroinvertebrate for the seagrass habitat in Fisherman Bay, and 16 fish and seven macroinvertebrate for the reef habitat between King Head and Middleton Point.

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). Bashams beach is one of eight sites used in the previous reef baseline study (Brook et al 2020), but limited data and repeat sampling at the site is required to be included in any future trend analysis. The Encounter subregion (cells F7-F12) indicated that macroinvertebrate and fish species richness, large fish biomass and the percentage cover of canopy-forming algae has remained stable or is increasing at these sites (Brock et al. 2023). Marine species in the Encounter subregion include 52 bony fish, three shark and ray, 41 species of marine invertebrate, and seven species of crustacean (Brock et al. 2023).

While the subtidal habitats of seagrass and bare sand are likely to support a range of species (e.g. Bryars 2003), apart from mapping studies that have characterised the benthos (Haig et al. 2006, DEH 2008), no habitat condition or biological surveys to have been undertaken.



The Great Spider Crab (Leptomithrax gaimardii) occurs along the Fleurieu Peninsula, where it inhabits shallow sandy and reef-fringe habitats. It is a mobile benthic scavenger, often moving across open substrate in search of carrion and small invertebrates. Although generally solitary, individuals may aggregate seasonally during moulting periods, and their cryptic colouring helps them blend with surrounding algae and seafloor debris. (S Bryars)

The SA Coast Protection Board's Beach Profile Survey Program, undertaken by Coast DEW, was first established in 1977 along the Fleurieu Peninsula to monitor and evaluate changes in beach and seabed level, with a network of over 600 profiles maintained across the state. Profiles are usually established perpendicular to the shoreline and may extend 1 to 10 km offshore. Erosion hotspots are monitored annually to identify risks to natural assets and infrastructure. Profiles are also used to monitor a range of coastal ecosystems and landforms including saltmarsh and mangroves, seagrass, sand dunes and cliff profiles and provide a rare and long-term dataset that informs evidence-based decision making and for coastal adaptation planning. The program utilises a range of terrestrial and hydrographic survey techniques involving high precision GPS equipment and at some locations, topographic and photogrammetry drone survey is undertaken, which uses overlapping photos to create 2D and 3D digital surface model to map detailed changes to the coastal landforms over time.

There is one beach profile (615003) located in the northern end of Ratalang Bashams at Shelly Beach, established in 1977. Hesp et al (2025) analysis of the beach profile found the volume change is down since 2009, while beach volume change is relatively stable since 2009 prior to the 2025 storm events.

Two seagrass profiles (615018 and 615019) established in 2014 by DEW in partnership with SARDI Aquatic Sciences PIRSA and AMLR NRM Board as part of a study to monitor seagrass condition where baseline bathymetric data was initially collected for this collaborative study undertaken in 2011, in partnership with SARDI Aquatic Sciences and the former AMLR NRM Board (Tanner et al 2014). This is an important baseline data set from which to monitor future condition of seagrass conditions as well as changes in seabed bathymetry in response to changes in seagrass cover with historical links between seagrass loss and seabed erosion and deepening off other urban populations. This survey was undertaken on the basis that Encounter Bay is home to some of the most extensive areas of seagrass in the region with the potential to be heavily impacted by settlements with growing urban populations.

The Coast Protection Board long term profile monitoring near Middleton Rocks shows this end of the beach is stable; however, there is current recession of c.1 - 2m per year at the centre of the embayment (Caton et al 2007). The Hesp et al (2025) study reaffirms the erosion trend captured in profile 615003 analysis from 1977 to 2024 for central to southern portions of the Ratalang Bashams Beach system. While the dune volume change is down since 2009, the beach volume change is relatively stable since 2009.

However, since 2016 storm surge events, there have been and increased occurrence of storm surge incursions into the system where there is an increased risk in compromising the integrity of the dune system which opens up lower lying areas to increased inundation and erosion. In 2021, Alexandrina Council in partnership with the Coast Protection Board, undertook dune stabilisation works to raise the level of low areas of the dune with buried geotextile bags where these storm surge incursions were occurring and a program of dune restoration and revegetation

In 2025, the Coast Unit, DEW established a three-dimensional baseline topographic drone survey of the Ratalang Bashams dune system from Shelly Beach to the west of Fisherman Bay, to produce a highly accurate 2D and 3D digital surface model of the dune to monitor the impacts of recent incursions on the dune and to capture changes going forward over time.

A community beach pole monitoring site was established at profile 615003, Ratalang Bashams Beach in 2002 by Council in partnership with Coast DEW and the CPB with measurements taken regularly until 2020 by South Coast Dune Group. Installing beach poles on the already existing profile monitoring lines provides a more frequent measurement of local beach behaviour in addition to the annual CPB survey program. This data has provided land managers with more detailed data on how the beach levels respond to seasonal changes and storm events.



Community Beach Pole monitoring site at Beach Profile 615002, (Coast Unit, DEW.)

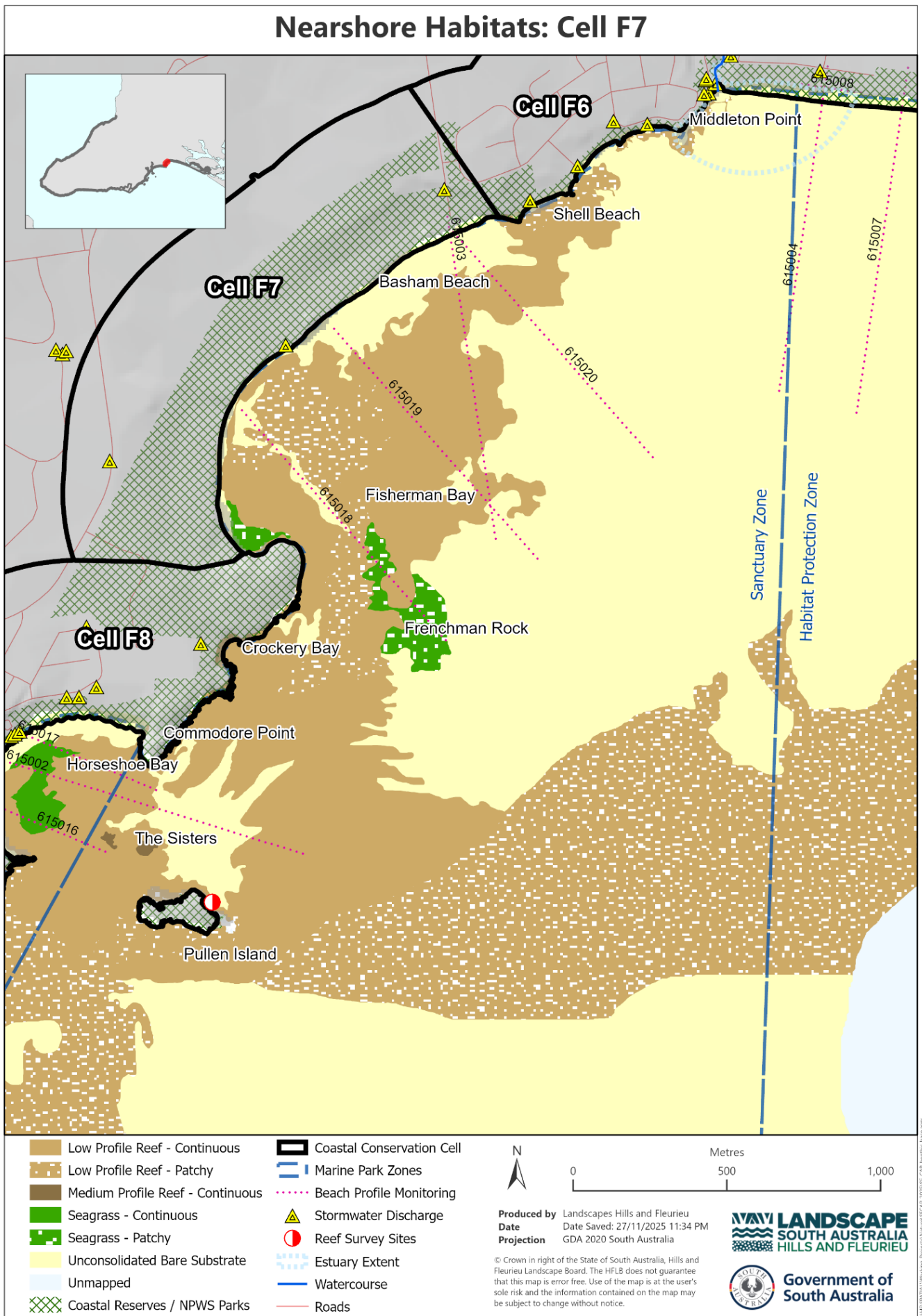


Figure 7.1. Nearshore habitats of Cell F7.

Threats

Whole cell

Increased regional population and visitation exacerbates pressure upon natural environments (e.g. increased informal access, dogs on beaches, drone use, trampling from whale watching and litter etc.) Public car parking pressures exist in this cell (particularly during whale season), which may have spill-over effects on the natural environment.

Coastal dunes are impacted by erosion impacting geomorphology, causing retreat and destabilisation of foredune. Biodiversity reduction impacts are occurring from spread of coastal weed species, introduced plants and garden escapes, despite ongoing control efforts by Council and coastal community groups.

The central and southern sections of the Ratalang Bashams Beach system are experiencing ongoing coastal erosion, with recession rates of 1–2 m per year and declining dune volumes since 2009. Since 2016, increased storm surge events have led to more frequent dune incursions, heightening the risk of erosion and inundation in low-lying areas. In response, dune stabilisation and revegetation efforts began in 2021, and a detailed 3D topographic survey was initiated in 2025 to monitor future changes and inform coastal management.



Erosion of dune at Basham Beach (R Lewis)

Declared and red alert species for priority control in this cell include African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*), False Caper (*Euphorbia terracina*), Olives (*Olea europaea ssp. Europaea*), Skeleton Weed (*Chondrilla juncea*), Silver-leaf Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*), Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Onion Weed (*Asphodelus fistulosus*), Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*), Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia cyclops*), Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), Pincushion (*Sixalix atropurpurea*), Sea Wheat-grass (*Thinopyrum junceiforme*), Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), and Perennial Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta calycina*)

Pest weed species, unauthorised off-leash dog use and pest animal threats from rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), and cats (*Felis catus*), continue to threaten the native fauna and flora. Coordinated

collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals (refer to regional pest management strategies).

A sighting of the declared pest Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) in Encounter Bay (on the coastal slopes adjacent to cell F12) was reported in 2024, and this is the only known location of the bird in South Australia. This aggressive invasive species, also known as the Indian Myna, is established throughout eastern Australia and poses a threat by evicting native birds from their nests, destroying eggs, and killing chicks. They also damage crops and orchards and are a nuisance for residents. A pest alert remains in place for any sightings to be reported via MynaScan to aid eradication efforts.

Nationally vulnerable Hooded Plovers nest at breeding sites within this cell. Foxes, sea level rise, storm surge, dogs off-leash, and Sea Wheat-grass are impacting Hooded Plovers and beach nesting birds in this cell. Some spill-over from major events may impact Hooded Plover activity without active management. A variety of dog by-law arrangements exist across a small geographic area.

Oystercatchers that regularly feed across this cell and amongst the rocky outcrops at Shell Beach and the eastern end of this cell experience disturbance from increasing beach and dog walkers, tourists, and surfers, and during whale watching season.



Sooty Oystercatchers (Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus) forage and rest in the sheltered inter-tidal and upper beach environments. (K Bartley)

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

Illegal boat-based fishing inside the Sanctuary Zone (SZ-6) within the Encounter Marine Park is a threat to the resident fish communities. These no-take areas are located at core conservation areas within marine parks, protecting vital feeding, breeding, nursery, and resting areas for marine life.

Small areas of potentially unstable dune (central and eastern end of Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve) are inappropriately zoned (Productive Rural Landscape and tourism development) under the Planning and Design Code and, hence, are not subject to the coastal hazard zone provisions or the protections given swamp and sand dune areas in many other coastal areas. The cell is not within a Planning and Design code coastal overlay and therefore is not assessed against Coast Protection Board policy covering environment, hazards and protection measures.

Stormwater from the surrounding catchment pools behind the dunes in the low lying area in the middle of the cell. Increasing stormwater, combined with dune retreat, may continue to squeeze the capacity of this area to manage increasing amounts of stormwater. Restoration works in 2022 for dune stabilisation were designed to eliminate the storm surge and high tidal flows encroaching into a portion of the secondary dune system where former storm water drainage outlets had compromised the dunes.

Outflow from the River Murray has been significant in recent times, with associated turbid waters extending westward from the Murray Mouth across Encounter Bay to The Bluff and possibly further. The impacts of these episodic flows on nearshore habitats are unknown.

Bryars (2013) did not find any measurable threats to nearshore marine habitats in this cell based on existing levels of development. Increases in development, as proposed north of the rail line on Basham Beach Road, need to implement appropriate stormwater management to prevent impacts on the nearshore environment, including marine fish, invertebrates and known nursery habitats for Southern Right Whales in the Encounter Marine Park Sanctuary Zone.

Opportunities

Manage visitor numbers and impacts to ensure coastal areas can support growing demand, while maintaining and improving the quality of experiences without diminishing the values of the cell. Investigate improved infrastructure and fencing to ensure environmentally and culturally sensitive path formalisation and low-impact walking trails, and further opportunities to reduce impacts on the coastal environment. Education, restrictions and compliance regarding off-leash dogs. Work with First Nation communities, tourism operators and agencies to support visitor education about coastal ecological and cultural values and appropriate behaviors.

Community education opportunities regarding:

- Migratory and residential shorebirds and sea birds (dogs on leads, nesting sites, citizen science projects, managing visitor disturbance) and interpretive signage at high use areas.
- Fragile nature of coastal areas that are sensitive to foot traffic, soil compaction and erosion.
- Education and targeted communications regarding Marine Parks (including no-fishing in Sanctuary Zones), nearshore habitats and estuary values
- Increased cultural awareness training and knowledge of culturally appropriate processes to respect known cultural heritage sites for land managers and coastal community groups
- Citizen science monitoring to contribute to intertidal reef monitoring, seagrass restoration, dolphin watch, beach pole monitoring, Fleurieu seabird monitoring program and beach nesting birds.
- Coastal gardens and resident/business owner education
- Value of place and coastal values, responsible beach use and reducing human impact on dunes.
- There is opportunity for signage renewal across coastal areas to educate the community about coastal conservation, cultural significance and appropriate behaviours.



Whale watching platform provides an elevated area to view Southern Right Whales in the Encounter Marine Park Sanctuary Zone and Southern Right Whale Aggregation Area. Designated access points to beach with fencing assists to keep visitors from climbing into the dunes. (R Lewis)

Through a unique arrangement, proceeds from Port Elliot Caravan Park are returned to the local area under guidance of the Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee, and help to support conservation work within this cell, in collaboration with Council. These resources will need to be maintained to ensure longer term protection and enhancement of the conservation values of this cell and address ongoing pest (plant and animal) issues.

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

Increase suitable habitat for coastal butterfly populations, including planting of host plants (including *Gahnia filum* and *Poa spp.*) in coastal areas to increase habitat suitability for local introductions. Native grass areas may offer the long-term opportunity to establish butterfly larval food sites in tussock grasses. Areas of Perennial Veldt Grass could transition to native grassland species for biodiversity and fire-wise benefits.

Continue undertaking priority weed control and coastal restoration actions, including revegetation with local native plants to improve conservation values in this cell. Ongoing monitoring, control and community education of high priority weed species and common garden escapes is required.

Opportunity for SteamRanger to develop an Environmental Management Plan to address weed control and pest animals, support train sight lines, manage erosion, and support community education along the railway corridor.

Continue to support collaborative efforts to protect and conserve Hooded Plover breeding and shorebird habitats within this cell. Implement actions to support Hooded Plover conservation, including exclusions, temporary fencing and signage, and education for dog owners.



Hooded Plovers (Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus) and Sooty Oystercatchers (Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus) forage together on Bashams Beach (D Weinert)

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.

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 and Flora (biodiversity) assessments across cells to establish population baselines, update existing records and species distribution, particularly of underrepresented groups (reptiles and invertebrates) should be undertaken.

There is an opportunity to develop a Biodiversity Action Plan for this cell, due to improved vegetation condition and habitat values, recognising the efforts of local community volunteers. Continue to support community group conservation efforts in this cell, including providing technical advice and assisting community planting efforts.

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

Supporting community volunteer, First Nations and private landowner efforts to undertake priority restoration and conservation work in this cell. Strengthening partnerships with adjoining landowners, volunteer organisations, researchers, and the wider community to foster collaboration and long-term management benefits for biodiversity protection and restoration.

Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism operators to increase education and stewardship of local coastal environments. Investigate opportunities for Hooded Plover management to be included in permitting for major community events and nature-based tourism operations.

Monitor improved stormwater and flood mitigation strategies while maintaining integrity of the dune system (WSUD). Support initiatives to collect and reuse stormwater (e.g. Alexandrina Council's Stormwater Detention and Retention Standards). Undertake development of stormwater management plan for Port Elliot and surrounding coastal areas.

Subtidal surveys to determine the species composition of seagrass habitats are required.

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

Climate change threats to coastal biodiversity (see BMT 2025)

Potential climate change threats to coastal biodiversity

Cell F7 includes beach and dunes. Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve supports coastal dunes without substantial development at the rear of the dunes, which is uncommon across the south coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula, which has resulted in larger, taller dunes in this cell compared to adjoining areas. The dunes support native vegetation of importance for flora and fauna, the beach is an important nesting area for birds, and the intertidal areas support infauna on which birds feed.

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

- Coastal dunes and vegetation
- Native vegetation
- Beach nesting birds
- Beach ecosystem
- Coastal cliffs, rocky shores and headlands

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

Over time, increasing aridity will slow natural recovery from damage to dune vegetation. Rising sea levels will see increased storm damage to foredunes; Bruun Rule calculations suggest beach and dune recession of the order 5–30m over 50 years could be likely, given current IPCC forecasts (Caton et al 2007). Western et al (2020) suggests sea-flood and routine high tide modelling indicates increased impact on dunes. Certainly 2100 scenarios indicate impact of the sea in alignment with the former shoreline. Erosion assessment is made difficult by the presence of a substantial offshore reef and lack of sediment data. Estimates of shoreline recession range between 36 and 70m by 2100. Recession distances of approximately 36m by 2100 if the dune system stays intact, which extends to approximately 60–70m recession by 2100 if the dune system breaks down (Western et al., 2019).

Within the dunes approximately halfway along the cell, a narrow entry point (access point 3) to the beach limits the amount of foot traffic to the beach and, therefore, limits potential sand erosion. The area to the east is vulnerable to inundation and erosion. Evidence exists that seawater is making small incursions through the dune system now. Sea level rise and changes in wave climate will exacerbate this problem. Should water penetrate the dunes for any length of time, then the ecology of this region may be significantly impacted. Incursions through the dunes will likely see a breakdown of the foredunes. Incursions of seawater will irreversibly change the ecology behind the dunes (Western et al., 2019).

Increased runoff, particularly after heavy rains, can lead to erosion of beaches and rocky shores. Excessive sedimentation can also reduce biodiversity and disrupt the biodiversity of local ecosystems (Caton et al 2007).

Cell Action Table

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	Threats and opportunities to improve protection of cultural heritage within cell.	Cultural consultation and collaboration to appropriately manage cultural heritage within this area. Prevent damage, disturbance, or interference to cultural heritage by adhering to the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988.	High (cons/ threat)	NAC, Council, LHF, Coastal Community groups, Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation - Department of Premier and Cabinet
	Increased permanent population, visitation and recreational pressure on dunes and viewing points due to increased local population and tourist promotion (Whale watching).	Assess increased visitation capacity at known sites, repair or upgrade fencing to restrict unauthorised access and review car parking capacity. Manage visitor impacts within sustainable limits in ecologically and culturally sensitive and significant areas - consult with First Nations groups.	High (cons/ threat)	Council, NAC, land managers
		Investigate opportunities for community education and engagement regarding unique and valuable coastal landscape and fragile nature of coastal areas. Dedicated cultural education and training for land managers, agency staff and land stewards	High (Cons/ Soc)	Council, LHF, NPWSSA, NAC, coastal community groups, Community groups
		Opportunity to work with nature-based tourism operators to enhance education and stewardship of local coastal environments, including opportunities to partner with First Nations groups who hold cultural obligations and authority to Sea Country	Medium (Cons)	Council, land managers, NAC, NPWSSA, coastal community groups
		Development of consistent signage and messaging for coastal values and compliance for conservation areas (public managed lands, coastal reserves) across the Fleurieu Peninsula coast. Co-design signage with First Nations/ knowledge holders.	Medium (Soc/ Cons)	Council, land managers, NAC, NPWSSA, coastal community groups
		Monitor, educate, and advocate to ensure that recreational activities (e.g., boating, paddleboarding, jet-skiing) do not increase interactions with marine wildlife or place additional pressure on coastal species and habitats.	High (threat)	Tourism operators, DEW, NPWSSA and land managers
		Events on beaches and coastal habitats must not impact on natural values, especially listed threatened species and communities, in the area or vicinity of events. Event organisers should be informed, where appropriate via permits, on their obligations to not inflict environmental harm and to undertake actions in accordance with relevant legislation and by-laws.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, NPWSSA, BirdLife Australia, event managers
		Weed control and threat to coastal biodiversity	Consider development of a Biodiversity Action Plan (including biodiversity assessments) for this cell due to improved vegetation condition and habitat values, recognising the efforts of local community volunteers.	High (cons/ threat)
	Support council and Coastal Community group campaigns to undertake targeted mapping and control of weed species, eradicate red alert weeds (Olives, African boxthorn, Perennial Veldt grass), and introduced <i>Acacia spp.</i> (<i>Acacia cyclops</i> and <i>A. saligna</i>)		High (threat)	coastal community groups, Council, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF.
	Monitor changes to dunes through BushRAT or similar monitoring to measure condition assessment and change.		High (cons/ threat)	Council, LHF, Community Groups.
	Planning and Design Code zoning does not fully recognise dynamic coastal habitats.	Advocate and review of local zoning in Planning & Design code to include dunes in coastal/ conservation zone and overlay.	Medium (threat)	CPB, Plan SA, Crown Lands, Council, Department for Housing and Urban Development (DHUD)
	Threat to coastal fauna and flora from pest animals (rabbits, foxes and cats).	Coordinated collaboration between landowners and managers is required to manage pest animals.	High (threat)	Councils, land owners, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, LHF
		Report sightings of feral animals (deer, fox, rabbit, cat and declared species) through the feral scan pest animal recording and management tool	High (threat)	Land managers, community, coastal community groups
	Protection of significant flora and fauna.	Protect existing populations through targeted weed control and restoration of habitats with local coastal species.	High (Cons/ threat)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups,
		Propagate local plants for reintroduction to other sites to maintain genetic diversity and increase source populations. Focus on native grass restoration where possible.	High (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Local coastal plant nurseries

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	Protection of significant flora and fauna.	Targeted interventions for threatened/ rare plant species and communities.	High (cons)	DEW, LHF, Council, coastal community groups
		Explore opportunities for greater local awareness of conservation value of area.	Medium (cons)	Council, LHF, coastal community groups
	Butterfly habitats and host plant protection	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell.	High (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups
		Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Undertake weed management and enhance habitat for the Mottled Grass Skipper (<i>Anisynta cynone cynone</i>).	Medium (cons)	Council, coastal community groups
	Valuable habitat for coastal raptors (White-bellied Sea Eagle and Eastern Osprey)	Ongoing monitoring and management of high values nesting and foraging areas.	High (cons)	NPWSSA, DEW, LHF, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Council
		Implement the recovery plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagles (2022).	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, LHF
	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.	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
		Undertake development of stormwater management plan for Port Elliot including coastal areas.	High (Cons/ threat)	Council, LHF, Stormwater Management Authority
		Support initiatives to collect and reuse stormwater (e.g. Alexandrina Council's Stormwater Detention and Retention Standards)	High (cons)	Council
		Monitor and manage stormwater to minimise impacts in the coast and marine environment. Improvements in the stormwater system to reduce gross pollutants and erosive impact of stormwater discharge into the dunes. 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, CPB
	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)	Implementation of the Coastal Adaptation Plan, including key locations, recommendations and priorities for funding.	High (Cons. Threat)	CPB, Council, community, university and research agencies, Climate Ready Coasts Program
		Support partnerships for ongoing investigation and monitoring in the coastal zone, working with the Coast Protection Board to identify adaptation options for the future.		
	Multiple community groups and volunteers across coastal areas.	Acknowledge significant value, contribution and knowledge of coastal community groups. Facilitate opportunities for increased coordination and sharing of skills and information between community groups and volunteers to support landscape scale approach to coastal conservation and management.	High (cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, NAC, coastal community groups
	High value habitat for marine mammals, important nursery areas for Southern Right and Humpback whales.	Continue monitoring and management of nursery areas and compliance of impact causing activities.	High (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, SA Whale Centre, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Encounter Whales
Coordinated approach to monitoring of coastal wildlife	Collaboration between land manager and stakeholders to support research and citizen science of beach-nesting birds, seabird, coastal raptors, marine mammals and other wildlife.	Medium (cons)	DEW, NPWSSA, NAC business/ contractors/rangers, Birdlife Australia, LHF, Council, SA Whale Centre, Encounter Whales, Ecotourism operators	

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Whole Cell	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.
Steam ranger rail corridor	Weed control within the rail corridor does not align with priority weed control and restoration activities in surrounding dunes and reserves.	SteamRanger to develop an Environmental Management Plan referencing regional weed and restoration priorities and other local environmental plans.	High (cons/threat)	SteamRanger, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, LHF
		Restore areas of targeted weed control with local native coastal plants to increase biodiversity and reduce erosion.	High (cons)	SteamRanger, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, coastal community groups
	Safety for pedestrians crossing rail corridor via unauthorised and informal access paths.	Assessment of unauthorised and informal access paths and support for sight line safety within rail corridor. Closing of identified pathways through revegetation with local coastal species or temporary fencing.	High (threat)	SteamRanger, Council
Beach	Management of recreational use to reduce impact on dunes.	Support access control by signage.	Medium (threat)	Council, Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee, NAC
	Long term beach change (at the eastern end of the embayment).	Continuation of monitoring at CPB profile. Encourage community to reestablish monitoring of existing Beach pole located on the CPB profile line for more frequent data on how the beach and dunes responds to seasonal changes and to monitor changes over time in response to climate change including more frequent and intense storm surge events and changes in wave climate and sea level rise.	Medium (threat)	CPB, Council, Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee
Dunes & Coastal slopes	Re-establishment of areas of indigenous vegetation & weed control.	Respond to high numbers of weed species through increased effort, targeting red alert species and continue effort to implement undertake revegetation.	High (threat)	Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Council, coastal community groups
	Foredune storm damage; localised erosive trend effecting geomorphology and biodiversity values.	Monitor dune movements following 2022 restoration efforts and ability to prevent or slow further retreat. Use of revegetation, fencing or other techniques, where appropriate to manage dune breaches due to coastal inundation where overtime, the ecology of the rear dunes can be impacted by seawater.	Medium (threat)	CPB, Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee, Council
	Likely beach and dune recession consequent on climate change effects.	Beach and dune topographic and photogrammetry drone surveys to provide detailed 2D and 3D digital surface models to monitor changes to the coastal landforms over time in response to climate change including more frequent and intense storm surge events and changes in wave climate and sea level rise.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
		Update DEW Coastal Hazard Mapping spatial layer identifying the change in extent and stability of coastal dunes across South Australia since the previous hazard mapping was undertaken approximately 20 years ago.	High (Cons/threat)	DEW, CPB, Universities and research institutes
	Opportunity to establish open tussock grasslands and larval food sites increase to local biodiversity values and for local butterfly species.	Identify locations of potential butterfly habitats and host plants with the cell.	High (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups
		Extension of existing habitats and reintroduction of locally extinct butterfly species.	Medium (cons)	Council, DEW, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups
		Re-establish native grasslands with fire-wise grass species increasing local biodiversity values and species conservation.	Medium (cons)	Council, Ratalang Basham Beach and Horseshoe Bay Advisory Committee, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
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 and horse riders.	High (Cons / threat)	Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers
	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 and vehicle patrol disturbance)	High (cons)	Council, BirdLife Australia, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers, coastal community groups, Oystercatcher monitoring volunteers
	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
	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, NAC business/contractors/rangers, coastal community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers
		Increase community awareness of habitat needs for beach-nesting bird species.	High (threat/cons)	Council, land managers, LHF, coastal Community groups, Friends of the Hooded Plover, Fleurieu Peninsula volunteers
Nearshore Habitats (Reef & Seagrass)	Sediments and nutrients from stormwater.	Support initiatives for catchment revegetation and improved land management practices.	High (threat)	Council, LHF, NAC business/contractors/rangers,
		Support initiatives to collect and reuse stormwater (e.g. Alexandrina Council's Stormwater Detention and Retention Standards).	Medium (cons)	Council, LHF
	Lack of knowledge of seagrass condition and species diversity in Encounter Bay.	Collaboration between government agencies, researchers, and community to monitor seagrass cover, species diversity, condition and inform active management.	Medium (threat/cons)	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
	Limited data available for reef habitats located within this cell.	Repeat sampling of reefs is required to be included in any future trend analysis.	High (cons/threat)	DEW, LHF, SARDI, Landscape Boards, NPWSSA, Council
Climate (Cliffs and rocky shores and headlands)	More intense rainfall events likely to increase soil erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	High (Cons/threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, 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)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
	Increased sea levels contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates cliff erosion.	Restoration of native plant species to assist soil stabilisation.	Medium (threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority	Key Players
Climate (Beach and dunes)	Increased sea levels and more intense storms and higher winds can contribute to more frequent and intense wave action, which accelerates beach and dune erosion. Predicted increases in aridity can lead to reduced vegetation cover and increased dune drift and dune mobility.	Restrict public access to fragile dunes and implement restoration of native plant species.	Medium (threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
		Implement restoration of native plant species to improve biodiversity and resilience to change.	Medium (threat)	Council, coastal community groups, NAC business/contractors/rangers, LHF
		Monitor recession rate of beaches and sand dunes, including impacts of storm surge	Medium (threat)	Council, coastal community groups, CPB, LHF
		Monitoring of cross-shore dune, beach and nearshore sand level profiles.	Low (Hazard) Medium (cons/threat)	DEW CPB, Research Institutions, Universities.
		Support cultural monitoring and communications to protect significant known heritage sites	High (threat)	NAC, First nations business/contractors/rangers, Council, DEW, LHF, coastal community groups
Climate (Seasonal freshwater soaks to rear of dunes)	There is evidence of freshwater soaks to the rear of some sections of the sand dunes ie presence of other freshwater sedge species. There is also freshwater pooling of these lower lying areas following high rainfall events and ongoing issues with managing stormwater from incremental land divisions. With more intense rainfall events, the combined interaction of seasonal flooding and interactions with rising saline ground water from sea level rise is increasingly uncertain.	Prior to any major land division of the lower lying lands /seasonal floodplains behind the dunes, a study, including piezometer testing to ascertain combine risk from rising saline ground water due to sea level rise and seasonal and high rainfall events. This research should be part of stormwater management planning for infill development in these lower lying areas.	Medium (threat)	Developers, Council, CPB DEW, CPB, Plan SA, Council, Crown lands, LHF, Department for Housing and Urban Development (DHUD)
		Prior to any major land division of the lower lying lands /seasonal floodplains behind the dunes, a study, including piezometer testing to ascertain combine risk from rising saline ground water due to sea level rise and seasonal and high rainfall events. This research should be part of stormwater management planning for infill development in these lower lying areas.	Medium (threat)	Developers, Council, CPB DEW, CPB, Plan SA, Council, Crown lands, LHF, Department for Housing and Urban Development (DHUD)
Climate (Macroalgal reefs)	More intense rainfall events likely to lead to increased pollutants, nutrients and suspended sediments washed into coastal waters	Monitor stormwater quality to reduce stressors on benthic flora.	Medium (threat)	DEW, EPA, PIRSA, LHF
	Increased storm surge can cause dislodgment of algae and seagrasses.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	DEW, EPA, LHF
	Higher temperatures can lead to increased incidence and persistence of marine heatwaves and increased stress on temperate reefs and seagrasses, reducing biodiversity.	Monitor stormwater quality.	Medium (threat)	DEW, EPA, LHF
	Ocean acidification can impact the life history of marine species.	Improve stormwater quality to reduce stressors on benthic flora.	Medium (threat)	Council, DEW, LHF
		Undertake benthic flora mapping to determine areas or opportunities for restoration.	High (cons)	DEW, Landscape Boards

Relevant management plans

- Master Plan for Ratalang Basham Beach Conservation Reserve (Alexandrina Council, 2018)
- Alexandrina Council Environmental Action Plan 2030. (2023), Alexandrina Council.
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- Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu (2024) Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy 2024 - 2029.
- South Australian Recovery Plan for Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle (2022) Department for Environment and Water
- Ngarrindjeri Nation (2007) Ngarrindjeri Nation Yarluwar-Ruwe Plan. Caring for Ngarrindjeri Sea Country and Culture. (Ngarrindjeri Tendi, Ngarrindjeri Heritage Committee and Ngarrindjeri Native Title Management Committee, Ngarrindjeri Land and Progress Association, Meningie).
- Ngarrindjeri and Others Native Title Claim (Part A) settlement Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) (2017) Government of SA Attorney General's Department
- Kungun Ngarrindjeri Yunnan Agreement (2009) between South Australian Government and the Ngarrindjeri Regional Authority (NRA).
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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	Ratalang Bashams Beach Regional Park (Council)			
Terrestrial Habitat Description/s	See Terrestrial biodiversity vegetation communities in cell description.			
# Flora in cell	116			
# Native Flora in cell	78			
# Introduced Flora in cell	38			
# Conservation Rated Flora in cell	2 (0 National, 2 State)			
# Threatened Ecological Communities (EPBC Act)	-			
Conservation Rated Flora	Species	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NPW Status
	<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle		R
	<i>Correa alba var. pannosa</i>	White Correa		R

All Native Flora in cell

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			RA
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle		R	RA
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle			LC
<i>Actites megalocarpus</i>	Coast Sow-thistle			NT
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush			NT
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak			LC
<i>Amphibolis antarctica</i> [^]	Sea Nymph			
<i>Angianthus preissianus</i>	Salt Angianthus			RA
<i>Apium annuum</i>	Annual Celery			RA
<i>Apium prostratum var. filiforme</i>	Native Celery			LC
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast Saltbush			LC
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear-grass			LC
<i>Austrostipa spp.</i> [^]	Spear Grass			
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	Salt Club-rush			RA
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface			
<i>Caulerpa flexilis</i>				
<i>Correa alba var. pannosa</i>	White Correa		R	VU
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	Australian Hound's-tongue			RA
<i>Cystophora platylobium</i>				
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily			LC
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed			LC
<i>Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf Pigface			LC

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Emu-grass			LC
<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed			LC
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			LC
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush			LC
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i> var.	Southern Sea-heath			
<i>Galium compactum</i>	Compact Bedstraw			RA
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i> var. <i>potentilloides</i>	Downy Geranium			LC
<i>Goodenia varia</i>	Sticky Goodenia			NT
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea			NT
<i>Haloragis aspera</i>	Rough Raspwort			RA
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope			LC
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Scarlet Runner			LC
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>	Muntries			RA
<i>Leiocarpa supina</i>	Coast Plover-daisy			RA
<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>	Coast Sword-sedge			NT
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush			LC
<i>Leucopogon concurvus</i>	Scrambling Beard-heath			LC
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	Coast Beard-heath			LC
<i>Logania crassifolia</i>	Coast Logania			RA
<i>Lomandra effusa</i> [^]	Scented Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> [^]	Hard Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Small Mat-rush			LC
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			NT
<i>Melaleuca halmaturorum</i>	Swamp Paper-bark			VU
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Coastal Climbing Lignum			LC
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common Boobialla			LC
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush			LC
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	Coast Bush-everlasting			EN
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's-bill			NT
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Low Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme Riceflower			LC
<i>Pimelea stricta</i>	Erect Riceflower			LC
<i>Plantago hispida</i>	Hairy Plantain			NT
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass			LC
<i>Pultenaea tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf Bush-pea			NT
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush			LC
<i>Roepera billardierei</i>	Coast Twinleaf			EN
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby-grass			LC
<i>Rytidosperma</i> spp. [^]	Wallaby Grass			
<i>Salicornia blackiana</i>	Thick-head Samphire			RA
<i>Salsola australis</i>	Buckbush			LC
<i>Samolus repens</i>	Creeping Brookweed			NT
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	Pale Fanflower			LC
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			RA
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	Scented Groundsel			
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex			
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Salt Couch			LC
<i>Spyridia dasyoides</i>				

Species	Common Name	EPBC Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status*
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower Spinach			LC
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit			NT
<i>Veronica hillebrandii</i>	Rigid Speedwell			VU
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellow-wash Bluebell			NT
<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia			VU
<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 saligna</i> *	Golden Wreath Wattle	HP		
<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i> ssp. <i>scorodoprasum</i> *	Sand Leek			
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	HP		
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	HP		
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat			
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome			
<i>Cakile maritima</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket			
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	HP		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen			
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	HP	Yes	
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons			
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch			
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab Grass			
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall Rocket			
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	HP		
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane			
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	HP		
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	HP	Yes	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear			
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne			
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>	Olive	IC		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob			
<i>Panicum hillmanii</i>	Witch-grass			

Species	Common Name	Red Alert Weeds	Declared Weeds	WONS
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Ribwort			
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle			
<i>Rumex pulcher</i> ssp. <i>pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock			
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>	African Daisy			
<i>Sisylx atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	IC		
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf Nightshade	IC	Yes	Yes
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle			
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	IC		
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover			
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue			

WONS = Weeds of National Significance.

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

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

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

FAUNA Summary

# Fauna in cell	136
# Native Fauna in cell	123
# Introduced Fauna in cell	13
# Conservation Rated Fauna in cell	21 (7 national, 18 state)

Conservation Rated Fauna				
Species	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck	AVES		R
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron	AVES		R
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> [^]	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	AVES		R
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit	AVES		R
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^]	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	AVES	VU	
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^]	Kelp Gull	AVES		R
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp	
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	AVES		ssp
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	AVES		ssp
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	AVES	VU	V
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Rock Parrot	AVES		R
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp	
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> [^]	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> [^]	Grey-headed Flying-fox	MAM	VU	R
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> [^]	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp

All Native Fauna in cell

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Aldrichetta forsteri</i> [^]	Yelloweye Mullet	ACT			
<i>Arripis trutta</i> [^]	Eastern Australian Salmon	ACT			
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	AVES			NT
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	AVES			NT
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	AVES			LC
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	AVES		R	EN
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	AVES			LC
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	AVES			RA
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	AVES			LC
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird (mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	AVES			LC
<i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i>	Kerguelen Petrel	AVES			
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	AVES			
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow	AVES			RA
<i>Biziura lobata menziesi</i>	Musk Duck	AVES		R	
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	AVES			LC

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Cacatua sanguinea gymnopsis</i>	Little Corella	AVES			LC
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	AVES			VU
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo	AVES			NT
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover	AVES			EN
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull	AVES			LC
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	AVES			RA
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier	AVES			RA
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckooshrike	AVES			LC
<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow	AVES			
<i>Corvus mellori</i>	Little Raven	AVES			LC
<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail	AVES			NT
<i>Daption capense</i>	Cape Petrel	AVES			
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	AVES			LC
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i>	Pacific Reef Heron	AVES		R	CR
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	AVES			LC
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	AVES			LC
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i>	Little Penguin	AVES			
<i>Falco cenchroides cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	AVES			LC
<i>Falco longipennis murchisonianus</i>	Australian Hobby	AVES			LC
<i>Falco peregrinus macropus</i> [^]	Peregrine Falcon	AVES		R	RA
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	AVES		R	RA
<i>Falcunculus frontatus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit	AVES		R	EN
<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	Southern Fulmar	AVES			
<i>Gavialis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Geopelia placida placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	AVES			VU
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca cyanoleuca</i>	Magpielark	AVES			LC
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	AVES			LC
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher	AVES		R	EN
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> [^]	White-bellied Sea Eagle	AVES		E	EN
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	AVES	VU		
<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	AVES			LC
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	AVES			VU
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> [^]	Kelp Gull	AVES		R	
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i>	Pacific Gull	AVES			VU
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairywren	AVES			LC
<i>Malurus cyaneus leggei</i>	Superb Fairywren (Mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	AVES	ssp		NT
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	AVES		ssp	CR
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	AVES		ssp	CR
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet	AVES			
<i>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	AVES			NT
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged Parrot	AVES	VU	V	VU
<i>Neophema petrophila zietzi</i>	Rock Parrot	AVES		R	
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Australian Boobook	AVES			NT
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	AVES			VU
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	AVES			LC
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	Slender-billed Prion	AVES			
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Antarctic Prion	AVES			
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	Fairy Prion	AVES			
<i>Pachyptila vittata</i>	Broad-billed Prion	AVES			
<i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> [^]	Eastern Osprey	AVES		E	RA
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote	AVES			NT

Species Name	Common Name	Class	EPBC Act Status	NPW Act Status	Subregional Status
<i>Pardalotus striatus substriatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	AVES			LC
<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	AVES			NT
<i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i>	White-faced Storm Petrel	AVES			
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	AVES			RA
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin	AVES			RA
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	AVES			NT
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	AVES			RA
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant	AVES			RA
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos</i>	Australian Pied Cormorant	AVES			LC
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater (mainland SA)	AVES			
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill	AVES			VU
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella	AVES	ssp		LC
<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe	AVES			NT
<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler	AVES			EN
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel	AVES			
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	AVES			NT
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	White-headed Petrel	AVES			
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	AVES			LC
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i>	Hutton's Shearwater	AVES			
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	AVES			LC
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	AVES			NT
<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	AVES			LC
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	AVES			LC
<i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i>	Zebra Finch	AVES			
<i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i>	Greater Crested Tern	AVES			VU
<i>Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover	AVES	VU	V	EN
<i>Threskiornis molucca molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	AVES			LC
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	AVES			NT
<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Nativehen	AVES			LC
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	AVES			LC
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	AVES			LC
<i>Zanda funerea whiteae</i> [^]	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	AVES		V	VU
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	AVES			VU
<i>Anisynta cynone cynone</i> [^]	Mottled Grass Skipper	INV			
<i>Danaus petilia</i> [^]	Lesser Wanderer	INV			
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> [^]	Monarch	INV			
<i>Junonia villida calybe</i> [^]	Meadow Argus	INV			
<i>Lampides boeticus</i> [^]	Long-tailed Pea-blue	INV			
<i>Nacaduba biocellata biocellata</i> [^]	Two-spotted Line-blue	INV			
<i>Ocybadistes walkeri hypochlora</i> [^]	Southern Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i> [^]	Cabbage White	INV			
<i>Taractrocera papyria papyria</i> [^]	White-banded Grass-dart	INV			
<i>Theclinessthes miskini miskini</i> [^]	Wattle Blue	INV			
<i>Theclinessthes 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>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> [^]	Grey-headed Flying-fox	MAM	VU	R	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> [^]	Short-beaked Echidna	MAM	ssp	ssp	NT

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

All Introduced Fauna in cell

Species	Common Name
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> [^]	Common Myna
<i>Alauda arvensis arvensis</i>	Eurasian Skylark
<i>Carduelis carduelis britannica</i>	European Goldfinch
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European (Common) Greenfinch
<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon
<i>Felis catus</i> [^]	Domestic Cat (Feral Cat)
<i>Mus musculus</i> [^]	House Mouse
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> [^]	Rabbit (European Rabbit)
<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<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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