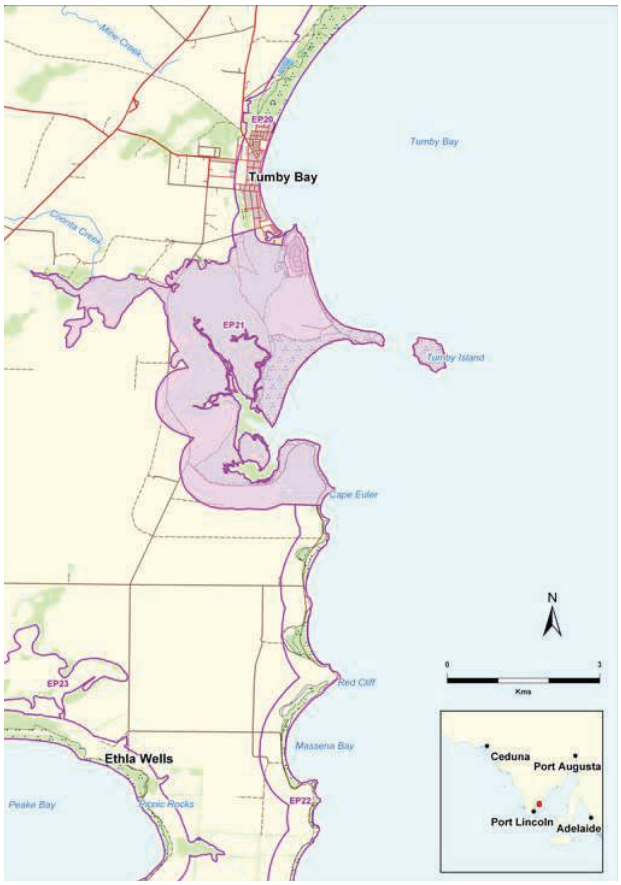
Cell EP21 Cape Euler/Tumby Island CP

Cell area 1,453 ha. Shoreline length 38.62 km.



Landforms

This cell is almost entirely a sedimented inlet, intertidal in elevation, largely in salt marsh vegetation (74% of native vegetation), and protected to some extent by sandflats and cuspate foreland sand accumulation in the lee of Tumby Island. There is a large volume of sand stored in the intertidal zone at the mouth of the inlet. The foreland extends to within 500m of Tumby Island, and is a Holocene sand feature over granite platforms and reef; the shore platform allows foot access to the island at low tide. The northern edge of the cell has been modified to boat mooring/ marina development. There are coarse sand beaches with some inshore reefs on the northern side of the cell. Short et al. 1986, p.72, note that the foredune ridges have accreted in recent years, with some shoreline progradation.

Benthic Habitat

Dense seagrass with wide bare sand areas, and narrow inshore sand.

Biota

1,015 ha is remnant vegetation; 75% of this is salt marsh. *Tecticornia sp.* and *Maireana oppositifolia* low shrubland, with mangroves near the tidal inlets. The dunes are *Olearia axillaris* mixed shrubland, and *Melaleuca lanceolata* shrubland. The inlet NE of Cape Euler (Second Creek) is lined by wide areas of mangrove. West of the Thuruna Road there is a *Melaleuca halmaturorum/ Ghania filum* wetland.
There are 36 BDBSA flora survey sites, 10 herbarium record sites, 1 fauna survey site (on Tumby Island – island conserved for seabird breeding) and 4 opportune fauna sites.

Land Use/ Land Ownership

Predominantly privately owned. A narrow coastal reserve extends around the foreshore, an area of Crown land Act reserve occurs at the southern end of the cell where the creek discharges to sea. Crown leasehold land occupies the north west portion of the cell and Tumby Island CP is 2% of the cell area.

Uses (Field visits and local reports)

Conservation
Recreation and tourism – fishing, swimming, sight-seeing, dog walking, camping
Agriculture

Beach boat launching
Residential
Onshore aquaculture in EP22 adjacent southern boundary of EP21

FIGURE 6.7 Cuspate foreland to Tumby Island, and (left) dunes and salt marsh of EP21. Photo: Coast Protection Board, 2007

Values (Field visits and local reports)

Tumby Island CP hosts a number of plants outside of their normal range/distribution including the threatened West Coast Mintbush (*Prostanthera calycina)*, the rare Australian broomrape (*Orobanche cernua var. Australiana*), Emu bush (*Eremophila glabra)* and other threatened flora species. (However, these species have not been recorded within the flora surveys that have been undertaken and entered into the BDBSA).

Threats (Field visits and local reports)

Much of the salt marsh is a storm surge hazard zone; and this area is subject to potential CASS.
Development, including proposed marina expansion onto mangrove and salt marsh areas with high conservation values
With increasing population, Tumby Island CP, coastal reserves and salt marsh areas will have increased visitation and increased impact from recreational activities.
Eco-tourism / tourism ventures
Boat launching (public safety, hydrocarbon spills)
Foreshore damage / debris / outflows from adjacent aquaculture

Opportunities (Field visits and local reports)

Active community Coastcare action in the salt marsh (eg. walking tracks and interpretation) has created a positive momentum to further conserve this area.
Develop and implement management plan for Tumby Island CP

Boxthorn control has been undertaken for a number of years along Ski beach and on Tumby Island CP by local volunteers and more recently GreenCorps volunteers with EP NRM staff. This has kept boxthorn numbers low, but on-going control work is paramount. In 2010, Lower Eyre Pest Management Group members cut and swab over 200 boxthorn plants.

Conservation Analysis (GIS)

Total of conservation priority values is 94.92, an average score for the region. The pattern of combined total conservation means is clear: the dune ridges north and south of the Tumby Island cuspate foreland have high total priority; elsewhere totals are low, with the exception of some medium totals within the salt marsh. Tumby Island CP totals are medium.
Total number of threatened species is high in many parts of the dune and salt marsh, notably threatened bird species; habitat for the Australian Pied Oystercatcher is found throughout the salt marsh; Beach Slider and Eastern Coast Skink in the coastal sand ridges. Samphire areas are recorded as of high wetland value.
Two mammals (feral), one reptile, one amphibian and 47 bird species have been recorded within this cell, including the state endangered Fairy Tern and the state vulnerable Eastern Curlew and Banded Stilt.

Threat Analysis (GIS)

The total of threat summary layers is 50.89, high for the region. High to medium high values are found throughout the cell, with the exception of low threat totals in the mangrove areas on the southern side of the major inlet. Threat totals are high on all dune areas, including Tumby Island. Above average threat values are found for the following layers: ORV activity (all parts of the cell except the CP), land ownership and land use, sea views and landscape amenity, vegetation block degradation and weeds, and acid sulfate soils potential (salt marsh).

Adaptation to Climate Change Threats

(See also discussion of scenario in section 4.11)
NOTE: the advice below is indicative of likely change and the direction of change, with implications for ecosystems. Dates, amounts and probabilities cannot be accurately calculated at this time. Thus advice on flood levels, for example, should not be used in engineering or development planning.

Climate change element/ scenario	Impacts and implications (for this cell)	Protect and manage habitat threats	Address landscape issues: fire, connectivity, refuges, hydrology
Combined climate changes and sea level rise throughout this cell	This cell presents a complex pattern of habitats sensitive to change	Create a baseline for shoreline, dune and salt marsh change by establishing a rectified aerial photographic record at an appropriate resolution.	
Sea level rise: 2030 : +c.20cm	Beach recession and dune instability (in the short term the rate may depend on the circulation of sediment stored in the nearshore zone).	Continue to monitor existing DENR beach profiles (310010 – 12: beach south of foreland, and 340008: salt marsh to sand flat). Active management of dunes	

Climate change element/ scenario	Impacts and implications (for this cell)	Protect and manage habitat threats	Address landscape issues: fire, connectivity, refuges, hydrology
	Higher tides begin to impact salt marsh.	Consider land use and development plan changes to create buffer for salt marsh retreat.	
2070: +c.80cm.	Frequency and duration of marine flooding of salt marsh increases, resulting in species and habitat change and landward migration. Mangrove recession across former salt marsh. Possible sediment accumulation in salt marsh from marine ingress and terrestrial flooding.	Monitor salt marsh species and elevation changes. Continue implementation of strategic retreat of salt marsh.	
	Threats to tidal circulation within the salt marsh, threaten the Tecticornia species found here. Continued damage to foredunes; beach and dune recession.	Allow tidal circulation through the marina to the salt marsh.	
Storms: *Frequency* continues to show great variation on a decadal scale.	2030: Occasional storm tide flooding above highest known tides.	Continue to monitor beach profiles. Active management of dunes	
Intensity of large storms increases.	Low dunes over hard rock, backed by low ground are extremely vulnerable to storm damage, overtopping, and rapid recession. Large sand storage in mouth of estuary will be driven into the inlet by storms.	Dune habitats can only be retained by allowing rapid overwash recession of low dune ridges. (Salt marsh recession buffer important).	
Warmer average conditions: 2030:+0.3 to.6^{0}C 2070:+1.5 to 2^{0}C	(Impacts uncertain. Existing terrestrial vegetation is found in warmer conditions elsewhere). There will be an increased risk for species that are already vulnerable. Invasive species may become more dominant.		Maintain NE-SW connectivity of vegetation within the coastal boundary
Drier average conditions: 2030: -2% to 5% 2070: - 10% to 20%	Dune habitats adapt well to drier conditions, but recover more slowly from fire, disease and storm damage	Active dune management, including weed control	Ensure dunes are part of the regional fire plan.

Climate change element/ scenario	Impacts and implications (for this cell)	Protect and manage habitat threats	Address landscape issues: fire, connectivity, refuges, hydrology
'Flashy' run off: Drier creeks, but larger rare floods	Intense rainfall events may lead to sediment deposition in salt marsh areas, (assisting salt marsh adaptation).		
Groundwater lowering; saline incursion:	Local impact on soil water and vegetation survival	Adaptive management of plant assets	
Nearshore sea changes - temperature; acidity; wave climate: 2030: +0.3^{0}C to + 0.6^{0}C 2070: +1.0^{0}C to + 1.50C	Persistent swell wave climate maintains sediment movement towards the north along the Gulf coast. Local movement of large quantities of sand in the nearshore zone may be accelerated as sea levels rise.	Monitor beaches, see above.	

TABLE 6.8 Recommended Actions and Priority for EP21 Cape Euler/Tumby Island CP

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Whole cell	Inadequate data on biodiversity and habitat values, particularly fauna.	Undertake coastal flora and fauna surveys to inform future management directions.	High (cons/ threat)	DENR, EP NRM
	Species identified that are not within the BDBSA	Identify records and surveys that are not in the BDBSA (eg. private surveys/records, government surveys not yet entered). Evaluate/verify data and enter into the BDBSA	High (cons/ threat)	DENR, EP NRM, community
	Important area for a number of threatened and sensitive flora and fauna species, with potential disturbance from recreational activities and land management practices.	Review management of sensitive locations and species with a view to minimise damage and disturbance and increase protection eg. restrict vehicles on beaches, dogs on leashes, track management, pest animal and plant control, restrict access to sensitive locations. Install interpretive/ educational signage. Community education programs.	High (cons/threat)	DENR, EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, private landowners, community groups

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
	Climate change and sea level rise is having multiple effects within the cell	Ensure the establishment and maintenance of a time series of aerial photographs at an appropriate resolution. Continue and supplement (see above) the DENR beach profile record, to accurately track beach and dune recession. Seek to improve the resilience of plant and animal habitats by taking opportunities to improve connectivity between vegetation blocks.	Medium (cons)	DENR, EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, private land owners, community
		Take steps to allow recession and survival of mangroves and salt marsh, through the creation of retreat buffer zones on the development plan, and by allowing the circulation of tidal waters	High (cons/ threat)	DENR, EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, DPLG, private land owners, community
	Potential impact on breeding habitat of the endangered Eastern Osprey, particularly during the breeding season.	Develop site management and monitoring strategy. Ensure management/works programs are not undertaken during the breeding season. Community education.	Medium (cons/ threat)	DENR
	Maintenance of coastal access management infrastructure	Use the EP Coastal infrastructure audit to setup a maintenance program	Medium	EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, DENR, community groups
	Weed species identified throughout cell	Develop and implement weed management plan (including monitoring and recording weed species, removal and rehabilitation as required). Ensure continuity of current/previous weed control programs (eg. boxthorn control at Ski Beach and Tumby Island CP) Undertake education program on impact of garden escape plants and weed control program.	Medium (threat)	EP NRM, private land owners, DENR, DC of Tumby Bay, community

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
	Possible future development with potential impact on high conservation values of surrounding area (eg. domestic animals disturbing/destroying native species, vegetation damage, habitat loss, soil compaction, weed escapes, increased tracks, discharges to sensitive marine environment, etc)	Ensure future development is not located in areas of high conservation value or high sensitivity. Review development plan zoning to these areas to increase protection. Ensure any future development minimises impact to surrounding environment (eg. limit track creation, limit development footprint, prohibit/ minimise discharges to the marine environment). Community education about impacts, eg. regarding garden plants becoming weeds, impacts of uncontrolled pets, etc	Medium (cons/ threat)	DC of Tumby Bay, DPLG, DENR, EP NRM, private land owners, developers, community groups
	ORV activity occurs throughout the cell, shown in multiple tracks; with impact from soil compaction, native flora and fauna disturbance / damage, soil erosion and weed introduction.	Develop access/traffic management plan – including review of existing tracks with a view to rationalise unnecessary tracks. Block access (eg. fencing/rocks) to tracks to be closed, rehabilitate (where appropriate) and maintain. Upgrade any tracks that are not well defined, or are causing water run-off erosion. Install directional /educational signage. Community education	Medium (cons/ threat)	DC of Tumby Bay, DENR, EP NRM, private land owners, community
	Introduced animals – rabbits identified in the south and centre of the cell; with potential impact on vegetation degradation, competition for food and habitat with native species.	Monitor and record existence and impacts of introduced pest animals eg rabbits, foxes, cats. Undertake control program as required.	Medium (cons/ threat)	EP NRM, DENR, private land owners, DC of Tumby Bay
All salt marsh areas	All salt marsh areas show the potential for acid sulfate soil following disturbance; in turn this would potentially threaten surrounding and offshore life forms.	Potential hazard can be avoided by following procedures in CPB 'Coastline' on acid sulfate soils.	High (threat)	Private land owners, DC Tumby Bay, developers, DENR, EP NRM

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Dunes north and south of Tumby Island cuspate foreland	These dunes are the highest conservation value areas within the cell; they are threatened by ORV and weeds; some rabbit activity has been recorded	Develop and implement weed and pest animal management plans, including control works as required. Review existing tracks with a view to rationalise unnecessary tracks. Implement actions to control or exclude off-road vehicle activity. Community education. Interpretive signage.	High (cons/ threat)	Private land owners, EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, DENR
All dunes	Stress through climate change: including sea level rise and increasing aridity, leading to foredune recession and increased opportunity for invasion by grassy weeds.	Increase dune management effort to slow recession of dune landforms. Maintain monitoring record of change to this unstable landform/ habitat.	Medium (cons)	DENR, EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, community groups
Tumby Island CP	Potential impact on conservation values, including from weeds and recreational activities.	Prepare and implement a management plan for the conservation park.	Medium (cons/ threat)	DENR
Tumby Bay township	Existing development impacting on high conservation values of surrounding area (eg. domestic animals disturbing/destroying native species, vegetation damage, soil compaction, weed escapes, increased tracks, etc)	Work with private land owners to minimise impact from existing development, including education and/or restoration where appropriate. Community education about impacts, eg. regarding garden plants becoming weeds, impacts of uncontrolled dogs and cats, ORV etc	Medium (cons/ threat)	EP NRM, DC of Tumby Bay, DENR, private land owners, community groups

BIOTA

Flora

Remnant vegetation area (ha)	1,014.81 ha, 69.83% of cell area
# flora surveys / records	36 surveys, 10 herbarium record sites, 1 threatened plant population record site.
# flora in cell	106
# conservation rated flora in cell	2
# non-indigenous flora in cell	15
Significant CDCS floristic community	*Olearia axillaris* /*Lasiopetalum discolour* shrubland – 52% of SA records in EP
Protected area	3% of remnant vegetation within Heritage Agreement

Weeds

Species	Common Name	Status	Study rating
Argyranthemum frutescens ssp.	Marguerite Daisy	RA	4
Euphorbia paralias	Sea Spurge	RA	5
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea-tree	RA	5
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	Common Iceplant	RA	4
Asparagus asparagoides (NC)	Bridal Creeper	D, RA	9
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	D, RA	8
Asphodelus fistulosus	Onion Weed	D	3
Galenia pubescens var. pubescens	Coastal Galenia		0
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum	Slender Iceplant		2
Mesembryanthemum sp.	Iceplant		3
Parapholis incurva	Curly Ryegrass		1
Senecio pterophorus	African Daisy		2
Spergularia media (NC)	Coast Sand-spurrey		0
Stellaria media	Chickweed		0
Valerianella discoidea	Lesser Corn-salad		0

D: Declared weed, RA: Red alert weed

Native flora

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
Crassula exserta	Large-fruit Crassula		R
Eucalyptus conglobata ssp. conglobata	Port Lincoln Mallee		R*
Acacia calamifolia	Wallowa		
Acacia calamifolia (NC)	Wallowa		
Acacia gillii	Gill's Wattle		
Acacia ligulata	Umbrella Bush		
Acacia ligulata (NC)	Umbrella Bush		
Acacia nematophylla	Coast Wallowa		
Acrotriche patula	Prickly Ground-berry		
Adriana klotzschii (NC)	Coast Bitter-bush		
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak		
Amyema melaleucae	Tea-tree Mistletoe		
Atriplex paludosa ssp. cordata	Marsh Saltbush		
Austrostipa elegantissima	Feather Spear-grass		
Austrostipa exilis	Heath Spear-grass		
Austrostipa flavescens	Coast Spear-grass		
Austrostipa stipoides	Coast Spear-grass		
Avicennia marina ssp. marina	Grey Mangrove		
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush		
Billardiera cymosa (NC)	Sweet Apple-berry		
Brachyscome lineariloba	Hard-head Daisy		
Calandrinia calyptrata	Pink Purslane		
Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe-myrtle		
Carpobrotus rossii (NC)	Native Pigface		
Cassytha glabella f. dispar	Slender Dodder-laurel		
Cassytha sp.	Dodder-laurel		
Centrolepis cephaloformis ssp.	Cushion Centrolepis		
Clematis microphylla var. microphylla (NC)	Old Man's Beard		
Compositae sp.	Daisy Family		
Crassula colorata var.	Dense Crassula		

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
Crassula sieberiana ssp. tetramera (NC)	Australian Stonecrop		
Daucus glochidiatus	Native Carrot		
Dianella brevicaulis	Short-stem Flax-lily		
Dianella revoluta (NC)			
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily		
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum	Round-leaf Pigface		
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush		
Eremophila crassifolia	Thick-leaf Emubush		
Eucalyptus gracilis	Yorrell		
Eucalyptus incrassata	Ridge-fruited Mallee		
Eutaxia microphylla	Common Eutaxia		
Exocarpos sparteus	Slender Cherry		
Ficinia nodosa	Knobby Club-rush		
Frankenia pauciflora var.	Southern Sea-heath		
Gramineae sp.	Grass Family		
Grevillea ilicifolia var. ilicifolia (NC)	Holly-leaf Grevillea		
Hakea cycloptera	Elm-seed Hakea		
Halosarcia sp. (NC)	Samphire		
Hibbertia virgata	Twiggy Guinea-flower		
Homoranthus wilhelmii	Wilhelm's Homoranthus		
Hybanthus floribundus ssp. floribundus	Shrub Violet		
Lasiopetalum discolor	Coast Velvet-bush		
Lawrencia squamata	Thorny Lawrencia		
Lepidosperma congestum			
Lepidosperma congestum (NC)	Clustered Sword-sedge		
Lepidosperma gladiatum	Coast Sword-sedge		
Leucophyta brownii	Coast Cushion Bush		
Leucopogon cordifolius	Heart-leaf Beard-heath		
Leucopogon parviflorus	Coast Beard-heath		
Lomandra effusa	Scented Mat-rush		
Lycium australe	Australian Boxthorn		
Maireana oppositifolia	Salt Bluebush		
Melaleuca lanceolata ssp. lanceolata (NC)	Dryland Tea-tree		
Melaleuca uncinata (NC)	Broombush		
Millotia major			
Muehlenbeckia adpressa	Climbing Lignum		
Muehlenbeckia gunnii	Coastal Climbing Lignum		
Myoporum insulare	Common Boobialla		
Nitraria billardierei	Nitre-bush		
Olearia axillaris	Coast Daisy-bush		
Pimelea serpyllifolia ssp. serpyllifolia	Thyme Riceflower		
Pittosporum angustifolium	Native Apricot		
Poa poiformis var. poiformis	Coast Tussock-grass		
Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana	Sea-berry Saltbush		
Samolus repens	Creeping Brookweed		
Sarcocornia blackiana	Thick-head Samphire		
Sarcocornia quinqueflora	Beaded Samphire		
Senecio glossanthus (NC)	Annual Groundsel		
Senecio pinnatifolius (NC)	Variable Groundsel		
Spyridium bifidum (NC)			
Spyridium bifidum var. bifidum (NC)	Forked Spyridium		
Tecticornia arbuscula	Shrubby Samphire		
Tecticornia halocnemoides ssp.	Grey Samphire		

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
Tecticornia halocnemoides ssp. halocnemoides	Grey Samphire		
Tecticornia indica ssp.	Brown-head Samphire		
Templetonia retusa	Cockies Tongue		
Tetragonia implexicoma	Bower Spinach		
Teucrium racemosum	Grey Germander		
Threlkeldia diffusa	Coast Bonefruit		
Triglochin trichophora			
Westringia dampieri	Shore Westringia		

R: Rare, V: Vulnerable, E: Endangered

Fauna

# of fauna in cell	50 recorded – 47 birds, 0 butterflies, 2 mammals, 1 reptiles, 1 amphibians (an additional 18 reptiles and 25 butterflies identified by experts as possibly occurring)
# of fauna surveys / records	1 survey site, 4 opportune sites, 1 reserve database record site
# of threatened fauna in cell	12
# of non-indigenous fauna	6 recorded (an additional 1 invertebrate possible)

Non-indigenous fauna

Species	Common Name	Class	Record
Columba livia	Rock Dove	Aves	x
Streptopelia chinensis	Spotted Dove	Aves	x
Sturnus vulgaris	Common Starling	Aves	x
Pieris rapae rapae	Cabbage White	Invertebrate	p
Mus musculus	House Mouse	Mammalia	x
Oryctolagus cuniculus	Rabbit (European Rabbit)	Mammalia	x

x: recorded, p: possibly there as suggested by R. Grund

Birds

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
Sternula nereis	Fairy Tern		E
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus	Banded Stilt		V
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew	M	V
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	M	R
Calidris alba	Sanderling	M	R
Haematopus fuliginosus	Sooty Oystercatcher		R
Haematopus longirostris	Australian Pied Oystercatcher		R
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	M	R
Neophema petrophila	Rock Parrot		R
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	M	R
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	M	R
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	M	R
Acanthagenys rufogularis	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		
Anas castanea	Chestnut Teal		
Anas gracilis	Grey Teal		
Artamus cinereus	Black-faced Woodswallow		

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
Artamus cyanopterus	Dusky Woodswallow		
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	M	
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	M	
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint	M	
Charadrius ruficapillus	Red-capped Plover		
Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	Silver Gull		
Corvus coronoides	Australian Raven		
Cygnus atratus	Black Swan		
Egretta novaehollandiae	White-faced Heron		
Elseyornis melanops	Black-fronted Dotterel		
Eolophus roseicapillus	Galah		
Epthianura albifrons	White-fronted Chat		
Falco cenchroides	Nankeen Kestrel		
Glyciphila melanops	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater		
Hirundo neoxena	Welcome Swallow		
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian Tern		
Larus pacificus	Pacific Gull		
Lichenostomus virescens	Singing Honeyeater		
Microcarbo melanoleucos	Little Pied Cormorant		
Pelecanus conspicillatus	Australian Pelican		
Phalacrocorax varius	Pied Cormorant		
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae	New Holland Honeyeater		
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	M	
Poliocephalus poliocephalus	Hoary-headed Grebe		
Rhipidura leucophrys	Willie Wagtail		
Thalasseus bergii	Crested Tern		
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	M	
Vanellus miles	Masked Lapwing		

R: Rare, V: Vulnerable, E: Endangered, M: Migratory

Butterflies

Species	Common Name	Status*	Record
Ogyris otanes	Small Bronze Azure	E	p
Hesperilla chrysotricha cyclospila	Chrysotricha Sedge-skipper	V	p
Candalides heathi heathi	Rayed Blue	R	p
Cyprotides cyprotus cyprotus	Cyprotus Pencilled-blue	R	p
Delias aganippe	Wood White	R, Va	p
Jamenus icilus	Icilius Hairstreak	R	p
Trapezites sciron eremicola	Sciron Rush-skipper	R	p
Belenois java teutonia	Caper White	Mi	p
Danaus chrysippus petilia	Lesser Wanderer		p
Erina acasta	Blotched Dusky-blue		p
Erina hyacinthina form simplexa	Western Dusky-blue		p
Eurema (Terias) smilax	Small Grass-yellow	Mi	p
Geitoneura klugii	Common Xenica	LC	p
Hesperilla donnysa diluta	Donnysa Sedge-skipper		p
Junonia villida calybe	Meadow Argus	LC, Mi	p
Lampides boeticus	Long-tailed Pea-blue	LU	p
Motasingha trimaculata trimaculata	Dingy four-spot Sedge-skipper	LU	p
Nacaduba biocellata biocellata	Two-spotted Line-blue	LC	p
Neolucia agricola agricola	Fringed Heath-blue	LU	p
Ogyris amaryllis meridionalis (coastal form)	Amaryllis Azure		p

Species	Common Name	Status*	Record
Theclinesthes albocincta	Bitter-bush Blue		p
Theclinesthes miskini miskini	Wattle Blue	LU	p
Vanessa kershawi	Australian Painted Lady	LC, Mi	p
Zizina labradus labradus	Common Grass-blue	LC	p

Vulnerabilitay as per R. Grund, E: Endangered, V: Vulnerable, R: Rare, Va: Vagrant, Mi: Migrant, LC: Locally common, LU: Locally uncommom
x: recorded, p: possibly there as suggested by R. Grund

Mammals

No native mammal species recorded

Reptiles

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status	Record
Bassiana trilineata	Western Three-lined Skink		R	e
Amphibolurus norrisi	Mallee Tree-dragon			e
Christinus marmoratus	Marbled Gecko			e
Ctenophorus fionni	Peninsula Dragon			c
Ctenophorus pictus	Painted Dragon			c
Ctenotus orientalis	Spotted Ctenotus			e
Delma australis	Barred Snake-lizard			e
Egernia stokesii	Gidgee Skink			e
Gehyra variegata	Tree Dtella			e
Hemiergis peronii	Four-toed Earless Skink			c
Lerista dorsalis	Southern Four-toed Slider			e
Lerista edwardsae	Myall Slider			e
Lerista terdigitata	Southern Three-toed Slider			e
Menetia greyii	Dwarf Skink			e
Morethia adelaidensis	Adelaide Snake-eye			e
Morethia obscura	Mallee Snake-eye			c
Notechis scutatus	Eastern Tiger Snake	ssp		c
Tiliqua occipitalis	Western Bluetongue			x
Tympanocryptis lineata	Five-lined Earless Dragon			c

R: Rare, V: Vulnerable, E: Endangered
x: recorded, e: potentially everywhere (M. Hutchinson pers. comm), c: could occur (M. Hutchinson pers. comm)

Amphibians

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status	Record
Crinia signifera	Common Froglet			x