

Cell EP26 Point Boston

Cell area 925 ha. Shoreline length 16.81 km.

Landforms

Point Boston is an oval shaped low rise of basement rock Lincoln Complex, capped in part with thin calcarenite and Holocene sands. The point shows low granite cliffs over sloping shore platforms. The low lying floodable land at the stem of the peninsula shows a narrow accumulation of Holocene beach ridges in the form of a ‘tomboles’. The shoreline of the northern end of Boston Bay is a narrow, reflective, coarse sand beach and backed by narrow low vegetated dunes, fronted by shallow sand flats up to 400m wide.

Benthic Habitat

Dense seagrass with some inshore sand in north Boston Bay. Sand and seagrass on the western side of the peninsula; seagrass, granite reef then sand on the east.

Biota

There are 781 ha of remnant vegetation, or 84.5% of the cell. 1 BDBSA flora survey site, 4 herbarium record sites and 6 opportune fauna sites occur within this cell.

There is a locally complex pattern of vegetation: the small dune areas in *Olearia axillaris*, *Leucopogon parviflorus* tall open shrubland; at the head of Point Boston the narrow dune barrier is backed by low lying *Melaleuca balmaturorum* tall shrubland over *Gabnia filum* sedges; then saline *Tecticornia arbuscula* low shrubland over *Suaeda australis*, *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, *Sarcocornia blackiana*. The calcrete surfaces of the headland is mainly in *Acacia dodonaeifolia* tall shrubland and *Leucopogon parviflorus*, *Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*, *Olearia axillaris*, +/- *Myoporum insulare* tall shrubland. Eucalyptus mallee woodland remains mainly on the higher parts, with one area of *Gramineae sp.*, *Lomandra sp.*, *Lepidosperma viscidum*, *Gabnia lanigera* mid tussock grassland on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Land Use/ Land Ownership

A narrow (c.30-70m) coastal reserve of unallotted Crown land extends around the coast of this cell, except for the southern approximately 1.5km which is Crown land Act reserve under the care, control and management of the District Council of Lower Eyre Peninsula and is only 1-30m wide. The coastal reserve is backed by privately owned land and includes part of the North Shields township, the large proposed Point Boston residential development (currently in receivership) and also an area under Heritage Agreement near the tip of Point Boston peninsula.





FIGURE 6.10 Point Boston; Boston Bay on left. Photo: Coast Protection Board, 2007

Uses (Field visits and local reports)

Recreation: fishing, ORV, boating, camping, walking
Private land/ Community managed land
Large area of Vegetation Heritage Agreement
Point Boston Peninsula development
North Shields township
Land based aquaculture
Offshore aquaculture

Values (Field visits and local reports)

(Hooded plovers breed here – not on database)

Threats (Field visits and local reports)

Feral plant and animals, including garden plant escapees in dunes north of North Shields
Proximity to aquaculture
Marine debris
Point Boston Peninsula development in receivership
Future development – with potential increased visitation impacting on sensitive coastal features and species
Uncontrolled camping
Uncontrolled ORV usage
Boat launching (public safety, hydrocarbon spills) at North Shields
Potential stormwater impacts on coast and marine environment (eg. spread of weeds, erosion)

Opportunities (Field visits and local reports)

Beaches regularly cleaned of debris by community.

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Maintain the pest animal and plant control undertaken by the Point Boston Peninsula development.

Conservation and improvement works on Vegetation Heritage Agreements

Conservation Analysis (GIS)

The sum of conservation means is 111.01, an average total and ranked 38th for the region. The pattern of detailed summary values shows medium to high totals in the dunes and lowland swamps at the north end of Boston Bay, (with the exception of ‘Big White’); on the peninsula generally medium to low and low values prevail.

Higher than average conservation layers include: threatened status for the vegetation community; rarity of vegetation communities; priority of sites with threatened fauna species (patchy overall, but high near North Shields); habitat for threatened bird species (areas subject to inundation at the N end of the bay); habitat for threatened reptile species (sand dune areas); habitat for threatened mammals (Point Boston); habitat for the Beach Slider and the Bight Coast Skink is recorded in the sand dune areas; areas subject to inundation near the head of the bay show a high priority for wetland significance.

There are two mammal, two reptile, three amphibian and 43 bird species recorded in this cell: including the state endangered White-bellied Sea-Eagle and the state vulnerable Diamond Firetail.

Threat Analysis (GIS)

Total of threat means is 60.50, high for the region. Apart from some small parts of Point Boston and some small dune and foredune areas, threat totals are high to very high throughout this cell. A number of threats show higher totals than average: ORV impact (throughout the cell), development zoning (other than two small areas of ‘coastal zone’, this is high throughout); land ownership (all privately owned, but HA at Point Boston); land use (all high/ medium except HA); viewshed; distribution of invasive weeds (high, except for a small dune area at the northern end of Boston Bay), and numbers of rabbits (notably through the Point Boston peninsula) are major contributors to the threat total.

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 wetland change by establishing a rectified aerial photographic record at an appropriate resolution.	

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Climate change element/ scenario	Impacts and implications (for this cell)	Protect and manage habitat threats	Address landscape issues: fire, connectivity, refuges, hydrology
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).	Active management of dunes. Continue monitoring DENR profiles 325001 - 5	
	Sub coastal wetlands threatened by periodic storm tide inundation, leading to habitat change.	Monitor swamp habitat change through the establishment of a DENR profile. The sub-coastal wetlands c. 1 – 2km NE of North Shields appear to be the most suitable as they show moderate/ high conservation value totals: the highest for the degraded local wetlands	
2070: +c.80cm.	Frequency and duration of marine flooding of sub-coastal swamps increases, resulting in species and habitat change	Continue to monitor species change in floodable areas, shoreline and dunes.	
	Further sea level rise leads to further beach and foredune erosion and dune migration landward.	Monitor dune movement (air photo time series). Slow dune changes through active management. Valuable dune habitats are expected to migrate landwards across sub-coastal swamps: zoning to create buffer zones for retreat is needed.	
Storms: <i>Frequency</i> 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	
<i>Intensity</i> of large storms increases.	Low dunes backed by low ground are vulnerable to storm damage, overtopping, and rapid recession.	Dune habitats can only be retained by allowing rapid overwash recession of low dune ridges.	

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Climate change element/ scenario	Impacts and implications (for this cell)	Protect and manage habitat threats	Address landscape issues: fire, connectivity, refuges, hydrology
<p>Warmer average conditions: 2030:+0.3 to.6°C</p> <p>2070:+1.5 to 2°C</p>	<p>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 are likely to become more dominant.</p>		<p>Maintain NE-SW connectivity of vegetation within the coastal boundary</p>
<p>Drier average conditions: 2030: -2% to 5%</p> <p>2070: - 10% to 20%</p>	<p>Dune habitats adapt well to drier conditions, but recover more slowly from fire, disease and storm damage, with invasion of grass species.</p>	<p>Active dune management, including weed control</p>	<p>Ensure dunes are included in regional fire plan</p>
<p>'Flashy' run off: Drier creeks, but larger rare floods</p>	<p>Creeks draining coastal slopes potentially transport increased sediment load to wetlands in rare peak events.</p>	<p>Monitoring to allow adaptive management of change.</p>	
<p>Groundwater lowering; saline incursion:</p>	<p>There is a potential local impact on water tables, including any perched water tables within the dunes, and vegetation survival</p>	<p>Adaptive management of plant assets</p>	
<p>Nearshore sea changes - temperature; acidity; wave climate: 2030: +0.3°C to + 0.6°C</p> <p>2070: +1.0°C to + 1.5°C</p>	<p>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. Changes in the refracted pattern of swell and the wave climate have the potential to modify the plan-shape of the embayment.</p>	<p>Monitor beaches, see above.</p>	

TABLE 6.10 Recommended Actions and Priority for EP26 Point Boston

Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Whole cell	Very inadequate data on biodiversity and habitat values.	Undertake coastal flora and fauna surveys to inform future management directions.	High	DENR, EP NRM

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Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
	Unrestricted access, multiple vehicle tracks and informal car parks around the coast, with impact on coastal dune, salt marsh and cliff top vegetation, soil compaction and erosion, weed introduction, dune instability, disturbance to native fauna species	Develop access/traffic management plan – including review of existing access with a view to rationalise unnecessary tracks and car parks. Block access (eg. fencing/rocks) to tracks and car parks to be closed, rehabilitate (where appropriate) and maintain. Upgrade any tracks or car parks that are not well defined, or are causing water run-off erosion. Install directional /educational signage. Community education	Medium (cons/threat)	Private land owners, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, DENR, EP NRM, community
	Areas within cell identified as being important for rare and endemic plant communities and as habitat for threatened species, with potential disturbance from development zoning, recreational activities, land management practices, uncontrolled access, weeds and pest animals	Review management and land management practices in these areas, investigate and implement actions to improve, protect and mitigate threats to these areas 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. Review development plan zoning to these areas to increase protection	High (cons/threat)	DENR, private land owners, EP NRM, DPLG, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, community groups
	Informal camping occurs on the coast, with potential impact from soil compaction, vegetation damage, increased fire risk, dune instability, weed introduction	Monitor impacts of camping. Review locations, management and need for camping in this location, with consideration to close and sign areas inappropriate for camping and/or formalise, manage & maintain (eg. develop camping management plan, fencing, signs, weed management) areas where camping is to be allowed	Low (threat)	DENR, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, EP NRM, community

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Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
	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, discharges to marine environment, etc)	Work with private land owners (including aquaculture operators) to minimise impact from existing development, including education, restoration where appropriate and/or negotiation/enforcement to ensure the developments do not encroach on the coastal Crown reserve 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 Lower Eyre Peninsula, DENR, private land owners, community groups
	Introduced animals (rabbits active throughout much of this cell); with impact on vegetation degradation, competition for food and habitat and predation on 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, private land owners, DENR, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula
	Weed species identified throughout cell	Develop and implement weed management plan (including monitoring and recording weed species, removal and rehabilitation as required). Undertake education program on impact of garden escape plants and weed control program.	Medium (cons/threat)	EP NRM, private land owners, DENR, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, community
	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. Establish new DENR profile (see above), to accurately track beach and dune recession and to record change in coastal wetlands 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 Lower Eyre Peninsula, private land owners, community

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Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
Sub-coastal wetland	This has been classified as a wetland of value; but inadequate habitat values recorded. Invasive weeds and rabbits reported in this area.	Biological survey needed in this area. Monitor and record weed & pest animal species and distribution. Undertake weed & pest animal control program as required.	Medium (cons/ threat)	DC Lower Eyre Peninsula, EP NRM, DENR, private land owner(s)
	Salt marsh and low lying areas have the potential for acid sulfate soil following disturbance; in turn this would potentially threaten life forms offshore.	Potential hazard can be avoided by following procedures in CPB 'Coastline' on acid sulfate soils.	Low (threat)	DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, DENR, developers, private land owners
Beaches and dunes	Medium- high conservation dunes at head (north end) of Boston Bay have incomplete development zone protection. ('Big White' blowout shows the effect of inappropriate past use). This area, and adjacent wetland, shows damaging ORV activity, invasive weeds – including bridal creeper, boxthorn, garden plant escapees and an incursion of rabbits.	Review zoning of these dune areas. Monitor and record weed & pest animal species and distribution. Undertake weed & pest animal control program. Review existing tracks with a view to rationalise unnecessary tracks. Implement actions to control or exclude off-road vehicle activity to dunes and adjacent wetlands.	Medium (cons/ threat)	DC Lower Eyre Peninsula, DPLG, EP NRM, DENR, private landowner(s)
All dunes	Stress through climate change: including sea level rise, storm tides and increasing aridity, leading to foredune recession and whole dune recession, also 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/ threat)	DENR, EP NRM, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, community groups
Point Boston	Continuity of pest animal and plant control programs, with the risk of increased pest plant and animals if works are not continued.	Ensure pest animal and plant control works are maintained	Medium (cons/ threat)	Landholder, community, EP NRM
North Shields	Potential stormwater impacts on coast and marine environment (eg. spread of weeds, erosion, pollution)	Monitor impacts, implement water sensitive urban design practices if/when required.	Low (threat)	DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, EP NRM, Stormwater Management Authority

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Component	Issue	Proposed Action	Priority of Action	Key Players
	Non-indigenous heritage site listed (North Shields Jetty)	Ensure sites managed to protect from damage. Install interpretive educational signage where appropriate.	Low (threat)	DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, DENR,
Beaches	Vehicles and dogs on beaches a threat to meiofauna and shorebirds	<p>Develop and implement beach driving strategy to minimise impacts, including review/ rationalise locations, monitoring impacts, consistent speed limits, rules and signage.</p> <p>Develop and implement specific shorebird management plans, including consideration to various permanent, temporary and seasonal options for site protection such as seasonal closures of sections of beach / temporary fencing/ dog free or dog on leash areas.</p> <p>Undertake and/or support ongoing shorebird monitoring programs.</p> <p>Raising community awareness through interpretive signage and other programs.</p>	Medium (cons/ threat)	DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, EP NRM, DTEI, EP LGA, DENR, Tourism SA, Birds Australia, community
	Marine debris with potential impact on native fauna species	<p>Investigate opportunities for, and/or support, ongoing marine debris cleanup programs.</p> <p>Undertake education program targeting fishers, campers, aquaculture operators</p>	Medium	PIRSA, EP NRM, DENR, aquaculture operators, community, DC of Lower Eyre Peninsula, Tourism SA

BIOTA

Flora

Remnant vegetation area (ha)	781.22 ha, 84.50 % of cell area
# flora surveys / records	1 surveys, 4 herbarium record sites
# flora in cell	86
# conservation rated flora in cell	5
# non-indigenous flora in cell	20
Significant CDCS floristic community	<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> shrubland - <20 (5) sites recorded along SA coast
Protected area	7% of remnant vegetation within Heritage Agreement

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Weeds

Species	Common Name	Status	Study rating
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	RA	6
<i>Gazania rigens</i>	Gazania	RA	6
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (NC)	Bridal Creeper	D, RA	9
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	D, RA	8
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	D, RA	5
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	D, RA	5
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	D	3
<i>Aira</i> sp.	Hair-grass		0
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel		2
<i>Avellinia michelii</i>	Avellinia		0
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass		2
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>	Hare's Ear		0
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed		1
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>	Pig's Ear		1
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass		3
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear		2
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Red Bartsia		0
<i>Pentaschistis airoides</i>	False Hair-grass		0
<i>Vulpia</i> sp.	Fescue		2
<i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i>	Spreading Night-phlox		2

D: Declared weed, RA: Red alert weed

Native flora

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
<i>Billardiera</i> sp. <i>Yorke Peninsula</i> (P.C.Heyligers 80164)	Lehmann's Apple-berry		E
<i>Drosera stricticaulis</i>	Erect Sundew		V
<i>Acacia dodonaeifolia</i>	Hop-bush Wattle		R
<i>Levenhookia stipitata</i>			R
<i>Wurmbea decumbens</i>	Trailing Nancy		R
<i>Actinobole uliginosum</i>	Flannel Cudweed		
<i>Astroloma conostephioides</i>	Flame Heath		
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Cranberry Heath		
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Small-flower Wallaby-grass		
<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> ssp. <i>falcata</i>	Slender Spear-grass		
<i>Babingtonia behrii</i>	Silver Broombush		
<i>Blennospora drummondii</i>	Dwarf Button-flower		
<i>Brachyscome lineariloba</i>	Hard-head Daisy		
<i>Caladenia septuosa</i>	Eyre Peninsula Spider-orchid		
<i>Calandrinia corrigioloides</i>	Strap Purslane		
<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	Dryland Purslane		
<i>Calandrinia granulifera</i>	Pigmy Purslane		
<i>Calytrix involucreta</i>	Cup Fringe-myrtle		
<i>Cassytha glabella</i> f. <i>dispar</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel		
<i>Centrolepis polygyna</i>	Wiry Centrolepis		
<i>Centrolepis strigosa</i> ssp. <i>strigosa</i>	Hairy Centrolepis		
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill		
<i>Clematis microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i> (NC)	Old Man's Beard		
<i>Crassula colorata</i> var.	Dense Crassula		
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> ssp. <i>tetramera</i> (NC)	Australian Stonecrop		

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Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot		
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax-lily		
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily		
<i>Dodonaea hexandra</i>	Horned Hop-bush		
<i>Eucalyptus angulosa</i>	Coast Ridge-fruited Mallee		
<i>Euchiton sphaericus</i>	Annual Cudweed		
<i>Hakea cycloptera</i>	Elm-seed Hakea		
<i>Hibbertia sericea</i> var. <i>major</i> (NC)	Large Guinea-flower		
<i>Hibbertia</i> sp. <i>Glabriuscula</i> (D.J.Whibley 9012)	Smooth Guinea-flower		
<i>Hyalosperma demissum</i>	Dwarf Sunray		
<i>Hybanthus floribundus</i> ssp. <i>floribundus</i>	Shrub Violet		
<i>Hydrocotyle capillaris</i>	Thread Pennywort		
<i>Hydrocotyle pilifera</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Buttercup Pennywort		
<i>Lepidosperma carphoides</i>	Black Rapier-sedge		
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sword-sedge		
<i>Leptospermum coriaceum</i>	Dune Tea-tree		
<i>Levenhookia dubia</i>	Hairy Stylewort		
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i> ssp.	Small-flower Mat-rush		
<i>Melaleuca uncinata</i> (NC)	Broombush		
<i>Microtis arenaria</i>	Notched Onion-orchid		
<i>Millotia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Soft Millotia		
<i>Mitrasacme paradoxa</i> (NC)	Wiry Mitrewort		
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail Mulga-grass		
<i>Opercularia scabrida</i>	Stalked Stinkweed		
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Austral Adder's-tongue		
<i>Plantago hispidula</i>	Hairy Plantain		
<i>Plantago</i> sp. B (R.Bates 44765)	Little Plantain		
<i>Podotbecca angustifolia</i>	Sticky Long-heads		
<i>Poranthera microphylla</i> (NC)	Small Poranthera		
<i>Pterostylis sanguinea</i>	Blood Greenhood		
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush		
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush		
<i>Schoenus breviculmis</i>	Matted Bog-rush		
<i>Schoenus nanus</i>	Little Bog-rush		
<i>Siloxenus multiflorus</i>	Small Wrinklewort		
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily		
<i>Trachymene cyanopetala</i>	Purple Trachymene		
<i>Trachymene pilosa</i>	Dwarf Trachymene		
<i>Triglochin centrocarpum</i> (NC)	Dwarf Arrowgrass		
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	Annual Bluebell		
<i>Xanthorrhoea semiplana</i> ssp.	Yacca		

R: Rare, V: Vulnerable, E: Endangered

Fauna

# of fauna in cell	50 recorded – 43 birds, 0 butterflies, 2 mammals, 2 reptiles, 3 amphibians (an additional 16 reptiles and 25 butterflies identified by experts as possibly occurring)
# of fauna surveys / records	6 opportune sites
# of threatened fauna in cell	7
# of non-indigenous fauna	4 recorded (an additional 1 invertebrate possible)

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Non-indigenous fauna

Species	Common Name	Class	Record
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Aves	x
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	Aves	x
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Common Blackbird	Aves	x
<i>Pieris rapae rapae</i>	Cabbage White	Invertebrate	p
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit (European Rabbit)	Mammalia	x

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

Birds

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	M	E
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail		V
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		R
<i>Burbinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew		R
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose		R
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher		R
<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	Rock Parrot		R
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal		
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal		
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck		
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird		
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead (White-eyed Duck)		
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	M	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	M	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	M	
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern		
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull		
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven		
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron		
<i>Elsyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel		
<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah		
<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Little Penguin		
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel		
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt		
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow		
<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull		
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater		
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren		
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon		
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican		
<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Black-faced Cormorant		
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater		
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe, (Little Grebe)		
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern		
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	M	
<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern Barn Owl		
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing		
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye		

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

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Butterflies

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

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

Mammals

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Euro		

R: Rare, V: Vulnerable, E: Endangered

Reptiles

Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status	Record
<i>Bassiana trilineata</i>	Western Three-lined Skink		R	e
<i>Amphibolurus norrisi</i>	Mallee Tree-dragon			e
<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko			x
<i>Ctenophorus fionni</i>	Peninsula Dragon			c
<i>Ctenophorus pictus</i>	Painted Dragon			c
<i>Ctenotus orientalis</i>	Spotted Ctenotus			e
<i>Delma australis</i>	Barred Snake-lizard			e
<i>Egernia stokesii</i>	Gidgee Skink			e
<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Tree Dтеля			e
<i>Hemiergus peronii</i>	Four-toed Earless Skink			x
<i>Lerista dorsalis</i>	Southern Four-toed Slider			e
<i>Lerista edwardsae</i>	Myall Slider			e

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Species	Common Name	Aus status	SA status	Record
<i>Lerista terdigitata</i>	Southern Three-toed Slider			e
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Dwarf Skink			e
<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	Adelaide Snake-eye			e
<i>Morethia obscura</i>	Mallee Snake-eye			c
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Eastern Tiger Snake	ssp		c
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	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
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Froglet			x
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog			x
<i>Neobatrachus pictus</i>	Burrowing frog			x