

# Coastal and marine: native flora



## Population trends and percentage threatened

South Australia's

Environmental trend and condition report card 2018

STATEWIDE



Trend  
**Getting worse**



Condition  
**Good**



Reliability  
**Good**

### Trend

**The statewide trend in populations of coastal and marine native flora is getting worse.**

This report card is based on expert assessments of the abundance and distribution for 138 taxa, across three groups, that are considered to be coastal and marine native flora. Notable taxa include seagrasses, mangroves, coastal samphire and coastal dune vegetation.

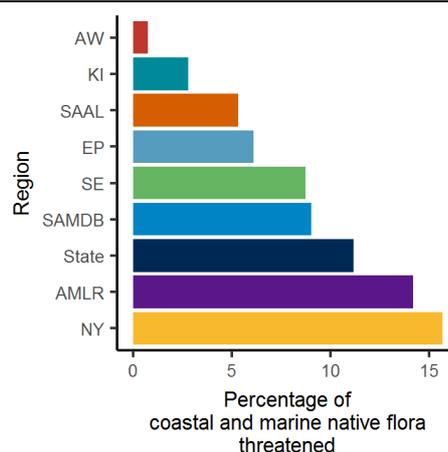
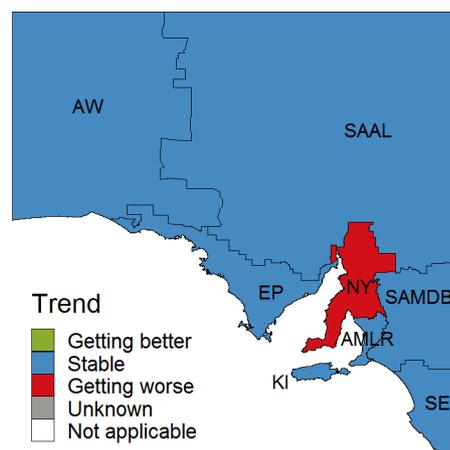
Population trends are stable in seven natural resources management regions (Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges [AMLR], Alinytjara Wilurara [AW], Eyre Peninsula [EP], Kangaroo Island [KI], South Australian Arid Lands [SAAL], South Australian Murray–Darling Basin [SAMDB] and South East [SE]) and getting worse in one region (Northern and Yorke [NY]) (top figure). Although the trend in most regions is stable, analysis of combined regional data confirms the statewide trend of getting worse.

### Condition

**The percentage of coastal and marine native flora considered to be threatened statewide is good when compared with a worldwide benchmark.**

Species with a conservation rating of regionally extinct, critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable are considered threatened. An estimated 11% of coastal and marine native flora is threatened in SA. At the regional level, estimates are 14% in AMLR (fair), 1% in AW (good), 6% in EP (good), 3% in KI (good), 16% in NY (fair), 5% in SAAL (good), 9% in SAMDB (good) and 9% in SE (good) (bottom figure).

**Populations of coastal and marine native flora are getting worse in parts of the state with the highest population and development**



### Why are coastal and marine native flora important?

South Australia's coastal and marine native flora, including mangroves and seagrass, is iconic. Conservation of this flora is central to the maintenance of natural heritage. Collectively, coastal and marine native flora helps people connect with nature, providing mental and physical health benefits, as well as attracting people to visit South Australia.

### What are the pressures?

Pressures on coastal and marine native flora include inappropriate development, pollution, invasive species, habitat loss and fragmentation, over-harvesting of species, interaction with commercial fisheries and climate change.

### What is being done?

State and national legislation protects coastal and marine native flora and their habitats from inappropriate development and clearing.

Implementation of the Adelaide Water Quality Improvement Plan is improving water quality for coastal and marine native flora by reducing nutrient and sediment inputs to Adelaide coastal waters.

Other activities that help protect coastal and marine native flora include fencing (including beach access), weed control, signage and revegetation.

For further information see: [technical information](#)



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