

# Baseline and predicted changes for the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park

DEWNR Technical report 2016/23

Photo by Simon Bryars



# Baseline and predicted changes for the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park

Simon Bryars, James Brook, Craig Meakin, Chloe McSkimming, Yvette Eglinton,  
Robyn Morcom, Alison Wright and Brad Page

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Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

GPO Box 1047, Adelaide SA 5001

Telephone      National (08) 8463 6946  
                     International +61 8 8463 6946

Fax                National (08) 8463 6999  
                     International +61 8 8463 6999

Website         [www.environment.sa.gov.au](http://www.environment.sa.gov.au)

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# Foreword

The Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR) is responsible for the management of the State's natural resources, ranging from policy leadership to on-ground delivery in consultation with government, industry and communities.

High-quality science and effective monitoring provide the foundation for the successful management of our environment and natural resources. This is achieved through undertaking appropriate research, investigations, assessments, monitoring and evaluation.

DEWNR's strong partnerships with educational and research institutions, industries, government agencies, Natural Resources Management Boards and the community ensure that there is continual capacity building across the sector, and that the best skills and expertise are used to inform decision making.

**Sandy Pitcher**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND NATURAL RESOURCES**



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# Contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Background</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Marine parks in South Australia	2
1.2 Marine parks monitoring, evaluation and reporting program	4
1.3 Structure and aims of this report	5
<b>2 Marine park description</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3 Conceptual model</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4 Ecological values</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 Reef	15
4.2 Seagrass	16
4.3 Sand	17
4.4 Mangrove	17
4.5 Saltmarsh	18
4.6 Sharks	18
4.7 Marine mammals	18
4.8 Seabirds	19
4.9 Shorebirds	19
<b>5 Socio-economic values</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1 Local businesses and communities	20
5.1.1 Human population	20
5.1.2 Production and employment	21
5.1.3 Building and property	23
5.1.4 Socio-economic advantage and disadvantage	24
5.1.5 Public appreciation, education and understanding	25
5.2 Coastal recreation	26
5.3 Tourism	29
5.4 Cultural heritage	31
5.4.1 Aboriginal heritage	31
5.4.2 European heritage	32
5.5 Transport and infrastructure	32
5.6 Aquaculture	33
5.7 Recreational fishing	34
5.8 Commercial fishing	35
5.8.1 Rock Lobster Fishery	35
5.8.2 Abalone Fishery	36
5.8.3 Prawn Fishery	37
5.8.4 Blue Crab Fishery	37

5.8.5	Sardine Fishery	37
5.8.6	Marine Scalefish Fishery	38
5.8.7	Charter Boat Fishery	39
5.8.8	Other South Australian managed fisheries	40
5.8.9	Commonwealth Shark Fishery	40
5.8.10	Fish prices	41
<b>6</b>	<b>Physical drivers</b>	<b>44</b>
6.1	Sea surface temperature	44
6.2	Air temperature	46
6.3	Salinity extremes	47
6.4	Upwellings	47
6.5	Oceanic currents	47
6.6	Waves	47
6.7	Tides and tidal currents	48
<b>7</b>	<b>Socio-economic drivers</b>	<b>49</b>
7.1	Interest rates	49
7.2	Commodity prices	50
7.3	Fuel prices	51
7.4	Labour force	52
7.5	Exchange rates	53
7.6	Visitation rates	54
7.7	Market demand	55
7.8	Major developments	55
7.9	Government regulation	55
<b>8</b>	<b>Pressures</b>	<b>56</b>
8.1	Coastal pollution	56
8.2	Resource extraction	57
8.2.1	Fishing	57
8.2.2	Aquaculture	61
8.3	Habitat modification	61
8.4	Disturbance of animals	61
8.5	Pest species	62
8.5.1	Invasive marine pests	62
8.5.2	Disease outbreaks	63
8.5.3	Introduced land pests	64
8.6	Climate change	64
<b>9</b>	<b>Marine park management plan</b>	<b>66</b>
9.1	The management plan	66
9.2	Pressures influenced by the LYPMP management plan	67
9.2.1	Coastal pollution	67
9.2.2	Resource extraction	67
9.2.3	Habitat modification	68
9.2.4	Disturbance of animals	69
9.2.5	Invasive pest species	70

9.2.6	Climate change	70
9.3	Socio-economic values influenced by the LYPMP management plan	70
<b>10</b>	<b>Predictions and indicators of change</b>	<b>71</b>
10.1	Potential ecological changes	71
10.1.1	Reef ecosystems	71
10.1.2	Seagrass ecosystems	72
10.1.3	Sand ecosystems	72
10.1.4	Mangrove ecosystems	72
10.1.5	Saltmarsh ecosystems	73
10.1.6	Sharks	73
10.1.7	Marine mammals	73
10.1.8	Seabirds	73
10.1.9	Shorebirds	73
10.2	Potential socio-economic changes	73
10.2.1	Local businesses and communities	73
10.2.2	Coastal recreation	74
10.2.3	Tourism	74
10.2.4	Cultural heritage	74
10.2.5	Transport and infrastructure	74
10.2.6	Aquaculture	74
10.2.7	Fishing	75
10.3	Assumptions and interpretation of change	77
10.3.1	Assumptions	77
10.3.2	Indicators of physical drivers	78
10.3.3	Indicators of socio-economic drivers	78
10.3.4	Indicators of pressures	78
10.3.5	Indicators of marine park management plan activities	78
<b>11</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Appendices</b>	<b>126</b>
A.	Evaluation questions	126
B.	Summary of habitats in each zone type	129
C.	Spatial reporting units relevant to the South Australian Marine Parks Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Program	130
D.	Management priorities and strategies of the LYPMP management plan	152
<b>14</b>	<b>Glossary</b>	<b>155</b>

## List of figures

Figure 1.	South Australia's network of 19 marine parks showing marine park outer boundaries, 8 marine bioregions and highlighting the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park.	4
Figure 2.	Adaptive management cycle for the marine parks MER program.	5
Figure 3.	Framework for the baseline report that indicates how Sections 4 to 9 of this report are linked and used to inform Section 10 on predictions and indicators of change. All components of the framework will be used to inform the MER program. The direction and colour of the arrows indicates the influence of one component on another component or link. For example, the marine park management plan will influence socio-economic values but it will also indirectly influence ecological values by mitigating some (but not all) of the pressures on those values.	7
Figure 4.	Map of the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park showing important features of the marine park and adjacent land areas. Further information on marine and land uses is shown in Appendix C.	10
Figure 5.	Conceptual model for the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park.	12
Figure 6.	Benthic habitats of the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park based on fine scale mapping. Source: DEWNR (2015c, d), Miller et al. (2009).	14
Figure 7.	Population trends in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area compared with South Australia. Source: ABS (2015a).	21
Figure 8.	Unemployment rate (quarterly) in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area compared with South Australia. Source: Department of Employment (2015).	23
Figure 9.	Median sale price for residential properties in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area. For each property, these data only include the most recent sale which is a transfer of the full value and whole of land. There is potential volatility in the median price due to random fluctuations in the quality of properties sold in particular years. Source: DEWNR (2015g).	24
Figure 10.	Results of statewide phone surveys regarding support for marine parks to protect marine plants and animals and support in local area. No data were available for 2013 (blue line) or 2014 (both lines). Source: Square Holes (2015).	25
Figure 11.	Percentage of statewide phone survey respondents who participate in general recreational, fishing, boating and snorkelling activities in the marine environment at least monthly. No data were available for 2014. Source: Square Holes (2015).	27
Figure 12.	South Australian boat registrations for general boats, and sailing vessels and jet skis. General boat registrations include cabin cruisers, half cabins, cuddy cabins, centre consoles, inflatables, open boats and runabouts. Catamarans are grouped with sailing vessels. Source: DPTI (2015a).	28
Figure 13.	Number of South Australian boat licences. Source: DPTI (2015b).	29
Figure 14.	Number of overnight visitors and tourism expenditure for the Yorke Peninsula tourism region. Source: Tourism Research Australia (2015).	30
Figure 15.	Number of tourism businesses in the Yorke Peninsula tourism region. Source: Tourism Research Australia (2015). No data were available for 2013/14.	31
Figure 16.	Annual cargo exports and vessel calls at Klein Point and Port Giles between 2003 and 2014. Source: Flinders Ports (2014).	33
Figure 17.	Percentage of statewide phone survey respondents who participate in recreational fishing. No data were available for 2014. Source: Square Holes (2015).	35
Figure 18.	Catch and value of catch for the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Source: EconSearch (2015b).	36



Figure 19.	Catch and value of catch for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Source: EconSearch (2015c), Knight and Tsolos (2012).	37
Figure 20.	Catch and value of catch for the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island region of the Marine Scalefish Fishery. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Source: EconSearch (2015d) and earlier reports.	39
Figure 21.	Total statewide revenue for the Charter Boat Fishery. Revenue has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Revenue was calculated from the total number of clients and an average price per person. Source: EconSearch (2015e).	40
Figure 22.	Catch and value of catch for the Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook sectors. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2012/13 dollars). Source: Georgeson et al. 2014.	41
Figure 23.	Fish and other seafood price index for Adelaide, compared with Consumer Price Index. Source: ABS (2015f).	42
Figure 24.	Changes in King George whiting prices at 3 Adelaide stores, with a different colour for each, between June 2014 and June 2015. Price is indexed to a value of 100 on 19 June 2014. Source: DEWNR unpublished data.	43
Figure 25.	Air and water temperature at the Port Stanvac station of the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project. Source: Bureau of Meteorology (2015b).	46
Figure 26.	The Australian Target Cash Rate. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2016a).	50
Figure 27.	Monthly Commodity Price Index. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2016b).	51
Figure 28.	Statewide average retail price (including GST) for diesel and unleaded petrol. Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum (2015).	52
Figure 29.	Wage Price Index (June quarter) compared with Consumer Price Index. Source: ABS (2015f, h).	53
Figure 30.	Australian dollar to US dollar exchange rate ratio and Trade-weighted Index. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2015).	54
Figure 31.	Cumulative count of invasive marine pest species recorded in the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park over time. Note that pest surveys have not been standardised between years or locations within the park and records are typically recorded opportunistically. Source: Wiltshire et al. (2010).	63

## List of tables

Table 1.	Benthic habitat mapping in SZs of the LYPMP. Mapping type is fine scale (DEWNR 2015c, d, Miller et al. 2009).	13
Table 2.	Summary of marine park components and indicators for the marine parks MER program, the prediction to 2022, and the related Evaluation Questions (EQs, refer Appendix A).	80

# Summary

The Government of South Australia has developed a network of 19 marine parks as the South Australian component of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas. In accordance with the objects of the [Marine Parks Act 2007](#), the 19 marine parks across South Australia provide for biodiversity conservation and public appreciation and allow ecologically sustainable development and use of marine resources. Different zones dictate the activities that can occur in each marine park. The zones have differing levels of restrictions, ranging from General Managed Use Zone (GMUZ) – lowest level of restriction, through to Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ), Sanctuary Zone (SZ) and Restricted Access Zone (RAZ) – highest level of restriction. Different types of Special Purpose Area (SPA), which allow selected activities (such as shore-based recreational line fishing, transshipment, or harbour activities), are also designated in some of the parks. Each park has a management plan that was finalised in 2012. The marine park network was fully implemented on 1 October 2014 when fishing restrictions inside SZs came into effect as prescribed by the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012*.

The Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park (LYPMP) covers 855 square kilometres within the Gulf St Vincent Bioregion. The LYPMP is located around the heel of Yorke Peninsula, from Point Davenport Conservation Park to near Stansbury, and includes Troubridge Island. There are 2 SZs (about 8 per cent of the total park area), 1 HPZ (about 77 per cent), and 1 GMUZs (about 14 per cent). The LYPMP accommodates various marine industries including shipping, commercial fishing, tourism, charter boats and aquaculture. There are two SPAs for harbour activities, one located off Port Giles and the other situated between Wool Bay and Stansbury. An SPA for anchoring is located next to the Coobowie Bay Aquatic Reserve. The ports at Klein Point and Port Giles lie outside the park boundary.

The marine park management plans, including the LYPMP management plan, indicate that a monitoring, evaluation and reporting program (hereafter 'MER' program) must be implemented to measure the effectiveness of each management plan in achieving the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. A review of each plan must be completed within 10 years of the plan's adoption. The MER program is guided by an adaptive management framework, which aims to improve the management of marine parks. One of the main objectives of the marine parks MER program is to assess the effectiveness of the marine parks network, by providing critical ecological, economic, social and management information to inform the review of the management plans. A MER program is required to target specific components of the marine parks network, based upon a variety of considerations including predicted changes, community expectations, the logistics and budget of the MER program, strategies in the marine park management plans, and the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.

This baseline report for the LYPMP is one of a series of baseline reports, completed for each of South Australia's 19 marine parks along with an overarching statewide consolidation. These baseline reports inform the marine parks MER program by providing predictions and indicators of change based upon the relationships between 6 components: ecological values, social and economic (socio-economic) values, physical drivers, socio-economic drivers, human-mediated pressures and marine park management plans. The information from this baseline report will be aggregated with equivalent information from the other 18 marine parks to inform the MER program. A comprehensive MER program requires baseline and monitoring information on the ecological and socio-economic values and the drivers and pressures that are not influenced by the marine park management plans. The marine parks MER program will monitor some of the values, drivers and pressures. For example, ecological indicators may be used to measure the condition of a reef ecosystem to determine if condition of the reef changes due to the marine park. Socio-economic indicators may measure the catch of particular fisheries or the values of residential properties in the area near the marine park to determine whether they have been impacted. Indicators of environmental and socio-economic drivers, e.g. changes in the strength of the Leeuwin Current, foreign exchange rates and climate change, will provide context for assessing changes in values.

The report provides an inventory of the available information and examples of the current state of knowledge and historical trends, with an emphasis on the nature and scale (temporal and spatial) of information and indicators that may be used in the MER program.

# 1 Background

## 1.1 Marine parks in South Australia

The Government of South Australia has developed the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (SARMPA) as part of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (ANZECC 1998).

*The primary goal of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas is to establish and manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine protected areas to contribute to the long-term ecological viability of marine and estuarine systems, to maintain ecological processes and systems, and to protect Australia's biological diversity at all levels.*

Overarching policies for the SARMPA include *South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011* (Government of South Australia 2011), the *Living Coast Strategy for South Australia* (DEH 2004a) and the *Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas* (DEH 2004b). In conjunction with the community and stakeholders, the government has designed and implemented a network of 19 marine parks encompassing the major ecosystems and habitats across 8 marine bioregions in South Australian waters (<http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/marineparks>, Figure 1).

In accordance with the objects of the [Marine Parks Act 2007](#), the 19 marine parks provide for biodiversity conservation and public appreciation, and allow ecologically sustainable development and use of marine resources. The objects of the Act are:

(a) to protect and conserve marine biological diversity and marine habitats by declaring and providing for the management of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine parks

(b) to assist in:

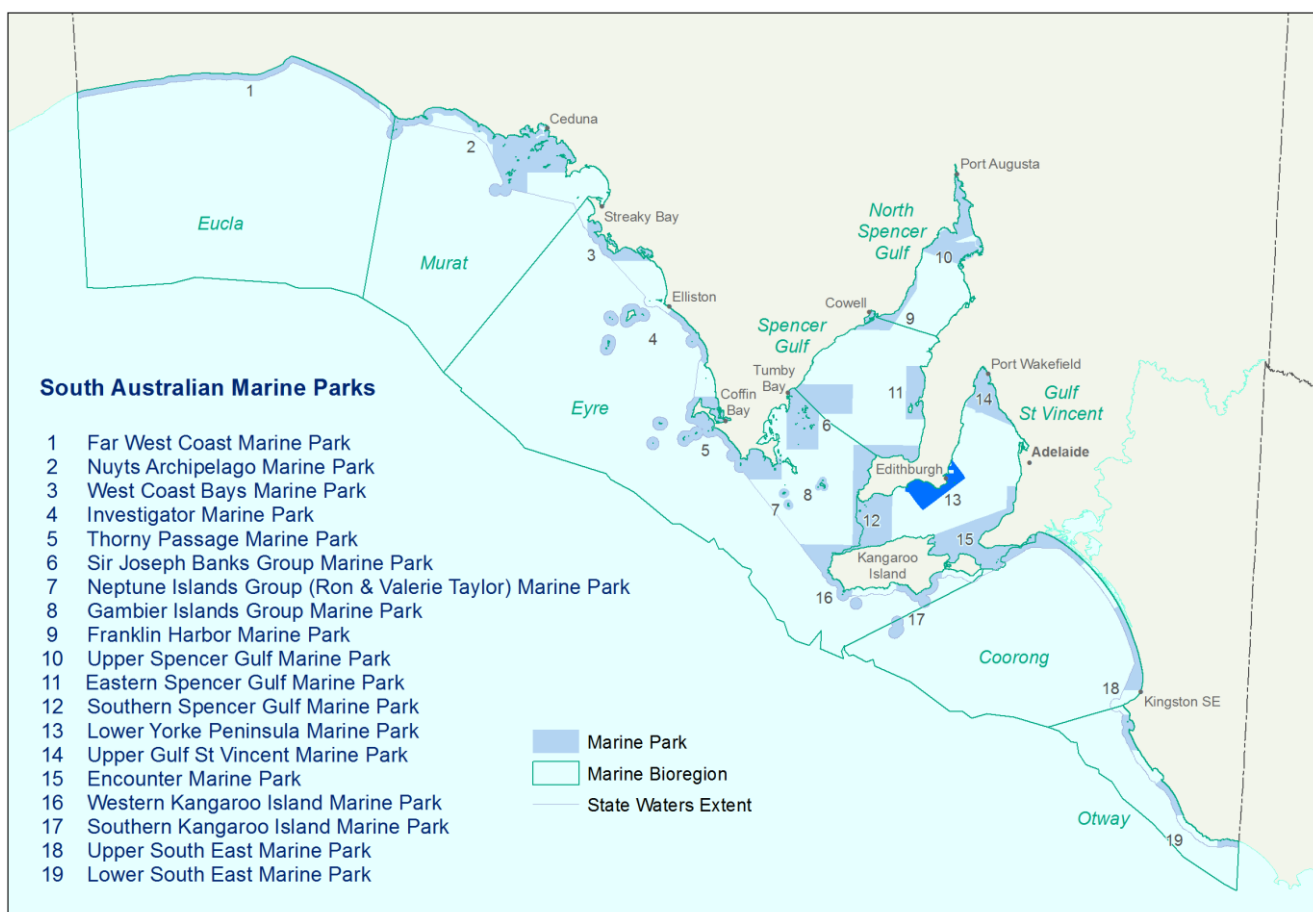
- (i) the maintenance of ecological processes in the marine environment
- (ii) the adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the marine environment
- (iii) protecting and conserving features of natural or cultural heritage significance
- (iv) allowing ecologically sustainable development and use of marine environments
- (v) providing opportunities for public appreciation, education, understanding and enjoyment of marine environments.

Different zones dictate the activities that can occur in each marine park. The zones have differing levels of restrictions ranging from General Managed Use Zone (GMUZ) – lowest level of restriction, through to Habitat Protection Zone (HPZ), Sanctuary Zone (SZ) and Restricted Access Zone (RAZ) – highest level of restriction. Different types of Special Purpose Area (SPA), which allow selected activities (such as shore-based recreational line fishing, transshipment, or harbour activities), are also designated in some of the parks.

The marine park network was fully implemented on 1 October 2014 when fishing restrictions inside SZs came into effect as prescribed by the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012*. Milestones leading up to this point included:

- In 2000, the Government of South Australia released a *Guide to Marine Protected Areas*, which would underpin the concepts and design of the representative network.
- In 2004, the technical report *Towards a System of Ecologically Representative Marine Protected Areas in South Australian Marine Bioregions* (Baker 2004) was released, recommending areas for conservation as part of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system.

- In 2004, the *Blueprint for the South Australian Representative System of Marine Protected Areas* which outlined the Government of South Australia's commitment to the concepts and design principles of marine protected area network development was released following an extensive public consultation and engagement process.
- In 2005, the pilot *Encounter Marine Park Draft Zoning Plan* was released for public consultation to develop and test key concepts for a state-wide marine parks network.
- In 2008, the *Marine Parks Act 2007* came into operation, providing for the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine parks.
- In 2009, the outer boundaries of 19 marine parks were proclaimed following statewide public consultation.
- Between 2009 and 2011, fourteen Marine Park Local Advisory Groups worked with Government and the broader community to provide local advice for the development of draft management plans with zoning for each of the 19 marine parks in the network.
- In August 2012, 19 draft management plans and zoning were released for public comment along with economic, social and environmental impact statements, based upon the draft zoning (Bailey et al. 2012a, b).
- In November 2012, following further state-wide public consultation, the 19 marine parks management plans and zoning of the marine parks was finalised with 42 GMUZs, 59 HPZs, 83 SZs, 27 RAZs and 52 SPAs designated across the parks. The zoning (except for fishing restrictions inside SZs) took effect when the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* commenced in March 2013.
- In 2014, the SA Marine Parks Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program was completed. Because the SZs displaced some commercial fishing, the voluntary catch and effort reduction program was implemented to ensure that any redistribution of commercial fishing did not threaten the sustainability of other areas (PIRSA 2013a).



**Figure 1. South Australia's network of 19 marine parks showing marine park outer boundaries, 8 marine bioregions and highlighting the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park.**

## 1.2 Marine parks monitoring, evaluation and reporting program

The marine park management plans indicate that a monitoring, evaluation and reporting program (hereafter 'MER program') must be implemented to measure the effectiveness of each management plan in achieving the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. A review of each plan must be completed within 10 years of the plan's adoption. The MER program is guided by an adaptive management framework (Figure 2), which aims to continually improve the management of marine parks. One of the main objectives of the marine parks MER program is to assess the effectiveness of the marine parks network, by providing critical ecological, economic, social and management information to inform the future review of the management plans.

A MER program is required to target specific components of the marine parks network, based upon a variety of considerations including predicted changes, community expectations, the logistics and budget of the MER program, strategies in the marine park management plans, and the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. An important component of the MER program is the MER plan, which outlines the 'what, where, when and why' of the MER program.



The marine parks MER program is guided by 6 evaluation questions, which have been developed from the management plans and *Marine Parks Act 2007* (see Appendix A for detailed list):

1. To what extent has the legislated comprehensive, adequate, representative system protected and conserved marine biological diversity and marine habitats?
2. To what extent have marine park strategies contributed to the maintenance of ecological processes?
3. To what extent have marine park strategies contributed to enabling marine environments to adapt to impacts of climate change?
4. To what extent have the marine park strategies contributed to the ecologically sustainable development and use of the marine environment?
5. To what extent have the marine park strategies contributed to providing opportunities for public appreciation, education, understanding and enjoyment of marine environments?
6. To what extent have the marine park strategies contributed to the protection and conservation of features of natural and cultural heritage significance?

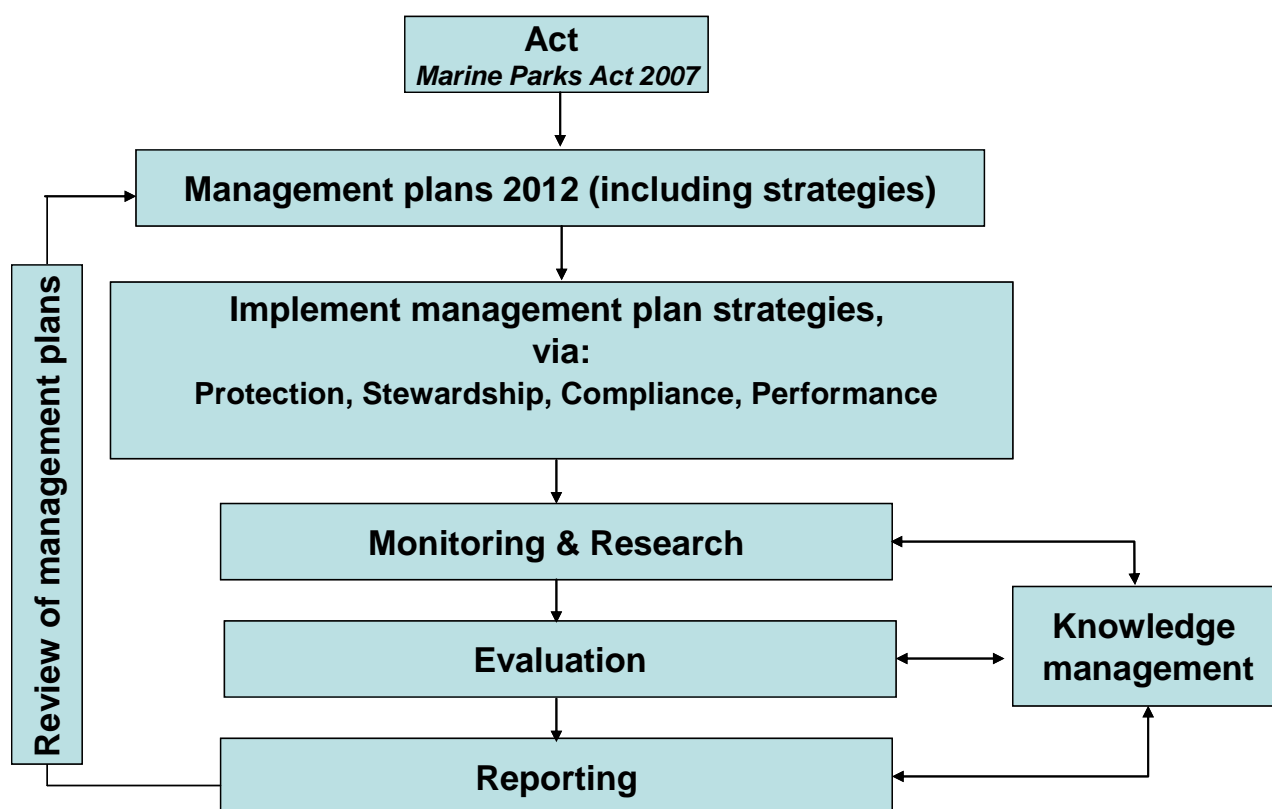


Figure 2. Adaptive management cycle for the marine parks MER program.

### 1.3 Structure and aims of this report

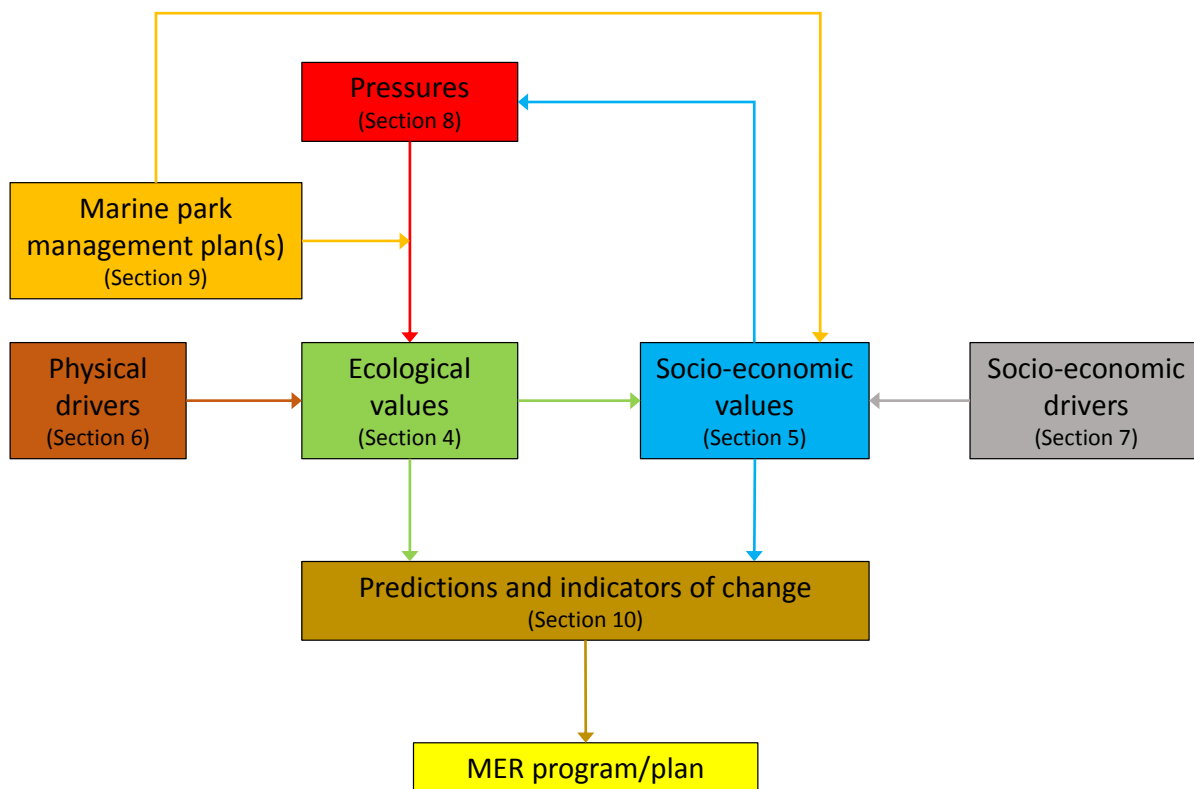
This baseline report for the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park (LYPMP) is one of a series of baseline reports completed for each of South Australia's 19 marine parks and an overarching statewide baseline report that consolidates information at the network scale.

These baseline reports aim to inform the marine parks MER program by providing predictions and indicators of change based upon the relationships between 6 components: ecological values, social and economic (socio-economic) values, physical environmental drivers, socio-economic drivers, human-mediated pressures and marine park management plans (Figure 3).

The ecological and socio-economic values of the marine parks are central to the MER program (Figure 3). These values are linked because many of the socio-economic values are reliant on ecological values, and some of the socio-economic values can in turn place pressure on ecological values. The marine park management plans are designed to relieve some pressures, and to positively influence ecological and some socio-economic values. The management plans may also have neutral or negative impacts on socio-economic values. In addition to the relationship between values, pressures and the management plans, there are external physical and socio-economic drivers, which influence the ecological and socio-economic values and which are not related to the management plans (Figure 3). Conceptual models are used in this report to show these components and the types of relationships that exist between them. The reports summarise the available baseline information and indicators for the values, drivers and pressures that are identified in the conceptual models.

The information from each baseline report will be aggregated with equivalent information from the other 18 marine parks to inform the MER program. A comprehensive MER program requires baseline and monitoring information on the ecological and socio-economic values and the drivers and pressures that are not influenced by the marine park management plans. To assess the effectiveness of the management plans, the marine parks MER program will monitor a selection of the values, drivers and pressures relevant to the specific marine park whilst also being aware of the need to assess the network at a bioregional and jurisdictional scale. For example, ecological indicators may be used to measure the condition of a reef ecosystem to determine if condition of the reef changes due to the marine park management plan that has been put in place. Socio-economic indicators may measure the catch of particular fisheries or the values of residential properties in the area near the marine park to determine whether they have changed. The 'baseline date' varies between indicators depending on whether they are related to the commencement of the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* in March 2013 or the commencement of fishing restrictions inside SZs under the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* on 1 October 2014.

Another aim of the baseline reports is to identify knowledge gaps that can be addressed by new initiatives of the MER program. For example, there may be SZs for which seafloor (or benthic) habitat maps have not been created, or there may be a lack of biological information for some parks. The MER program will report new information and review the validity of the conceptual models. New information will also be critical for the MER program to enable it to evaluate the marine park system against its design principles, including the comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness of the network of marine parks.



**Figure 3. Framework for the baseline report that indicates how Sections 4 to 9 of this report are linked and used to inform Section 10 on predictions and indicators of change. All components of the framework will be used to inform the MER program. The direction and colour of the arrows indicates the influence of one component on another component or link. For example, the marine park management plan will influence socio-economic values but it will also indirectly influence ecological values by mitigating some (but not all) of the pressures on those values.**

The primary readership for the baseline reports is staff from DEWNR and other government agencies, as well as Natural Resources Management Boards, marine park stakeholders (including industries), and monitoring, research and funding partners.

Each baseline report has the following structure, which aligns with the framework shown in Figure 3:

1. **Section 2 – Marine park description:** Summary and accompanying map, which detail the location, dimensions, and zoning of the marine park. To reduce repetition, the statewide baseline report references the individual marine park reports.
2. **Section 3 – Conceptual model:** Diagram of the most important ecological and socio-economic values, physical and socio-economic drivers, pressures, and summaries of predicted changes due to marine park management.
3. **Section 4 – Ecological values:** Description and baseline information for the values depicted on the conceptual model.
4. **Section 5 – Socio-economic values:** Description and baseline information for the values depicted on the conceptual model.
5. **Section 6 – Physical drivers:** Description and baseline information for the physical factors that drive change in ecological values.
6. **Section 7 – Socio-economic drivers:** Description and baseline information for the socio-economic factors that drive change in socio-economic values.

7. **Section 8 – Pressures:** Description and baseline information for the most important human-mediated pressures on ecological values.
8. **Section 9 – Marine park management plan:** Outlines the zoning and strategies of the management plan and how the management plan mitigates pressures on the ecological values and also affects some socio-economic values.
9. **Section 10 – Predictions and indicators of change:** Predictions of change for the ecological and socio-economic values, and potential indicators that can be used to assess changes in values, but also in drivers, pressures and management. The indicators for monitoring will be detailed in the MER plan.

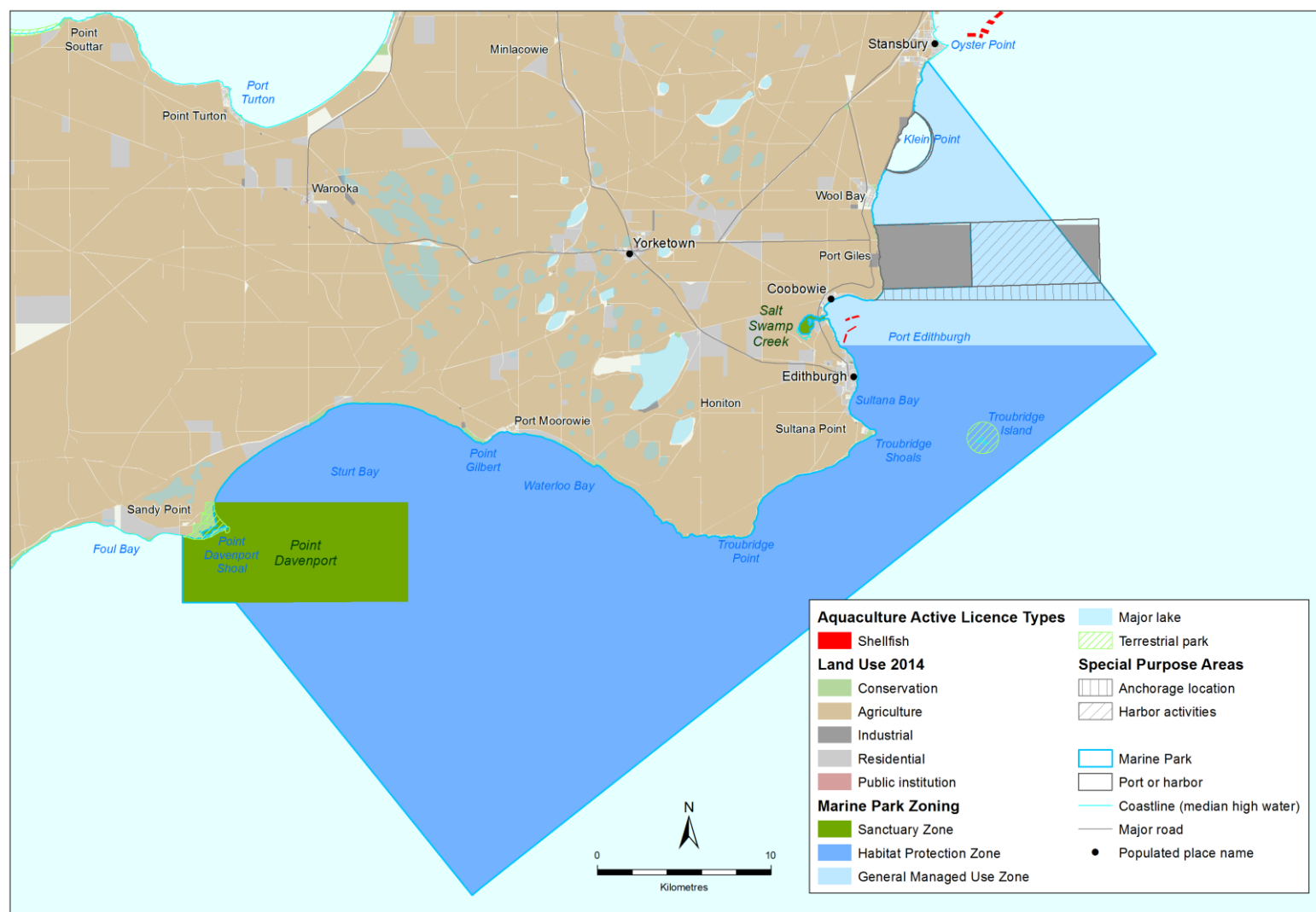
## 2 Marine park description

The Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park (LYPMP) covers 855 square kilometres within the Gulf St Vincent Bioregion (Figure 4). The LYPMP is located around the heel of Yorke Peninsula (Figure 1), from Point Davenport Conservation Park to near Stansbury, and includes Troubridge Island. There are 2 SZs (about 8 per cent of the total park area), 1 HPZ (about 77 per cent), and 1 GMUZs (about 14 per cent, Figure 4). The LYPMP accommodates various marine industries including shipping, commercial fishing, tourism, charter boats and aquaculture. There are two SPAs for harbour activities, one located off Port Giles and the other situated between Wool Bay and Stansbury. An SPA for anchoring is located next to the Coobowie Bay Aquatic Reserve (Figure 4). The ports at Klein Point and Port Giles lie outside the park boundary.

The LYPMP is adjacent to agricultural lands and a number of small coastal towns. The largest inland centre is Yorketown. This marine park also overlays Coobowie Bay and Troubridge Hill Aquatic Reserves, Troubridge Island Conservation Park and partially overlays Point Davenport Conservation Park (Figure 4). The region experiences warm summers and cool winters (Bureau of Meteorology 2015a). The annual freshwater runoff is 760 gigalitres (National Water Commission 2007).

For further descriptive information on the LYPMP see DEWNR ([2015a](#)).





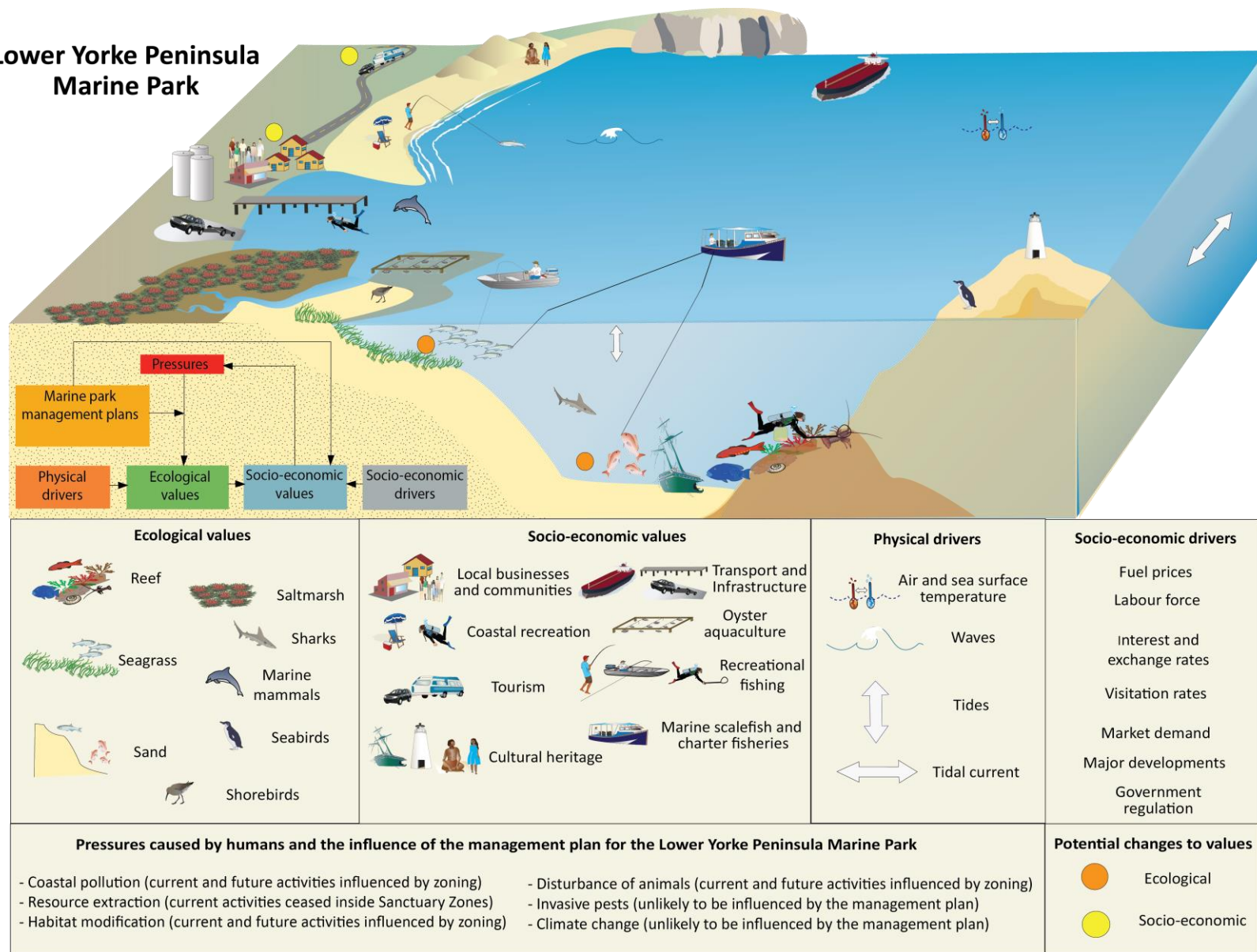
**Figure 4. Map of the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park showing important features of the marine park and adjacent land areas. Further information on marine and land uses is shown in Appendix C.**

### 3 Conceptual model

The conceptual model of the LYPMP (Figure 5) summarises the ecological and socio-economic values, physical and socio-economic drivers, human-mediated pressures on the ecological values, the influence of the marine park on these pressures, and predictions of change (ecological and socio-economic) due to the marine park. Features depicted on the conceptual model are presented and discussed in this baseline report.

Many of the socio-economic values are closely linked to the ecological values. For example, healthy seagrass ecosystems sustain the King George whiting stock (Jones et al. 2008a), which is used by commercial and recreational fishers. The physical drivers that exist in this area can influence the ecological and socio-economic values. Socio-economic drivers can also influence socio-economic values. The links between the various components of the conceptual model are depicted in the baseline report framework (Figure 3). The components of the conceptual model are discussed in more detail in Sections 4 to 10.

## Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park



**Figure 5. Conceptual model for the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park.**

## 4 Ecological values

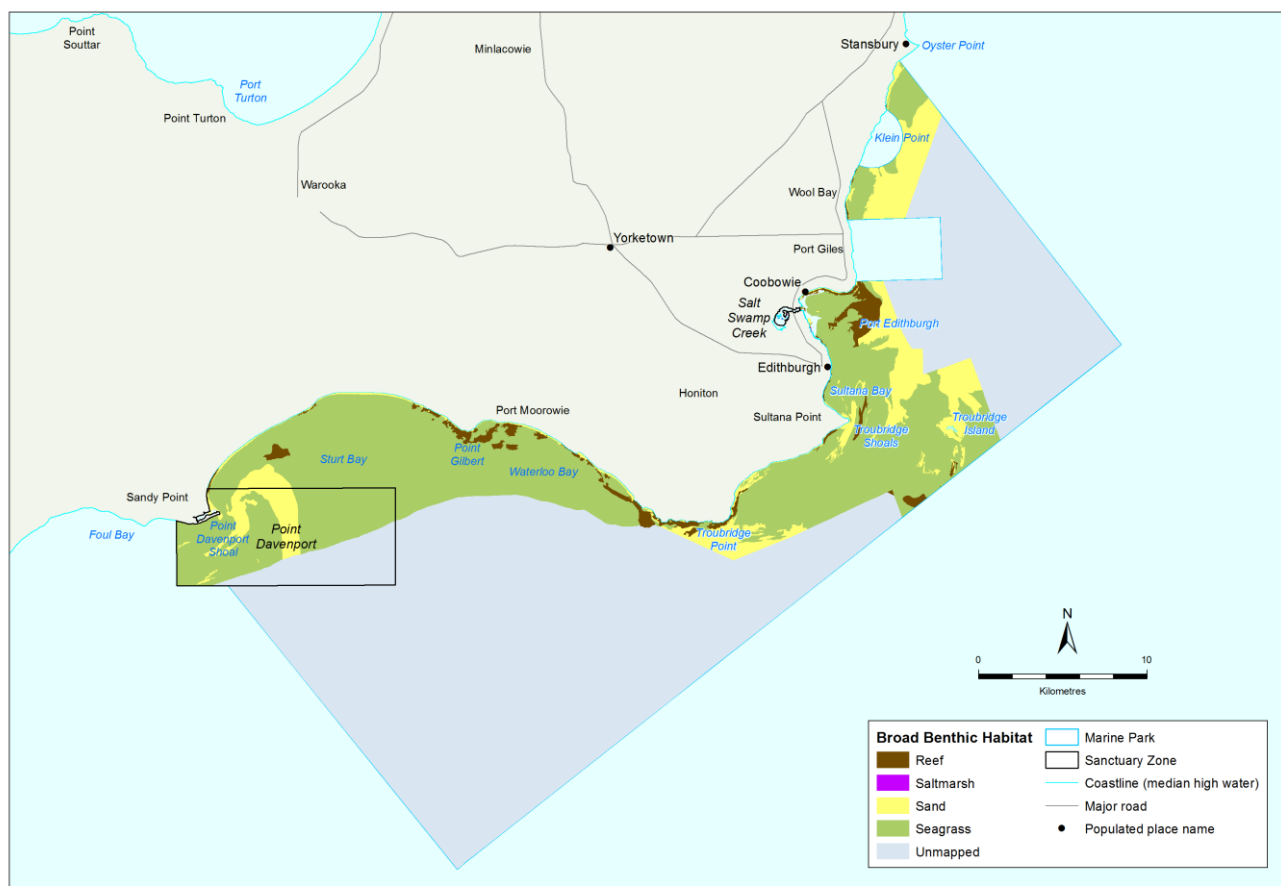
Monitoring the ecological values will be a core component of the marine parks MER program. For the purposes of the baseline reports, ecological values are summarised according to 5 habitat types and 4 species groups (Figure 5). The habitat types in the conceptual model (reef, seagrass, sand, mangrove and saltmarsh, Figure 6) are based on the benthic features that were used in the design process of the marine parks network. The pelagic ecosystem was not considered as a separate habitat. The species groups (sharks, marine mammals, seabirds and shorebirds) are iconic and relatively mobile species. The ecological values of the 5 habitat types and 4 species groups are well documented (Edgar 2001, Turner et al. 2006, Connolly and Lee 2007, Bailey et al. 2012a), including in the LYPMP (DENR 2010, Bailey et al. 2012b). Additional information on the ecological values of the LYPMP is provided by a series of atlas maps ([DEWNR 2015b](#)).

The following sections summarise the available baseline information on the 9 ecological values. This report provides an inventory of the available information and examples of the current state of knowledge and historical trends prior to 2015. The emphasis of this section is on the nature and scale (temporal and spatial) of information and indicators that may be used in the MER program. Of particular interest is information that has been collected inside and outside SZs because they are expected to result in changes to the ecological and socio-economic values (Bailey et al. 2012a). In some cases there are time series of data available, while in other cases there are data collected from a single point in time but which could potentially be resampled in the future.

In developing a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine parks, habitats were used as key surrogates for broader biodiversity. Consideration was given to benthic habitat type and extent as well as shoreline habitat type and length (DEH 2009). About 36 per cent of the benthic habitats of the LYPMP have been mapped at a fine scale (1:10,000), by digitising aerial photographs, field surveys (for mangrove and saltmarsh), acoustic mapping and towed camera surveys (DEWNR 2015c, d, Miller et al. 2009, Figure 6). The majority (64 per cent) of the subtidal habitats in the LYPMP are not mapped. A summary of the mapping for the 2 SZs in the LYPMP is provided in Table 1. The entire shoreline of the LYPMP has been mapped (Appendix B) by digitising aerial photos (DEWNR 2015e). Each of the mapping techniques delivers a different type of estimate of 'spatial extent' and this will influence the ability to detect any potential change from the baseline condition.

**Table 1. Benthic habitat mapping in SZs of the LYPMP. Mapping type is fine scale (DEWNR 2015c, d, Miller et al. 2009).**

SZ	Mapping type
Port Davenport	Fine scale for about 72 per cent of the zone (to the north-west)
Salt Swamp Creek	Fine scale for the entire zone



**Figure 6. Benthic habitats of the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park based on fine scale mapping. Source: DEWNR (2015c, d), Miller et al. (2009).**



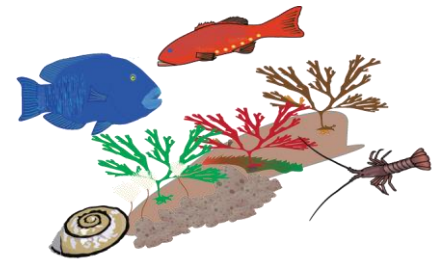
## 4.1 Reef

Large areas of low profile platform reef extend from Troubridge Point to Oyster Point (DENR 2010, Figure 6).

Baseline information on reef relevant to the LYPMP includes:

### *Spatial extent of reef habitat*

- Intertidal reefs extend along about 30 kilometres of the mainland coastline in the LYPMP (see Appendix B).
- About 14 square kilometres of subtidal reef have been mapped in the LYPMP (Figure 6). About 543 square kilometres of seafloor in the LYPMP have not been mapped (see Appendix B).
- Historically, extensive oyster reefs existed within the LYPMP (Alleway and Connell 2015).



### *Size, abundance and diversity of reef communities*

- Fish, invertebrate and macroalgal diversity and abundance were surveyed by divers at 3 sites at a depth of 5 metres during autumn 2006 (DEWNR and the University of Tasmania unpublished data). About 45 fish, 45 invertebrate and 40 macroalgal taxa were recorded during the surveys (DEWNR unpublished data).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed and photos of the benthic habitat were taken by divers at 1 site (Edithburgh Jetty) at depths between 4 and 7 metres during 2008 (Reef Life Survey 2016).
- Fish, invertebrate and macroalgal diversity and abundance were surveyed by divers at 2 sites (both of which were surveyed in 2006, see above) at a depth of about 5 metres during autumn 2005 (Turner et al. 2007).
- Rare and endemic invertebrate distribution and abundance were surveyed from macroalgae samples collected at 3 locations (all within a HPZ) at depths up to 5 metres during 2013 to 2015 (Baker et al. 2015).
- Assessments are conducted on a regular basis for a number of commercially-fished species that use reef habitat, including the Rock Lobster, Abalone, Marine Scalefish and Charter Boat Fisheries (Linnane et al. 2015, Mayfield et al. 2014, Fowler et al. 2013a, Steer et al. 2007, Tsoilos 2013). These assessments include fisheries dependent spatial and temporal information on catch, effort, catch rate and size structure (see Sections 5.8 and 8.2.1). Fisheries independent data includes late-stage larval lobster (puerulus) settlement rates (Linnane et al. 2015).

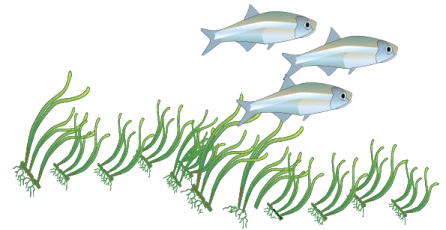
### *Reef condition*

- The cover of canopy-forming macroalgae is an important indicator of subtidal reef condition in South Australia (Cheshire et al. 1998, Cheshire and Westphalen 2000, Turner et al. 2007, Collings et al. 2008, Gaylard et al. 2013, Brook and Bryars 2014). The macroalgal data recorded during 2006 (DEWNR and the University of Tasmania unpublished data, see above) were used to infer condition of subtidal reefs in the LYPMP from canopy cover calculated using the methods of Brook and Bryars (2014). The canopy cover of reefs in the LYPMP was above the threshold for classification as 'good', with an average cover of 79.1 per cent  $\pm$  10.9 per cent (standard deviation) for 3 sites. The canopy cover was also measured at two of these sites in 2005 (Turner et al. 2007, see above), with an average canopy cover of 81.4 per cent  $\pm$  5.3 per cent.

## 4.2 Seagrass

The largest areas of seagrass in the LYPMP occur in Sturt and Waterloo Bays and from Troubridge Point to Oyster Point (Figure 6, DENR 2010).

Baseline information on seagrass relevant to the LYPMP includes:



### *Spatial extent of seagrass habitat*

- A total of 236 square kilometres of seagrass has been mapped in the LYPMP (Figure 6). About 543 square kilometres of seafloor in the LYPMP have not been mapped (see Appendix B).
- Tanner (2005) found that *Zostera* seagrass mapped by Shepherd and Sprigg (1976) in Investigator Strait was no longer present in 2000/01.

### *Size, abundance and diversity of seagrass communities*

- Seagrass distribution and density was surveyed using underwater video at 6 sites during 2010 and 2011 (Nelson et al. 2013).
- Biomass, canopy structure and epiphyte load of *Amphibolis antarctica* was inferred from samples collected at 2 locations (Wool Bay and Edithburgh; 1 within a HPZ) at depths between 2 to 4 metres during February and June 2007 (Bryars 2008).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using baited traps at 3 subtidal seagrass locations (2 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 10 and 20 metres during November 2008. A total of 3 species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using beam trawls at 3 subtidal seagrass locations (2 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 10 and 20 metres during November 2008. A total of 40 species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using baited remote underwater video systems (Cappo et al. 2003) at 3 subtidal seagrass locations (2 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 10 and 20 metres during November 2008. A total of 21 species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Seagrass and sedentary invertebrate diversity and biomass were surveyed using benthic sled tows at the same 3 seagrass sites. A total of 4 seagrass and 22 invertebrate species were recorded, respectively (Rowling et al. 2009, see above).
- Rare and endemic invertebrate distribution and abundance were surveyed from seagrass samples collected from 4 locations (all within an HPZ) at depths up to 5 metres during 2013 to 2015 (Baker et al. 2015).
- Assessments are conducted on a regular basis for a number of commercially-fished species that use seagrass habitat including the Marine Scalefish and Charter Boat Fisheries (Fowler et al. 2014a, Steer et al. 2007, 2016, Tsohos 2013). These assessments include fisheries dependent spatial and temporal information on catch, effort, catch rate and size structure (see Sections 5.8 and 8.2.1).

### *Seagrass condition*

- Seagrass condition was inferred from seagrass density and epiphyte loads surveyed during 2014 (Gaylard et al. 2013, EPA unpublished data, see above).

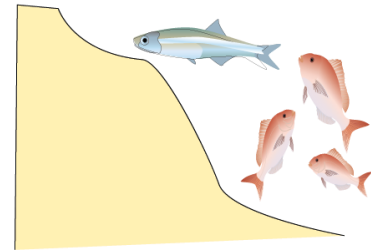
### 4.3 Sand

Sand habitat is prevalent across the LYPMP, with areas of beach, intertidal flats and subtidal sand plains (Figure 6, DENR 2010).

Baseline information on sand relevant to the LYPMP includes:

#### *Spatial extent of sand habitat*

- Sandy beaches extend along about 51 kilometres of the mainland coastline in the LYPMP (Appendix B). The shoreline extent of island beaches has not been mapped in the LYPMP.
- About 60 square kilometres of sand have been mapped in the LYPMP (Figure 6). About 543 square kilometres of seafloor in the LYPMP have not been mapped (see Appendix B).



#### *Size, abundance and diversity of sand communities*

- Benthic invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using sediment core samples from an intertidal mudflat inside the Coobowie Inlet SZ during January 2007. A total of 41 species were recorded (Dittman 2008).
- Sediments types and benthic invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using sediment core samples from 9 locations (3 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 10 and 20 metres during November 2008. A total of 112 invertebrate species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using baited fish traps at 5 locations (1 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 20 and 30 metres during November 2008. A total of 8 species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using beam trawls at 6 locations (1 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 10 and 30 metres during November 2008. A total of 50 species was recorded (Rowling et al. 2009). Sedentary invertebrate diversity and biomass were surveyed using benthic sled tows at the same 6 locations, with a total 41 species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance were surveyed using baited remote underwater video systems (Cappo et al. 2003) at 6 locations (1 inside the Point Davenport SZ) at depths between 10 and 30 metres during November 2008. A total of 30 species were recorded (Rowling et al. 2009).
- Assessments are conducted on a regular basis for a number of commercially-fished species that use sand habitat including the Marine Scalefish and Charter Boat Fisheries assessment reports (Earl and Ward 2014, Fowler et al. 2013a, 2014a, Tsolos 2013). These assessments include fisheries dependent spatial and temporal information on catch, effort, catch rate and size structure (see Sections 5.8 and 8.2.1).

#### *Sand habitat condition*

- There is no information available on the condition of sand habitat in the LYPMP.

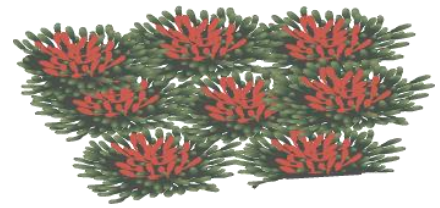
### 4.4 Mangrove

There are no mangrove ecosystems in the LYPMP

## 4.5 Saltmarsh

The only area of saltmarsh in the LYPMP occurs near Point Davenport and within Salt Swamp Creek near Coobowie (Figure 6).

Baseline information on saltmarsh relevant to the LYPMP includes:



### *Spatial extent of saltmarsh habitat*

- About 0.1 square kilometres of saltmarsh have been mapped in the LYPMP. Current mapping captures the extent of all known saltmarsh in the LYPMP.

### *Size, abundance and diversity of saltmarsh communities*

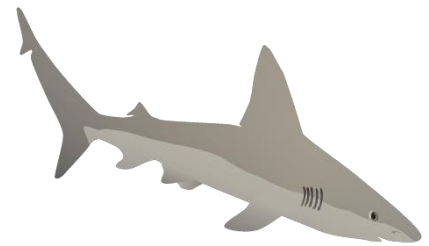
- There is no information available on the size, abundance and diversity of species associated with saltmarsh communities in the LYPMP.

### *Saltmarsh habitat condition*

- There is currently no information available on the condition of saltmarsh in the LYPMP.

## 4.6 Sharks

The LYPMP is used by a number of shark species, including broadnose sevengill shark, dusky whaler, smooth hammerhead, school shark and white shark (DENR 2010). Edithburgh is one of a few areas in South Australia where the broadnose sevengill shark has been recorded (DENR 2010). The LYPMP overlaps part of a relatively productive area for gummy and whaler sharks in the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery (Fowler et al. 2012, 2013b, 2014b, see Section 8.2.1).



Baseline information on sharks relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Assessments are conducted on a regular basis for a number of species in the Marine Scalefish Fishery and the Gillnet Hook and Trap Sector of the Commonwealth Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (Jones 2008, Fowler et al. 2012, 2013b, 2014b, Flood et al. 2014, Georgeson et al. 2014). These assessments include information on trends in catch, effort and catch rate (see Sections 5.8 and 8.2.1).
- Fishery independent surveys reported catch rates for school and gummy sharks, sawsharks and elephant fish (Braccini et al. 2009).

## 4.7 Marine mammals

The LYPMP is used by a number of marine mammal species, including southern right whale, common dolphin and bottlenose dolphin (DENR 2010). Some of these species are resident while others are more transient visiting to rest, breed and/or feed.

There is currently no information available on marine mammals in the LYPMP.

## 4.8 Seabirds

The LYPMP is used by a number of seabird species, including white-bellied sea eagle, osprey, Caspian tern, crested tern, fairy tern, little penguin, pacific gull and silver gull (DENR 2010). Some of these species are resident while others are more transient, visiting the LYPMP to rest, breed and/or feed. Troubridge Island supports a number of seabird breeding colonies (Robinson et al. 1996). Seabirds that breed in New Zealand or Antarctica, such as albatrosses, petrels and prions also occur in the LYPMP (Marchant and Higgins 1990).

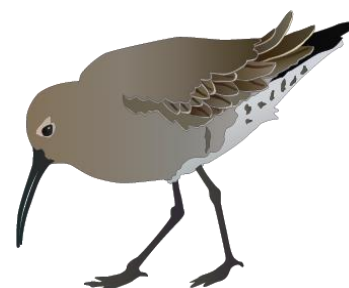


Baseline information on seabirds relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The distribution and abundance of osprey and white-bellied sea eagle breeding pairs was surveyed over three breeding seasons between May 2008 and October 2010 (Dennis et al. 2011a).
- The distribution and abundance of breeding sites for 16 species of seabird has been surveyed during numerous surveys since 1971 (Copley 1996, DEWNR 2015f). Goldsworthy and Page (2010) undertook a desktop review of the distribution and abundance of crested terns, little penguins, short-tailed shearwaters and flesh-footed shearwaters. Silver gulls and crested terns breed on Troubridge Island within the LYPMP, with estimated populations of about 10,000 and 3,500 pairs, respectively (Robinson et al. 1996, Copley 1996, McLeay et al. 2009). There are also breeding sites for the Pacific gull and Caspian tern (Copley 1996).
- Demographic information on crested terns was recorded over three breeding seasons commencing in 2004 (McLeay et al. 2009).

## 4.9 Shorebirds

The LYPMP is used by a number of shorebird species for breeding and feeding, including hooded plover, red-necked stint and ruddy turnstone (DENR 2010, Purnell et al. 2011, 2013). Some of these species are resident and others migrate to the LYPMP from interstate or overseas. Shorebird sites include Point Davenport, which is listed as a Wetland of National Importance (Department of the Environment 2015).



Baseline information on shorebirds relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Diversity and abundance for 20 species of shorebird in Gulf St Vincent were surveyed in 2010/2011 including sites within this park at Giles Point and Coobowie. Ten count areas were covered in the 2010 survey, nine in the January 2011 counts and 13 in March 2011 for 8 species of shorebird (Purnell et al. 2011). These data are a subset of an ongoing statewide dataset that is maintained by the Shorebirds 2020 Project (BirdLife Australia 2015).

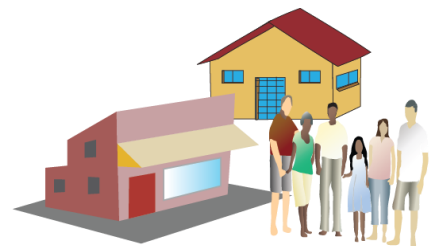
# 5 Socio-economic values

Monitoring the socio-economic values will be a core component of the marine parks MER program. For the purpose of the baseline reports, socio-economic values are summarised according to 8 broad categories: local businesses and communities, coastal recreation, tourism, cultural heritage, transport and infrastructure, aquaculture, recreational fishing, and commercial fishing (Figure 5). These categories are based on work undertaken for the marine park planning and assessment processes (DENR 2010, Bailey et al. 2012a, b). The socio-economic values of the 8 categories are well documented (DENR 2010, Bailey et al. 2012a, b), including a series of maps for the LYPMP ([DEWNR 2015b](#)). Information on socio-economic values is available at a range of spatial scales, with information documented in the following sections starting from a statewide scale to the smallest available local scale. In many cases information is available only at a spatial scale that is larger than or doesn't align well with the marine park, but is nonetheless documented as it may be relevant to the marine park.

The following sections summarise the available information under the 8 categories of socio-economic values. This report provides an inventory of the available information together with examples of the current state of knowledge and historical trends prior to 2015. The emphasis of this section is on the nature and scale (temporal and spatial) of information and indicators that may be used in the MER program (Section 10). In some cases there are time series of data available, while in other cases there are data collected from a single point in time but which could potentially be resampled in the future. Kosturjak et al. (2015) used a South Australian Government framework for assessment of the impacts of marine parks on socio-economic values and this framework will be adopted in the MER program.

## 5.1 Local businesses and communities

Most local businesses and communities are based within the vicinity of Edithburgh, Coobowie and Wool Bay, and most information in this section is reported for the Yorke Peninsula South Statistical Area Level 2 or the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area (see Appendix C).

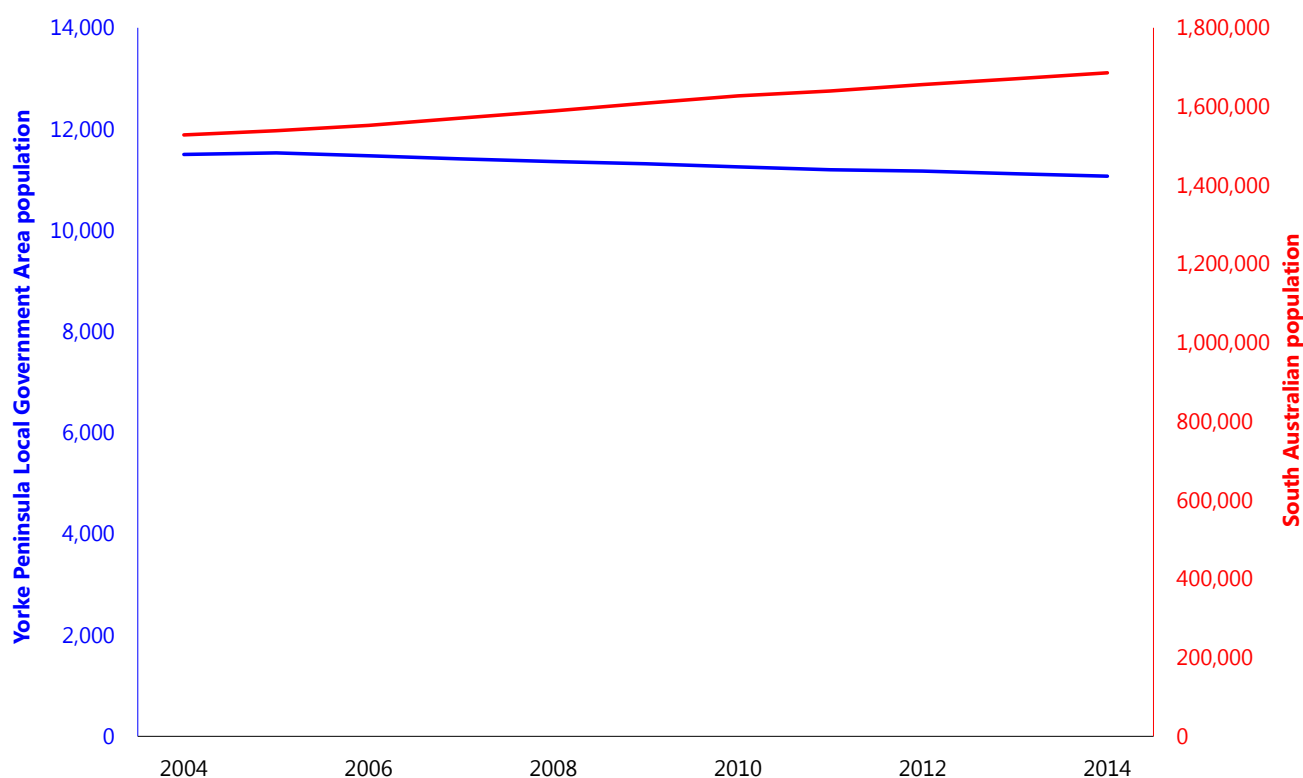


### 5.1.1 Human population

Population size is a basic demographic characteristic of the region and was an area of focus for regional economic impact assessment of the marine park network (Bailey et al. 2012a).

Baseline information on human population relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides annual estimates of the resident population. This information is presented for several spatial scales including Statistical Areas Level 2 and Local Government Areas (see Appendix C) as a time-series covering the previous decade (ABS 2015a). The estimated resident population of the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area decreased by about 4 per cent (430 people) between 2004 and 2014, to 11,068 people in 2014. Over the same period, the population growth in South Australia rose by about 10 per cent (ABS 2015a, Figure 7).



**Figure 7. Population trends in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area compared with South Australia. Source: ABS (2015a).**

### 5.1.2 Production and employment

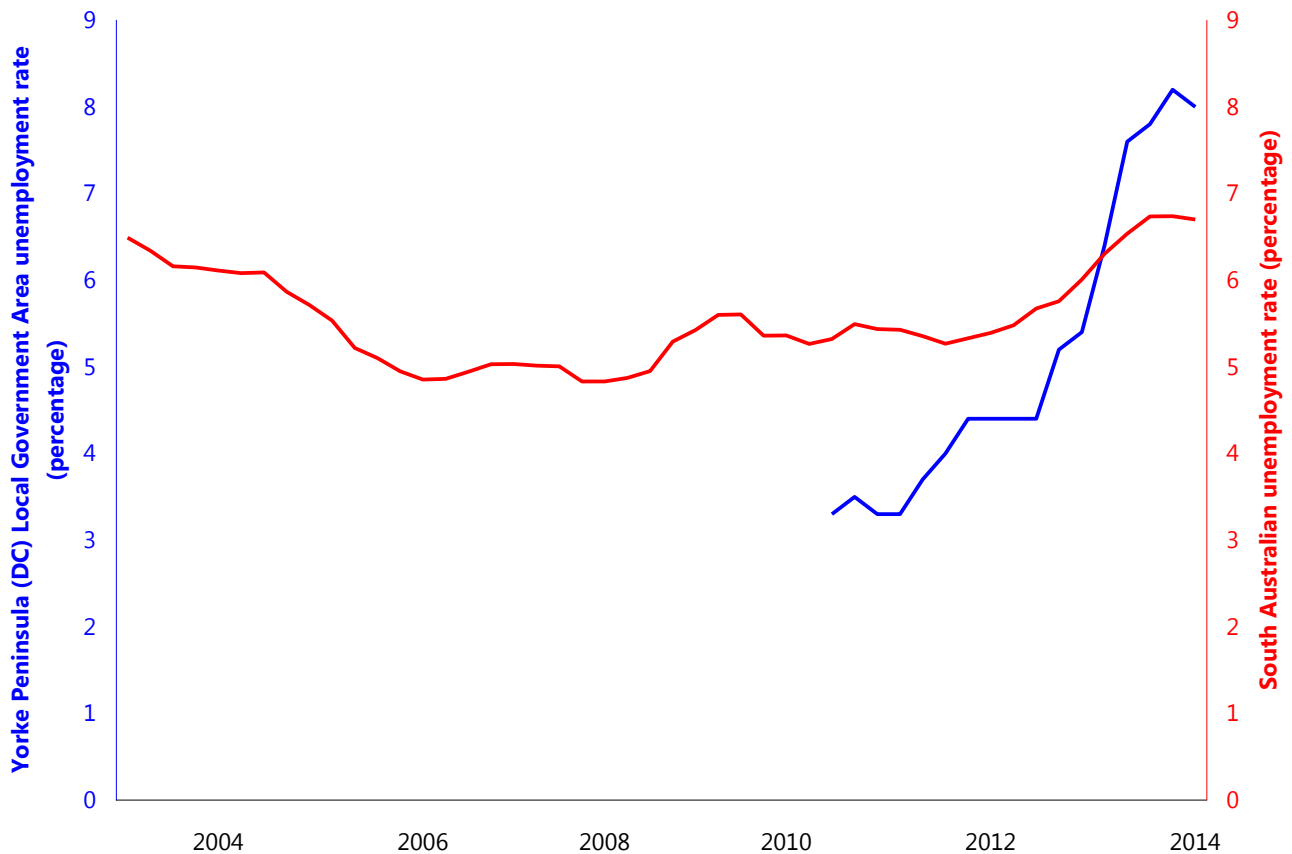
A number of businesses, industries and jobs are reliant on the ecological values of the LYPMP, or use the LYPMP. These include tourism (Section 5.3), shipping (Section 5.5), aquaculture (Section 5.6) and commercial fishing (Section 5.8).

Baseline information on production and employment relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Gross regional product has been calculated for Local Government Areas by the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research Pty Ltd between 2010/11 and 2013/14 (National Economics and .id 2015). Gross regional product for the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area was \$594 million in 2013/14, representing 0.66 per cent of gross state product that year (about \$90 billion, National Economics and .id 2015).
- Gross regional product for the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area was \$386 million in 2009/10, calculated once only by EconSearch for a specific report (Bailey et al. 2012b). The fishing, agriculture and forestry sector was the highest contributor to: gross regional product (31 per cent), jobs (25 per cent) and exports (68 per cent) on Yorke Peninsula in 2009/10 (Bailey et al. 2012b). It should be noted that methodological differences may account for some of the discrepancy between the estimates by National Institute of Economic and Industry Research and EconSearch, and that estimates at this scale should be interpreted with caution.
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides annual counts of Australian businesses sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics Business Register (ABS 2015b). Information is available for Statistical Areas Level 2 between 2009 and 2014 (ABS 2015b). The total number of businesses operating in June 2014 in the Yorke Peninsula South Statistical Area Level 2 (see Appendix C) was 441, of which 182 were in the 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector (ABS 2015b).

- The number of local jobs for Local Government Areas has been estimated by the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research Pty Ltd between 2010/11 and 2013/14 (National Economics and .id 2015). These data are based on modelling from a number of sources, including tax data, and are more up-to-date than census data (National Economics and .id 2015). In 2013/14, there were 4057 jobs in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area (National Economics and .id 2015). In 2006, 85 per cent of jobs in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area were held by local residents (Bailey et al. 2012b).
- The unemployment rate is available from the Australian Government Department of Employment for Local Government Areas and Statistical Areas Level 2 since 2011, and for 2003 to 2013 for Statistical Local Areas (which generally follow local government boundaries). These data are available on a quarterly basis, smoothed using a four quarter average (with unsmoothed data also available), but a focus on long-term annual comparisons is recommended (Department of Employment 2015). In September 2014, the unemployment rate in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area was 8.2 per cent, which is 1.5 percentage point higher than the South Australian rate of 6.7 per cent at the same time (Department of Employment 2015, Figure 8). The number of unemployed people and the available labour force are also available (Department of Employment 2015, Kosturjak et al. 2015).
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides labour market information derived from its Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2015c). Although the census is only conducted every five years and generally underestimates employment levels, it provides high quality data at a fine spatial scale and fine level of industry classification. Available data include unemployment rate, labour force participation rate, and employment to population ratio, and personal, family and household income (ABS 2015c).
- The Australian Tax Office provides average annual salary or wage income and the number of earners by postcode (ATO 2015). The same information is available at a Local Government Area level and Statistical Area Level 2 from the *Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas*, which also includes income earned in respect of own business (ABS 2016).
- Data on employment and remuneration in respect of payroll taxes may be available from Return to Work SA or the SA Department of Treasury and Finance (ABS 2015d).





**Figure 8. Unemployment rate (quarterly) in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area compared with South Australia. Source: Department of Employment (2015).**

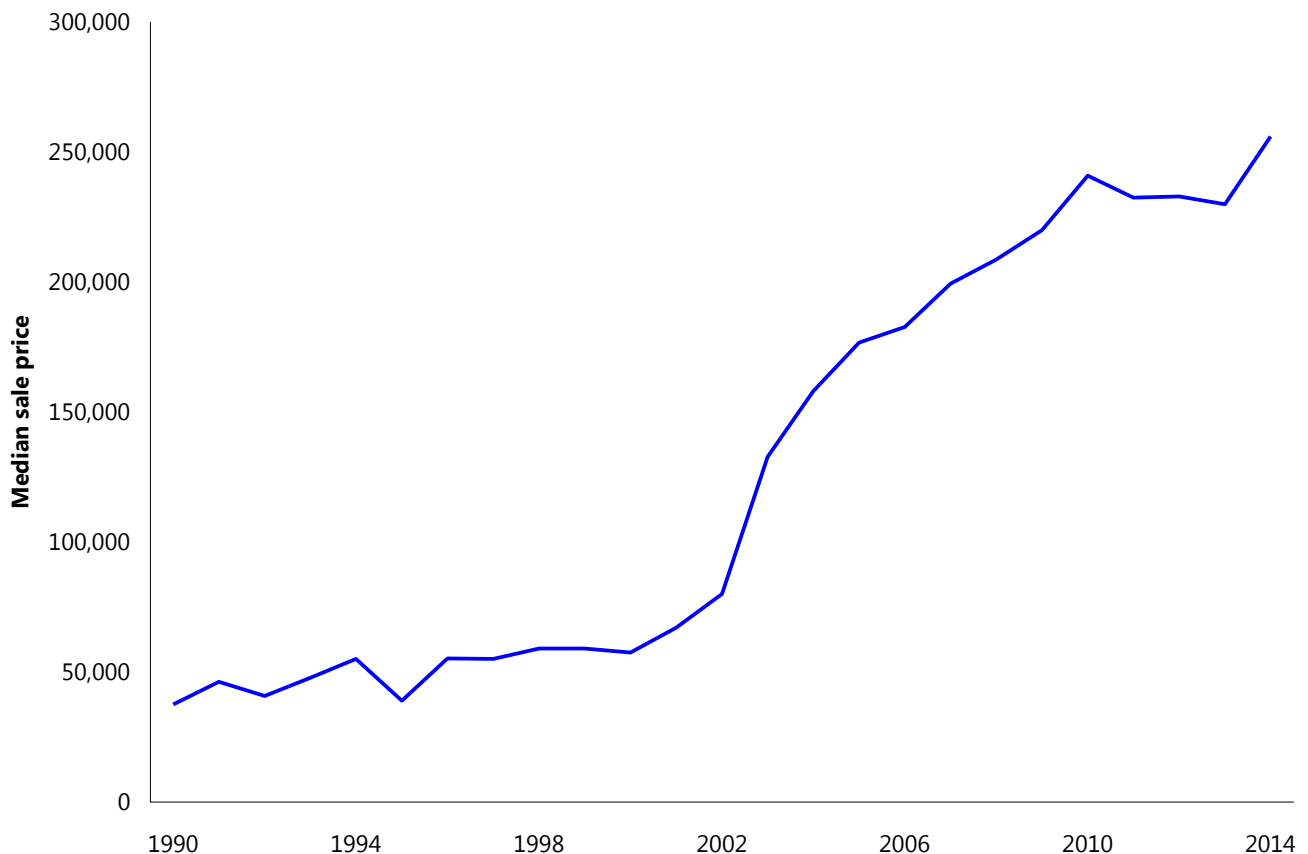
### 5.1.3 Building and property

Information on buildings and properties is an economic indicator for regional communities and was an area of focus for previous regional economic impact assessment of the marine park network (Bailey et al. 2012a, b).

Baseline information on building activity and residential property prices relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Building approvals data are considered to be one of the higher quality sources of information about regional economic activity (Kosturjak et al. 2015). The Australian Bureau of Statistics provides monthly updates and annual summaries of the number and value of residential building approvals (ABS 2015e). This information is available for Statistical Areas Level 2 since 2011/12, for Local Government Areas since 2012/13 and for Statistical Local Areas (similar to Local Government Areas) between 2002/03 and 2011/12. Bailey et al. (2012b) compiled this information for Yorke Peninsula, and reported that:
  - the number of building approvals increased by 38 per cent between 2001/02 and 2010/11, compared with a 3 per cent increase in South Australia.
  - the average value per approval increased from \$85,000 to \$190,000 (125 per cent) between 2001/02 and 2010/11, compared with \$128,000 to \$236,000 (85 per cent) in South Australia.
- Bailey et al. (2012b) reported house price information sourced from RP Data Pty Ltd. The median house price in the Yorke Peninsula region (see Appendix C) increased from about \$77,300 to \$260,000 (237 per cent) between 2000/01 and 2010/11, compared with \$126,000 to \$370,000 (194 per cent) in South Australia (Bailey et al. 2012b). Other commercial organisations providing property sales data for a fee include CoreLogic and Australian Property Monitors.

- The Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure maintains a database of properties which includes the most recent sales price and valuations by the Valuer-General (DEWNR 2015g). The median house price for the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area increased from about \$37,500 to \$256,000 between 1990 and 2014 (Figure 9). Comparative property price data are also available for a group of major South Australian towns (Kosturjak et al. 2015).



**Figure 9. Median sale price for residential properties in the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area. For each property, these data only include the most recent sale which is a transfer of the full value and whole of land. There is potential volatility in the median price due to random fluctuations in the quality of properties sold in particular years. Source: DEWNR (2015g).**

#### 5.1.4 Socio-economic advantage and disadvantage

‘Socio-economic advantage and disadvantage’ can be defined in terms of the access that people have to resources (material and social) and their ability to participate in society (ABS 2011a). This integrated indicator has not been used in previous impact assessments of marine parks in SA, but it could be used to track the socio-economic condition of regional communities.

Baseline information on socio-economic advantage and disadvantage includes:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics ranks Statistical Areas Level 1 and 2 and Local Government Areas according to an index of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage based on income, education, employment, occupation, housing and other information from the five-yearly census (ABS 2011a). In 2011, the Yorke Peninsula Local Government Area was in the lowest 40 and 30 per cent (i.e. relatively disadvantaged) in South Australia and Australia, respectively, for the index of relative social disadvantage and advantage. This was an improvement from 2006 when it was in the lowest 20 per cent in both South Australia and Australia (ABS

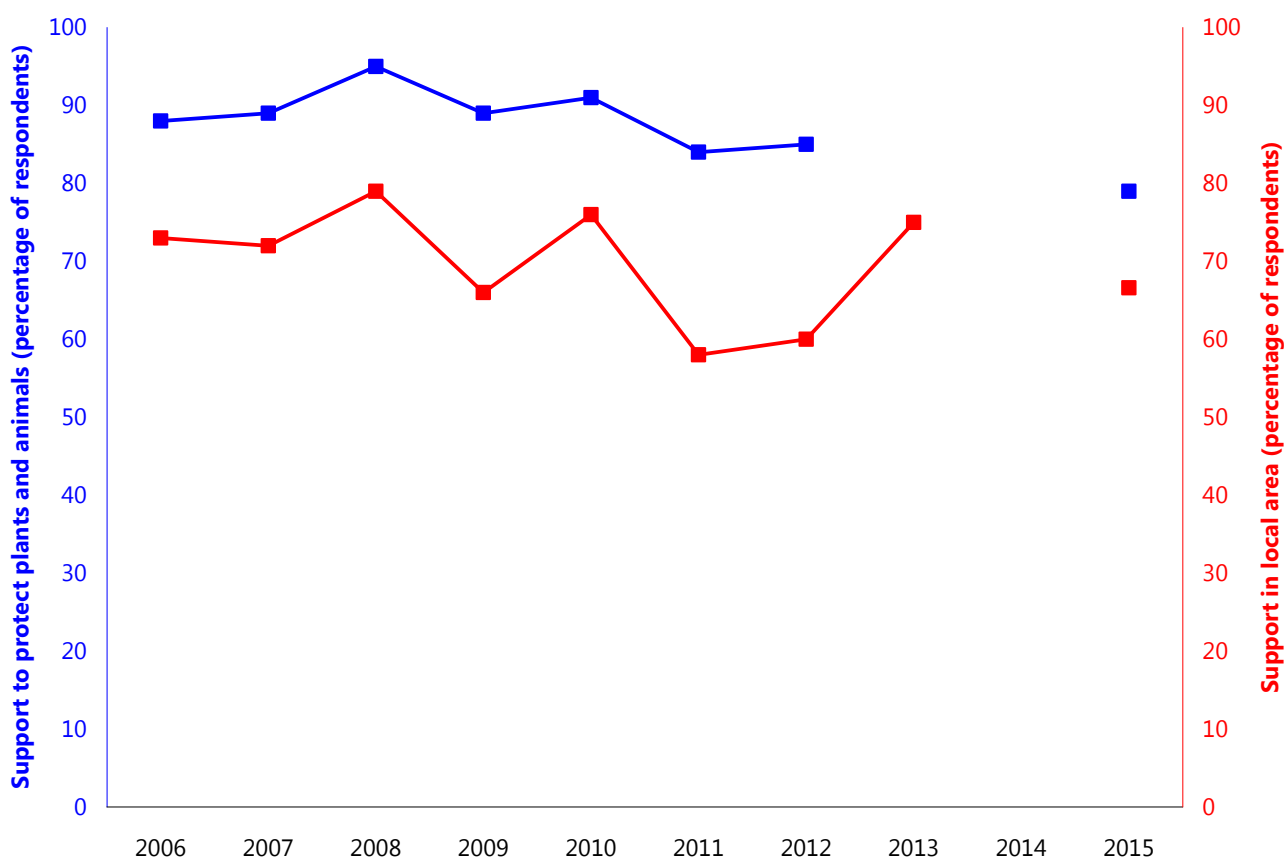
2011a). While household income is taken into account in calculating this index, it may also be worth reporting personal, family and household income separately.

### 5.1.5 Public appreciation, education and understanding

Information on public appreciation, education and understanding of the marine environment and marine parks provides useful social indicators for regional (and city-based) communities and was used in social impact analyses of the marine park network (Bailey et al. 2012a, b, Square Holes 2015).

Baseline information on public appreciation, education and understanding of the marine environment and marine parks relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Regular (about annual) phone surveys of the general public have been commissioned by DEWNR to gauge community support and perceptions on a range of factors related to the marine environment and marine parks in South Australia (e.g. Square Holes 2015). Community attitudes towards marine parks in South Australia have indicated between 79 and 95 per cent support for marine parks (Figure 10). Support for marine parks in the local area of the people who were surveyed has typically been lower (between 58 and 79 per cent, Square Holes 2015, Figure 10).



**Figure 10. Results of statewide phone surveys regarding support for marine parks to protect marine plants and animals and support in local area. No data were available for 2013 (blue line) or 2014 (both lines). Source: Square Holes (2015).**

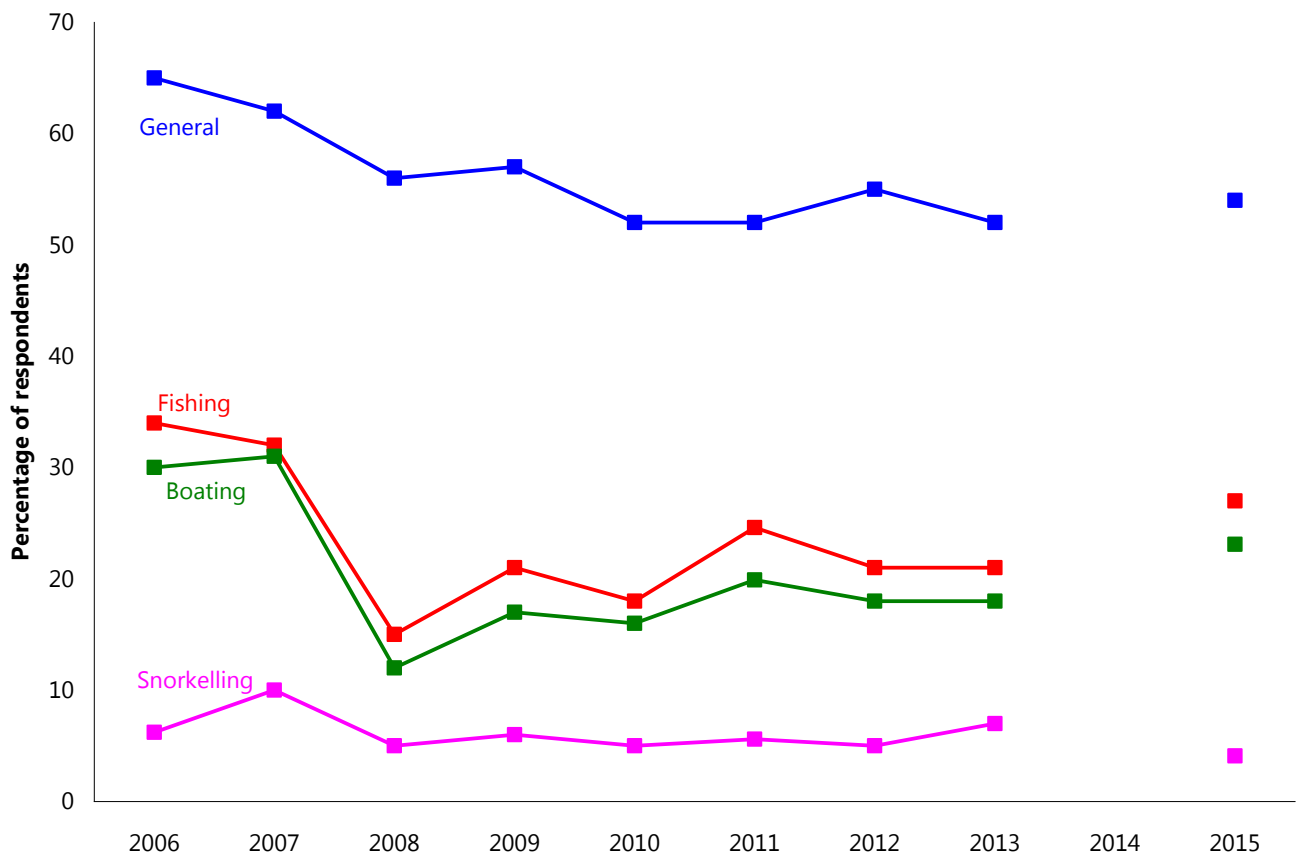
## 5.2 Coastal recreation

The LYPMP is used for a range of coastal recreation activities including fishing (Section 5.7), boating, snorkelling, scuba diving, swimming, surfing and sightseeing (DENR 2010).

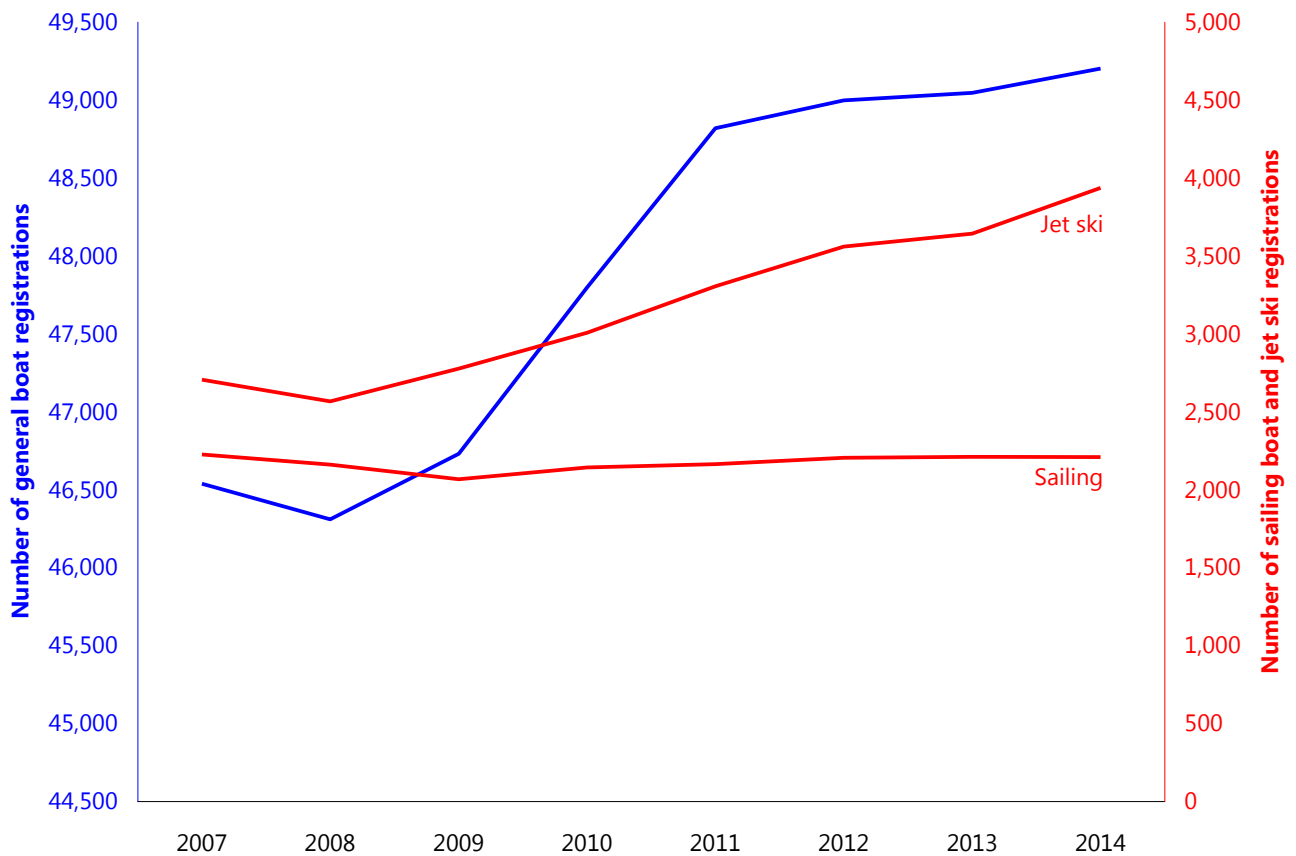
Baseline information on coastal recreation relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Regular (about annual) phone surveys of the general public since 2006 have been commissioned by DEWNR to gauge community use of the marine environment and marine parks in South Australia (e.g. Square Holes 2015). Between 52 and 65 per cent of the statewide respondents made general recreational use of the marine environment at least monthly, between 15 and 34 per cent participated in fishing (see also Section 5.7), and between 12 and 31 per cent participated in boating (Figure 11). These uses declined after 2007 but have since been stable (Figure 11).
- During 2013 and 2014, 52 per cent of domestic visitors to the Yorke tourism region visited the beach, 38 per cent went fishing and 9 per cent visited national or state parks (South Australian Tourism Commission unpublished data, see Section 5.3).
- The Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure publishes annual statewide statistics on boat registrations and licences (DPTI 2015a, b). General boat and jet ski registrations increased by about 6 and 45 per cent, respectively, between 2007 and 2014 (DPTI 2015a, Figure 12). Boat licences varied between 5,000 and 7,000 during the same period (DPTI 2015b, Figure 13). Note that data are available from 1975 but only data from 1992 are presented in Figure 13. In 2015, the option for six-monthly registration renewals was introduced, which may result in a short-term perturbation in the time-series.
- A survey has been conducted of the scenic quality of the South Australia coastline (Lothian 2005). The coastlines in the LYPMP were rated as having moderate (between 6 and 7 out of 10) scenic quality (Lothian 2005).

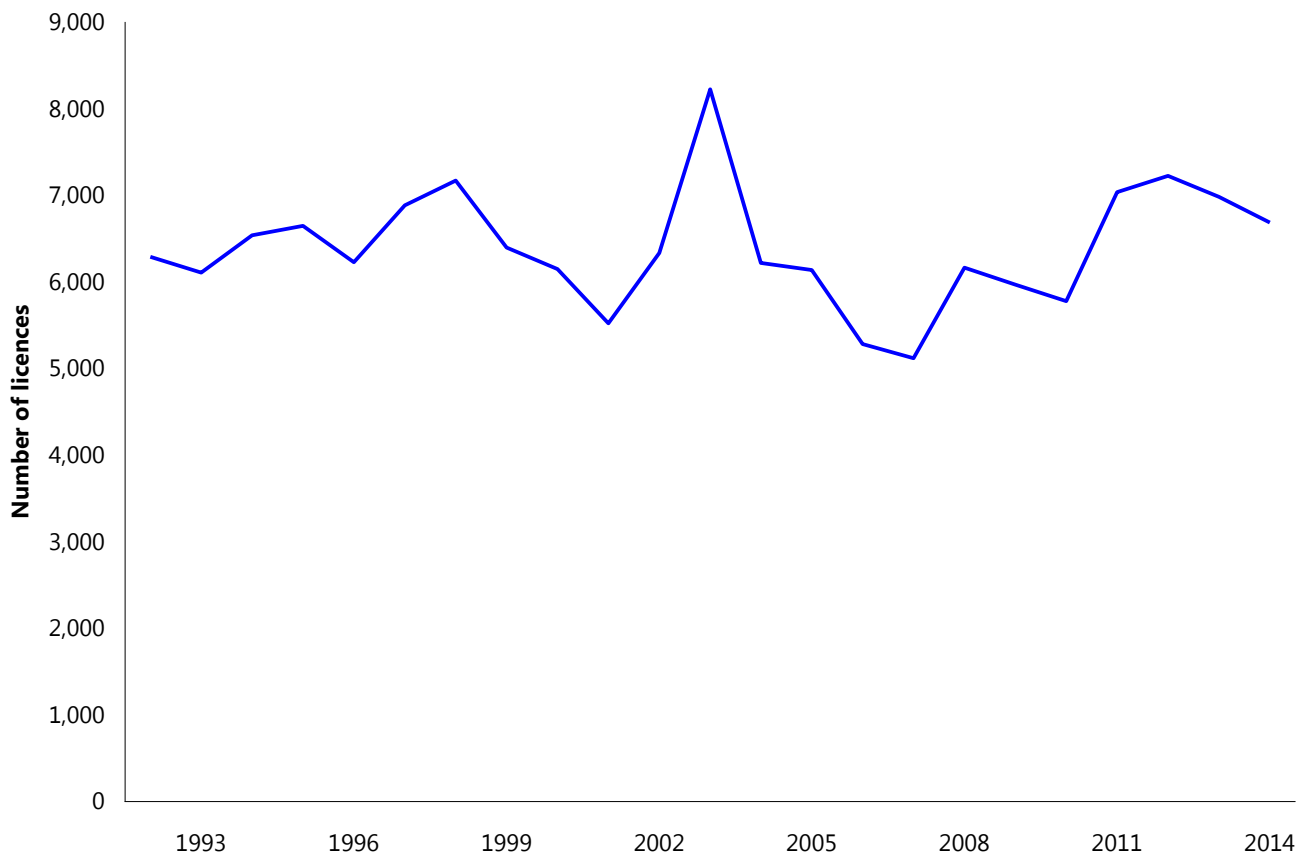




**Figure 11. Percentage of statewide phone survey respondents who participate in general recreational, fishing, boating and snorkelling activities in the marine environment at least monthly. No data were available for 2014. Source: Square Holes (2015).**



**Figure 12. South Australian boat registrations for general boats, and sailing vessels and jet skis. General boat registrations include cabin cruisers, half cabins, cuddy cabins, centre consoles, inflatables, open boats and runabouts. Catamarans are grouped with sailing vessels. Source: DPTI (2015a).**



**Figure 13. Number of South Australian boat licences. Source: DPTI (2015b).**

### 5.3 Tourism

Tourism is an important economic contributor to the region. Coastal and marine recreational opportunities include general recreation (Section 5.2), recreational and charter fishing (Sections 5.7 and 5.8.7) sightseeing and diving (DENR 2010; South Australian Tourism Commission 2015).

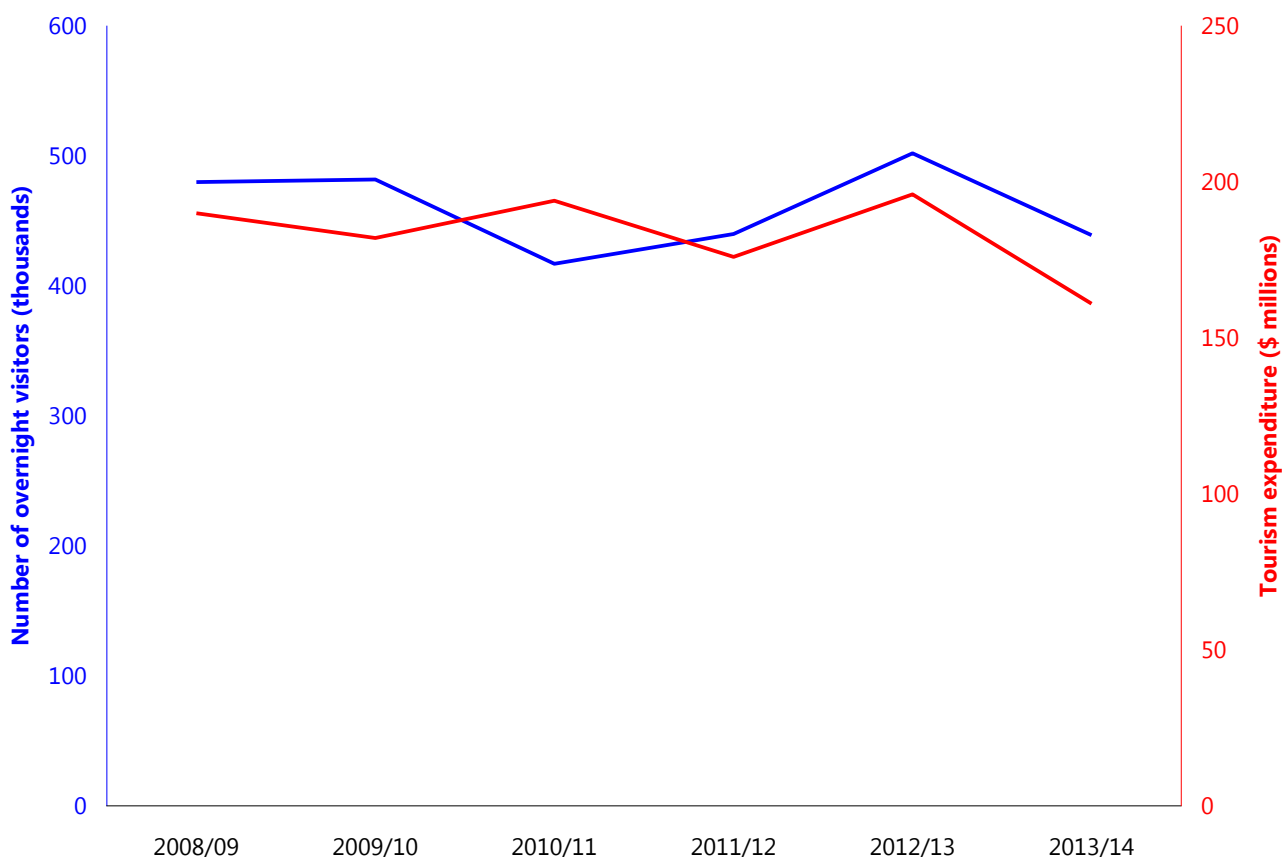


Baseline information on tourism relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Bailey et al. (2012b) provided information on expenditure by tourists for the Yorke tourism region (see Appendix C). Expenditure by tourists in 2009/10 in the Yorke tourism region of about \$62 million contributed about 20 per cent of its total value of exports, about 7 per cent of its gross regional product and about 12 per cent of its jobs.
- Tourism Research Australia provides time series of international and domestic tourism numbers and expenditure, and the number of tourism businesses, for South Australia's tourism regions (Tourism Research Australia 2015, see Figure 14 and Figure 19). Expenditure by tourists in the Yorke tourism region (from Port Broughton to Port Gawler and including upper Gulf St Vincent, see Appendix C) in 2013/14 was \$178 million. Data are available for previous years, but are not comparable with 2013/14 due to a change in methods (Tourism Research Australia 2015).
- The South Australian Tourism Commission prepares regional tourism profiles using information from international and national visitor surveys conducted by Tourism Research Australia. During 2013 and 2014,

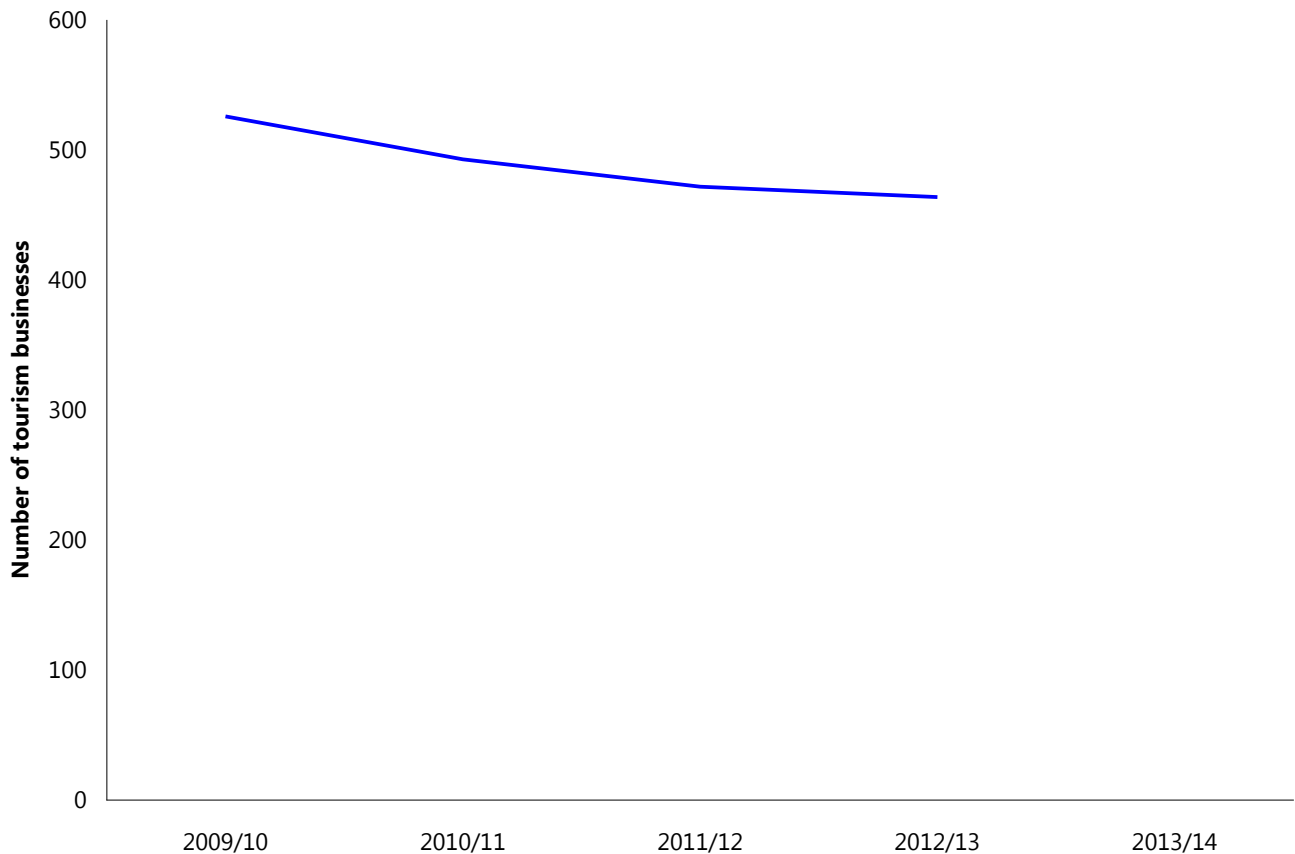
52 per cent of domestic visitors to the Yorke tourism region visited the beach, 38 per cent went fishing and 9 per cent visited national or state parks (South Australian Tourism Commission unpublished data).

- A report by BDA Marketing Planning for Tourism Australia (Australia Consumer Demand Research) based on a survey of international visitors found that beaches were the top Australian attraction, appealing to 53 per cent of visitors, and viewing aquatic wildlife was the top experience, appealing to 50 per cent of visitors (Tourism Australia, undated a).
- DEWNR maintains a database of coastal and marine tourism operators in South Australia (DEWNR unpublished data). In 2014, at least 6 coastal or marine tourism operators used the LYPMP, offering fishing charters.



**Figure 14. Number of overnight visitors and tourism expenditure for the Yorke Peninsula tourism region. Source: Tourism Research Australia (2015).**





**Figure 15. Number of tourism businesses in the Yorke Peninsula tourism region. Source: Tourism Research Australia (2015). No data were available for 2013/14.**

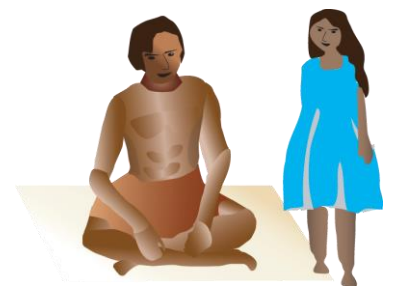
## 5.4 Cultural heritage

### 5.4.1 Aboriginal heritage

The Narungga Aboriginal people have traditional associations (which may include Aboriginal traditional fishing) with areas of the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park. Parts of the LYPMP are subject to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement with the Narungga People (DENR 2010, National Native Title Tribunal 2014).

Baseline information on Aboriginal heritage relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The Central Archive, including the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, is maintained by the Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation Division of the South Australian Department of State Development. Information on the site register is confidential and is only released with the permission of the traditional owners.



### 5.4.2 European heritage

Investigator Strait has been a thoroughfare for shipping throughout South Australia's history. Over the years, many wrecks have occurred around the 'heel' of Yorke Peninsula and form part of the Investigator Strait Shipwreck Trail. The best known of these is the *Clan Ranald* which sank off Troubridge Point in 1909 with the loss of 40 lives. It was one of South Australia's worst maritime disasters.

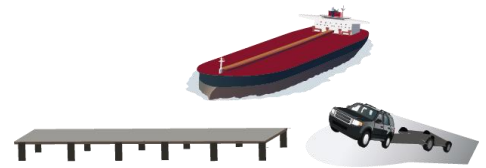


Baseline information on European heritage relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The South Australian Heritage Register contains descriptions of local, national and world heritage places in South Australia which are protected under legislation. The Register and associated spatial data can be accessed via the Heritage Places Database (DPTI 2015c). Entries for the LYPMP include the Troubridge Island Lighthouse and keeper's cottage (DEWNR 2015h).
- DEWNR maintains the South Australian Shipwrecks Database, which includes all known shipwrecks located in South Australian waters. It incorporates the Register of Historic Shipwrecks and the Register of Historic Relics as required under the (Commonwealth) *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* and the (South Australian) *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*, and includes shipwrecks that have not been declared under either of these Acts. There are 13 shipwrecks in the LYPMP (DEWNR 2015i), most of which are fishing vessels (DENR 2010).

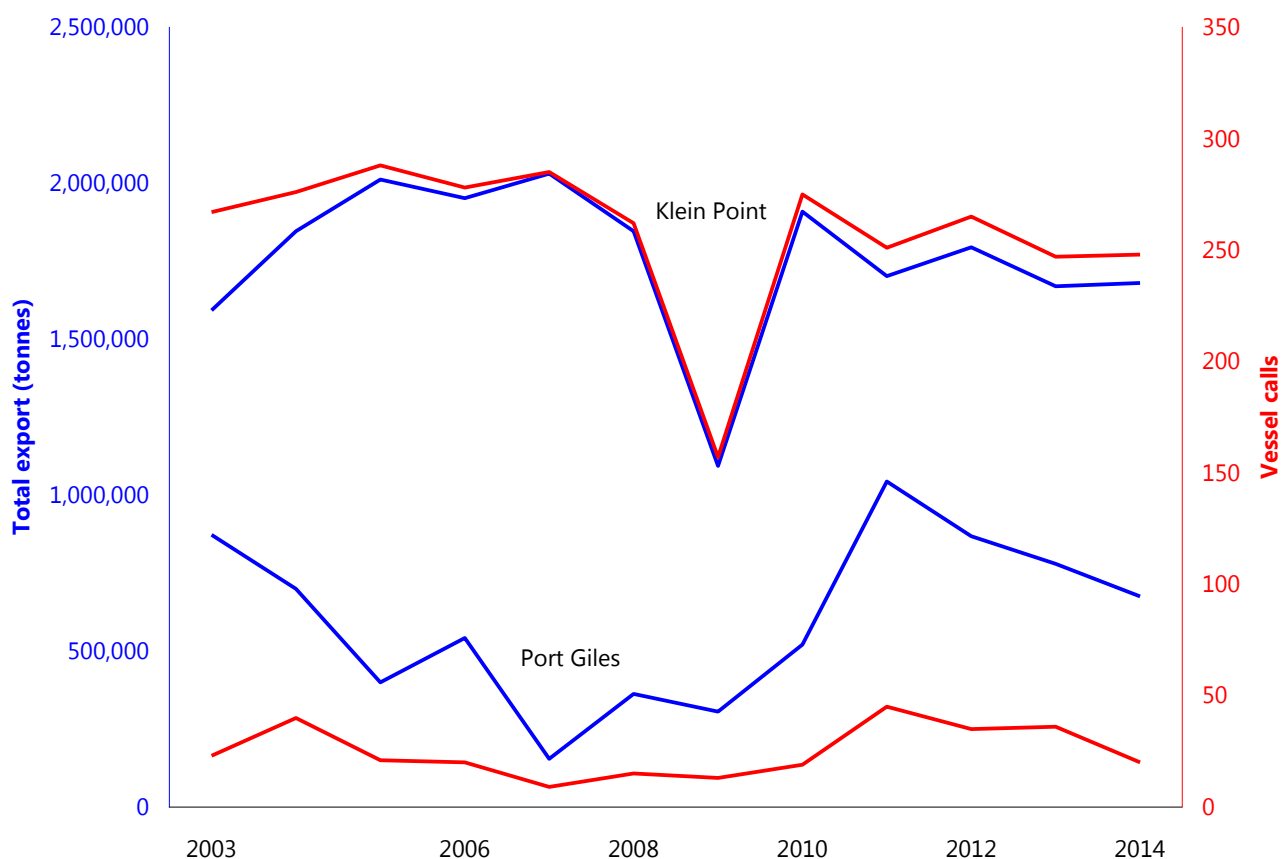
## 5.5 Transport and infrastructure

Transport and infrastructure provide important socio-economic activity and value in this region (DENR 2010). The ports at Klein Point and Port Giles are important for the export of limestone and grain, respectively. Both ports are excluded from the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park, but ships pass through the park to access the ports (AMSA 2015).



Baseline information on transport and infrastructure relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Flinders Ports provide an annual summary report which includes bulk cargo throughput and number of vessel calls. Between 1.1 and 2.0 million tonnes of cargo were exported from Klein Point each year between 2003 and 2014, with between 157 and 288 vessel calls each year. During the same period, between 0.2 and 1.0 million tonnes were exported from Port Giles, with between 9 and 45 vessel calls (Figure 16, Flinders Ports 2014).
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics international merchandise trade data include the volume and value of international exports and imports of goods for individual South Australian ports, including by commodity or industry. These data would require a customised request and may be limited by confidentiality restrictions.
- As of October 2014, coastal infrastructure in the LYPMP included 2 breakwaters, 3 jetties, 1 mooring, 2 harbours, 1 lighthouse, and 5 boat ramps (DEWNR 2016a, b, c, d, DEWNR unpublished data).



**Figure 16. Annual cargo exports and vessel calls at Klein Point and Port Giles between 2003 and 2014. Source: Flinders Ports (2014).**

## 5.6 Aquaculture

The LYPMP supports an aquaculture industry based mainly on intertidal Pacific oysters (PIRSA 2007, DENR 2010, Econsearch 2015a).



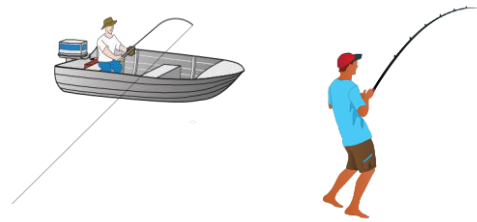
Baseline information on aquaculture relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Primary Industries and Regions South Australia (PIRSA) Aquaculture provide a register of aquaculture leases and licences that can be queried from an online mapping system or exported as a GIS layer (DEWNR 2015j). Within the LYPMP there are 4 intertidal oyster leases, and 1 abalone licence. The majority of the oyster leases are near Coobowie.
- Econsearch Pty Ltd estimated the regional and state economic impact of aquaculture activity in South Australia in most years between 1997 and 2013. Estimates since 2003 consider the farm gate value of production, the net value of local processing, the net value of local retail and food service trade, and the value of local transport services at all stages of the marketing chain (EconSearch 2014). The economic benefits associated with aquaculture in the Yorke Peninsula region (Yorke Peninsula, Mid North and Barossa, see Appendix C) in 2012/13 include (EconSearch 2015a):
  - Direct output (business turnover) of \$0.1 million
  - Contribution to gross regional product (total direct and indirect economic contribution) of about \$0.1 million

- Direct employment of 11 full-time equivalent persons plus 1 from flow-on business activity

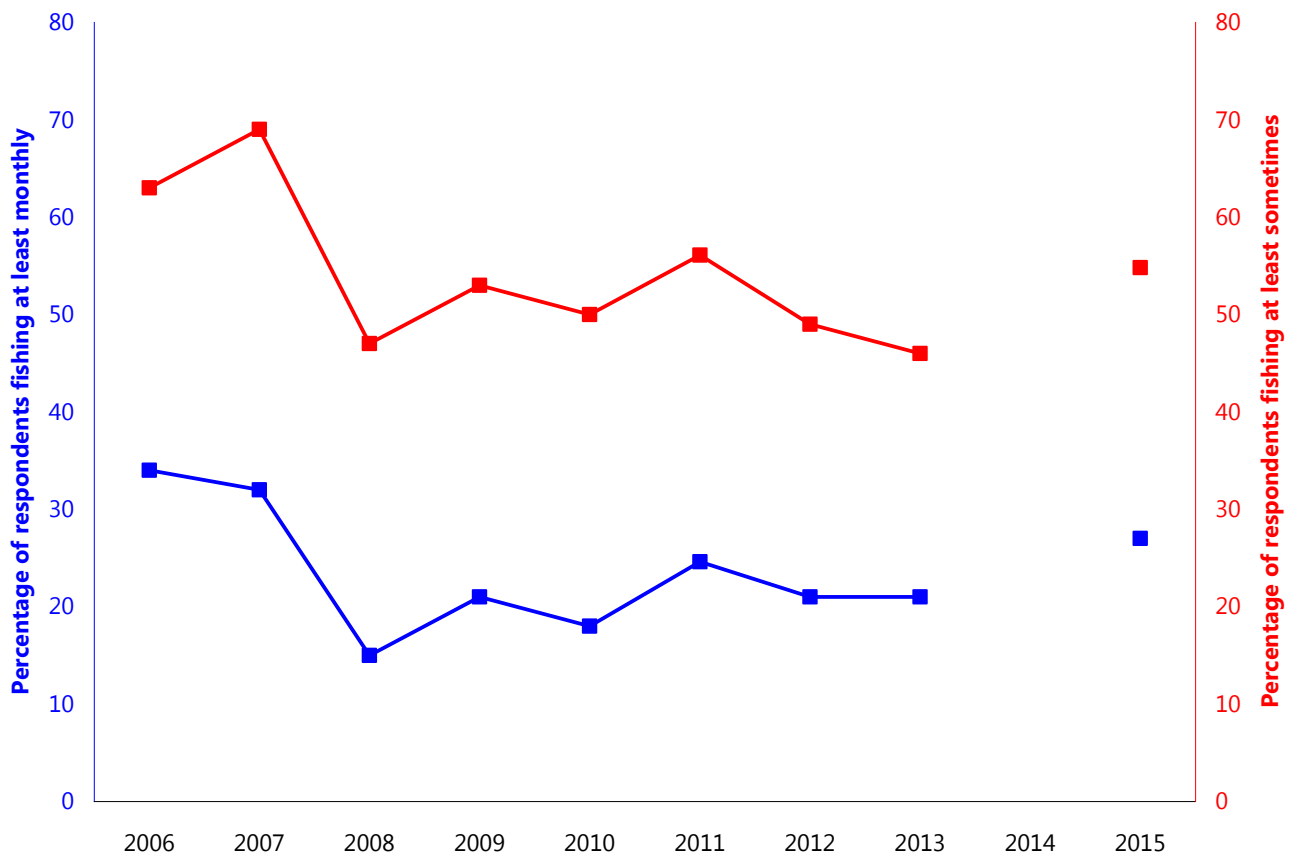
## 5.7 Recreational fishing

Recreational fishing has an important socio-economic value across South Australia, including in the LYPMP. Recreational fishing surveys indicate that 16 and 18 percent of South Australians (aged 5 and older) went fishing in 2007 and 2013, respectively (Jones 2009, Giri and Hall 2015). Collectively, they fished for about 1 million days. Recreational fishing is conducted in all habitat types except saltmarsh. Species targeted by recreational fishers in the LYPMP include King George whiting, garfish, snapper, Australian herring, Australian salmon, and southern calamary. For these species, the statewide recreational catch is between 23 and 58 per cent of the total catch (i.e. recreational and commercial, Giri and Hall 2015).



Baseline information on recreational fishing relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Three statewide recreational fishing surveys have been undertaken in South Australia – in 2000/01 (The National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey, Henry and Lyle 2003, Jones and Doonan 2005), in 2007/08 (Jones 2009), and in 2013/14 (Giri and Hall 2015). The estimated number of days fished in the Gulf St Vincent and Kangaroo Island areas (see Appendix C) by South Australian resident recreational fishers was about 662,000 in 2000/01, 445,000 in 2007/08 and 273,000 in 2013/14.
- Between 2000/01 and 2007/08, the estimated number of days fished by South Australian resident recreational fishers in recreational fishing regions overlapping the LYPMP (see Appendix C) decreased by 17 per cent from about 155,500 days in 2000/01 to 129,800 days in 2007/08 (Jones 2009).
- Between 2000/01 and 2007/08, the estimated number of South Australian resident recreational fishers in recreational fishing regions overlapping the LYPMP decreased by about 7 per cent from about 46,700 in 2000/01 to 43,600 in 2007/08 (Jones 2009).
- An economic report was produced in conjunction with the National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey, which estimated that total expenditure attributable to recreational fishing in South Australia in 2000/01 was \$148 million (Campbell and Murphy 2005).
- Regular (about annual) phone surveys of the general public since 2006 have been commissioned by DEWNR to gauge community use of the marine environment and marine parks in South Australia (e.g. Square Holes 2015). Between 46 and 69 per cent of the respondents fished recreationally at least once each year, and between 15 and 34 per cent fished monthly (Figure 17). Recreational fishing activity declined slightly after 2007 but has since been relatively stable (Figure 17).



**Figure 17. Percentage of statewide phone survey respondents who participate in recreational fishing. No data were available for 2014. Source: Square Holes (2015).**

## 5.8 Commercial fishing

There are a number of commercial fisheries operating in the LYPMP. Historical data are available on the volume and value of production from South Australian commercial fisheries between 1984/85 and 2010/11 (Knight and Tsolos 2012) and between 1990/91 and 2012/13 (EconSearch 2014b, c, d, e, f). A range of economic information is available, including gross value of production, costs, profit, return on investment, economic impact and exports (EconSearch 2014b, c, d, e, f).

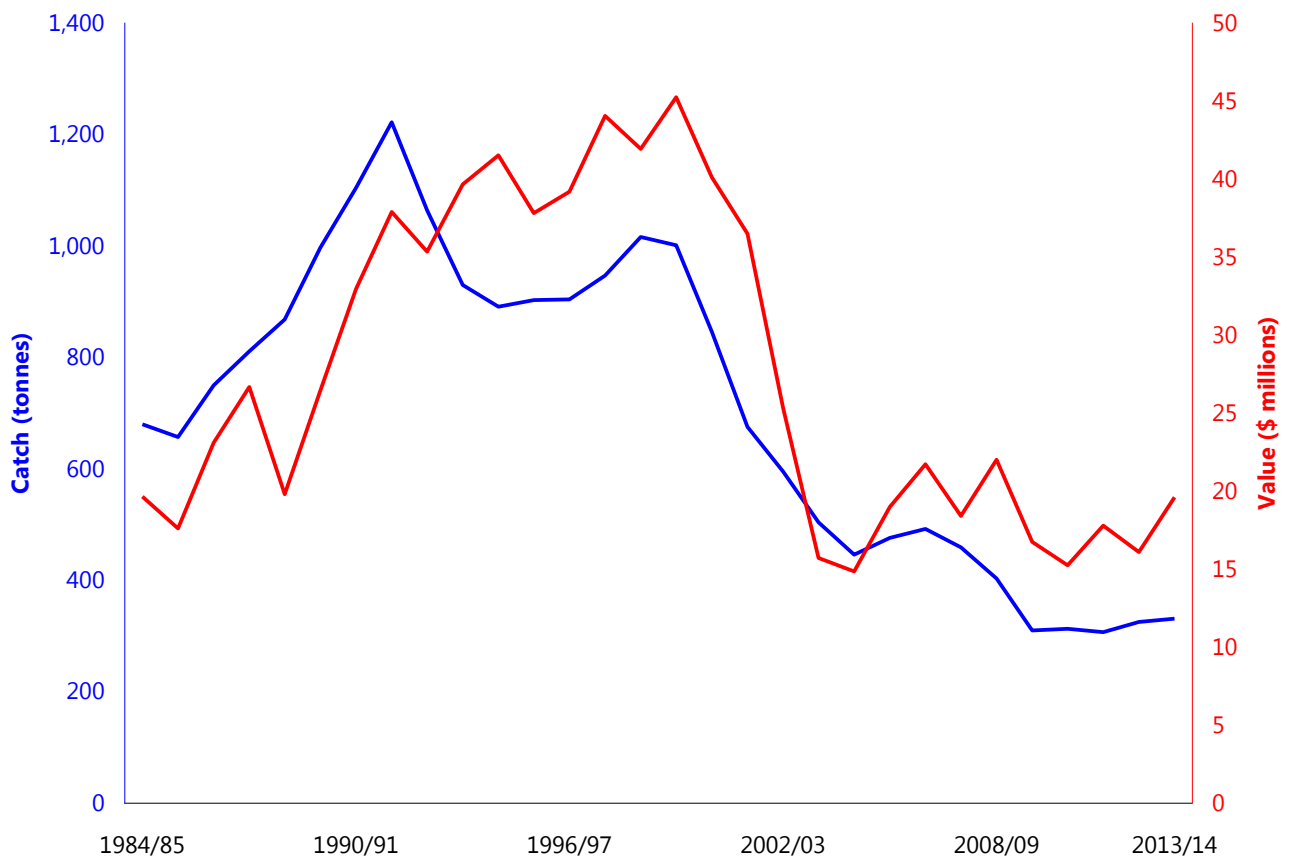
This section presents selected information to demonstrate the value and extent of commercial fisheries that operate in or near the marine park, while Section 8.2.1 (fishing as a pressure) provides detail on the catch that has historically been extracted from within or near the marine park, and the current status of each of the fisheries.

### 5.8.1 Rock Lobster Fishery

The LYPMP lies within the Northern Zone of the South Australian Rock Lobster Fishery, which extends from the WA border to the Murray Mouth. The fishery allows potting for rock lobster, and various by-product species including Maori octopus. Fishing is conducted on subtidal reef habitat. There are 68 licences in the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery, with the majority of vessels based at Port Lincoln (Linnane et al. 2015).

Baseline information on the Rock Lobster Fishery relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The annual value of the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery between 2003/04 (when quota system was introduced) and 2013/14 ranged between \$15 and \$22 million (EconSearch 2015b, Figure 18).
- The South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) collates monthly fishery logbook data for individual marine fishing areas, validates it using catch disposal records (Vainickis 2010), and provides summaries of catch, effort and catch rates in annual stock assessment and stock status reports (Linnane et al. 2014, 2015). Marine fishing areas 34 and 40 overlap the LYPMP (see Appendix C), with area 40 being one of the main 10 areas for the fishery that are reported in more detail. About 11 per cent of the catch in the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery was taken from area 40 in 2013/14 (Linnane et al. 2015), and an average of 8.2 per cent between 1993 and 2011 (Ward et al. 2012).



**Figure 18. Catch and value of catch for the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Source: EconSearch (2015b).**

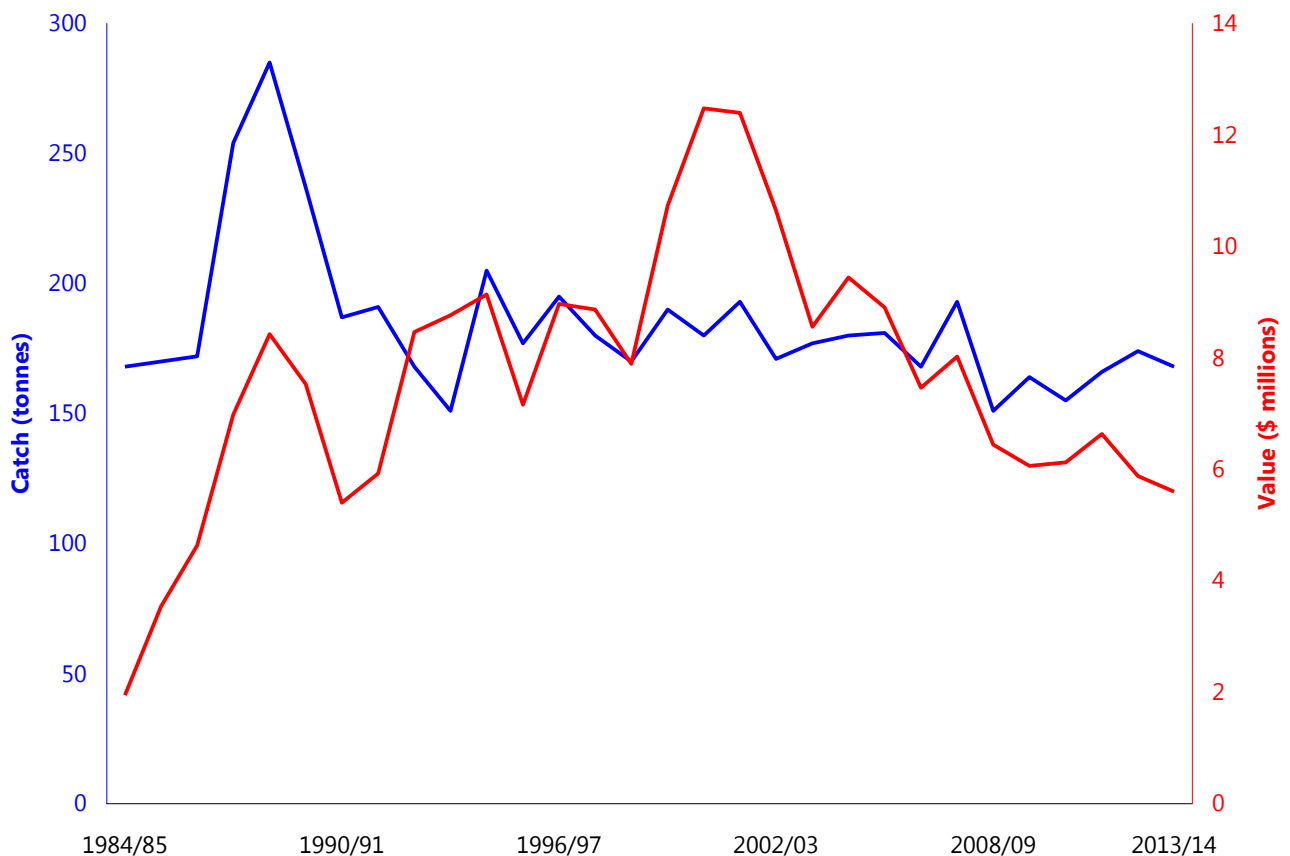
### 5.8.2 Abalone Fishery

The LYPMP lies within the Central Zone of the South Australian Abalone Fishery, which extends from Cowell to west of the Murray Mouth, and allows removal of greenlip and blacklip abalone. Fishing is conducted on subtidal reef habitat. There are 6 licences in the Central Zone (Mayfield et al. 2014). The main regional areas associated with the fishery are Port Hughes and Kangaroo Island (PIRSA 2009).

Baseline information on the Abalone Fishery relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The annual value of the Central Zone Abalone Fishery catch rose from about \$5.4 million in 1990/91 to a peak of about \$12.5 million in 2000/01, and declined to \$5.6 million in 2013/14 (EconSearch 2015c, Figure 19).

- SARDI collates monthly fishery logbook data for individual map codes and spatial assessment units (see Appendix C), validates it using catch disposal records (Vainickis 2010), and provides summaries of catch, effort and catch rates in annual stock assessment and stock status reports (Mayfield et al. 2014, Mayfield and Ferguson 2015). The East Yorke Peninsula and the South Yorke Peninsula spatial assessment units overlap with the LYPMP (see Appendix C). More than 6 per cent of the catch in the Central Zone Abalone Fishery between 2004 and 2013 was taken inside the East Yorke Peninsula and South Yorke Peninsula spatial assessment units (Mayfield et al. 2014).



**Figure 19. Catch and value of catch for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Source: EconSearch (2015c), Knight and Tsolos (2012).**

### 5.8.3 Prawn Fishery

The LYPMP overlaps Region 3 and the Investigator Strait region of the Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery (Beckmann et al. 2015), but the fishery has not operated in the LYPMP since 2004/05 (Dixon et al. 2012).

### 5.8.4 Blue Crab Fishery

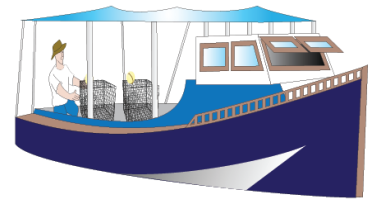
The LYPMP overlaps the Gulf St Vincent Zone of the Blue Crab Fishery (Beckmann and Hooper 2015), but the fishery has never operated in the LYPMP (Noell et al. 2014).

### 5.8.5 Sardine Fishery

The Sardine Fishery does not operate in the LYPMP.

### 5.8.6 Marine Scalefish Fishery

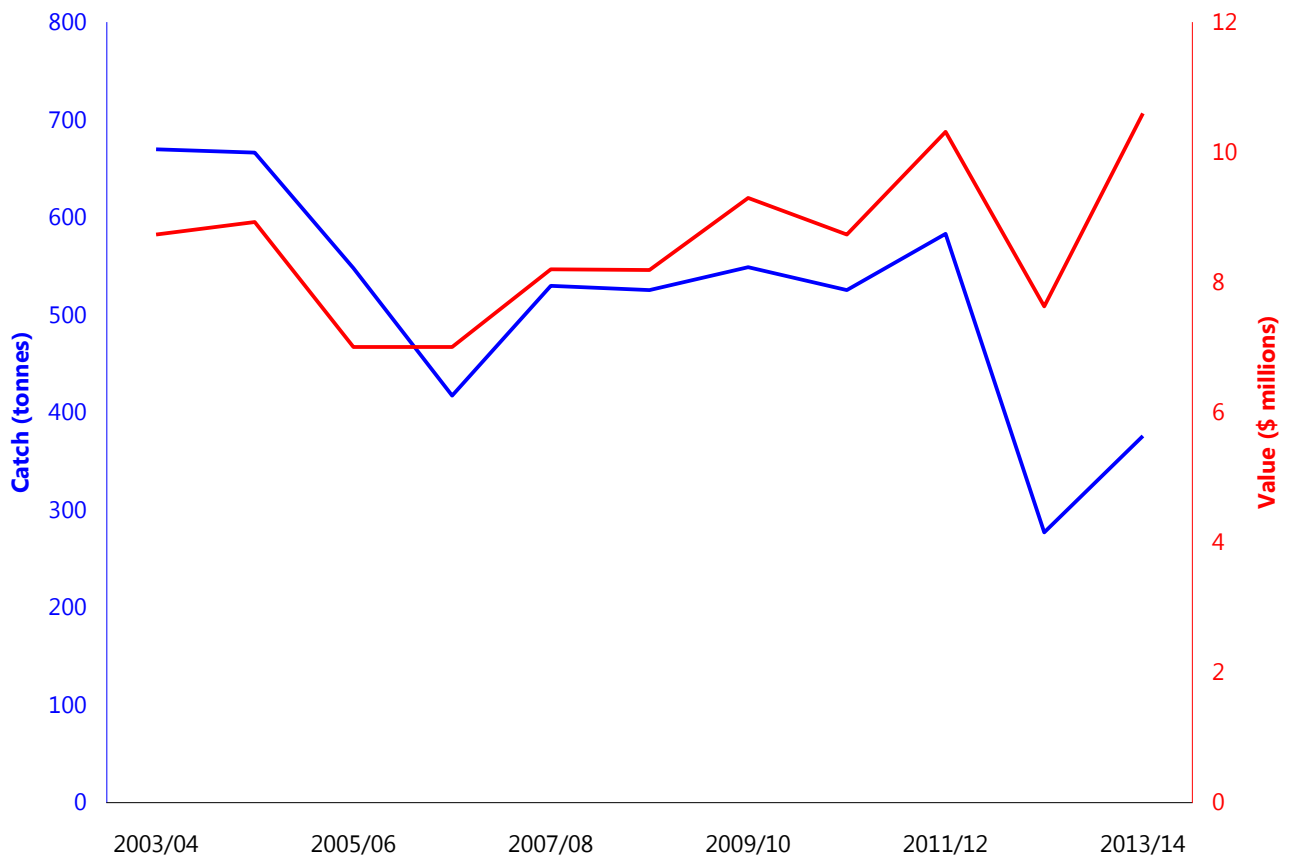
The Marine Scalefish Fishery is a statewide, multi-gear fishery that targets more than 50 species, of which the 4 most important are King George whiting, snapper, southern calamary and southern sea garfish (PIRSA 2013b). Fishing is conducted mainly on subtidal reef, seagrass and sand habitats. There are 309 Marine Scalefish and 12 Restricted Marine Scalefish Fishery licences (PIRSA 2015a). Most fishing effort is concentrated in Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent (Fowler et al. 2014b). Razorfish are also targeted by some Marine Scalefish licence holders.



Baseline information on the Marine Scalefish Fishery relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The annual statewide value of the Marine Scalefish Fishery was between \$21 and \$40 million between 1987/88 and 2013/14 (Knight and Tsohos 2012, EconSearch 2015d).
- The value of the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island region (see Appendix C) of the Marine Scalefish Fishery between 2003/04 and 2013/14 ranged between \$6.7 and \$10.6 million and was \$10.6 million in 2013/14 (EconSearch 2015d, Figure 20).
- The total annual marine scalefish catch of the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island region was about 670 tonnes in 2003/04 and about 376 tonnes in 2013/14 (EconSearch 2015d, Figure 20).
- SARDI collates monthly fishery logbook data for individual marine fishing areas (see Appendix C) and provides summaries of catch, effort and catch rates for the most important species every few years in fishery assessment reports (Steer et al. 2007, 2016, Fowler et al. 2012, 2013a, b, 2014a, b). Catches of snapper in marine fishing area 40 were between 1 and 5 tonnes in 2013/14 (Fowler et al. 2013a).

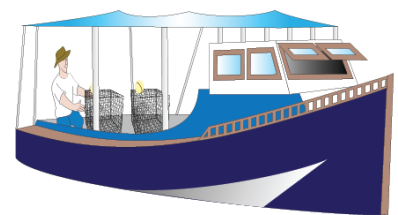




**Figure 20. Catch and value of catch for the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island region of the Marine Scalefish Fishery. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Source: EconSearch (2015d) and earlier reports.**

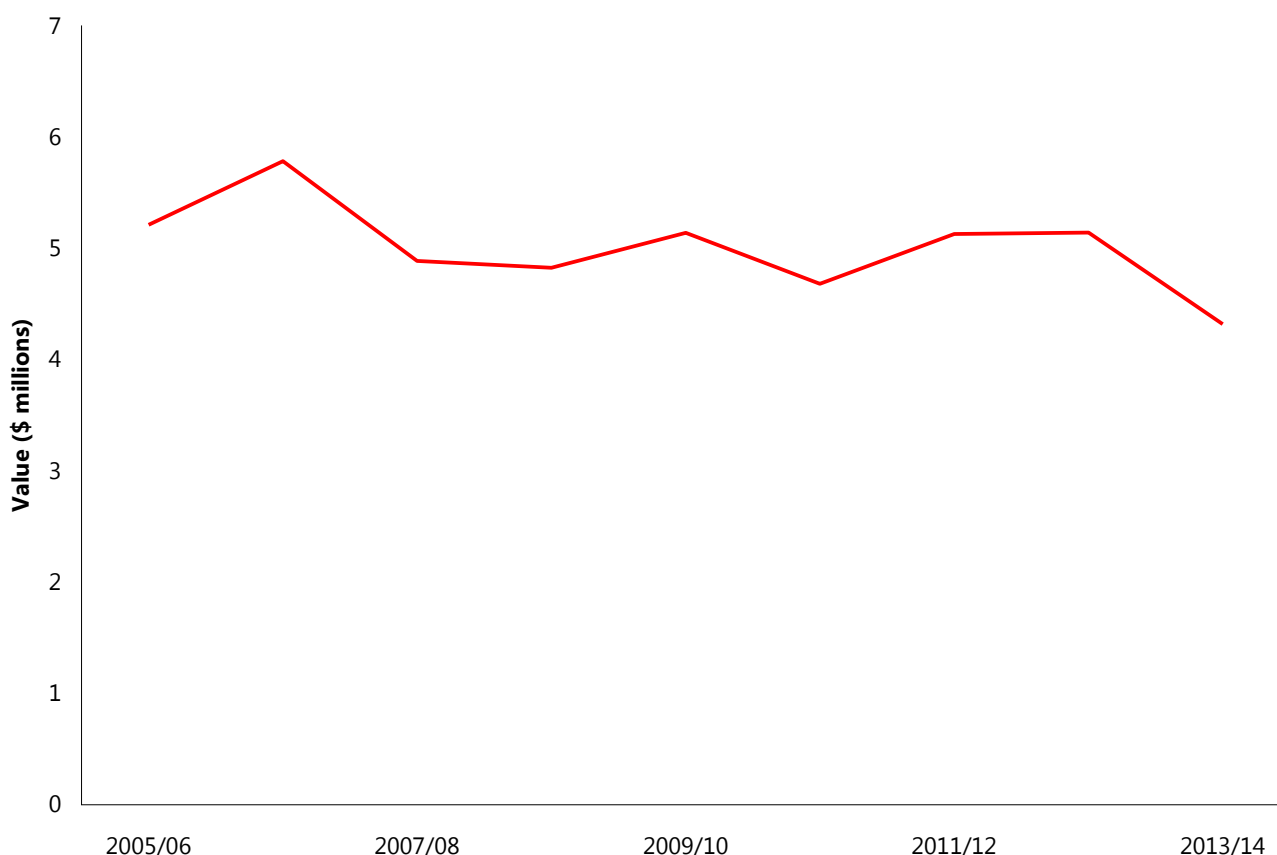
#### 5.8.7 Charter Boat Fishery

The Charter Boat Fishery (Tsolos 2013) is a statewide multi-gear fishery that typically targets King George whiting, snapper, bight redfish and southern sea garfish. Fishing is conducted mainly on subtidal reef, seagrass and sand habitats. There are 109 licences (77 are active) and 148 registered vessels (80 are active) across the state. Between July 2009 and June 2012, 8 operators used Marion Bay as their port of departure, and one operator used Edithburgh (Tsolos 2013).



Baseline information on the Charter Boat Fishery relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The total statewide revenue of the Charter Boat Fishery was between \$4.3 and \$5.7 million between 2006/07 and 2013/14, and was about \$4.3 million in 2013/14 (EconSearch 2015e, Figure 21).
- SARDI collated trip logbook data for individual marine fishing areas (see Appendix C) and provided summaries of retained catches in a fishery assessment report (Tsolos 2013). The catch in the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island region (see Appendix C) accounted for between 54 and 61 per cent of the statewide catch between 2009/10 and 2011/12 (Tsolos 2013). During this period, the number of fish harvested varied between 78,000 and 90,000, and the proportion of King George whiting varied between 26 and 37 per cent (Tsolos 2013).



**Figure 21. Total statewide revenue for the Charter Boat Fishery. Revenue has been adjusted to real terms (2013/14 dollars) using the consumer price index for Adelaide. Revenue was calculated from the total number of clients and an average price per person. Source: EconSearch (2015e).**

#### 5.8.8 Other South Australian managed fisheries

There are no other South Australian managed fisheries known to be operating in the LYPMP.

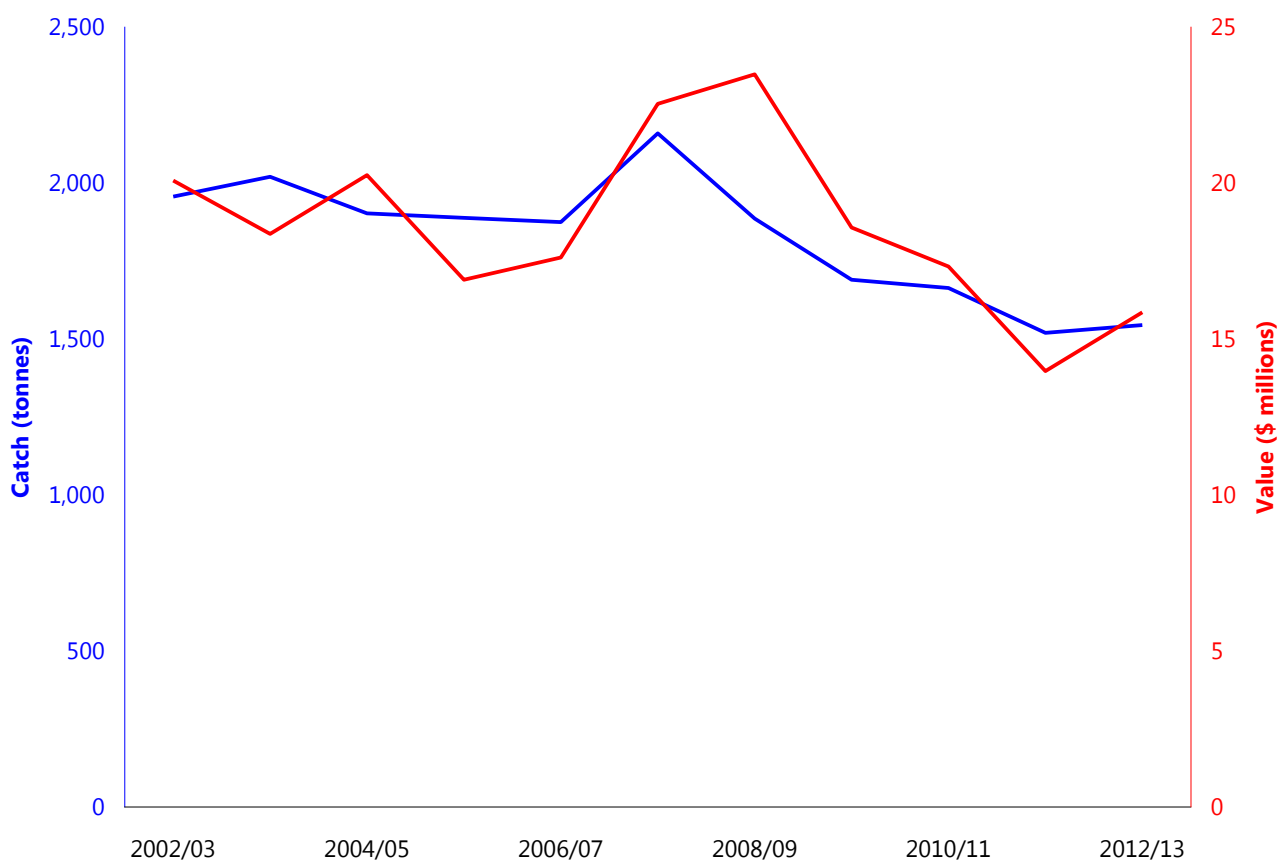
#### 5.8.9 Commonwealth Shark Fishery

The Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery operates in waters offshore from Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, including the western end of the LYPMP. The fishery is managed by the Australian Government but a permit from the Government of South Australia is required to fish in South Australian coastal waters (AFMA 2014). The sector has historically targeted gummy and school shark using hooks or gillnets, but in recent years the sector has been managed to rebuild the school shark stock. Byproduct species include elephant fish and sawsharks (Georgeson et al. 2014). Fishing is conducted mainly on subtidal reef and sand habitats. There are currently 61 tradeable shark gillnet statutory fishing rights, of which 40 are active (Georgeson et al. 2014). Primary ports include Adelaide and Port Lincoln. There were about 638 tonnes of gummy shark caught off western Eyre Peninsula (from Kangaroo Island to Point Fowler) between 2006 and 2008 (Goldsworthy et al. 2010), but fishing effort is now concentrated off Victoria as a result of spatial closures to reduce the bycatch of Australian sea lions and common dolphins (Georgeson et al. 2014). The primary markets for the fishery are in Sydney and Melbourne (Georgeson et al. 2014).

Baseline information on the Commonwealth Shark Fishery relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences produces annual reports on the catch, value and status of Commonwealth fisheries (Georgeson et al. 2014). The catch and value of the Gillnet,

Hook and Trap Sector between 2002/03 and 2012/13 were between 1500 and 2200 tonnes and between \$14 million and \$23 million, respectively (Figure 22, Georgeson et al. 2014).



**Figure 22. Catch and value of catch for the Shark Gillnet and Shark Hook sectors. Value of catch has been adjusted to real terms (2012/13 dollars). Source: Georgeson et al. 2014.**

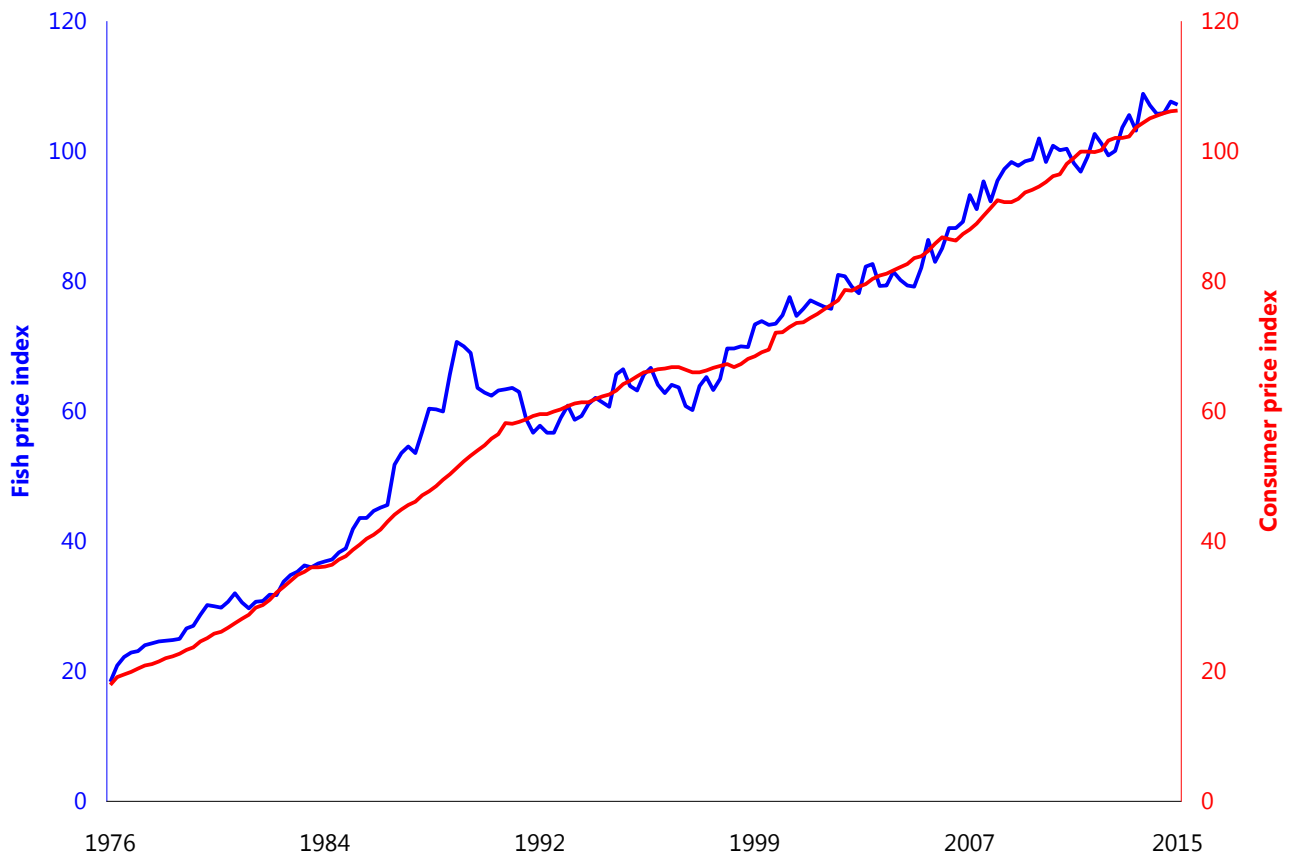
#### 5.8.10 Fish prices

The value of catch presented in the above sections reflects the beach price for each commercial fishery. Market prices for fish are also important because they highlight the economic benefit to businesses involved in the supply chain, and the availability of seafood to the South Australian community and for export to Sydney and Melbourne.

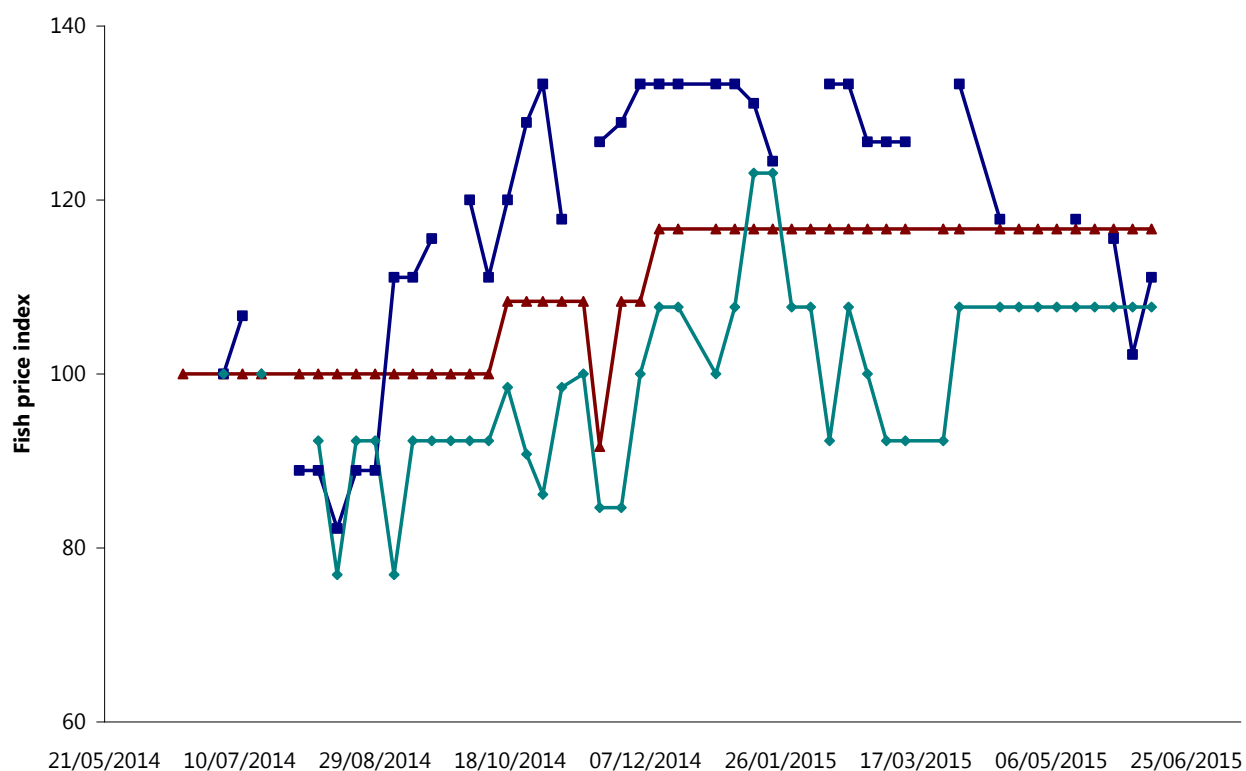
Baseline information on South Australian fish prices includes:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics produces a quarterly update of the Consumer Price Index (ABS 2015f). One component of this index is the 'Fish and other seafood' index. The price of seafood in Adelaide has fluctuated seasonally but risen on an annual basis over the past 40 years. Prices rose by about 33 per cent between 2004 and 2014 (ABS 2015f, Figure 23). . The index includes prices of products imported from both interstate and overseas, therefore changes in the index may reflect a broad range of factors, not just impacts relating to local production activity
- DEWNR has recorded the retail prices for the 4 main Marine Scalefish Fishery species and 2 additional species (silver whiting and snook) at 3 Adelaide retail outlets from June 2014 to the present (DEWNR unpublished data). The price data are expressed as an index of change relative to the price in June 2014. For example, the index varied between 77 and 133 across the 3 stores over the year for King George whiting (Figure 24).

- EconSearch (2015d, and previous reports) published data on average annual beach prices (incorporating interstate markets, where relevant) for 19 species, and average monthly beach prices for 8 species (based on prices paid by a single fish processor).



**Figure 23. Fish and other seafood price index for Adelaide, compared with Consumer Price Index. Source: ABS (2015f).**



**Figure 24. Changes in King George whiting prices at 3 Adelaide stores, with a different colour for each, between June 2014 and June 2015. Price is indexed to a value of 100 on 19 June 2014. Source: DEWNR unpublished data.**

# 6 Physical drivers

To interpret monitoring data on ecological and socio-economic values in the marine parks MER program, it is necessary to include information on physical drivers. Physical drivers of change to ecological values include temporal variations in sea and air temperatures, salinity, upwellings, oceanic currents, waves and tides. These physical drivers can also influence socio-economic values of the LYPMP, such as oyster aquaculture and fisheries productivity (see below). Physical drivers may also be related to climate change, and other human-mediated pressure (Section 8.6). Other physical factors that shape ecosystems, but which do not drive temporal change, such as depth, bathymetry, topography and geology, are not considered here as the intent of each baseline report is to describe the key components of marine parks that should always be considered when monitoring for, and interpreting, change. More detailed consideration of other drivers is not precluded *a priori* from consideration and the MER framework provides for expansion beyond the minimum set of values and drivers listed here.

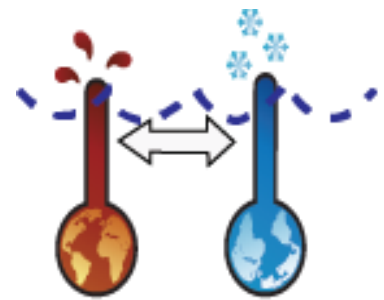
Data on physical oceanographic drivers are available through the Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS), which is a collaboration of 8 institutions, including SARDI, led by the University of Tasmania (IMOS 2015). The IMOS marine monitoring infrastructure is designed to provide oceanographic information that is relevant at both ocean-basin and regional scales. In South Australia, most of the IMOS infrastructure is centred in the area to the south of Spencer Gulf and west of Kangaroo Island, an area with high primary and fisheries productivity.

## 6.1 Sea surface temperature

Sea surface temperatures within the LYPMP range from 13–20 °C near Port Giles (Harris and O'Brien 1998).

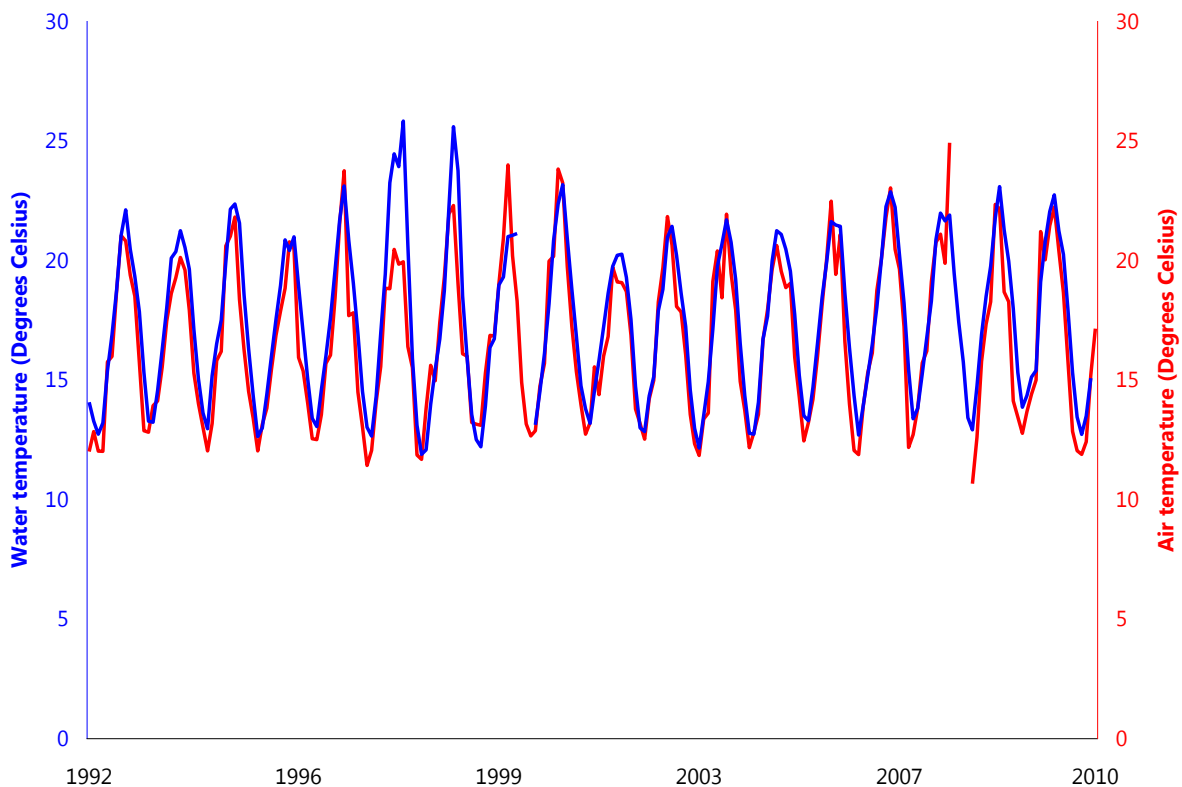
Information on sea surface temperature will be required to interpret changes in ecological and socio-economic indicators. For example, inter-annual variations in the amplitude and timing of temperature changes within the LYPMP may influence the following species:

- Australian herring growth rate increases with warmer temperature (Smith et al. 2013).
- Southern calamary growth, survival and hence recruitment increase with warmer temperatures (Steer et al. 2007).
- King George whiting grow most rapidly in late summer and autumn, when temperatures are highest (Fowler et al. 2014a).
- Snapper growth rates vary with water temperature (Fowler et al. 2013a), with slower growth apparent when water temperature in summer is low (Fowler and Jennings 2003).
- Rock lobster growth rates were highest in areas with higher water temperature (and/or lower density, Linnane et al. 2010, 2014).
- Abalone larval durations are influenced by temperature, and temperature is one of several factors that influence growth rates (Mayfield et al. 2014). Greenlip abalone recruitment increases with warmer temperatures (Shepherd and Edgar 2013).
- Blue swimmer crab hatching, larval survival and hence recruitment increases with warmer temperatures (Bryars 1997).
- Western king prawn have longer larval periods and hence decreased survival with cooler temperatures (Carrick 2008, Beckmann et al. 2014).



Baseline information on sea surface temperature relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Geoscience Australia provides sea surface temperature data derived from the (United States Government) National Aeronautics and Space Administration's satellite-based Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer images and image processing software. The data cover the entire Australian EEZ and surrounding waters (including the Southern Ocean). The data comprise monthly summaries from between 2002 and 2012, at a spatial resolution of 0.01 degrees (Huang 2013).
- As part of the IMOS, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology produces high-resolution sea surface temperature data from Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer sensors on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration satellites and drifting buoy sea surface temperature observations (IMOS 2015).
- The Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project monitors sea level and meteorological data, including water temperature, at an array of stations, including Port Stanvac (Bureau of Meteorology 2015b, Figure 25).
- Temperature data recorded by surface drifters are available from the international Drifting Buoy Data Assembly Center (NOAA 2015a).
- The International Comprehensive Ocean Atmosphere Data Set consists of digital dataset DSI-1173, archived at the (United States Government) National Climatic Data Center. It is the world's largest collection of marine surface in situ observations with a total of about 185 million records for years between 1784 and 2015 (NOAA 2015b).
- The Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature data set is derived from the International Comprehensive Ocean–Atmosphere Data Set (NOAA 2015c, Huang et al. 2015). It is produced on a 2 degree by 2 degree grid and is available as monthly averages extending back to 1854 (NOAA 2015c).
- The COBE SST2 data set is a global monthly sea surface temperature data set derived from the International Comprehensive Ocean–Atmosphere Data Set (NOAA 2015d, Hirahara et al. 2014). It is produced on a 1 degree by 1 degree grid and is available as monthly averages extending back to 1854. It can be queried to obtain time series for a particular point and date range (NOAA 2015d).
- The Bureau of Meteorology (2015c) provides sea surface temperature anomaly data (departure from the average of 15.3 degrees between 1961 and 1990) for southern Australia. This dataset is based on an earlier version of the NOAA Extended Reconstructed Sea Surface Temperature (Smith and Reynolds 2004)

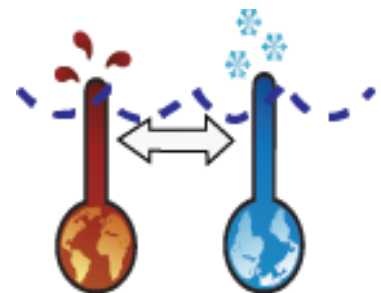


**Figure 25. Air and water temperature at the Port Stanvac station of the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project. Source: Bureau of Meteorology (2015b).**

## 6.2 Air temperature

Information on air temperature may be required to interpret changes in ecological indicators because extreme temperatures can result in loss of biota, for example:

- High temperatures (in conjunction with low tides) caused seagrass loss in parts of Spencer Gulf (Seddon et al. 2000)
- Intertidal reef organisms are likely to be highly sensitive to increases in sea and air temperatures and increases in extreme temperature events (Bellgrove et al. 2013)
- Extreme heat can cause deaths in seabird chicks (Chambers et al. 2009).



Baseline information on air temperature relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The Bureau of Meteorology provides time series of South Australian temperatures from 1910 to the present, as anomalies from the 1961–90 average. Separate time series are available for maximum and minimum temperatures (Bureau of Meteorology 2015d).
- The Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project monitors sea level and meteorological data at an array of stations, including Port Stanvac (Bureau of Meteorology 2015b). Parameters measured include air temperature (Figure 25).



### 6.3 Salinity extremes

There is little variation in salinity in the LYPMP with seasonal salinities varying only by 0.05 g/L at Port Giles (Harris and O'Brien 1998).

### 6.4 Upwellings

Upwellings are not considered to be a significant physical influence on the LYPMP.

### 6.5 Oceanic currents

Oceanic currents are not considered to be a significant physical influence on the LYPMP.

### 6.6 Waves

The variable aspect of the LYPMP provides areas exposed to oceanic swell as well as sheltered areas, and wind-driven waves are a feature of the LYPMP (DENR 2010). The ecological values found in these different environments are influenced by their adaptations to wave energy. For example, the macroalga, *Cystophora moniliformis*, will grow in exposed reef environments but is absent from sheltered reef environments (Shepherd and Edgar 2013). Extreme variations in wave energy (e.g. a severe storm) can cause major perturbations to marine ecosystems. The intensity and frequency of storms are predicted to increase due to climate change (Section 8.6).



Information on waves will be required to interpret changes in ecological and socio-economic indicators. For example, storms and inter-annual variations in wave energy within the LYPMP could influence the following species:

- Rock lobster catch rates were found to increase with lower same-day wave heights, but decrease with lower wave heights averaged over the previous 3 days (Feenstra et al. 2014).
- Harlequin fish were found to temporarily migrate from their home territory during a storm (Bryars et al. 2012).
- Seagrass composition was changed by storms in Waterloo Bay during 1974, with climax species being replaced by successional species (Shepherd and Womersley 1981).
- Red algal biomass was found to be significantly correlated with an index of swell height (Shepherd 1979, 1981), and up to 30 per cent of the understorey algae could be torn out by storms each year (Baker et al. 2008).

Baseline information on waves relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project monitors sea level and meteorological data at an array of stations, including Port Stanvac. Parameters measured include wind direction and speed (Bureau of Meteorology 2015b).
- The Bureau of Meteorology has a Waverider™ buoy that is 4 nautical miles west of Cape du Couedic off south-west Kangaroo Island (Bureau of Meteorology 2015e).

## 6.7 Tides and tidal currents

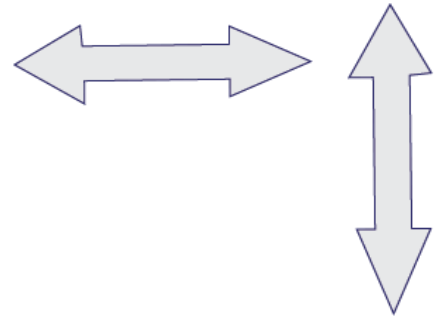
The Gulf St Vincent Bioregion is classified as having a microtidal to mesotidal tidal range (between 1.2 and 3.3 metres, IMCRA Technical Group 1998), but the mean spring tidal range is 1.6 metres in the LYPMP (Harris and O'Brien 1998). Tidal and wind-driven currents are influential at Troubridge Shoals, where tidal currents can exceed 1 metre per second (Bye 1976).

Inundation by regular tidal movement is critical to the maintenance of saltmarsh, mangrove and intertidal seagrass/sand ecosystems. Longshore tidal currents can also shape the biota of reef and sand ecosystems where flow is accentuated by topography. Tidal patterns are predictable and do not generally drive change in ecological values, but if extreme tidal events occur in conjunction with another physical factor, they can cause a major perturbation to an ecosystem. In addition, sea level rise (Section 8.6) in conjunction with tidal movements may cause major changes to intertidal ecosystems.

Information on tides will be required to interpret changes in ecological and socio-economic indicators. For example, low tides combined with extremely hot air temperatures and strong northerly winds were linked to large-scale seagrass diebacks in Spencer Gulf (Seddon et al. 2000), and it is possible that extreme weather and tidal conditions caused a mass mortality of mud cockles in Streaky Bay in 2013 (Dent et al. 2014).

Baseline information on tides relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project records sea level each hour at an array of stations, including Port Stanvac (Bureau of Meteorology 2015b).



## 7 Socio-economic drivers

To interpret monitoring data on socio-economic values in the marine parks MER program, it will be necessary to include information on socio-economic drivers that can drive changes independent of the marine park management plan. A number of socio-economic drivers for the commercial fishing industry have been identified through risk and economic assessments (PIRSA 2009, 2010, 2011a, b, 2014a, Econsearch 2014b, c, d, e, f, g). Drivers include fuel prices, market forces (e.g. exchange rates, demand and product value), market access (e.g. trade agreements, marketing strategies and trade routes), interest rates on loans, and labour force (e.g. availability, cost). Many of these drivers were assessed as a high risk to the viability of commercial fisheries and must therefore be accounted for when assessing potential impacts of marine parks on commercial fisheries. The implementation of new fisheries management arrangements (outside of marine park management arrangements) can also impact commercial and recreational fisheries, with subsequent flow-on effects to other socio-economic values such as local businesses and tourism.

For local businesses and communities, external socio-economic drivers have been identified through risk assessments and socio-economic evaluation (Gardner et al. 2006). Drivers include, economic growth (demand for local produce, agricultural/mineral), exchange rate (value of Australian dollar impacting the cost of international travel, imported and exported goods), population dynamics (local migration of youth to or from rural areas), labour market constraints (availability of skilled or unskilled labour), resource constraints (public and private investment in business and infrastructure), interest rates, and government policies (infrastructure development, environmental policy restricting development) (Gardner et al. 2006). The expenditure associated with tourism can contribute to national and regional economies, and plays an important role in many local businesses and communities.

In Australia, tourism made a direct contribution to the economy of \$43 billion total gross domestic product in 2013 (ABS 2015g). Tourism accounted for 4.7 per cent of total employment in 2012/13. Tourist spending contributes to a variety of sectors and is therefore subject to a number of socio-economic drivers such as interest rates on loans (e.g. for accommodation), fuel prices (e.g. to access remote locations and for long distance transport), and market forces (e.g. exchange rates, demand, product value, food prices).

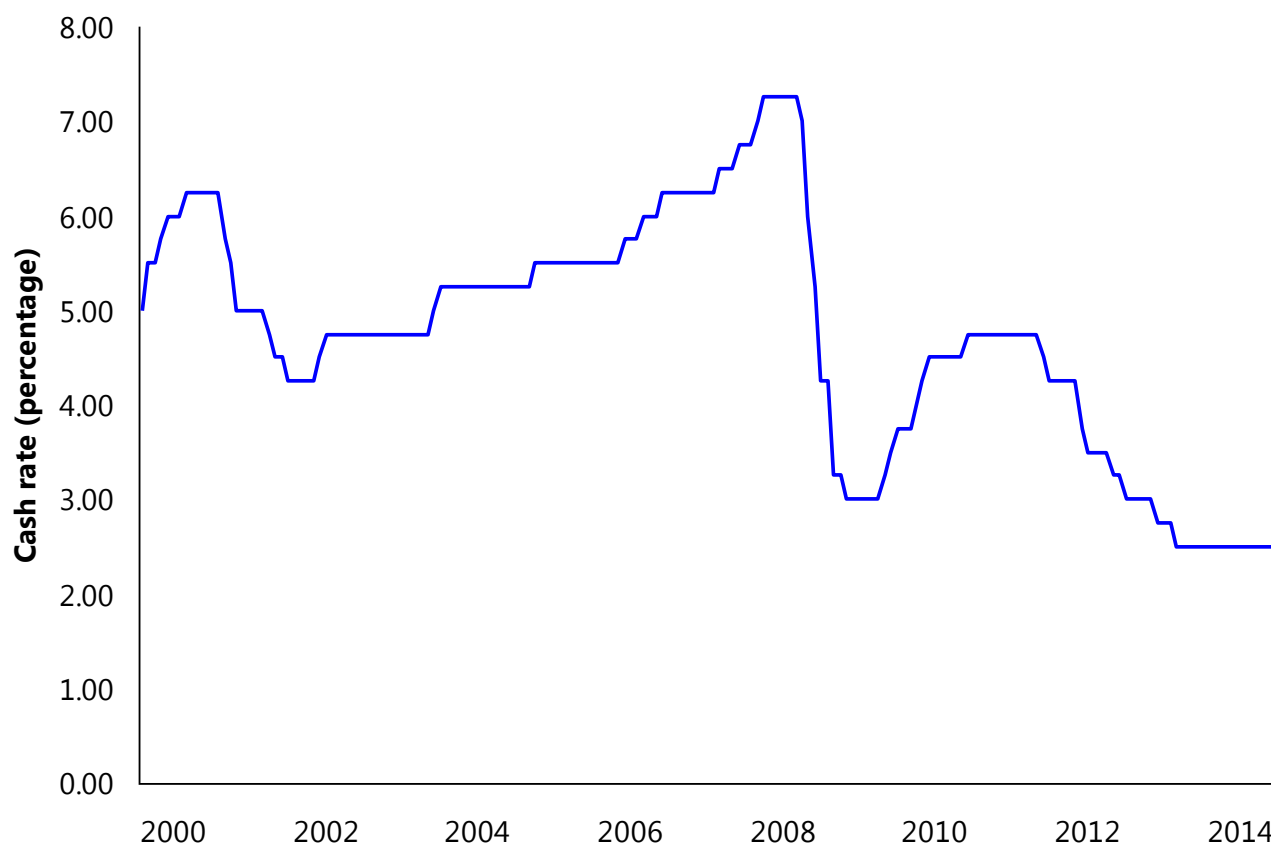
This section presents baseline information on socio-economic drivers that may be relevant to the marine parks MER program. Some of these drivers have indicators that can be quantitatively tracked, but other drivers are qualitative. Information on socio-economic values is available at a range of spatial scales, with information documented in the following sections starting from a statewide scale to the smallest available local scale. In many cases information is available only at a spatial scale that is larger than or doesn't align well with the marine park, but is nonetheless documented as it may be relevant to the marine park.

### 7.1 Interest rates

Interest payments are relevant to marine-based local businesses that have loans on capital expenditures. For example, commercial fishing businesses may borrow money to finance the purchase of fishing licences, quota, vessels, gear and equipment (EconSearch 2014f).

Baseline information on interest rates includes:

- The Reserve Bank of Australia (2016a) provides a monthly cash rate target (Figure 26). Between 2008 and 2015, interest rates changed 25 times with 7 increases and 18 decreases, with an overall decrease from 7 per cent to 2 per cent. The Reserve Bank also provides data on the lending rate for small business (EconSearch 2014f).



**Figure 26. The Australian Target Cash Rate. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2016a).**

## 7.2 Commodity prices

Commodity prices are likely to have a significant impact on regional areas given the importance of agricultural and mining production to regional communities.

Baseline information on commodity prices includes:

- The Reserve Bank of Australia (2016b) provides an overall commodity price index as well as indices for rural and non-rural commodities. The commodity price index increased from about 45 in 1998 to a peak of 140 in 2008 and was 85 at the end of 2014 (Figure 27).



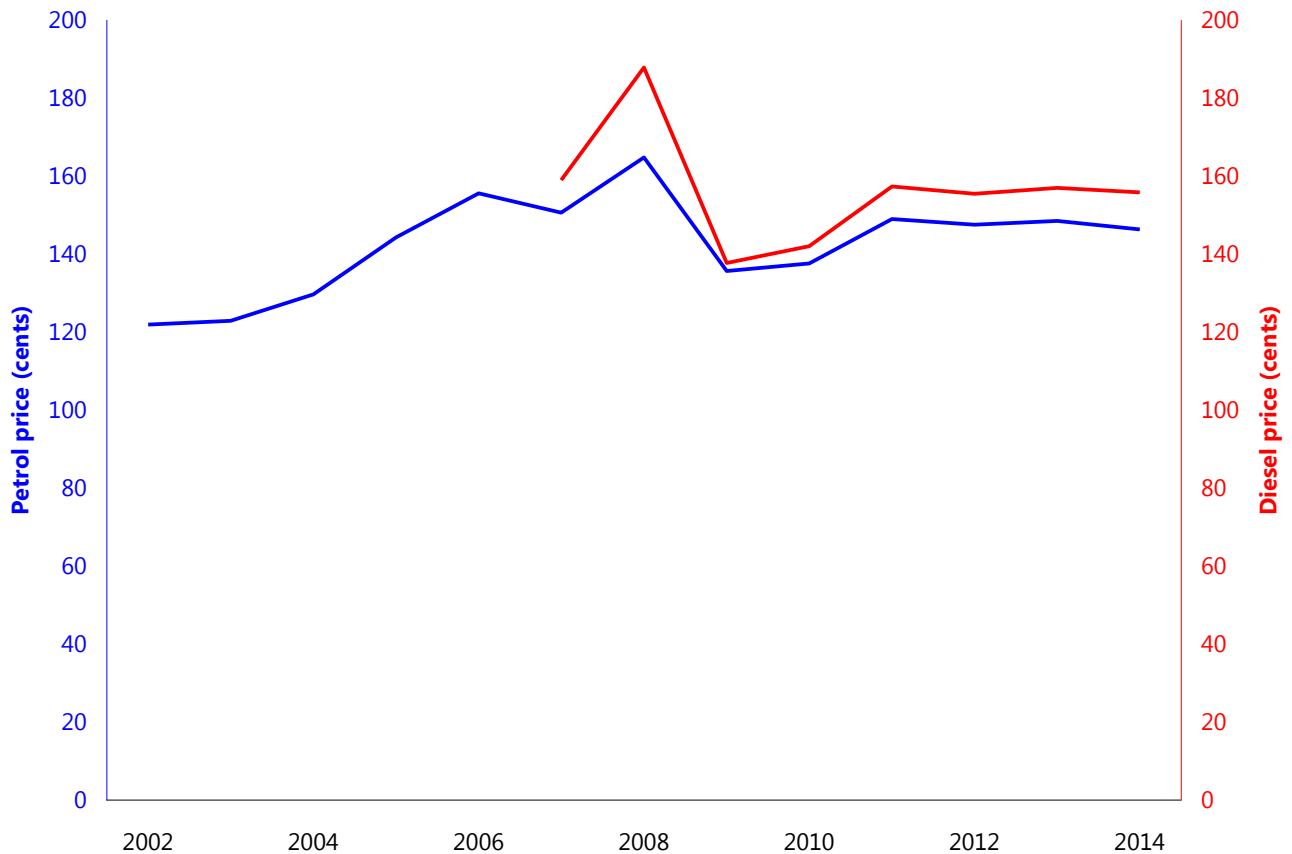
**Figure 27. Monthly Commodity Price Index. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2016b).**

### 7.3 Fuel prices

Fuel is a significant cost for a number of marine-based local businesses, including commercial fisheries, and its price influences their profitability (EconSearch 2014f).

Baseline information on fuel prices includes:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics produces a quarterly update of the Consumer Price Index (ABS 2015f). One component of this index is the transport index, which provides a good proxy for the cost of fuel. The average cost of transport (largely determined by fuel) increased by 43 per cent between 1998/99 and 2013/14 (EconSearch 2015f).
- Calendar and financial year average retail data for petrol and diesel are available from the Australian Institute of Petroleum (2015). Between 2004 and 2014, unleaded fuel prices increased from about 80 cents to \$1.40 (Figure 28), and diesel prices varied between \$1.20 and \$1.60.
- The Australian Automobile Association (2016) publishes a time series of average monthly prices since 1998 for select regional centres including Ceduna, Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Victor Harbor and Mount Gambier.



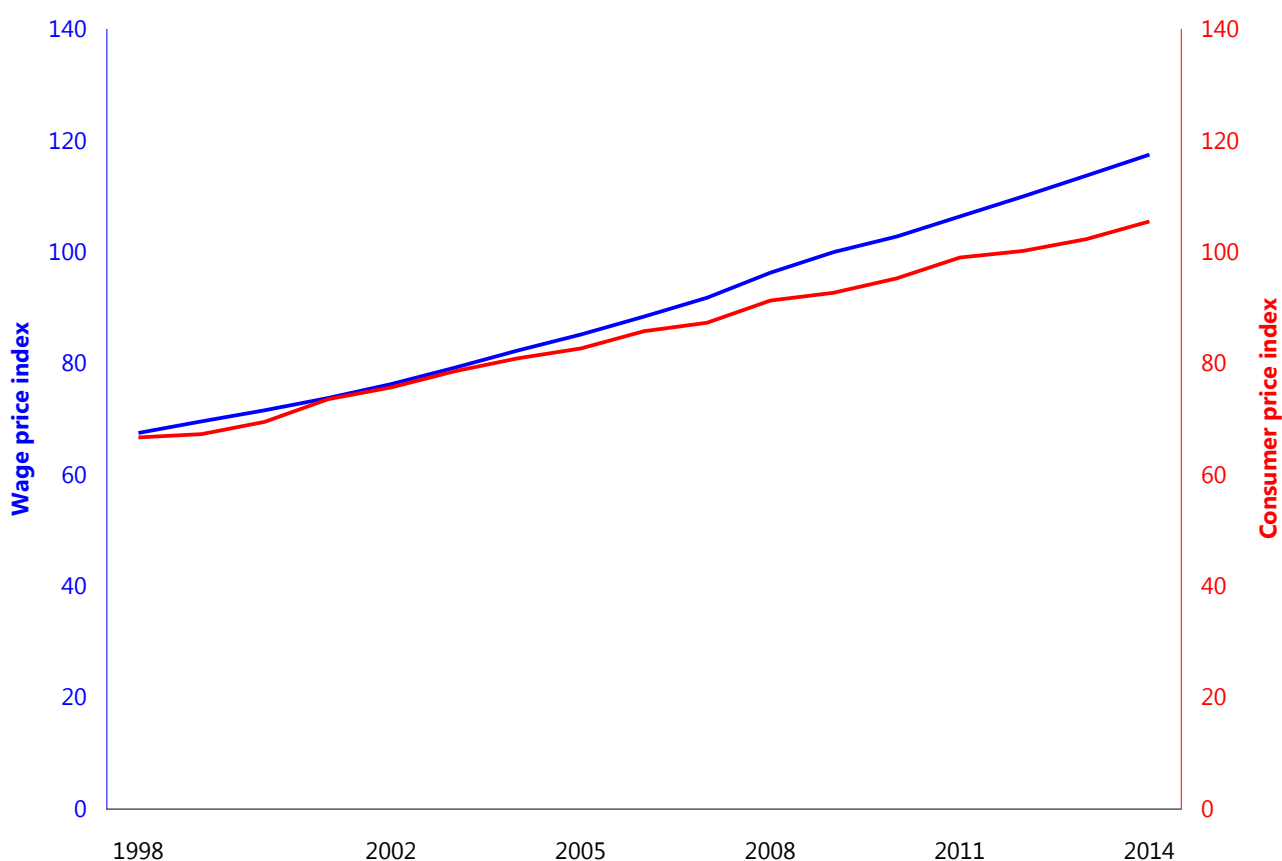
**Figure 28. Statewide average retail price (including GST) for diesel and unleaded petrol. Source: Australian Institute of Petroleum (2015).**

## 7.4 Labour force

Wages are a significant cost for most marine-based businesses, including commercial fisheries (EconSearch 2014f). In order to attract employees to the industry, the wages need to be competitive with industries such as mining.

Baseline information on wages includes:

- The Australian Bureau of Statistics produces a quarterly update of the wage price index (ABS 2015h, Figure 29). The wage price index increased from about 70 in 1998/99 to about 120 in 2012/13 (EconSearch 2014f).
- Employment and unemployment data (see Section 5.1.2)



**Figure 29. Wage Price Index (June quarter) compared with Consumer Price Index. Source: ABS (2015f, h).**

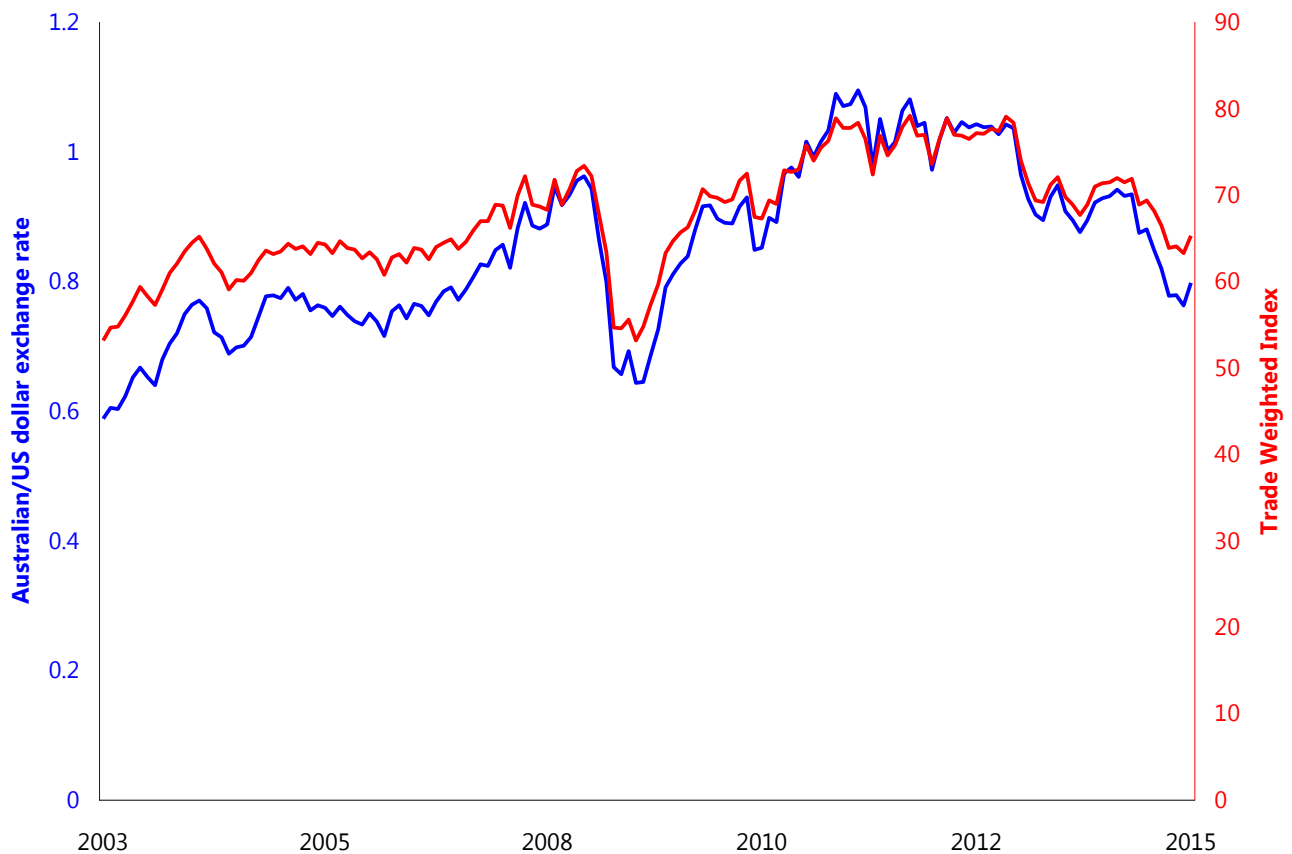
## 7.5 Exchange rates

The price received for exported catch, the price for competing with imported products and the cost of purchasing imported inputs are influenced by the value of the Australian dollar relative to the currency of trading partners (EconSearch 2014f). An appreciation of the Australian dollar impacts export orientated fisheries, such as the Abalone, Rock Lobster and Prawn Fisheries by affecting price received, and in the latter case, by reducing the price of competing imported aquaculture products. Conversely, appreciation of the Australian dollar may reduce costs associated with imported goods used for fishing activity, e.g. boat engines and equipment (EconSearch 2014f).

Exchange rates impact expenditure and visitation by international and domestic tourism, but the influence on visitation is moderate compared with other factors (e.g. overall economic growth of the country of origin). Exchange rates impact the number of Australians who travel overseas (Tourism Australia, undated b).

Baseline information on exchange rates includes:

- The Reserve Bank of Australia (2015) provides monthly updates of exchange rates with 13 currencies. Between 2003 and 2015, the Australian dollar to US dollar exchange rate ratio varied between 0.6 and 1.1, and was about 0.8 in April 2015 (Reserve Bank of Australia 2015, Figure 30). The Reserve Bank also calculate a Trade-weighted Index which measures the average value of the Australian dollar against the currencies of Australia's trading partners (Figure 30, Reserve Bank of Australia 2015).



**Figure 30. Australian dollar to US dollar exchange rate ratio and Trade-weighted Index. Source: Reserve Bank of Australia (2015).**

## 7.6 Visitation rates

Visitation rates can influence some local businesses. For example, visiting commercial abalone fishers spend money on local accommodation, fuel and food, and local caravan parks are largely reliant on tourists visiting the region.

Baseline information on visitation rates relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Tourism Research Australia provides regional profiles of international and domestic tourism (Tourism Research Australia 2015). Total number of visitors to the Eyre tourism region (between Whyalla and the Western Australian border, see Appendix C) in 2013/14 was 703,000. Data are available for previous years, but are not compatible with 2013/14 due to a change in methods (Tourism Research Australia 2015).
- PIRSA collates catch disposal records that document daily port of landings for abalone and rock lobster fisheries. These data could be used to track visitation by abalone and rock lobster fishers to the LYPMP.



## 7.7 Market demand

Market demand can influence businesses such as tourism, aquaculture and commercial fishing. These drivers are qualitative and difficult to monitor, but examples of market demand that are of relevance to the LYPMP include:

- Prices for local seafood such as King George whiting and garfish are influenced by seasonal availability (see Section 5.8.10).
- There is greater export demand for greenlip abalone than blacklip abalone.
- Export demand for different sized or coloured rock lobster varies and as a result fishers may target particular areas. For example, the west coast of SA (e.g. marine fishing areas 7 and 8) traditionally yields large lobster, and there is a market preference for darker red coloured lobsters found in shallower water (Linnane et al. 2013). The timing of the Chinese New Year has a significant impact on rock lobster export price (Norman-Lopez et al. 2014).

## 7.8 Major developments

Major industry developments in regional areas can impact socio-economic values of regional coastal townships (e.g. Regional Development Australia Whyalla and Eyre Peninsula 2014). New mining operations can inflate property and rental prices and closures of large businesses can increase unemployment or decrease the population by emigration from a town. For example, the closure of a power plant at Port Augusta, the closure of the Raptis fish processing facility at Ceduna and the establishment of a helicopter base at Ceduna may impact those regional centres. Major developments can provide contextual information for assessing regional impacts of marine parks on socio-economic values.

## 7.9 Government regulation

Changes to government regulations (other than those related to marine parks) can impact on marine-related industries such as commercial fishing, aquaculture and tourism. Examples of relatively recent changes in government regulation relevant to the LYPMP include:

- The introduction in 2012 of possession limits for recreational fishers (PIRSA 2011c), which were designed to prevent visiting recreational fishers from stock-piling large amounts of fish. This change may affect the visitation rates of recreational fishers.
- The introduction in 2013/14 of additional seasonal spatial closures for snapper in Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent (Fowler and McGarvey 2014) which were introduced to prevent fishers from accessing five known aggregation sites during December/January.

## 8 Pressures

To enable predictions of change due to the marine park management plan (Section 9), an understanding of pressures on the ecological values of the LYPMP is required. In addition, to interpret monitoring data on ecological and socio-economic values in the marine parks MER program, it will be necessary to include information on pressures. This section summarises human-mediated pressures on the ecological values of the marine park under the following categories: coastal pollution, resource extraction, habitat modification, disturbance of animals, pest species and climate change.

The categories are based on the pressure rather than on the activity, and as such some activities may relate to more than one category. In addition, these pressures may apply to one or more of the ecological values identified in Section 4. Resource extraction relates to living resources and includes fishing methods that are non-destructive to habitats, and aquaculture that involves filter-feeding organisms. Coastal pollution includes activities that result in discharge or accidental spillage of wastes into the marine environment such as shipping, offshore mining, stormwater drains, wastewater outfalls and finfish aquaculture. Habitat modification includes activities that damage benthic habitats, such as prawn trawling and coastal developments. Disturbance of animals includes activities such as shipping and motorised water sports. Pest species include a range of marine and land species. Climate change includes predicted changes to the physical drivers of the system (Section 6).

This section presents baseline information on pressures that may be relevant to the marine parks MER program. Some of these pressures have indicators that can be quantitatively tracked, but other pressures are qualitative.

### 8.1 Coastal pollution

Across many parts of South Australia, seagrass and reef ecosystems are threatened by declining water quality due to increases in nutrients, pollutants, sediment loads and turbidity associated with freshwater inputs from stormwater, treated sewage, seepage and agricultural runoff or industrial discharges or aquaculture (Walker and McComb 1992, Gorgula and Connell 2004, Tanner 2005, Ralph et al. 2006, Fox et al. 2007, Turner et al. 2007, Collings et al. 2008, Connell et al. 2008, Bryars and Rowling 2009, Gorman et al. 2009). Shipping and offshore mining represent a potential threat to coastal habitats due to ship discharge and accidental petrochemical spills such as the *Era* incident off Port Bonython in Upper Spencer Gulf in 1992 (AMSA 2005).

Coastal pollution entering the LYPMP is minor because of the relatively low level of urban development along the coast (Caton et al. 2006) and low levels of surface water run-off (National Water Commission 2007). Because the towns and populations in the area of the LYPMP are relatively small, potential impacts on seagrasses are considered to be minor (Bailey et al. 2012b). However, there are a number of potential, but minor, land-based threats to water quality (elevated nutrient levels) from septic tank overflows at Port Moorowie, Edithburgh, and Coobowie, or diffuse runoff from agriculture (Bryars, 2003). The port facilities at Port Giles and Klein Point are outside the park but are a potential source of organometal pollution (Bailey et al. 2012b).

Baseline information on coastal pollution relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- The *Australian Water Resources 2005 Report* provides estimates of freshwater runoff for drainage divisions in Australia. Freshwater runoff in the vicinity of the LYPMP was 760 gigalitres (National Water Commission 2007).
- Human population size could be used as a proxy for stormwater (see Section 5.1.1 for indicator of human population).
- PIRSA Aquaculture collates information on aquaculture zoning, and the number and type of active lease types. There is no finfish aquaculture or land-based aquaculture with discharge to the sea in the LYPMP.
- The Environment Protection Authority surveyed water quality at 6 sites during 2010 and 2011 (Nelson et al. 2013).

- Several published studies indicate that water quality parameters such as turbidity (sediment loads) and chlorophyll concentrations of nearshore waters can be monitored using remotely sensed data from Landsat and/or the NASA MODIS-Aqua sensor (Ritchie et al. 2003).
- Marine debris can cause injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life through ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris and was listed as a key threatening process under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Surveys of marine debris were undertaken at 38 beaches in Gulf St Vincent, including 4 sites within the LYPMP (Peters and Flaherty 2011).

## 8.2 Resource extraction

### 8.2.1 Fishing

Five commercial fisheries operate within the marine park, as well as recreational fishing (Section 5). The Prawn, Blue Crab and Sardine Fisheries do not operate in the LYPMP. Commercial and recreational fisheries in South Australia are managed under a framework of Ecologically Sustainable Development. A range of management controls (e.g. quota, size limits) are used to manage fisheries. PIRSA has adopted the nationally endorsed classification scheme to assess fish stocks as stocks as one of the following (Flood et al. 2014):

- *sustainable*: future levels of recruitment are adequate to maintain the stock
- *overfished*: recruitment levels are significantly reduced
- *transitional-recovering*: the stock is overfished, but management measures are in place to promote stock recovery, and recovery is occurring
- *transitional-depleting*: the stock is not yet overfished, but fishing pressure is too high and moving the stock in the direction of becoming overfished
- *environmentally limited*: recruitment levels are significantly reduced due to substantial environmental changes and management has responded appropriately to the environmental change in productivity
- *undefined*: insufficient information exists to determine stock status.

Even under an Ecologically Sustainable Development framework, fishing can have a number of negative impacts on ecological values (Marine Biodiversity Decline Working Group 2008). Illegal fishing also occurs in some areas of the state (Stobart et al. 2014, Mayfield et al. 2014). Baseline information on fishing pressure such as catch and catch rates is available for each of the commercial fisheries based on data from fishers' logbooks. A brief summary of the most recent published fisheries information is presented below, however, in some cases the 2014 information had not been published at the time of writing. The emphasis of Section 8.2.1 is to provide some indication of the level of pressure due to fisheries extraction; it is not intended to provide commentary on the sustainability of the fisheries (Section 5.8).

#### *Commercial Rock Lobster Fishery*

The Rock Lobster Fishery applies pressure on reef biodiversity and ecosystems through the removal of southern rock lobster and Maori octopus. Baseline information at a range of scales is available on catch and/or catch rate:

- Rock lobster catch for the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery was just over 1000 tonnes in 1998/99 but annual catches declined until the implementation of a quota system in 2003/04 (Linnane et al. 2015, Figure 18). The total allowable commercial catch was progressively reduced from 625 tonnes to 310 tonnes in 2009/10 then increased to 345 tonnes in 2012/13. The total allowable commercial catch was only caught when it was 310 tonnes (Linnane et al. 2014, 2015). The catch in 2013/14 was 331 tonnes from a total allowable commercial catch of 345 tonnes (Linnane et al. 2015).

- The historic average annual catch of rock lobster is available for the 2 reporting areas that overlap the LYPMP (marine fishing areas 34 and 40 – see Appendix C). Between 1993 and 2011 the average annual catch was zero and about 54 tonnes, respectively (Ward et al. 2012).
- The catch of octopus (mainly Maori octopus) from the Northern and Southern Zone Rock Lobster fisheries was about 138 tonnes in 2010/11 (Knight and Tsoilos 2012). Octopus catch rates in the Northern Zone declined by an order of magnitude from a peak of 0.022 per pot lift in 1998 to 0.003 in 2013/14 (Linnane et al. 2015).

The Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery is currently classified as *sustainable* (Linnane et al. 2015).

### *Commercial Abalone Fishery*

The Abalone Fishery applies direct pressure on reef biodiversity and ecosystems through the removal of greenlip and blacklip abalone. Baseline information at a range of scales is available on abalone catch and/or catch rate:

- Annual catches of greenlip abalone for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery have been stable at about 47 tonnes per year since the total allowable commercial catch of about 48 tonnes was set in 1994. Prior to 1990, the average annual catch was about 44 tonnes, which includes the maximum recorded catch of about 84 tonnes in 1989 (Mayfield and Ferguson 2015).
- Annual catches and catch rates of greenlip abalone since 1979 have varied between years and between the East Yorke Peninsula and South Yorke Peninsula spatial assessment units (Appendix C). Between 2004 and 2014 annual catches were between 1 and 10 tonnes for East Yorke Peninsula and less than 0.5 tonnes in South Yorke Peninsula. In 2014, the annual catch was about 3 tonnes for East Yorke Peninsula, and less than 0.1 tonnes for South Yorke Peninsula (Mayfield and Ferguson 2015).
- Annual catches of blacklip abalone for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery have been stable at about 8 tonnes per year since 2006 but are at their lowest levels since 1986. The total allowable commercial catch for blacklip abalone has been sequentially reduced from 14.1 tonnes in 2004 to 9.9 tonnes in 2005 and 8.1 tonnes from 2006 (40 per cent reduction). Catch rates have decreased since 2009 and in 2014 the catch rate was 13 per cent below the average value from 1990 to 2009 (Mayfield and Ferguson 2015).
- Annual catches and catch rates of blacklip abalone since 1979 have varied between years and between the East Yorke Peninsula and South Yorke Peninsula spatial assessment units (see Appendix C). Between 2004 and 2014 annual catches were less than 0.2 tonnes for East Yorke Peninsula and less than 0.3 tonnes in South Yorke Peninsula. In 2014, there was no annual catch for South Yorke Peninsula and about 0.02 tonnes for the East Yorke Peninsula (Mayfield and Ferguson 2015).

The Central Zone greenlip and blacklip abalone stocks have been classified as *transitional-depleting* (Mayfield and Ferguson 2015).

### *Commercial Marine Scalefish Fishery*

The Marine Scalefish Fishery applies pressure on reef, seagrass and sand biodiversity and ecosystems through the removal of various species. Baseline information at a range of scales is available on catches of the 4 most important species across SA (King George whiting, snapper, garfish and calamary) and some locally important species, including sharks:

- Statewide annual catches of King George whiting have declined since 1984 to the lowest recorded annual catch of 293 tonnes in 2013 (Fowler et al. 2014a). Catches are predominantly by handline.
- Annual catches of the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island whiting stock (see Appendix C) have been consistently lower than the Spencer Gulf and West Coast regions. Following a decline in catch between 1984 and 1988, catches peaked at about 146 tonnes in 1992, then declined to 45 tonnes in 2013 (Fowler et al. 2014a).

- Annual catches of the haulnet and handline sectors within the Southern Gulf St Vincent region (Appendix C) declined from about 40 tonnes in the late 1980s and early 1990s to about 7 and 13 tonnes, respectively, in 2013. Gillnet catches have been less than 6 tonnes per year (Fowler et al. 2014a).
- Annual catches of King George whiting within marine fishing areas overlapping with the LYPMP (see Appendix C) in 2013/14 were between 6 and 15 tonnes in each of area 34 and 40 (Fowler et al. 2014b).
- Statewide annual catches of snapper have shown cyclical variation since the mid-1980s. Between 2003 and 2011, annual catches generally increased with a peak of 1032 tonnes in 2010, but have since declined to 642 tonnes in 2012. Historically, handline catch was the dominant component of catch, but since 2008, longline has become the dominant gear type (Fowler et al. 2013a).
- Annual longline catches of the Southern Gulf St Vincent snapper stock peaked in 2011 at about 29 tonnes and decreased to 17 tonnes in 2012. Handline catches peaked from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s with catches greater than 30 tonnes. Catches decreased to about 5 tonnes in 1995 and have since remained less than 20 tonnes per year (Fowler et al. 2013a).
- Annual snapper catches within the marine fishing areas that overlap the LYPMP (see Appendix C) in 2013/14 were between 26 and 50 tonnes in area 34 and between 1 and 10 tonnes in area 40 (Fowler et al. 2014b).
- Statewide annual catches of garfish were stable between 1983/84 and 2001/02 and peaked in 2000/01 at over 500 tonnes. Catches have decreased since 2001/02 to their lowest level in 2012/13 of around 250 tonnes (Fowler et al. 2014b).
- Annual catches from the Southern Gulf St Vincent garfish region (see Appendix C) peaked in 1993 at 70 tonnes then declined to less than 10 tonnes in 2014, taken mainly by the dab net sector (Steer et al. 2016).
- Annual catches of garfish within marine fishing areas overlapping with the LYPMP (see Appendix C) in 2013/14 were between 1 and 20 tonnes in area 34 and were confidential in area 40 (Fowler et al. 2014b).
- Statewide annual catches of southern calamary were about 200 tonnes between 1984 and 1990. An increasing trend in catch was recorded between 1991 and 2001 when the catch peaked at 460 tonnes. In 2006, catches declined below 300 tonnes for the first time since 1990. In 2013, catch was around 400 tonnes (Steer et al. 2007, Lyle et al. 2014).
- Annual catches of southern calamary within marine fishing areas that overlap the LYPMP (see Appendix C) in 2013/14 were between 26 and 50 tonnes in area 34 and between 1 and 5 tonnes in area 40 (Fowler et al. 2014b).
- Statewide annual catches of bronze and dusky whalers averaged about 80 tonnes since around 1990. Peak catch occurred in 2009/10 at about 150 tonnes, and the 2013/14 catch was about 60 tonnes. Statewide annual catches of gummy shark exceeded 600 tonnes between 1983 and 1997. Since then, catches have decreased and since 2008/09 have averaged about 150 tonnes (Fowler et al. 2014b).
- Annual catches of sharks within marine fishing areas that overlap the LYPMP (see Appendix C) in 2013/14 were between 1 and 12 tonnes in area 34 for both bronze and dusky whalers and gummy sharks. Catches of gummy sharks were between 1 and 5 tonnes and confidential for whaler sharks in area 40 (Fowler et al. 2014b).

The Gulf St. Vincent and Kangaroo Island whiting stock is classified as *transitional depleting* (Fowler et al. 2014a). The Southern Gulf St. Vincent snapper stock is classified as *transitional depleting* (Fowler et al. 2013a). The Southern Gulf St Vincent garfish stocks are classified as *sustainable* (Steer et al. 2014, 2016). The statewide calamary fishery is classified as *sustainable* (Lyle et al. 2014).

### *Charter Boat Fishery*

The Charter Boat Fishery applies pressure on reef, seagrass and sand biodiversity and ecosystems through the removal of various species including sharks. Baseline information at a range of scales is available on the harvest of selected species:

- The annual statewide retained catch of the Charter Boat Fishery increased from about 110,000 'fish' in 2006/07 to about 148,000 in 2009/10 and then increased to about 154,000 in 2011/12. King George whiting, snapper and bight redfish were most frequently targeted but at least 70 different marine species were taken, including finfish, rays and skates, sharks, crustaceans, and molluscs (Tsolos 2013).
- The annual retained catch in the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island region (see Appendix C) was between 83,000 and 90,000 'fish' between 2009/10 and 2011/12 and reduced from 61 to 54 per cent of the statewide charter boat harvest. Throughout this period, King George whiting remained the most frequently caught fish, followed by bight redfish and snapper (Tsolos 2013).

### *Commonwealth Shark Fishery*

The Commonwealth Shark Fishery applies pressure on shark populations. Baseline information is available on catches of selected shark species (Section 5).

### *Recreational fishing*

The Recreational Fishery applies pressure on reef, seagrass and sand biodiversity and ecosystems through the removal of various species including sharks. Baseline information is available on catches of selected species (Section 5).

The most recent information on recreational fishing harvest was collected during the 2013/14 South Australian Recreational Fishing Survey (Giri and Hall 2015). Recreational fishers accounted for about 20 per cent of the statewide harvest for garfish, between 30 and 40 per cent for southern calamary, snapper and blue crabs, about 50 per cent for mulloway, Australian salmon and Australian herring, and about 60 per cent for King George whiting (Giri and Hall 2015).

Regional information is available for some fisheries:

- The recreational greenlip and blacklip abalone harvest in the Central Zone were estimated to be about 181 kilograms and 17 kilograms, respectively (Mayfield et al. 2014), which equates to about 0.4 and 0.2 per cent of the total allowable commercial catch, respectively.
- The recreational rock lobster harvest in the Northern Zone in 2013/14 was about 5 tonnes, equating to about 1.5 per cent of the total allowable commercial catch (Linnane et al. 2015).
- The recreational King George whiting, snapper, garfish and calamary catches for the Gulf St Vincent and Kangaroo Island region in 2006/07 were about 112, 68, 29 and 94 tonnes respectively (Jones 2009).
- The recreational blue crab harvest for Gulf St Vincent and Kangaroo Island in 2013/14 was about 130 tonnes (Beckmann and Hooper 2015, Jones 2009). The statewide recreational blue crab harvest increased from 284 tonnes in 2006/07 to 376 tonnes in 2013/14 (Jones 2009, Giri and Hall 2015).

### *Illegal fishing*

Illegal fishing is a recognised issue for fisheries management in South Australia (PIRSA 2009, 2011a, 2011b). Illegal fishing in the Central Zone Abalone Fishery was estimated to account for 4.8 per cent of the total allowable commercial catch in 2013 (Mayfield et al. 2014). Illegal fishing is a recognised risk to the Rock Lobster Fishery, and PIRSA manage this issue through compliance (PIRSA 2011b). Illegal fishing impacts the economics of the Marine Scalefish fishery, particularly in regional communities (PIRSA 2011a).

### *Indigenous fishing*

Aboriginal traditional fishing does occur in some parts of South Australia. While catch is unquantified, due to the relatively small size and number of coastal communities, the amount of catch is likely to be insignificant in comparison to commercial and recreational fishing.

#### 8.2.2 Aquaculture

Aquaculture of oysters and abalone occurs in several parts of the LYPMP (Section 5.6) over sand and seagrass. Aquaculture is managed under an ecologically sustainable development framework through the *Aquaculture Act 2001*. Bivalve aquaculture can decrease nutrient levels in surrounding waters, reducing food availability for native filter-feeders. Limits on bivalve aquaculture expansion are set in different regions based on its carrying capacity (Wear et al. 2004, PIRSA 2007, 2014b).

Baseline information on aquaculture relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- PIRSA Aquaculture collates information on aquaculture zoning, and the number and type of active lease types (DEWNR 2015j). Currently there are 4 active intertidal mollusc and 1 active abalone leases within the LYPMP (DEWNR 2015j).
- Production values may provide an indication of resource extraction levels. EconSearch (2015a and earlier reports) provide data on the production of aquaculture by sector and region.

### **8.3 Habitat modification**

Since European settlement, habitat modification has occurred in various locations across South Australia due to pollution (see Section 8.1), prawn trawling, dredging and dredge spoil dumping, off-road vehicle use, invasive pest species, vessel moorings, land reclamation, and placement of coastal structures such as breakwaters, oyster racks, jetties and marinas (Bryars 2003, Shepherd et al. 2008, Bryars 2013a, Shepherd et al. 2014).

Most of the habitats in the LYPMP have not been modified since European settlement (Bailey et al. 2012b), but some activities have modified habitats.

Baseline information on habitat modification relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Coastal structures, including jetties and oyster racks, have replaced natural habitat and disrupted coastal processes (Bryars 2003, DEWNR 2016a).
- Native oyster beds formerly present along the eastern coast of Yorke Peninsula were extirpated by a commercial fishery before the mid-1900s (Alleway and Connell 2015).
- Disturbance by boat moorings and dredging impacts seagrass in South Australia (Gaylard et al. 2013, Irving 2014), but these pressures have not been quantified in the LYPMP.
- Fishing equipment and anchors may damage shipwrecks (DEWNR unpublished data) but these pressures have not been quantified in the LYPMP.

### **8.4 Disturbance of animals**

Disturbance of animals can put pressure on ecological values. Disturbance can be caused by shipping, tourists, recreational and commercial fishing, motorboats, jet skis, walkers, dogs, off-road vehicles, berleying and sounds used to attract fish, feeding, discarding of fisheries bycatch, seismic testing, mining, drilling, dredging, construction, and aquaculture operations (Kemper and Ling 1991, McCauley et al. 2000, Mattson et al. 2005, Svane

2005, Baker-Gabb and Weston 2006, Jones 2008, Bruce and Bradford 2011, Dennis et al. 2011b, Newsome and Rodger 2013, IWC 2015).

Baseline information on disturbance relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- Human population size (see Section 5.1.1) could be used as an indicator of level of disturbance.
- Information on coastal recreation (see Section 5.2) and tourism activity (see Section 5.3) could be used as an indicator of disturbance.
- Information on shipping activity (see Section 5.5) could be used as a measure of potential disturbance.
- Information on the extent of exploration leases and seismic exploration activity could be used as an indicator of potential disturbance
- Information on aquaculture (see Section 5.6) could be used as an indicator of potential disturbance.
- Information on recreational and commercial fishing activity (see Sections 5.7 and 5.8) could be used as an indicator of potential disturbance.
- SARDI collates logbook information on interactions between commercial fisheries and threatened, endangered and protected species (McLeay et al. 2015).

## 8.5 Pest species

Marine and land pest species may put pressure on ecological values in the LYPMP. Pest species are defined as invasive marine pests, disease outbreaks, and introduced terrestrial species.

### 8.5.1 Invasive marine pests

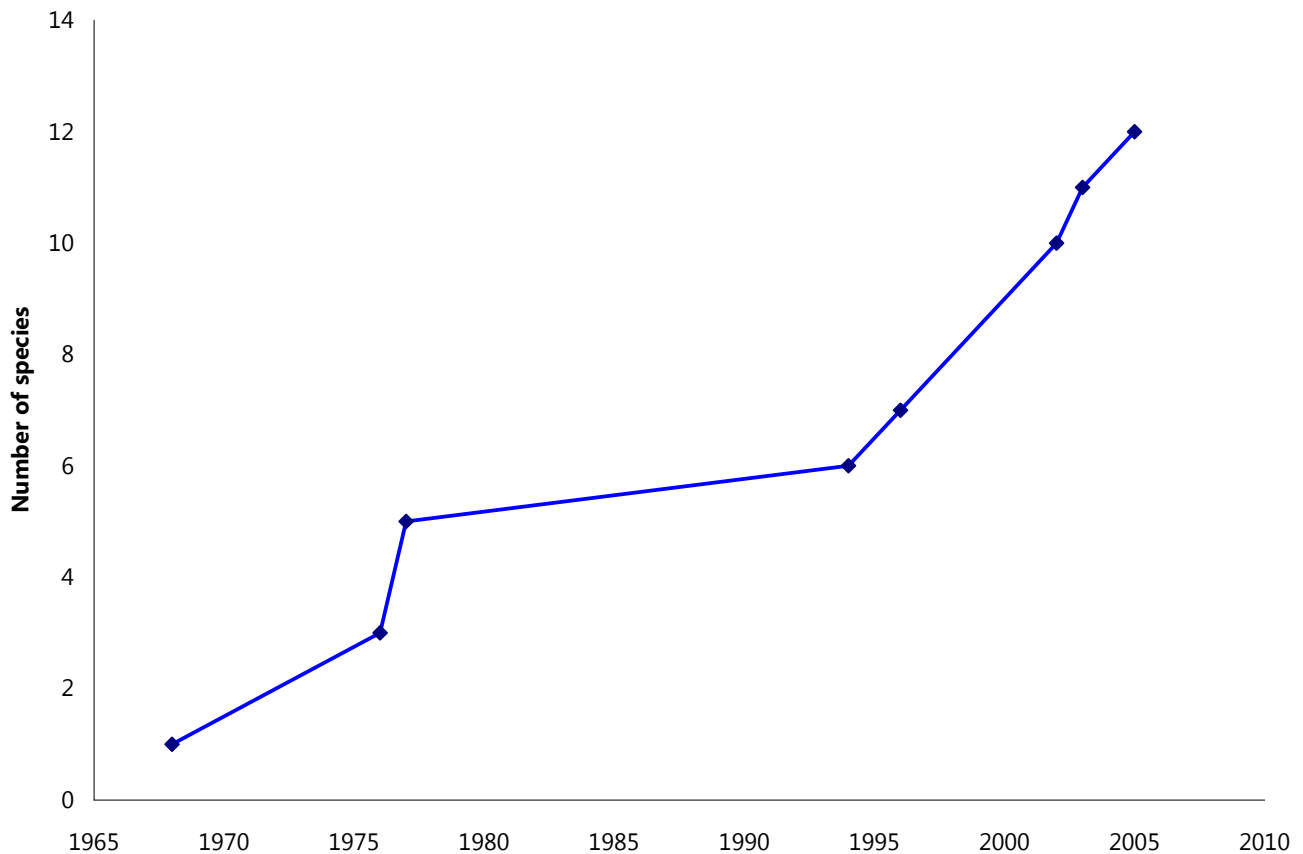
Biofouling is considered the principal method of marine pest introductions (Hewitt and Campbell 2010). Possible vectors include ship or boat hulls or fishing equipment. Ballast water is also recognised as a mechanism for pest introductions (Hewitt and Campbell 2010).

Wear et al. (2004) considered that there was a moderate risk of introduction of pest species or disease through aquaculture, with the most likely vector being the translocation of oyster spat from Tasmania, where pests including the Asian kelp *Undaria pinnatifida* and the northern Pacific seastar *Asterias amurensis* have established. Populations of Pacific Oyster have established in some areas of eastern Yorke Peninsula (Wiltshire et al. 2010).

Baseline information on invasive marine pests relevant to the LYPMP includes:

- A number of invasive marine pests have been recorded inside the LYPMP, including algae, worm, cnidarian, ascidian, bryozoan and crustacean species (Wiltshire et al. 2010, Figure 31). The impacts of these pests on ecological values are not known.





**Figure 31. Cumulative count of invasive marine pest species recorded in the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park over time. Note that pest surveys have not been standardised between years or locations within the park and records are typically recorded opportunistically. Source: Wiltshire et al. (2010).**

#### 8.5.2 Disease outbreaks

A number of disease outbreaks have occurred in South Australian or interstate waters with negative impacts on ecological and socio-economic values.

*Perkinsus olseni* is a native parasite found in abalone (wild and farmed), clams, mussels and pearl oysters (PIRSA 2009). This parasite reduces the market value of abalone and can increase mortality. Abalone are more susceptible to *Perkinsus* at higher temperatures, and outbreaks are therefore more prevalent in the Western Zone Abalone Fishery and may be exacerbated by climate change (PIRSA 2009).

Abalone viral ganglioneuritis is a disease that causes mass mortalities of abalone (PIRSA 2009). The 2006/07 outbreak in Victoria resulted in severe economic loss with large areas of the Victorian fishery temporarily closed and a catch reduction of more than 50 per cent. The disease has been recorded within 40 kilometres of the South Australian border and there is a risk that it may spread into South Australia. Likely vectors for the spread of abalone viral ganglioneuritis include translocation of stock, discharge from aquaculture facilities, launch and retrieval of anchors or pots, abalone fishing and the use of abalone as berley or bait (PIRSA 2009).

A herpesvirus was deemed responsible for both the 1995 and 1998 mass mortalities of sardines in South Australia, and was believed to have been caused by an exotic pathogen (Gaughen et al. 2000). Potential vectors for the pathogen include ballast water, seabirds and imported baitfish used as feed in aquaculture (Whittington et al. 1997). It is now believed that this herpesvirus is endemic to Australian waters (Whittington et al. 2008).

Translocation of oyster spat and abalone in the region has the potential to spread diseases and parasites that can impact shellfish (Theil et al. 2004, PIRSA 2009).

### 8.5.3 Introduced land pests

Introduced animals recorded in the LYPMP include foxes, cats and rodents (Caughley et al. 1998, West 2008). Introduced land pests cause vegetation degradation, compete for habitat and food sources, and prey on native species including shorebirds and lizards (West 2008).

Foxes are opportunistic predators and present a significant threat to native animals (Saunders and McLeod 2007). Fox predation on eggs and chicks reduces the breeding success and recruitment of shorebirds. A study in NSW reported that foxes have been responsible for 100 per cent mortality in shorebird eggs and chicks and that the breeding success of terns improves in areas where fox control is implemented (West 2008).

Feral cats and rodents have become established in almost every significant habitat type throughout Australia, including coastal dune systems and offshore islands (Caughley et al. 1998, West 2008). They are known to have been introduced to Troubridge Island (Robinson et al. 1996), but have since been eradicated (DEWNR unpublished data). Feral cats and rodents prey on chicks, adults and eggs, and reduce populations of seabirds and shorebirds (Hughes et al. 2008, Jones et al. 2008b).

Salt tolerant weeds can invade saltmarsh and dune environments and compete with native vegetation. A number of coastal weed species have been observed in the LYPMP including bridal creeper, gazania, myrtle-leaf milkwort, white weeping broom, western coastal wattle, African boxthorn and blowfly bush (Caton et al. 2006).

## 8.6 Climate change

Climate change may place pressure on ecological values of the LYPMP by changing the physical drivers. Under a range of carbon emission scenarios, climate change predictions for south-western Australia include:

- Increases in sea surface temperature at Port Adelaide of 0.3–0.9 °C by 2030 and 0.4–3.5 °C by 2090 (Hope et al. 2015). Sea surface temperature rose by about 0.6 °C over the past century (Suppiah et al. 2006). Increased water temperature is likely to have a positive effect on western king prawn and blue swimmer crab growth, and there has been a southerly extension of the range of blue swimmer crabs (Dixon et al. 2011a, b). Warmer temperatures associated with El Niño–Southern Oscillation events may increase in frequency due to climate change (Cai et al. 2014), resulting in the enhanced upwellings of cold, nutrient rich water (Middleton and Bye 2007). The increase in nutrients is expected to benefit pelagic species such as Australian sardines and anchovies, which benefits higher order predators. Conversely, cold water from upwellings may have negative impacts on species that are more successful in warmer water temperatures (see Section 6.1).
- Changes (increases or decreases) in sea surface salinity at Port Adelaide of -0.19–0.14 by 2030 and -0.71–0.39 by 2090 as a result of changes in rainfall (Hope et al. 2015, CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology 2015). Changes in salinity affect species by altering the energy expenditure required for osmoregulation (maintaining internal salt balance) as well as the development of larvae. The impacts of salinity change are species- and age-specific (BHP Billiton 2009).
- Sea level rise at Port Adelaide of 0.07–0.17 metres by 2030 and 0.23–0.83 metres by 2090 (Hope et al. 2015). This poses a threat to intertidal mangrove and saltmarsh habitats across South Australia because existing land use (e.g. farming, roads) or lack of suitable low-lying topography prevents inland migration (Scientific Working Group 2011, Fotheringham and Coleman 2008). Sea level rise may also exacerbate the loss of habitat used by migratory shorebirds both locally, e.g. hooded plover (Garnett et al. 2013), and in South East Asia (Nicol et al. 2015).
- Decreases in ocean pH (increased acidity) at Port Adelaide of 0.06–0.08 by 2030 and 0.06–0.33 by 2090 (Hope et al. 2015), which may affect the process by which marine animals, e.g. phytoplankton and molluscs, make shells and plates (Secretariat CBD 2009, Brierley and Kingsford 2009, The Royal Society 2005, Hobday et al. 2006, Kleypas et al. 2006).

- The Leeuwin Current is expected to weaken (Feng et al. 2009), which may affect recruitment of some species that rely on currents to transport larvae to favourable habitats, or species for which recruitment success is correlated with stronger current (Section 6.5).
- Upwellings of cold, nutrient rich water may increase, which may increase lobster densities and catch rates (Linnane et al. 2015, Feenstra et al 2014).
- Increased frequency of extreme weather events, including an increase in the average number of days per year that exceed 40 °C increasing from about 4 days up to 7 days by 2030 and 22 days by 2090 (Hope et al. 2015). An example of the potential impact of extreme weather events is the large-scale seagrass diebacks in Spencer Gulf during low tides combined with extremely hot air temperatures and strong northerly winds (Seddon et al. 2000).

Baseline information on physical drivers which may be influenced by climate change is presented in Section 6.

# 9 Marine park management plan

This section outlines the strategies of the marine park management plans and how the LYPMP management plan influences pressures (Section 8) on the ecological values (Section 4) and also affects socio-economic values (Section 5). To interpret monitoring data on ecological and socio-economic values in the marine parks, the MER program will include information on the effectiveness of delivering the strategies of the management plans. For example, if illegal fishing occurs in SZs because compliance is poor, then predicted ecological changes (Section 10) may not occur, or if educational activities are not undertaken then predicted changes to community perceptions may not eventuate.

## 9.1 The management plan

The management plans (e.g. DEWNR 2012a) set out a zoning scheme and management strategies (see Appendix D). The zoning scheme uses 4 zone types, for which any prohibitions or restrictions on activities and uses are defined in zoning tables (DEWNR 2012b). In addition, the management plans define the boundaries and set out the activities that will be permitted in Special Purpose Areas.

In most cases, the SZs and HPZs were located to minimise impacts on existing developments and activities, including recreational and commercial fishing and other recreational activities. RAZs were mostly located over areas with existing restrictions under other legislation and therefore had negligible impact. Within the SZs and HPZs, the activities that are restricted by the management plans are fishing, motorised water sports, discharge of wastewater from vessels, feeding or berleying animals and access by domestic animals.

Additional measures to mitigate some threats may be prescribed in the management plans for the marine parks. For example, measures for responding to an oil spill, establishing mooring buoys or reducing coastal erosion may be implemented, and perhaps be preferentially assigned to areas of high conservation significance (e.g. SZs).

In addition to current uses, the zoning can influence harmful future uses, e.g. land-based discharges, dredging, aquaculture, and mining that do not currently occur inside the marine park, but may occur in the future. Many such activities are managed in other areas according to the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development, but they have been deemed incompatible within RAZs, SZs and HPZs from a biodiversity and conservation perspective.

The zoning could reduce the cumulative impact of existing and future pressures, and/or improve resilience to pressures that are not addressed by zoning. For example, Ling et al. (2009) showed that commercial fishing of large predatory lobsters reduced the resilience of Tasmanian kelp beds against the climate-driven threat of the sea urchin and thus increased the risk of a fundamental phase shift to widespread sea urchin barrens.

In summary, zoning can influence the marine environment within the managed area by:

- removing or limiting existing pressures
- preventing or limiting future pressures
- building resilience to some pressures by limiting the influence of others
- highlighting areas of conservation value to inform impact assessment and focus management.

## 9.2 Pressures influenced by the LYPMP management plan

### 9.2.1 Coastal pollution

The only current activity generating coastal pollution that would be influenced by the management plan is the discharge of black water (associated with human waste and/or toilets) from motor vessels. Black water can be discharged outside of marinas and harbours or beyond a buffer of 3 nautical miles from aquaculture or a person in the water (DEWNR 2012b, Environment Protection Authority 2003). Most of the Point Davenport SZ meets these criteria and therefore provides additional areas from which black water cannot be discharged.

Habitats within the LYPMP will also be protected by (DEWNR 2012b):

- the prevention of future discharges of industrial waste or sewage within SZs
- the requirement for all reasonable and practicable measures within HPZs to ensure no harm to habitats or the functioning of ecosystems
- all discharges managed under the *Environment Protection Act 1993* will be required to have regard to the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*.

The management plan does not directly address issues associated with septic tank overflows, agricultural run-off or pollution associated with shipping. Nonetheless, the management plans (and associated Act) are designed to influence land-based activities through NRM planning.

### 9.2.2 Resource extraction

#### *Fishing*

Prior to the restrictions associated with the management plan, fishing was allowed throughout the LYPMP with the exception of the following spatial and temporal restrictions, which are managed under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* (PIRSA 2015b) or (for Commonwealth fisheries) the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*:

- the Troubridge Hill Aquatic Reserve, which covers 3.6 square kilometres, prevents all forms of extraction except line fishing (PIRSA 2015b, c)
- a haulnet closure covering all but the southern corner of the park, and a large mesh net closure offshore from the Salt Swamp Creek SZ (Figure 4)
- intertidal reef areas to a depth of 2 metres
- prawn trawling in all waters less than 10 metres deep
- seasonal closure for the Rock Lobster Fishery (June to October, inclusive)
- seasonal closure for snapper (1 November to 15 December, Fowler and McGarvey 2014)
- a closed area for blue groper in the gulfs and Investigator Strait

The management plan stopped commercial and recreational fishing within SZs and prevented trawling in HPZs. Commercial collection of beach wrack is deemed to constitute 'fishing (other than trawling)' and is therefore prevented inside SZs but not inside HPZs. While Aboriginal traditional fishing is still allowed within SZs, it is likely to be insignificant compared to commercial and recreational fishing (see Section 8.2.1). By preventing commercial and recreational fishing, a range of benefits for species and ecosystems may occur, including but not limited to: elimination of direct fishing mortality and post-release mortality; more natural age, size structure and sex ratio of populations, age and size at maturity and fish behaviour; and reduced incidence of disease (Bailey et al. 2012a).

The cessation of fishing within SZs could spatially redistribute catch/effort and increase pressure in the remaining fishing areas. For some commercial fisheries, this has been mitigated by removal of catch (quota)/effort from the

relevant fishery through the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program (PIRSA 2013a, Kosturjak et al. 2015). Estimates of displaced catch from SZs were provided by Ward et al. (2012) and EconSearch (2014) to inform the program. The targeted reductions in catch/effort were based on proportional reductions of the current catch/effort rather than reductions based on absolute values. For example, the total allowable commercial catch for the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery was reduced by 23 tonnes from 345 tonnes in 2013/14 to 322 tonnes in 2014/15 in accordance with the percentage of catch removed through the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program for this fishery. As for all other fisheries included in this Program, the reduction exceeded the estimated annual historic catch/effort within SZs (Kosturjak et al. 2015). For the Prawn, Blue Crab, Sardine and Recreational Fisheries, PIRSA indicated that catch and effort which was previously associated with the closed zones could be redistributed without impacting on the sustainability of those fisheries (PIRSA 2011d).

Estimates of annual displaced catch/effort provide an indication of the level of historical fishing pressure that previously occurred inside SZs across the state and in the LYPMP:

- About 37 tonnes of rock lobster annual catch from SZs within the bounds of the Northern Zone Rock Lobster Fishery, but none from the LYPMP (Ward et al. 2012).
- About 1.7 and 3.8 tonnes of greenlip and blacklip abalone catch, respectively, from SZs within the bounds of the Central Zone Abalone Fishery, but estimates from the LYPMP are confidential (Ward et al. 2012).
- About 863, 701, 225 and 672 days of handline, haulnet, longline and other annual fishing effort, respectively, from SZs statewide (Ward et al. 2012), equating to a combined total of about 75 tonnes of King George whiting, snapper, southern sea garfish and southern calamary (EconSearch 2014). This included about 40, 0, 3 and 6 days of handline, haulnet, longline and other fishing effort, respectively, from the LYPMP (Ward et al. 2012).
- About 1,136 person-days of Charter Boat annual effort was estimated to have been displaced from SZs statewide, including about 7 person-days from the LYPMP (Ward et al. 2012).
- About 0.06 and 0.42 tonnes of shark hook and gillnet annual catch, respectively, from SZs within the LYPMP (Bailey et al. 2012b). There are now a number of closures within the park to protect Australian sea lions, bronze whalers, snapper and mulloway (AFMA 2014), and fishing effort is now concentrated off Victoria (Georgeson et al. 2014).
- There was no historical catch of the Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fishery within SZs and HPZs in the LYPMP (Ward et al. 2012).

### Aquaculture

Existing aquaculture operations that extract resources (e.g. oyster farming) will not be affected by the management plan for the LYPMP, but if future expansion were proposed then it could be influenced.

#### 9.2.3 Habitat modification

It can be expected that compliance operations within the marine park would result in reduced illegal rubbish dumping.

The majority of shipwrecks are not within exclusion zones under the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976* or *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981* (DEWNR 2015i). Prevention of fishing and possible reduced boating activity within SZs may reduce the potential for damage of shipwrecks.

Habitats within the LYPMP will also be protected by (DEWNR 2012b):

- the prevention of future development of marinas, breakwalls, pontoons, jetties, pipelines and other marine infrastructure within SZs

- management of coastal developments and infrastructure in HPZs under the *Development Act 1993* to ensure no harm to habitats or the functioning of ecosystems
- consideration of all coastal developments under the *Development Act 1993* to ensure the achievement of the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*

Impacts associated with aquaculture inside HPZs will be managed under the *Aquaculture Act 2001* to ensure that all reasonable and practicable measures are taken to ensure “no harm to habitats or the functioning of ecosystems” (DEWNR 2012b)

The management plan does not address the issues associated with off-road driving, including on beaches.

Protection of habitats from future threats inside SZs and HPZs will have varying benefits for a range of species depending on their level of residency within these zones. For migratory species such as southern right whales and shorebirds, the marine park management plan will increase protection of critical habitats including breeding and feeding areas along their migratory routes.

The management plans will not influence habitat modification that occurs outside of the marine parks network. For example, loss of intertidal habitats in South East Asia is believed to be a threat to some migratory shorebirds that visit the LYPMP (Kirby et al. 2008, Murray et al. 2014, 2015)

#### 9.2.4 Disturbance of animals

Many of the activities that can result in disturbance to animals are regulated through existing legislation. Nonetheless, the marine park management plans will have further influence over some activities inside HPZs, SZs and RAZs (see DEWNR 2012b).

Interactions between marine mammals and vessels and tourism operations are regulated through the *National Parks and Wildlife (Protected Animals – Marine Mammals) Regulations 2010*. Restriction of fishing activities inside SZs and RAZs may reduce disturbance by visiting fishers on marine mammals (and seabirds and shorebirds). Tourism operators are not allowed inside RAZs.

Motorised water sports, such as jet skiing and water skiing, are limited to speeds of 4 knots in some areas under the *Harbours and Navigation Regulations 2009*. Under the marine park management plans, motorised water sports are prohibited inside SZs and RAZs, providing additional areas where animals are not disturbed by these activities.

Berleying using blood, bone, meat, offal or skin of an animal is regulated under the *Fisheries Management Act 2007* to areas at least 2 nautical miles from shore, islands or emergent reefs. Under the marine park management plans, berleying (as well feeding/baiting of aquatic and terrestrial animals) is prohibited inside SZs and RAZs and will therefore provide additional areas where animals are not disturbed by these activities. Berleying may be permitted inside SZs under other legislation, e.g. *Fisheries Management Act 2007* at Neptune Islands Group (Ron and Valerie Taylor) Marine Park.

Domestic animals in coastal environments (particularly on beaches) are managed through council by-laws or excluded (within conservation parks) by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*. Under the marine park management plans, domestic animals are prohibited from RAZs and when inside SZs, dogs must be in a vehicle or on a lead, unless local council by-laws override this, in which case they must be under the control of the person with them. The disturbance of nesting seabirds and shorebirds by walkers and off-road vehicles is reduced inside RAZ.

Coastal developments and infrastructure, harbours, navigation and transport, or resource extraction and production that cause disturbance to animals (e.g. dredging, drilling and active surveying) are restricted or limited inside HPZs, SZs and/or RAZs.

#### 9.2.5 Invasive pest species

Protection of the ecosystems within SZs from other impacts, e.g. fishing, may make them more resilient to pest introductions (Bailey et al. 2012a), but the management plan is not likely to reduce the number of marine pest species that are introduced to the LYPMP.

Monitoring programs within the LYPMP may improve the detection of invasive species. For example, marine park reef surveys in Tasmania detect and monitor the southward migration of the hollow-spined urchin *Centrostephanus rodgersii*, which is facilitated by climate change and increasing water temperatures (Ling et al. 2009, see next section).

#### 9.2.6 Climate change

Protection of the ecosystems within SZs from other impacts, e.g. fishing, may make them more resilient to pest introductions associated with climate change and range extensions (Bailey et al. 2012a), but the management plan is not likely to reduce pressures associated with climate change. The marine parks were designed to provide scope for saltmarsh habitats to migrate inland under a scenario of sea level rise (DEH 2009).

### 9.3 Socio-economic values influenced by the LYPMP management plan

The marine park management plan is designed to influence some pressures on ecological values and result in direct ecological and indirect socio-economic positive outcomes, but it may also result in direct changes (positive and negative) to some socio-economic values (Figure 3). Various activities are restricted by the management plans and there is potential for negative impacts on important socio-economic values such as recreational fishing. Conversely, there is an expectation that there will be positive impacts on some socio-economic values, such as tourism, education and appreciation for the marine environment (SACES 2014).



# 10 Predictions and indicators of change

This section provides predictions and indicators of change to the ecological and socio-economic values due to the LYPMP management plan. Predictions and indicators of change have been informed by previous impact assessments (Bailey et al. 2012a, b, EconSearch 2014, Kosturjak et al. 2015), expert workshops (DEWNR unpublished data) and published reports (Bryars 2013b). The indicators and predictions are summarised in the conceptual model (Figure 5). Predictions and indicators of change are summarised in Table 2. The 'baseline date' varies between indicators depending on whether they are related to the commencement of the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* in March 2013 or the commencement of fishing restrictions inside SZs under the *Marine Parks (Zoning) Regulations 2012* on 1 October 2014.

## 10.1 Potential ecological changes

Bailey et al. (2012b) predicted the response of a number of fished species to protection within the proposed SZs. The predictions included changes in abundance and/or size, and spillover of adults or export of larvae. Bailey et al. (2012a, b) discussed potential changes based upon the benthic habitat types of reef (intertidal and subtidal), seagrass (intertidal and subtidal), sand (intertidal and subtidal), mangrove and saltmarsh. The predicted responses need to be considered in conjunction with predator-prey interactions, which occur at an ecosystem scale. There may also be unpredictable changes in which non-fished species are affected by changes to fished species (e.g. seabirds that feed on a commercially-fished species) and in situations where changes to fished species in one ecosystem then manifest in changes to a linked ecosystem (e.g. a commercially-fished species that spends different parts of its life cycle in different habitats/ecosystems). In addition to possible responses to protection from fishing, many fished (and unfished) species may benefit from the protection of the habitats that they use (Bailey et al. 2012a, b). The theory of ecological change is detailed by Bailey et al. (2012a, see Section 3.1 and Appendices 1 to 7 of that report).

The following sections are focused on how the ecological values (see Section 4) may respond to the cessation of activities that occurred prior to the implementation of the management plan. Further differentiation between habitats and ecosystems inside and outside of particular zones may also occur when future activities are limited to the areas outside zones. It is not possible to predict such changes without knowing the nature and extent of future developments, but examples include coastal developments outside SZs, and increased fishing pressure outside SZs. Due to increased levels of protection, habitats inside SZs and HPZs are predicted to maintain their spatial extent while those outside may be maintained or degraded.

### 10.1.1 Reef ecosystems

#### *Intertidal reef*

Intertidal reef animals were fully protected in South Australia before the implementation of the marine park management plans (Bailey et al. 2012b). Nonetheless, there could potentially be some change inside zones if illegal fishing is reduced due to increased compliance, signage and education or if visitation rates are increased as part of the overall marine parks program. However, evidence from South Australia (Benkendorff and Thomas 2007, Baring et al. 2010) suggests that only RAZs are effective in protecting intertidal communities from illegal fishing (and there are no new RAZs in the network) and that SZs may lead to increased trampling and disturbance by humans. If changes occur in adjacent subtidal reef communities (see next section), there could be flow-on effects for intertidal communities, but the changes that are attributable to the management plan are unlikely to be detectable. Potential indicators for monitoring intertidal reef ecosystems include size/abundance/diversity of fish, invertebrate and reef communities, and reef extent.

### *Subtidal reef*

A number of fished species use subtidal reef ecosystems in South Australia (Bryars 2003). Some of these species are expected to change in size and/or abundance following protection from fishing and this may in turn drive ecosystem changes (Bailey et al. 2012b). Due to a lack of subtidal reef inside SZs in the LYPMP, no predictions are made for fished species on subtidal reef ecosystems.

### 10.1.2 Seagrass ecosystems

#### *Intertidal seagrass*

A number of fished species reside on intertidal seagrass flats or use them at high tide (Bryars 2003). Little is known about the possible response of intertidal seagrass species and ecosystem changes following protection. No predictions are made for fished species on intertidal seagrass ecosystems in the LYPMP. Potential indicators for monitoring intertidal seagrass ecosystems include size/abundance/diversity of fish, invertebrate and seagrass communities, and seagrass extent.

#### *Subtidal seagrass*

A number of fished species use subtidal seagrass in South Australia (Bryars 2003). Due to uncertainties around fished species' responses in these ecosystems, predictions of change are limited compared to subtidal reef species (Bailey et al. 2012b). King George whiting, when considered in isolation, are predicted to increase in size and abundance over the next 20 years inside the Point Davenport SZ of the LYPMP (Bailey et al. 2012a) (Appendix E). Potential indicators for monitoring subtidal seagrass ecosystems include size/abundance/diversity of fish, invertebrate and seagrass communities, and seagrass extent.

### 10.1.3 Sand ecosystems

#### *Intertidal sand*

A number of fished species reside on intertidal sand flats or use them at high tide (Bryars 2003). Little is known about the possible response of intertidal sand species and ecosystem changes following protection. No predictions are made for fished species on intertidal sand ecosystems in the LYPMP. Potential indicators for monitoring intertidal sand ecosystems include size/abundance/diversity of fish and invertebrate communities, and sand extent.

A number of fished species use near shore beach habitats in South Australia (Bryars 2003). Due to uncertainties around fished species responses in these ecosystems, predictions of change are generally lacking across the park network, although Bryars (2013) did make predictions for some beach fishes. No predictions are available for beach ecosystems in the LYPMP. Given that there is likely to be minimal displacement of recreational shore-based line fishing from beaches in the LYPMP (Section 10.2.7), there is limited potential for a response of fished beach species.

#### *Subtidal sand*

A number of fished species use subtidal sand plains in South Australia (Bryars 2003). King George whiting and snapper, when considered in isolation, are predicted to increase in size and abundance over the next 20 years inside the Point Davenport SZ of the LYPMP (Bailey et al. 2012a). Little is known about the possible response of other subtidal sand species and ecosystem changes following protection. Potential indicators for monitoring subtidal sand ecosystems include size/abundance/diversity of fish and invertebrate communities, and sand extent.

### 10.1.4 Mangrove ecosystems

There are no mangroves in the LYPMP.

#### 10.1.5 Saltmarsh ecosystems

It is unlikely that ecosystem changes will occur in saltmarsh ecosystems as a result of the management plans and the cessation of existing activities (Bailey et al. 2012b, unpublished information from expert workshops in 2013). Potential indicators for monitoring include size/abundance/diversity of fish and invertebrate communities, and saltmarsh diversity and extent.

#### 10.1.6 Sharks

It is unlikely that measurable changes will occur to populations of sharks as a result of the management plans and the cessation of existing activities (Bailey et al. 2012b). Potential indicators for monitoring include size/abundance of some shark species.

#### 10.1.7 Marine mammals

It is unlikely that measurable changes will occur to populations of marine mammals as a result of the management plans and the cessation of existing activities (Bailey et al. 2012b). Potential indicators for monitoring include species population counts.

#### 10.1.8 Seabirds

It is unlikely that measurable changes will occur to populations of seabirds as a result of the management plans and the cessation of existing activities given that these species have already been afforded protection via other regulatory processes (Bailey et al. 2012b). Potential indicators for monitoring include species population counts.

#### 10.1.9 Shorebirds

It is unlikely that measurable changes will occur to populations of shorebirds as a result of the management plan and the cessation of existing activities (Bailey et al. 2012b). Potential indicators for monitoring include shorebird population counts.

### 10.2 Potential socio-economic changes

The following sections are focused on predicted changes to the socio-economic values identified in Section 5 that may be linked to the management plan. Potential changes could be either negative (e.g. loss of fishing grounds for some fishers) or positive (e.g. increased appreciation of the marine environment). When predicting potential socio-economic changes due to the management plans, the analysis must also consider mediating factors such as the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program and the zoning planning process which aimed to minimise negative impacts on commercial and recreational fisheries.

#### 10.2.1 Local businesses and communities

Bailey et al. (2012b) concluded that residential property values were not likely to be negatively affected by marine parks, but the MER program will monitor property values and housing approvals to test this prediction (see Section 5.1.3). There is evidence that local housing can benefit from protected area acquisition in the terrestrial environment in south-eastern Australia (Heagney et al. 2015) and it is possible that this may occur for the marine environment.

Coastal developments can occur within HPZs and GMUZs (Section 9.2.3), which collectively account for about 90 per cent of the park (DEWNR 2012a).

Bailey et al. (2012b) predicted some job losses in the fishing industry, but that these losses would not have a major impact on regional communities. Additional information relevant to the impact of reduced fishing effort on local communities includes:

- Some commercial fishery catches are landed locally, but they are not processed within the LYPMP.

It is not expected that indicators such as unemployment rate or population will detect impacts on local communities, but the MER program will test these predictions (see Section 5.1).

There is an expectation that public appreciation, education and understanding of the marine environment and marine parks will improve over time (Bailey et al. 2012a, b, see Section 5.1).

### 10.2.2 Coastal recreation

The marine park zoning accommodates most forms of coastal recreation. Motorised water sports are not allowed in SZs, but the location and size of the SZs in the LYPMP should result in negligible impacts on these activities. Recreational fishing continues to be accommodated within the LYPMP (see Section 10.2.7).

Some recreational activities such as scuba diving may be enhanced inside SZs (due to larger and more abundant fish), but there are no SZs in the LYPMP where this is predicted to occur. Indicators of recreational use include participation rates and the numbers of boat registrations/licences.

### 10.2.3 Tourism

Changes to fishery-based tourism are likely to be minimal (see Section 10.2.7). During 2013 and 2014, 9 per cent of domestic visitors to Yorke Peninsula visited terrestrial parks (South Australian Tourism Commission unpublished data). Possible benefits of the LYPMP for tourism include (Bailey et al. 2012a, b):

- more natural ecosystems, including greater size and abundance of some fish within SZs
- less boating traffic due to the absence of fishing boats within SZs
- greater investment certainty for tourism operators due to protection to ecosystems.

### 10.2.4 Cultural heritage

There is an expectation that the management plan will contribute to the protection and conservation of features of natural and cultural heritage significance across the park network. Potential indicators include the level of protection for registered heritage sites and the level of engagement, partnerships and educational activities with Aboriginal communities.

### 10.2.5 Transport and infrastructure

Bailey et al. (2012a) predicted no loss of economic activity generated by ports as a result of the marine parks. The MER program will monitor shipping traffic as a vector for invasive pest incursions and a source of disturbance to animals. Potential indicators include ports and shipping activity.

### 10.2.6 Aquaculture

The marine park zoning accommodated aquaculture to ensure that there would be no negative impact on the industry, and to allow for expansion of the aquaculture industry. Bailey et al. (2012b) stated that no known current or potential impacts are expected from the marine parks on current or future aquaculture enterprises in marine parks. The MER program may monitor indicators of aquaculture activity.

### 10.2.7 Fishing

Previous assessments of socio-economic changes (Bailey et al. 2012a, b, EconSearch 2014) focused on the direct and indirect effects of fishing being prohibited inside SZs and the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program. Previous assessments of fishing-related impacts were limited by several factors:

- They did not consider spatial differences in fishing patterns for species within the marine scalefish sector.
- The assessments did not consider from where the fishing fleet originated, where the catch was landed, or where the fishers resided.
- The assessments used average fishing catch and effort over multi-year timescales (up to 20 years for abalone) but did not consider more recent and more relevant patterns of catch and effort.
- The Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program has now been completed.

When the above factors are considered, changes to commercial and recreational fisheries in the LYPMP are likely to be minimal (see following sections), but the MER program will monitor indicators such as commercial catch and recreational participation to test these predictions (see Sections 5.7 and 5.8).

#### *Rock Lobster Fishery*

Change in the fishery due to the LYPMP is predicted to be minimal because:

- More than the estimated displaced catch has been removed from the fishery through the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program such that the remaining fishers now have greater relative access to the available biomass. This assumes that historical catch rates in this fishery were the same inside versus outside SZs, which based upon historical catch rate data appears to be the case (see Kosturjak et al. 2015).
- The two SZs in the LYPMP (Point Davenport and Salt Swamp Creek) do not include reef habitat suitable for rock lobster.
- There was no estimated displaced catch due to the LYPMP (EconSearch 2014).

#### *Abalone Fishery*

Change in the fishery due to the LYPMP is predicted to be minimal because:

- More than the estimated displaced catch has been removed from the fishery through the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program such that the remaining fishers now have greater relative access to the available biomass. This assumes that historical catch rates in this fishery were the same inside versus outside SZs—no data have been published to confirm or reject this assumption.
- The two SZs in the LYPMP (Point Davenport and Salt Swamp Creek) do not include reef habitat suitable for abalone.
- Fishing effort in the LYPMP is negligible compared to the entire fishery (estimates of displaced catch were confidential due to low effort/catch, EconSearch 2014)

#### *Prawn Fishery*

The Prawn Fishery does not operate in the LYPMP.

#### *Blue Crab Fishery*

The Blue Crab Fishery does not operate in the LYPMP.

### *Sardine Fishery*

The Sardine Fishery does not operate in the LYPMP.

### *Marine Scalefish Fishery*

Change in the fishery due to the LYPMP is predicted to be minimal because:

- More than the estimated displaced catch has been removed from the fishery through the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program such that the remaining fishers now have greater relative access to the available biomass. This assumes that historical catch rates in this fishery were the same inside versus outside SZs. It is possible that this assumption is false for some regions (see Kosturjak et al. 2015) because insufficient effort was removed in some localised areas. No data have been published to confirm or reject these assumptions.
- The Salt Swamp Creek SZ was not fished previously and the Point Davenport SZ does not overlap with recognised fishing grounds.
- Fishers are mobile and can generally adapt to spatial closures.
- The estimated displaced effort was 0.09 per cent of the total average annual effort in the fishery (EconSearch 2014).

### *Charter Boat Fishery*

Change in the fishery due to the LYPMP is predicted to be minimal because:

- More than the estimated displaced catch has been removed from the fishery through the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program such that the remaining fishers now have greater relative access to the available biomass. This assumes that historical catch rates in this fishery were the same inside versus outside SZs—no data have been published to confirm or reject this assumption.
- The Salt Swamp Creek SZ was not fished previously and the Point Davenport SZ does not overlap with recognised fishing grounds.
- Charter fishers are generally highly mobile and should be able to adapt to the spatial restrictions.
- The estimated displaced effort was 0.03 per cent of the total average annual effort in the fishery (EconSearch 2014).

### *Recreational shore fishing*

Change for recreational shore fishing due to the LYPMP is predicted to be minimal because:

- Recreational fishing was mostly accommodated and there are numerous locations still available for shore-based fishing within the LYPMP.
- Areas that are readily accessible by shore or that were popular fishing locations have not been lost to recreational fishers.
- Shore-based line fishing was already prohibited in the Salt Swamp Creek SZ prior to the LYPMP.
- Shore-based line fishing is now prohibited in the Point Davenport SZ but this SZ is inaccessible from land.

### *Recreational boat fishing*

Change for recreational boat fishing due to the LYPMP is predicted to be minimal because:

- Recreational fishing was mostly accommodated and there are numerous locations still available for boat fishing within the LYPMP.
- Fishers are mobile and will be able to adapt to spatial restrictions.
- Most of the effort is targeted at inshore areas around Port Moorowie and Edithburgh, where there is no overlap with SZs.

### *Commonwealth shark fishery*

As there is now little fishing within the LYPMP due to fisheries management arrangements, there will be virtually no displaced catch due to SZs in the LYPMP.

## **10.3 Assumptions and interpretation of change**

Predictions of change to ecological and socio-economic values (Sections 10.1 and 10.2) were based on the interaction between the four components of pressures, the marine park management plan, physical drivers and socio-economic drivers; these predictions had a number of assumptions (Section 10.3.1). In order to interpret monitoring data related to the predictions on ecological and socio-economic values, it will also be necessary to have information on pressures, the marine park management plan, physical drivers and socio-economic drivers (Sections 10.3.2–10.3.5).

### 10.3.1 Assumptions

The predictions are based on the assumption that the strategies in the marine parks management plans will achieve the objects of the marine parks legislation, in particular the protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and habitats as part of the establishment of a zoning scheme to deliver a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine protected areas. It is assumed that activities undertaken to address the strategies of the management plan will result in measurable changes to ecological and socio-economic values. It is also important to consider that despite the fact that the same restrictions apply to the same zone-type across the network, the expected outcomes vary depending on the zone and previous uses of each zone.

Ecological change in response to protection from fishing inside SZs is influenced by a number of factors including success of enforcement (compliance), time since protection, and size and location of the SZ (Edgar et al. 2014). Predictions presented in Section 10 have a number of underlying assumptions related to these factors, including:

- there will be adequate compliance inside SZs
- responses will not be seen for several to many years (depending on individual species life history traits)
- SZs are of an adequate size and placed in appropriate locations.

It is assumed that neither external physical drivers (Section 10.3.2) nor government regulations (Section 10.3.2) will change. It is also assumed that pressures outside of the control of the management plan (Section 10.3.3) will either maintain current trends or increase under a scenario of increasing human population, climate change, coastal development, and resource use (Environment Protection Authority 2013).

Predictions of socio-economic change depend on:

- accuracy of predicted ecological changes
- effectiveness of the management plan

- effectiveness of the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program
- current status or trends in external physical and socio-economic drivers not changing (Sections 10.3.2 and 10.3.3).

In order to assess the socio-economic performance of a region adjacent to a marine park it will be important to not only monitor how the region performs in an absolute sense, but also relative to other regions.

#### 10.3.2 Indicators of physical drivers

A number of physical forces drive the ecology of the marine park and these forces are not influenced by the marine park management plan. Changes to these drivers could have a bigger impact on ecological and socio-economic values than the marine park management plan. For example, long-term change in the East Australian Current has warmed coastal waters off eastern Tasmania and resulted in ecosystem shifts from kelp forests to urchin barrens (Ling et al. 2009). To interpret monitoring data on ecological and socio-economic values in the MER program, it will be necessary to include some information on physical drivers. Potential indicators include air temperature, sea surface temperature, index of upwelling, sea level, wind direction and wind speed.

#### 10.3.3 Indicators of socio-economic drivers

There are a number of socio-economic drivers that are required to interpret changes in the socio-economic values of the marine park. These drivers are not influenced by the marine park management plan. Changes in these drivers could have a bigger impact than the marine park management plan. For example, the cost of fuel for fishing vessels and changes to spatial management arrangements in fisheries influence the distribution of fishing effort. It will be necessary for the MER program to monitor information on socio-economic drivers. Potential indicators include interest rates, exchange rates, fuel prices, wage price index, sea food prices, and various qualitative measures for major developments and government regulation.

#### 10.3.4 Indicators of pressures

There are a number of pressures on the ecological values of the marine park. Despite the broad spectrum of pressures that are potentially influenced by zoning and the management plan, other than fishing which is the most widespread use which has been restricted, relatively few existing pressures have been affected by the marine park. The MER program will monitor indicators that are related to the management plan (Section 10.3.5) and a range of existing (and potential future) pressures including, but not restricted to, fishing.

Changes in pressures will influence the predicted changes and could have a greater impact than the marine park management plan. For example, if illegal fishing occurs inside an SZ, it may nullify an ecological response to the management plan. Pressures on marine resources that are outside SZs may increase and this may increase the contrast between SZs and other areas. For example, coastal development, shipping activity or fishing activity may increase outside an SZ. Some of the socio-economic values which are predicted to change due to the management plans may in turn present an increased pressure on the ecological values that they rely upon. For example, increased recreation and tourism activities may cause an increase in disturbance to animals such as marine mammals and seabirds. Multiple pressures may also occur in some areas and understanding the cumulative impact of these on ecological values may present a challenge. To interpret monitoring data on ecological and socio-economic values in the MER program, it will be necessary to monitor information on pressures. A range of potential indicators for pressures is available (Table 2).

#### 10.3.5 Indicators of marine park management plan activities

There are a range of management activities that will be undertaken to deliver the strategies of the management plans. In order to interpret changes in ecological and socio-economic values, the MER program will need to monitor a range of indicators related to management activities including numbers and types of marine parks permitting/approvals, level of compliance, and numbers and types of educational activities.



# 11 Conclusion

The present report provides a comprehensive inventory of available information that is relevant to monitoring of the State-wide network of 19 marine parks. The report provides information and descriptions for the 6 inter-related components that are considered necessary for a robust MER program on South Australia's marine parks network; ecological values, socio-economic values, physical drivers, socio-economic drivers, pressures on ecological values, and the marine park management plan. A conceptual model has been prepared that synthesises the important aspects of each of these components for the marine park. The report also outlines predictions of change to ecological and socio-economic values that may occur due to the marine park management plan, and also presents a range of potential indicators that could be used in a MER program.

This report was not designed to provide a definitive list of indicators (or to present all associated information) that must be used in the MER program but rather to provide a selection of potential indicators, document sources of information, and provide some examples. In some cases, it is evident that baseline ecological information is lacking and the report highlights these knowledge gaps. In many cases, it is evident that socio-economic information is unavailable at a spatial scale that matches the marine park boundaries, and this will present a challenge when interpreting changes in indicators that may be related to the marine park management plan. In some cases there are time-series of data available, while in other cases there are data collected from a single point in time but which could potentially be resampled in the future. Nonetheless, the report does provide an invaluable 'snapshot' of available information that is relevant to the marine park prior to its full implementation in October 2014, and this information forms the baseline against which future changes can be measured. The conceptual model also provides a useful visual mechanism for documenting the important features and complexity of the marine park. Whilst the MER program may be constrained in scope, to ensure it remains relevant it will integrate with the conceptual model.

This report and others in the 'baseline series' for the 19 marine parks have been used to inform the development of South Australia's marine parks MER plan and to guide ongoing monitoring activities of the DEWNR MER program.

**Table 2. Summary of marine park components and indicators for the marine parks MER program, the prediction to 2022, and the related Evaluation Questions (EQs, refer Appendix A).**

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
<i>ECOLOGICAL VALUES</i>								
Intertidal reef	Size/abundance /diversity of reef communities	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	<p>Intertidal reef organisms are protected from removal in SA under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 2007</i>. Illegal fishing is known to occur in some areas.</p> <p>Reefs inside SZs could receive a higher level of protection from illegal fishing if there is increased education, signage and compliance. In contrast, increased human usage inside intertidal SZs could negatively impact communities.</p> <p>It is predicted that the current status will be maintained inside SZs.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Size/abundance /diversity of reef communities	Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	<p>Intertidal reef organisms are protected from removal in SA under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 2007</i>.</p> <p>Illegal fishing may continue in some areas.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.  Spatial extent should be maintained inside these zones but could potentially decline outside zones.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
Subtidal reef	Size/abundance /diversity of reef communities	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	Yes	Maintain or enhance current status	Some fished species are predicted to maintain or enhance current status in response to protection from fishing.	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Size/abundance /diversity of reef communities	Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Fished species have no increased protection.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
Intertidal seagrass	Size/abundance /diversity of seagrass communities	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	Yes	Maintain or enhance current status	Some fished species are predicted to maintain or enhance current status in response to protection from fishing.	2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15	1, 2, 3
	Size/abundance /diversity of seagrass communities	Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Fished species have no increased protection.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Subtidal seagrass	Size/abundance /diversity of seagrass communities	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	Yes	Maintain current status	Some fished species are predicted to maintain or enhance current status in response to protection from fishing.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3
	Size/abundance /diversity of seagrass communities	Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Fished species have no increased protection.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18	1, 2, 3
Intertidal sand	Size/abundance /diversity of sand communities	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	Yes	Maintain or enhance current status	Some fished species are predicted to maintain or enhance current status in response to protection from fishing.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Size/abundance /diversity of sand communities	Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Fished species have no increased protection.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
Subtidal sand	Size/abundance /diversity of sand communities	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	Yes	Maintain or enhance current status	Some fished species are predicted to maintain or enhance current status in response to protection from fishing.	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Size/abundance /diversity of sand communities	Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	<p>Benthic trawling not allowed in HPZ.</p> <p>There are no HPZs where trawling previously known to have occurred.</p> <p>Trawled communities should be maintained inside HPZs but could potentially change outside HPZs (and SZs).</p> <p>Non-trawled communities can still be exploited by other forms of fishing.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Size/abundance /diversity of sand communities	General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Prawn trawling and other forms of fishing still allowed in GMUZs.	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	<p>Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.</p> <p>Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.</p>	2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Mangrove	Size/abundance /diversity of mangrove communities	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Zoning is unlikely to directly affect mangrove communities as fishing activity is minimal or non-existent within mangrove forests where SZs occur.	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 14	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 14	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 14	1, 2, 3
Saltmarsh	Size/abundance /diversity of saltmarsh communities	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone, General Managed Use Zone	No	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Zoning is unlikely to directly affect saltmarsh communities as fishing does not occur within saltmarshes.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3



Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Spatial extent	Sanctuary Zone, Habitat Protection Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Increased level of protection for habitats should maintain current status.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3
	Spatial extent	General Managed Use Zone	Yes	No	Maintain or degrade current status	Some increased level of protection from future coastal developments.  Spatial extent may be maintained or could potentially decline.	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	1, 2, 3
Sharks	Size/abundance of some species	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current status	Sharks are protected from fishing while residing inside SZs but transient and migratory nature of most species will likely negate a population change.  Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Residence times of white shark	North Neptune Islands Sanctuary Zone	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>White shark is fully protected.</p> <p>Illegal and incidental capture does occur.</p> <p>Population protected from incidental capture only while inside North Neptune Islands SZ and other SZs.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	7	1, 2, 3
Marine mammals	Population counts of Australian sea lion	Breeding locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at breeding locations should have increased protection inside SZs.</p> <p>Changes in fish/invertebrate populations inside SZs adjacent to breeding locations could potentially have a positive influence.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 17	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Population counts of long-nosed fur seal	Breeding locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at breeding locations should have increased protection inside SZs.</p> <p>Changes in fish/invertebrate populations inside SZs adjacent to breeding locations could potentially have a positive influence.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, 17, 18	1, 2, 3
	Population counts of Australian fur seal	Breeding locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at breeding locations should have increased protection inside SZs.</p> <p>Changes in fish/invertebrate populations inside SZs adjacent to breeding locations could potentially have a positive influence.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	16	1, 2, 3
	Population counts of southern right whale	Calving locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at calving locations should have increased protection inside SZs and HPZs.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	1, 2, 15	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Seabirds	Population counts of various species	Specific locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at nesting locations should have increased protection inside SZs and HPZs.</p> <p>Changes in fish populations inside SZs at these locations could potentially have a positive influence on chicks during rearing.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	All parks	1, 2, 3
	Population counts of white-bellied sea-eagle and osprey	Nesting locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at nesting locations should have increased protection inside SZs and HPZs.</p> <p>Changes in fish/invertebrate populations inside SZs at these locations could potentially have a positive influence on chicks during rearing.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17	1, 2, 3

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Shorebirds	Population counts of various species	Specific locations	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Habitats at breeding and feeding locations should have increased protection inside SZs and HPZs.</p> <p>Changes in fish/invertebrate populations inside SZs at these locations could potentially have a positive influence.</p> <p>Protection of beach wrack inside SZs could potentially have a positive influence on populations.</p> <p>Detectable population change due to management plans not predicted.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19	1, 2, 3
<i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES</i>								
Local businesses and communities	Human population	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Gross regional product	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4
	Business counts	Statistical Area Level 2	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4
	Number of local jobs	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	A small number of local job losses may have occurred due to the Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program but are not predicted to occur due to the management plans.	All parks	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Unemployment rate	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4
	Number of Newstart allowance recipients	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4
	Annual individual salary or wage income	Postcode	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Number and value of residential building approvals	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4
	House sale prices	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4
	Index of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage	Local Government Area	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Due to the scale of data available for assessment and other external factors, any changes in this indicator are unlikely to be attributable to the management plans.</p> <p>No change to the current trend is predicted due to the management plans.</p>	All parks	4



Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Level of community support for and perceptions on marine parks	Postcode, Local Government Area, Statewide	Yes	Yes	Maintain or improve current trend	Education activities as part of the management plans are aimed at this indicator.  It is predicted that the current trend will improve.	All parks	5
Coastal recreation	Participation rates	Post code, Local Government Area, Statewide	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Education activities as part of the management plans are aimed at this indicator.  It is unlikely that the current trend will improve or that any change from the current trend can be attributable to these activities.	All parks	5
	Boat registrations/licences	Statewide	No	No	Maintain current trend	Recreational boating is accommodated by the management plans with some minor spatial displacement for fishing and water sports due to SZs.  It is unlikely that there will be any change from the current trend due to these restrictions.	All parks	5

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Tourism	Tourist operator numbers	Marine Park	Yes	Yes	Maintain or improve current trend	Ecotourism opportunities as part of the management plans are aimed at this indicator.  It is predicted that the current trend will improve.	All parks	4,5
	Tourist expenditure	Tourism regions	Yes	Yes	Maintain current trend	Ecotourism opportunities as part of the management plans are aimed at this indicator.  It is predicted that the current trend will improve.	All parks	4,5
Aboriginal heritage	Level of protection for registered heritage sites	Marine Park	Yes	Yes	Maintain or improve current status	Strategies of the management plan are aimed at improving the current status of this indicator.  It is predicted that the current status will improve.	All parks	6
	Level of engagement, partnerships, educational activities	Marine Park	Yes	Yes	Improve current status	Strategies of the management plan are aimed at improving the current status of this indicator.  It is predicted that the current status will improve.	All parks	6

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
European heritage	Level of protection for registered heritage sites	Marine Park	Yes	Yes	Maintain or improve current status	Strategies of the management plan are aimed at improving the current status of this indicator.  It is predicted that the current status will improve.	All parks	6
Transport and infrastructure	Number vessel calls	Individual ports	No	No	Maintain current trend	Shipping is accommodated by the management plans.	2, 10, 13, 14	4
	Cargo exports/imports	Individual ports	No	No	Maintain current trend	Shipping is accommodated by the management plans.	2, 10, 13, 14	4
	Numbers coastal infrastructure	Marine Park	No	No	Maintain current trend	Coastal infrastructure is accommodated by the management plans.	All parks	4
Aquaculture	Number active licences	Aquaculture zone	No	No	Maintain current trend	Current and future aquaculture is accommodated by the management plans.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15	4
	Direct output	Aquaculture zone	No	No	Maintain current trend	Current and future aquaculture is accommodated by the management plans.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Recreational fishing	Participation rate	Recreational Fishing Survey Region, Post code, Statewide	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Recreational fishing is accommodated by the management plans with some minor spatial displacement possible.</p> <p>A number of government initiatives associated with marine parks implementation have been instigated to enhance recreational fishing, including reef restoration and reservoir fishing.</p> <p>Spatial behaviour may change at scale of SZ vs non-SZ but not at scale available for assessment.</p>	All parks	5
Rock Lobster Fishery	Catch, catch value, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Marine Fishing Area, Rock Lobster Fishery Zones	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Spatial behaviour may change at scale of SZ vs non-SZ but not at scale available for assessment.</p> <p>Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program has removed any displaced effort such that catches and catch rates should be maintained.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Abalone Fishery	Catch, catch value and fishing behaviour	Spatial Assessment Unit, Abalone Fishery Zones	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Spatial behaviour may change at scale of SZ vs non-SZ but not at scale available for assessment.  Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program has removed any displaced effort such that catches should be maintained.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	4
Prawn Fishery	Catch, catch value, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Fishery Assessment Regions, Prawn Fishery Zones	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Trawling banned in SZs and HPZs but prawn trawling accommodated in zoning arrangements and no pre-trawled areas included in zoning.  Catches should be maintained.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15	4
Blue Crab Fishery	Catch, catch value, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Marine Fishing Area, Blue Crab Fishery Zones	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Spatial behaviour may change at scale of SZ vs non-SZ but not at scale available for assessment.  Estimated displaced historical catches from sanctuary zones were low and catches should be maintained.	9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	4
Sardine Fishery	Catch, catch value, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Statewide	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Estimated displaced historical catches from sanctuary zones were low, and sardines are highly mobile, so catches should be maintained.	4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 16	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Marine Scalefish Fishery	Catch, catch value, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Marine Fishing Area, Statewide	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program has removed any displaced effort such that catches should be maintained in areas outside of SZs.  Spatial fishing behaviour may change at scale of SZ vs non-SZ but not at scale available for assessment.	All parks	4
Charter Boat Fishery	Catch, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Marine Fishing Area, Statewide	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Spatial behaviour may change at scale of SZ vs non-SZ but not at scale available for assessment.  Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program has removed any displaced effort such that catches should be maintained.	All parks	4
C'wealth Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (Gillnet Hook and Trap Sector)	Catch, catch value, catch rate, and fishing behaviour	Statewide	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Minimal or no displacement of existing fishing grounds.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17	4
<i>PHYSICAL DRIVERS</i>								

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Air temperature	Air temperature	Specific locations	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
Sea surface temperature	Sea surface temperature	Specific locations	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
Upwellings	Index of upwelling	Specific locations	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 16, 19	1, 2, 3, 4
Currents	Index of Leeuwin current	Specific locations	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4
Tides	Sea level	Specific locations	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
Waves	Wind direction, wind speed, Waverider™ buoy	Specific locations	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
<i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC DRIVERS</i>								
Interest rates	Interest rates	National	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4
Exchange rates	Exchange rates	Global	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Fuel prices	Price of diesel and unleaded petrol	State	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4
Labour force	Wage price index	National	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4
Market demand	Price of seafood	State	No	Not applicable	Maintain current trend	Loss of product from Commercial Fisheries Voluntary Catch/Effort Reduction Program is minimal and product will likely be replaced from other sources.	All parks	4
	Various qualitative measures	State, National, Global	No	Not applicable	Maintain current status	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4
Major developments	Various qualitative measures	Marine park, State	No	Not applicable	Maintain current status	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4
Government regulation	Various qualitative measures	Marine park, State, National	No	Not applicable	Maintain current status or trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	4
<i>PRESSURES</i>								



Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Coastal pollution	Runoff volume	Marine park	Yes	Yes	Improve or maintain current trend	Current and future polluting activities inside marine parks should be influenced by the management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
	Number of point sources of pollution	Marine park	Yes	Yes	Improve or maintain current status	Current and future polluting activities inside marine parks should be influenced by the management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
	Water quality	Marine park	Yes	Yes	Improve or maintain current trend	Current and future polluting activities inside marine parks should be influenced by the management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
Fishing	Various indicators of compliance and incidence of illegal fishing	Sanctuary Zone	Yes	Yes	Decline of illegal fishing inside SZs	<p>Management plans mandate the removal of all forms of fishing pressure from SZs (and prawn trawling from HPZs).</p> <p>Some illegal fishing is expected to occur.</p> <p>Compliance activities are part of management plans and are expected to be effective.</p>	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	See various fisheries in <i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES</i>	Various units that exclude Sanctuary Zones – See various fisheries in <i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES</i>	No	No	Maintain current trends outside of SZs	Fisheries are managed by PIRSA Fisheries (but taking into account areas that are restricted under the marine park management plans).  Trends of fishing pressure outside of SZs could influence comparisons of ecological values between sites inside and outside of SZs.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
Habitat modification	Number and nature of new coastal developments	Marine park	Yes	Yes	Increased consideration given to marine park zoning	Future coastal developments inside marine parks should be influenced by the management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
	Prawn trawl effort	Marine Fishing Area	Yes	No	Maintain current trend	Trawling banned in SZs and HPZs but prawn trawling accommodated in zoning arrangements and no pre-trawled areas included in zoning.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15	1, 2, 3, 4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
Disturbance of animals	Various indicators of compliance and incidence of illegal fishing, recreation and tourism activities	Habitat Protection Zone, Sanctuary Zone, Restricted Access Zone	Yes	Yes	Decline of illegal activities	<p>Management plans restrict some activities in HPZs, SZs and RAZs that will reduce disturbance of animals.</p> <p>Some illegal activities are expected to occur.</p> <p>Compliance activities are part of management plans and are expected to be effective.</p>	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
	Recreational fishing, coastal recreation and tourism activities	Marine park	Yes	Yes	Maintain or increase current trend	<p>Strategies of the management plan are aimed at increasing recreational fishing (outside of SZs and RAZs), recreation, and sustainable tourism activities – see <i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES</i></p> <p>These socio-economic values may present an increased pressure to ecological values through disturbance of animals.</p>	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
	Shipping activity - see <i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES</i>	Marine park	No	No	Maintain current trend	<p>Shipping is accommodated by the management plans.</p> <p>There will be no change to disturbance from this pressure.</p>	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19	1, 2, 3, 4

Component	Potential indicator	Spatial unit available for assessment	Directly influenced by management plans	Measurable change predicted due to management plans	Prediction to 2022	Comments	Marine parks relevant to prediction	EQs
	Aquaculture activity - see <i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC VALUES</i>	Aquaculture zone	No	No	Maintain current trend	Current and future aquaculture is accommodated by the management plans.  There will be no change to disturbance from this pressure.	2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15	4
Invasive pest species	Number of new invasive marine pests and disease outbreaks	Sanctuary Zone, Marine park	No	No	Maintain current trend	Shipping is accommodated by the management plans. There will be no change to this vector for invasive pest incursions.  It is possible that communities inside SZs will become more resilient to invasive pest incursions.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4
Climate change	See <i>PHYSICAL DRIVERS</i>	Marine park	No	No	Maintain current trend	Indicator is external to influence of management plans.	All parks	1, 2, 3, 4

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# 13 Appendices

## A. Evaluation questions

The purpose of setting evaluation questions is to provide direction to monitoring and evaluation activities. The evaluation questions will be the basis of the evaluation of the Marine Park Management plans. This evaluation will inform the statutory review in 2022. Each evaluation question addresses specific outcomes and strategies in the context of effectiveness, impact, appropriateness and efficiency of the management plans.

### Evaluation question 1

To what extent has the legislated comprehensive, adequate, representative (CAR) system protected and conserved marine biological diversity and marine habitats?

#### *Outcome 1*

Increased understanding of which components or elements of the existing legislated CAR marine park system are successfully contributing to the protection and conservation of marine environments.

#### *Strategies include:*

- Develop and implement a monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) program that measures the effectiveness of each marine park management plan and its contribution to South Australia's marine parks network (2011 baseline); that sets out targets and indicators linked to strategies and outcomes for monitoring, which include ecological, socio-economic, environmental and management elements; and that assesses the effectiveness of compliance activities.
- Ensure outcomes of the MER Program and research outcomes are made publicly available and inform decision making and periodic review of management plans.
- Conduct priority research and foster research partnerships to assess the integrity of knowledge frameworks that underpin the predicted outcomes.

### Evaluation questions 2 and 3

To what extent have marine parks strategies contributed to the maintenance of ecological processes?

To what extent have marine parks strategies contributed to enabling marine environments to adapt to impacts of climate change?

#### *Outcome 2*

Threats to the marine biodiversity and marine habitats are reduced.

#### *Outcome 3*

Protection and conservation of marine biodiversity and habitats are increased.

#### *Outcome 4*

Ecosystem status, functions and resilience are enhanced or maintained.

#### *Strategies include:*

- Manage activities and uses in marine parks in accordance with zoning and special purpose area provisions.



- Actively influence activities and uses within and adjacent to marine parks to help mitigate threats to marine biodiversity and marine habitats.
- Consider additional protections and/or temporary restrictions where necessary in circumstances of urgency—
  - (a) to protect a listed species<sup>1</sup> of plant or animal, or threatened ecological community
  - (b) to protect a feature of natural or cultural heritage significance
  - (c) to protect public safety.
- Develop and implement a compliance strategy that:
  - is cost-efficient
  - is focussed on SZs and other conservation priorities
  - complements existing compliance efforts
  - maximises voluntary compliance
  - includes measures to address serious or repeat non-compliance.

## Evaluation question 4

To what extent have the marine parks strategies contributed to the ecologically sustainable development and use of the marine environment?

### *Outcome 5*

Ecological sustainable development and management of shipping, mining, aquaculture and fishing industries are appropriately accommodated within marine parks.

### *Outcome 6*

Increased opportunities for research and sustainable nature-based tourism within marine parks.

### *Strategies include:*

- Manage activities and uses in marine parks in accordance with zoning and special purpose area provisions
- Introduce a permitting system to provide for the following activities (where not otherwise authorised):
  - scientific research in a sanctuary or restricted access zone
  - tourism operations in an SZ
  - competitions and organised events in an SZ
  - commercial film-making (including sound recording and photography) in an SZ
  - Installation of vessel moorings in an SZ

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<sup>1</sup> "listed species" and "threatened ecological community" refers to species or ecological communities of conservation concern listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth), the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* or the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

- Create and promote opportunities for sustainable nature-based tourism in marine parks.

### **Evaluation question 5**

To what extent have the marine parks strategies contributed to providing opportunities for public appreciation, education, understanding and enjoyment of marine environments?

#### *Outcome 7*

Increased stewardship of marine parks and marine environments.

#### *Outcome 8*

Marine Parks valued by more people.

#### *Strategies include:*

- Provide for public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of marine parks.
- Provide education to support the implementation of marine parks.
- Seek to involve local communities and stakeholders in the day-to-day management and monitoring of marine parks.
- Foster partnerships to support the implementation of the MER Program incorporating opportunities for community and stakeholder involvement.

### **Evaluation question 6**

To what extent have the marine park strategies contributed to the protection and conservation of features of natural and cultural heritage significance?

#### *Outcome 9*

Traditional Aboriginal knowledge is preserved and shared when appropriate.

#### *Outcome 10:*

Impacts on the significant features of natural and cultural heritage are reduced

#### *Strategies include:*

- Consider additional protections and/or temporary restrictions where necessary in circumstances of urgency— to protect a feature of natural or cultural heritage significance;
- Work cooperatively with Aboriginal communities to conserve country, plants, animals and culture.
- Encourage Aboriginal people, local communities and stakeholders to preserve traditional and historic knowledge and, where appropriate, share this knowledge with others.

## B. Summary of habitats in each zone type

Summary of habitats in the marine park. Total area of benthic habitats excludes 2 square kilometres of land, including islands. There are no RAZs in the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park. Bracketed numbers for shoreline habitats show length of coastline where shoreline fishing is allowed within Sanctuary Zones. Shoreline habitats are not available for islands.

Habitats	Zones	General Managed Use	Habitat Protection	Sanctuary	Restricted Access	Total Park
Benthic habitats (square kilometres)						
Reef		4.8	9.1	0.1		14.0
Seagrass		15.1	179.6	41.3		236.0
Sand		18.6	31.8	9.6		60.0
Mangrove						
Saltmarsh		0.0		0.0		0.1
Not mapped		83.9	439.2	20.2		543.4
Shoreline habitats (kilometres of coastline)						
Reef		14.0	15.5			29.6
Seagrass				2.0		2.0
Sand		6.2	38.5	6.4		51.1
Mangrove						
Saltmarsh						

## **C. Spatial reporting units relevant to the South Australian Marine Parks Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Program**

### **C1. Recreational fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with survey areas/regions for the Recreational Fishery

### **C2. Rock lobster fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas for the Northern Zone and Southern Zone Rock Lobster Fisheries

### **C3. Abalone fishing (Western Zone)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for part of the Western Zone Abalone Fishery off the far-west coast of South Australia

### **C4. Abalone fishing (Western Zone)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for part of the Western Zone Abalone Fishery off south-west Eyre Peninsula

### **C5. Abalone fishing (Western Zone)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for part of the Western Zone Abalone Fishery off south-east Eyre Peninsula

### **C6. Abalone fishing (Central Zone)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery

### **C7. Abalone fishing (Southern Zone)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery

### **C8. Prawn fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with fishing blocks for the West Coast, Spencer Gulf, and Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fisheries

### **C9. Blue crab fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with fishing blocks for the Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent zones of the Blue Crab Fishery

### **C10. Sardine fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery assessment regions for the Sardine Fishery

### **C11. Marine Scalefish fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas for the Marine Scalefish Fishery

### **C12. Marine Scalefish fishing (King George whiting)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for King George whiting in the Marine Scalefish Fishery

**C13. Marine Scalefish fishing (snapper)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for snapper in the Marine Scalefish Fishery

**C14. Marine Scalefish fishing (garfish)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for garfish in the Marine Scalefish Fishery

**C15. Marine Scalefish fishing (calamary)**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for calamary in the Marine Scalefish Fishery

**C16. Charter boat fishing**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery assessment regions for the Charter Boat Fishery

**C17. Local Government Areas**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with selected local government areas of South Australia that lie adjacent or near to the coast. Note that the numerous local government areas in the Adelaide region are not shown.

**C18. Statistical Areas Level 2**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with selected Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as part of its Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ABS 2011b), that lie adjacent or near to the coast.

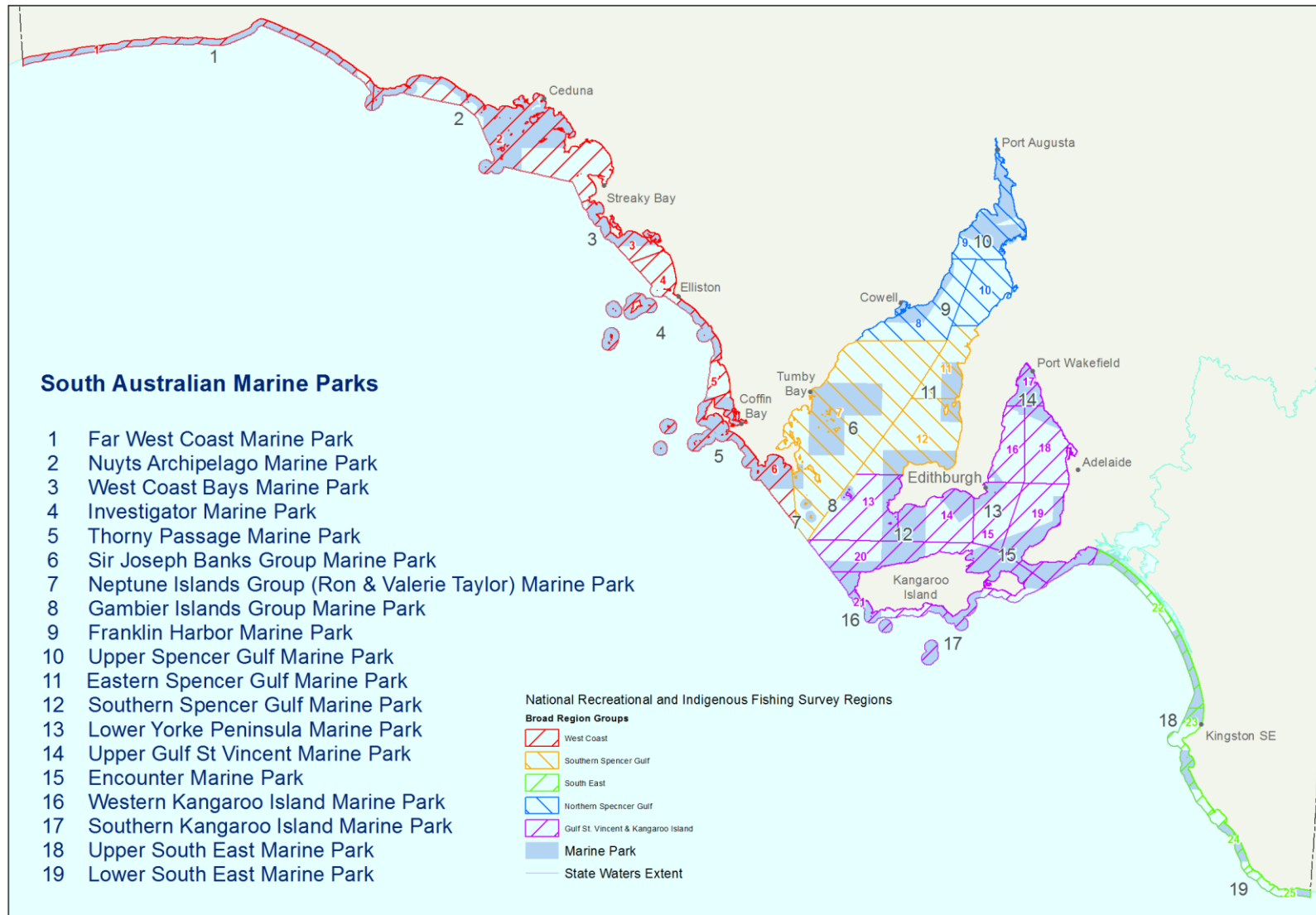
**C19. EconSearch regions**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with EconSearch regions, as defined for Regional Impact Assessments (Bailey et al. 2012a, b)

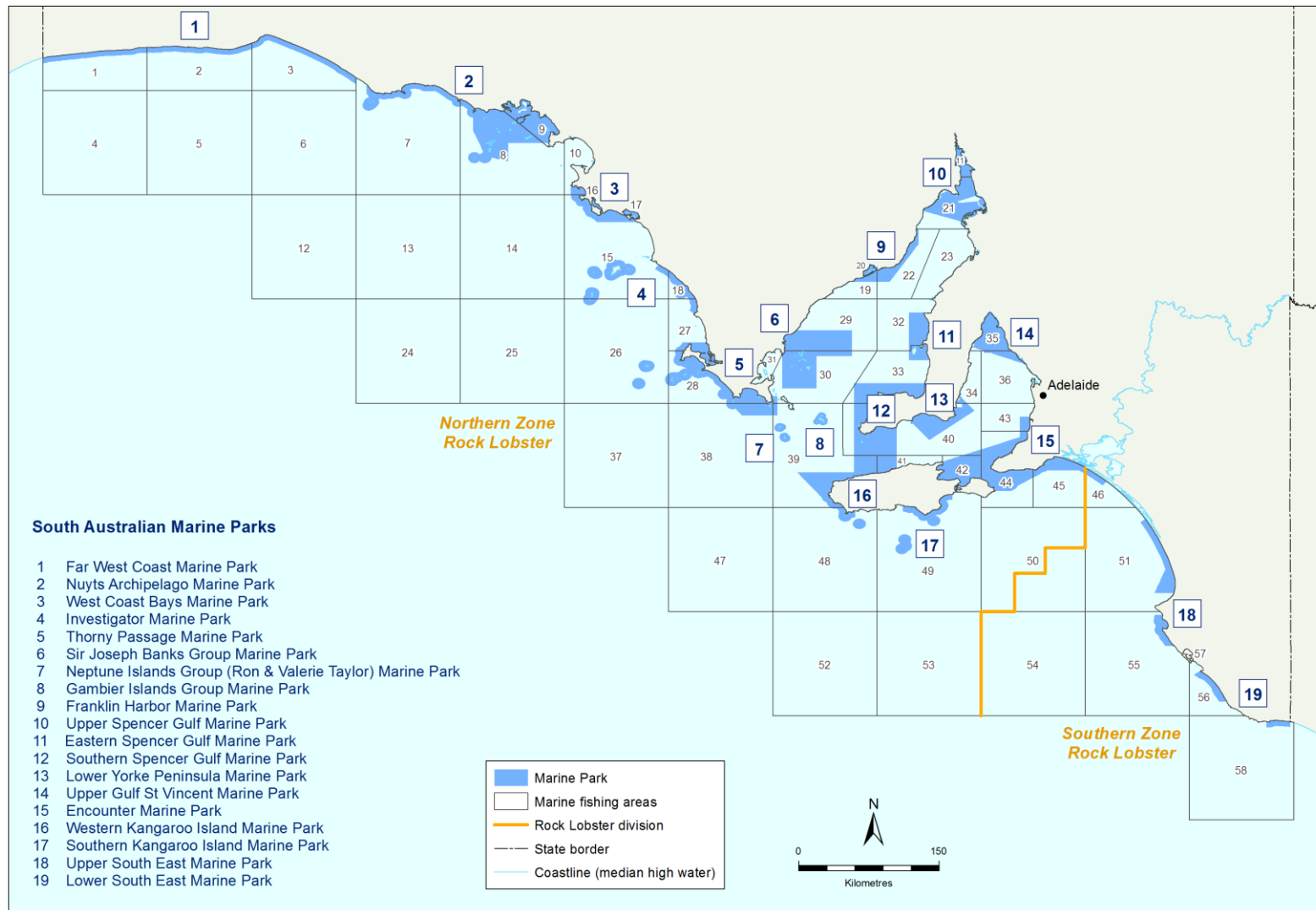
**C20. Tourism regions**

Marine park boundaries and the overlap with tourism regions, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

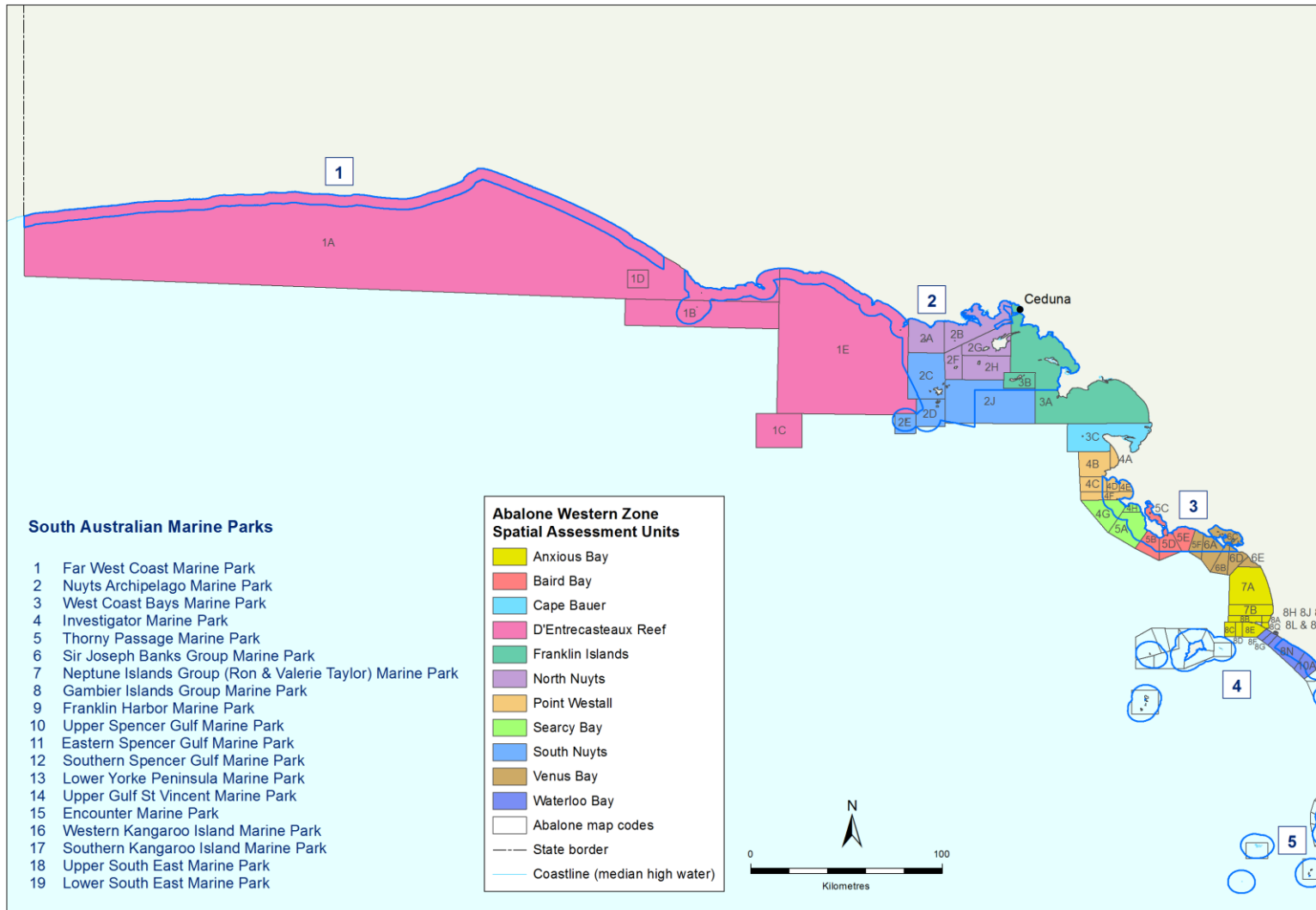
**C1. Recreational fishing** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with survey areas/regions for the Recreational Fishery



## C2. Rock lobster fishing Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas for the Northern Zone and Southern Zone Rock Lobster Fisheries

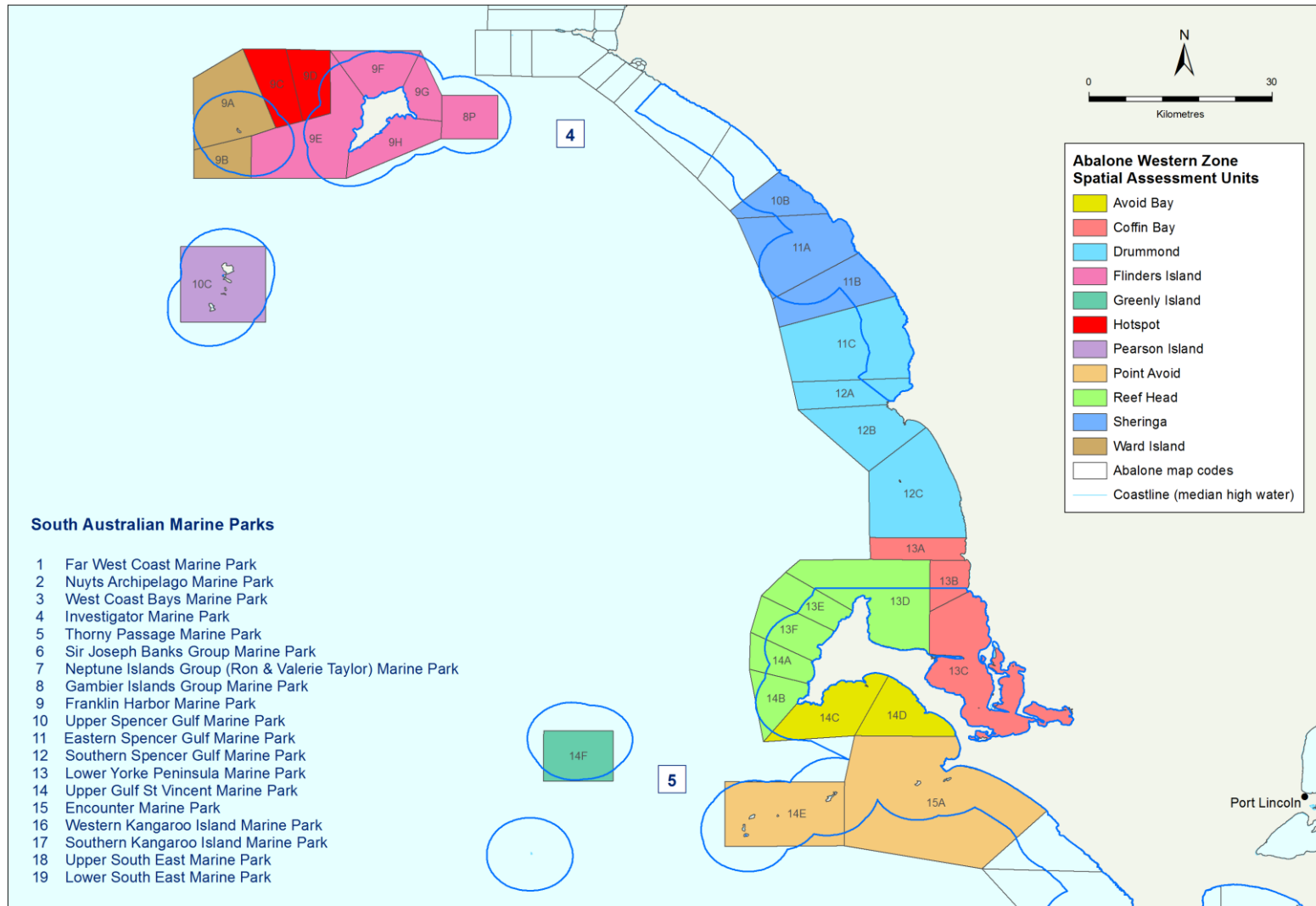


**C3. Abalone fishing (Western Zone)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for part of the Western Zone Abalone Fishery off the far-west coast of South Australia

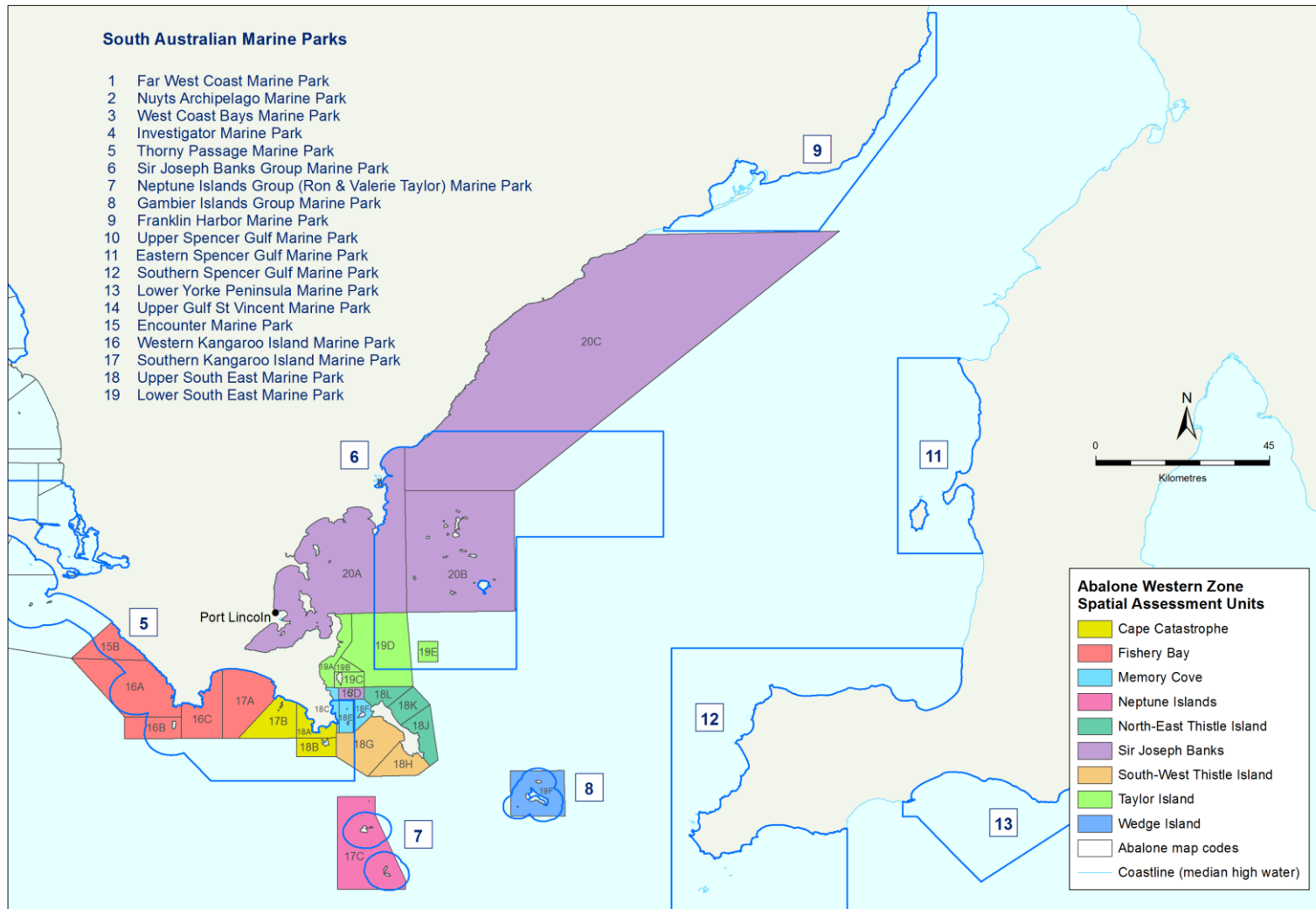




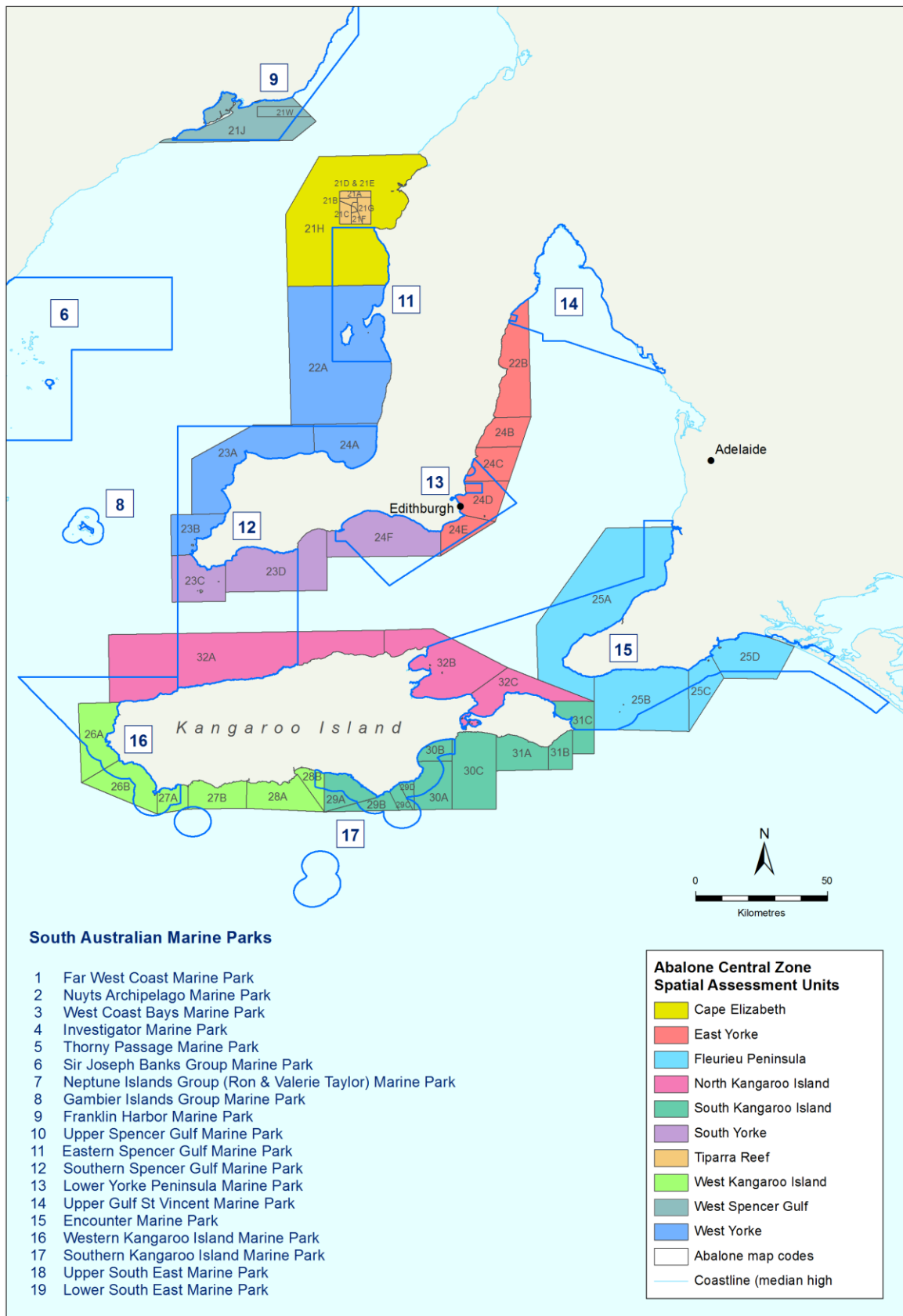
**C4. Abalone fishing (Western Zone)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for part of the Western Zone Abalone Fishery off south-west Eyre Peninsula



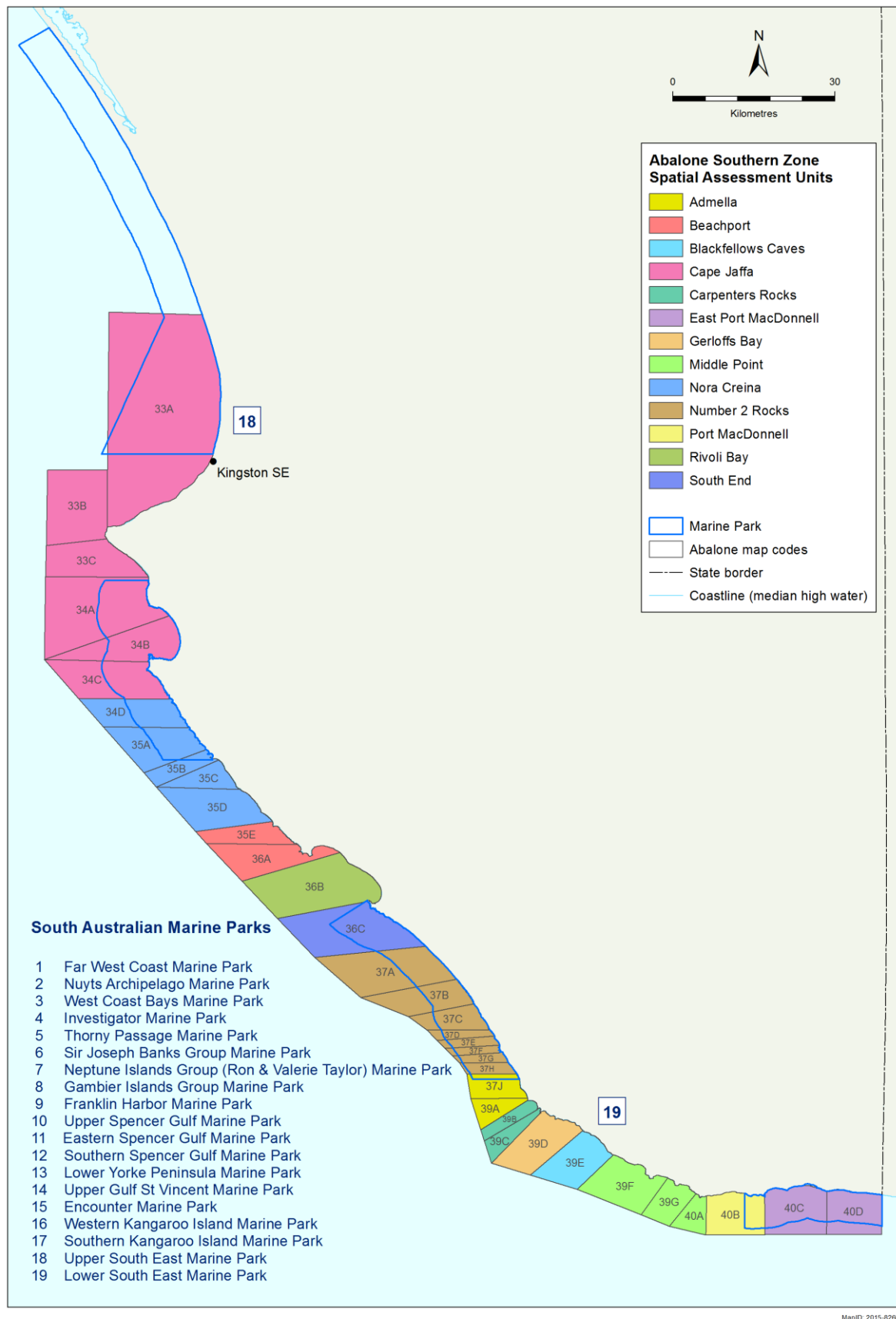
**C5. Abalone fishing (Western Zone)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for part of the Western Zone  
Abalone Fishery off south-east Eyre Peninsula



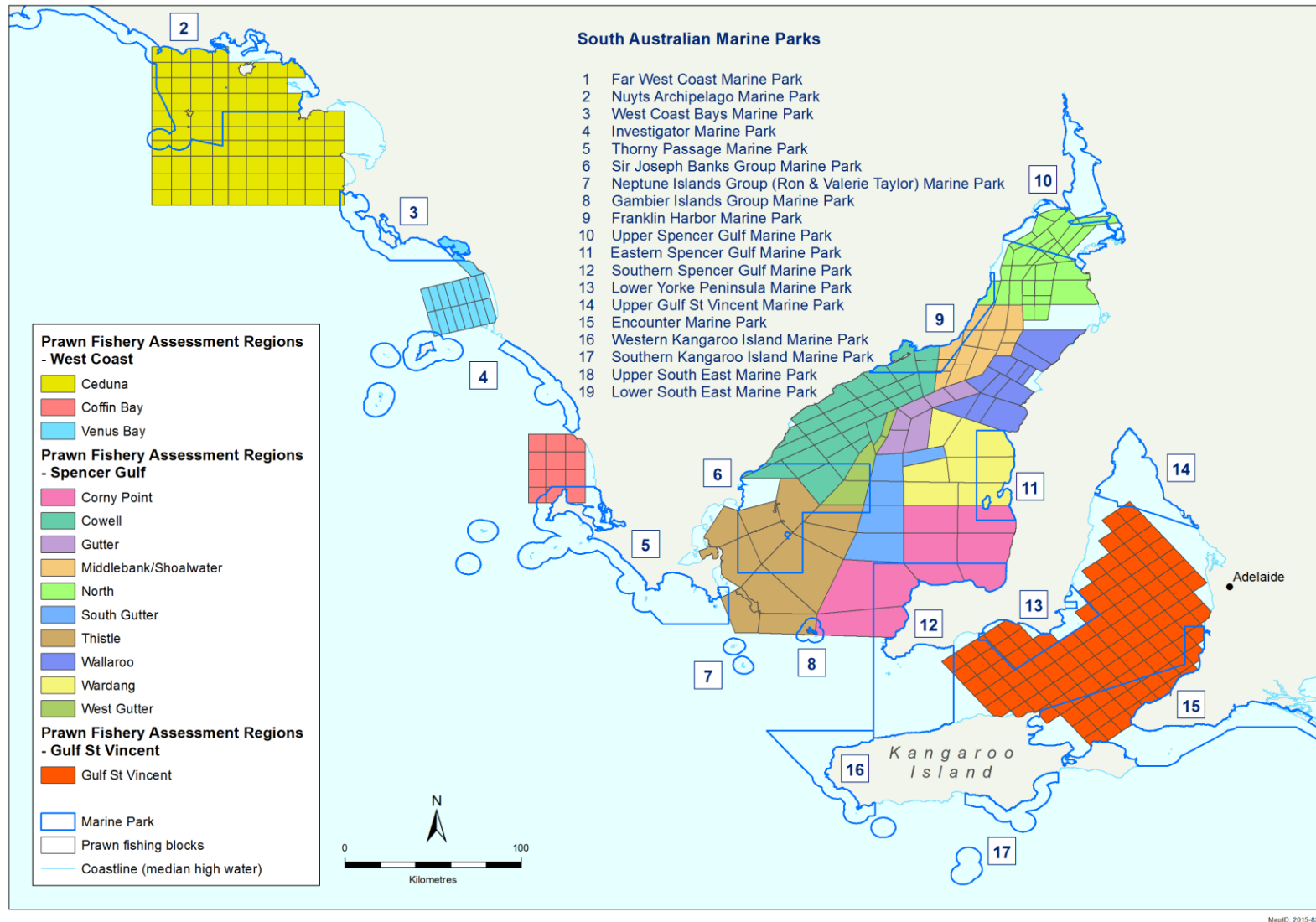
**C6. Abalone fishing (Central Zone)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for the Central Zone Abalone Fishery



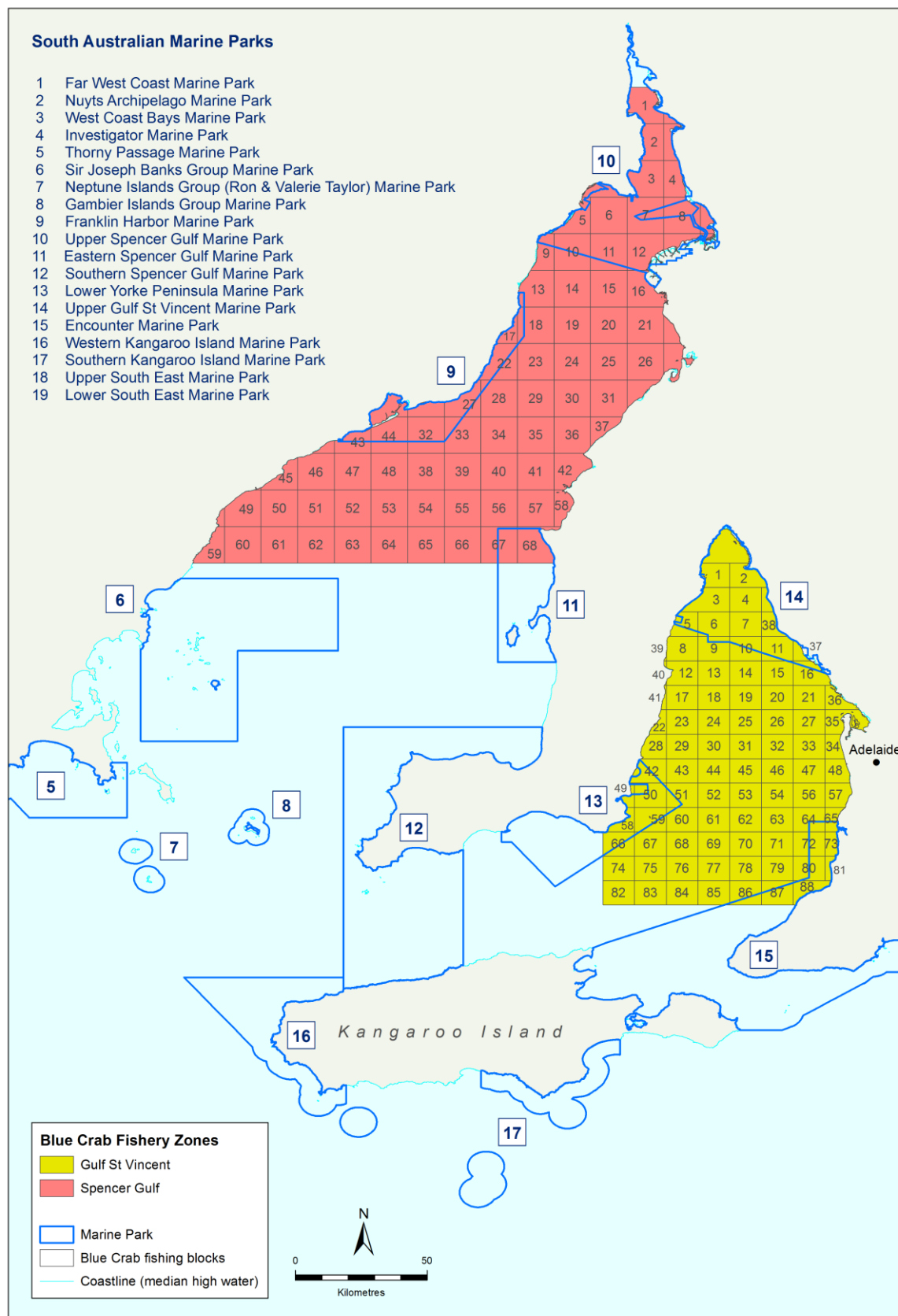
**C7. Abalone fishing (Southern Zone)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with map codes and spatial assessment units for the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery



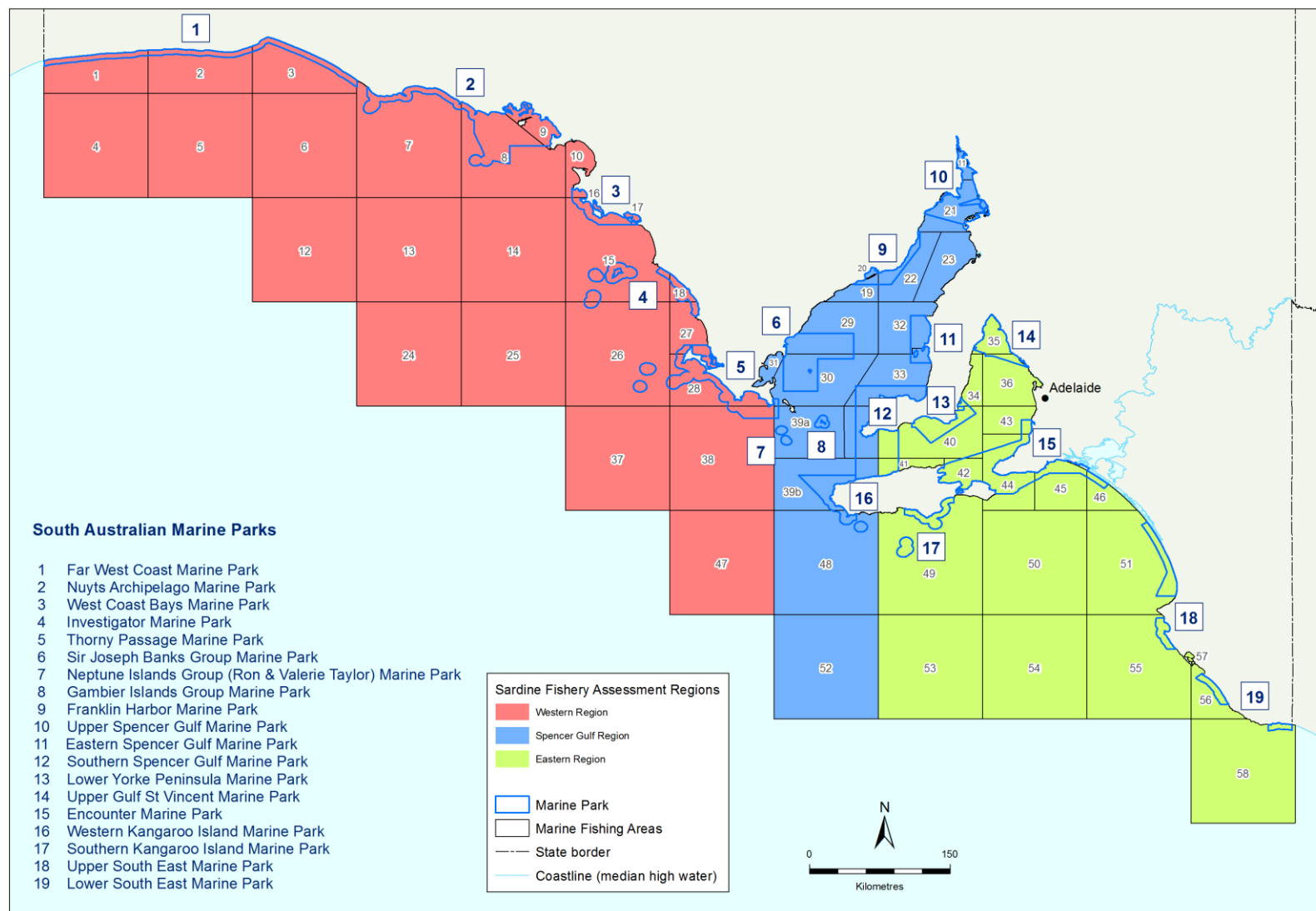
**C8. Prawn fishing** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with fishing blocks for the West Coast, Spencer Gulf, and Gulf St Vincent Prawn Fisheries



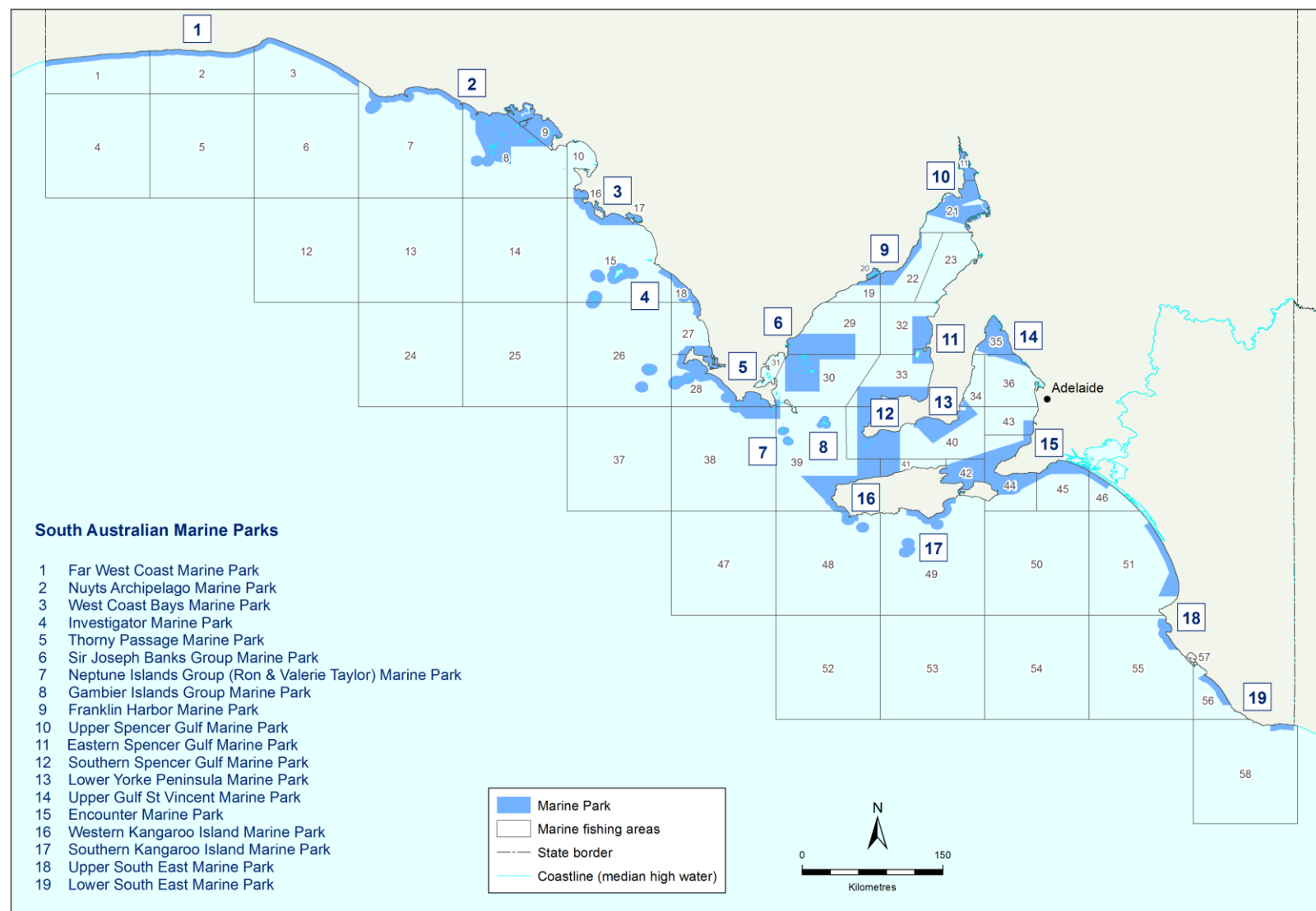
**C9. Blue crab fishing** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with fishing blocks for the Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent zones of the Blue Crab Fishery



**C10. Sardine fishing** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery assessment regions for the Sardine Fishery

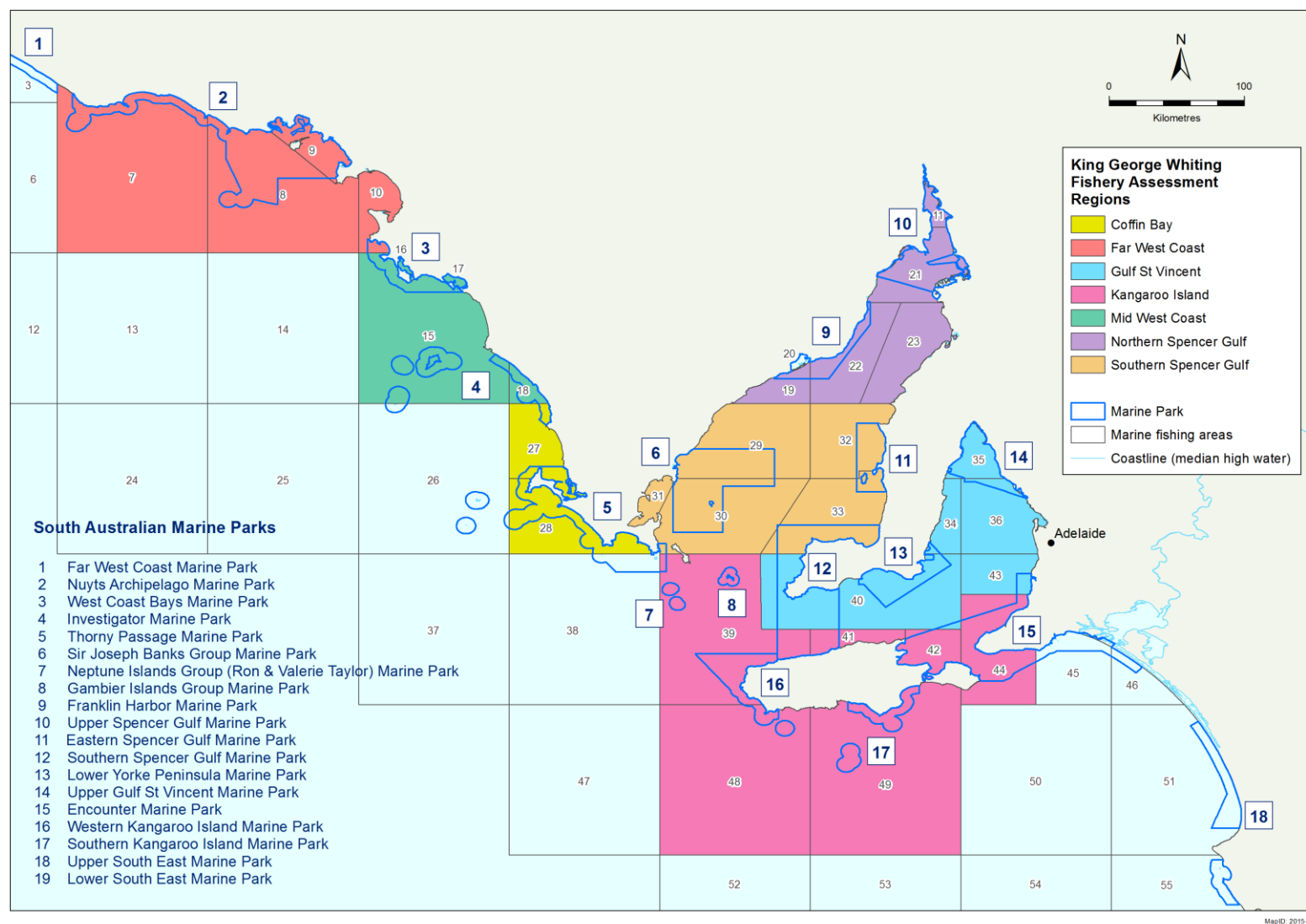


# **C11. Marine Scalefish fishing** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas for the Marine Scalefish Fishery

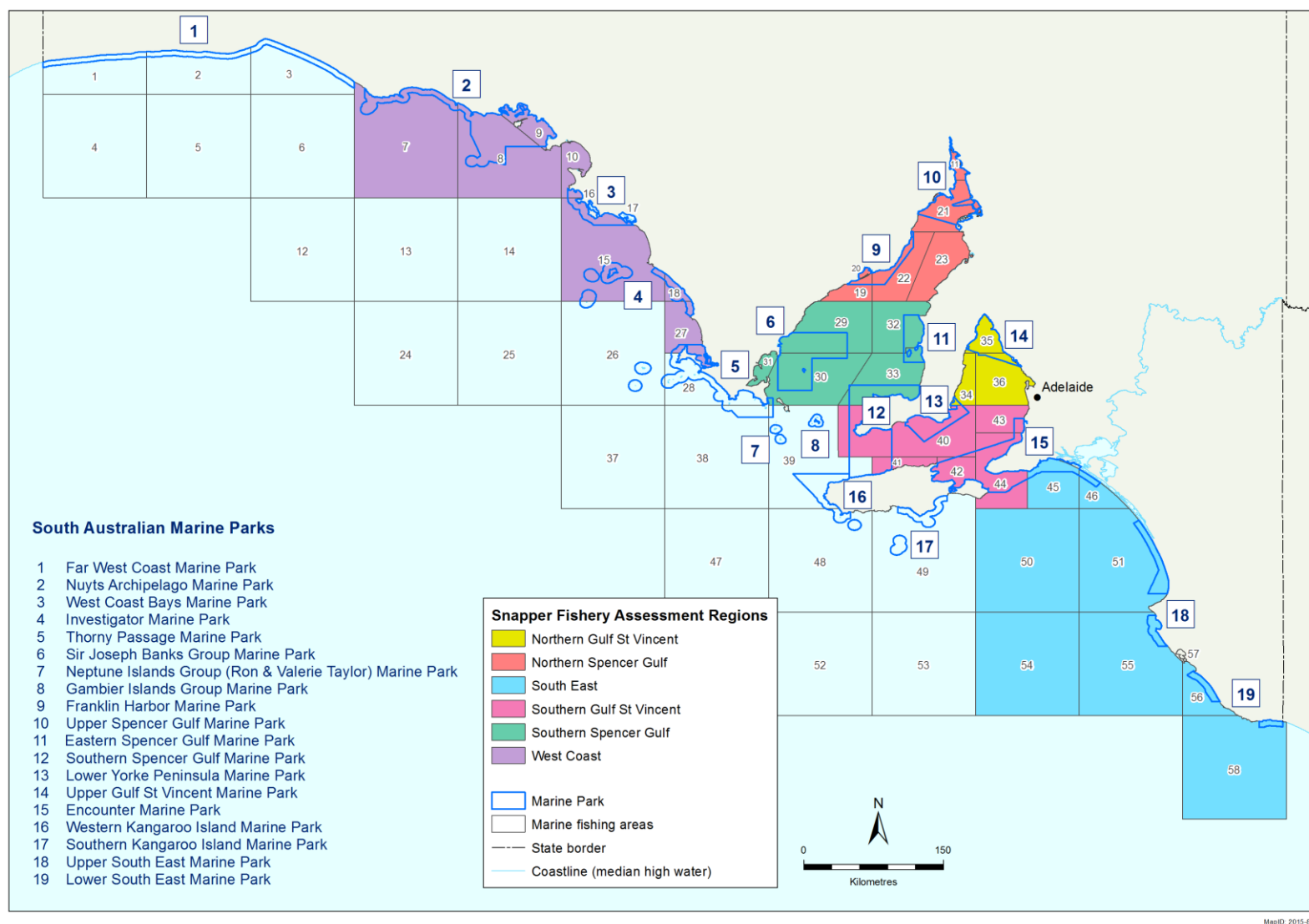




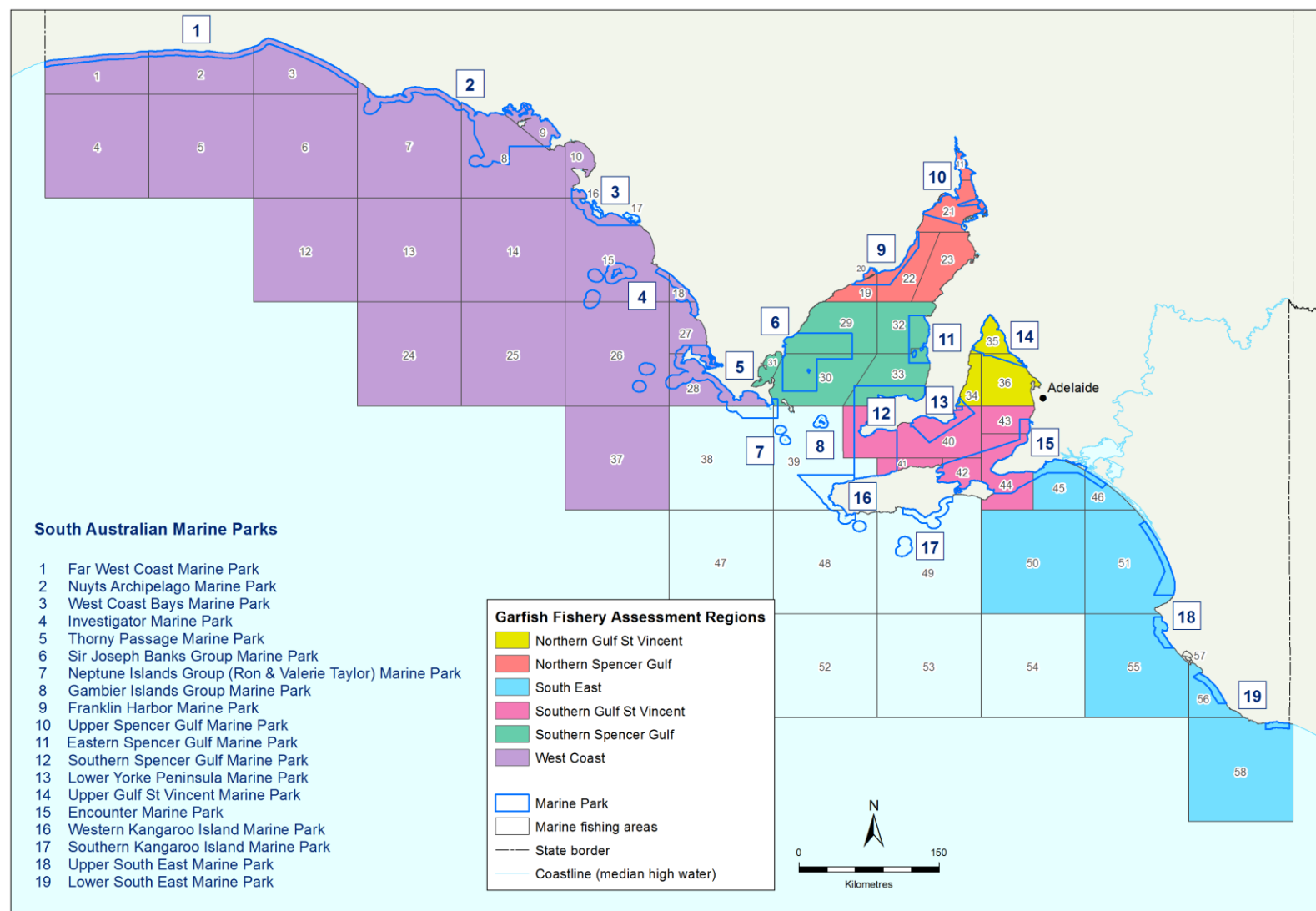
**C12. Marine Scalefish fishing (King George whiting)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for King George whiting in the Marine Scalefish Fishery



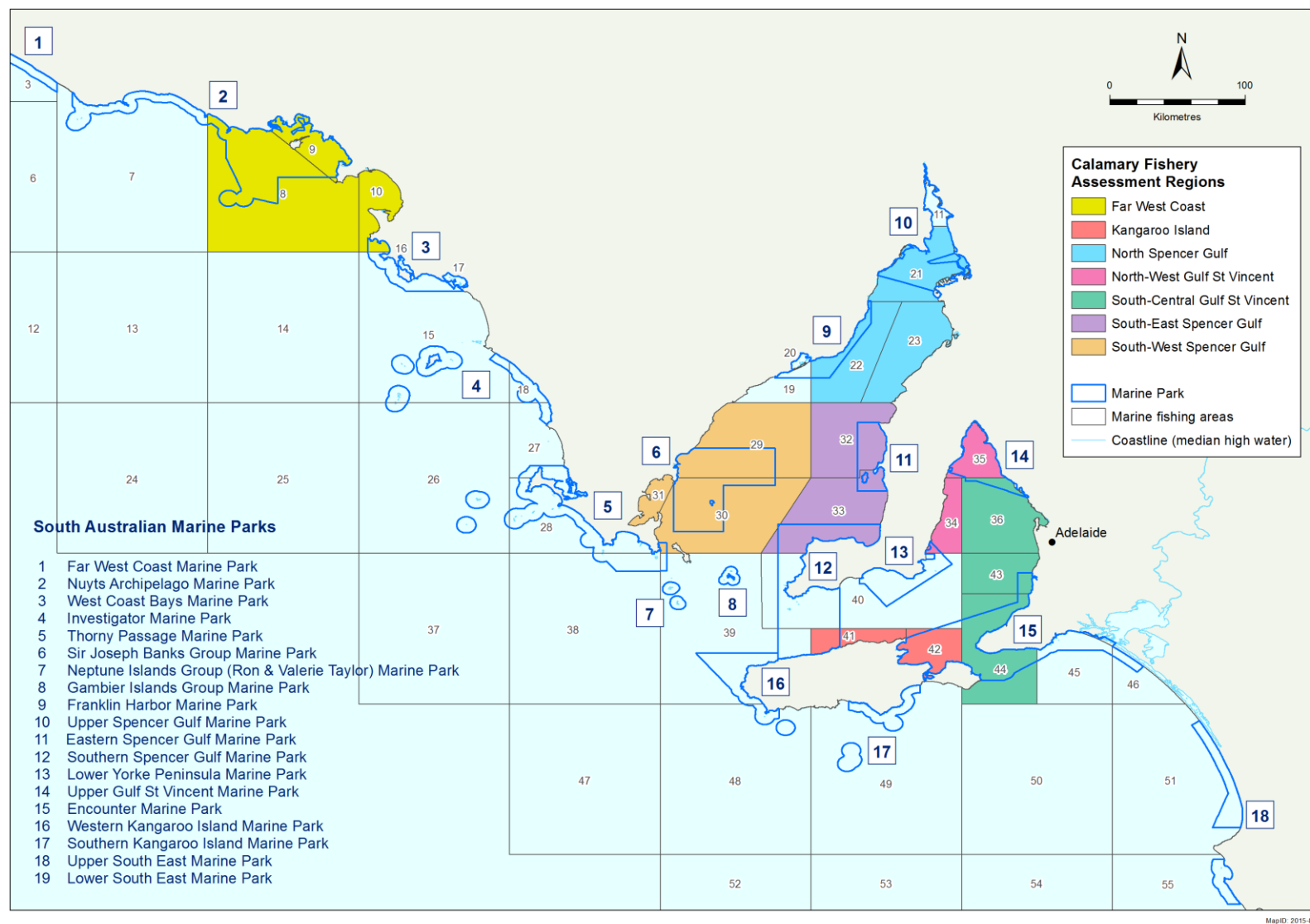
**C13. Marine Scalefish fishing (snapper)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for snapper in the Marine Scalefish Fishery



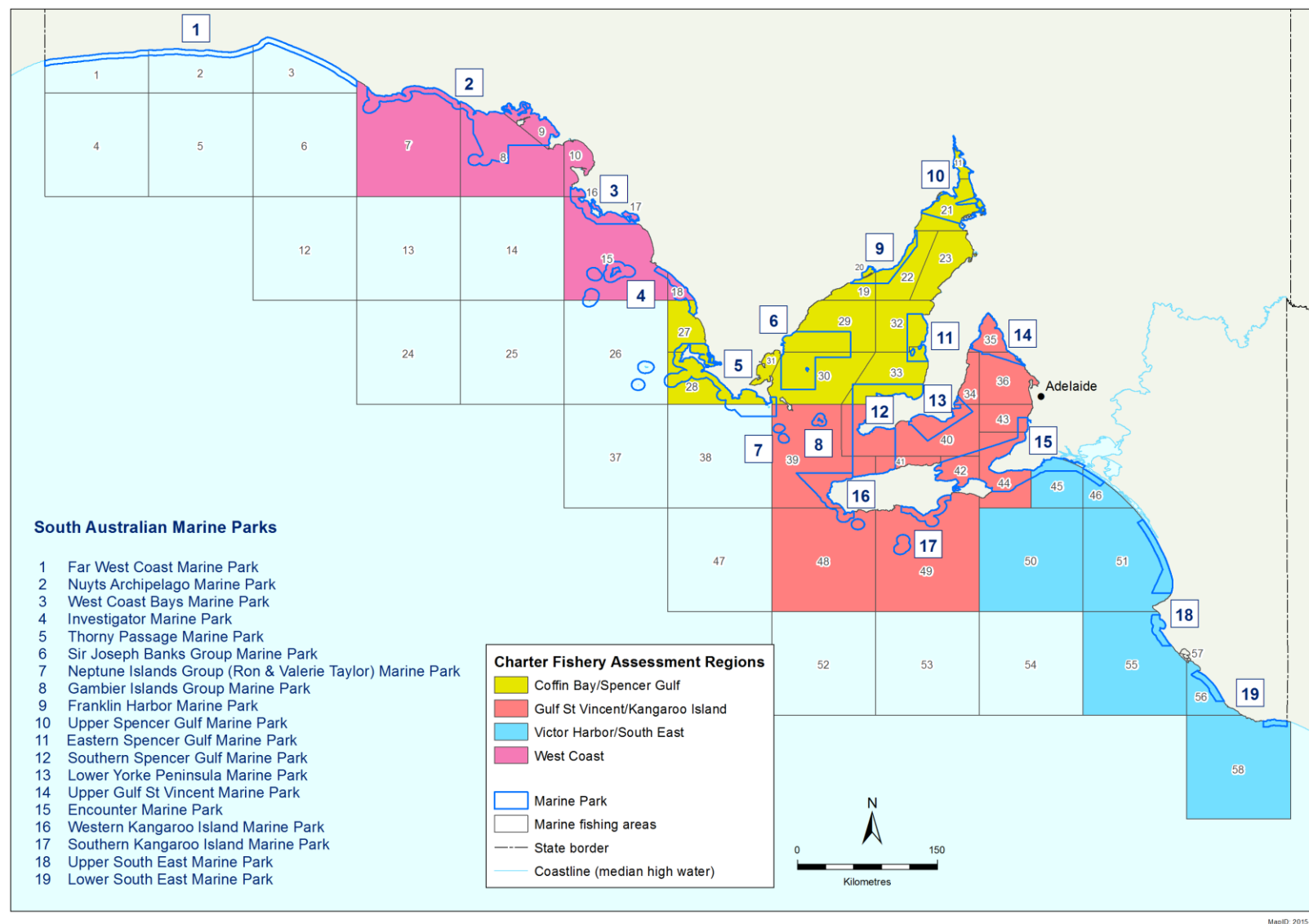
**C14. Marine Scalefish fishing (garfish)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for garfish in the Marine Scalefish Fishery



**C15. Marine Scalefish fishing (calamary)** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery stock assessment regions for calamary in the Marine Scalefish Fishery



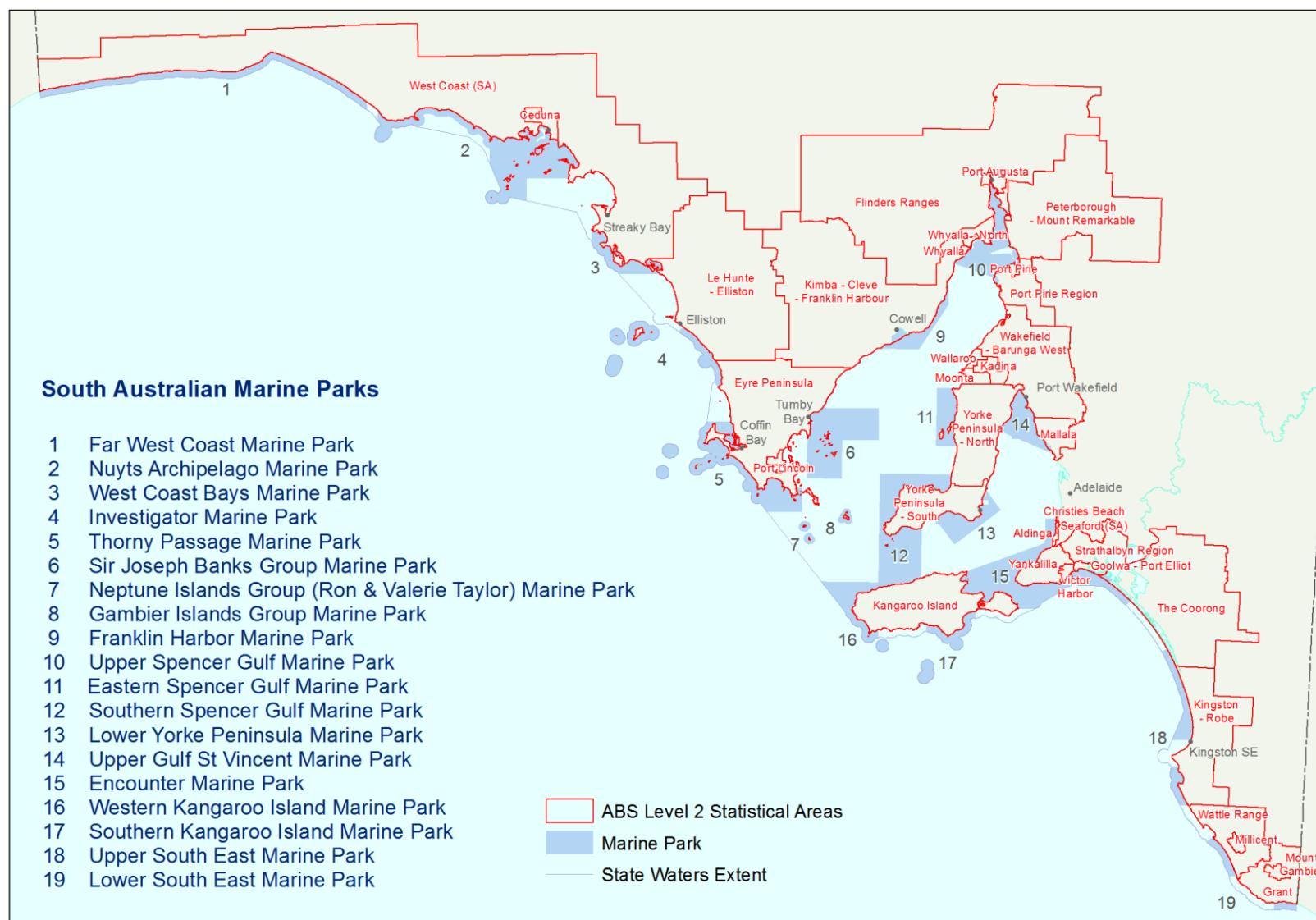
**C16. Charter boat fishing** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with marine fishing areas and fishery assessment regions for the Charter Boat Fishery



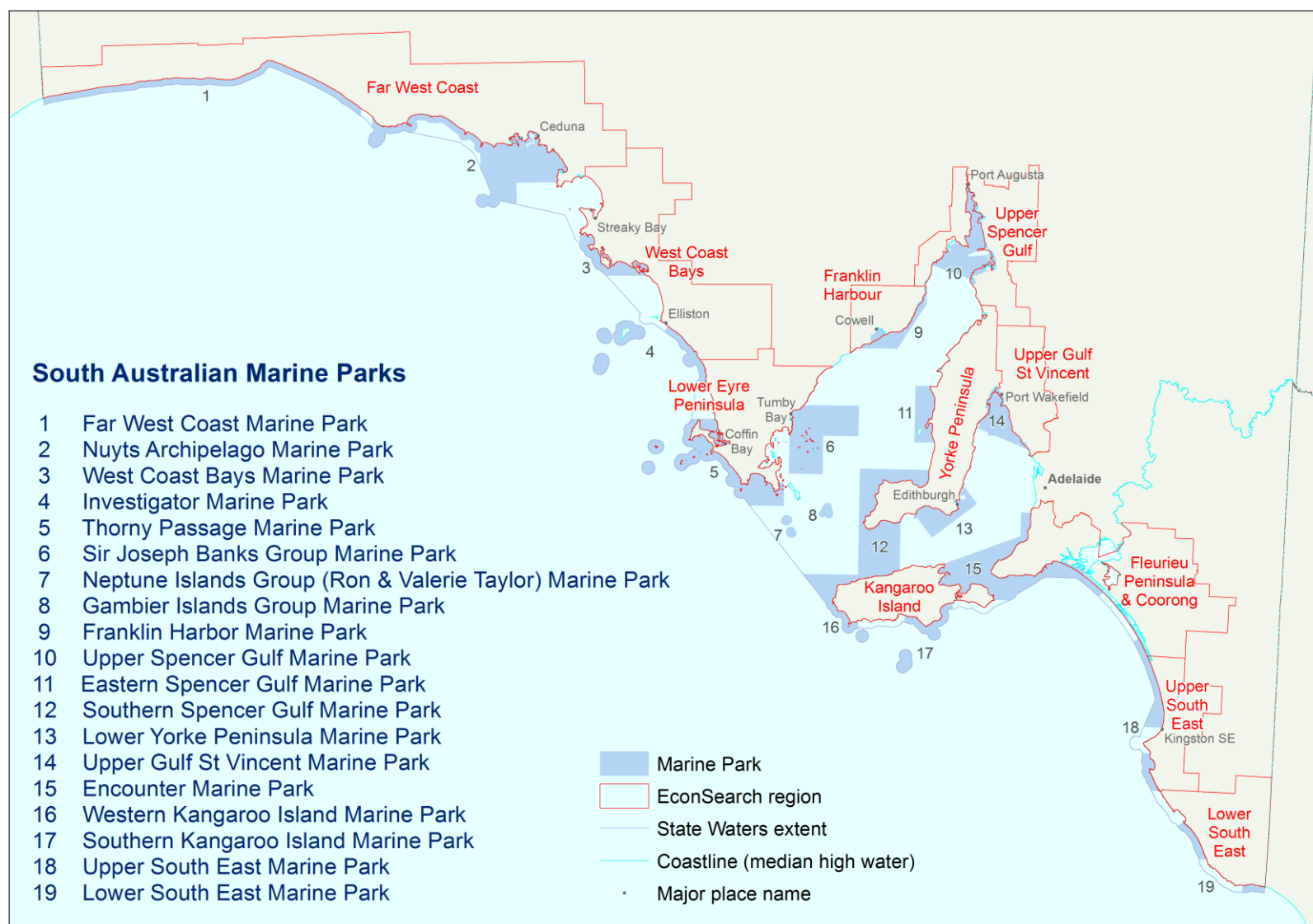
**C17. Local Government Areas** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with selected local government areas of South Australia that lie adjacent or near to the coast. Note that the numerous local government areas in the Adelaide region are not shown.



**C18. Statistical Areas Level 2** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with selected Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s), as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as part of its Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ABS 2011b), that lie adjacent or near to the coast



**C19. EconSearch regions** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with EconSearch regions, as defined for Regional Impact Assessments (Bailey et al. 2012a,b)





**C20. Tourism regions** Marine park boundaries and the overlap with tourism regions, as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)



## D. Management priorities and strategies of the LYPMP management plan

Management objectives for South Australia's marine parks are set out in the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The Act requires management plans to set out strategies for achieving those objects in relation to the marine park.

Management plans for South Australia's marine parks have been developed around four management priorities with associated strategies, to directly support the achievement of the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. The strategies will guide marine park managers and inform the development of an implementation plan for each marine park, which will include more specific actions for day-to-day management.

### Protection

Marine park zones are the principal tool under the *Marine Parks Act 2007* for managing both current and future activities that take place in marine parks. Management activities will be integrated to achieve multiple-use outcomes, in accordance with the objects and the four types of zones established by the Act.

#### Strategies

1. Manage activities and uses in the marine park in accordance with zoning and special purpose area provisions.
2. Actively influence activities and uses within and adjacent to the marine park to help mitigate threats to marine biodiversity and marine habitats.
3. Consider additional protections and/or temporary restrictions where necessary in circumstances of urgency:
  - (a) to protect a listed species<sup>2</sup> of plant or animal, or threatened ecological community
  - (b) to protect a feature of natural or cultural heritage significance
  - (c) to protect public safety.
4. Introduce a permitting system to provide for the following activities (where not otherwise authorised):
  - scientific research in a sanctuary or restricted access zone
  - tourism operations in a sanctuary zone
  - competitions and organised events in a sanctuary zone
  - commercial film-making (including sound recording and photography) in a sanctuary zone
  - installation of vessel moorings in a sanctuary zone.

### Stewardship through community involvement

Providing opportunities for public appreciation, involvement, education, understanding and enjoyment of marine environments is central to the success of South Australia's marine parks network, and is integral to the implementation of marine park management plans.

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<sup>2</sup> "listed species" and "threatened ecological community" refers to species or ecological communities of conservation concern listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth), the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* or the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.

### *Strategies*

5. Provide for public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the marine park.
6. Create and promote opportunities for sustainable nature-based tourism in the marine park.
7. Provide education to support the implementation of the marine park.
8. Seek to involve local communities and stakeholders in the day-to-day management and monitoring of the marine park.
9. Work cooperatively with Aboriginal communities to conserve country, plants, animals and culture.

## **Performance assessment, knowledge and review**

A monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) program will be implemented to assess the effectiveness of this plan in achieving the objects of the *Marine Parks Act 2007*. Under the Act, the Minister is required to review marine park management plans within a 10 year period. The MER Program will provide critical environmental, economic and social information to inform management plan review. The marine environment is complex and challenging to study. It also supports a range of uses that fill diverse community needs. Good marine park management decisions are informed by an in-depth understanding of the environment and the impacts of the activities that take place within it.

### *Strategies*

10. Develop and implement a monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) program that measures the effectiveness of this marine park management plan and its contribution to South Australia's marine parks network (2011 baseline), and that:
  - is designed to measure the effectiveness of the management plan in delivering the predicted outcomes to inform adaptive management
  - Includes linkages to relevant state, national and international monitoring, evaluation and reporting frameworks
  - Sets out targets and indicators linked to strategies and outcomes for monitoring, which include ecological, socio-economic, environmental and management elements
  - Monitors the delivery of education, research and governance mechanisms
  - Assesses the effectiveness of compliance activities.
11. Foster partnerships to support the implementation of the MER Program incorporating opportunities for community and stakeholder involvement.
12. Ensure outcomes of the MER Program and research outcomes are made publicly available and inform decision making and periodic review of this management plan.
13. Conduct priority research and foster research partnerships to assess the integrity of knowledge frameworks that underpin the predicted outcomes.
14. Encourage Aboriginal people, local communities and stakeholders to preserve traditional and historic knowledge and, where appropriate, share this knowledge with others.

## **Compliance**

The *Marine Parks Act 2007* provides for a range of regulatory instruments to support the achievement of the Act's objects. Compliance with these instruments is vital to the success of the marine parks program.

Three guiding principles underpin marine park compliance:

- Voluntary compliance is maximised through education initiatives
- Across Government collaboration supports compliance
- Operational improvement is achieved through monitoring and review of compliance activity.

#### *Strategies*

15. Develop and implement a compliance strategy for the marine park that:

- is cost-efficient
- is focussed on sanctuary zones and other conservation priorities
- complements existing compliance efforts
- maximises voluntary compliance
- includes measures to address serious or repeat non-compliance.

# 14 Glossary

**GMUZ** — General Managed Use Zone

**HPZ** — Habitat Protection Zone

**LGA** — Local Government Area

**MER** — monitoring, evaluation and reporting program

**LYPMP** — Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park

**RAZ** — Restricted Access Zone

**SPA** — Special Purpose Area

**SZ** — Sanctuary Zone

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