

## 12. SOUTH EAST REGION REGIONAL OILED WILDLIFE RESPONSE PLAN



**Government of South Australia**  
Department for Environment  
and Water



## History of this Document

This regional plan was developed by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) and the Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC) to be consistent with the Western Australia (WA) Pilbara Regional Oiled Wildlife Response Plan which was produced jointly by the Western Australia Department of Parks and Wildlife (Parks and Wildlife) and AMOSC on behalf of the Petroleum Industry to set out the minimum standard for an OWR in state waters. The South Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan contains the general arrangements which apply across the state and seven chapters which comprise the local plans for each of the coastal regions. This chapter describes those local arrangements in the South East Region.

The South East Regional Oiled Wildlife Response Plan was developed in consultation with South East Regional staff. The contribution and assistance of AMOSC and the Western Australian Government is both acknowledged and appreciated. The Plan was approved by the South East Regional Director and adopted on 28 September 2018 .

## Exercise and Review periods

### Exercising

This plan will be exercised at least annually in accordance with South Australian Marine Oil Pollution Plans and petroleum titleholder oil pollution emergency plans, as required.

### Review

This plan will be reviewed and updated by the Director, South East Region, DEW and AMOSC initially within twelve months of release. Thereafter it will be reviewed following an incident or at least once every two years. The table below will be updated as future revisions of the South East regional plan are reviewed.

Version	Date	Reviewed by	Approved by
V1.1	28/09/2018	Lucy Dodd	Tim Collins, Regional Director

## 12.1 INTRODUCTION

### 12.1.1 Purpose of this plan

The purpose of the *South East Oiled Wildlife Response Plan* is to provide guidance to operational staff who respond to wildlife which have been injured or oiled by a marine based spill in the South East region. This plan sits beneath the South Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan and provides regional context to it.

Each region within South Australia has, or is developing, a similar regional operational plan. This plan forms an addendum to the State plan in the form of a 'Chapter' and both should be activated if an oil spill impacts wildlife in the region. The method of activation is detailed in section 2 of the State Plan.

### 12.1.2 Scope

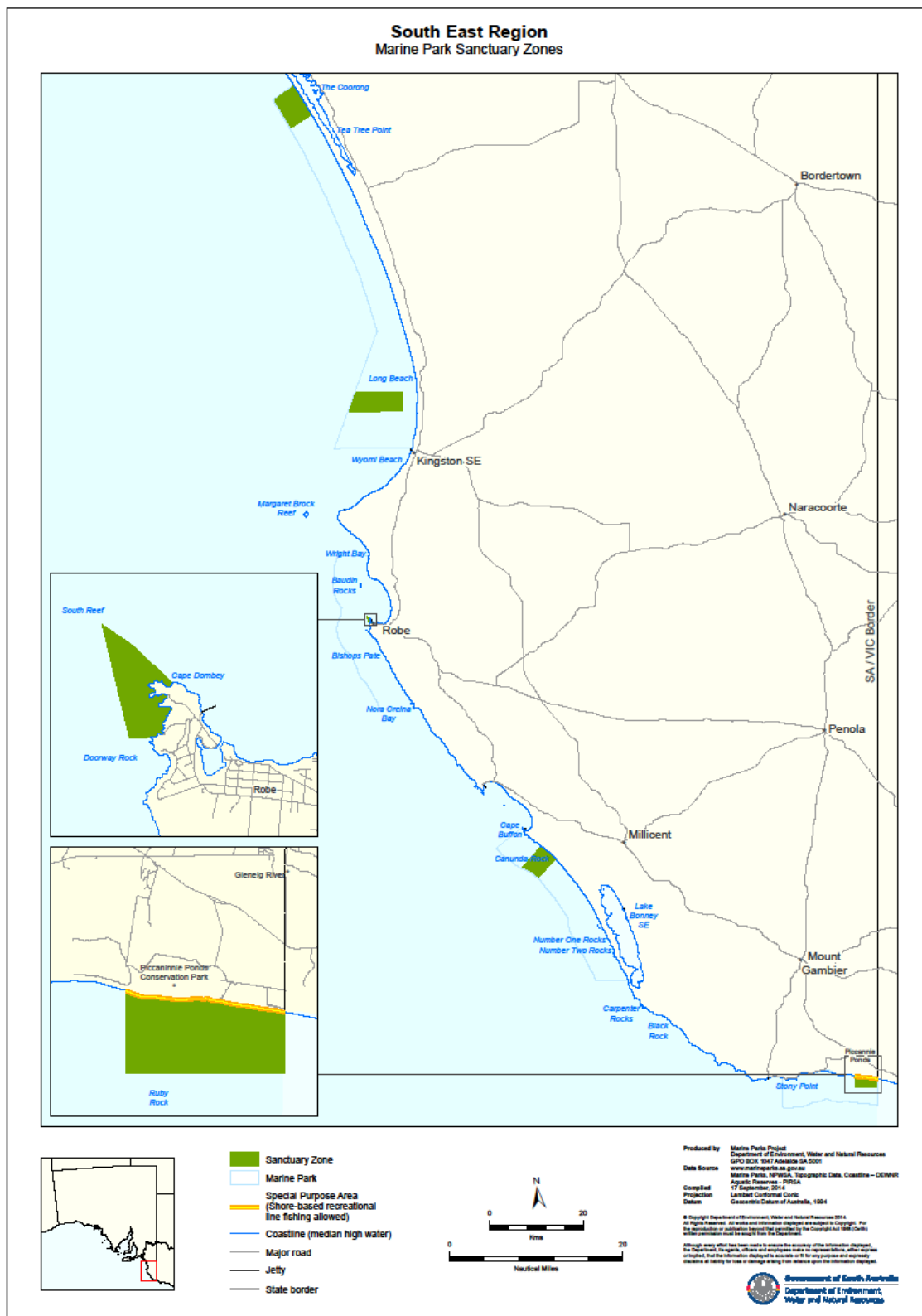
The South East Natural Resources Management (SE NRM) region covers an area of approximately 28,000 square kilometres and is bounded by the Victorian border to the east, the Southern Ocean to the south and the Coorong to the west. This area of South Australia is commonly referred to as the Limestone Coast due to its proximity to the coast and the abundance of limestone located under the soil, which acts as a filter to produce high quality water.

The climate of the region is characterised by cool wet winters and mild to hot, dry summers. Average annual rainfall varies considerably within the region, from approximately 850mm in the south to 450mm in the north of the region. With a favourable climate, suitable soils and underground water, the South East has a strong history as a highly productive area that supports a diverse and profitable industry base.

The region contributes about \$5 billion per annum towards the South Australian GDP with more than 30% of the State's GDP produced by the South East's agricultural sector. The key economic activities in the region supported by natural resources include plantation forestry, wine/viticulture, agriculture, dairy, potatoes, fishing/aquaculture and their associated industries.

The region is distinguished by a series of stranded dunes that rise between 20-50 metres above interdunal plains. These plains can be inundated over winter and host a variety of internationally-recognised wetland systems, including the Ramsar-listed Bool and Hacks lagoons and part of the Coorong and Lower Lakes Wetlands. The region also hosts an extensive network of limestone sink holes and caves, which include the World Heritage Listed Naracoorte Caves.

Figure 12.2: Marine Parks map of South East Region



### 12.1.3 Management Objectives and Outcomes

Specific objectives include:

- Safe and efficient operational responses to oiled wildlife incidents by response teams
- Control and consistency of capturing, handling and treating oiled wildlife
- Ethical and total regard for the welfare of injured or oiled wildlife resulting from a marine oil pollution incident
- Guidance for decisions by the Incident Management Team on prioritising habitats on DEW managed reserves and wildlife aggregation areas
- Development of skills and knowledge within the South East region across government and industry to ensure oiled wildlife response can be undertaken safely, effectively and efficiently
- Knowledge and guidelines to facilitate the rapid rescue, stabilisation and rehabilitation of susceptible wildlife found in the South East region
- Detail existing resources in the South East region to respond to oiled wildlife response.

### 12.1.4 Geographical and Cultural Settings

The social values derived from natural resources in the South East are shared by both locals and visitors to the region. There are immeasurable emotional, physical and spiritual health benefits from interacting with nature and in Australia our identity is intrinsically linked with the 'great outdoors'. The South East offers an abundance of recreational opportunities in coasts and landscapes, enjoying the beach, fishing, exploring natural parks, strolling around the Blue Lake, visiting the Naracoorte Caves, diving in Piccaninnie Ponds, or bird watching, to name just a few. The region is generally blessed with good soils which produce some of the finest wine, food and fibre in Australia, the focus for many social activities.

Water is a natural resource which characterises the region. For the region's residents and visitors alike water provides life to communities, from the pleasures of waterside recreation to watering gardens and ovals and the daily activities we take for granted. Wetlands and the great coastal lakes are intrinsic features of the region and hold cultural significance to Aboriginal people. The water-filled limestone caves attract divers from all over the world. (Pers. Comm. South East Landcare Coordinator Aboriginal Communities, 2009). Poor natural resources management can have a multitude of affects, not only on the values outlined above but also on our ability to survive as a species.

Without healthy natural resources and ecosystems, our communities face potential economic, lifestyle and psychological hardship: water is essential to life, and healthy soil is the foundation for food and fibre production. Pest plant and pest animal species can pose a threat to human health and safety, such as the spread of disease (for example, by deer or pigs), or through damage to crops and other infrastructure (for example, insect or rodent plagues). The combined region of the South East of South Australia and South West Victoria is considered a "biodiversity hotspot" by the Commonwealth Government. The Region includes two internationally significant Ramsar wetlands, the Coorong National Park and Bool Lagoon Game Reserve (and the adjacent Hacks Lagoon Conservation Park), two important habitat areas for waterbirds. The SE NRM Region also has a high wave energy coastline with many pristine areas protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. The Region has 55 mammal species, 50 frog and reptile species (including the nationally vulnerable Striped Legless lizard - *Delma impar*) and 19 freshwater fish. Two hundred and seventy-five bird species (including the well-known Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Orange-bellied Parrot) are recorded representing 77% of birds recorded from South Australia, and 1324 plant species are

recorded representing 40% of plants species recorded from South Australia. The South East contains such rich biodiversity because it is a transition zone, grading from a temperate climate to a more arid landscape. Consequently, many species of plants and animals that are adapted to one or other of these extremes are found at the western, southern or eastern limits of their natural range.

Prior to European settlement, the region supported a rich biodiversity significant to the spiritual health and well-being of Aboriginal people in the region. There was a rich tapestry of woodlands and forests, heathlands and grasslands interspersed between vast areas of seasonal and permanent wetlands (See Appendix Map 7.1 – Pre-European Vegetation). These elements of biodiversity do not exist in isolation and are often closely related to other natural resource features. For example, biodiversity is strongly interconnected with the available soil and water resources that are present.

## 12.2 REGIONAL OILED WILDLIFE RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

Although pre-planning and organisation are important for successful management of an incident, assessment of the unique conditions and determination of specific strategies pertinent to an event is critical. There are numerous examples of effective wildlife rescue and rehabilitation in spill events, however there are few examples of successful operations in remote areas during periods of extreme heat. A large scale marine oil pollution incident requiring capture and remediation of birds, marine mammals, or shoreline foraging mammals and reptiles would be unprecedented in Australia and is likely to present many challenges. Environmental information pertaining to the region should be available in readiness for an oil spill. This should include maps of species distribution and seasonality, population information, and critical habitat data showing breeding, feeding, and roosting areas. Surveys provide detailed information but there can be variability in wildlife populations from year to year and hence, if possible, a survey should be conducted immediately on advice that an incident has occurred. This may be critically important to the success of oiled wildlife response.

### 12.2.1 Regional Values

The South East Region Priorities for Protection are summarised in Table 12.1. Factors used to assess the consequence of a spill event on wildlife include the following:

- Conservation status of wildlife on a local, Regional, State, National, or international context is a prime consideration.
- Marine and terrestrial conservation reserves. These areas are identified as important for maintaining species and ecosystem function and are a priority for protection.
- The importance of the all-natural habitats for flora, fauna, species and ecosystem function including those outside of the DEW managed reserves.
- The long term consequence of oiling or wildlife deaths in the area.

Priorities can be determined based on species, ecological communities, across all lands and waters and on social values for the area. Priorities may also be determined as a combination of these factors. However priorities for protection will differ with differing circumstances that may manifest in an incident.

Table 12.1 shows the highest priority areas in the region and is a summary of the more detailed information provided in the Operational Sectors section in this document is based on the Limestone Coast and Coorong Coastal Action Plan which includes terrestrial values. However, it does not include significant islands such as Baudin Rocks (near Robe), Penguin Island near Beachport and Margaret Brock Reef near Cape Jaffa.

The priority scores have been allocated using the information outlined in Table 12.2 in tandem with published literature and DEW field data supplemented with input from the Petroleum Industry. The scores are for guidance and will be reviewed as part of the plan's twelve month review process.

*Table 12.1: SA South East Region Priorities for Protection Summary*

PRIORITY	SECTOR	LOCATION	REASON	PRIORITY SCORE
1	175	Port MacDonnell to Border	Lower South East Marine Park including Piccaninnie Springs SZ.	Very High
2	177	Salt Creek to Maria Creek Kingston SE	Upper South East Marine Park including Coorong Beach South SZ and Lacepede SZ. Wetland: Wetland of International Importance and RAMSAR Site. Back barrier lagoon consisting of interconnected basins partially fed by Murray River. Marginally intertidal. Supports a diversity of seabirds and waderbirds. Birds: Features ten (10) Declared Coastal Seabird Sites supporting Caspian Terns, Fairy Terns, Crested Terns, Pied Cormorants and more and one (1) Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (>5000). These sites are just inland of Southern Ocean. Due to the transient nature of seabirds it is likely that they may become exposed to oiling so these sites and adjacent beach need to be monitored.	Very High
3	176	Cape Jaffa to Cape Banks Lighthouse	Upper South East Marine Park including Cape Dombey SZ. Lower South East Marine Park including Canunda SZ. Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (<10). Birds: Declared Seabird Site supporting Little Penguins (101-200), Pied Cormorants (11-50), Black-faced Cormorant (51-100), Fairy Tern (11-50 and Crested Tern (601-1000).	High
4	176	Cape Martin	Birds: Little Penguin (<10), Fairy Tern (11-50).	High

*Table 12.2: Allocation of Priority Based on the Consequences of Spill in Identified Location*

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE OF SPILL	Priority from protection and response
Localised and short term (<1 year) effects on common wildlife or habitats outside of conservation reserves. Some oiled wildlife but no wildlife deaths.	Low
Localised and short term effects on habitats within conservation reserves. Some deaths <5% of a common species population outside of conservation reserves. Oiling of some common species inside conservation reserves.	Medium
Localised moderate term (<2 years) effects or widespread short term habitat effects (<6 months). On habitats Oiling of common species within a conservation reserve, or <10% of a local species population, oiling of >5% of local population of threatened species or detectable change in breeding capacity. Oiling or loss of any wildlife protected by treaty. Short term detectable loss of breeding capacity of any species.	Significant
Widespread significant regional habitat loss or moderate to long term (2-5 years) ecological effects (multiple species) of habitats or over 50% of shoreline or islands in a conservation reserve. Oiling of up to 10-50% of a Regional common species or deaths of <20% of regional or conservation reserve species population. Oiling of >10% or, deaths of <10% of WA threatened species population. Minor (5%) moderate term (<2 years) loss of breeding capacity for any species.	High



POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE OF SPILL	Priority from protection and response
Significant long term ecological effects >5 years (affecting many species) on ecosystem function on a bioregional or conservation land unit scale. Deaths of >20% of a regional or conservation reserve population. Oiling of over 20% of a WA threatened, species or deaths of >10% threatened species population. Loss of breeding capacity of a regional threatened species population. Significant >5% Moderate term (2-5 years) loss of breeding capacity.	Very High

A current list of South Australian Endangered Species can be found in the South Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan or in Schedule 7 of the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972](#).

Petroleum industry companies must have an approved Oil Pollution Environment Plan (OPEP) and Environmental Plan (EP). Sensitive areas within the potential spill area are identified in this documentation. These plans should be used in conjunction with this oiled wildlife response plan and the SAOWRP to determine values and priorities for protection.

### 12.2.2 Prioritised Ecological Values

Coastline, vegetation and habitat data in the SA Oil Spill Response Atlas Web Mapping Application are generally well populated and do not change quickly. Data on species at risk of oiling or impact to species habitat sites are however insufficient and currently being improved in the OSRA system. This plan provides a brief description of the landforms and coastal marine environment, and the broad environmental values for each of the predetermined sectors. Each sector is described including details of important wildlife populations.

### 12.2.3 Zone of Confidence (ZoC)

To populate the environmental sensitivities this plan utilises data contained in:

- ☐ DEW (SA) database 'NatureMaps',
- ☐ DoE, National Conservation Values Atlas of BIAs,
- ☐ Atlas of Living Australia,
- ☐ Published surveys, reports and scientific papers, and the

*Note: At the time of writing this plan the SA OSRA WMA database was still in development.*

The above datasets have varying degrees of confidence. In order to provide the IMT with a tool to gauge the currency and accuracy of the data we provide a Zone of Confidence (ZoC) for each of the identified Coastal Area Units. Table 12.3 below provides the ZoC scale.

*Table 12.3: Zone of Confidence Scale*

ZoC Scale	Confidence
1	Peer reviewed published paper < 5 years old
2	Peer reviewed published paper > 5 years old
3	Government published data (e.g. OSRA, SA NatureMaps) with no supporting meta data
4	Anecdotal data from a wildlife management agency officer (e.g. Parks and Wildlife)
5	Anecdotal data from an industry professional with local knowledge (e.g. commercial fisherman)
NOTE: Ranking of 1 is the most reliable 'ZoC' while a ranking of 5 provides least confidence	



## 12.3. RESOURCES - EQUIPMENT

### 12.3.1 Oiled Wildlife Response Equipment

A list of portable oiled wildlife response equipment in South Australia is included in the State Plan. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) oiled wildlife response first strike response kits contents can be found on the AMSA website. Further equipment and supplies will be required to establish facilities and rehabilitation care. Specialist and general oiled wildlife response equipment suppliers and contractors accessible to the region are listed below.

*Table 12.4: Sources of oiled wildlife response equipment*

Product	Purpose	Company	Location	Phone
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Further oiled wildlife response equipment can be sourced nationally in other jurisdictions from AMOSC and National Plan stockpiles, see Section 7 of the South Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan for further information (State Wide Resources and Arrangements).

### 12.3.2 Communications

A Communications Support Unit forms part of the oil spill response. Within the oiled wildlife response structure, a Wildlife Communications Officer/unit role is also designated. The Communications Officer in the Logistics Unit is responsible for maintaining effective communication between the various response groups operating during the oiled wildlife response.

In accordance with the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS), a communications plan for the incident will be prepared. If the field of operations for oil spill response and oiled wildlife response overlap, a single communications plan is preferred.

The oiled wildlife response operations area may differ greatly to the oil spill response field and, if so, separate communications plans may be required. If a separate oiled wildlife response communications plan is put in place it should overlap at appropriate points in the AIIMS structure with the oil spill response communications plan.

#### 12.3.2.1 Communications when DEW is Coordinating Oiled Wildlife Response

If DEW is coordinating the oiled wildlife response, the communications plan in the South Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan should be followed. DEW radio networks, satellite phones, and mobile phones are commonly used for normal DEW operations in the South East Region. Fixed communications are located in vehicles vessels and some offices and work centres. NRSE staff utilise the South Australian state GRN network. Mobile communication along the coast are improved. Fire vehicles also utilise VHF networks

***DEW South Australian Government Radio Network Channels (SAGRN) for the South East Region (Zone C) are:***

- ***Primary channel – C09 - NR –SE (day to day operations channel)***
- ***Secondary channel – C08 – NR - COOR (for specific purposes e.g. bush fire, oil spill, etc.)***

***DEW Statewide Marine & Heritage Channel: C20-NR-COAST***

#### 12.3.2.2 Communications when Petroleum Industry is Coordinating Oiled Wildlife Response

If the Petroleum Industry is leading the oiled wildlife response, the wildlife division should integrate into the existing communications structure of the oil spill response. Further communication resources are available through DEW if required.

#### 12.3.2.3 Ship to Ship/Ship to Shore Communication

Typically, ship to shore communication will be via VHF and secondarily through mobile phones where reception is available. VHF repeater stations are located at Robe and at The Bluff, approximately 12km north of Mt Gambier. Workboats all have VHF and along with all other vessels will have a listening watch on channel. The communication channel during the response will be specified by the Communications Officer to all functional units when developing the communications plan.

#### 12.3.2.4 Ground to Ground Communication

In the event of shoreline wildlife capture, good communications is essential. A number of VHF and UHF units are held by Noonameena, Southend, Naracoorte, Keith and Mt Gambier; additional units can be obtained from Keith and Mt Gambier. These units would be used by the oiled wildlife response field teams.

#### 12.3.2.5 Outside Communications

A log should be kept of all calls and emails/fax messages as is consistent with command and control requirements of incident response. To assist in this task, consideration should be given to the use of voice recorders to use during emergencies when notes cannot be taken.

#### 12.3.2.6 Communication Plan

As the oiled wildlife response is escalated, communication systems will need to meet the demands of the increasing number of responders and spatial complexities of the response effort. The Communications Officer in the logistics unit is responsible for developing and maintaining the communications plan through the response.

### 12.3.3 Vessels

#### 12.3.3.1 Parks and Wildlife Vessels

The South East Region has three vessels used for operations. Most of these vessels are trailer-able. The **Duty officer (Natural Resource Office) on 08-87351177** will assist in obtaining the vessels and the use of facilities for wildlife rescue and treatment.

#### 12.3.3.2 Industry Vessels

Industry has no vessels in the South East Region but this may change if oil exploration is undertaken. These may be identified in the petroleum industry OPEPs and the logistics section of their Oil Spill Response Plans.

### 12.3.3.3 Other vessels available for hire

SA DPTI maintains lists of all Surveyed Passenger Vessels (SPV) and the DEW licensing system can be interrogated to find local tour operators. PIRSA Fisheries has registers of commercial fishers operating in the region which may be available if the need arises.

### 12.3.3.4 Vessel Launch Sites

Site Name	General Location GPS Co-ordinates	Vessel Size Estimates	Description of Launch Area and Comments
Long Point (boats kept at Noonameena)	-35.684204, 139.160882	Workboat: 4.6m length, 3-4 persons Dinghy: 4m length, 4 persons	Jetty
Southend	-37.567361, 140.113885	Aluminium vessel: • 4.3m length • 25Hp Yamaha 2 stroke motor	Located at Southend, less than 1 km to launch site.
Blackfellows Caves	-37.9487, 140.466866		Two (2), 4.1m wide launching lanes and incorporating a central fixed landing.
Port MacDonnell	-38.054255, 140.700968	Wharf for heavy tonnage vessels	Four lane boat ramp and two floating concrete pontoons.

Tide prediction for all the above locations are available at: <http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/tides/#/sa>

## 12.3.4 Aerial

### 12.3.4.1 Aircraft Resource List

Operator	Aircraft	Capability	Availability	Key Contact for Release
Kim Redman (based at Millicent)	N/A	Reconnaissance and transport	Available on request	0418 839 734
John Edwards (Kingston SE Flying Club)	2 planes (1 seater)	Reconnaissance	Available on request	0408 891 159
Council Office	N/A	Mobilisation of local resources	24/7	(08) 8767 2033
David McTernan (based at Naracoorte)	1 plane (2 seater)	Reconnaissance	Available on request	(08) 87623519 / 0429 853 197
	Cessna 172 (4 seater)	Reconnaissance and transport		
	Cessna 210 (6 seater)	Suitable for water ops		

### 12.3.4.2 Aircraft Landing Strips

Airfield Name	Length (m)	Latitude South		Longitude East	
		Degs.	Dec. Mins	Degs.	Dec. Mins
Meningie	305	35.42.00.0S	-35.700001	139.19.58.8E	139.332993
Robe	325	37.10.31.3S	-37.175364	139.48.18.8E	139.805231
Millicent	322	37.35.01.0S	-37.583599	140.21.57.6E	140.365997
Kingston	1212	36.49.20.0S	-36.821816	139.52.20.0E	139.869063
Mt Gambier Airport	369	37.44.44.2S	-37.745602	140.47.06.0E	140.785004

## 12.4. RESOURCES – PERSONNEL

### 12.4.1 Trained personnel

The training required for those participating in an oiled wildlife response is explained in Section 5 of the South Australian Oiled Wildlife Response Plan (Oiled wildlife Response Incident Types and Personnel Required). This level informs the number of oiled wildlife response personnel and the skills they require. The State Plan also provides:

- Descriptions of each of the roles in detail can be found in Appendix A
- A description of the oiled wildlife response incident structure and how responders interact is outlined in Section 3 (Oiled Wildlife Response Incident Management Structure)
- The stages of an oiled wildlife response in Section 4 (Stages of Oiled Wildlife Response).

Through a best endeavours approach between DEW and AMOSC, a state wide capacity to respond to an oiled wildlife response event will be maintained. DEW and AMOSC maintain a list of trained personnel and resources available. Either party may request assistance from the other if their internal pool of trained personnel or expertise has been exhausted.

### 12.4.2 Wildlife Carers

There are few wildlife carers in the South East region. It is likely that wildlife would have to be relocated to Adelaide for long term rehabilitation.

*Table 12.5: SA South East Region Carers Contacts*

Name	Carer Group Name	Species accepted	Location	Contact Details
Shell Diamond Morgan (Facebook)	Friends of Native Wildlife South East	All	Limestone Coast	24/7: 0427396919
N/A	South East Native Animal Rescue	All	Mt. Gambier	(08) 8726 8199
N/A	Native Animal Network Inc.		Mt. Gambier	(08) 8725 7633
Birdlife South East	Birdlife South East	Mainly Birds	South East	(08) 8725 0549
N/A	Australian Marine Wildlife Research & Rescue Organisation (AMWRRO)	Seals, seabirds and turtles	Adelaide	(08) 8262 5452 Emergency Paging Service: (08) 8378 3364

### 12.4.3 Veterinarians

There are numerous veterinarians in the South East region. It is likely that wildlife would also be relocated to Adelaide for long term rehabilitation.

In the event of an oiled wildlife incident, professional veterinarian advice may be provided by an Adelaide Zoo or University of Adelaide veterinarian with experience in wildlife emergencies in cooperation with a regional wildlife officer (DEW or industry) until specialist wildlife veterinarian support can be provided if necessary.

After an emergency, the South Australian Veterinary Emergency Management Inc. (SAVEM) can be contracted on mb: 0427 707 044 or email: [info@savem.org.au](mailto:info@savem.org.au) for veterinary care for all animals.

*Table 12.6: SA South East Region Local Specialist Contacts*

Category	Business name	Contact	Oiled Wildlife Response Availability
Veterinary Practice (Mt. Gambier)	Clarke And Associates Veterinary Practice	N/A	(08) 8725 8333 Opening hours – unavailable
Veterinary Practice	Gambier Vets Pty Ltd	Dr. Rebel Skirving Dr. Stuart Skirving	(08) 8725 8333 Opening hours - unavailable
Veterinary Practice	Blue Lake Veterinary Clinic	N/A	Mon-Fri: 8.30am – 5.00pm Sat: 9.00am -12.00 noon (08) 8723 9111
Vets & Vets Surgeons	South East Vets	N/A	Mon-Fri: 8.30am – 5.30pm Sat: 8.30am – 11.00am (08) 8725 5855
Veterinary Practice	Kingston Veterinary Clinic	N/A	Mon-Fri: 8.30 – 5.30pm Daytime Phone: (08) 8767 2516  After Hours Phone: (08) 8767 2516
Vets & Vets Surgeons	Millicent Veterinary Service	N/A	Mon- Fri 9.00am – 5.30pm Sat 9.00 am – 11.30am After hours emergency available (08) 87332782

#### 12.4.4 External Agencies and Emergency Volunteer Groups

Various local government agencies could be involved in emergency response scenarios in the South East Region and may be required to assist in an oiled wildlife response. These agencies and their contact numbers are listed below.

*Table 12.7: South East Region Local Government Agencies*

Agency	Location	Contact Number
Police Emergency (24/7): Dial 000 Assistance: 131 444	Mt Gambier	(08) 8735 1202
	Kingston	(08) 8767 2009
	Meningie	(08) 8575 1626
	Port MacDonald	(08) 8738 2216
	Beachport	(08) 8735 8009
	Robe	(08) 8768 2118
Fisheries	Mt Gambier	(08) 8735 1300
	Kingston	(08) 8767 2358
Council	Coorong District Council	(08) 8575 1516
	Kingston District Council	(08) 8767 2033
	Robe District Council	(08) 8768 2033
	Wattle Range Council	(08) 8733 0900
	Grant District Council	(08) 8721 0444
Department for Environment and Water (DEW)	Tim Collins – Regional Director	(08) 8735 1204 / 0428 102 581
Natural Resources Centre	Mt. Gambier	(08) 8735 1177
	Keith	(08) 8755 1620
State Emergency Service (SES) 24/7: Dial 1 32 500	Mt Gambier	(08) 8725 9211
	Kingston SE	(08) 8767 2691
	Millicent	(08) 8733 4891
	Bordertown	(08) 8752 1422

Agency	Location	Contact Number
	South East Operations & Support Unit	(08) 8723 0563

## 12.5. OILED WILDLIFE FACILITY LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS

There are no dedicated oiled wildlife washing or rehabilitation centres in South Australia. Therefore existing facilities (i.e. sports clubs, showground's, ovals and warehouses) that are suitable for provision of a supporting role in oiled wildlife response need to be identified prior to an incident and permissions sought for their use in the event of an incident. Washing and rehabilitation centres are usually combined or located adjacent to each other and collectively known as Oiled Wildlife Facilities.

Oiled wildlife response containers are available to be transported and set up as washing facilities at suitable locations forming the nucleus of a larger Oiled Wildlife Facility. They have air conditioning and ability to soften and temperature control washing water. They require a water source, electricity source and suitable storage / drainage system for waste water. These oiled wildlife response containers were used during the Rena incident in New Zealand in 2011. For location and quantity of these oiled wildlife response containers please see the Section 7 of the State Plan page 41 (State Wide Resources and Arrangements).

A critical requirement for oiled wildlife response facilities in the South East Region is remote areas with relatively poor access such as the Coorong.

*Table 12.8: Staging Sites within the South East Region*

Site Purpose	Location	Contact
Cleaning and treatment of oiled wildlife	Noonameena	Duty Officer : (08) 87351177
	Canunda	
	Southend	

### 12.5.1 Potential facilities in the South East Region

Potential facilities have been identified to suit a range of situations including small response (1-5 birds per day and up to 20 birds), medium response (5-10 birds per day and up to 20-200 birds), and large or complex response (more than 10 birds per day, more than 200 total, and or terrestrial mammals, pinnipeds or other mega-fauna).

The criteria to determine Resource Readiness of Proposed Treatment Facilities listed in Section 5 is provided in Table 12.9 and represented by colour coding. The current population numbers for each location are provided against the location name in the following section. This will provide the reader with an initial understanding of capacity of the location to support a level 6 OWR event or a protracted incident.

*Table 12.9: Resource readiness in proposed Treatment / Holding Facilities*

	Facilities have the prescribed resources in place with little or no modification necessary to make them operational.
	Facility could be equipped with prescribed resources with minor resourcing/modifications (<5 days).
	Facility could not meet prescribed resources without major modifications or expense (>5 days).

## 12.5.2 Land Based Oiled Wildlife Facility in the South East Region

It is likely that any impacted wildlife would require transport to a centre such as Adelaide or Victor Harbor.

*Table 12.10: Identified Oiled Wildlife Facilities in South East*

	Phone	Power	Water	Hot Water	Ventilation	A/C	Wash-down	Toilets	Change Rooms	Office Space	Lay Down Area	Security	Waste Disposal	Size	Marine Access
Noona - meena															
Large sheds/workshops with power and water available for the cleaning, treatment of oiled wildlife and storage of equipment. <b>Two (2) vessels are kept at this location.</b> Contact the <b>Duty Officer : (08) 87351177</b> for access and assistance.															
Canunda															
Large sheds/workshops with power and water available for the cleaning, treatment of oiled wildlife and storage of equipment. <b>Two (2) vessels are kept at this location.</b> Contact the <b>Duty Officer: (08) 87351177</b> for access and assistance.															
Southend															
<b>Large sheds/workshops with power, water and large compound</b> available for the cleaning, and treatment of oiled wildlife and storage of equipment. One (1) vessel is kept at this location. Contact <b>the Duty Officer: (08) 87351177</b> for access and assistance.															

## 12.5.3 On-Water Oiled Wildlife Triage/Stabilisation

On islands and remote locations, where a treatment or holding/stabilisation facility cannot be located close enough to the site of collection to be acceptable in terms of wildlife welfare, an “on-water” facility may be established to enable stabilisation of oiled wildlife prior to transport to a treatment facility. In these circumstances, it is recommended that companies, who operate in these areas, consider resourcing vessels or barges that could fulfil these requirements.

### 12.5.3.1 Vessels

An ideal on-water wildlife triage/stabilisation vessel would:

- Accommodate a minimum of 5 oiled wildlife responders
- Have suitable deck space to house at least one oiled wildlife response Container and air-conditioned holding containers.
- Have an ability to safely load/unload wildlife to/from adjacent vessels (i.e. through rescue hatch or hiab).
- Facilitate some wash-down of animals and have the ability to store oily waste, or have an oily water separator and holding tanks for waste oil)

See Table 12.11 for indicative specifications and examples of on-water holding/stabilisation vessels.



*Table 12.11: Indicative Specifications for On-Water Holding/Stabilisation Vessels*

Vessel Specifications	
Length overall	38 metres
Beam	10.6 metres
Machinery	2 engines
Operating speed	10knots
Hull	Bow ramp configured to accommodate toll-on-roll-off loading of 20ft shipping containers
Deck Area	200 m <sup>2</sup>
Water	120,000 Litres
Accommodation	5 + crew Airconditioned
Pollution control	Oily water separator or oily waste holding tanks

## 12.6. SA SOUTH EAST REGION OPERATIONAL SECTORS

The oiled wildlife response may be a localised, contained operation, or it may extend to hundreds of islands or kilometres of coastline. The South East Basin coastline and island groups have been divided into predetermined coastal compartments and sectors, each with a proposed staging/coastal access point. The sectors have been determined in consideration of available, central staging points and of the distances that vessels or vehicles could travel to, engage in operations and return within one operational day (in good to moderate conditions).

The sectors are indicative only and should be adapted as conditions require. The nomenclature of the sectors and coastal compartments continue the Western Australian numbering system to ensure that the state plans are compatible and to minimise confusion in the event of an oil spill impacting both jurisdictions. The sectors are further broken down, utilizing Coastal Compartments (CC) designed by Geoscience Australia. Coastal Compartments offer a consistent framework for regional planning and coastal management by defining natural management units. There are primary, secondary and tertiary compartments. This plan utilises the secondary (regional planning) compartments, which are based predominantly on landform associations such as extensive tracts of coast with continuous beach or dune field formations (Elliot I, 2011).

Utilisation of prescribed coastal compartments and their boundaries means that this plan will align with other state OWR plans and other national marine planning documents and strategies. Each secondary compartment can be identified with its own unique Feature Identification (FID) number which corresponds to the FID from the GIS shapefile for that compartment.

### 12.6.1 Population centres GPS locations and postcodes

#### 12.6.1.1 Upper South East

Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Post Codes
20	177	Murray Darling Basin Regional Boundary	35.81° S	139.29° E	5275
		Cape Jaffa	36°56.880'S	139°40.680'E	5275
	176	Cape Jaffa	36°56.880'S	139°40.680'E	5275
		Salt Creek	36.09° S	139.67° E	5264

Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Post Codes
20	176	Rosetown	36.82° S	139.86° E	5275
		Kingston SE	36.82° S	139.85° E	5275
		Wyomi	36.86° S	139.83° E	5275
		Pinks Beach	36.85° S	139.83° E	5275
		West Range	36.60° S	140.01° E	5275
		Lower South East regional Boundary	37.03° S	139.75° E	5275

### 12.6.1.2 Lower South East

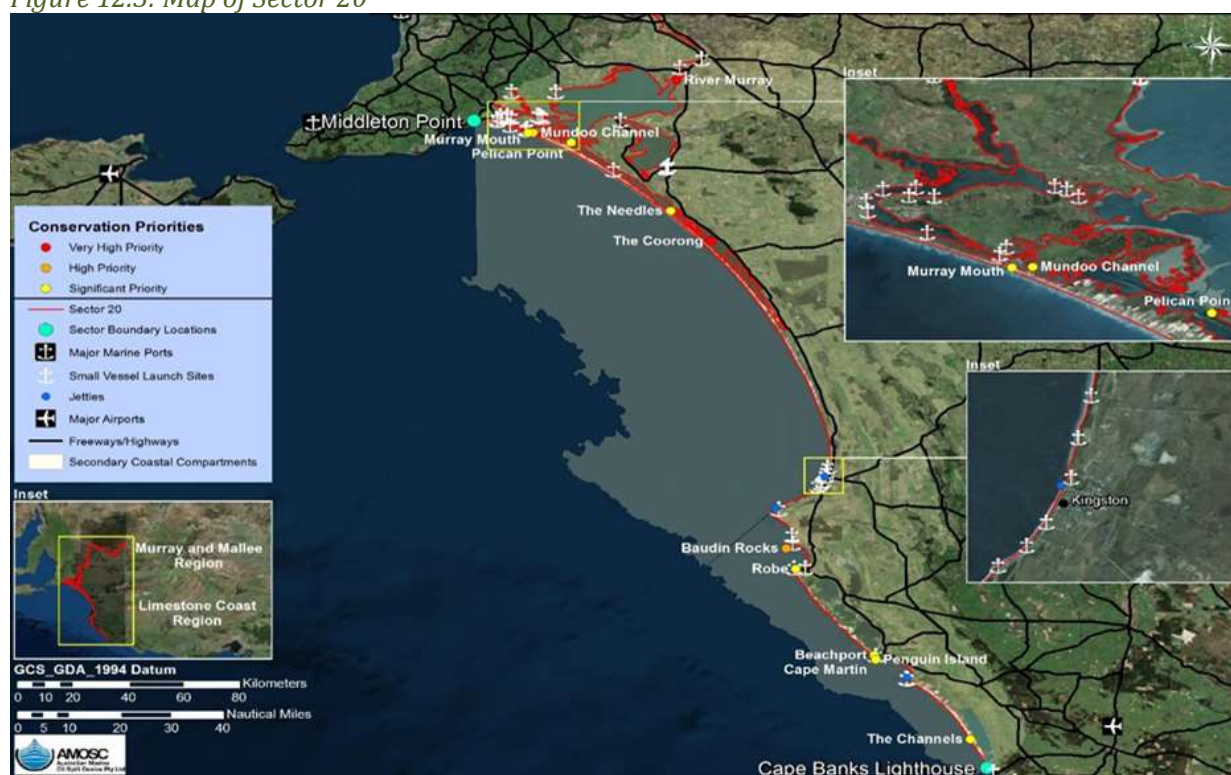
Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Post codes
20	176	Upper South East Regional Boundary	37.03° S	139.75° E	5275
	176	Boatswain Point	37.07° S	139.74° E	5275
		Robe	37.20° S	139.84° E	5276
		Nora Creina	37.32° S	139.85° E	5276
		Beachport	37.45° S	140.09° E	5280
		Southend	37.51° S	140.14° E	5280
		Millicent	37.57° S	140.40° E	5280
		German Flat	37.50° S	140.69° E	5280
		Cape Banks Lighthouse	37°53.880'S	140.38° E	5291
	175	Cape Banks Lighthouse	37°53.880'S	140.38° E	5291
		Carpenter Rocks	37.91° S	140.38° E	5291
		Pelican Point	37.93° S	140.42° E	5291
		Blackfellow's Caves	37.94° S	140.47° E	5291
		Nene Valley	37.96° S	140.52° E	5291
		Cape Douglas	38.02° S	140.60° E	5291
		Port McDonnell	38.01° S	140.73° E	5291
		Piccaninnie Ponds	38.05° S	140.94° E	5291
		SA/VIC Border	38.01°S	140.96° E	5291

Each sector identifies the fauna susceptible to oiling by secondary coastal compartments within the South Australian portion of the EMBA. Where quantitative data exists regarding the abundance and seasonal nature of fauna it is provided in the column 'Species susceptible to oiling'. Response and Recovery is prioritised in accordance with the criteria in Table 12.2.

## 12.6.2 Sector description and contingency plans

### 12.6.2.1 Sector 20: Middleton Point to Cape Banks Lighthouse (CC 177-176)

Figure 12.3: Map of Sector 20



#### 12.6.2.1.1 Terrestrial overview

Much of the terrestrial portion of this sector lies within Coorong National Park. The Murray River mouth lies in the west of the sector with farm land in the east of the sector.

#### 12.6.2.1.2 Marine Overview

This sector contains the eastern portion of the Encounter Marine Park and most of the Upper South East Marine Park. Represented by a diversity of habitats ranging from high-energy sandy beaches backed by sand dune, fringing limestone reefs, seagrass beds and kelp forests. It is strongly influenced by the Bonney Upwelling which helps drive the region's high biological productivity. The nutrients it brings stimulate the whole food chain, from plankton to whales (DENR, 2010). Baudin Rocks (the only island group in the Upper South East) provide an important breeding and haul-out site for seal species including the vulnerable Australian Sea Lion and Australian Fur Seals.

Baudin Rocks is also an important roosting and breeding site for seabirds and coastal wader species (Baker, 2004). The Coorong National Park is a Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar site). The region is also considered to be a highly important nesting location for the state listed vulnerable hooded plover in the south east (Baker, 2004).

### 12.6.2.1.3 Environmental Values

Table 12.12: Environmental Values for Sector 20

Coastal Compartments	Coastal Area Unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
Middleton Point to Cape Jaffa (177)	Northern Channels	MP (SZ)	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (>5000)	Significant	3
	Murray River Entrance	MP	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) supporting a diversity of mangrove communities and associated birds.	Very High	3
	Mundoo Channel	MP	Birds: Declared Seabird Site supporting Caspian Terns (51-100)	Significant	3
	Murray Mouth	MP	Birds: Declared Seabird Site supporting Fairy Terns (no data)	Significant	3
	Northern Channels - Murray Mouth to Pelican Point	MP (SZ)	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site supporting diversity of shorebirds (>5000)	Significant	3
	North Lagoon - Pelican Point to the Needles	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site supporting diversity of shorebirds (>5000)	Significant	3
	The Coorong	CP	Wetland: Wetland of International Importance and RAMSAR Site. Back barrier lagoon consisting of interconnected basins partially fed by Murray River. Marginally intertidal. Supports a diversity of seabirds and waderbirds. Birds: Features ten (10) Declared Coastal Seabird Sites supporting Caspian Terns, Fairy Terns, Crested Terns, Pied Cormorants and more and one (1) Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (>5000). These sites are just inland of Southern Ocean. Due to the transient nature of seabirds it is likely that they may become exposed to oiling so these sites and adjacent beach need to be monitored.	Very High	3
Cape Jaffa to Cape Banks Lighthouse (176)	Baudin Rocks	MP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (<10). Birds: Declared Seabird Site supporting Little Penguins (101-200), Pied Cormorants (11-50), Black-faced Cormorant (51-100), Fairy Tern (11-50), Crested Tern (601-1000).	High	2
	Robe to Beachport	MP/CP	Birds: There are eight (8) Declared Seabird sites along this coast supporting primarily Fairy Tern (<50 per site) and Black-faced Cormorant (<10 per site).	Significant	3
	Cape Martin	CP	Birds: Little Penguin (<10), Fairy Tern (11-50).	High	3
	Penguin Island	CP	Birds: Declared Seabird Site supporting Crested Tern (1001-2000), Short-tailed Shearwater (301-600) and Black-faced Cormorant (No data).	Significant	3

#### **12.6.2.1.4 Recommended Response Strategies**

##### **12.6.2.1.4.1 Prevention**

- Various hazing techniques may be useful for moving wildlife out of at risk areas.
- Pre-emptive capture of Little Penguins and shorebirds along the Coorong Coast.

##### **12.6.2.1.4.2 Personnel Deployment**

Personnel in this sector would be deployed from Robe to access the SE of the Sector and Victor Harbour in the NW of the sector.

##### **12.6.2.1.4.3 Wildlife Reconnaissance and Wildlife Recovery**

Aerial reconnaissance will help to further prioritise the response efforts throughout this sector. Wildlife can be collected from the beach at opportunistic Staging Sites. Nearly all of this sector will be focused on seabirds along the coasts. Opportunistic staging points can be established along the coast and delivered to either a Holding Facility in Robe or directly to the Treatment Facility in Victor Harbor.

##### **12.6.2.1.4.4 Logistics Options for Facility Establishment**

Victor Harbor is an ideal location to stage wildlife response from in this sector. Although Victor Harbor is actually in Sector 19, it is situated only 85km from Adelaide and would be the most resourced coastal community to host a Treatment Facility. Teams can be forward deployed from Victor Harbor along the coast towards Robe as required. Due to the distance from Robe (at the SE termination of this sector) to Victor Harbour (350 km) it would be ideal to have a Holding Facility or small Treatment Facility situated in Robe as well.

*Table 12.13: Staging Sites for Sector 20*

Site Purpose	Location	Contact
Staging Sites	Victor Harbor	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Robe	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Temporary Holding Facilities	Robe	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Oiled Wildlife Facilities	Victor Harbor	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5
	Kingscote (KI)	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5
	Adelaide	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5

##### **12.6.2.1.4.5 Equipment**

The nearest First Strike OWR Equipment stockpile for this operational area is located in Adelaide. See 'Appendix I' for travel times.

## 12.7 South East Region Coastal Species by Functional Group and Location

The following list is from a South Australian State-wide coastal species search generated from the BirdLife Australia Atlas of Australian Birds database on 17 March 2016.

Conservation Acts and Agreements		Key to conservation status level		Key to Postcodes		
<b>EPBC</b>	Listed threatened fauna under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth).	<b>CR</b>	Critically endangered	5264	Coorong	Salt Creek
<b>NPW</b>	Status under the Threatened Species Schedules of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	<b>EN</b>	Endangered	5275	West Range Rosetown Kingston SE Wyomi	Pinks Beach Cape Jaffa Boatswain Point
<b>JAMBA</b>	Listed under the <i>Japan and Australia Migratory Bird Bilateral Agreement 1974</i> .	<b>RA</b>	Rare	5276	Robe	Nora Creina
<b>CAMBA</b>	Listed under the <i>China and Australia Migratory Bird Bilateral Agreement 1986</i>	<b>VU</b>	Vulnerable	5280	Beachport Southend	Millicent German Flat
<b>RoKAMBA</b>	Listed under the <i>Republic of Korea and Australia Migratory Bird Bilateral Agreement 2007</i>	<b>NT</b>	Not threatened	5291	Carpenter Rocks Pelican Point Black fellow's Caves Nene Valley	Cape Douglas Port MacDonnell Piccaninnie Ponds
<b>IUCN</b>	Listed threatened species under the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List.	<b>LC</b>	Least concern			
		<b>UP</b>	Unprotected			
		<b>MA</b>	Marine			
		<b>MI</b>	Migratory			

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>Emus STRUTHIONIFORMES</b>												
<b>Emu</b>	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grebes PODICIPEDIFORMES</b>												
<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Hoary-headed Grebe</b>	<i>Poliocephalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australasian Grebe</b>	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Penguins SPHENISCIFORMES</b>												
<b>Rockhopper Penguin</b>	<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i>	-	-	-	-	-	VU	✓				
<b>Little Penguin</b>	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Tube-Nosed Seabirds PROCELLARIIFORMES</b>												
<b>Flesh-footed Shearwater</b>	<i>Ardennacarneipes (Puffinus carneipes)</i>	-	RA	Listed	-	Listed	LC	✓				
<b>Short-tailed Shearwater</b>	<i>Ardennatenuirostris</i>	-	-	Listed	-	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Cape Petrel</b>	<i>Daption capense</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		
<b>Wandering Albatross</b>	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	VU	VU	-	-	-	VU				✓	✓
<b>Grey-backed Storm-Petrel</b>	<i>Garrodianereis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		
<b>Blue Petrel</b>	<i>Halobaenacaerulea</i>	VU	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Kerguelen Petrel</b>	<i>Lugens brevirostris (Aphrodromabrevirostris)</i> <i>(Pterodromabrevirostris)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		



Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>Southern Giant-Petrel</b>	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	EN	VU	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Northern Giant-Petrel</b>	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	VU MA MI	-	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Wilson's Storm-Petrel</b>	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	-	-	Listed	-	-	LC			✓		
<b>Fairy Prion</b>	<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	VU	-	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>White-faced Storm-Petrel</b>	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		
<b>Great-winged Petrel</b>	<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus assimilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Fluttering Shearwater</b>	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		✓
<b>Shy Albatross</b>	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> ( <i>Diomedea cauta</i> )	VU MA MI	VU	-	-	-	NT			✓		
<b>Yellow-nosed Albatross</b>	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> ( <i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i> )	-	EN	-	-	-	EN			✓		
<b>Black-browed Albatross</b>	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i> ( <i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i> ) ( <i>Diomedea melanophrys</i> )	VU MA MI	VU	-	-	-	NT			✓	✓	✓
<b>Cormorants, Gannets and Pelicans PELECANIFORMES</b>												
<b>Australasian Darter</b>	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> ( <i>Anhinga melanogaster</i> )	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Little Pied Cormorant</b>	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australasian Gannet</b>	<i>Morus serrator</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australian Pelican</b>	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Great Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>Black-faced Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Black Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pied Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Herons, Ibises and Storks ARDEIFORMES</b>												
<b>Cattle Egret</b>	<i>Ardea ibis (Bubulcus ibis) (Ardeola ibis)</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Intermediate Egret</b>	<i>Ardea intermedia (Egretta intermedia)</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Eastern Great Egret</b>	<i>Ardeamodesta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	NE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>White-necked Heron</b>	<i>Ardeapacifica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australasian Bittern</b>	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	EN	VU	-	-	-	EN	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Egret</b>	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>White-faced Heron</b>	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae (Ardeanovaehollandiae)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Eastern Reef Egret</b>	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	-	RA	-	Listed	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Nankeen Night-Heron</b>	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Yellow-billed Spoonbill</b>	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Royal Spoonbill</b>	<i>Platalea regia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Glossy Ibis</b>	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	-	RA	-	Listed	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Australian White Ibis</b>	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Straw-necked Ibis</b>	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Swans, Geese and Ducks ANSERIFORMES</b>												
<b>Muscovy Duck</b>								✓				✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>Domestic/Feral Duck</b>								✓				✓
<b>Black Duck-Mallard hybrid</b>								✓			✓	✓
<b>Domestic Goose</b>								✓				✓
<b>Chestnut Teal</b>	<i>Anascastanea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grey Teal</b>	<i>Anasgracilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Northern Mallard</b>	<i>Anasplatyrhynchos</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australasian Shoveler</b>	<i>Anasrhynchotis (Spatula rhynchotis)</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pacific Black Duck</b>	<i>Anassuperciliosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Greylag Goose</b>	<i>Anseranser</i>						LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Magpie Goose</b>	<i>Anseranassemipalmata</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Musk Duck</b>	<i>Biziuralobata</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Cape Barren Goose</b>	<i>Cereopsisnovaehollandiae</i>	VU	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Australian Wood Duck</b>	<i>Chenonettajubata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Black Swan</b>	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mute Swan</b>	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Plumed Whistling-Duck</b>	<i>Dendrocygnaeytoni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Pink-eared Duck</b>	<i>Malacorhynchusmembranaceus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Blue-billed Duck</b>	<i>Oxyuraaustralis</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Freckled Duck</b>	<i>Stictonettanaevosa</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>RadjahShelduck</b>	<i>Tadornaradjah (Radjahradjah)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Australian Shelduck</b>	<i>Tadornatadornoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Hardhead</b>	<i>Aythyaaustralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>Birds of Prey</b> ACCIPITRIFORMES												
<b>Collared Sparrowhawk</b>	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Brown Goshawk</b>	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grey Goshawk</b>	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Wedge-tailed Eagle</b>	<i>Aquila audax</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Swamp Harrier</b>	<i>Circus approximans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Spotted Harrier</b>	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Black-shouldered Kite</b>	<i>Elanusaxillaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Brown Falcon</b>	<i>Falco berigora</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Nankeen Kestrel</b>	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grey Falcon</b>	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	VU	✓				
<b>Australian Hobby</b>	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Black Falcon</b>	<i>Falco subniger</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>White-bellied Sea-Eagle</b>	<i>Haliaeetusleucogaster</i>	-	EN	-	Listed	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Whistling Kite</b>	<i>Haliasturphenurus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Eagle</b>	<i>Hieraaetusmorphnoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Square-tailed Kite</b>	<i>Lophoictiniaisura</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Black Kite</b>	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Eastern Osprey</b>	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓				✓
<b>Megapodes and Allies</b> GALLIFORMES												
<b>Australian Brush-turkey</b>	<i>Alecturalathami</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Stubble Quail</b>	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>Brown Quail</b>	<i>Coturnixysilophora (Synoicusysilophorus)</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Malleefowl</b>	<i>Leipoaocellata</i>	VU	VU	-	-	-	VU	✓	✓			
<b>Indian Peafowl</b>	<i>Pavocristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Common Pheasant</b>	<i>Phasianuscolchicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Black-tailed Native-hen</b>	<i>Tribonyxventralis (Gallinulaventralis)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Button Quails and Allies GRUIFORMES</b>												
<b>Australian Bustard</b>	<i>Ardeotisaustralis</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>Buff-banded Rail</b>	<i>Gallirallusphilippensis (Hypotaenidiaphilippensis)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Brolga</b>	<i>Grus rubicunda (Antigone rubicunda)</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Lewin's Rail</b>	<i>Lewinia pectoralis (Rallus pectoralis pectoralis)</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			
<b>Waders, Plovers, Terns and Gulls CHARADRIFORMES</b>												
<b>Common Sandpiper</b>	<i>Actitis hypoleucos (Tringahypoleucoshypoleucos)</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Ruddy Turnstone</b>	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Sanderling</b>	<i>Calidris alba (Crocethia alba)</i>	MA MI	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Baird's Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	-	-	Listed	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Red Knot</b>	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	CR MA	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	-	RA	Listed	-	Listed	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Stint</b>	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	-	RA	-	-	Listed	LC	✓				
<b>Red-necked Stint</b>	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Long-toed Stint</b>	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓			✓	✓

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<b>Great Knot</b>	<i>Calidristenuirostris</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	EN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Double-banded Plover</b>	<i>Charadriusbicinctus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Greater Sand Plover</b>	<i>Charadriusleschenaultii</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓		✓
<b>Lesser Sand Plover</b>	<i>Charadriusmongolus</i>		RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC					✓
<b>Red-capped Plover</b>	<i>Charadriusruficapillus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Whiskered Tern</b>	<i>Chlidoniashybrida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>White-winged Black Tern</b>	<i>Chlidoniasleucopterus</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓		✓		✓
<b>Silver Gull</b>	<i>Chroicocephalusnovaehollandiae</i> ( <i>Larusnovaehollandiae</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Banded Stilt</b>	<i>Cladorhynchusleucocephalus</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Black-fronted Dotterel</b>	<i>Elseyornismelanops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Red-kneed Dotterel</b>	<i>Erythrogonyiscinctus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Eurasian Coot</b>	<i>Fulicaatra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Latham's Snipe</b>	<i>Gallinagoahardwickii</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pin-tailed Snipe</b>	<i>Gallinagostenura</i>	-	-	-	Listed	Listed	LC	✓				
<b>Dusky Moorhen</b>	<i>Gallinulatenebrosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Gull-billed Tern</b>	<i>Gelochelidonnilotica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Oriental Pratincole</b>	<i>Glareolamaldivarum</i>	-	-	-	Listed	Listed	LC	✓				
<b>Sooty Oystercatcher</b>	<i>Haematopusfuliginosus</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Australian Pied Oystercatcher</b>	<i>Haematopuslongirostris</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b>	<i>Himantopus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Caspian Tern</b>	<i>Hydroprogneaspia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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<b>Comb-crested Jacana</b>	<i>Irediparragallinacea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Kelp Gull</b>	<i>Larusdominicanus</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Pacific Gull</b>	<i>Laruspacificus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Franklin's Gull</b>	<i>Leucophaeusipixcan</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Broad-billed Sandpiper</b>	<i>Limicolafalcinellus (Calidrisfalcinellus)</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b>	<i>Limnodromusgriseus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Hudsonian Godwit</b>	<i>Limosahaemastica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b>	<i>Limosalapponica</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Black-tailed Godwit</b>	<i>Limosalimosa</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓			✓	✓
<b>Eastern Curlew</b>	<i>Numeniusmadagascariensis</i>	CR	VU	Listed	Listed	Listed	EN	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Whimbrel</b>	<i>Numeniusphaeopus</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC				✓	✓
<b>Bridled Tern</b>	<i>Onychoprionanaethetus (Sterna anaethetus)</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Red-necked Phalarope</b>	<i>Phalaropuslobatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Ruff</b>	<i>Philomachuspugnax (Calidrispugnax)</i>		RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓				✓
<b>Pacific Golden Plover</b>	<i>Pluvialisfulva</i>	-	RA	-	-	Listed	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Grey Plover</b>	<i>Pluvialissquatarola</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Purple Swamphen</b>	<i>Porphyrio</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australian Spotted Crane</b>	<i>Porzanafluminea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Baillon's Crane</b>	<i>Porzanapusilla (Zaporniapusilla)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Spotless Crane</b>	<i>Porzanatabuensis (Zaporniatabuensis)</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Red-necked Avocet</b>	<i>Recurvirostranovaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



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<b>Australian Painted Snipe</b>	<i>Rostratula australis (Rostratula benghalensis)</i>	ENMA	VU	-	Listed	-	EN	✓			✓	✓
<b>Brown Skua</b>	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus (Catharacta antarctica)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		
<b>Common Tern</b>	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓				✓
<b>Arctic Tern</b>	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>White-fronted Tern</b>	<i>Sterna striata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Tern</b>	<i>Sternula albifrons (Sterna albifrons)</i>	-	EN	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓		✓		✓
<b>Fairy Tern</b>	<i>Sternula nereis (Sterna nereis)</i>	VU	EN	-	-	-	VU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australian Pratincole</b>	<i>Stiltia isabellae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Crested Tern</b>	<i>Thalasseus bergii (Sterna bergii)</i>	-	-	Listed	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Hooded Plover</b>	<i>Thinornis rubricollis (Charadrius rubricollis)</i>	VU MA	VU	-	-	-	VU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grey-tailed Tattler</b>	<i>Tringa brevipes (Heteroscelus brevipes)</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Wood Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Common Greenshank</b>	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Marsh Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Common Redshank</b>	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	-	-	-	Listed	Listed	LC	✓				
<b>Painted Button-quail</b>	<i>Turnix varia (Turnix varia)</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Little Button-quail</b>	<i>Turnix velox</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Masked Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Banded Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Terek Sandpiper</b>	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	-	RA	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Pigeons and Doves COLUMBIFORMES</b>												
<b>Rock Dove</b>	<i>Columba livia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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<b>Diamond Dove</b>	<i>Geopeliacuneata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Peaceful Dove</b>	<i>Geopeliastrata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Crested Pigeon</b>	<i>Ocyphapslophotes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Common Bronzewing</b>	<i>Phapschalconotus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Brush Bronzewing</b>	<i>Phapseelegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Spotted Dove</b>	<i>Streptopeliachinensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Barbary Dove</b>	<i>Streptopeliaroseogrisea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Laughing Dove</b>	<i>Streptopeliasenegalensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Parrots and Cockatoos</b>												
<b>Corella species</b>											✓	✓
<b>Ring-necked Parakeet</b>												✓
<b>Australian Ringneck</b>	<i>Barnardiuszonarius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Sulphur-crested Cockatoo</b>	<i>Cacatuagalerita</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Little Corella</b>	<i>Cacatuasanguinea</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Long-billed Corella</b>	<i>Cacatuatenuirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b>	<i>Calyptorhynchusbanksii</i>	VU	EN	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo</b>	<i>Calyptorhynchusfunereus (Zandafunerea)</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Galah</b>	<i>Eolophusroseicapillus (Cacatuaroseicapilla)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Musk Lorikeet</b>	<i>Glossopsittaconcinna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Purple-crowned Lorikeet</b>	<i>Glossopsittaporphyrocephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Lorikeet</b>	<i>Glossopsittapusilla</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓

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<b>Budgerigar</b>	<i>Melopsittacusundulatus</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Orange-bellied Parrot</b>	<i>Neophemachrysogaster</i>	CR MA	EN	-	-	-	CR	✓	✓			
<b>Blue-winged Parrot</b>	<i>Neophemachrysostoma</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Elegant Parrot</b>	<i>Neophemaelegans</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Rock Parrot</b>	<i>Neophemapetrophila</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Blue Bonnet</b>	<i>Northiellahaematogaster</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Cockatiel</b>	<i>Nymphicushollandicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Crimson Rosella</b>	<i>Platycercuselegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Eastern Rosella</b>	<i>Platycercuseximius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Regent Parrot</b>	<i>Polytelisanthopeplus</i>	VU	VU	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Superb Parrot</b>	<i>Polytelisswainsonii</i>	VU	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Red-rumped Parrot</b>	<i>Psephotushaematonotus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mulga Parrot</b>	<i>Psephotusvarius (Psephotellusvarius)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Rainbow Lorikeet</b>	<i>Trichoglossushaematodus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Cuckoos CUCULIFORMES</b>												
<b>Fan-tailed Cuckoo</b>	<i>Cacomantisflabelliformis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pallid Cuckoo</b>	<i>Cacomantis pallidus (Heteroscenes pallidus)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo</b>	<i>Chalcites basalis (Chrysococcyx basalis)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Shining Bronze-Cuckoo</b>	<i>Chalciteslucidus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Black-eared Cuckoo</b>	<i>Chalcitesosculans (Chrysococcyxosculans)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Eastern Koel</b>	<i>Eudynamysorientalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Owls STRIGIFORMES</b>												

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<b>Southern Boobook</b>	<i>Ninoxnovaeseelandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC		✓		✓	✓
<b>Powerful Owl</b>	<i>Ninoxstrenua</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Barking Owl</b>	<i>Ninoxconnivens</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Eastern Barn Owl</b>	<i>Tytojavanica (Tyto alba javanica)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Frogmouths and Nightjars CAPRIMULGIFORMES</b>												
<b>Australian Owlet-nightjar</b>	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Spotted Nightjar</b>	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>White-throated Nightjar</b>	<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>White-throated Needletail</b>	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus (Chaeturacaudacuta)</i>	MA	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Tawny Frogmouth</b>	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Swifts APODIFORMES</b>												
<b>Fork-tailed Swift</b>	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Kingfishers and allies CORACIFORMES</b>												
<b>Azure Kingfisher</b>	<i>Ceyx azureus (Alcedo azurea)</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Laughing Kookaburra</b>	<i>Dacelonovaeguineae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Rainbow Bee-eater</b>	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Red-backed Kingfisher</b>	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius (Todiramphus pyrrhopygia) (Todiramphus pyrrhopygia)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Sacred Kingfisher</b>	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Perching Birds PASSERIFORMES</b>												
<b>Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater</b>	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthizaapicalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthizachrysorrhoa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slender-billed Thornbill	<i>Acanthizairedalei</i>	VU	VU	-	-	-	LC					✓
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthizalineata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthizapusilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthizareguloides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthizauropygialis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchustenuirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalusaustralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alaudaarvensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaeracarunculata</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthusnovaeseelandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephalaleucopsis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamuscinereus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamuscyanopterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamusleucorhynchus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamuspersonatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	JAMBA	CAMBA	RoKAMBA	IUCN	5264	5275	5276	5280	5291
<b>White-browed Woodswallow</b>	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Rufous Fieldwren</b>	<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Shy Heathwren</b>	<i>Calamanthus cautus (Hylacolacautus)</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Striated Fieldwren</b>	<i>Calamanthus fuliginosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren</b>	<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygia (Hylacolapyrrhopygia)</i> <i>Hylacolapyrrhopygius</i>	EN	EN, VU	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>European Goldfinch, Common Greenfinch</b>	<i>Carduelis chloris (Chloris chloris)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pied Honeyeater</b>	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>White-backed Swallow</b>	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Brown Songlark</b>	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Rufous Songlark</b>	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Chestnut Quail-thrush</b>	<i>Cinclosoma castaneotum (Cinclosoma castaneotus)</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>Golden-headed Cisticola</b>	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>White-browed Treecreeper</b>	<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Brown Treecreeper</b>	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Grey Shrike-thrush</b>	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike</b>	<i>Coracinanovae hollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike</b>	<i>Coracinapapuensis</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓

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<b>White-winged Chough</b>	<i>Corcoraxmelanorhamphos</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>White-throated Treecreeper</b>	<i>Cormobatesleucophaea</i> ( <i>Cormobatesleucophaeusleucophaeus</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Crow and Raven species</b>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Crow</b>	<i>Corvusbennetti</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Australian Raven</b>	<i>Corvuscoronoides</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Little Raven</b>	<i>Corvusmellori</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Forest Raven</b>	<i>Corvustasmanicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Pied Butcherbird</b>	<i>Cracticusnigrogularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Australian Magpie</b>	<i>Cracticustibicen</i> ( <i>Gymnorhinatibicen</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Grey Butcherbird</b>	<i>Cracticustorquatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Varied Sittella</b>	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Rufous Bristlebird</b>	<i>Dasyornisbroadbenti</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Mistletoebird</b>	<i>Dicaeumhirundinaceum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Southern Scrub-robin</b>	<i>Drymodesbrunneopygia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Blue-faced Honeyeater</b>	<i>Entomyzoncyanotis</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Eastern Yellow Robin</b>	<i>Eopsaltriaaustralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>White-fronted Chat</b>	<i>Epthianuraalbifrons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Orange Chat</b>	<i>Epthianuraaurifrons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Crimson Chat</b>	<i>Epthianuratricolor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>Crested Shrike-tit</b>	<i>Falcunculusfrontatus</i>	VU	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>White-throated Gerygone</b>	<i>Gerygonealbogularis</i> ( <i>Gerygoneolivacea</i> )	-	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓



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<b>Tawny-crowned Honeyeater</b>	<i>Glyciphilamelanops (Phylidonyrismelanops)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Magpie-lark</b>	<i>Grallinacyanoleuca</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Welcome Swallow</b>	<i>Hirundoneoxena</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Australian Little Bittern</b>	<i>Ixobrychusdubius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>White-winged Triller</b>	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Yellow-faced Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomuschrysops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Purple-gaped Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomuscratitius</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓		✓
<b>Fuscous Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomusfuscus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>White-eared Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomusleucotis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Yellow-tufted Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomusmelanops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Yellow-plumed Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomusornatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>White-plumed Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomuspenicillatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Varied Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomus versicolor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>Singing Honeyeater</b>	<i>Lichenostomusvirescens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Superb Fairy-wren</b>	<i>Maluruscyaneus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Variegated Fairy-wren</b>	<i>Maluruslamberti</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓

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<b>White-winged Fairy-wren</b>	<i>Malurusleucopterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>Splendid Fairy-wren</b>	<i>Malurusplendens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			
<b>Yellow-throated Miner</b>	<i>Manorinaflavigula</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Noisy Miner</b>	<i>Manorinamelanocephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Little Grassbird</b>	<i>Megalurusgramineus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Hooded Robin</b>	<i>Melanodryascucullata</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Brown-headed Honeyeater</b>	<i>Melithreptusbrevirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Black-chinned Honeyeater</b>	<i>Melithreptusgularis</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>White-naped Honeyeater</b>	<i>Melithreptuslunatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Jacky Winter</b>	<i>Microecafascinans</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Horsfields Bushlark</b>	<i>Mirafrajanica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Satin Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiagracyanoleuca</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Restless Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiagrainquieta</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Red-browed Finch</b>	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Crested Bellbird</b>	<i>Oreocagutturalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓			✓
<b>Olive-backed Oriole</b>	<i>Oriolussagittatus</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Gilbert's Whistler</b>	<i>Pachycephalainornata</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>Olive Whistler</b>	<i>Pachycephalaolivacea</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓
<b>Golden Whistler</b>	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Rufous Whistler</b>	<i>Pachycephalarufiventris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Spotted Pardalote</b>	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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<b>Striated Pardalote</b>	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>House Sparrow</b>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Fairy Martin</b>	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i> ( <i>Hirundo ariel</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Tree Martin</b>	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> ( <i>Hirundo nigricans</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Scarlet Robin</b>	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Red-capped Robin</b>	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Flame Robin</b>	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	NT	✓	✓		✓	✓
<b>Pink Robin</b>	<i>Petroica rodinogaster</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓		
<b>Rose Robin</b>	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Little Friarbird</b>	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC					✓
<b>New Holland Honeyeater</b>	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Crescent Honeyeater</b>	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>Striped Honeyeater</b>	<i>Plectorhynchalanceolata</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>Chestnut-crowned Babbler</b>	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				✓
<b>White-browed Babbler</b>	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Western Whipbird</b>	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i>	EN	EN	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>White-fronted Honeyeater</b>	<i>Purnella albifrons</i> ( <i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
<b>Redthroat</b>	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				
<b>Grey Fantail</b>	<i>Rhipidura albicapa</i> ( <i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i> )	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Willie Wagtail</b>	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Rufous Fantail</b>	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
<b>White-browed Scrubwren</b>	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Weebill	<i>Smicrornisbrevirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleurabella</i>	-	RA	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleuraguttata</i>	-	VU	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓
Southern Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturusmalachurus</i>	EN	EN	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pied Currawong	<i>Streperagraculina</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	-	EN	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Apostlebird	<i>Struthideacinerea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC					✓
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomelniger (Certhionyxniger)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓				
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygiaguttata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓			✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdusmerula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zootheralunulata</i>	VU	RA	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓
Silvereeye	<i>Zosteropslateralis</i>	-	UP	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓