

9. NORTHERN AND YORKE 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 describe those local arrangements in the Northern and Yorke Peninsula Region.

The Northern and Yorke Peninsula Regional Oiled Wildlife Response Plan was developed in consultation with Northern and Yorke Peninsula regional staff. The contribution and assistance of AMOSC and the Western Australian Government is both acknowledged and appreciated. The Plan was approved by the Northern and Yorke Peninsula Regional Director and adopted on 5 November 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, Northern and Yorke Peninsula, 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 Northern and Yorke Peninsula regional plan are reviewed.

Version	Date	Reviewed by	Approved by
V1.1	5/11/2018	Craig Nixon, Terry Boyce and Ian Falkenberg	Trevor Naismith , Regional Director

9.1 INTRODUCTION

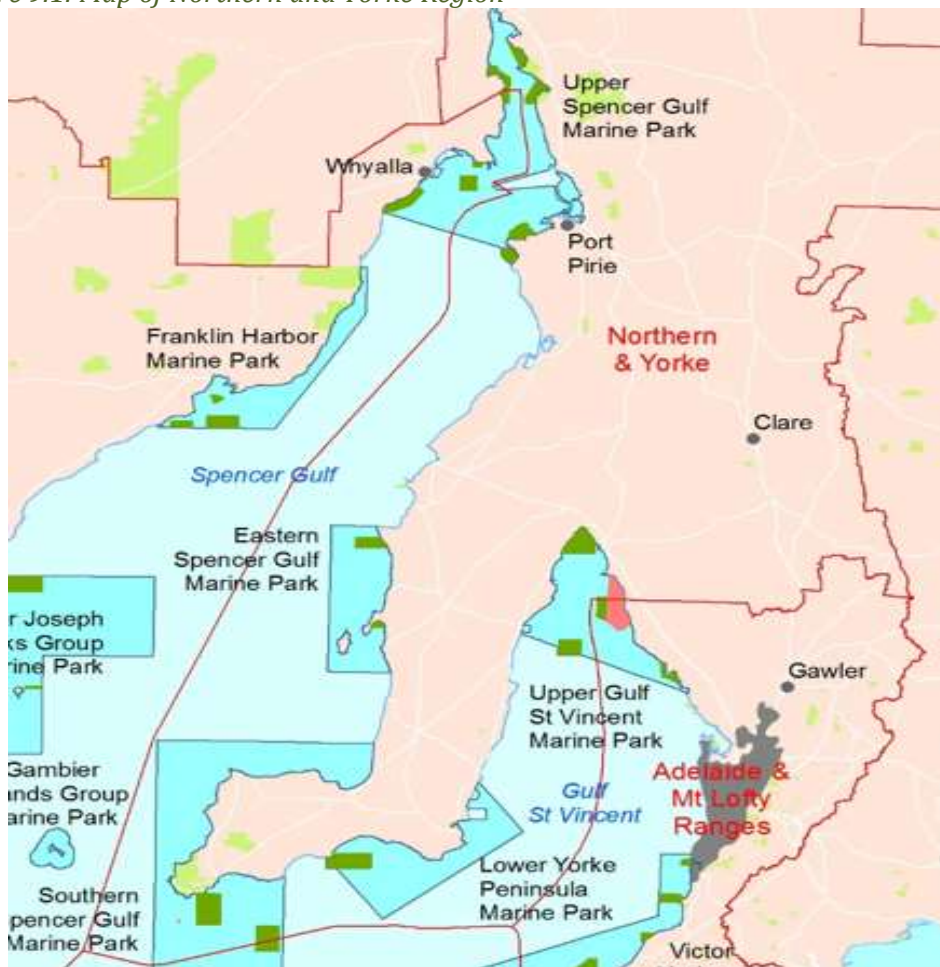
9.1.1 Purpose of this plan

The purpose of the *Northern and Yorke Peninsula 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 Northern and Yorke Peninsula 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.

9.1.2 Scope

The *Northern and Yorke Peninsula Oiled Wildlife Response Plan* provides regional details to the State Plan for an oiled wildlife response in state waters adjacent to the region and can be used as guidance for commonwealth waters surrounding the region for DEW staff and petroleum titleholders. The Northern and Yorke natural resources management region extends for 34,500 square kilometres, or more than three million hectares. It is a varied and productive portion of South Australia and includes 1,350km of coastline and adjacent marine areas. The region encompasses the Yorke Peninsula, the northern Mount Lofty Ranges, the southern Flinders Ranges and significant areas of Spencer Gulf and Gulf St Vincent, as shown in Figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1: Map of Northern and Yorke Region



9.1.3 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 Northern and Yorke Peninsula 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 Northern and Yorke Peninsula region
- Detail existing resources in the Northern and Yorke Peninsula region to respond to oiled wildlife response.

9.1.4 Geographical and Cultural Settings

The region supports a population of approximately 95,000 people who reside in agricultural, coastal and urban communities. It welcomes a large number of visitors each year to destinations that include Innes National Park, the Clare Valley and the Southern Flinders Ranges. The region includes traditional Aboriginal lands of the Kurna, Narungga, Nukunu, Ngadjuri, Meru, Danggali, Barngala and Adnyamathanha people. The major urban centres are the cities of Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Clare, Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo. Natural resources underpin a range of industries. Approximately 80% of the region is under agricultural cropping and grazing production contributing a quarter of the South Australia's agricultural earnings. The region embraces the major Clare Valley wine growing area, and supports significant mining and mineral processing activities, fishing, aquaculture, forestry, horticulture and tourism.

Northern and Yorke and its marine waters are home to:

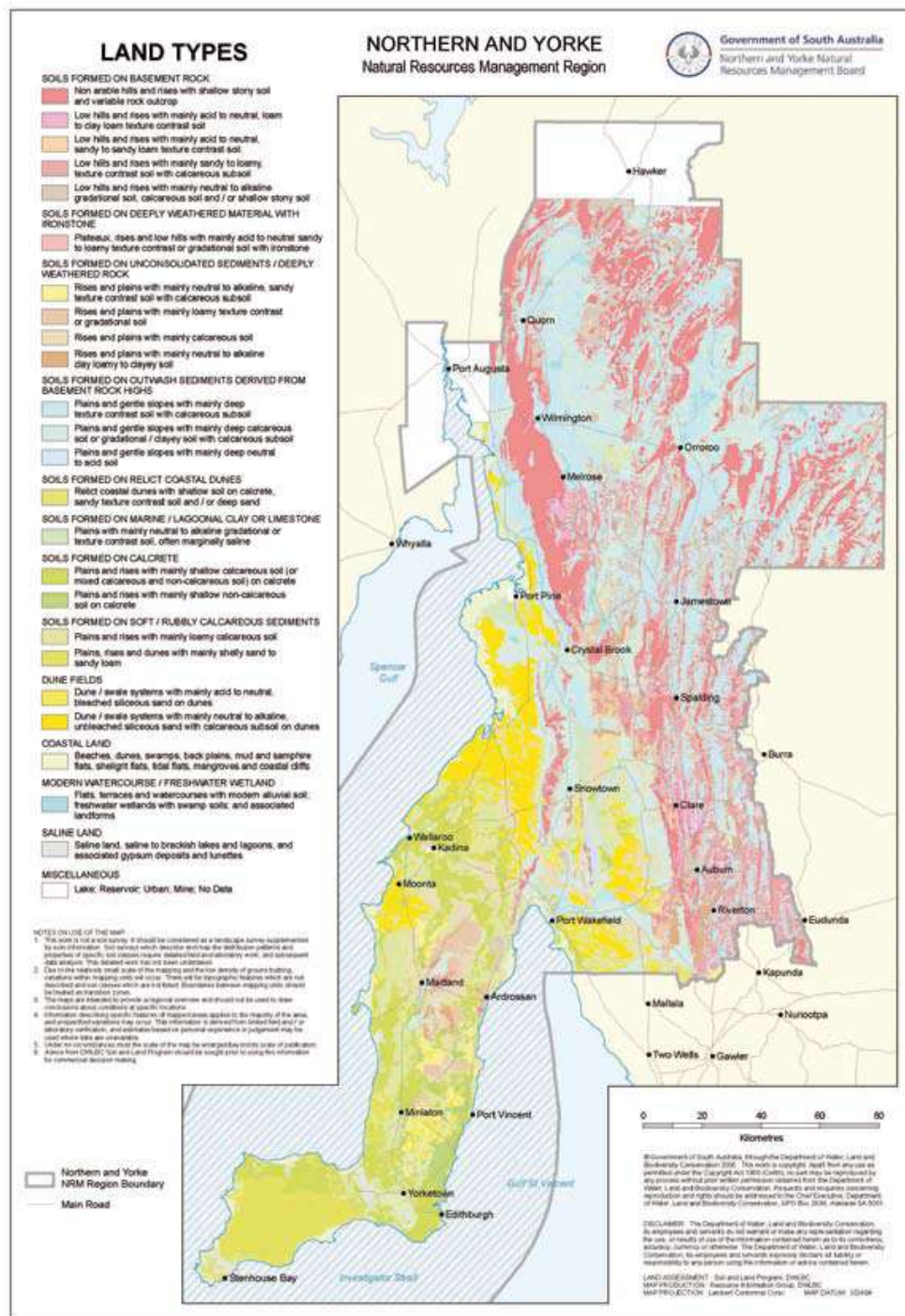
- 1,299 native species of vascular terrestrial plants
- 33 native species of terrestrial mammals
- 304 recorded native bird species
- 91 native reptile species
- 9 frog species.

The major threats to natural resources in the region are:

- habitat fragmentation
- environmental weeds
- incompatible stock grazing and access
- feral animals
- over-abundance of problem native animals
- inappropriate fire regimes
- soil acidification
- inappropriate off road vehicle use
- excessive water extraction and storage
- coastal development
- overfishing by both commercial and recreational fishers
- nutrient pollution of marine environments
- introduced marine pests

- disturbance and destruction of intertidal reefs.

Figure 9.2 – Map of Northern and Yorke Region



The Coastal, Estuarine and Marine (CEM) resource asset constitutes a large proportion of the Northern and Yorke region and is the basis for many of the region's industries, including fishing and tourism. While some of the resource attributes and threats are unique to the CEM environment, many are closely linked to the terrestrial environments, such as catchment run-off and stormwater discharge to estuaries and development in coastal areas.

The Northern and Yorke NRM Board commissioned a conservation assessment of the region's coast by the Department for Environment and Heritage's Coastal Protection Branch (Caton et al. 2007). Three areas of particular significance were identified:

1. The saltmarsh coast of Gulf St Vincent, from Light River Delta to Price
2. The saltmarsh coast of the Spencer Gulf, from Jarrold Point to Winninowie CP, and
3. The dune coast of western Yorke Peninsula, from Cape Elizabeth to Point Turton.

These areas have a high degree of connectivity and may provide north-south corridors in the event of climate change. Fifteen estuaries have been identified within the region. Estuaries are essential for the health and well-being of the marine environment and are heavily dependent on the catchment – coast – ocean connection. Most of the estuaries are either outflows of rivers or tidal channels. Several sites provide significant habitat for shorebirds; these include Spencer Gulf (12 nationally and 10 internationally important species), Price Saltfields (10 and 8) and Clinton Conservation Park (7 and 6). These are biodiversity assets to the region as well as being part of the CEM resource.

9.1.5 North Spencer gulf bioregion

The North Spencer Gulf Bioregion includes all waters north of the line between Point Riley and Shoalwater Point. Spencer Gulf is classified as an inverse estuary and the North Spencer Bioregion is an area that experiences seasonal extremes in temperature. In addition, due to a lack of freshwater input, high evaporation and relatively poor mixing, northern Spencer Gulf seawater tends to be highly saline.

9.1.6 Spencer Gulf Bioregion

The Spencer Gulf Bioregion contains the central portion of the gulf, extending from Corny Point across to Tumby Bay, and Point Riley across to Shoalwater Point. Spencer Gulf is a semi-sheltered system, with warm temperate waters from North Spencer Gulf mixing with the water to cool seawater influx from the Southern Ocean. More than 60% of the seafloor within the Spencer Gulf Bioregion remains unmapped but the mapped area of the bioregion changes from mangrove-lined flats and soft-bottom sedimentary ecosystems of the sheltered waters of the northern parts of the gulf to rocky shorelines and reef structures in the more exposed waters, accommodating diverse habitats and biota.

9.1.7 Gulf St Vincent Bioregion

The Gulf St Vincent Bioregion is the second largest bioregion in South Australia. It extends from West Cape to Cape Borda, and Cape Willoughby to Port Elliot. Gulf St Vincent is also a confined, inverse estuary and is an important part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) for migratory shorebirds. It provides an ideal habitat for extensive mangrove forests, together with associated tidal mudflats and saltmarsh communities. These habitats are ecologically important, acting as nursery, juvenile and feeding grounds for diverse marine fauna. Other significant habitats include seagrass beds, algal-dominated reefs, sponge gardens and the deep water environments of Backstairs Passage.

9.2 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.

9.2.1 Regional Values

The Northern and Yorke Peninsula Region Priorities for Protection are summarised in Table 9.1. These are based on published information and scored against the consequence of an oil spill outlined in Table 9.2.

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 9.1 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. The priority scores have been allocated using the information outlined in Table 9.2 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 9.1: Northern and Yorke Peninsula Region Priorities for Protection Summary

PRIORITY	SECTOR	LOCATION	REASON	PRIORITY SCORE
1	15	Port Pirie	Marine Park Birds: There are six (6) Declared Coastal Waderbird Sites within a 20 km radius of Port Pirie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Port Germaine (>1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Port Pirie to Ward Point (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Weeroona Island (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Ward Spit (3001-4000) <input type="checkbox"/> Port Davis to Point Pirie (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Point Jarrold (4001-5000) Wetland: Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6) Port Pirie River which support intertidal mudflats and mangrove communities.	Very High
2	17	Troughbridge Island	Marine Park/Conservation Park Tourist accommodation Pinnipeds: ASL site (no data) Birds: Little Penguin (3001-10,000), Crested Tern, Fairy Tern (<50), Bar-tailed Godwit,	Very High

PRIORITY	SECTOR	LOCATION	REASON	PRIORITY SCORE
			Great Knot, Hooded Plover and Curlew Sandpiper.	
3	17	Gambier Island Marine Park	<p>Marine Park Pinnipeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Long-Nosed Fur Seal (LNFS) haul out (11-50) on Wedge and SW Rocks (11-50 and North Island (1-10)) □ ASL breeding site on Peaked Rocks East (201-300 count (1-28 pups)) and North Island (51-100 count (1-28 pups)) □ ASL haul out sites on NNE Rocks (no data), Peaked Rocks West (1-10) and SW Rock (1-10) <p>Birds: Little Penguin on Wedge Island (101-200), White-faced Storm Petrel on Wedge Island (10,001-100,000). A variety of seabirds can be found throughout the marine park (<100,000).</p>	Very High
3	17	Gambier Island Marine Park	<p>Marine Park Pinnipeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ LNFS haul out (11-50) on Wedge and SW Rocks (11-50 and North Island (1-10)) □ ASL breeding site on Peaked Rocks East (201-300 count (1-28 pups)) and North Island (51-100 count (1-28 pups)) □ ASL haul out sites on NNE Rocks (no data), Peaked Rocks West (1-10) and SW Rock (1-10). <p>Birds: Little Penguin on Wedge Island (101-200), White-faced Storm Petrel on Wedge Island (10,001-100,000). A variety of seabirds can be found throughout the marine park (<100,000).</p>	Very High
4	17	Royston Island Pondalowie	Marine Park/National Park Birds: Little Penguin (11-50)	High
5	17	Middle island Pondalowie	Marine Park/National Park Birds: Little Penguin (11-50)	High
6	17	Seal island	Marine Park (Sanctuary Zone)/Conservation Park. Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (1-10) and LNFS breeding site (1-10). Birds: Little Penguin (11-50) and Fairy Tern (51-100).	High
7	17	Wills Creek	Marine Park/Conservation Park Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1,3) supporting a diversity of mangrove communities and Waderbirds. Part of the EAAF.	High
8	18	Clinton Wetland	Marine Park . Part of the EAAF. Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1,3) supporting a diversity of intertidal mangrove communities and Waderbirds. Birds: There are six (6) Declared Coastal Waderbird Sites in this wetland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Sandy Point (2001-3000) □ Port Wakefield Army Range (2001-3000) 	High

PRIORITY	SECTOR	LOCATION	REASON	PRIORITY SCORE
			<input type="checkbox"/> Parham & Webb Beach (1001-2000) <input type="checkbox"/> Port Prime (1001-2000) <input type="checkbox"/> Light Beach (1001-2000) Middle Beach (<1000)	
9	17	Althorpe Island	Marine Park (Sanctuary Zone)/Conservation Park. Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (1-10) and LNFS haul out site (1-10) Birds: Little Penguin (51-100)	High
10	17	Point Davenport	Marine Park (Sanctuary Zone)/Conservation Park. Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5) supporting a diversity of mangrove communities and Waderbirds.	High

Table 9.2: 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
Significant long term ecological effects >5years (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.

9.2.2 Prioritised Ecological Values

Coastline, vegetation and habitat data in the SA Oil Spill Response Atlas Web Mapping Application (SA OSRA WMA) 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.

9.2.3 Zone of Confidence (ZoC)

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

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

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 contained in this plan we provide a Zone of Confidence (ZoC) for each of the identified Coastal Area Units. Table 9.3 below provides the ZoC scale.

Table 9.3: 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	

9.3. RESOURCES - EQUIPMENT

9.3.1 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 9.4: Sources of oiled wildlife response equipment

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

There is no known specialist oiled wildlife response equipment situated in the Northern and Yorke region.

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).

9.3.2 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.

9.3.2.1 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 Northern and Yorke Peninsula Region. Fixed communications are located in vehicles, vessels and some offices and work centres.

9.3.2.2 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.

DEW South Australian Government Radio Network Channels (SAGRN) for the Northern and Yorke (Zone C) are:

- **Yorke District C12-NR-INNES**
- **Mid North District C13-NR-BURA**
- **Southern Flinders District C14-NR-COOR**

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

9.3.2.3 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.

Workboats all have VHF and along with all other vessels will have a listening watch. The communication channel during the response will be specified by the Communications Officer to all functional units when developing the communications plan.

9.3.2.4 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 Innes and Mt Remarkable national parks and the Clare office. These units would be used by the oiled wildlife response field teams.

9.3.2.5 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.

9.3.2.6 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.

9.3.3 Vessels

9.3.3.1 Parks and Wildlife Vessels

The Northern and Yorke Region does not have any vessels that are able to assist as a resource.

9.3.3.2 Industry Vessels

Industry has no vessels in the Northern and Yorke 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.

9.3.3.3 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.

9.3.3.4 Vessel Launch Sites

Site Name	General Location GPS Co-ordinates	Vessel Size Estimates	Description of Launch Area and Comments
Middle Beach	34° 36' 0" S, 138° 24' 0" E	<5m	Tidal dual lane, with floating pontoon. Not recommended at low tide
Port Wakefield	34° 11' 0" S, 138° 9' 0" E	<8m	Dual lane with boarding pontoon
Price	34° 17' 10" S, 137° 59' 42" E	<8m	Dual lane, all tide
Tiddy Widdy Beach	34° 24' 7" S, 137° 56' 23" E	<5m	Single Lane, not recommended at low tide
Ardrossan	34° 25' 0" S, 137° 54' 0" E	<8m	Dual Lane, all tide, with boarding pontoon
Rogues Point	34° 29' 48" S, 137° 53' 41" E	<5m	Single Lane, not recommended at low tide
Black Point	34° 36' 44" S, 137° 53' 29" E	<8m	Dual Lane concrete ramp
Port Vincent	34° 46' 0" S, 137° 51' 0" E	<8m	Dual Lane, all tide with boarding pontoon
Stansbury	34° 55' 0" S, 137° 47' 0" E	<8m	Multi lane concrete ramp, all tide with boarding pontoon
Edithburgh	35° 5' 0" S, 137° 44' 0" E	<8m	Multi lane concrete ramp, all tide with boarding pontoon
Marion Bay	35° 14' 31" S, 136° 58' 41" E	<8m	Single Lane concrete ramp, not recommended at low tide
Point Turton	34° 56' 49" S, 137° 21' 11" E	<8m	Multi lane concrete ramp, all tide with boarding pontoon
Port Minlacowie	34° 38' 13" S, 137° 46' 30" E	<5m	Single lane, all tide
Port Victoria	34° 29' 48" S, 137° 29' 0" E	<8m	Dual Lane, all tide with boarding pontoon

Site Name	General Location GPS Co-ordinates	Vessel Size Estimates	Description of Launch Area and Comments
Balgowan	34° 20' 0" S, 137° 29' 0" E	<5m	Two lane concrete ramp, all tide
Port Hughes	34° 4' 34" S, 137° 32' 46" E	<8m	Six Lane, all tide with boarding pontoon
Wallaroo	33° 55' 0" S, 137° 37' 0" E	<8m	Dual Lane, all tide with boarding pontoon
Port Broughton	33° 35' 0" S, 137° 56' 8" E	<8m	Dual Lane, all tide with boarding pontoon
Port Augusta (Westside)	32° 29' 3.12" S, 137° 45' 32" E	<8m	Two lane concrete ramp with floating pontoon
Port Pirie	33° 11' 9" S, 138° 1' 1" E	<8m	Two lane concrete ramp with floating pontoon, wash down facility

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

9.3.4 Aerial

9.3.4.1 Aircraft Resource List

Operator	Aircraft	Capability	Availability	Key Contact for Release
Sharpe Airlines	Small passenger aircrafts	Up to 30 passengers	Commercial passenger airline	1-300-55 66 94

The region's private aircraft list/resources is unavailable at this point of time.

9.3.4.2 Aircraft Landing Strips

Airfield name	Length (m)	Latitude South		Longitude East	
		Degs.	Dec. Mins	Degs.	Dec. Mins
Port Augusta Airport	322 m	32.30.24.8S	-32.506901	137.43.01.2E	137.716995
Port Pirie Airport	317 m	33.14.20.0S	-33.238899	137.59.42.0E	137.994995
Copper Triangle Airport - Kadina	318 m	33.58.36.1S	-33.976700	137.39.36.0E	137.660004
Maitland Airport	305 m	34.23.34.1S	-34.392799	137.43.01.2E	137.716995
Minlaton Airport	305 m	34.45.00.0S	-34.750000	137.31.58.8E	137.533005
Yorke town Airport	305 m	00.00.21.00.0S	-35.000000	137.37.01.2	137.617004
Ardrossan Airport	1092 m	34.26.5	-34.447189	137-53-17.85	137.888292

9.4. RESOURCES – PERSONNEL

9.4.1 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.

9.4.2 Wildlife Carers

There are few wildlife carers in the Northern and Yorke Peninsula region. It is likely that wildlife would have to be relocated to Adelaide for long term rehabilitation.

Table 9.5: Northern and Yorke Region Carers Contacts

Name	Carer Group Name	Species accepted	Location	Contact Details
YP Puppy Rescue	YP Puppy Rescue	Dogs	Kadina	0414 566 275

9.4.3 Veterinarians

There are several veterinarians in the Eyre Peninsula region, however there are no known oiled wildlife specialist contacts within the Eyre Peninsula region. It is likely that wildlife would have to 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 mobile: 0427 707 044 or email: info@savem.org.au for veterinary care for all animals.

Table 9.6: Northern and Yorke Region Local Specialist Contacts

Category	Business name	Contact	Oiled Wildlife Response Availability
Veterinary Clinic	YP Vets Maitland	(08) 8832 2279	Tue-Thur : 9.00am-6.00pm
Veterinary Clinic	YP Vets Minlaton	(08) 8853 2474	Mon-Wed-Fri: 8.30am-5.30pm
Veterinary Clinic	YP Vets Kadina	(08) 8821 3350	Mon-Wed-Fri: 8.30am-5.00pm Sat: 9.00am -12.00 noon
Veterinary Clinic	Vet 2 You	(08) 8853 7273	Mon/Wed/Fri: 8.30am-5.30pm
Vet Clinic & Boarding	Redgum Vet & Pet Boarding (Pt. Augusta)	(08) 8641 3864	Mon-Fri: 8.30am – 5.00pm Sat: 8.30am – 11.00am
Veterinary Clinic	Port Augusta Veterinary Services	(08) 8642 6319	Mon-Fri: 9.30am – 6.00pm Sat: 9.30am – 6.00pm
Veterinary Clinic	Claire Valley Veterinary Services Ltd. (Port Pirie). Mobile clinice - available	(08) 8882 9807	Mon-Fri: 8.30am – 5.00pm Sat: 9.00am – 11.00am Sun: By appointment
Veterinary Clinic	YP Vets (Port Pirie)	(08) 8632 1805	Mon-Fri: 9.30am – 4.30pm Sat: 9.00am – 2.00pm
Veterinary Clinic	Port Pirie Veterinary Clinic (Port Pirie)	(08) 8633 1203	N/A

9.4.4 External Agencies and Emergency Volunteer Groups

Various local government agencies could be involved in emergency response scenarios in the Northern and Yorke Peninsula Region and may be required to assist in an oiled wildlife response.

A hovercraft associated with Sea Rescue offer specialist services for rescue operations. Hovercraft have ability to access difficult coastal areas where other craft and boats are unable. These agencies and their contact numbers are listed below.

Table 9.7: Northern and Yorke Region Local Government Agencies

Agency	Location	Contact Number
Police	Yorke town	08 8852 1100
	Ardrossan	08 8837 3017
	Edithburgh	08 8852 6024
	Maitland	08 8832 2621
	Minlaton	08 8853 2100
	Port Victoria	08 8834 2039
	Stansbury	08 8852 4205
	Port Germein	08 8634 5219
	Port Pirie	08 8638 4000
	Port Broughton	08 8635 2255
	Port Augusta	08 8648 5020
	Moonta	08 8825 2200
	Port Wakefield	08 8867 1030
	Kadina	08 8828 1100
Fisheries	Fish Watch	1800 065 522
	Yorke town	08 8852 1861
Council	Yorke Peninsula	08 8832 0000
	Copper Coast	08 8828 1200
	Barunga West	08 8635 2107
	Wakefield Regional Council	08 8862 0800
	Port Pirie	08 8633 9777
	Mount Remarkable	08 8666 2014
	Port Augusta	08 8641 9100
State Emergency Service (SES)	Flood and storm response	132 500
	Warooka	08 8854 5299
	Maitland	08 8832 2392
	Port Broughton	08 8635 2325
	Port Pirie	08 8632 2834
	Northern Operations and Support, Port Pirie	08 8633 3811
	Port Augusta	08 8641 0844
Sea Rescue (Hovercraft)	Adelaide (hhoverse@bigpond.net.au)	08 8235 0721

9.5. 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, showgrounds, 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 Eyre Peninsula Region is provisioning of air-conditioning to provide cooling and with sufficient power to allow for sufficient fresh air exchange. It is likely that any impacted wildlife would require transport to a centre such as Port Pirie or Adelaide.

Table 9.8: Staging Sites within the Northern and Yorke Region

Site Purpose	Location	Contact
DEW Office – Oiled Wildlife Facility	9 Mackay Street Port Augusta 5700	(08) 8648 5300
Central Oval	Port Augusta	City Council: (08) 8641 9100

9.5.1 Potential Facilities in the Northern and Yorke 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 9.9 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 9.9: 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).

9.5.2 Land Based Oiled Wildlife Facility in Northern and Yorke Region

Table 9.10: Identified Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Port Augusta

	Phone	Power	Water	Hot Water	Ventilation	A/C	Wash-down	Toilets	Change Rooms	Office Space	Lay Down Area	Security	Waste Disposal	Size	Marine Access
DEW Pt Augusta															
	DEW Port Augusta Office at 9 Mackay Street Port Augusta 5700, is the largest DEW Facility in this area and is central to the sector. Moderate sized office with sheds. Limited space. Further space could be accessed at nearby Central Oval (see below). Contact DEW Office Port Augusta on (08) 8648 5300.														
Central Oval															
	Central Oval is located less than 1 km from marine access. It features a 17,000 sq. meter sporting AFL sized sporting oval. Proximity is closed to DEW Office. Oval facilities available for hire. All OWR equipment would need to be brought in. Contact Port Augusta City Council on 08 8641 9100.														

9.5.3 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.

9.5.3.1 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 9.11 for indicative specifications and examples of on-water holding/stabilisation vessels.

Table 9.11: 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 ²
Water	120,000 Litres
Accommodation	5 + crew Airconditioned
Pollution control	Oily water separator or oily waste holding tanks

9.6. NORTHERN AND YORKE 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 AW Region 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.

9.6.1 Population centres GPS locations and postcodes

9.6.1.1 Southern Flinders and Upper North District

Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Postcodes
15	194	YP Region Boundary	32.77° S	137.80° E	5700/5609
15	194	Two Hummock Point	32.75° S	137.81° E	5609
		Commisariat Point	32.60° S	137.76° E	5700
		Port Augusta	32°28.980'S	137°46.080'E	5700
	193	Port Augusta	32°28.980'S	137°46.080'E	5700
		Camp Point	32.47° S	137.77° E	5700
		Flinders Red Cliff	32.46° S	137.75° E	5700
		Miranda	32.73° SE	137.90° E	5700
		Mambray Creek	32.81° S	137.90° E	5495
		Samphire Road	32.98° S	137.96° E	5495
		Port Germein	33.02° S	138.00° E	5495
	193	District Boundary with Lower and Mid North	33.10° S	138.06° E	5453

9.6.1.2 Lower and Mid North District

Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Postcodes
15	193	District Boundary with Southern Flinders and Upper North	33.10° S	138.06° E	5434
		Port Pirie	33.18° S	138.02° E	5540
		Jaradd Point	33.27° S	137.81° E	5540/5523
		Woods Point	33.40° S	137.87° E	5253
		Fisherman Bay	32°28.980'S	137°46.080'E	5522
16	193	Boundary with Yorke Region	33.47° S	137.92° E	5522

9.6.1.2 Yorke District

Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Postcodes
16	193	Boundary with Lower and Mid North	33.47° S	137.92° E	5114/5522
16	193	Port Broughton	33.60° S	137.93° E	5522
		Webbing Point	33.61° S	137.87° E	5522
		Tickera	33.78° S	137.71° E	5555
		Point Riley	33.88° S	137.60° E	5556
		Wallaroo	33.92° S	137.63° E	5556
		Point Hughes	33.93° S	137.60° E	5556
		Warburto Point	34.01° S	137.51° E	5556
		Mangrove Point	34.01° S	137.54° E	5556
		Moonta	34.05° S	137.56° E	5558
		Port Hughes	34.07° S	137.55° E	5558
		Nallyappa Point	34.13° S	137.45° E	5573
		Balgowan	34.32° S	137.50° E	5573
		Chinaman Wells	34.38° S	137.48° E	5573
		Reef Point	34.39° S	137.46° E	5573
		Point Pearce	34°28.620'S	137°25.560'E	5573
17	191	Point Pearce	34°28.620'S	137°25.560'E	5573
		Port Victoria	34.49° S	137.48° E	5573
		Port Rickaby	34.67° S	137.50° E	5575
		Brown Point	34.73° S	137.48° E	5575
		Hardwicke Bay	34.89° S	137.45° E	5575
		Point Turton	34.93° S	137.35° E	5575
		Point Souttar	34.89° S	137.27° E	5577
		Couch Beach	34.91° S	137.16° E	5577
		Corny Point	34°53.820'S	137°00.720'E	5575
	190	Corny Point	34°53.820'S	137°00.720'E	5575
		Point Annie	34.95° S	136.98° E	5575
		Daly Head	35.03° S	136.93° E	5575
		Point Margaret	35.10° S	136.94° E	5575
		Royston Head	35.19° S	136.85° E	5577
		Cape Spencer	35°17.760'S	136°53.40'E	5577
	189	Cape Spencer	35°17.760'S	136°53.40'E	5577
		Rhino Head	35.26° S	136.97° E	5577

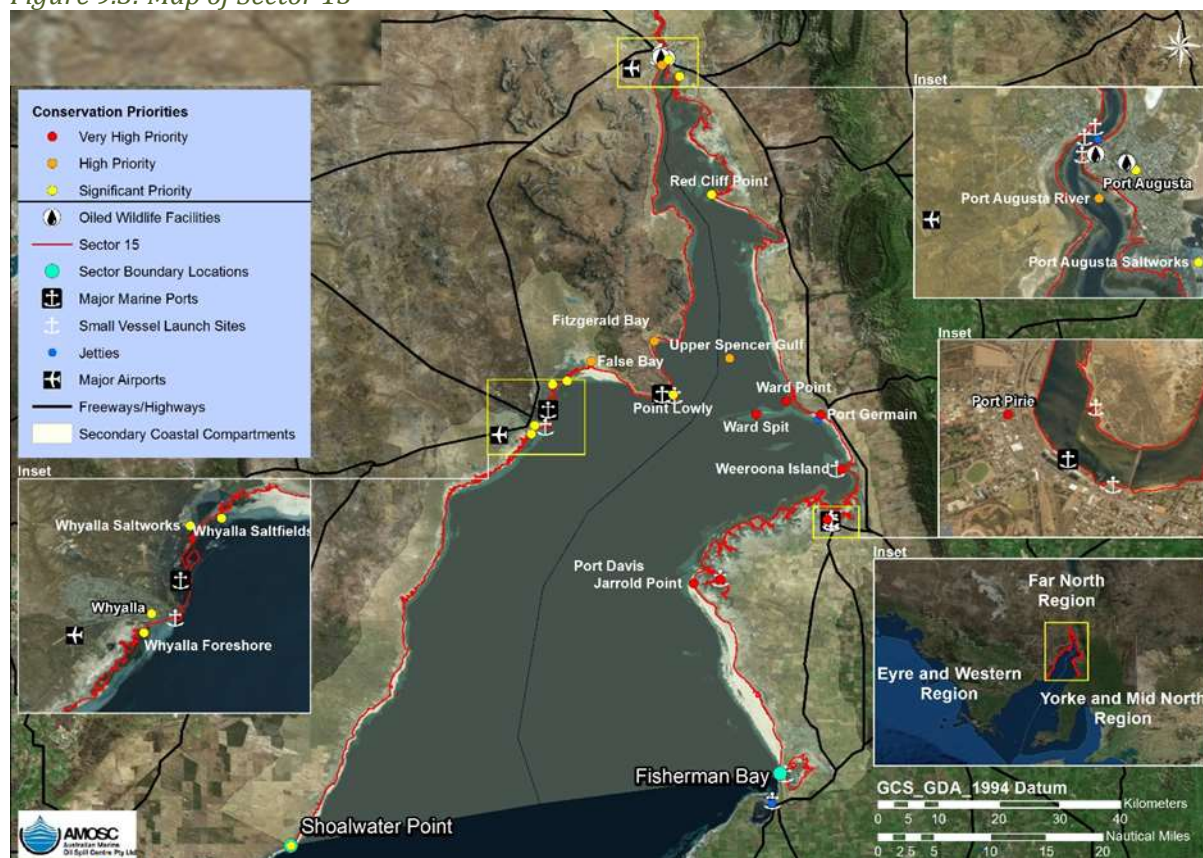
Sector	Compartment (FID#)	Location	Coordinate South (Dec. Deg.)	Coordinate East (Dec. Deg.)	Postcodes
	189	Marion Bay	35.23° S	136.98° E	5575
		Hillock Point	35.24° S	137.11° E	5575
		Point Yorke	35.23° S	137.19° E	5577
		Point Davenport	35.16° S	137.35° E	5577
		Port Moorowie	35.11° S	137.52° E	5576
		Suicide Point	35.15° S	137.62° E	5576
		Troubridge Point	35.17° S	137.68° E	5576
		Hungry Point	35.11° S	137.76° E	5583
		Sultana Point	35°07.020'S	137°45.54'E	5583
	188	Sultana Point	35°07.020'S	137°45.54'E	5583
		Edithburgh	35.09° S	137.75° E	5583
		Coobowie	35.04° S	137.73° E	5583
		Port Giles	35.02° S	137.76° E	5583
		Wool Bay	34.99° S	137.76° E	5575
		Klein Point	34.96° S	137.77° E	5575
		Stansbury	34.90° S	137.80° E	5582
		Port Vincent	34.78° S	137.86° E	5581
		Sheoak Flat	34.70° S	137.88° E	5581
		Port Julia	34.66° S	137.88° E	5580
		Black Point	34.61° S	137.88° E	5571
		Pine Point	34.58° S	137.88°E	5571
		Rogues Point	34.49° S	137.90°E	5571
		Ardrossan	34.42° S	137.92°E	5571
		Tiddy Widdy Beach	34.40° S	137.94°E	5571
		Clinton	34.22° S	138.02°E	5570
		Port Arthur	34°08.760'S	138°04.14°E	5552
18	187	Port Arthur	34°08.760'S	138°04.14°E	5552
		Port Wakefield	34.19° S	138.15° E	5550
		Lorne	34.33° S	138.23° E	5501
18	187	Boundary with AMLR	34.34° S	138.23° E	5501

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 9.2.

9.6.2 Sector descriptions and contingency plans

9.6.2.1 Sector 15: Shoalwater Point to Fisherman Bay (CC194 to 193)

Figure 9.3: Map of Sector 15



9.6.2.1.1 Terrestrial overview

UCL, pastoral lease station country which is semi-arid. Rocky coastline with the occasional sandy beach.

9.6.2.1.2 Marine Overview

This sector is mostly comprised of the Upper Spencer Gulf Marine Park. The Spencer Gulf is an inverse estuary with higher salinity present at the top of the gulf, which is influenced by high temperatures and a large tidal range.

The Upper Spencer Gulf is a declared Wetland of National Importance containing a variety of coastal and marine habitats including saltmarsh, tidal flats and some of the largest stands of mangroves in South Australia. These habitats form important nesting and feeding sites for local and migratory shorebirds. The region is characterised by sheltered beaches, rocky shoreline, headland reefs, near-shore patch reefs and the most extensive sea grass meadows in South Australia (Baker, 2004).

9.6.2.1.3 Environmental Values

Table 9.12: Environmental Values for Sector 15

Coastal Compartment	Coastal Area unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
Shoalwater Point to Port Augusta (194)	Shoalwater Point	MP/NR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000).	Significant	3
	Whyalla to Shoalwater Point	RR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Whyalla Foreshore	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	False Bay	MP	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6) with mangrove communities, intertidal mudflats and a diversity of wader birds. Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000).	High	3
	Whyalla Saltfields	MP	Birds: Fairy Terns (11-50)	Significant	3
	Whyalla Saltworks	MP/UI	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (1001-2000)	Significant	3
	Fitzgerald Bay Rivermouth Entrance	MP	Wetland: Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6). Catchment fed inlet supporting a diversity of fauna.	High	3
	Port Augusta to Point Lowly	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
Port Augusta to Fishermen Bay (193)	Red Cliff Point to Port Augusta	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Upper Spencer Gulf	MP	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6) supporting a diversity of shore birds.	High	3
	Port Augusta Saltworks	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (>5000)	Significant	3
	Port Augusta River	MP	Wetland: Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6). Intertidal sand, mud mangroves and seashore/wading birds.	High	3
	Red Cliff Point	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (2001-3000)	Significant	3
Port Augusta to Fishermen Bay (193)	Port Pirie	MP	Birds: There are six (6) Declared Coastal Waderbird Sites within a 20 km radius of Port Pirie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Port Germaine (>1000) □ Port Pirie to Ward Point (<1000) □ Weeroona Island (<1000) □ Ward Spit (3001-4000) □ Port Davis to Point Pirie (<1000) □ Point Jarrold (4001-5000) Wetland: Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6) Port Pirie River which support intertidal mudflats and mangrove communities.	Very High	3

Coastal Compartment	Coastal Area unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
	10 km south of Port Davis	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3

9.6.2.1.4 Recommended Response Strategies

9.6.2.1.4.1 Prevention

- Implement the relevant Tactical Response Plans to prevent oiling of estuarine fauna
- Various hazing techniques may also be useful for moving wildlife out of at risk areas.

9.6.2.1.4.2 Personnel Deployment

Personnel in this sector would be deployed from Port Augusta. From there they can be forward deployed to Whyalla (west portion of sector) or Port Pirie (east portion of sector).

9.6.2.1.4.3 Wildlife Reconnaissance and Wildlife Recovery

Aerial reconnaissance will help to further prioritise the response effort throughout this sector. The use of a water based facility in the Upper Spencer Gulf will save travel time and could potentially act as a Holding Facility prior to wildlife being transported to the Treatment Facility in Port Augusta.

9.6.2.1.4.4 Logistics Options for Facility Establishment

There are minimal offshore sensitivities in this sector. While most of the sensitivities prescribed in this sector can be serviced by vehicles, the nature of the Upper Spencer Gulf would necessitate excessive travel time if this sector were only being serviced vehicles. Using small vessels and possible an On-Water Holding Facility could expedite recovery operations.

Table 9.13: Staging Sites for Sector 15

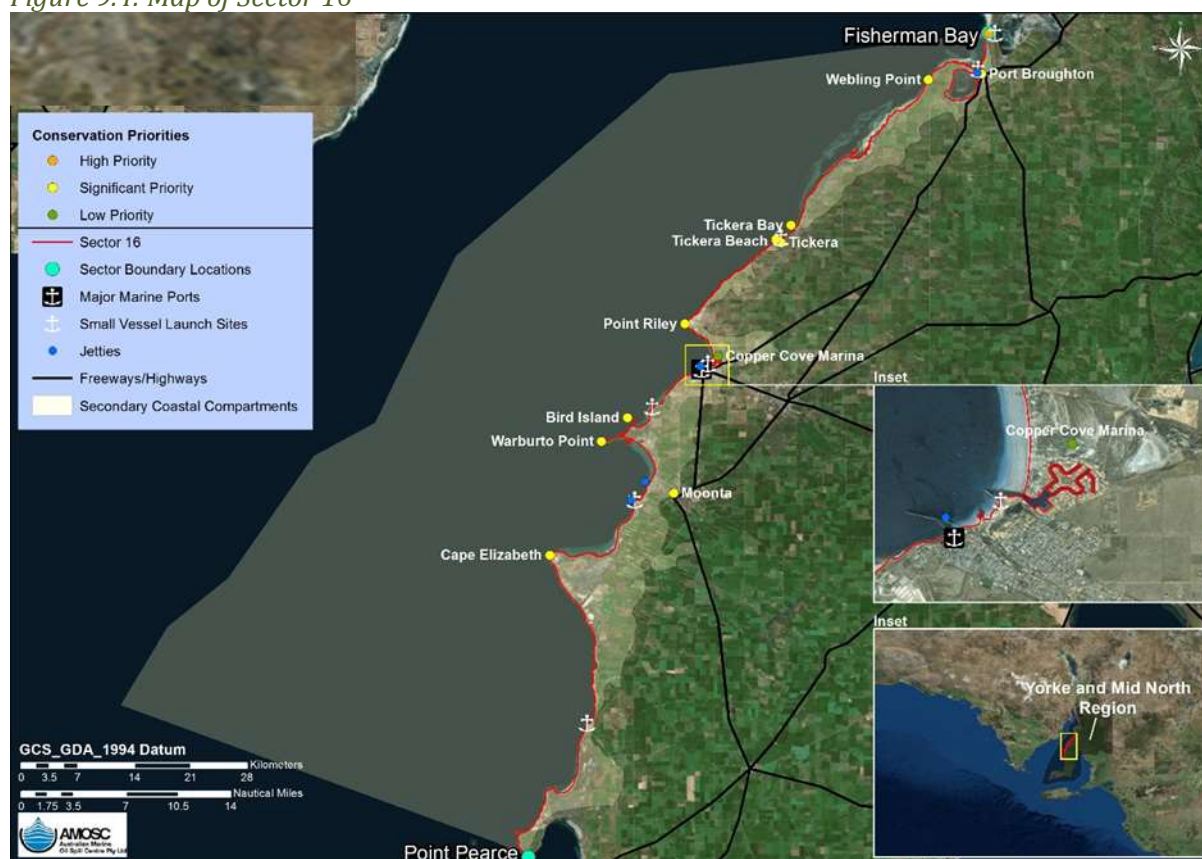
Site Purpose	Location	Contact
Staging Sites	Port Augusta	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Port Pirie	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Whyalla	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Temporary Holding Facilities	Port Pirie	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Port Augusta	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	On water	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Oiled Wildlife Facilities	Port Augusta	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5
	Port Lincoln	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5
	Adelaide (233 km from Port Pirie)	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5

9.6.2.1.4.5 Equipment

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

9.6.2.2 Sector 16: Fishermen Bay to Point Pearce (CC192)

Figure 9.4: Map of Sector 16



9.6.2.2.1 Terrestrial overview

UCL, pastoral lease station country which is semi-arid. Rocky coastline with the occasional sandy beach.

9.6.2.2.2 Marine Overview

This sector is largely composed of the East Spencer Gulf Marine Park. Moderated wind and waves are influenced by the mixing of the warm waters of northern Spencer Gulf with the cooler waters from the Southern Ocean (DENR, 2010). Typical habitats include saltmarshes, sea grass meadows, granite and limestone reefs, sandy seafloor, islands, sandy beaches backed by large dune systems and intertidal rock platforms (Baker, 2004).

The coastline supports nesting sites for endangered seabirds and the sand/mud flats provide feeding and resting sites for resident and migratory shorebirds for which Australia has obligations under international treaties.

9.6.2.2.3 Environmental Values

Table 9.14: Environmental Values for Sector 16

Coastal Compartments	Coastal Area Unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
Fisherman Bay to Point Pearce (192)	Fisherman Bay	SW	Wetland: Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6). Mangrove community supporting a diversity of shorebirds.	High	3
	River Broughton	SW	Wetland: Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5, 6). Mangroves samphire flats, seashore/wading birds.	High	3
	Port Broughton to Wallaroo	RR	Birds: There are seven (7) Declared Coastal Waderbird Sites in this region: <input type="checkbox"/> Port Broughton & Fisherman Bay(<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Webling Point (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Tickera Bay to Webling Point (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Tickera Bay (1001-2000) <input type="checkbox"/> Tickera to Tickera Bay (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Tickera Beach (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Point Riley (<1000)	Significant	3
	Copper Cove Marina	SW	Wetland: Intertidal area supporting shorebirds.	Low	3
	Tippara Bay	RR	Birds: There are four (4) Declared Coastal Waderbird Sites in this region: <input type="checkbox"/> Bird Islands (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Warburto Point (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Moonta (<1000) <input type="checkbox"/> Cape Elizabeth (<1000)	Significant	3

9.6.2.2.4 Recommended Response Strategies

9.6.2.2.4.1 Prevention

- Implement the relevant Tactical Response Plans to prevent oiling of estuarine fauna
- Various hazing techniques may also be useful for moving wildlife out of at risk areas.

9.6.2.2.4.2 Personnel Deployment

Personnel in this sector would be deployed from Wallaroo. The coast is readily accessible throughout this sector by way of a coast road. Given that all of the Coastal Area Units identified in this sector are terrestrial with the exception of the Bird Islands, personnel can be forward deployed to mainland locations from Wallaroo without the need for a vessel.

9.6.2.2.4.3 Wildlife Reconnaissance and Wildlife Recovery

Aerial reconnaissance will help to further prioritise the response effort throughout this sector. Wildlife can be collected from the beach at opportunistic Staging Sites. A Holding Facility could be established

in Port Broughton if the scale of the event exceeds the holding and treatment capacity of the Facilities identified in Table 9.15.

Following stabilisation oiled wildlife could be transported to a Treatment Facility in Port Augusta (197 km) or Adelaide (156 km). Recovery efforts throughout this sector will be primarily focused on the abundant shorebirds between Port Broughton and Wallaroo where there are seven (7) declared Wader bird sites (<7000 birds).

9.6.2.2.4.4 Logistics Options for Facility Establishment

There are minimal offshore sensitivities in this sector. Given that all of the Coastal Area Units identified in this sector are terrestrial with the exception of the Bird Islands, personnel can be forward deployed to mainland locations from Wallaroo without the need for a vessel.

From the most southern point in this sector it is 230 km to Adelaide Treatment Facility and 187 km to Adelaide Treatment Facility. It may be feasible to establish a Temporary Holding Facility in Wallaroo (adjacent ferry landing) or Port Broughton (parking area adjacent Port Broughton Jetty) if necessitated by the nature and scale of the event.

Table 9.15: Staging Sites for Sector 16

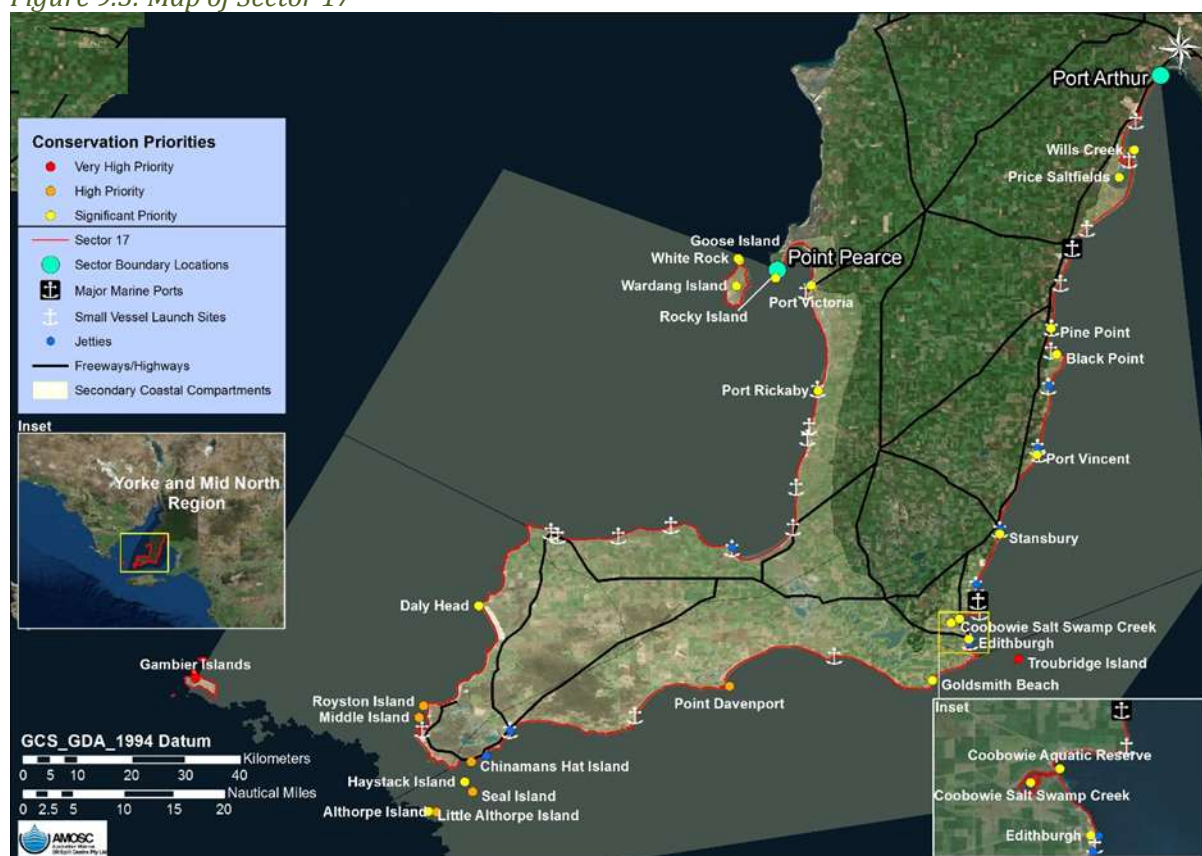
Site Purpose	Location	Contact
Staging Sites	Port Broughton	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Wallaroo	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Temporary Holding Facilities	Port Broughton	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Wallaroo	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Oiled Wildlife Facilities	Port Augusta	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5
	Adelaide	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5

9.6.2.2.4.5 Equipment

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

9.6.2.3 Sector 17: Point Pearce to Port Arthur (CC191 to 188)

Figure 9.5: Map of Sector 17



9.6.2.3.1 Terrestrial overview

UCL, pastoral lease station country which is semi-arid. Rocky coastline with the occasional sandy beach and extensive sand dunes are representative of this sector.

9.6.2.3.2 Marine Overview

This sector includes the four marine parks of the Southern Spencer Gulf, Gambier Islands, Upper Gulf St Vincent and the Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Parks. Lower Yorke Peninsula Marine Park includes Troubridge Island Conservation Park and Coobowie and Troubridge Hill Aquatic Reserves. The Gambier Islands Marine Park supports important habitats for Australian Sea Lions and seabirds of conservation concern (Baker, 2004). The Althorpe Islands Conservation Park which lies within the Southern Spencer Gulf Marine Park includes many haul out sites for the vulnerable Australian sea lion and the (Goldsworthy, 2009). The Upper Gulf St. Vincent Marine Park contains the Clinton Wetland which is recognized as a Wetland of National Importance, much of which is protected within a Sanctuary Zone. Overlaying the eastern section of the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park is the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park, extending over 60 km from Pt Parham in the North to St Kilda in the South. Several migratory shorebirds are represented here, many of which are protected by international treaties and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. White-bellied Sea Eagles and Ospreys, both threatened species, have established territories around YP are at particular risk e.g. Althorpe Island, Wedge Island, Innes NP and off shore islands.

9.6.2.3.3 Environmental Values

Table 9.16: Environmental Values for Sector 17

Coastal Compartment	Coastal Area Unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
Point Pearce to Corny Point (191)	Pt Victoria	MP (SZ)	Birds: Declared Waderbird Site (2001-3000)	Significant	3
	White Rocks	MP (SZ)/CP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (11-50), Birds: Crested Tern (11-50), Crested Tern (201-300)	Significant	2
	Goose Island	MP (SZ)/CP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (11-50), Birds: Fairy Tern, Great Knot, Hooded Plover, Little Penguin (51-100)	Significant	2
	Wardang Island	MP/RR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Rocky Island (Wardang Group)	MP (SZ)/CP	Birds: Crested Tern (<10), Black-faced Cormorant (301-600)	Significant	3
	Pt. Rickaby to Pt. Victoria	RR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
Corny Point to Cape Spencer (190)	Daly Head Islet		Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (No data) Birds: Crested Tern (601-100)	Significant	2
	Royston Is Pondalowie	MP/NP	Birds: Little Penguin (11-50)	High	3
	Middle Island Pondalowie	MP/NP	Birds: Little Penguin (11-50)	High	3
	Gambier Island Marine Park	MP/CP	Pinnipeds <input type="checkbox"/> LNFS haul out (11-50) on Wedge and SW Rocks (11-50 and North Island (1-10)) <input type="checkbox"/> ASL breeding site on Peaked Rocks East (201-300 count (1-28 pups)) and North Island (51-100 count (1-28 pups)) <input type="checkbox"/> ASL haul out sites on NNE Rocks (no data), Peaked Rocks West (1-10) and SW Rock (1-10) Birds: Little Penguin on Wedge Island (101-200), White-faced Storm Petrel on Wedge Island (10,001-100,000). A variety of seabirds can be found throughout the marine park (<100,000)	Very High	1
Cape Spencer to Sultana Point (189)	Althorpe Island	MP/CP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (1-10) and LNFS haul out site (1-10). Birds: Little Penguin (51-100)	High	2
	Little Althorpe Island	MP/CP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (51-100) and LNFS haul out site (11-50). Birds: Crested Tern (2001-3000)	Significant	2
	Seal Island (Toe of Yorke Pen)	MP (SZ) /CP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (1-10) and LNFS breeding site (1-10). Birds: Little Penguin (11-50) and Fairy Tern (51-100)	High	2
	Haystack Island	MP/CP	Pinnipeds: ASL haul out site (1-50) Birds: White-faced Storm Petrel (601-1000)	Significant	2
	Chinaman Hat Island	MP/CP	Birds: Little Penguin (11-50). NOTE: Marine Park Sanctuary Zone	High	3

Coastal Compartment	Coastal Area Unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
	Point Davenport	MP (SZ)	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5) supporting a diversity of mangrove communities and Waderbirds	High	3
	Goldsmith Beach	MP/RR	Birds: Declared Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Troubridge Island	MP/CP	Pinnipeds: ASL site (no data) Birds: Little Penguin (3001-10,000), Crested Tern, Fairy Tern (<50), Bar-tailed Godwit, Great Knot, Hooded Plover, Curlew Sandpiper	Very High	3
Sultana Point to Port Arthur (188)	Edithburgh Area	MP/RR	Birds: Declared Waderbird Site (<1000). Fairy Terns on beach Sep – Dec (<10)	Significant	3
	Coobowie Salt Swamp Creek Entrance	MP (SZ) /RR	Wetland: intertidal sand, mud and seashore/wading birds, fish nursery.	Significant	3
	Coobowie Inlet	MP (SZ)	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (1001-2000). Fairy Tern site near mouth Sep – Dec (11-50)	Significant	3
	Stansbury	RR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Port Vincent Marina	RR	Wetland: man made marina development supporting diversity of birds. Intertidal. Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Black Point	RR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Pine Point	RR	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1000)	Significant	3
	Wills Creek	MP	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3) supporting a diversity of mangrove communities and Waderbirds. Part of the EAAF.	High	3
	Price Salt fields	MP	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<5000)	Significant	3
	Price Mangroves	MP	Birds: Seabird Site comprising Caspian Tern (51-100) and Fairy Tern (51-100). Part of the EAAF.	Significant	3

9.6.2.3.4 Recommended Response Strategies

9.6.2.3.4.1 Prevention

- Implement the relevant Tactical Response Plans to prevent oiling of estuarine fauna
- Pre-emptive capture of Little Penguins from identified colonies
- Various hazing techniques may also be useful for moving wildlife out of at risk areas.

9.6.2.3.4.2 Personnel Deployment

Personnel in this sector would be deployed from:

- Edithburgh (east side of Yorke Peninsula), or
- Port Victoria (west side of Yorke Peninsula). Public boat ramp and breakwater and optimal point to access Wardang Island.

9.6.2.3.4.3 Wildlife Reconnaissance and Wildlife Recovery

Aerial reconnaissance will help to further prioritise the response effort throughout this sector. Wildlife can be collected from the beach at opportunistic Staging Sites. This sector will have a mix of offshore and terrestrial coastal units.

Offshore Coastal Area Units:

Point Turton is the southernmost point on the Lower Yorke Peninsula to launch from (unless beach launching) to provide marine reconnaissance and recovery on the west side of the Yorke Peninsula. Alternatively, you can launch from Marion Bay on the south east side of the Yorke Peninsula. This launch site has a jetty with a concrete ramp, however, it is exposed to weather conditions (as there is no marina or breakwater). This is the closest launch point to access Althorpe Islands.

NOTE: The Gambier Islands (MP) fall within this sector (Coastal Compartment 190). They are best accessed from Port Lincoln (Sector 14) as there is a lack of ports and suitable boat launches on the south west of the Lower Yorke Peninsula which could support the size of vessel which would be required for reconnaissance and recovery operations in the ASL/seabird abundant Gambier Islands.

Terrestrial Coastal Area Units:

Wildlife can be collected from opportunistic staging points based on aerial reconnaissance. There are nine (9) declared Coastal Waderbird sites between Wakefield (top of the Gulf of St. Vincent) and Edithburgh.

9.6.2.3.4 Logistics Options for Facility Establishment

As per the SAOWRP, this sector would be managed by the Northern and Yorke Region with it's head office based in Clare, SA. Clare has no coastal access, and as such, is not situated to provide a Holding or Treatment Facility. This sector has a very large contingent of offshore sensitivities. Aerial reconnaissance will be essential to further prioritise the recovery effort. Staging sites can be opportunistically established on the shoreline for the terrestrial sensitivities.

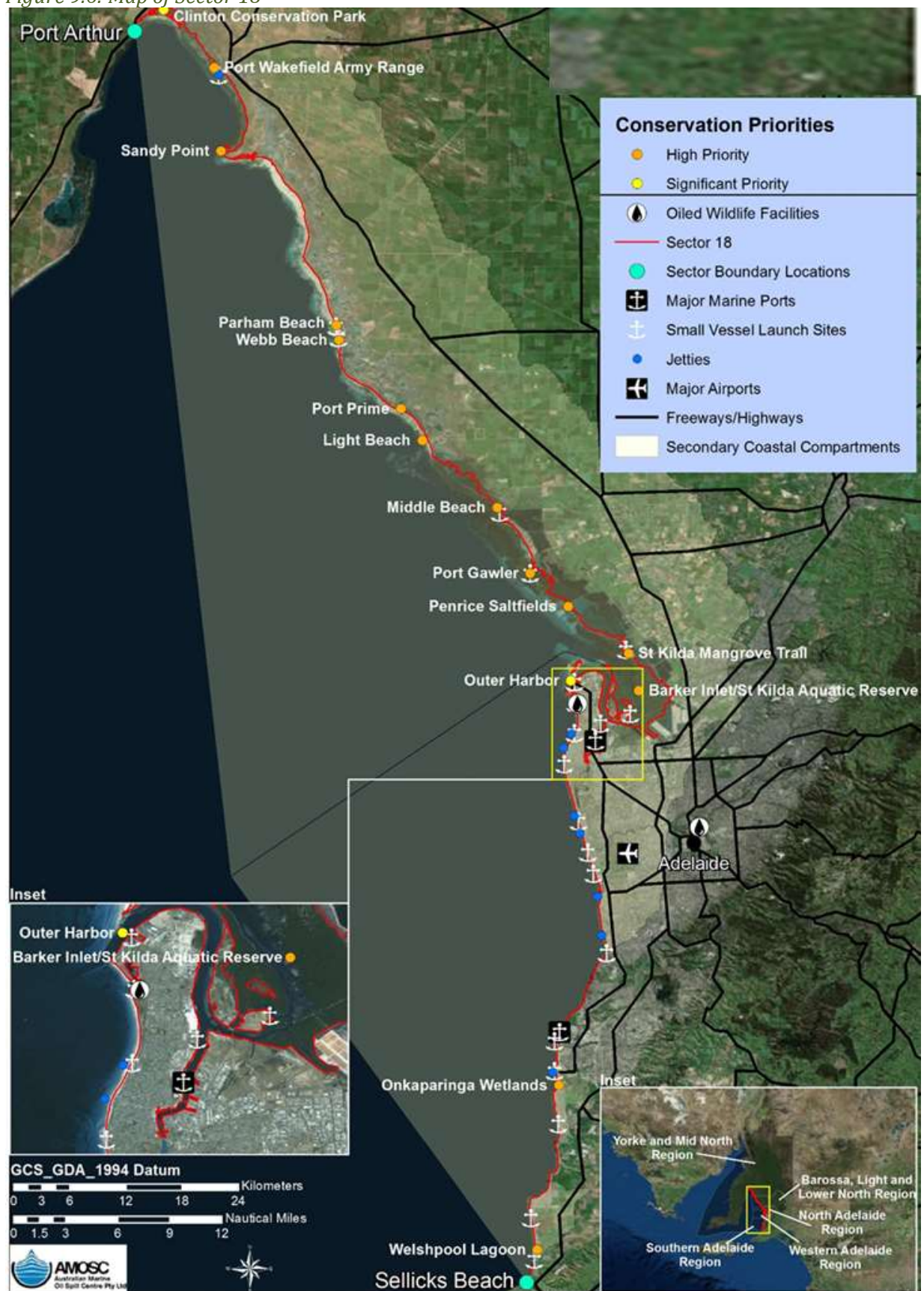
The west side of the lower Yorke Peninsula can be staged from Port Victoria because of public boat ramp and proximity to high value sensitivities, or, further south in Point Turon. The east side of the peninsula can be staged from Edithburgh or Marion Bay, from which the offshore islands can be accessed. Edithburgh has better marine access however Marion Bay is closer to the offshore sensitivities.

Table 9.17: Staging Sites for Sector 17

Site Purpose	Location	Contact
Staging Sites	Marion Bay	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Edithburgh	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Port Victoria	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Point Turon	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Temporary Holding Facilities	Gambier Islands (possible on water Facility)	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Oiled Wildlife Facilities	Edithburgh	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5
	Port Arthur	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5

9.6.2.4 Sector 18: Port Arthur to Sellicks Beach (CC187 and 186)

Figure 9.6: Map of Sector 18



9.6.2.4.1 Terrestrial overview

Wetlands supporting mangrove communities and shorebirds are representative of the north of this sector while the metropolitan hub of Adelaide lies in the south of the sector. Land tenure is largely freehold with some UCL in the north.

9.6.2.4.2 Marine Overview

This sector features the marine parks of the Upper Gulf St. Vincent Marine Park in the north of the sector and the Encounter Marine Park in the south. The Upper Gulf St. Vincent Marine Park contains the Clinton Wetland which is recognised as a Wetland of National Importance, much of which is protected by a sanctuary zone. Overlaying the eastern section of the Upper Gulf St Vincent Marine Park is the Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary National Park, extending over 60 km from Pt Parham in the North to St Kilda in the South. Several migratory shorebirds are represented here, many of which are protected by international treaties and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The Encounter Marine Park feature intertidal limestone and granite reefs with many sheltered bays, estuaries and saltmarshes (Baker, 2004). The Pages Island has the world's second largest breeding colony of Australian Sea Lions (Goldsworthy, 2009).

9.6.2.4.3 Environmental Values

Table 9.18: Environmental Values for Sector 18

Coastal Compartments	Coastal Area Unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
Port Arthur to Point Grey (187)	Clinton Conservation Park	MP (SZ)	Birds: Declared Coastal Waderbird Site (<1001-2000). Part of the EAAF	Significant	3
	Clinton Wetland	MP	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3) supporting a diversity of intertidal mangrove communities and Waderbirds. Part of the EAAF. Birds: There are six (6) Declared Coastal Waderbird Sites in this wetland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Point (2001-3000) <input type="checkbox"/> Port Wakefield Army Range (2001-3000) <input type="checkbox"/> Parham & Webb Beach (1001-2000) <input type="checkbox"/> Port Prime (1001-2000) <input type="checkbox"/> Light Beach (1001-2000) <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Beach (<1000) 	High	3
	Port Gawler & Buckland Park Lake	AR	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5 and 6) St Kilda mangrove. Part of the EAAF Birds: Declared Seabird site at St Kilda Saltfield (2001-3000). Declared Coastal Waderbird Site Coastal Waderbird Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Penrice Salt Fields (>5000) And one Seabird Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> St Kilda mangrove (Pied Cormorant 201-300). 	High	3
	Barker Inlet & St Kilda	SW	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1, 3, 5 and 6) St Kilda mangrove. Part of the EAAF. Birds: Declared Seabird site at St Kilda Saltfield (2001-3000). Declared Waderbird Site at Port River (<1000) and Greenfields Wetland (2001-3000).	High	3
	Outer Harbour	SW	Birds: Caspian Tern (11-50) and Crested Tern (101-200).	Significant	3

Coastal Compartments	Coastal Area Unit	Tenure	Species susceptible to oiling	Priority	ZoC
Point Grey to Sellicks Beach (186)	Washpool Lagoon	-	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1) with intertidal samphire mudflats supporting a diversity of Waderbirds.	High	3
	Ongkaparinga Wetland	MP (SZ)	Wetland: Declared Wetland of National Importance (Criteria 1 and 3) with wetland marsh supporting a diversity of shorebirds.	High	3

9.6.2.4.4 Recommended Response Strategies

9.6.2.4.4.1 Prevention

- Implement the relevant Tactical Response Plans to prevent oiling of estuarine fauna
- Various hazing techniques may also be useful for moving wildlife out of at risk areas.

9.6.2.4.4.2 Personnel Deployment

Personnel in this sector would be deployed from Adelaide and can be forward staged to Port Wakefield in order to access the Clinton Wetlands.

9.6.2.4.4.3 Wildlife Reconnaissance and Wildlife Recovery

Aerial reconnaissance will help to further prioritise the response effort throughout this sector. Wildlife can be collected from the beach at opportunistic Staging Sites. Most of the Coastal Area Units are terrestrially based. Reconnaissance and Recovery of birds in the shallows and mangrove communities of the Clinton Wetland can utilise a shallow draft vessel launched from Port Wakefield which has a double lane boat ramp and pontoon.

9.6.2.4.4.4 Logistics Options for Facility Establishment

As per the SAOWRP this sector would be managed by the Adelaide and Lofty Ranges Region who's head office is based in Adelaide, SA. Adelaide is the largest metropolitan hub and port in SA and is central to this sector. All forward staging will be deployed from Adelaide to the rest of the sector. This sector has no identified sensitivities on off shore islands with all areas being accessible by vehicle and foot along the whole of the coastline. Staging sites will be set up at opportunistic locations based on feedback from aerial surveillance and the nature and scale of the event.

Table 9.19: Staging Sites for Sector 18

Site Purpose	Location	Contact
Staging Sites	Adelaide	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
	Port Wakefield	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Temporary Holding Facilities	Port Wakefield	DEW - (+61 8) 8204 1910
Oiled Wildlife Facilities	Adelaide	See Oiled Wildlife Facilities in Section 5

9.6.2.4.4.5 Equipment

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

9.7 Northern and Yorke 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	
EPBC	Listed threatened fauna under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth).	CR	Critically endangered	5523	Wandearah West	Fisherman's Bay
NPW	Status under the Threatened Species Schedules of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>	EN	Endangered	5540	Napperby Port Pirie	Port Davis Lower Broughton
JAMBA	Listed under the <i>Japan and Australia Migratory Bird Bilateral Agreement 1974</i> .	RA	Rare	5550	Port Wakefield	Proof Range
CAMBA	Listed under the <i>China and Australia Migratory Bird Bilateral Agreement 1986</i>	VU	Vulnerable	5555	Tickera	
RoKAMBA	Listed under the <i>Republic of Korea and Australia Migratory Bird Bilateral Agreement 2007</i>	NT	Not threatened	5556	North Beach	Wallaroo
IUCN	Listed threatened species under the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List.	LC	Least concern	5558	Moonta Bay Port Hughes	Nalyappa
		UP	Unprotected	5570	Price	Clinton
		MA	Marine	5571	Black Point Pine Point Rogue's Point	James Well Ardrossan Tiddy Widdy Beach
		MI	Migratory	5573	Balgowan Chinaman's Well	Point Pearce Port Victoria
				5575	Port Rickaby Bluff Beach	Corny Point Marion Bay

					Hardwicke Bay Point Turton Point Soutar	Port Moorawie Wool Bay
				5577	Couch Beach The Pines	Inneston Foul Bay
				5581	Port Vincent	Sheoak Flat
				5583	Sultana Point Edithburgh	Coobowie
				5601	Douglas Point	

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Emus STRUTHIONIFORMES																					
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grebes PODICIPEDIFORMES																					
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliocephalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Penguins SPHENISCIFORMES																					
Little Penguin	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tube-Nosed Seabirds PROCELLARIIFORMES																					
Flesh-footed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i> (<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>)	-	Rare	Listed	-	Listed	LC										✓				
Short-tailed Shearwater	<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	-	-	Listed	-	Listed	LC										✓			✓	
Wandering Albatross	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Vul	Vul	-	-	-	VU													✓	

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Southern Giant-Petrel	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	End	Vul	-	-	-	LC														✓
Slender-billed Prion	<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC													✓	
White-faced Storm-Petrel	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC										✓				
Common Diving-Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC													✓	
White-headed Petrel	<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Fluttering Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gavia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓			✓	
Shy Albatross	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (<i>Diomedea cauta cauta</i>)	Vul Marin e Mig	Vul	-	-	-	NT						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Black-browed Albatross	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i> (<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>) (<i>Diomedea melanophrys impavida</i>)	Vul Marin e Mig	Vul	-	-	-	NT										✓				
Cormorants, Gannets and Pelicans PELECANIFORMES																					
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i> (<i>Anahinga melanogaster</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hérons, Ibises and Storks ARDEIFORMES																					
Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i> (<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>) (<i>Ardeola ibis</i>)	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia (Egretta intermedia)</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea modesta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	NE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	End	Vul	-	-	-	EN			✓					✓						
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae (Ardea novaehollandiae)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eastern Reef Egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	-	Rare	-	Listed	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nankeen Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	-	Rare	-	Listed	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Swans, Geese and Ducks ANSERIFORMES																					
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
Domestic/Feral Duck	N/A									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Black Duck-Mallard hybrid	<i>Anas sp.</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Domestic Goose	<i>Anser sp.</i>									✓						✓					
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Australasian Shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis (Spatula rhynchotis)</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>						LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	-	End	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Vul	Rare	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds of Prey ACCIPITRIFORMES																					
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Goshawk	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	-	End	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	VU														✓
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-bellied Sea-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	-	End	-	Listed	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-breasted Buzzard	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC														✓
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	-	End	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓				
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eastern Osprey	<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Megapodes and Allies GALLIFORMES																					
Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓			✓	
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i> (<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>)	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓
Mallee fowl	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Vul	Vul	-	-	-	VU	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓			✓	
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC													✓	
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC														✓
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓			✓	
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> (<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Button Quails and Allies GRUIFORMES																					
Buff-banded Rail	<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i> (<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC		✓												
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i> (<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>)	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Waders, Plovers, Terns and Gulls CHARADRIFORMES																					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (<i>Tringa hypoleucos hypoleucos</i>)	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Bush Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC										✓			✓	
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba (Crocethia alba)</i>	Marine Mig	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	-	-	Listed	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Crit End Marine	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	-	Rare	Listed	-	Listed	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long-toed Stint	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	EN			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Inland Dotterel	<i>Charadrius australis (Peltohyas australis)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC														✓
Double-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓			✓						
Silver Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae (Larus novaehollandiae)</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Elseyornis melanops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓					✓						
Pin-tailed Snipe	<i>Gallinago stenura</i>	-	-	-	Listed	Listed	LC														✓
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sooty Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Pied Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Comb-crested Jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Pacific Gull	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Franklin's Gull	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i> (<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>)	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓					✓						
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Crit End	Vul	Listed	Listed	Listed	EN			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						

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Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (<i>Calidris pugnax</i>)		Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓					✓						
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	-	Rare	-	-	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓
Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i> (<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						
Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i> (<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓				✓
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i> (<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>)	End Marine	Vul	-	Listed	-	EN			✓					✓						
Brown Skua	<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i> (<i>Catharacta antarctica</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓					✓				
Arctic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	-	-	Listed	-	Listed	LC													✓	
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i> (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>)	-	End	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Fairy Tern	<i>Sternula nereis</i> (<i>Sterna nereis</i>)	Vul	End	-	-	-	VU	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (<i>Sterna bergii</i>)	-	-	Listed	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> (<i>Charadrius rubricollis</i>)	Vul Marine	Vul	-	-	-	VU						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey-tailed Tattler	<i>Tringa brevipes</i> (<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>)	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	NT			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓					✓						
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	-	-	-	Listed	Listed	LC				✓	✓									
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhorostrax</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										
Painted Button-quail	<i>Turnix varius</i> (<i>Turnix varia</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	-	Rare	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Pigeons and Doves COLUMBIFORMES																					
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						✓
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spotted Dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barbary Dove	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Parrots and Cockatoos																					
Corella species	<i>Cacatua sp.</i>									✓					✓						

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>									✓					✓						
Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i> (<i>Zanda funerea</i>)	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓			✓	
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	End	End	-	-	-	LC										✓			✓	
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i> (<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	-	End	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i> (<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										✓
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	
Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Elegant Parrot	<i>Neophema elegans</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Rock Parrot	<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blue Bonnet	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Regent Parrot	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Vul	Vul	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Superb Parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Vul	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						

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Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mulga Parrot	<i>Psephotus varius</i> (<i>Psephotellus varius</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cuckoos CUCULIFORMES																					
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i> (<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites basalis</i> (<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chalcites osculans</i> (<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eastern Koel	<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Owls STRIGIFORMES																					
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eastern Barn Owl	<i>Tyto javanica</i> (<i>Tyto alba javanica</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Frogmouths and Nightjars CAPRIMULGIFORMES																					
Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spotted Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> (<i>Chaetura caudacuta</i>)	Marine	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC				✓	✓					✓			✓	
Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swifts APODIFORMES																					
Fork-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	-	-	Listed	Listed	Listed	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Kingfishers and allies CORACIFORMES																					
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Red-backed Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i> (<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygia</i>) (<i>Todirhamphus pyrrhopygia</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Perching Birds PASSERIFORMES																					
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Slender-billed Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza iredalei</i>	Vul	Vul	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Striated Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓			✓	
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Buff-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eastern Spinebill	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	✓
Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	

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Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Short-tailed Grasswren	<i>Amytornis merrotsyi</i>	End	-	-	-	-	NT														✓
Striated Grasswren	<i>Amytornis striatus</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										
Thick-billed Grasswren	<i>Amytornis textilis</i>	Vul	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓									✓
Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Australasian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										✓
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Little Woodswallow	<i>Artamus minor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC														✓
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rufous Fieldwren	<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Shy Heathwren	<i>Calamanthus cautus</i> (<i>Hylacola cauta</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	<i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygia</i> (<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>) <i>Hylacola pyrrhopygius</i>	End	End, Vun	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						✓
European Goldfinch, Common Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i> (<i>Chloris chloris</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						✓

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White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rufous Songlark	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Chestnut Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma castanotum</i> (<i>Cinclosoma castanotus castanotus</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓								✓	✓
Cinnamon Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC														✓
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
White-browed Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris affinis</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										
Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						✓
Rufous Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris rufa</i> (<i>Climacteris rufa</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓									
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC														✓
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	
White-throated Treecreeper	<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i> (<i>Cormobates leucophaeus leucophaeus</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC								✓						
Crow and Raven species	<i>Corvus orru</i> <i>Corvus coronoides</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Crow	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓

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Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC														
Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						✓
Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i> (<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mistletoe bird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Southern Scrub-robin	<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓									
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange Chat	<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓								✓	✓
Crested Shrike-tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Vul	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
White-throated Gerygone	<i>Gerygone albogularis</i> (<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>)	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Western Gerygone	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓										
Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	<i>Glyciphila melanops</i> (<i>Phylidonyris melanops</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Australian Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓				✓

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Purple-gaped Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
White-eared Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓
Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White-winged Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
Blue-breasted Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC				✓	✓									✓
Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	-	End	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown-headed Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black-chinned Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
White-naped Honeyeater	<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca fascians</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Horsfields Bushlark	<i>Mirafrja javanica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓		✓			✓	
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	
Gilbert's Whistler	<i>Pachycephala inornata</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
Golden Whistler	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-lored Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Vul	Rare	-	-	-	VU	✓	✓		✓										
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i> (<i>Hirundo ariel</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i> (<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓	✓
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Flame Robin	<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	-	Vul	-	-	-	NT	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
Rose Robin	<i>Petroica rosea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crescent Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	
Striped Honeyeater	<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Chestnut-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chirruping Wedgebill	<i>Psophodes cristatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC														✓

Common Name	Scientific Name	EPBC	NPW	Jap	Cam	Kor	IUCN	5523	5540	5550	5555	5556	5558	5570	5571	5573	5575	5577	5581	5583	5601
Western Whipbird	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i>	End	End	-	-	-	LC										✓			✓	
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Purnella albifrons</i> (<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redthroat	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i> (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC			✓					✓						
White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Weebill	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	-	Rare	-	-	-	LC										✓			✓	
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	-	Vul	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southern Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	End	End	-	-	-	LC										✓			✓	
Grey Currawong	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	-	End	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Apostlebird	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Honeyeater	<i>Sugomel niger</i> (<i>Certhionyx niger</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓						✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	-	-	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bassian Thrush	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Vul	Rare	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓			✓	
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	-	unprotected	-	-	-	LC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓