

Appendix G Terrestrial Fauna threatened species identified as potentially occurring within the vicinity of the Port Lincoln Wharf

The below table details fauna species identified as potentially occurring within the vicinity of the Port Lincoln Wharf that are listed as threatened, either under National (EPBC Act) or State (NP&W Act) conservation legislation

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NP&W Act Status	Notes
Birds				
Accipitridae				
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle	Migratory	Vulnerable	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> occurs along the entire Australian coast and can be found near large rivers, fresh and saline lakes, reservoirs, coastal seas and islands (Simpson and Day, 1999).
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		Vulnerable	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i> occurs throughout eastern, northern and western Australia. It is a nomadic species that generally inhabits open woodlands (Slater, Slater and Slater, 1986).
Anatidae				
<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Cape Barren Goose		Rare	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> is usually found in small flocks on offshore islands and coasts but is also known to visit pastures further inland. It is based on island in Southern Australia including Recherche, Kangaroo Island and the Furneaux Group as well as Victorian, South Australian and northern Tasmanian coasts (Slater, Slater and Slater, 1986).
Apodidae				
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Migratory		<i>Apus pacificus</i> is a migratory species found throughout Australian mainland, particularly in the centre and west between October and April. Airspace over open country, from semi-deserts to coasts, islands. Sometimes sighted over forests and cities.
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	Migratory, Listed - overfly marine area		<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> is a migratory species in Australia between October and May. They are aerial birds and for a time it was commonly believed that they did not land while in Australia. It has now been observed that birds will roost in trees (Australian Museum, 2003)

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NP&W Act Status	Notes
Ardeidae				
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret, White Egret	Migratory		<i>Ardea alba</i> is found in a variety of wetlands throughout Australia. Nests in trees in swamps (Slater, Slater and Slater, 1986).
<i>Ardea ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	Migratory	Rare	<i>Ardea ibis</i> is found in a variety of wetlands in coastal and near coastal areas of Australia. This species nests in trees, usually above water (Slater, Slater and Slater, 1986).
Charadriidae				
<i>Charadrius veredus</i>	Oriental Plover, Oriental Dotteral	Migratory		<i>Charadrius veredus</i> is an annual migrant which moves into and out of Australia via the northern coastal fringe and moves as far south as the southern coast of W.A., S.A. and Tasmania. It generally inhabits dry plain habitats and occasionally coastal areas. (Simpson and Day, 1999).
<i>Thinornis (Charadrius) rubricollis</i>	Hooded Plover (Eastern)	Listed - overfly marine area	Vulnerable	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i> is an endemic species to Australia which inhabits and breeds along ocean beaches from central N.S.W. coast to southern Eyre Peninsula S.A. and inland salt lakes of W.A., rarely found at coastal lakes (Simpson and Day, 1999).
Diomedeidae				
<i>Diomedea gibsoni</i>	Gibson's Albatross	Vulnerable/ Migratory		<i>Diomedea gibsoni</i> inhabits oceanic and coastal seas around southern Australia. Can be observed following ships. Previously <i>Diomedea exulans gibsoni</i> , a sub-species of the Wandering Albatross which has received full species status (Simpson and Day, 1999).
<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Vulnerable/ Migratory	Vulnerable	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i> is the only Albatross to breed in Australia, on Albatross Island off north-west Tasmania and on Pedra Branca and The Mewstone, off southern Tasmania (Simpson and Day, 1999). <i>T. cauta</i> inhabits oceanic and coastal seas around southern Australia.
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> occur mainly off southern NZ and Australia. Individuals have been observed in Australian waters south of Coff's Harbour, around Tasmania, and west to the Eyre Peninsula, although some of these birds may have been the closely related Pacific Albatross. (EPBC, 2007 and Slater, Slater and Slater 1986).
<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i> breeds on Campbell Island. Non-breeding birds have been sighted foraging off the continental shelf around Tasmania, and South Australian waters, particularly in winter (Pizzey and Knight, 2007).

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NP&W Act Status	Notes
Laridae				
<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Fairy Tern		Vulnerable	This species inhabits coastal waters and coastal salt lakes and offshore across southern and western Australia. Fairy Terns form colonies and nest on sandy beaches, islands and rock platforms (Slater, Slater and Slater, 1986).
Maluridae				
<i>Stipiturus malachurus parimeda</i>	Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula)	Vulnerable		The Southern Emu-wren (Eyre Peninsula) only occurs in South Australia, where it is confined to the extreme south of the Eyre Peninsula. The habitats of the species include wet and dry heathlands, and low or tall shrublands that can be closed or, in the case of tall shrublands, open. These habitats are typically dominated by one or two major plant species (EPBC, 2007).
Meropidae				
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	Migratory		<i>Merops ornatus</i> is distributed across much of mainland Australia, and occurs on several near-shore islands. It occurs mainly in open forests and woodlands, shrublands, and in various cleared or semi-cleared habitats, including farmland and areas of human habitation. It usually occurs in open, cleared or lightly-timbered areas that are often located near permanent water (EPBC, 2007).
Psophodidae				
<i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i>	Western Whipbird (eastern)	Vulnerable		<i>Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster</i> inhabits areas of dense mallee eucalypts, heath or acacias and prefer vegetation burnt between 10 and 25 years ago. They nest in dense low bush. Their range includes north-western Victoria, south eastern SA, Kangaroo Island, southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas and south western Australia (Slater, Slater and Slater, 1986).
Procellariidae				
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel	Endangered, Migratory		<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> inhabits oceans and bays and follows ships. The species migrates annually. (Simpson and Day, 1999).
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-Petrel	Vulnerable, Migratory		<i>Macronectes halli</i> inhabits oceans and bays and follows ships. The species migrates annually. (Simpson and Day, 1999).

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Act Status	NP&W Act Status	Notes
Psittacidae				
<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	Rock Parrot		Rare	<i>Neophema petrophila</i> lives on the rocky coastline of south and west Australia. There are two major populations, in the east along the coast from Kingston to Ceduna in South Australia and in Western Australia from Cape Arid National Park to Geraldton. The Rock Parrot is restricted to coastlines and offshore rocky islands, frequenting windswept coastal dunes, mangroves, saline swamps and rocky islets. It is seldom seen more than a few hundred metres from the sea (Australian Museum, 2006).
Scolopacidae				
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Listed - overfly marine area		<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> is a non-breeding migrant to the south east of Australia. Latham's Snipe are seen in small groups or singly in freshwater wetlands on or near the coast, generally among dense cover. They are found in any vegetation around wetlands, in sedges, grasses, lignum, reeds and rushes and also in saltmarsh and creek edges on migration. They also use crops and pasture (Australian Museum, 2006)
Turnicidae				
<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail		Vulnerable	<i>Turnix varia</i> inhabits open eucalypt forest, woodland and heath where there is a lot of leaf and twig litter through the east coast of Australia, southern and eastern Victoria and South Australia and south west Western Australia (Slater, Slater and Slater 1986).
Reptiles				
Chelidae				
<i>Emydura macquarii</i>	Macquarie Tortoise		Vulnerable	<i>E. macquarii</i> occurs along rivers, creeks and lagoons, often in larger rivers and large waterholes; it is frequently seen basking on emergent logs or rocks.
Varanidae				
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Goanna		Rare	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> is restricted to the southern parts of Australia. It lives close to the coast of Western and South Australia up to the border to Victoria. This species is found in heath, open forest and woodland.

Historical recording of species at the site as listed in DEH database or potential for species to occur on the site based on estimated geographic range as listed in EPBC Protected Matters Report