



Victorian Pest Management

A Framework for Action

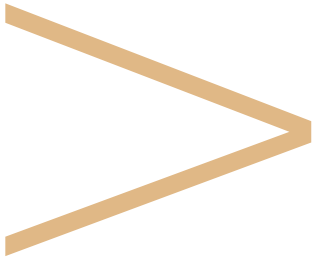
Fox Management Strategy

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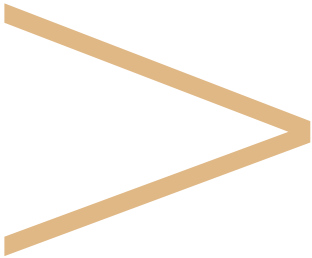
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Fox Management Strategy

Reasons for Government investment in fox management

The European fox is an adaptable and elusive predator and scavenger. Despite various management efforts, the fox is now common throughout Victoria and most of southern mainland Australia. Foxes are a major threat to the survival of native fauna. While the impact of foxes on livestock is not yet fully understood, foxes are known to kill livestock, particularly the young. Some studies indicate foxes may account for up to 30% of the deaths of newborn lambs. 'Predation by the European Red Fox' is listed as a key threatening process under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act*. Fox management is a community issue, as effective management of foxes directly benefits the whole community.

Scope of the fox management strategy

The approaches described in this Strategy are consistent with the aims and outcomes of the Victorian Pest Management – A Framework for Action (VPMF) and deal with fox management in Victoria. Fox management is principally the responsibility of each land and waterway manager. The Government's role in fox management includes the provision of an appropriate legislative and policy framework. The Government will primarily contribute to fox management in situations where that action results in public benefit, and will provide funding in accordance with agreed shared investment guidelines.

Goal

Minimise the impact of foxes on environmental, economic and community values through the implementation of a strategic approach to fox management that is supported by the community and contributes to the protection of biodiversity and production outcomes at regional and statewide levels.

Aims

1. Biodiversity

enhance native fauna values impacted by foxes through the protection and promotion of viable populations of endangered and/or threatened fauna, as well as increasing populations of non-threatened prey species of fauna, on both public and private lands, based on statewide management priorities and agreed action plans.

2. Agricultural

protect the productive resource base by cost effectively and sustainably reducing the economic impact of foxes.

Implementation of the Strategy will effectively coordinate strategic and sustained statewide fox management across all land tenures in a way that:

- Promotes and implements an integrated, coordinated and cooperative approach within catchments and across the State regardless of land tenure, through effective partnerships;
- Implements and monitors prioritised actions of Catchment Management Authority (CMA) Fox Action Plans;
- Improves community awareness of the fox problem and ensures skilled and effective community participation in management activities;
- Implements best practice fox management based on the appropriate application of research findings, project monitoring and formal reviews; and
- Ensures that all land managers are aware of their duty of care to land and water resources.

Stakeholders in managing foxes

Government and community stakeholders in fox management include:

- State Government: The Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE), Parks Victoria;
- CMAs and the Victorian Catchment Management Council (VCMC);
- Federal Government: Environment Australia; Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia and Bureau of Rural Sciences, (Natural Heritage Trust National Feral Animal Control Program);
- Vertebrate Pest Committee (the lead committee providing technical and policy advice on matters related to the prevention and management of vertebrate pests to governments throughout Australia and New Zealand);
- Key industry groups such as the Victorian Farmers Federation, animal welfare groups and conservation groups;
- Private landholders (including companies, corporations and Landcare groups);
- Local government; and
- Interstate vertebrate pest management authorities/government institutes.

The roles of the key agencies that are involved in fox management are set out below.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment

NRE is the main State Government department responsible for the administration and management of Victoria's resources and public land and waters. NRE has policy interpretation and legislative responsibility for fox management and coordinates the implementation of the Government's fox management programs. These programs are delivered through the direct management of public lands and through the provision of behavioural change programs (extension advice and market based incentives) for private land programs. NRE is also responsible for delivering cost-effective advisory, educational and regulatory services in sustainable land and water management and agricultural industry development.

Public land managers within NRE - Forests Division, Parks Flora and Fauna Division and Land Victoria are the NRE Divisions responsible for the management of most public land in Victoria. The management of public land by Parks Flora and Fauna Division is directed through Parks Victoria. Public land management is carried out in accordance with the Victorian Biodiversity Strategy, which is a whole-of-government document for the Victorian community with NRE being the lead agency for its implementation.

Victorian Catchment Management Council

The VCMC was established under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act*. Its role is to advise the Minister for Environment and Conservation on natural resource management issues and report on the quality of land and water resources.

Catchment Management Authorities

The major role of the CMAs is to ensure the sustainable development of natural resource-based industries, the maintenance and, where possible, improvement of land and water resources and the conservation of natural and cultural heritage in Victoria. CMAs have a responsibility to oversee the development, and guide the implementation of, regional Fox Action Plans and inform regional communities about the agreed programs, priorities and funding for fox management. CMAs guide the implementation of catchment priorities through advice to the State Government and Regional Assessment Panels on regional priorities for funding.

VicRoads

VicRoads (or local government acting as its agent) manages roads declared under the *Transport Act* (Freeways, Highways, Main Roads, Forest Roads and Tourist Roads) and is responsible for the implementation of pest management as defined under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act* on these roads. VicRoads, in partnership with other stakeholders, implements strategies to ensure sustainable roadside biodiversity.

Local government

Local government has an important role to play in natural resource management as it has relatively broad powers in relation to environmental control, protection and conservation, as well as being a land manager. Local government, through the local planning scheme, determines the appropriate use and development of land. As part of the scheme, they must have regard to relevant aspects of regional catchment strategies and any associated implementation plan or strategy approved under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act*. Statutory planning provides an essential framework for future sustainable regional development. Local government (when acting as an agent for VicRoads) also has responsibilities for pest management on roadsides under its management.

Public land management – Forest Management Plans and Park Management Plans are the principal strategic documents for forest land, and land managed by Parks Victoria, and incorporate pest management as a component. Priority fox management in the Plans will be primarily directed to the protection of significant natural values of the land and to meeting community ‘good neighbour’ expectations.

Where fox management on public land primarily benefits the land itself, such as biodiversity conservation and the protection of the natural resource base, management is the core responsibility of the relevant public land manager. Each public land manager will develop fox management programs based on the strategic directions detailed in the VPMF, in particular Chapter 3 – Pest Management Principles and Chapter 7 - Public Land Management. Funding for these programs will be allocated from the land manager’s annual budget and regional programs included in the whole of catchment coordinated reporting process to be undertaken by CMAs.

Where fox management on public land also benefits adjoining private land, this management will be the responsibility of the relevant public land manager and met through the Good Neighbour Program (GNP). The GNP is managed by NRE to address damage caused to the community by pests originating on adjoining public land.

Victorian Legislation

The principal legislation relating to the management of foxes in Victoria is the *Catchment and Land Protection Act*, which is administered by NRE. Under this legislation foxes are declared as an Established Pest Animal and land managers have the responsibility to prevent the spread of, and as far as possible eradicate, foxes from their land. The *National Parks Act* and the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act* are also relevant in fox management.

Strategic approach to fox management in Victoria

Strategy 1 Improving the process of setting priorities and decision making in fox management

In eastern Australia there is an urgent need to develop a strategic approach to broad-scale fox management. Some approaches and principles used in other parts of Australia, such as the Western Shield program used in Western Australia (WA) will be valuable models. However, the complex patterns of land ownership and fragmented landscapes in south eastern Australia limit the use and effectiveness of fox management techniques that are appropriate (‘best practice’) and likely to be effective.

To be effective, fox management needs to involve the close integration of research activities with land managers working together to assess, manage and monitor the fox problem. Management programs will be coordinated at a regional level and focus on protecting native fauna and livestock, not just reducing the number of foxes.

To ensure investment decisions are made on the best information available, fox management activity needs to be based on a priority setting model. This model will consider the economic, environmental and social impacts of foxes in Victoria, recommendations of Action Statements under threat abatement planning for foxes, and the following criteria.

Criteria for determining priorities for fox management

- Species' risk based on importance in a bioregion, conservation status and vulnerability to fox predation.
- The ability to coordinate the management effort (group vs individual).
- Opportunities for multiple benefits where priority species are co-located and/or adjacent to agricultural priority areas.
- Opportunities for preventative programs.
- Opportunities to work with and enhance other ecological programs, particularly those addressing other pests and other threatening processes.
- Feasibility of reducing damage within a reasonable timeframe and preventing re-invasion.
- Logistics of management and the physical area involved.
- Availability of appropriate management techniques.
- Availability of funds, time, labour and equipment both now and in the future.
- The level of commitment for effective reduction in the potential impact of foxes.

NRE research investment will support the implementation of best practice fox management. A continual process of evaluation and revision of policy and legislation will be implemented to provide an adaptive framework for responsive and pro-active fox management.

Key elements of this approach are:

Biodiversity protection/threat abatement planning

Fox management on public land is designed to contribute to meeting the strategic priorities of ecologically sustainable development, enhanced biodiversity values, improved natural resource management and effective community engagement in decision making. Pest management is a major component of effective stewardship of public land and is an integral part of sustainable and integrated land management in our catchments.

Foxes are a major ongoing threat to biodiversity. Biodiversity protection will be implemented across Victoria according to the risk posed by foxes to biodiversity, and the severity of that threat, consistent with the priorities of the Victorian Biodiversity Strategy. In accordance with the Biodiversity Strategy this approach will be based on the results of Bioregional Network Analyses and decision support tools that have been used to prioritise risk and appropriate responses.

A bioregion is an area defined primarily by biological and geographic criteria. It is big enough to take into account the complex relationships between species and landscapes, as the basis for maintaining the integrity of plant and animal communities, yet small enough to group issues together and concentrate on achievable tasks. Bioregional Networks provide the framework for bioregional planning and reporting and consist of clusters of neighbouring bioregions across Victoria that involve all major biodiversity asset managers (Parks Victoria, NRE, CMAs, local government) with their role being to share detailed information on the conservation of biodiversity assets. Threatened species management on a bioregional basis has been based on the:

- Species' occurrence status, based on the uniqueness and importance within that bioregion;
- Species' risk status, based on expected population trends, life history attributes and level of conservation concern;
- Relative threat posed by foxes compared with other threatening processes to that species;
- Opportunity to protect more than one species at once.

A list of priority Victorian species for which foxes are a known or potential threat is provided in Appendix 1. In general, this will mean that fox management is directed initially to those of the highest Category - 1A threatened fauna (ie those at high conservation risk and whose occurrence in the bioregion is of highest importance) then following down through the priority list (ie 2A, 3A then 1B, 2B etc).

Programs aimed at reintroduction of threatened or locally extinct fauna will be based on realistic assessment of the extent and duration of fox management needed, the funding required and the availability of appropriate evaluation and monitoring to determine whether its continuance is worthwhile.

Agricultural protection

Principles for Government funding of private land pest management, including fox management, are detailed in the VPMF. In catchments where foxes are an agreed community concern, Government investment on private lands will be used to:

- Maximise public or community benefit from fox management by private landholders; and
- Fulfil the responsibility of public land managers to act as 'good neighbours' in addressing the CMA's Regional Catchment Strategies and Action Plans.

Where such programs can also benefit biodiversity on private and/or public lands, a higher level of Government investment may be warranted. In other areas, Government investment may be limited to assisting group action and/or ensuring supplies of fox management materials.

Objective 1– Improve the process of making decisions in fox management

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
1. A priority setting model will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i developed that considers economic, environmental and social impact of foxes, recommendations under the regional planning process and Action Statements under threat abatement planning for foxes, and the criteria for determining fox management priorities; and ii applied at a state and regional level, to determine priorities for action on both public and private lands. 	NRE	VCMC, CMAs, Parks Victoria industry groups and organisations	Draft process June 2004 and ongoing
	NRE	CMAs, Parks Victoria, municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	December 2004 and ongoing

Strategy 2 Strategic fox management programs using regional Fox Action Plans

Action Plans provide the framework for Government and community investment in pest management. In regions where foxes are an agreed catchment concern, Fox Action Plans will be developed by CMAs to foster community ownership of the problem. NRE will support the implementation of the Plans through targeted extension and support programs. CMAs will inform the community of the actions and aims outlined in the plans to ensure expectations are met. Significant investment for fox management is for biodiversity protection, which is conducted through Parks Victoria. Any fox action planning will be undertaken in conjunction with Parks Victoria within the context provided by the Victorian Biodiversity Strategy and bioregional planning.

In addition, effective responses to emerging disease outbreaks require emergency disease planning at a national, state and territory and district level and the involvement of both animal and health authorities and emergency management organisations. The basis for this planning is contained in the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN). Foxes in this instance would be a prime vector of rabies if this disease was introduced into Australia. A specific technical response plan for this disease is included under the AUSVETPLAN.

Objective 2 – Ensure strategic planning

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
2. Develop, implement and support Fox Action Plans in catchments where foxes are an agreed community priority based on the priority setting model.	CMA's	NRE, Parks Victoria, , municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	June 2003 and ongoing
3. Advise the community as to the desired actions and outcomes of Fox Action Plans.	CMA's	NRE, Parks Victoria, municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	June 2003 and ongoing
4. Maintain linkages to the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)	NRE		Ongoing

Strategy 3 Build partnerships to ensure effective statewide and regional coordination

Effective fox management programs cannot be delivered by Government alone. Partnerships between all levels of Government, the wider community and key industry and farming groups are a key element in the successful implementation of this Strategy. NRE has successfully established partnerships with state and local government agencies, industry groups, CMA's and the community in general. However, the management of foxes at a State and regional level requires a strategic and coordinated approach. To ensure this occurs, coordination and reporting relationships will be established across Government, NRE and catchments.

Objective 3 – Ensure effective coordination and community involvement

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
5. Provide a coordinated and strategic fox management focus across:			
i whole of government and NRE – who will ensure that it is part of a consistent and agreed statewide pest management focus;	NRE	VCMC, other Government agencies and Parks Victoria,	June 2003 and ongoing
ii the Good Neighbour Program – by using the existing CMA Regional Assessment Panel to consider proposed projects for funding on the private/public land interface; and	CMA's	NRE, Parks Victoria, municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	June 2003 and ongoing
iii each CMA – who will provide effective communication and a 'whole-of-catchment' reporting process such that fox management is prioritised and managed on all lands as part of a coordinated pest management program for the region.	CMA's		June 2004 and ongoing

Strategy 4 Best practice fox management

Fox management will be adaptive based upon the appropriate application of research findings, monitoring and review. All techniques will conform to established 'best practice' fox management standards and focus on the overall objective of limiting the damage to biodiversity and livestock by foxes. The emphasis will be on reducing damage through protection of biodiversity and production, rather than eradication of foxes.

Regardless of the technique used, any program needs to be evaluated to ensure it meets appropriate best practice pest management, i.e. every fox management program should be appropriately planned and coordinated using the most effective, safe and humane methods available, which are aimed at long-term management.

In addition, fox management programs in either geographical or species isolation are rarely effective. Successful fox management programs require integrated action so that they are part of the holistic management of land and water at the state, regional and local level. Integration of fox management programs with those of other pest species, such as rabbits is also required so that a reduction in one pest species does not lead to an increase in another, or adversely impact on native prey species.

Objective 4 – Ensure best practice fox management

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
<p>6. The focus of all best practice fox management techniques will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i aimed at maximising protection to biodiversity and production values; ii through appropriately planned and coordinated programs using the most effective, safe and humane methods available; iii conducted at a scale sufficient to achieve ongoing and sustainable results; iv integrated at state, regional and local level; and v communicated to public and private land managers. 	NRE, Parks Victoria	CMAAs, municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	June 2003 and ongoing

Strategy 5 Targeted research for best practice fox management

Research is a key for building the capacity of land and water managers to effect change. The knowledge and understanding that comes from fox research allows managers to develop appropriate management responses. Fox research in general must be able to adapt to new or changed circumstances arising from the constantly evolving natural systems, the impacts of management and the progressive expansion of human activities. Research will play a critical role in developing best practice fox management that is targeted, readily applied to the field and made available to the community. This includes analysing existing management techniques and practices as well as developing new and/or improved management options.

Objective 5 – Ensure effective targeting of research

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
<p>7. Align priorities for research to addressing knowledge gaps identified in key documents, including Regional Action Plans and threat abatement Action Statements, and targeted at long-term solutions through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i assessment of existing techniques for best practice fox management; ii development of safe, effective and humane fox management techniques; and iii making research results available to the community. 	NRE	CMA's, Parks Victoria, industry groups and organisations, including animal welfare, VFF, agricultural service industry, municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	June 2003 and ongoing

Strategy 6 Effective targeting of incentives for fox management programs

In the past, incentives to encourage landholders to implement pest management programs have focused on the protection of the economic values of the land rather than the biodiversity values. Although most areas of high biodiversity value are found on public lands, there are significant conservation values that need protection on private land.

Objective 6 – More effectively target fox incentives

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
8. Introduce innovative market based incentives for fox management activities to protect farm production and biodiversity values from the impact of foxes.	NRE	CMA's, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	December 2002 and ongoing

Strategy 7 Effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The monitoring and annual reporting of fox management on public land will follow established processes such as bioregional planning and the Environmental Information System (EIS) of Parks Victoria. A state-wide evaluation process will be developed and implemented by NRE for public land fox management programs. NRE will use these results as the basis for future funding decisions. The Integrated Pest Management System (IPMS) is to be used by NRE to record management programs undertaken on both private and public land.

Objective 7 – Ensure effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Strategic Action	Key Responsibility	Partners	Timeframes
9. Develop "minimum standards" monitoring and reporting protocols and systematically transfer and aggregate quality data on pest occurrences from all sources, including EIS, onto the IPMS.	NRE	CMAAs, Parks Victoria,	June 2003 and ongoing
10. Develop IPMS to provide GIS and map output and standard conversion procedures for other common user systems to enable wider and easier access by stakeholders and the community.	NRE, CMAAs	CMAAs, Parks Victoria, municipalities, landowners, Landcare, industry and community groups	December 2003 and ongoing

Performance indicators

1. Increased community support and ownership of fox management programs through the:
 - Adoption of best practice management techniques and group coordination programs; and
 - Success of Regional Fox Action Plans.
2. Sustained increase in the abundance, numbers of populations and survival of endangered or threatened native species, together with an increase in their use of available habitat.
3. Coordinated complementary operations between private and public land managers and interstate authorities.
4. The successful establishment of translocated or reintroduced native fauna, followed by a sustained increase in population parameters, as above.
5. Relevant information recorded on appropriate monitoring systems, including the Integrated Pest Management System (IPMS) and the Environmental Information System (EIS) of Parks Victoria.

Appendix 1

Priorities for Victorian species for which predation by foxes is a known or potential threat (from Bioregional Network Analyses)

End = Endangered Vul = Vulnerable CEn = Critically endangered

LN = Lower risk Near Threat Ins = Insufficient data

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONSERVATION STATUS			Highest Bioregional ranking
		New TWV*	ANZECC# 2000	EPBC** 1999	
Apostlebird	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Vul			2B
Australasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	End			1A
Australasian Gannet	<i>Morus serrator</i>	Vul			1A
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	CEn			1A
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Vul			1B
Bandy Bandy	<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	LN			1C
Barking Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>	Ins			2B
Barking Owl	<i>Ninox connivens</i>	End			1A
Baw Baw Frog	<i>Philoria frosti</i>	CEn	CR	EN	3A
Black-faced Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax fuscescens</i>	Vul			2B
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Vul			1B
Broad-shelled Tortoise	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	Vul			2B
Broad-toothed Rat	<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i>	LN			1C
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Vul			1B
Brush-tailed Phascogale	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	Vul			1A
Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillata</i>	CEn	VU	VU	1A
Bush Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	End			1A
Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>	Vul			1B
Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota variegata</i>	End			1A
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Vul			1B
Chestnut-rumped Heathwren	<i>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</i>	Ins			1B
Common Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Ins			1B
Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii</i>	LN			1A
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Vul			1A
Diamond Python	<i>Morelia spilota spilota</i>	Vul			1A
Eastern Barred Bandicoot	<i>Perameles gunnii</i>	CEn	CR	EN	1A
Eastern Bristlebird	<i>Dasyornis brachypterus</i>	End	EN	EN	1A
Eastern Curlew	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	LN			1C
Eastern Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Vul			2B
Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	LN			1C
Fairy Tern	<i>Sterna nereis</i>	Vul			1A
Fat-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	Ins			1B
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	End			1A
Glossy Grass Skink	<i>Pseudemoia rawlinsoni</i>	LN			1C
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Vul			2B

Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	End			3A
Grey-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	End			1A
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	End			1A
Ground Parrot	<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i>	Vul			1B
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	End			1A
Heath Mouse	<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	LN	VU	VU	1A
Heath Skink	<i>Egernia multiscutata</i>	CEn			1A
Hooded Plover	<i>Thinornis rubricollis</i>	End			1A
Hooded Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>	CEn			1A
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	CEn			3A
King Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	CEn			1A
Lewin's Rail	<i>Rallus pectoralis</i>	End			3A
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	End			2A
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>	Ins			1B
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Vul			1A
Long-footed Potoroo	<i>Potorous longipes</i>	End	EN	EN	1A
Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	End			1A
Mallee Emu-wren	<i>Stipiturus mallee</i>	Vul	VU	VU	1B
Malleefowl	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	End	VU	VU	1B
Mitchell's Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys mitchelli</i>	LN			1C
Mountain Pygmy-possum	<i>Burramys parvus</i>	End	EN	EN	1A
New Holland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</i>	CEn			1A
Orange-bellied Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	CEn	EN	EN	1A
Painted Honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Vul			4B
Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	End			1A
Paucident Planigale	<i>Planigale gilesi</i>	Vul			1A
Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	LN			1A
Pink-tailed Worm-Lizard	<i>Aprasia parapulchella</i>	End	VU	VU	1A
Plains-wanderer	<i>Pedionomus torquatus</i>	End	VU	VU	1A
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhоторax</i>	Vul			1B
Red-lored Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufogularis</i>	Vul	VU	VU	1A
Redthroat	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	CEn			1A
Rosenberg's Goanna	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Vul			1A
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Vul			3B
Rufous Bristlebird	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i>	Vul			1B
Samphire Skink	<i>Morethia adelaidensis</i>	End			2A
Slender-billed Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza iredalei</i>	LN			3C
Smoky Mouse (Eastern Form)	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i> (eastern form)	End			1A
Smoky Mouse (Western Form)	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i> (western form)	End			1A
Southern Lined Earless Dragon	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicolla</i>	CEn	EN	EN	2A
Speckled Warbler	<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Vul			1A
Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	End	VU	VU	1A
Spotted Bowerbird	<i>Chlamydera maculata</i>	CEn			1A
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	End			4A
Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	End			1A
Striated Grasswren	<i>Amytornis striatus</i>	LN			1C
Striped Legless Lizard	<i>Delma impar</i>	End	VU	VU	1A
Swamp Antechinus	<i>Antechinus minimus</i>	LN			1C

Swamp Skink	<i>Egernia coventryi</i>	Vul			1A
Tessellated Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>	LN			1C
Tree Goanna	<i>Varanus varius</i>	Ins			1B
Turquoise Parrot	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	LN			1C
Western Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>	LN			1C
Western Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>	LN			1C
Western Whipbird	<i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i>	Ins	VU	VU	1B
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	LN			1C
Woodland Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Vul			1A

* TWV means "Threatened Wildlife, Victoria" a regularly updated list of threatened vertebrates in Victoria

Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council

** Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

