

APPENDIX 1

Freshwater fishes recorded from different Drainage Divisions in South Australia.

[x = recorded, ? unconfirmed records, * SA endemic, blue = diadromous, green = euryhaline]

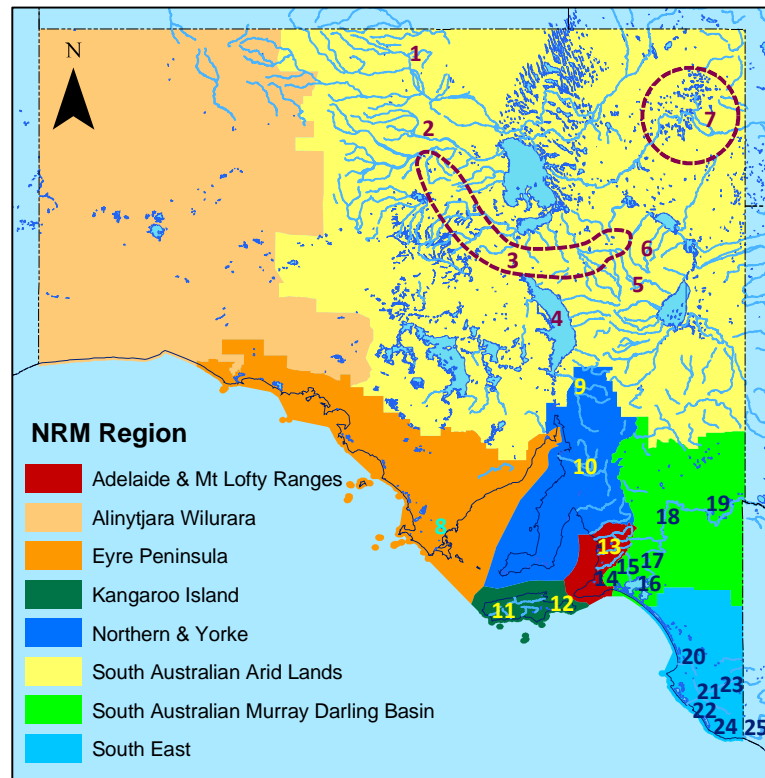
Family	Taxon	Common name	SEC	MD	SAG	LE	WP
Geotriidae	<i>Geotria australis</i>	Pouched Lamprey	x	x	x		
Mordaciidae	<i>Mordacia mordax</i>	Shortheaded Lamprey	x	x	x		
Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla australis australis</i>	Shortfinned Eel	x	x	x		
Plotosidae	<i>Neosiluroides cooperensis</i>	Cooper Catfish				x	
	<i>Neosilurus gloveri</i>	Dalhousie Catfish				x	
	<i>Neosilurus hyrtl</i>	Hyrtl's Catfish				x	
	<i>Porochilus argenteus</i>	Silver Catfish				x	
	<i>Tandanus tandanus</i>	Freshwater Catfish		x			
Clupeidae	<i>Nematalosa erebi</i>	Bony Herring		x	?	x	
Retropinnidae	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	Australian Grayling	x				
	<i>Retropinna semoni</i>	Smelt	x	x		x	
Galaxiidae	<i>Galaxias brevipinnis</i>	Climbing Galaxias	x	x	x		
	<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>	Common Galaxias	x	x	x		
	<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Mountain Galaxias	x	x	x		
	<i>Galaxias rostratus</i>	Flathead Galaxias		x			
	<i>Galaxias truttaceus</i>	Spotted Galaxias	x				
	<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	Dwarf Galaxias	x				
	<i>Neochanna cleaveri</i>	Australian Mudfish	x				
Melanotaeniidae	<i>Melanotaenia fluviatilis</i>	Murray Rainbowfish	?	x			
	<i>Melanotaenia splendida tatei</i>	Desert Rainbowfish				x	
Atherinidae	<i>Atherinosoma microstoma</i>	Smallmouthed Hardyhead	x	x	x		x
	<i>Craterocephalus dalhousiensis</i>	Dalhousie Hardyhead				*	
	<i>Craterocephalus eyresii</i>	Lake Eyre Hardyhead			*	*	?
	<i>Craterocephalus fluviatilis</i>	Murray Hardyhead		x			
	<i>Craterocephalus gloveri</i>	Glover's Hardyhead				*	
	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum fulvus</i>	Unspecked Hardyhead		x			
	<i>Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum stercusmuscarum</i>	Flyspecked Hardyhead				x	
Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis agassizii</i>	Agassiz's Glassfish		x			
	<i>Ambassis</i> sp.	Northwest Glassfish				x	
Percichthyidae	<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	River Blackfish	x	x	x		

Appendix 1 continued....

Family	Taxon	Common name	SEC	MD	SAG	LE	WP
	<i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i>	Trout Cod		x			
	<i>Maccullochella peelii peelii</i>	Murray Cod		x			
	<i>Macquaria ambigua ambigua</i>	Murray-Darling Golden Perch		x			
	<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch		x			
	<i>Macquaria colonorum</i>	Estuary Perch	x	x			
	<i>Macquaria</i> sp.	Lake Eyre Golden Perch				x	
	<i>Nannoperca australis</i>	Southern Pygmy Perch	x	x	x		
	<i>Nannoperca obscura</i>	Yarra Pygmy Perch	x	x			
	<i>Nannoperca variegata</i>	Variegated Pygmy Perch	x				
Terapontidae	<i>Amniataba percoides</i>	Banded Grunter				x	
	<i>Bidyanus bidyanus</i>	Silver Perch		x			
	<i>Bidyanus welchi</i>	Welch's Grunter				x	
	<i>Leiopotherapon unicolor</i>	Spangled Grunter		x	?	x	?
	<i>Scortum barcoo</i>	Barcoo Grunter				x	
Pseudaphritidae	<i>Pseudaphritis urvillii</i>	Congolli	x	x	x		x
Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	Western Carp Gudgeon		x		x	
Eleotridae	<i>Hypseleotris klunzingeri</i>	Western Carp Gudgeon		x		x	
	<i>Hypseleotris</i> sp. 1	Midgley's Carp Gudgeon		x		x	
	<i>Hypseleotris</i> sp. 3	Murray Darling Carp Gudgeon		x	x		
	<i>Hypseleotris</i> spp.	Hybrid forms (e.g. Lake's Carp Gudgeon)	x		x		
	<i>Mogurnda adspersa</i>	Southern Purple-spotted Gudgeon		x	x		
	<i>Mogurnda clivicola</i>	Flinders Ranges Purple-spotted Gudgeon		x			
	<i>Mogurnda thermophila</i>	Dalhousie Purple-spotted Gudgeon			*		
	<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Flathead Gudgeon	x	x	x		
	<i>Philypnodon macrostomus</i>	Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon		x	x		
Gobiidae	<i>Chlamydogobius eremius</i>	Desert Goby				*	
	<i>Chlamydogobius gloveri</i>	Dalhousie Goby				*	
	<i>Pseudogobius olorum</i>	Western Bluespot Goby	x	x	x		x
	<i>Tasmanogobius lasti</i>	Lagoon Goby	x	x	x		
Totals		58	21	35	17	23	3

APPENDIX 2

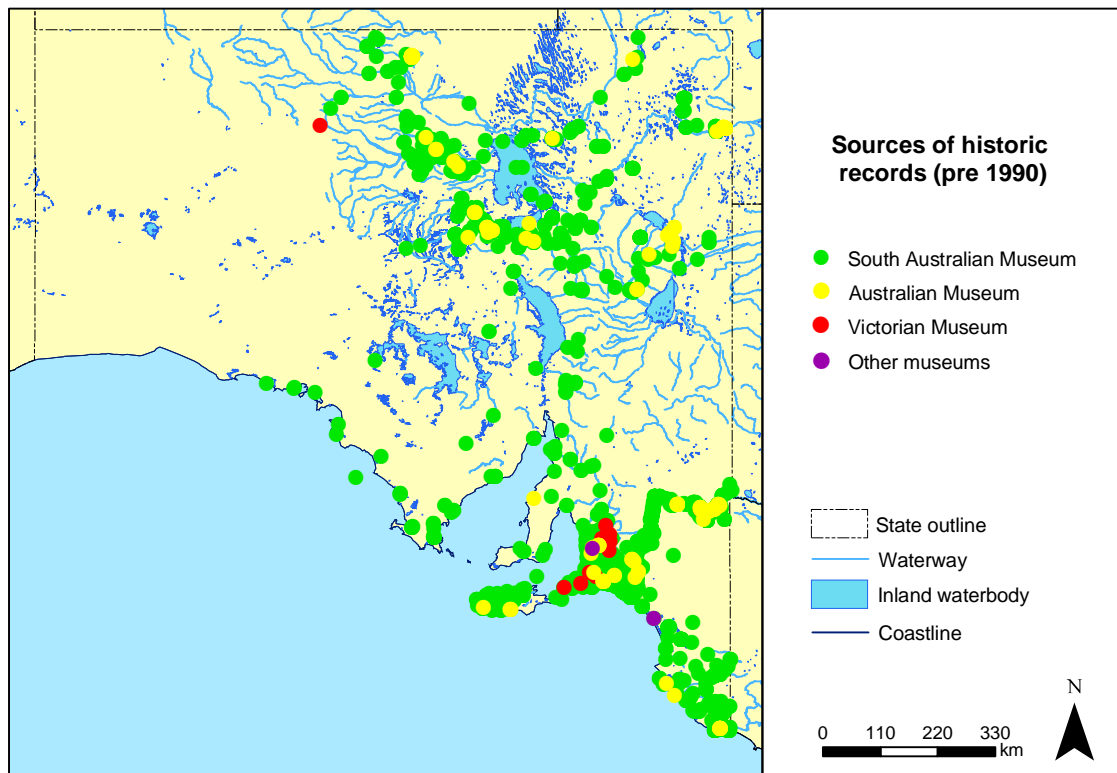
Management jurisdictions and important fish habitats in South Australia



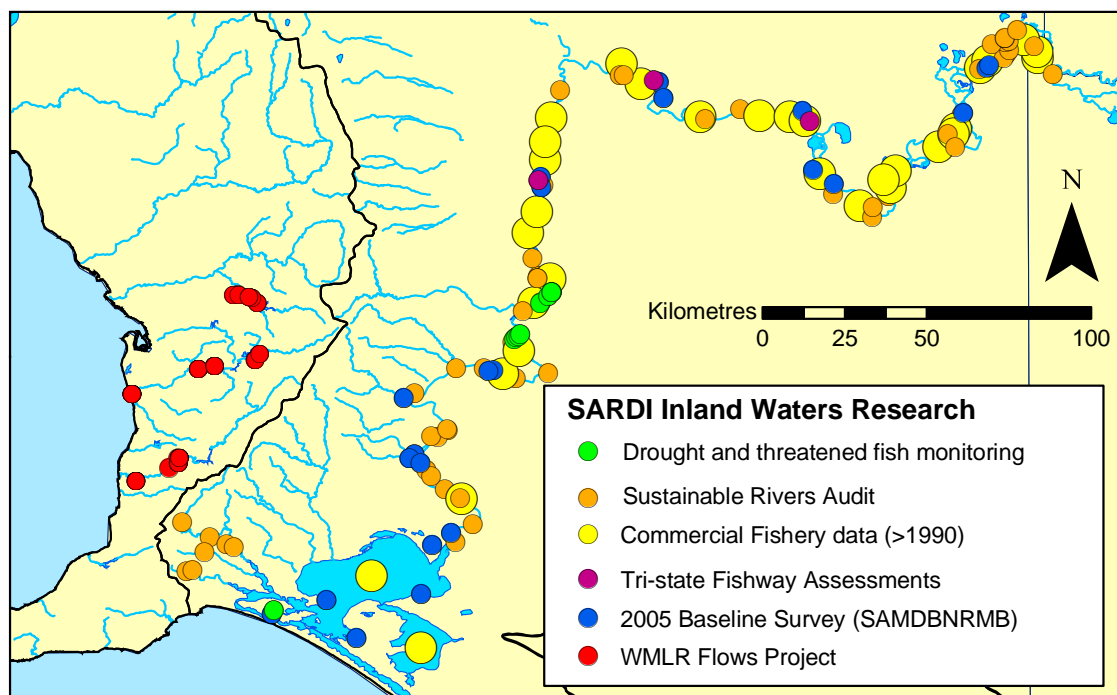
South Australian Arid Lands		Adelaide & Mt Lofty Ranges	
1	Dalhousie Springs	13	Streams (Gawler to Hindmarsh catchments)
2	Neales River	14	Southern Fleurieu Swamps
3	GAB mound springs	South Australian MDB	
4	Lake Torrens and fringing springs	15	Eastern Mount Lofty Ranges (Currency, to Marne catchments)
5	Balcanoona Creek	16	Lakes Alexandrina and Albert & the Coorong
6	MacDonnell Creek	17	River Murray wetlands (Blanchetown-Wellington)
7	Coopers Ck, Coongie Lakes and Warburton River	18	River Murray channel
Eyre Peninsula		19	Chowilla region, Berri and Disher Ck wetlands
8	Tod River	South East	
Northern and Yorke		20	West Avenue watercourse (Henry Creek)
9	Willochera Creek	21	Mt Burr swamps
10	Broughton River	22	Lake Bonney area & Millicent drains
Kangaroo Island		23	Mosquito Creek and Bool Lagoon
11	Western streams (Middle, Western, Rocky, Stunsail, Harriet)	24	Lower SE rising springs (Ewens, Stratmans, Piccaninnie)
12	Willson River	25	Glenelg River (SA)

APPENDIX 3

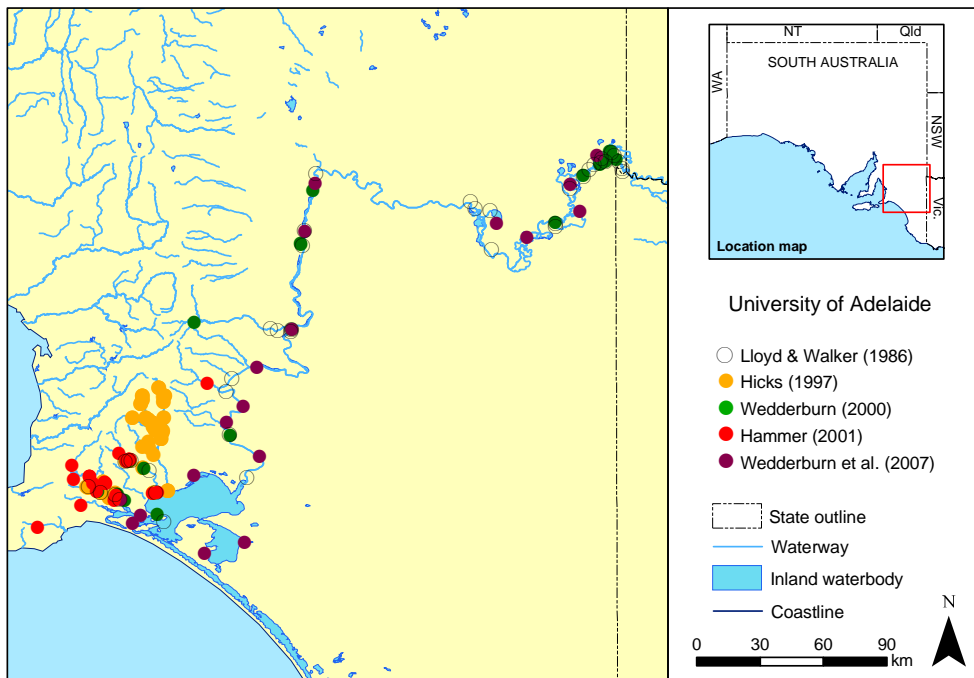
Other data sources for mapping (see also Figure 3)



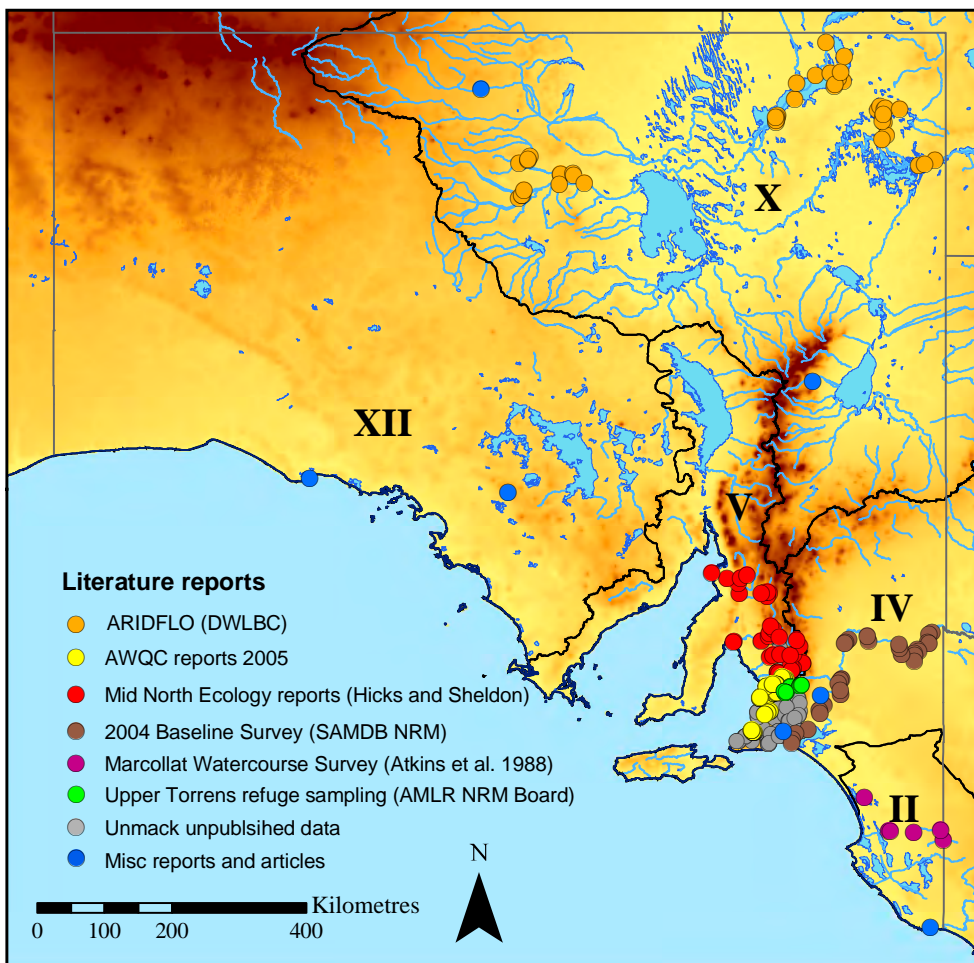
Museum records



Available SARDI Aquatic Sciences Research records 2001-2006



University of Adelaide studies



Miscellaneous research records for South Australia

APPENDIX 4

Conservation criteria used to assess the Status of Taxa in South Australia³⁸

IMPORTANT NOTE: It is imperative that, when assessing species schedules for South Australia, the following considerations are made:

When assessing the status of taxa in SA, populations' external to this state must largely be ignored as the focus is on conserving taxa within this state.

Taxa may be classed as 'Rare' in South Australia if they meet one of the following criteria (a. to d.) and do not meet the 'IUCN' criteria for 'Critically Endangered', 'Endangered' or 'Vulnerable'.

The definitions for the majority of terms used in the 'Rare' criteria are consistent with 'IUCN' definitions.

It is intended that the 'Rare' category for South Australia includes taxa that are in decline (but do not meet IUCN criteria) as well taxa that naturally have a limited presence (in terms of range or numbers etc) in this state.

Proposed ratings for taxa should be clearly justified by annotating with the assigned criteria.

It is highly recommended that, before commencing any assessment, all the information accompanying the 'IUCN' criteria be read (refer to website : http://www.redlist.org/info/categories_criteria.html)

Species that are considered 'Extinct' or 'Critically Endangered' using the IUCN criteria are currently listed as 'Endangered' on the SA schedules.

IUCN 2001 Criteria⁶ used for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable. Rare category developed for South Australia by the 'Threatened Species Schedule Subcommittee' in February 2002. IUCN criteria (2001) also applies for Extinct (EX): no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died, following exhaustive surveys, and Extinct in the Wild (EW): taxon is known to survive in captivity or as naturalised population(s) outside of historic range.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 90\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 80\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of $\geq 80\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 80\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), where the time period includes both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
 - b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) number of mature individuals.
 - c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
 - b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) number of mature individuals.
 - c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
 - (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - (i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals, OR
 - (ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

ENDANGERED (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 70\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), where the time period includes both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) number of mature individuals.
 - c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 - b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) number of mature individuals.
 - c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 2500 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
 - (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - (i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals, OR
 - (ii) at least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
 - (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:

1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 50\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are: clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
3. A population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of $\geq 30\%$ over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), where the time period includes both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:

1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
 - b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) number of mature individuals.
 - c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
 - a. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
 - b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (iv) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (v) number of mature individuals.
 - c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (i) extent of occurrence
 - (ii) area of occupancy
 - (iii) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:

1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
 - (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
 - (i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals, OR
 - (ii) all mature individuals are in one subpopulation.
 - (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:

1. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1000 mature individuals.
2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km²) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

RARE (RA)

Criteria:

- a. Reduced area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence: Taxa that have disappeared from >50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing.
- b. Declined in abundance: Taxa that have experienced a significant decline in abundance in >50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing.
- c. Small populations: Taxa where it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that the total population size numbers <3000 mature individuals and specifying any of the following.
 - (i) Resident population
 - (ii) Regular visitors to the state (eg. migratory taxa)
 - (iii) Irregular visitors to the state (eg. in response to episodic rainfall events)
 - (iv) Taxa that are experiencing range extensions into SA, with data for other areas showing that they are increasing in range and abundance.
- d. Restricted extent of occurrence or area of occupancy: Taxa with either i) or ii)
 - (i) extent of occurrence <20,000 km²
 - (ii) area of occupancy <2,000 km² that is highly fragmented

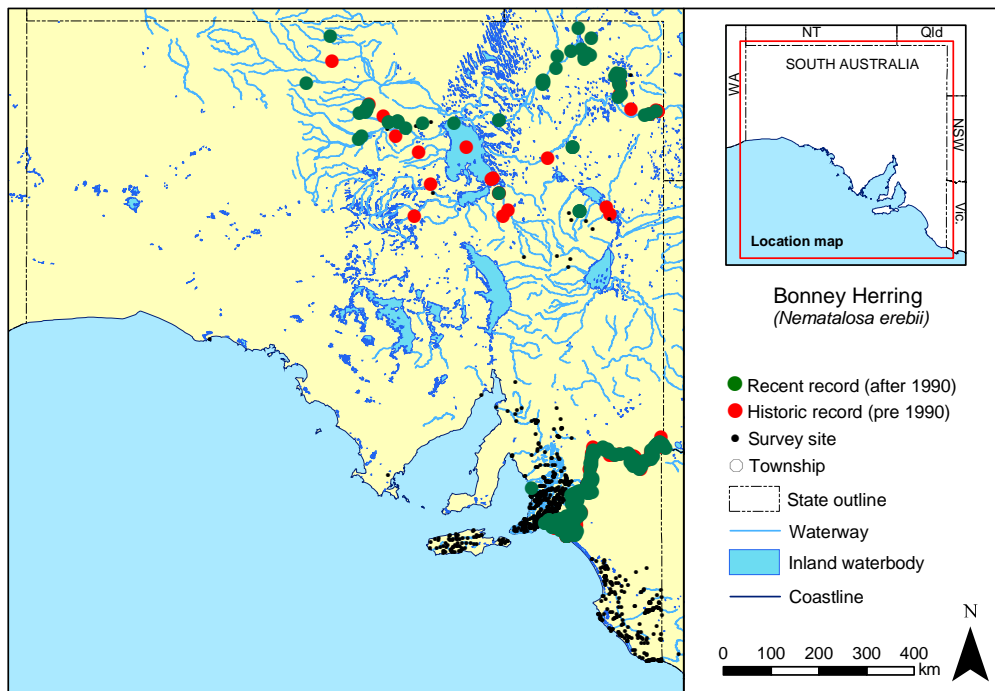
APPENDIX 5

Summaries for non-listed species



Bonny Herring (*Nematalosa erebi*)

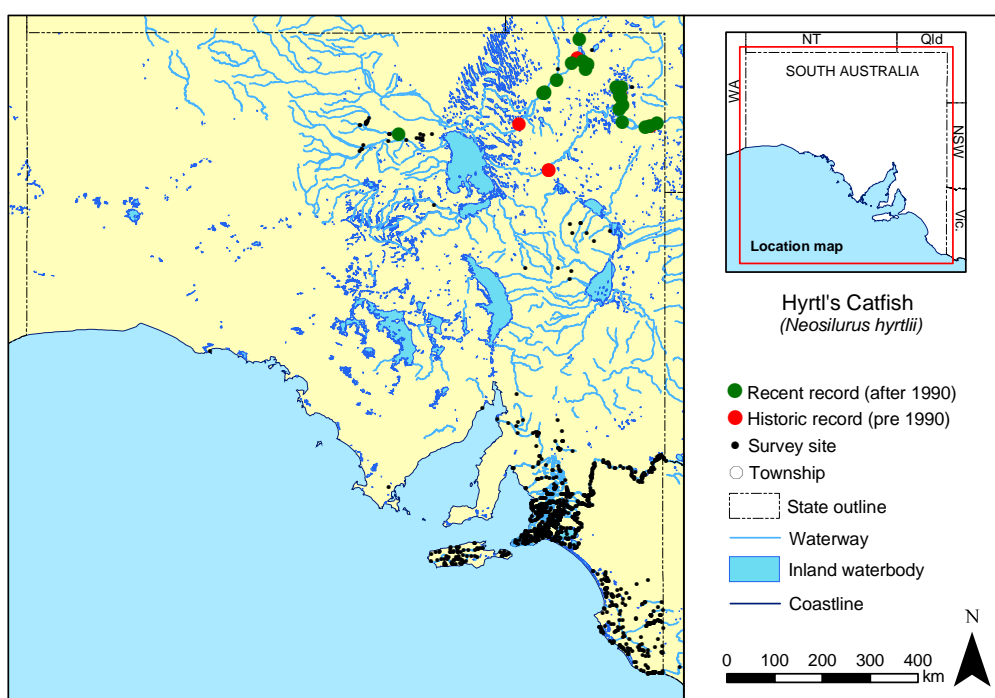
Other common names: Bonny Bream, Hairback Herring, Pyberry, Tukari





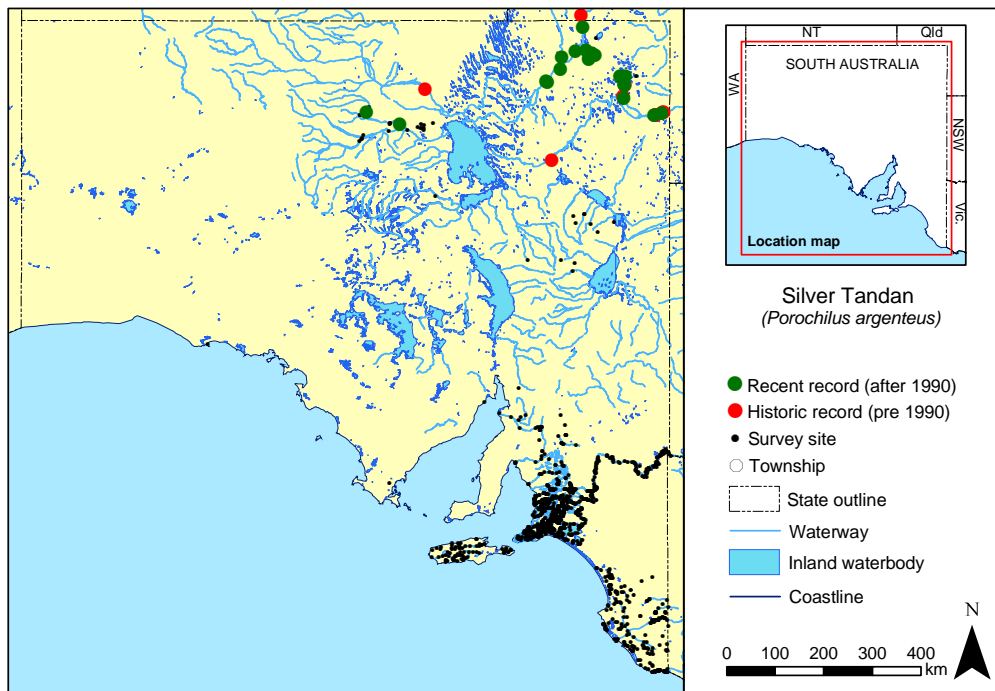
Hyrtl's Catfish (*Neosilurus hyrtlii*)

Other common names: Hyrtl's Tandan, Moonfish, Desert Catfish, Yellowfinned Catfish



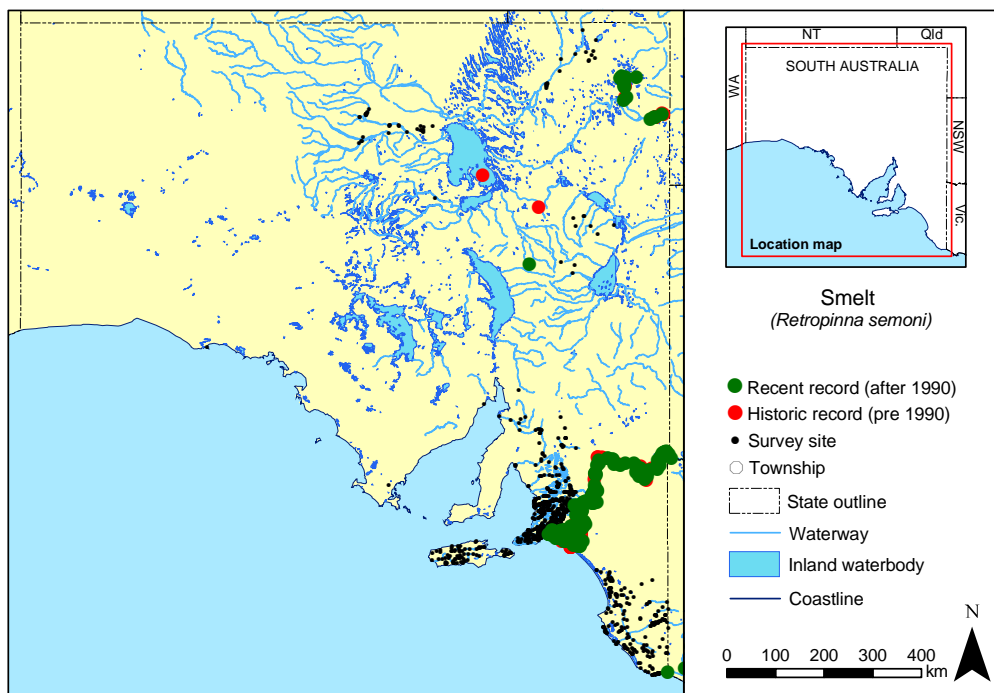


Silver Tandan (*Porocheilus argenteus*)
 Other common names: **Silver Catfish, Central Australian Catfish**



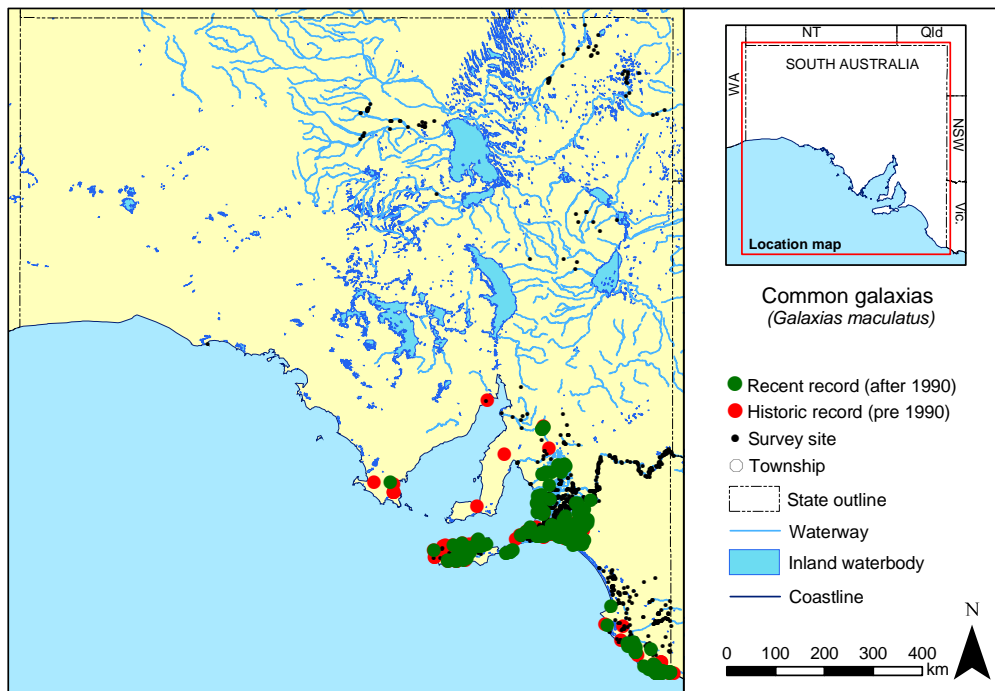


Smelt (*Retropinna semoni*)
Other common names: Australian Smelt, Cucumber Fish, Kantari



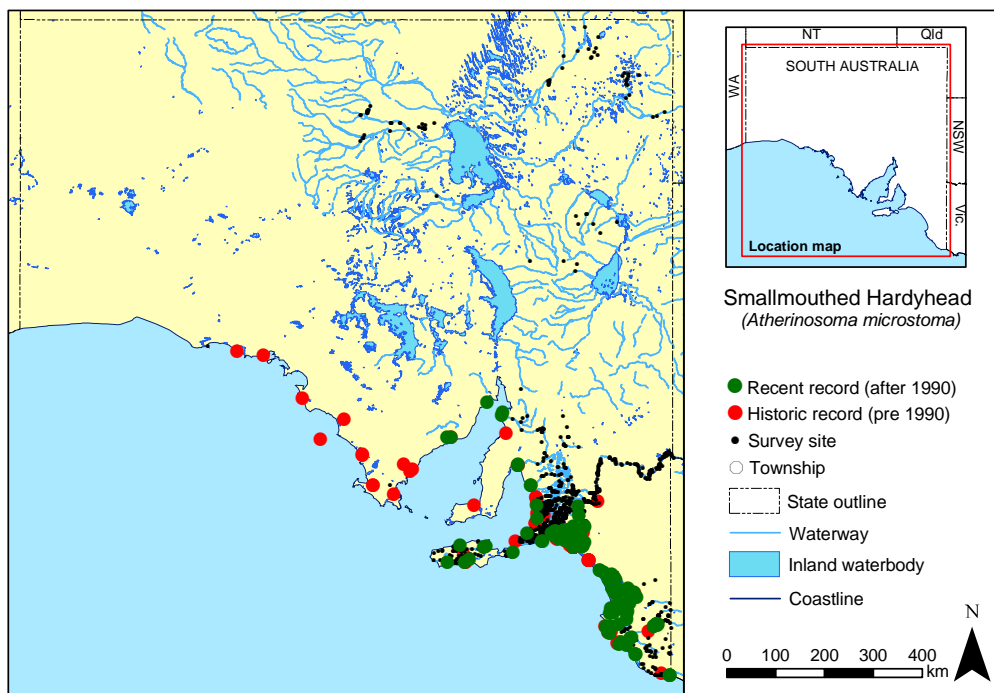


Common Galaxias (*Galaxias maculatus*)
 Other common names: **Common Jollytail, Minnow, Pulangi**





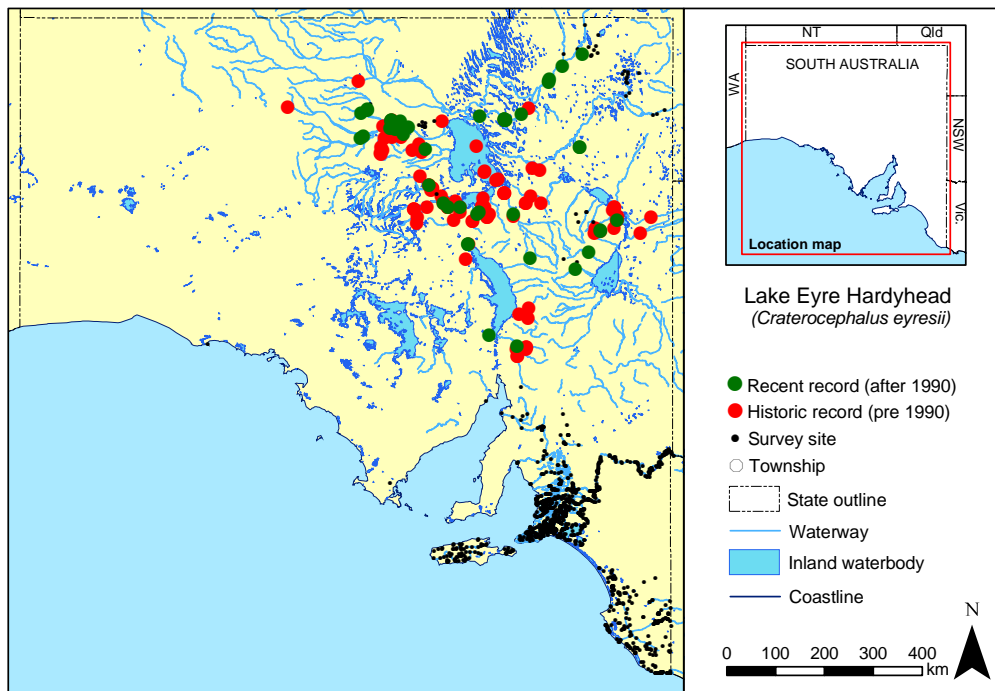
Smallmouthed Hardyhead (*Atherinosoma microstoma*)
 Other common names: Silverside, Parli





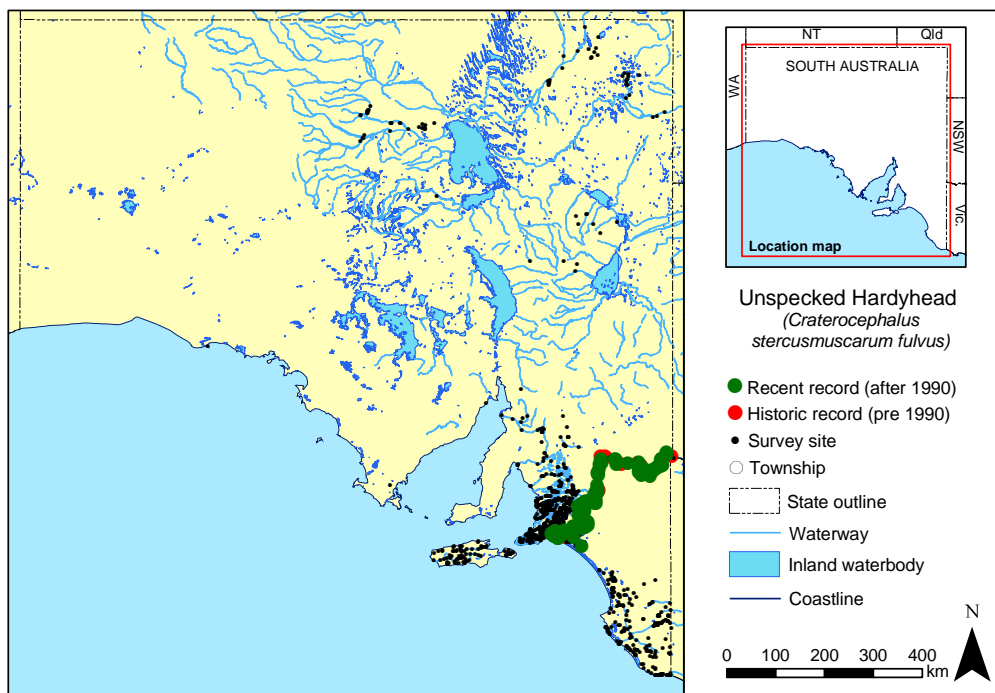
Lake Eyre Hardyhead (*Craterocephalus eyresii*)

Other common names: Desert Hardyhead



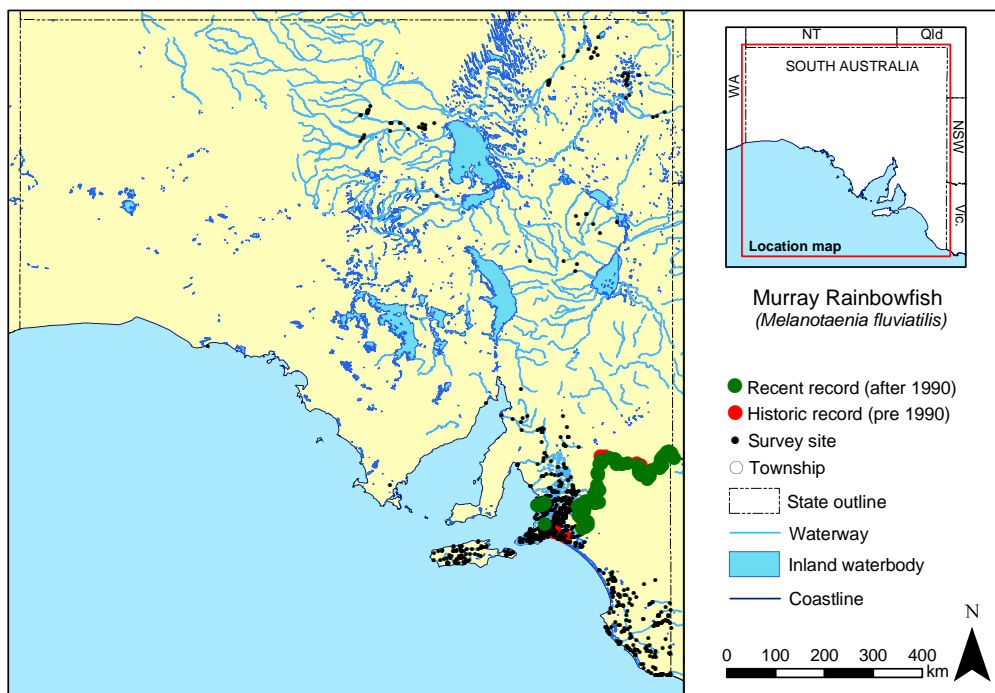


Unspecked Hardyhead (*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum fulvus*)
 Other common names: Mitchellian Freshwater Hardyhead, Flyspecked Hardyhead



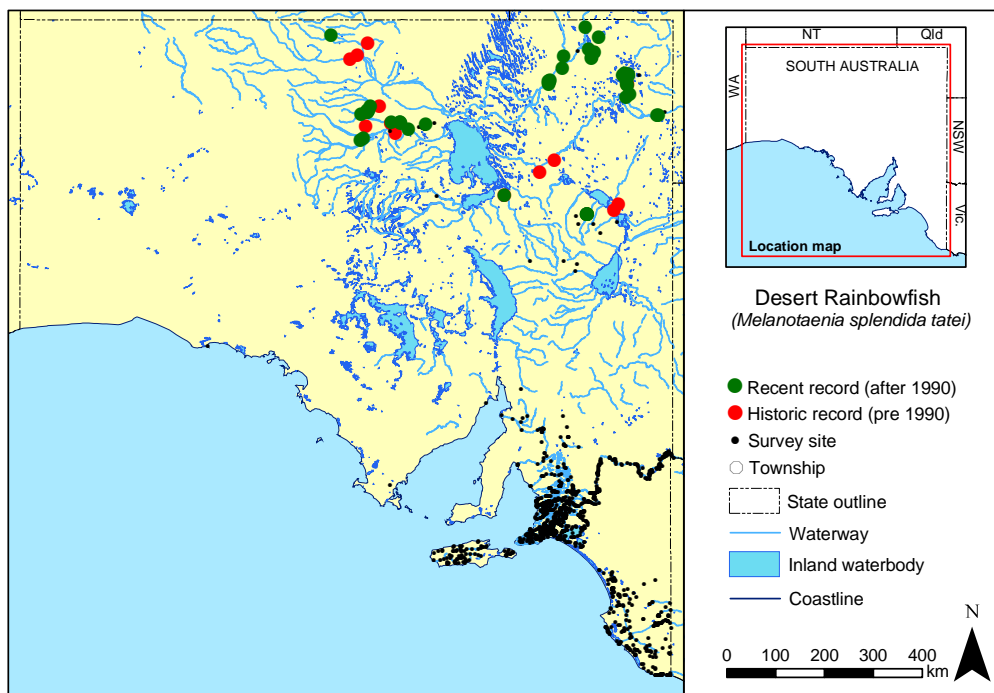


Murray Rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia fluviatilis*)
 Other common names: Murray-Darling Rainbowfish, Pink Ears, Crimson Spotted Rainbowfish



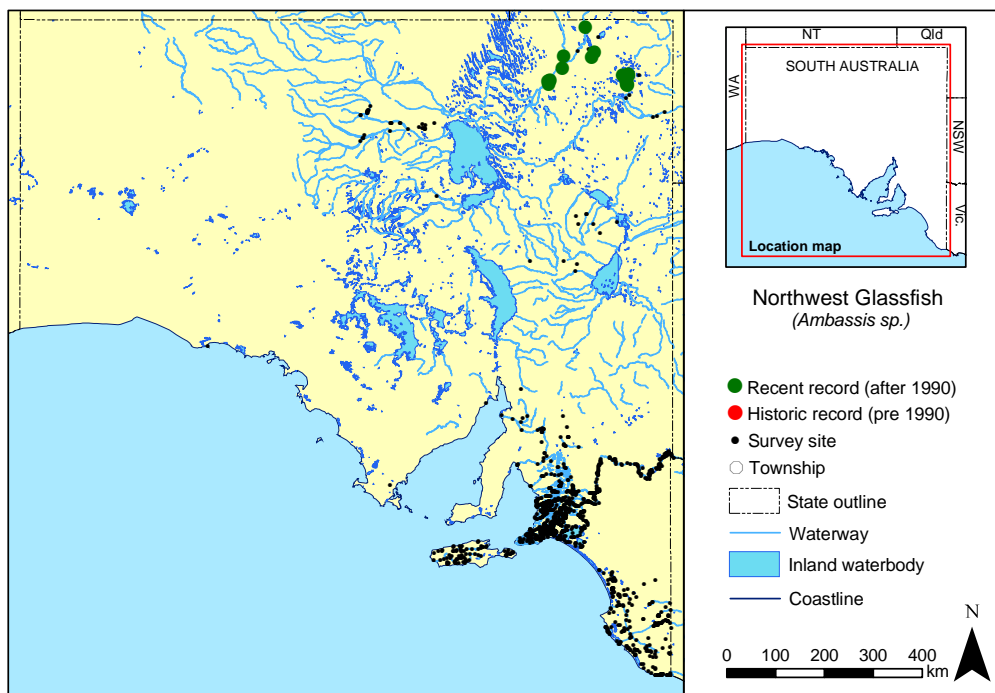


Desert Rainbowfish (*Melanotaenia splendida tatei*)
 Other common names: Splendid Rainbowfish



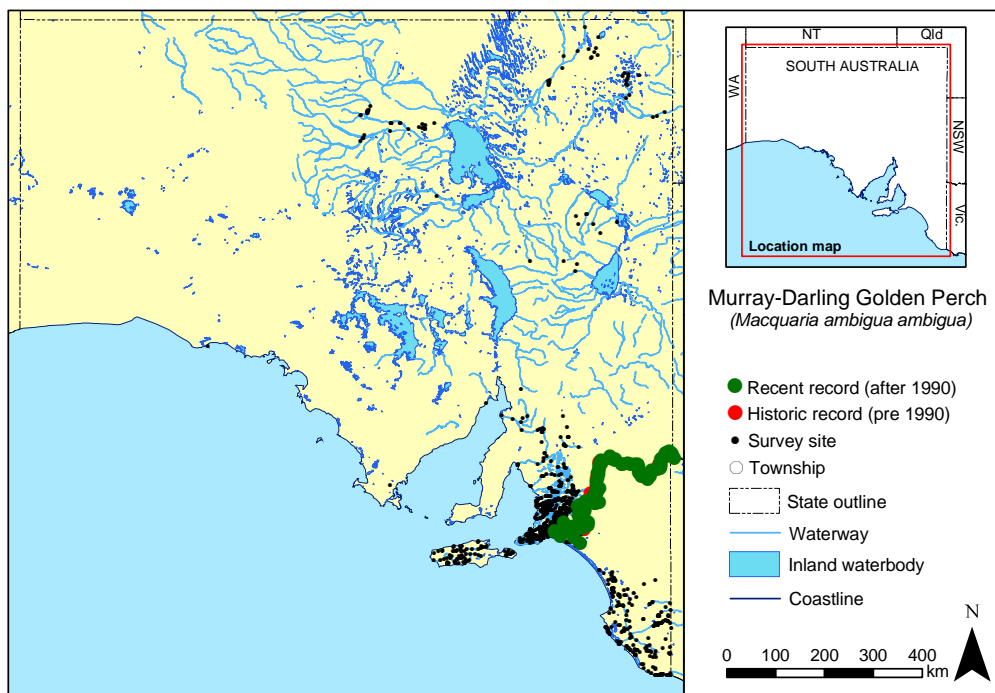


Northwest Glassfish (*Ambassis sp.*)
 Other common names: **Mueller's Glassfish, Chanda Perch**



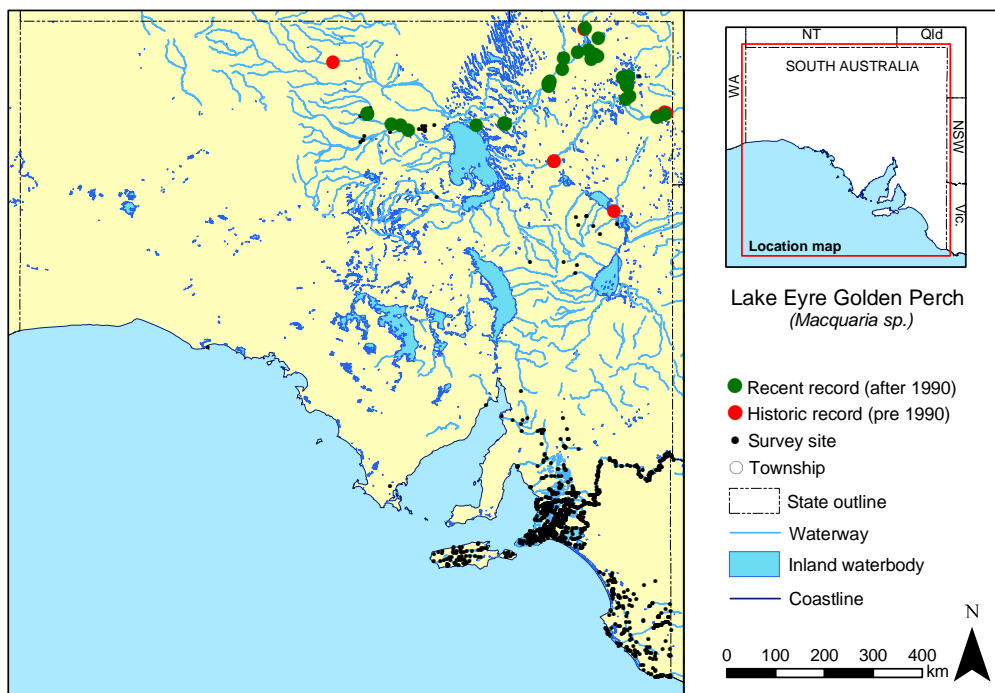


Murray-Darling Golden Perch (*Macquaria ambigua ambigua*)
 Other common names: Golden Perch, Callop, Yellowbelly, Murray Perch, Pomeri, Tarki



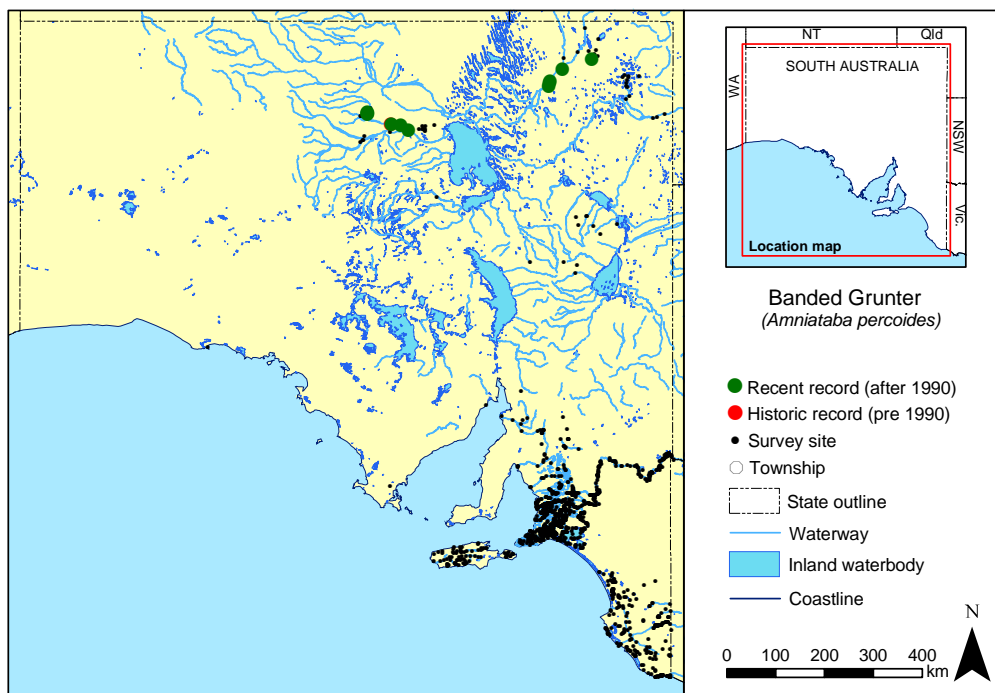


Lake Eyre Golden Perch (*Macquaria* sp.)
 Other common names: Golden Perch, Callop, Yellowbelly



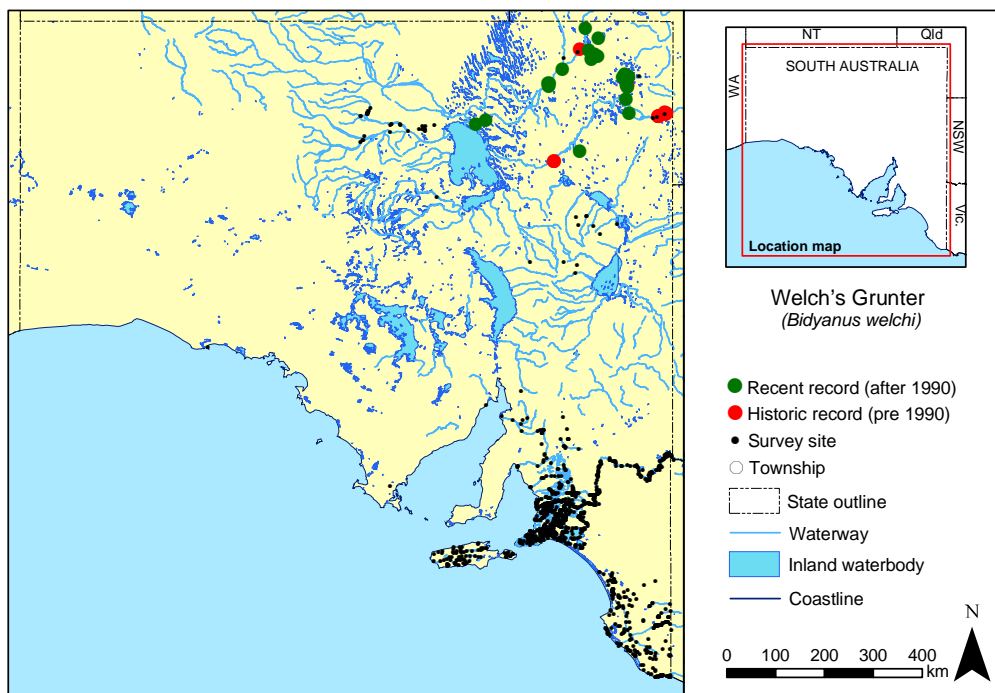


Banded Grunter (*Amniataba percooides*)
Other common names: Barred grunter



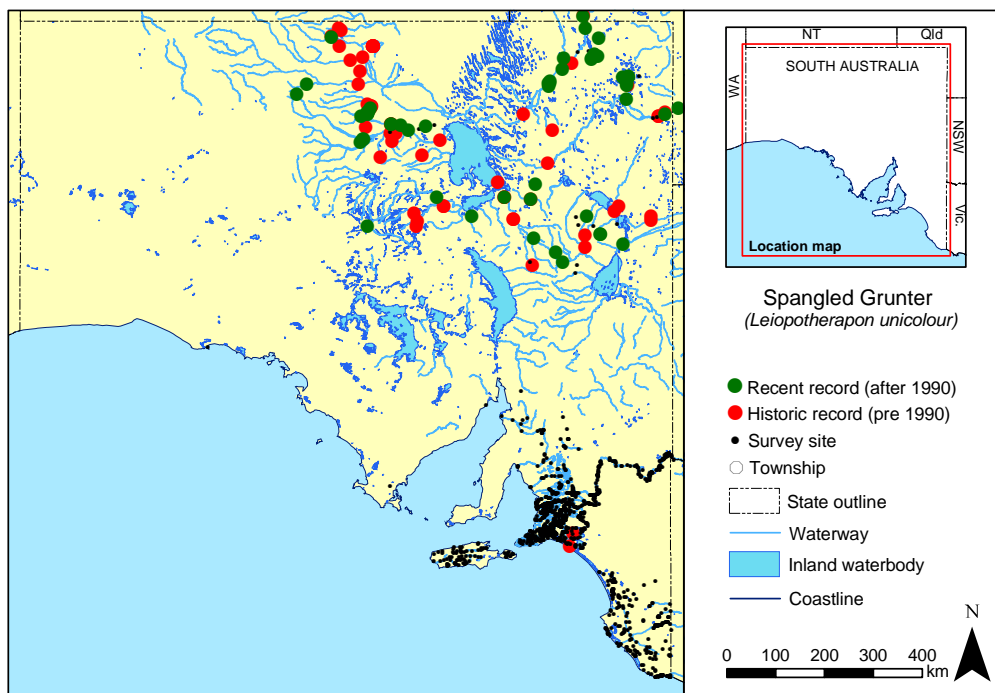


Welch's Grunter (*Bidyanus welchi*)
Other common names: **Black Bream**



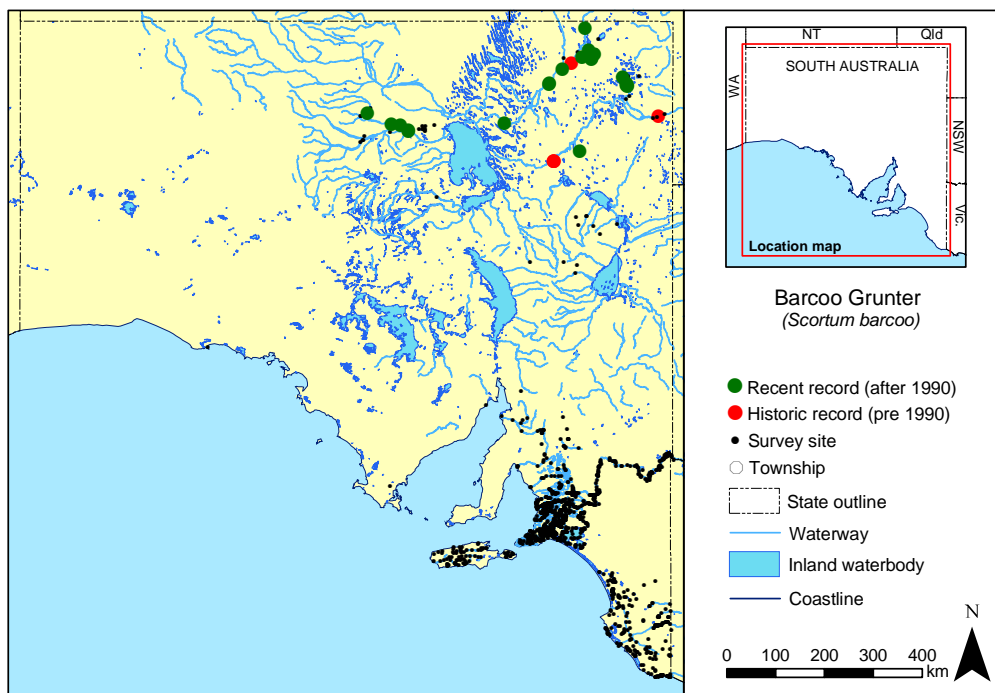


Spangled Grunter (*Leiopotherapon unicolour*)
 Other common names: Spangled Perch, Bobby Cod



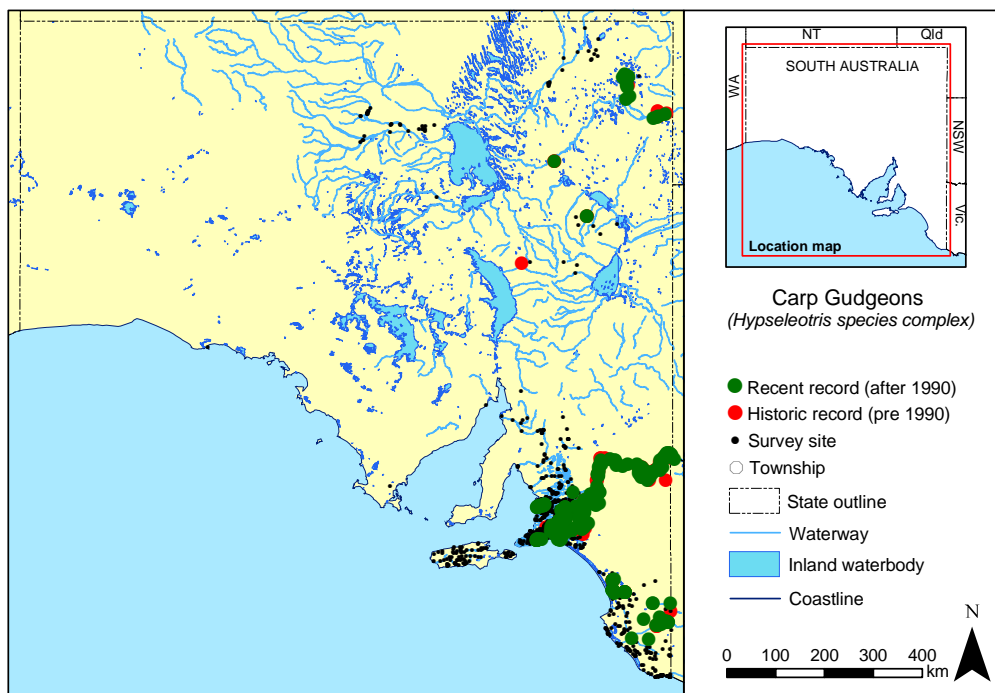


Barcoo Grunter (*Scortum barcoo*)
 Other common names: **Black Bream**, **Jade Perch**



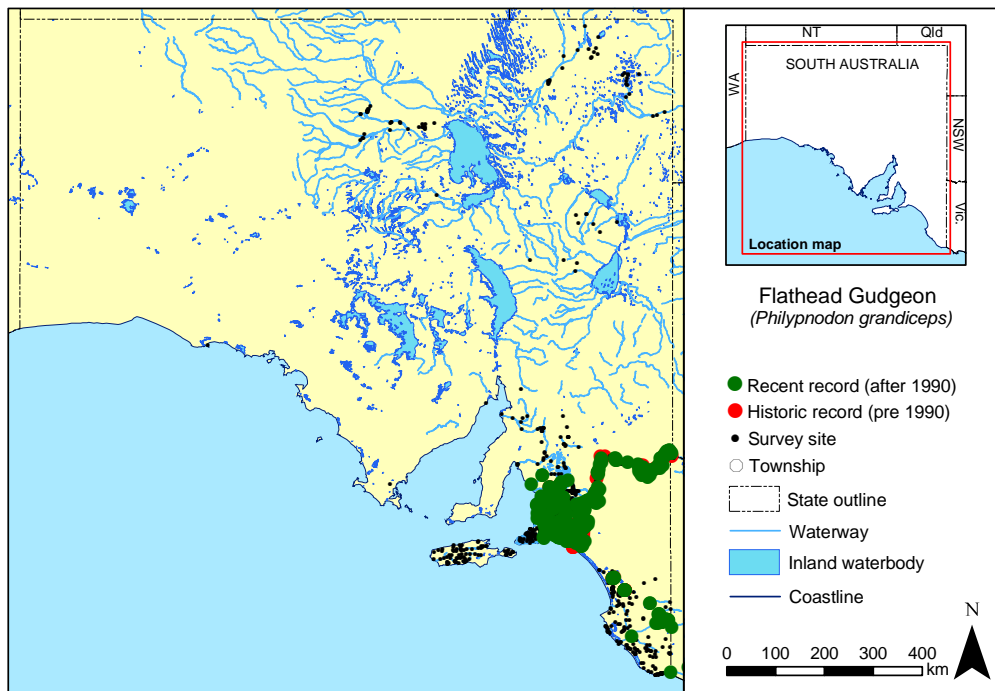


Carp Gudgeons (*Hypseleotris species complex*)
 Other common names: Western Carp Gudgeon, Midgley's Carp Gudgeon,
 Murray-Darling Carp Gudgeon, Lakes Carp Gudgeon (hybrid forms)



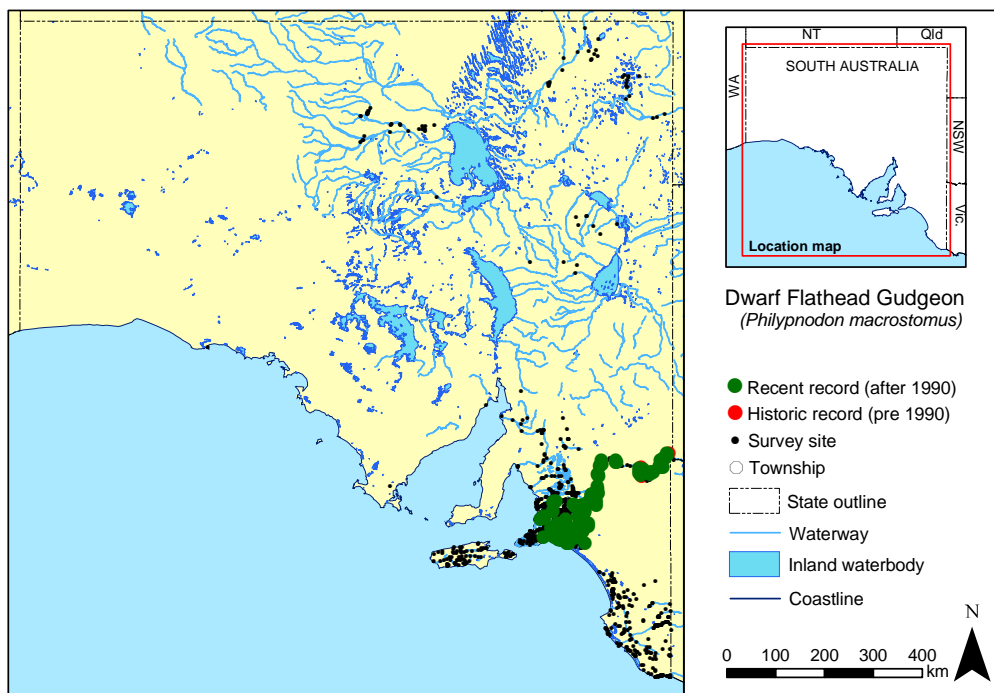


Flathead Gudgeon (*Philypnodon grandiceps*)
 Other common names: **Bighead Gudgeon**



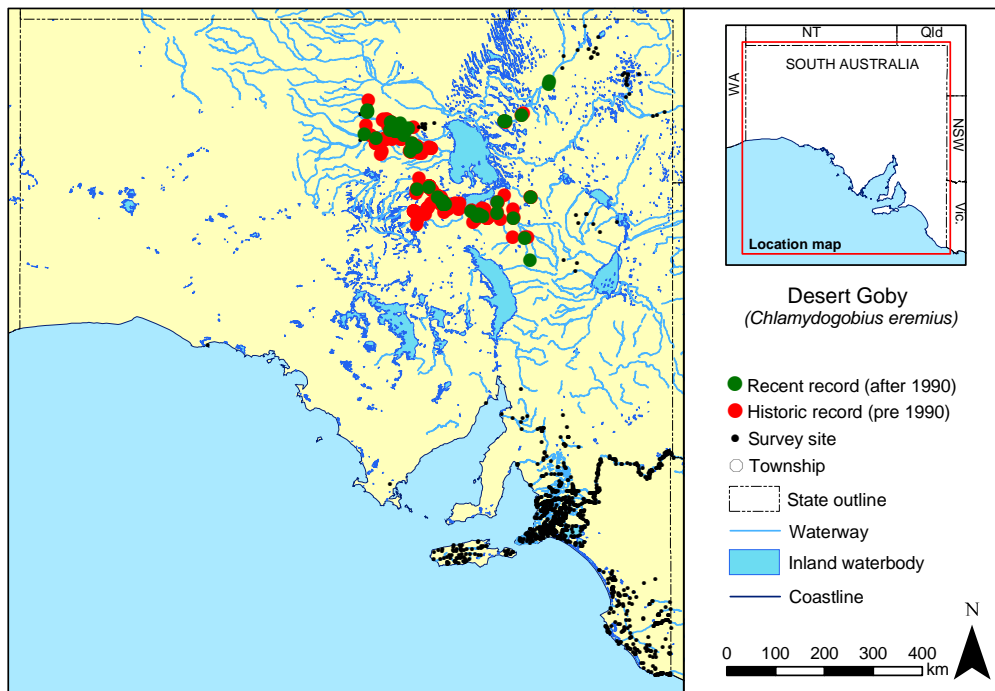


Dwarf Flathead Gudgeon (*Philypnodon macrostomus*)
 Other common names: Dwarf Bighead Gudgeon



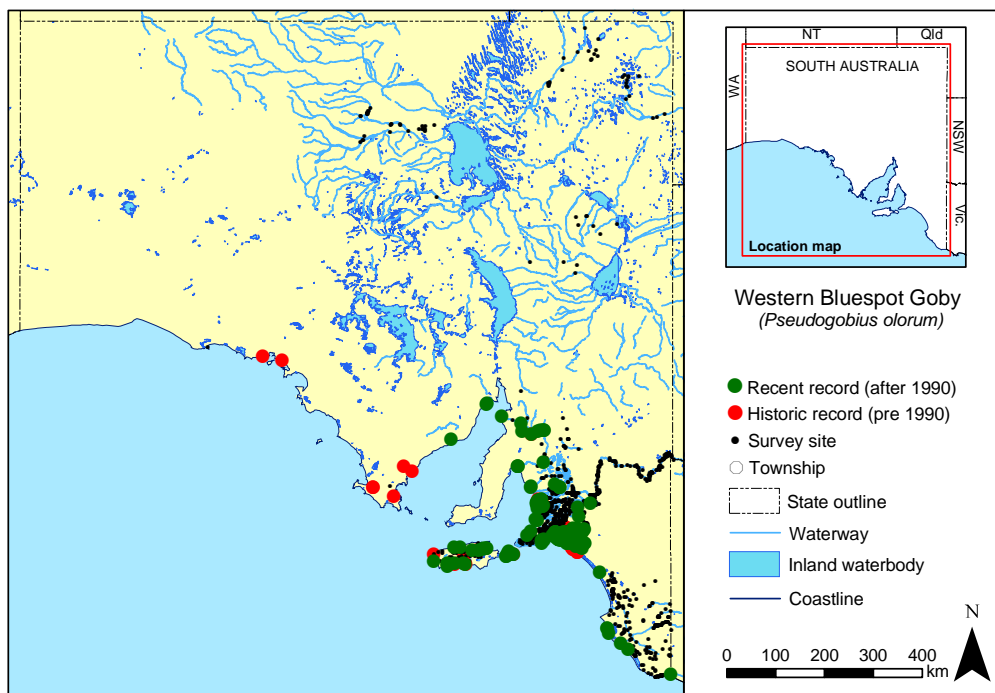


Desert Goby (*Chlamydogobius eremius*)
Other common names: none



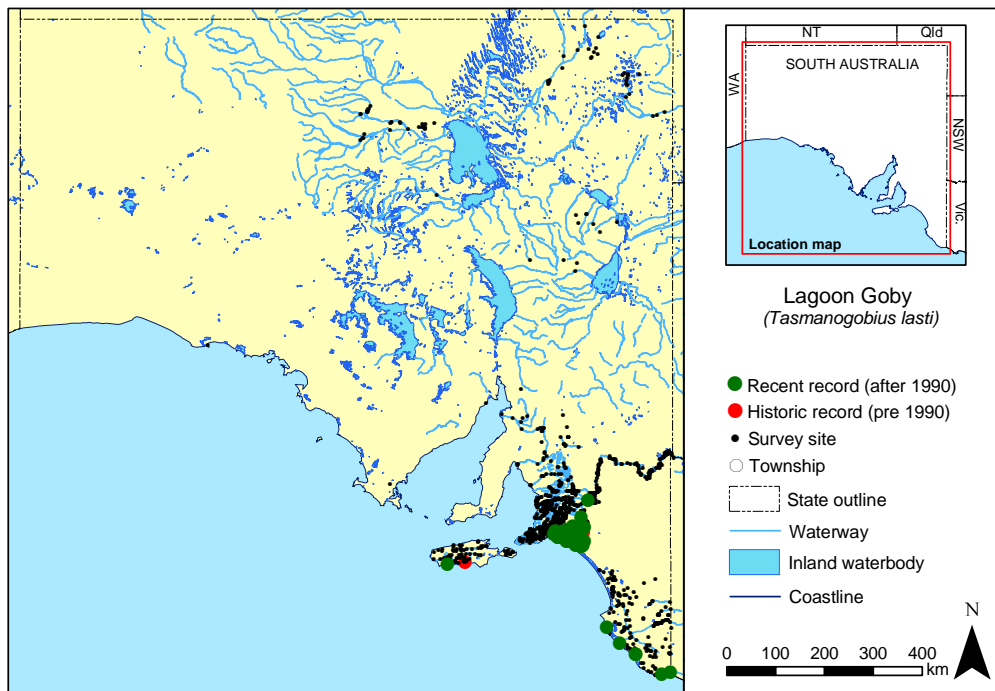


Western Bluespot Goby (*Pseudogobius olorum*)
 Other common names: Swan River Goby, Bluespot Goby, Galway's Goby





Lagoon Goby (*Tasmanogobius lasti*)
Other common names: Scary's Tasmangoby





ACTION PLAN FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
FRESHWATER FISHES
Native Fish Australia (SA) Inc. 2009

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