

## DASHBOARD SUMMARY

The Commonwealth terrestrial parks collectively protect **72 EPBC listed threatened fauna species\***. Each place has its own management and monitoring program, and local priorities are set with consideration to many factors, such as the availability of internal and external resources, guiding documents like Management Plans, Recovery Plans, and Cultural Heritage Plans, and the local conditions and threat level to particular species. This report describes the scope and effectiveness of management and monitoring of the threatened fauna species in the six terrestrial National Parks.

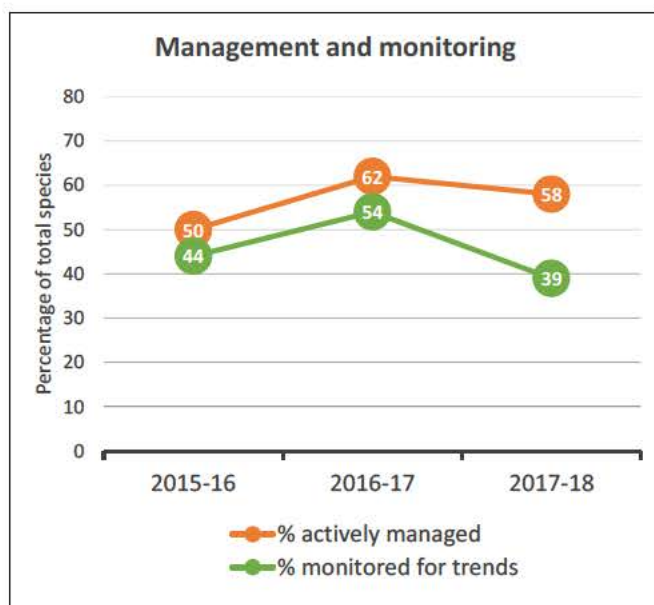


*\*Note: Total includes threatened fauna with known occurrence in terrestrial parks, including seasonal migratory species. Species categorised as 'presumed no longer extant' or 'vagrant or occasional visitor' have been excluded.*

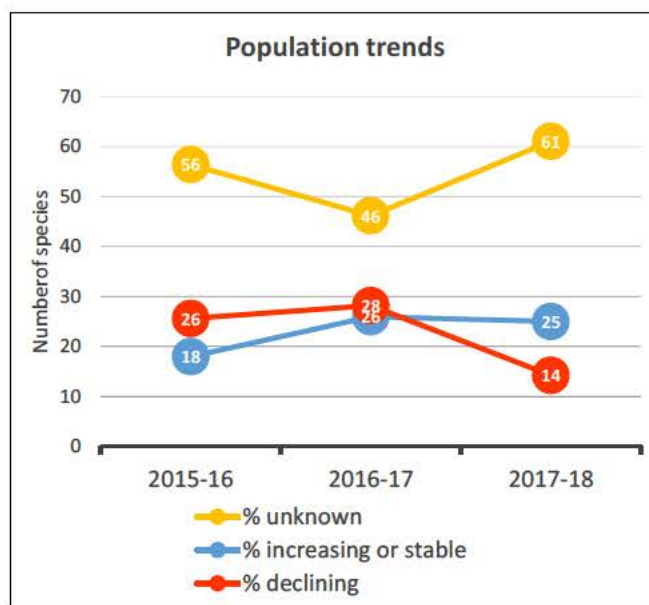
*There are 77 instances of EPBC listed species in the terrestrial parks, representing 72 EPBC listed species—several species occur in more than one park.*

## THREATENED FAUNA RESULTS COMPARED TO 2016–17

- **The proportion of threatened fauna species that are actively managed has dropped from 62% to 58%** (though up from 50% in 2015-16). This was due to a decline in invasive species management in Kakadu National Park, with no vertebrate pest control being undertaken in 2017-18.
- **The proportion of threatened fauna species where the population trends are known has declined from 54% to 39%.** Contributing to this decline is the recent cessation of the Three Parks Savanna Fire-Effects Plot Network (which incorporated fauna monitoring in Kakadu), undertaken in conjunction with Charles Darwin University and the Northern Territory Government.
- **The proportion of threatened fauna species that have population trends that are stable or increasing has remained relatively stable at 25%** (26% in 2017 and up from 18% in 2015-16).
- **The proportion of threatened fauna species that have population trends that are declining has dropped, from 28% to 14%.** This drop is due to a number of fauna species that are no longer being monitored in Kakadu moving from declining to unknown.



Comparative dashboard results for threatened fauna management and monitoring from 2015-16 to 2017-18.



Population trends from 2015-16 to 2017-18 showing proportion of species which are declining, increasing or stable or unknown.



## EPBC LISTED SPECIES

- There are **77 EPBC listed fauna species in Commonwealth terrestrial parks** from a range of species groups (Figure 1a). The most represented group is birds (32 species) followed by mammals (17 species) and reptiles (16 species). Kakadu and Christmas Island National Parks have the greatest number of threatened fauna species, together accounting for 60% of the total number of threatened fauna species (Figure 1b).

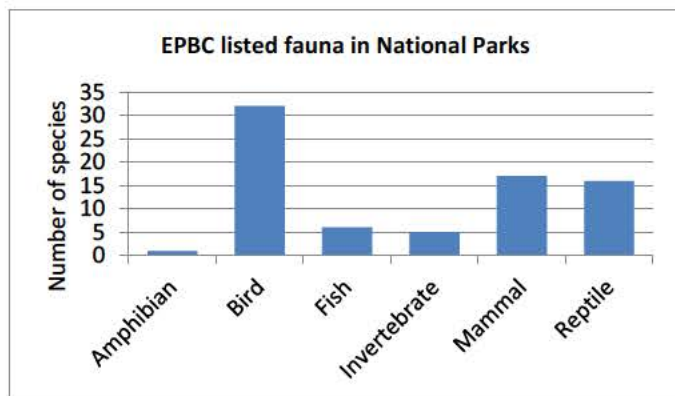


Figure 1a Number of EPBC listed fauna species in Commonwealth terrestrial parks belonging to each species group

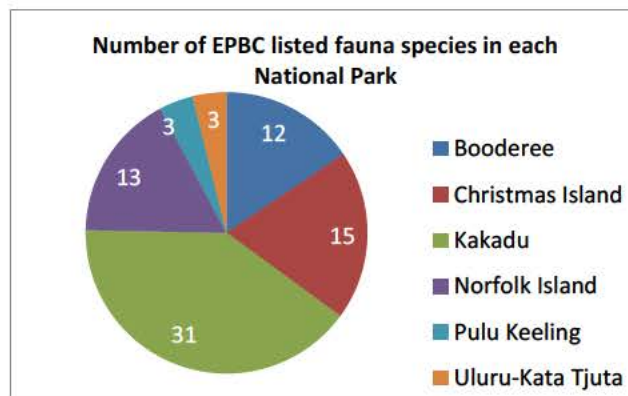


Figure 1b Proportion of total listed fauna species found in each place. Several species occur in more than one park.

There are **77 instances** of EPBC listed species in the terrestrial park, representing 72 EPBC listed species—several species occur in more than one park.

- The **total number of listed fauna species in Commonwealth terrestrial parks is stable**. One listed bird has been added to the list of species from Norfolk Island National Park (White-bellied storm-petrel) which has recently been confirmed as breeding on Phillip Island, and two listed bird species (Red Knot and Lesser Plover) have been removed from the list for Norfolk Island, as the most recent Management Plan confirms that they are not present beyond vagrant status within the park.

## THREATENING PROCESSES

- An array of threatening process affect EPBC listed fauna species across Commonwealth terrestrial parks (see Figure 2a). While each reserve is distinct in terms of ecosystem, climate and threats, some threatening processes are common across a number of parks. The threatening processes that impact on the greatest number of native fauna are **introduced fauna (impacting 46 species)** and **introduced flora (impacting 17 species)**.
- Breaking down the introduced fauna impact (see Figure 2b), **feral cats impact the greatest number of threatened fauna species (29 species) followed by introduced rodents (17 species)**. Many species will be affected by a combination of threatening processes.

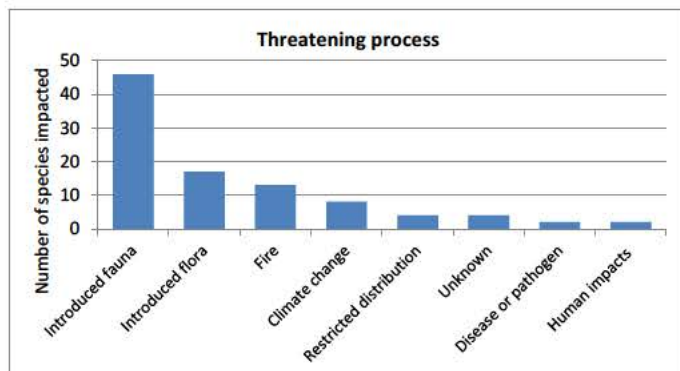


Figure 2a: Threatening processes impacting on EPBC listed fauna (each species may be impacted by a number of these threatening processes)

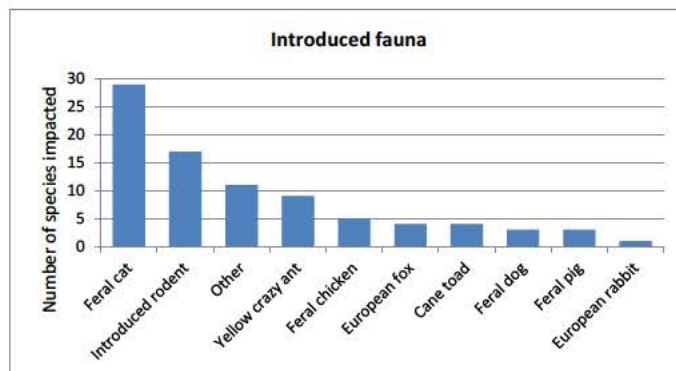


Figure 2b: Breakdown of introduced fauna impacting on EPBC listed fauna (each species may be impacted by a number of these threatening processes)



## MANAGEMENT OF THREATENED SPECIES

- Management of EPBC listed fauna species often aims at minimising the effect of key threatening processes such as fire, weeds and feral animals. Management activities are ideally designed to benefit multiple threatened species. Of standard management activities, **feral/pest animal control benefits the greatest number of threatened species (32 species), followed by weed control (17 species) and fire management (16 species)** (see Figure 3).
- While some types of management actions are unique to an individual reserve (for example Yellow Crazy Ant control on Christmas Island), a number of other actions are common across several parks. **Each of the six terrestrial parks undertakes some kind of ex situ management for threatened fauna. Four parks have feral cat controls. Fire management and involvement in a recovery team are other common management actions, each being done in three parks** (see Figure 4).

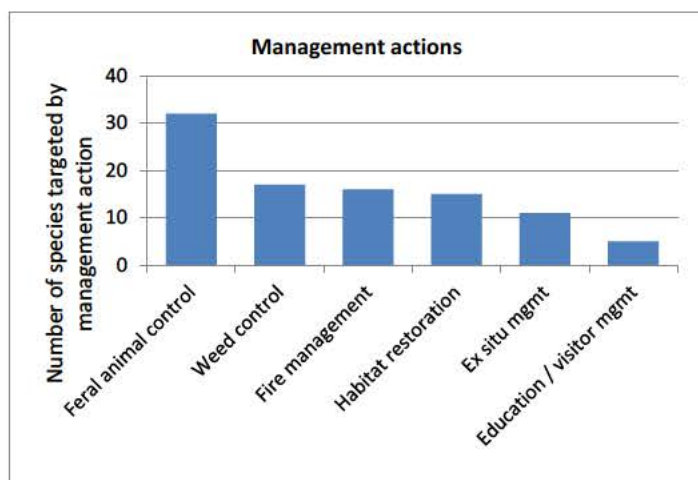


Figure 3a: Number of EPBC listed fauna species targeted by different types of management action

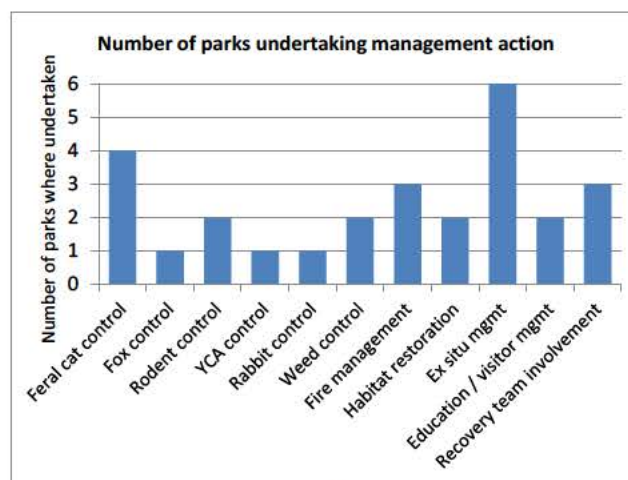


Figure 3b: Number of parks where different types of management actions are undertaken for the benefit of EPBC listed fauna species (feral/pest animal controls have been broken down to different pest animal types)

## EX SITU MANAGEMENT

- Ex situ management of threatened fauna species by parks involves actions such as translocations (7 species) and captive management (3 species). Details of the ex situ programs for each park are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: EPBC listed species under ex situ management

Reserve	Taxa	Species	Management type
BNP	Mammal	Long-nosed potoroo	Translocation from Eden to Booderee
		Southern brown bandicoot	
		Eastern quoll	Translocation from Tasmanian sanctuaries to Booderee
	Bird	Eastern Bristlebird	Translocation from Booderee to Beecroft Peninsula
CINP	Reptile	Blue Tailed Skink	Captive populations on island and at Taronga Zoo
		Lister's Gecko	
KNP	Mammal	Northern Quoll	Translocation into Kakadu
		Brush-tailed rabbit rat	Proposed translocation into Kakadu
NINP	Bird	Norfolk Island green parrot	Translocation to Phillip Island
PKNP	Bird	Cocos buff-banded rail	Translocation from PKNP to Horsburgh Island
UKTNP	Mammal	Mala	Captive population



## NUMBER OF SPECIES UNDER TARGETED MANAGEMENT

- Although there are a number of threatened fauna management programs across the parks, a number of species receive no direct management (32 of 77) (42%). **Of the 77 instances of EPBC listed fauna species on parks, 58% are under targeted management.** Kakadu National Park has management programs in place for the greatest number of threatened fauna species.

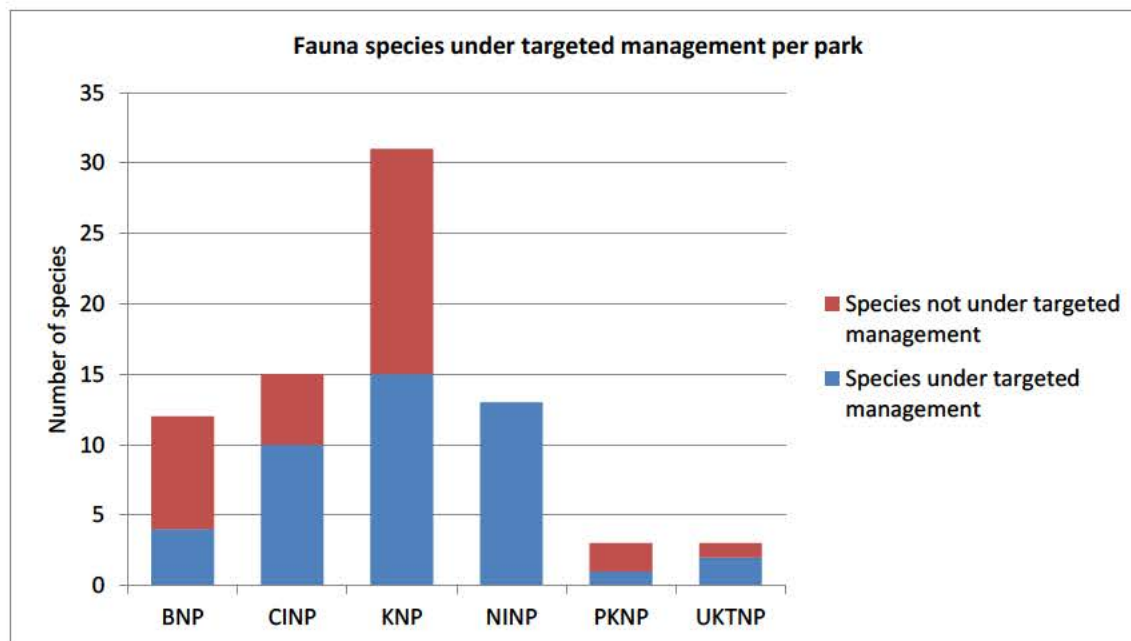


Figure 5. Number of fauna species in each Commonwealth terrestrial reserve under targeted management.

## POPULATION TREND MONITORING

- Monitoring information on the population trend of EPBC listed threatened fauna is available for 39% of threatened fauna species (30 of 77) found across Commonwealth terrestrial parks.** Forty-seven (61%) EPBC listed fauna species are not monitored for population trend (see Figures 6a and 6b).

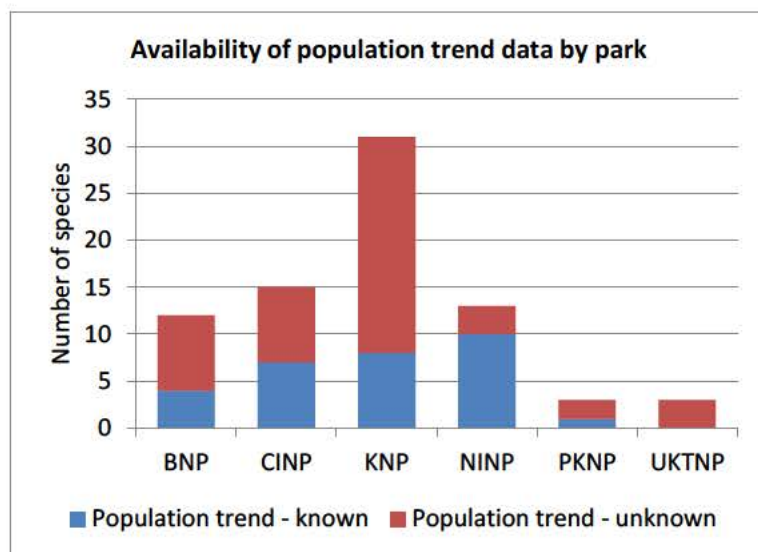


Figure 6a: Number of threatened fauna species in each Commonwealth terrestrial reserve which have population trends known, compared to unknown.

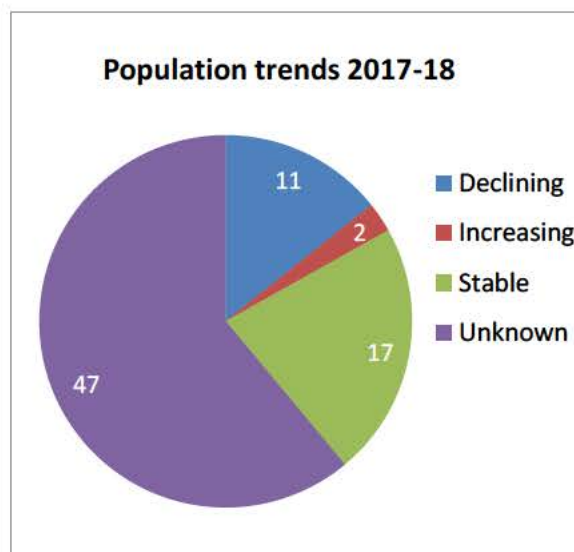


Figure 6b: Population trend across all threatened fauna species, showing number declining, increasing, stable and unknown.



## MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

- Of the 30 threatened fauna species with a known population trend, 2 are increasing, 17 are stable and 11 are declining (Figure 6b above). **Of the 77 threatened fauna species in parks, 19 (25%) have population trends that are stable or increasing.** Details of the trends and management actions for the 30 species where we know the population trend are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: EPBC listed species population trends and management actions**

Reserve	Species	Trend	Management
BNP	Hooded Plover	Stable	Fox Control and community education
	Eastern Bristle bird	Stable	Fox Control, fire management, translocation
	Long Nose Potoroo	Stable	Translocation , fox control, fire management
	Southern brown bandicoot	Stable	Translocation , fox control, fire management
CINP	CI Blue Tailed Skink	Increasing	Captive Management
	Lister's Gecko	Increasing	Captive Management
	CI Thrush	Stable	Forest rehabilitation, feral/pest control (YCA, cat, rodent)
	CI Hawk Owl	Stable	Forest rehabilitation, feral/pest control (YCA, cat)
	Abbots Booby	Stable	Forest rehabilitation
	CI Flying Fox	Stable	Yellow Crazy Ant Control, Cat Control
	Christmas Island Emerald Dove	Declining	Forest rehabilitation, feral/pest control (YCA, cat)
PKNP	Cocos buff-banded rail	Stable	Translocation , biosecurity measures
NINP	Green Parrot	Stable	Feral pest control, habitat restoration, ex situ
	Norfolk Island Boobook Owl	Stable	Feral pest control, habitat restoration
	Golden Whistler (Norfolk Island)	Stable	Feral pest control, weed control
	Norfolk Island Scarlet Robin	Stable	Feral pest control, weed control
	Kermadec Petrel (western)	Stable	Feral pest control, weed control, habitat restoration
	Lord Howe Island Gecko	Stable	Weed control, habitat restoration, biosecurity measures
	Lord Howe Island Skink	Stable	Weed control, habitat restoration, biosecurity measures
	Stoddart's Helicarionid Land Snail	Declining	Weed control, feral pest control, habitat restoration
	a Helicarionid Land Snail	Declining	Weed control, feral pest control, habitat restoration
	Gray's Helicarionid Land Snail	Declining	Weed control, feral pest control, habitat restoration
KNP	Flat Back Turtle	Stable	None
	Curlew Sandpiper	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)
	Great Knot	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)
	Red Knot	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)
	Lesser Sand-plover	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)
	Greater Sand-plover	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)
	Bar-tailed Godwit	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)
	Eastern Curlew	Declining	None (principal threats outside Australia)

## SPECIES POTENTIALLY NO LONGER OCCURRING IN PARKS

- While a number of species no longer extant in parks are excluded from this dashboard report (for example the Christmas Island Shrew), there are a number of species that are included that are potentially now extinct or no longer extant within parks, but status is unconfirmed. These species are listed below.

Reserve	Species	Status
BNP	Greater Glider	Formerly common, this species has not been detected since the early 2000s.
KNP	Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat	May be locally extinct, only one recent unconfirmed sighting
	Bare-rumped Sheath-tail Bat	No confirmed records in Kakadu since two specimens collected in 1979/1980 at Kapalga
NINP	Gray's Helicarionid Land Snail	This species is possibly extinct. The last record of this species was collected in 1982.
	Phillip Island Helicarionid Land Snail	Population trend is unknown, although there is no recent evidence to suggest that the species is still extant.
	<i>Mathewsoconcha suteri</i> (a Helicarionid Land Snail)	This species is possibly extinct. The last record of this species was collected in 1982.
	Stoddart's Helicarionid Land Snail	This species is possibly extinct. The last record of this species (shell only) was collected in 1997.