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McDowall's Galaxias

Galaxias mcdowalli

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



East Gippsland

Populations:

current **1**

2033 target **3**

Diet:



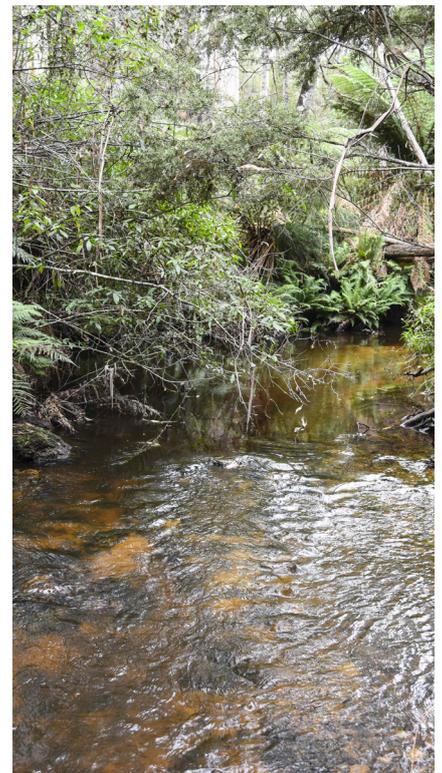
12cm

The challenge:

Restricted to one small and isolated population, McDowall's Galaxias have a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and **predation by non-native species**.

The plan:

- Establish a **captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new subpopulations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the range of McDowall's Galaxias to at least two new populations/locations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery or by translocation.





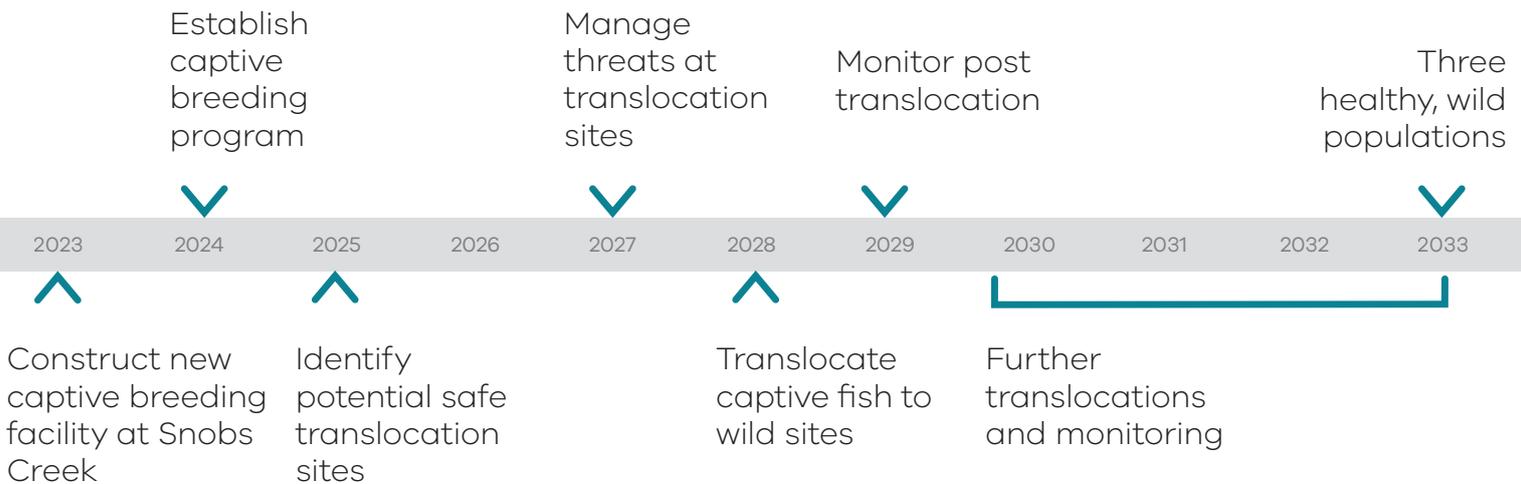
Key threats:

- Small size and isolation of populations
- Predation by non-native species
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



Watch our teams rescue aquatic species after the Black Summer Bushfires

Timeline



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Please see the FFG Act action statement for more information on recovery actions for this species: <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/action-statements>

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Macquarie Perch

Macquaria australasica

FFG Act 1988 (*Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*)



Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

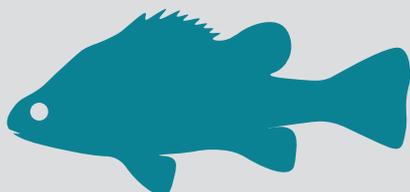
current

9

2033 target

13

Diet:



40cm

The challenge:

Through a legacy of altered water management and competition with introduced species, Macquarie Perch are now restricted to small and isolated populations. They risk extinction through the increasing pressures of competition with introduced species (Redfin) and river regulation.

The plan:

- **Conduct research** to 'crack the code' to breed Macquarie Perch in captivity
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- Undertake **conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred at the new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery

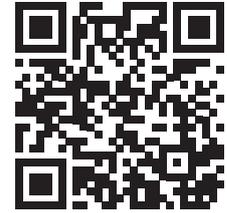


A long term aim would be to create a sustainable fishery for this species.



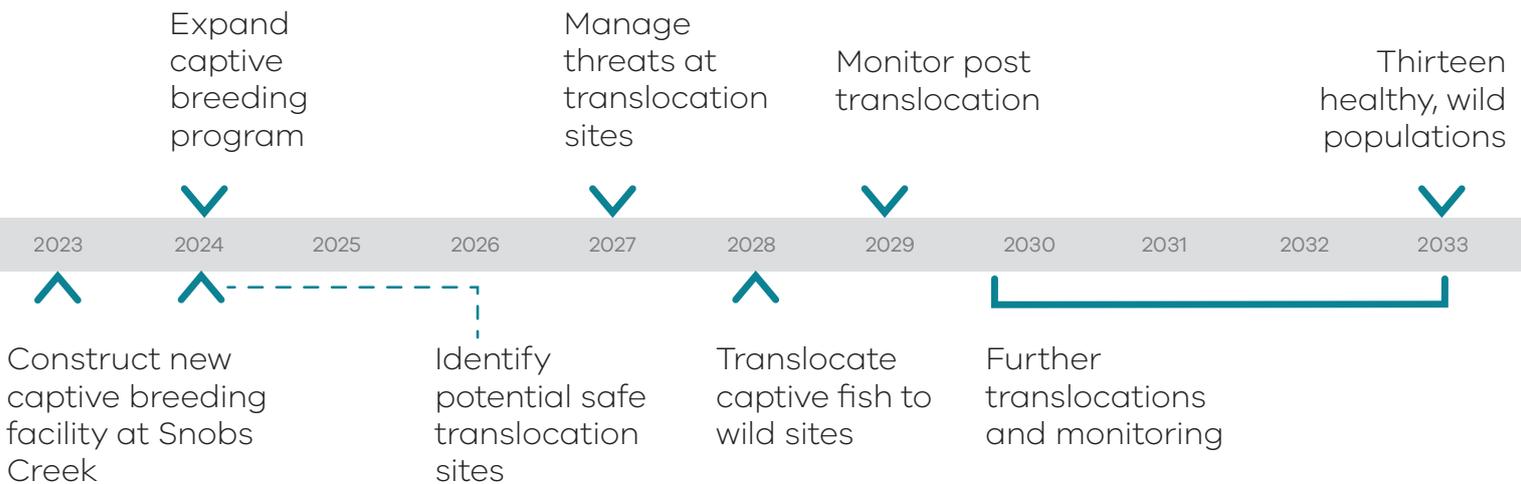
Key threats:

- Changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (the redirection and restriction of water)
- Small size and isolation of populations
- Competition with introduced species (Redfin)
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



Watch our teams translocating Macquarie Perch after the Black Summer Bushfires

Timeline



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Freshwater Catfish

Tandanus tandanus

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



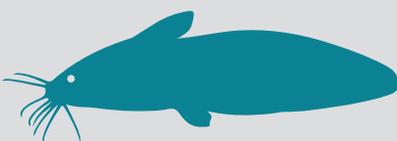
 Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **15**

2033 target **20**

Diet: 



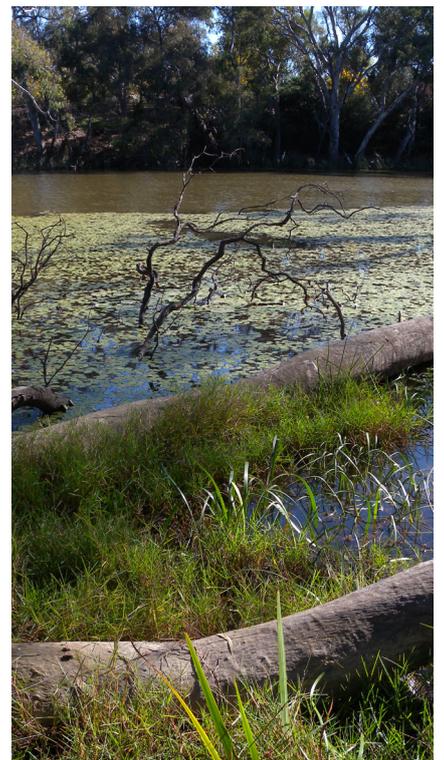
45cm

The challenge:

Declining numbers of Freshwater Catfish put the species at a higher risk of extinction from the increasing pressure of threats such as habitat loss and a reduction in habitat quality, alongside the risk of predation and competition from Redfin and Carp.

The plan:

- **Establish Freshwater Catfish breeding ponds** in a hatchery setting.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- Undertake **conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous subpopulations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred in a hatchery setting.



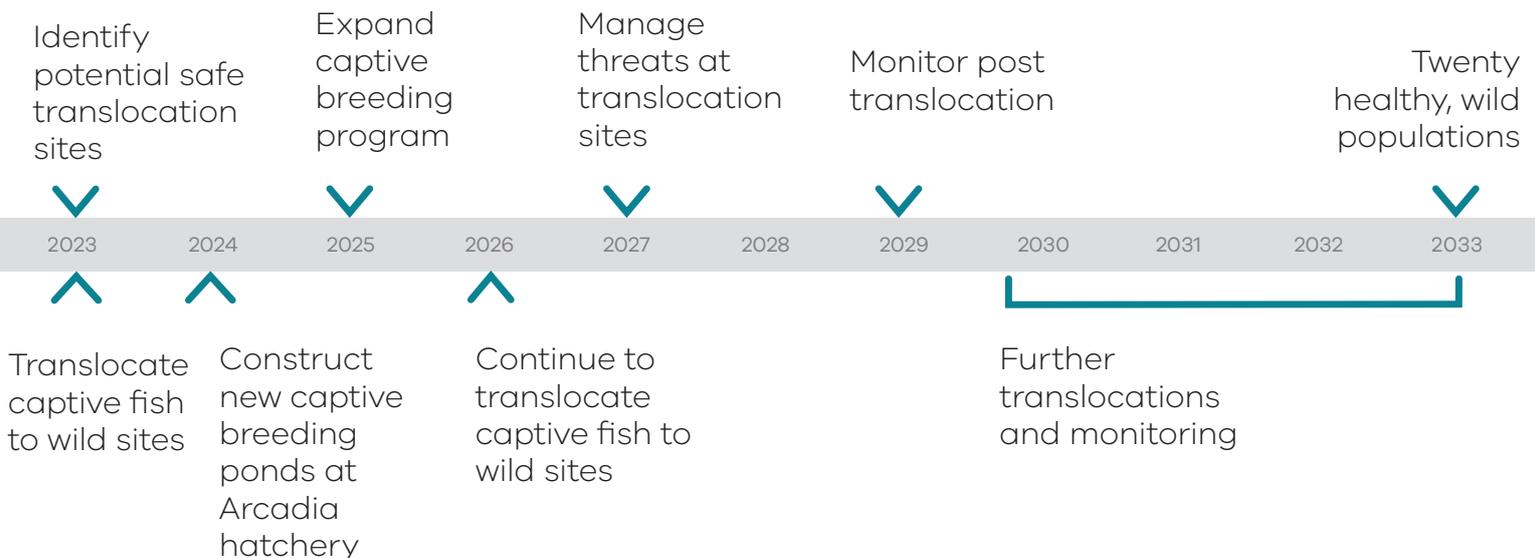


Key threats:

- Competition with introduced species (Carp, Redfin)
- Changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (the redirection and restriction of water)
- Small size and isolation of populations
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



Timeline



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South Gippsland Spiny Crayfish

Euastacus neodiversus

FFG Act 1988 (*Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*)



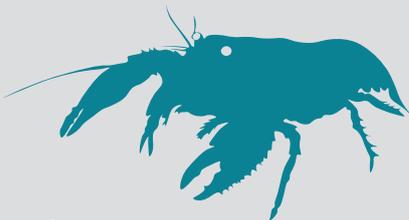
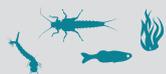
Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **2**

2033 target **4**

Diet:



3.5cm

The challenge:

South Gippsland Spiny Crayfish exist in one or two small, isolated populations, increasing the risk of threats such as extreme weather events, habitat destruction and degradation, predation and competition with introduced species. These risks are exacerbated by their low fecundity and slow growth rates.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using crayfish bred at the conservation hatchery.



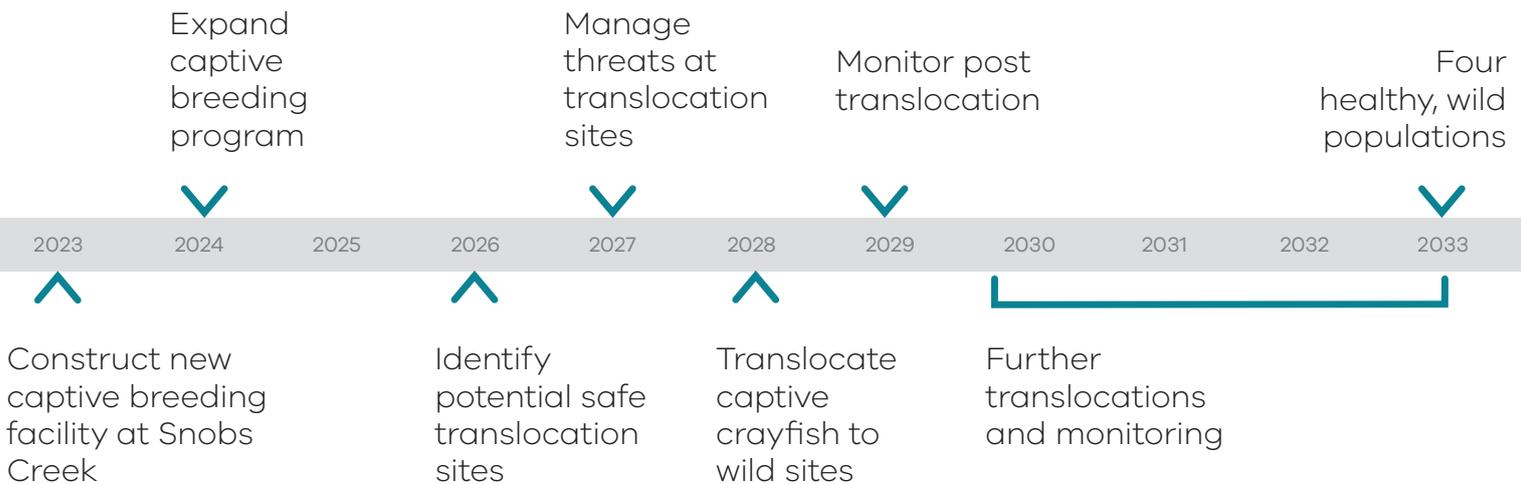


Key threats:

- Changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (the redirection and restriction of water)
- Predation by introduced species
- Habitat destruction and degradation due to drought and timber harvesting
- Climate change and extreme weather events



Timeline



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Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon

Mogurnda adspersa

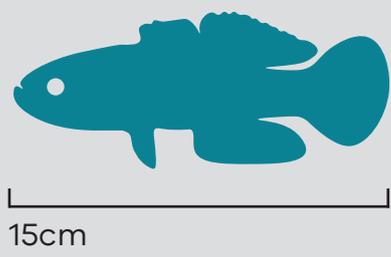
FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



 Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:
current **5**
2033 target **10**

Diet: 



The challenge:

The multiple and increasing pressures of accelerating wetland degradation, river regulation and predation and competition with introduced species such as Redfin and Eastern Gambusia pose a serious threat to Victorian populations of Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon.

The plan:

- **Expand captive breeding** initiatives for the species
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous subpopulations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred for conservation.

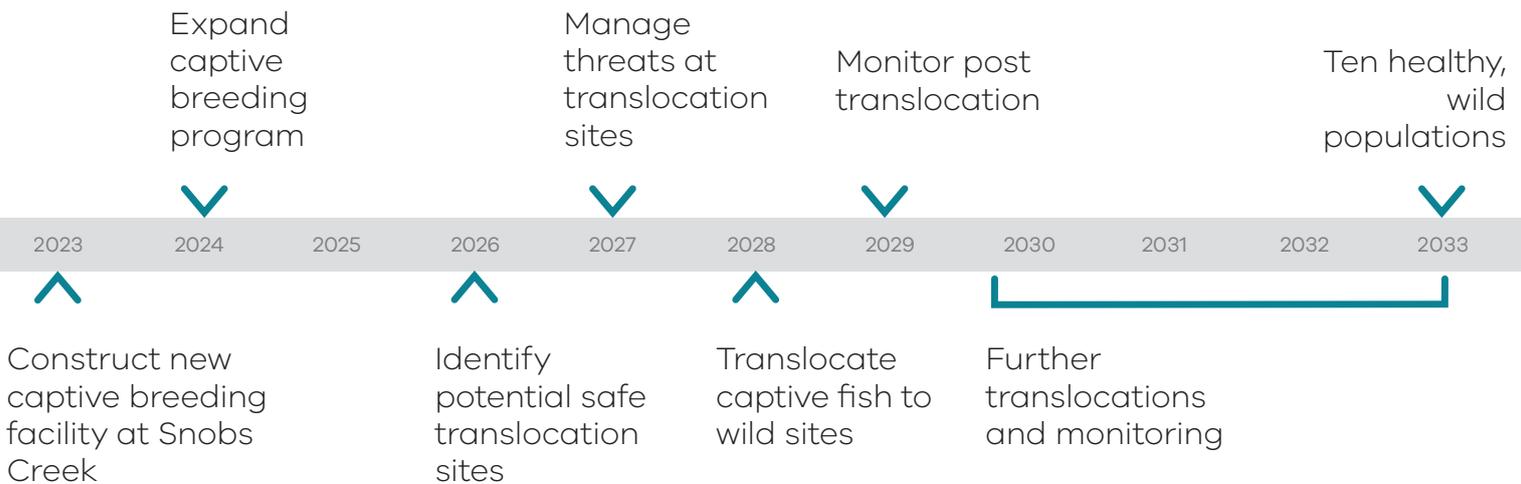


Key threats:

- Changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (the redirection and restriction of water)
- Predation and competition with introduced species (Redfin, Eastern Gambusia and Carp)
- Flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation, primarily from Carp, livestock and agricultural runoff
- Climate change



Timeline



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Murray Hardyhead

Craterocephalus fluviatilis

FFG Act 1988 (*Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*)



Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **3**

2033 target **5**

Diet:



7.5cm

The challenge:

Murray Hardyhead numbers have severely diminished over the past few decades, with small and isolated populations remaining. These populations could face extinction in the face of threats such as increasing river regulation, habitat loss and competition for resources with the introduced Eastern Gambusia.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous subpopulations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery



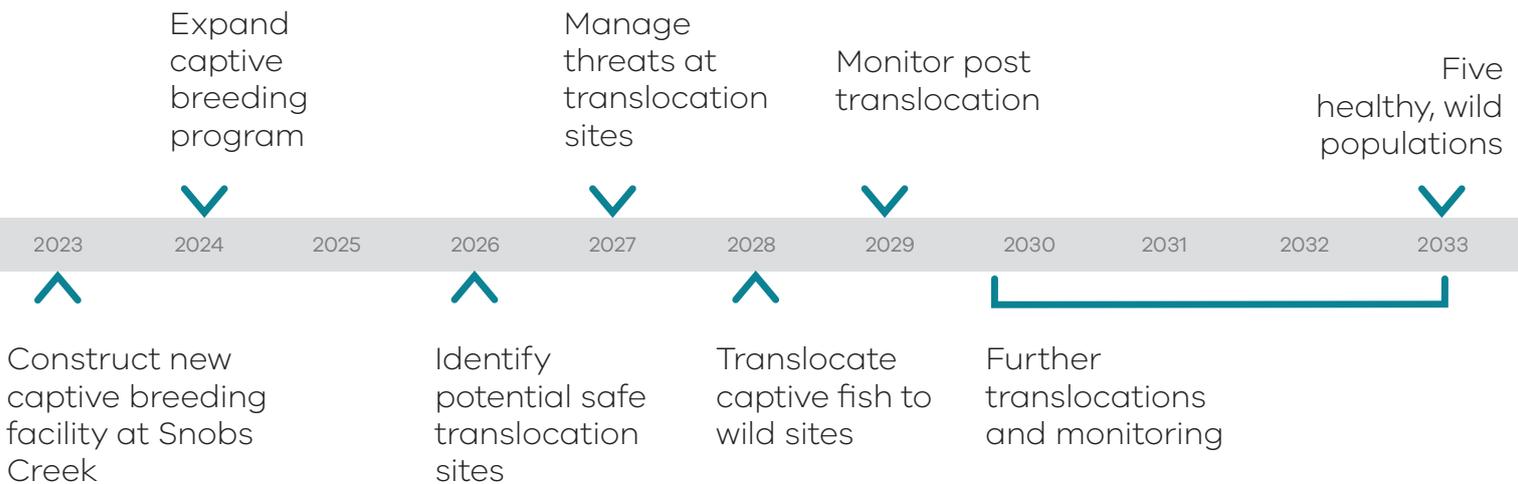
Key threats:

- Competition for resources with Eastern Gambusia and Carp
- Changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (the redirection and restriction of water)
- Drought and flood events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



Image credit: Tarmo A. Raadik

Timeline



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Yalmy Galaxias

Galaxias sp. nov. 'Yalmy'

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



East Gippsland

Populations:

current **1**

2033 target **3**

Diet:



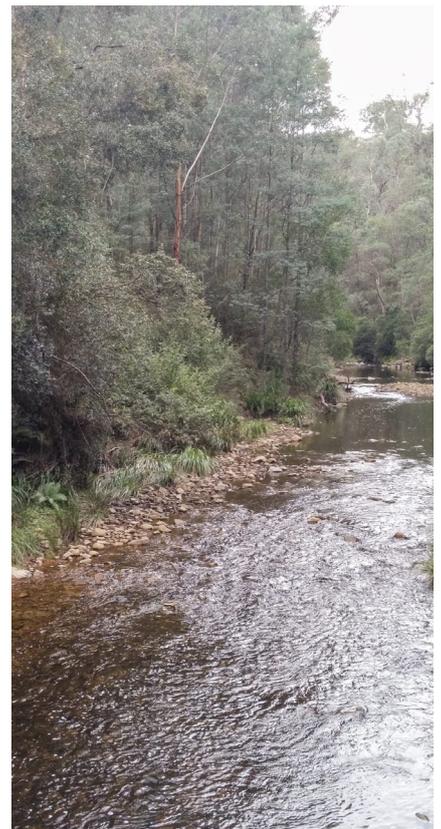
7cm

The challenge:

Restricted to one small and isolated population, Yalmy galaxias have a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and predation from non-native species.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new subpopulations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery





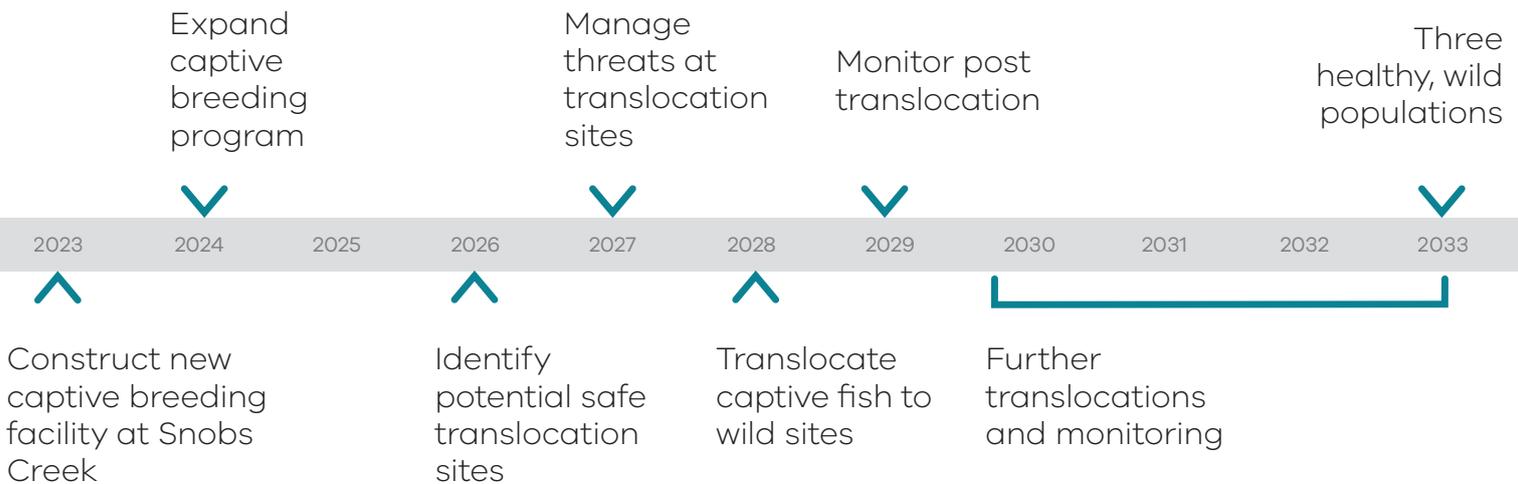
Key threats:

- Small size and isolation of populations
- Predation by non-native species
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



Watch our teams rescue aquatic species after the Black Summer Bushfires

Timeline



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West Gippsland Galaxias

Galaxias longifundus

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



Populations:

current **1**

2033 target **3**



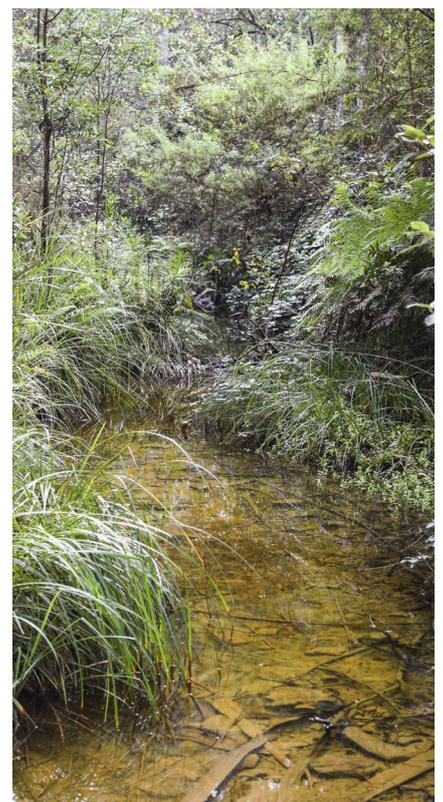
7cm

The challenge:

Restricted to one small and isolated population, West Gippsland Galaxias have a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and predation from non-native species.

The plan:

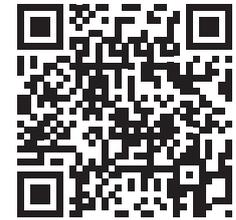
- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the range of West Gippsland Galaxias to at least two new populations/locations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery.





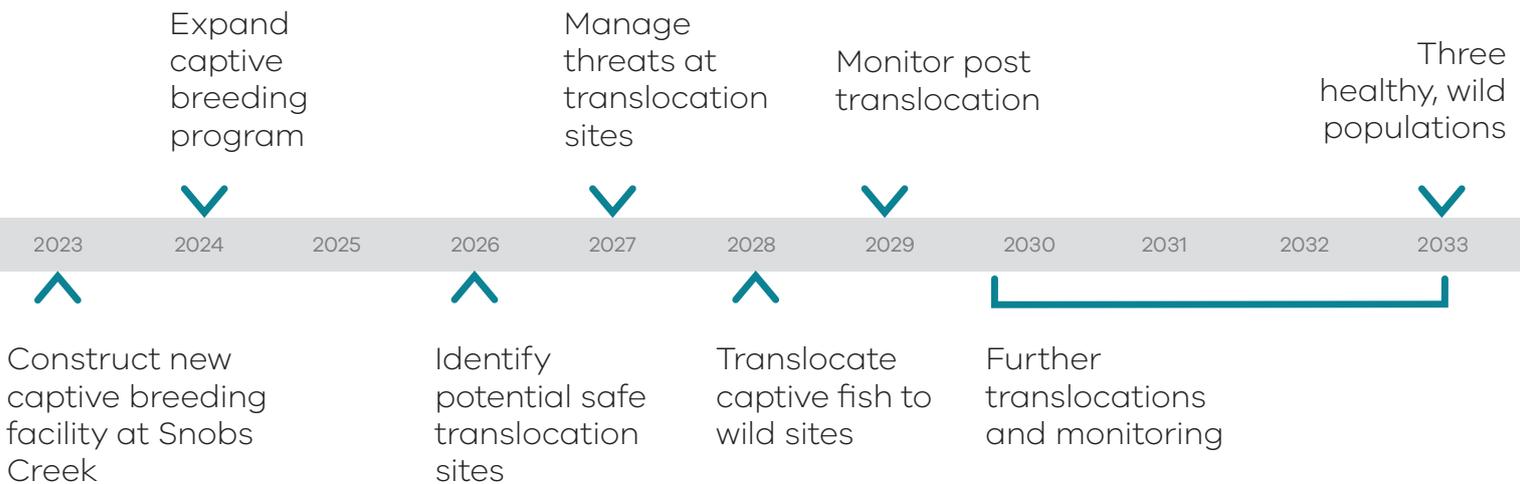
Key threats:

- Small size and isolation of populations
- Predation by non-native species
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



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Avon Galaxias

Galaxias sp. nov. 'Avon'

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



 West Gippsland

Populations:

current **1**

2033 target **3**

Diet:



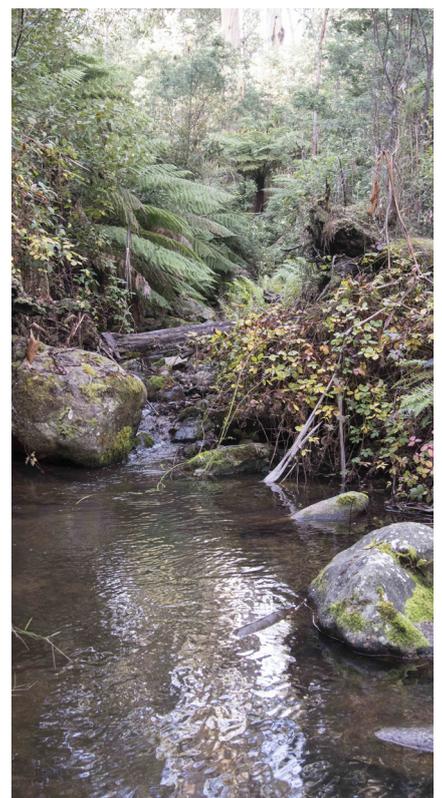
7cm

The challenge:

Restricted to one small and isolated population, Avon Galaxias have a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and predation from non-native species.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the range of Avon Galaxias to at least two new populations/locations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery.





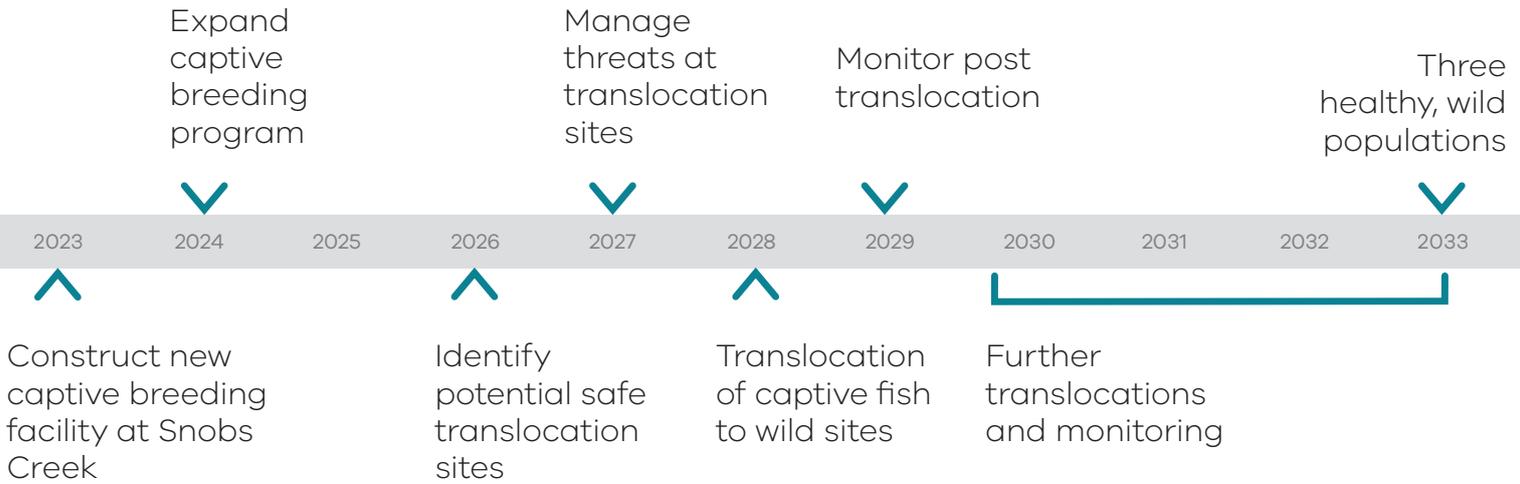
Key threats:

- Small size and isolation of populations
- Predation by non-native species
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



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Timeline



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Moroka Galaxias

Galaxias sp. nov. 'Moroka'

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



Populations:

current **1**

2033 target **3**

Diet:



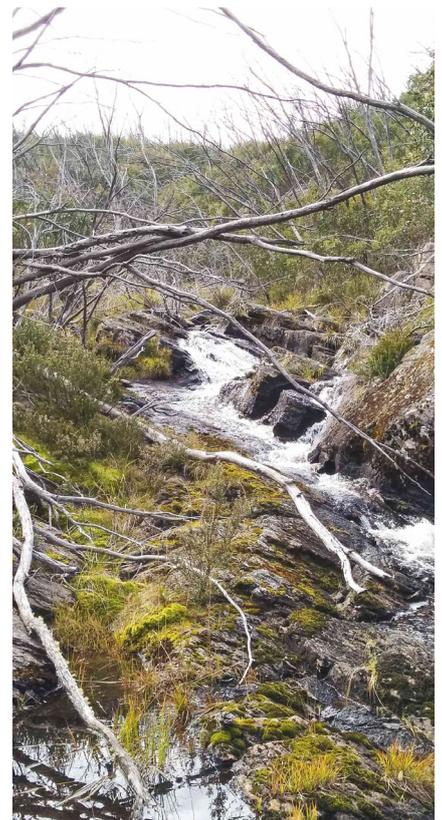
12cm

The challenge:

Restricted to one small and isolated population, Moroka Galaxias have a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and predation from non-native species.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the range of Moroka Galaxias to at least two new populations/locations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery.





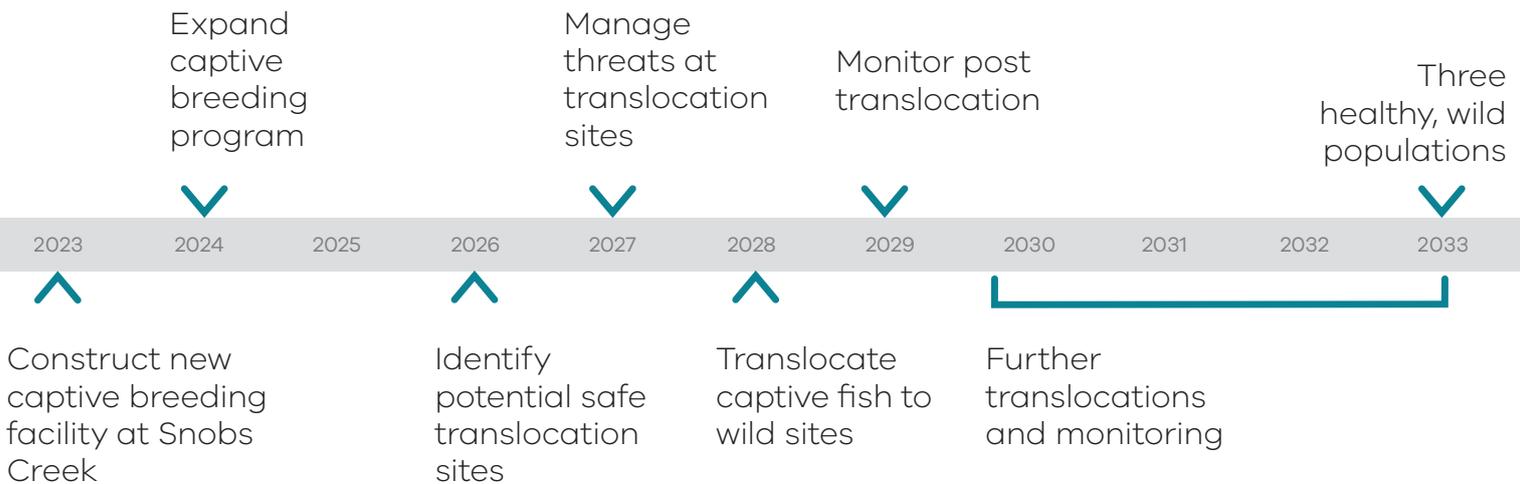
Key threats:

- Small size and isolation of populations
- Predation by non-native species
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Habitat destruction and degradation
- Climate change



Watch our teams rescue aquatic species after the Black Summer Bushfires

Timeline



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Glenelg Freshwater Mussel

Hyridella glenelgensis

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



South west Victoria

Populations:

current

1

2033 target

3

Diet:



4cm

The challenge:

As a result of their small population numbers, the Glenelg Freshwater Mussel are facing a worrying genetic decline and heightened risk of extinction from threats such as habitat loss and degradation (instream sedimentation), a decline in host fish species abundance and a reduction in the availability of surface and groundwater.

The plan:

- **Determine breeding techniques** on a non-threatened surrogate species such as *Hyridella drapeta*
- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery.





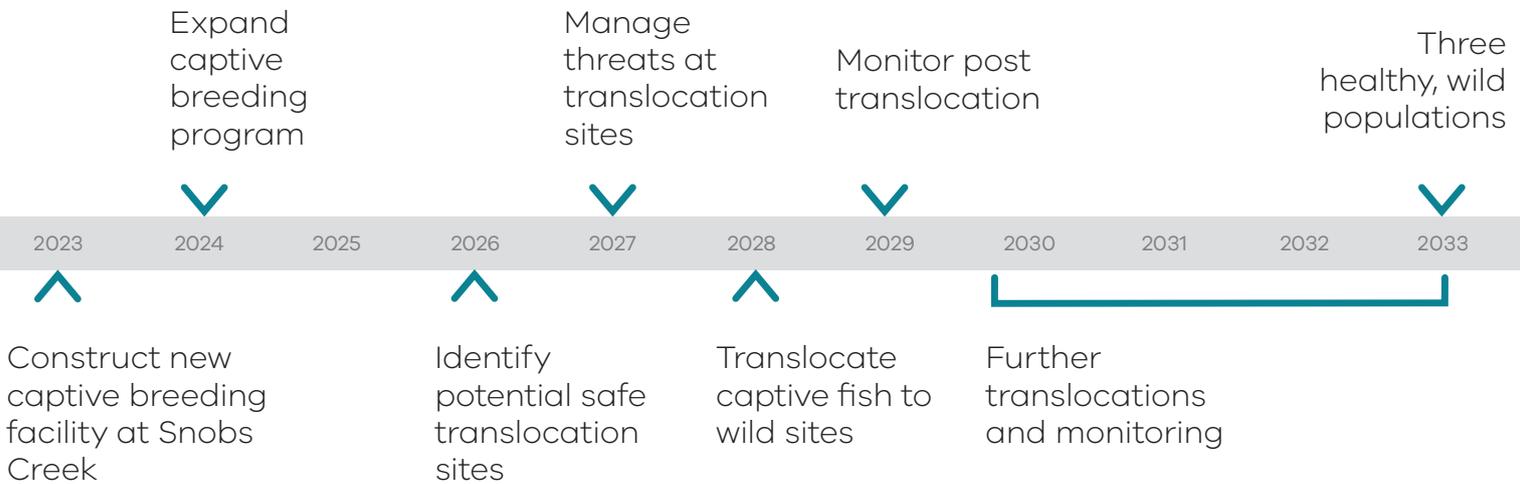
Key threats:

- The redirection and restriction of water, particular a decline in surface and groundwater inflow related to timber plantations and groundwater extraction
- Genetic decline due to low population sizes
- Decline in abundance of host fish species
- Habitat destruction and degradation, including instream sedimentation
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Climate change



Watch our teams rescue and return aquatic species after the Black Summer Bushfires

Timeline



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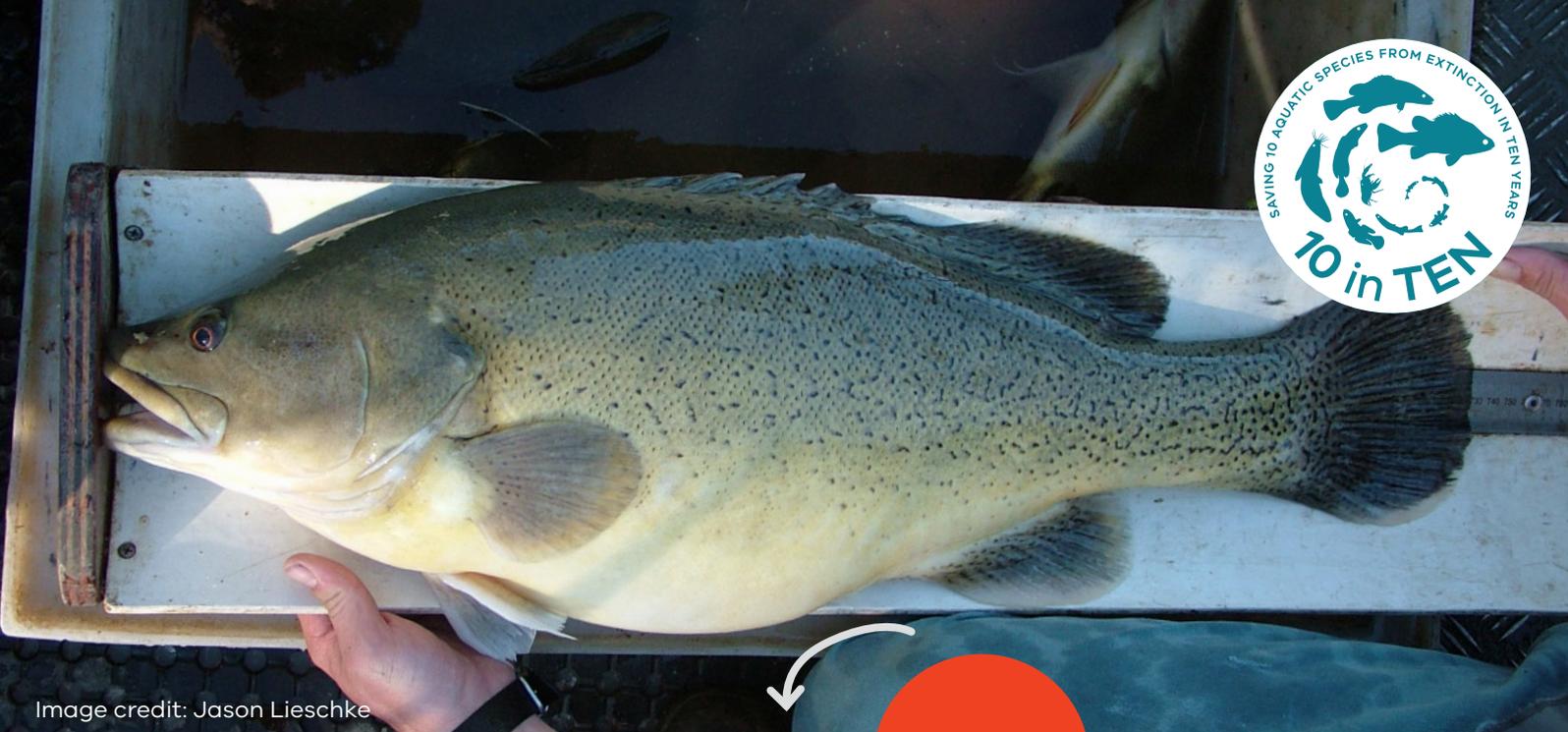


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Trout Cod

Maccullochella macquariensis

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **5**

2033 target **7**

Diet:



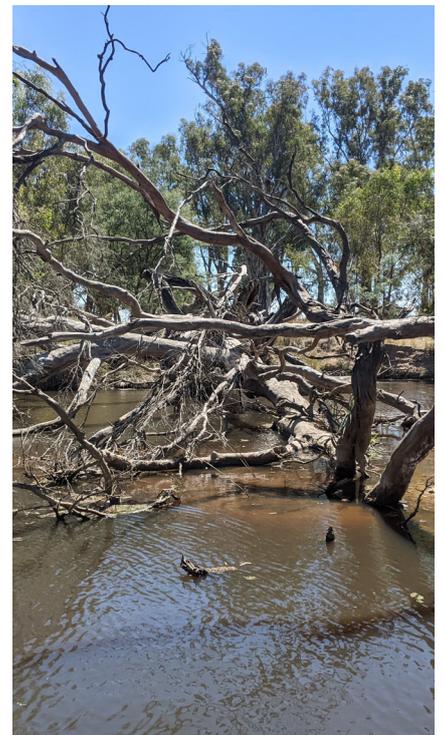
80cm

The challenge:

Through a legacy of changes to water regimes, Trout Cod are now restricted to small and isolated populations and risk extinction through the increasing pressures of competition with introduced species (Carp) and river regulation.

The plan:

- **Boost the existing captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery.

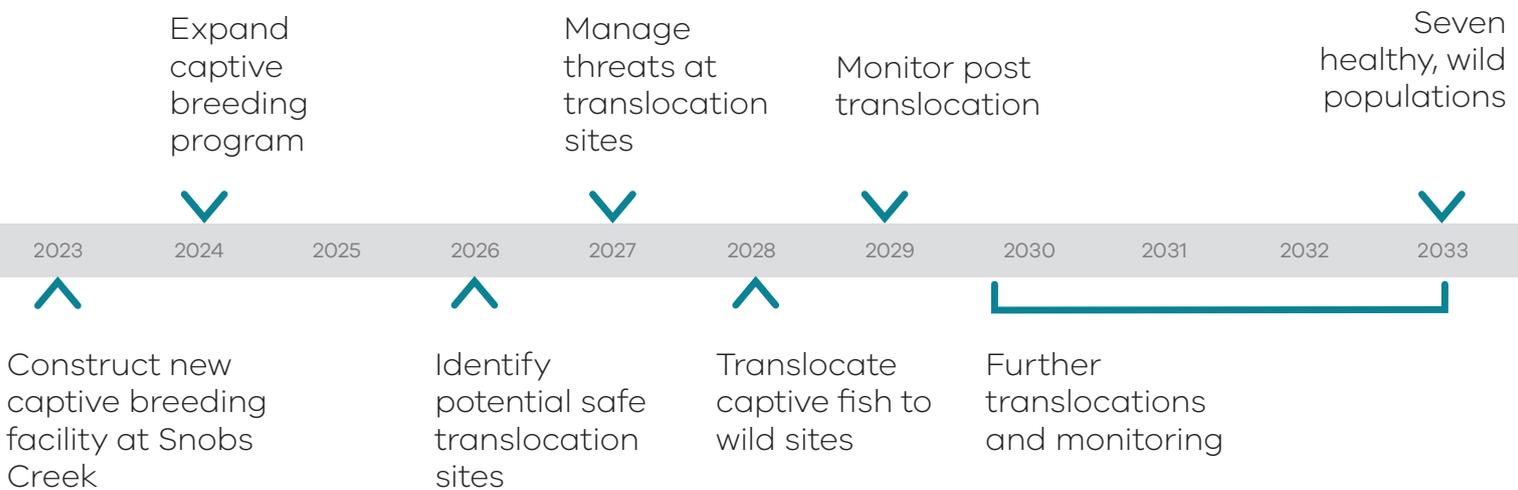


Key threats:

- Abundance and distribution impacted by changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (the redirection and restriction of water)
- Small size and isolation of populations
- Competition with introduced species (Carp)
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Climate change



Timeline



This initiative has been funded by contributions from Victorian and Commonwealth government, including the Victorian Fisheries Authority and the Victorian Environmental Water Holder.

Please see the FFG Act action statement for more information on recovery actions for this species: <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/action-statements>

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Image credit: Tarmo A. Raadik

VULNERABLE

ENDANGERED

< CRITICALLY ENDANGERED >
FFG 1988 Act

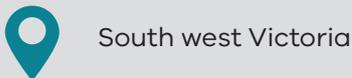
EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

South-western Victorian Blackfish

Gadopsis sp. nov. 'Western Victoria'

FFG Act 1988 (Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988)



South west Victoria

Populations:

current **3**

2033 target **6**



Diet:



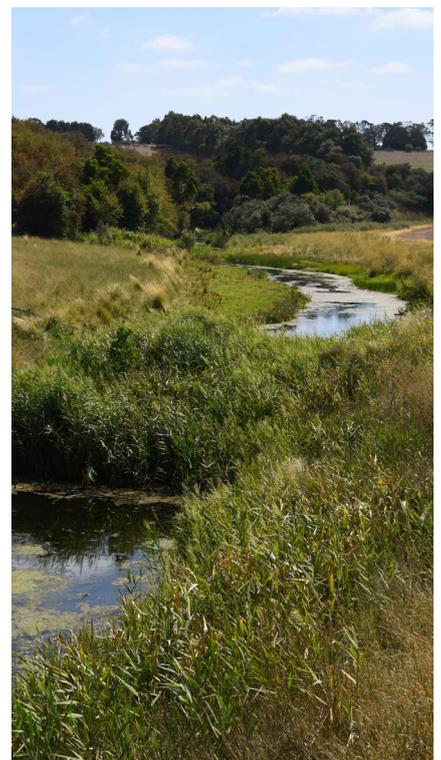
30cm

The challenge:

As a result of their small population numbers, the South-western Victorian Blackfish are facing a worrying genetic decline and heightened risk of extinction from threats such as habitat loss and degradation.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at Victoria's new conservation hatchery at the existing Snobs Creek hatchery
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if and when required: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using fish bred at the conservation hatchery.





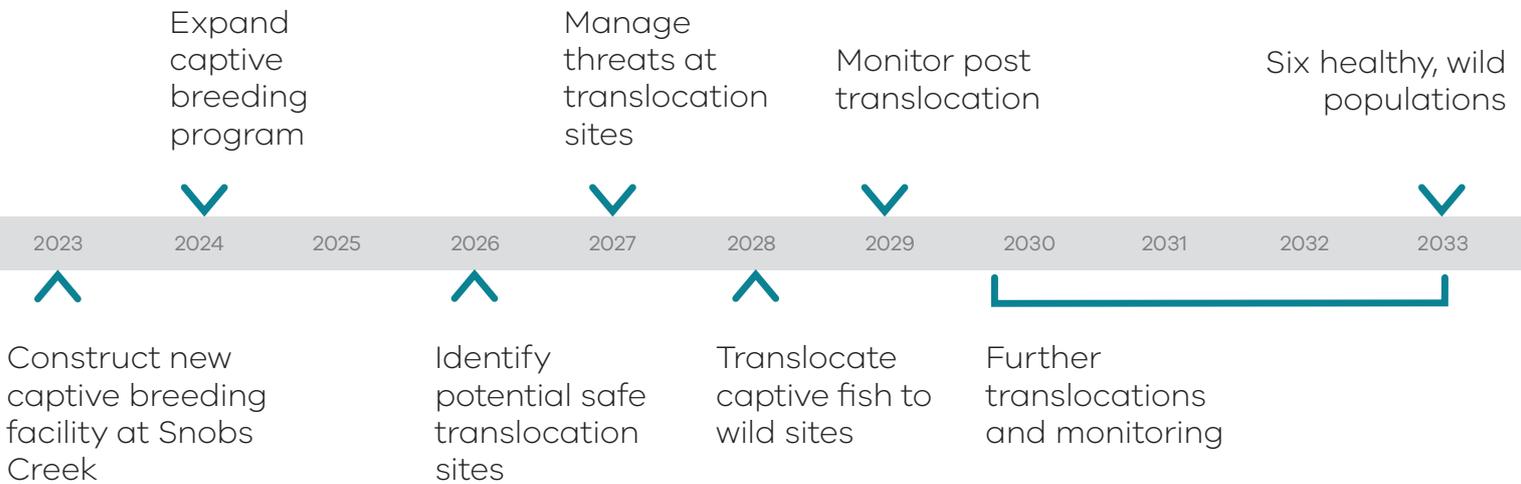
Key threats:

- The redirection and restriction of water, particular a decline in surface and groundwater inflow related to timber plantations and groundwater extraction
- Genetic decline due to low population sizes
- Habitat destruction and degradation.
- Bushfire, flood and drought events
- Climate change



Watch our teams rescue and return aquatic species after the Black Summer Bushfires

Timeline



This initiative has been funded by contributions from Victorian and Commonwealth government, including the Victorian Fisheries Authority and the Victorian Environmental Water Holder.

An FFG Act action statement will be prepared for this species. Please visit the action statement website for action statements for other threatened species: <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/action-statements>

Find out more:

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