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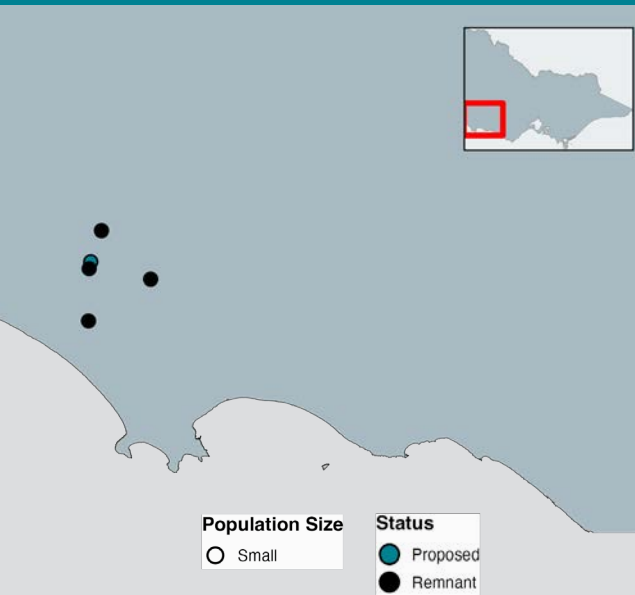
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Glenelg Freshwater Mussel *Hyridella glenelgensis*

- 10inTen program progress after two years



South west Victoria

Populations:

current **4** 2033 target **5**



4 cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captively breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years. Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

The small population numbers and restricted distribution of the species in the Glenelg River system places it at a high risk of extinction from threats including habitat loss and degradation, a decline in host fish abundance and reduced availability of surface and ground water.

The plan:

- **Determine breeding techniques** for the species.
- **Establish a captive breeding program** at the Conservation Hatchery.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations or sites needing bolstering with additional mussels.

- **Undertake conservation translocations** if needed: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations or bolster declining populations, with captive bred mussels.





Key threats:

- Water redirection and restriction, including declines in surface and groundwater inflow related to timber plantations, groundwater extraction and drought.
- 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 and climate change.



Progress

The species is very hard to breed, having a complex lifecycle requiring specific native fish to host their larvae. Early breeding trials at ARI in spring 2023 and then at Conservation Hatchery in 2024 produced some larvae, with greater success in spring 2025. Some juveniles were released in the Crawford River in early 2026.

Great progress has been made to improve the mussel's plight, with captive methods continuing to be refined, and surveys clarifying its distribution. More work is needed to continue to build our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.

Collaborators include Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority and Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.

We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the mussel's long-term future.



conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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<CR> Critically endangered <EN> Endangered <VU> Vulnerable ● Success ● In progress ● Goal

This initiative has been funded by contributions from various agencies within Victorian and Commonwealth government. This includes DEECA, VFA, Victorian Environmental Water Holder, and the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's Saving Native Species Program.

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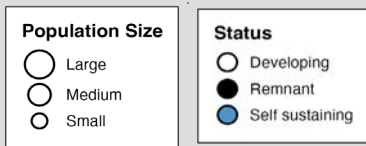
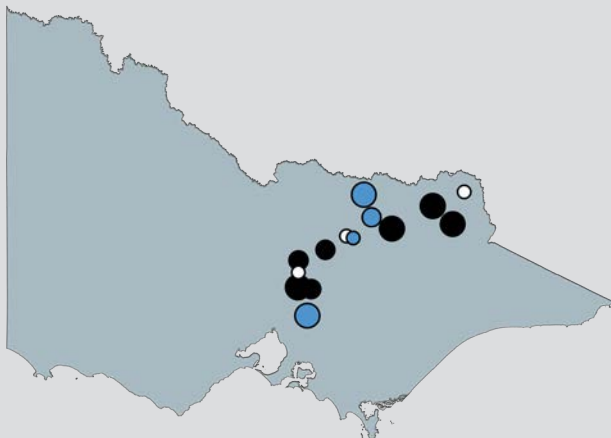
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

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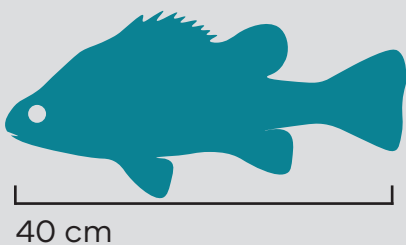
Recovering Macquarie Perch *Macquaria australasica* - 10inTen program progress after two years



Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **9** 2033 target **13**



A Conservation Hatchery opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captively breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years. Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

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 Redfin and river regulation impacts.

The plan:

- **Conduct research** to 'crack the code' to breed the species in captivity.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites needing bolstering with more fish.
- Undertake **conservation translocations** if needed: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using captively bred fish.



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



Key threats:

- Changes to rivers, catchments and water flow (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



Progress

There have been significant efforts to improve the number and status of populations in Victoria. This work has included monitoring, studying their recruitment and habitat needs, genetic composition and population modelling to guide management. Fish have been captive bred and released, and translocations have also occurred. A new Macquarie Perch Recovery Centre at Snobs Creek will increase the number of fish produced. River rehabilitation efforts in many northern Victorian rivers are also enhancing natural recruitment.

Further work is however needed - to review long-term plans for the species in Victoria, determine appropriate stocking regimes, assess the genetic diversity of broodstock and monitor populations to determine if releases and river rehabilitation efforts are successful.

We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the species' long-term future.



conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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<CR> Critically endangered <EN> Endangered <VU> Vulnerable ● Success ● In progress ● Goal

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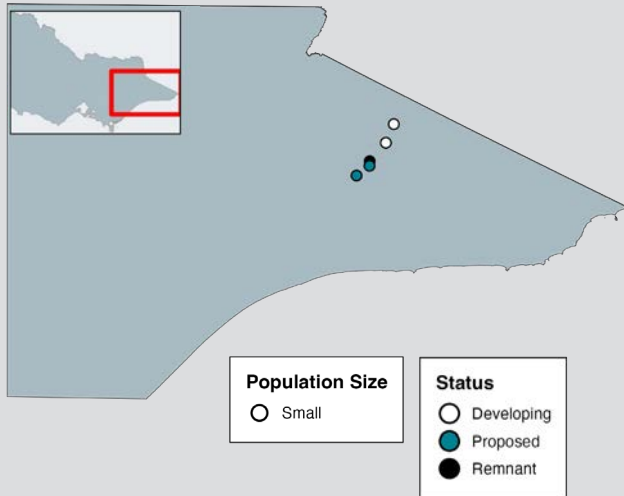
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering McDowall's Galaxias *Galaxias mcdowalli*

- 10inTen program progress after two years



East Gippsland

Populations:

current **1** 2033 target **3**



12cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captive breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years.

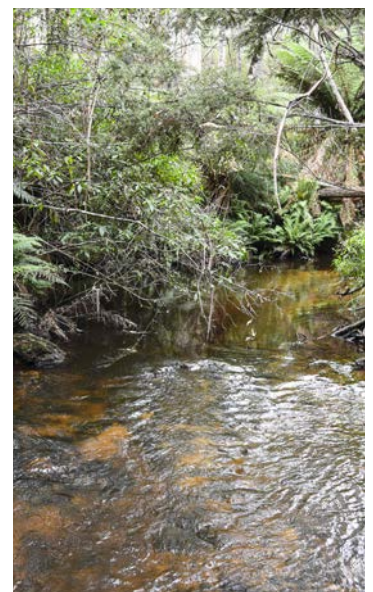
Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

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

The plan:

- Establish a **captive breeding program** at the Conservation Hatchery
- **Identify translocation sites** to establish new subpopulations, or sites needing bolstering with more fish.
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the species' range to at least two new populations/locations, releasing fish bred at the hatchery or by translocation.





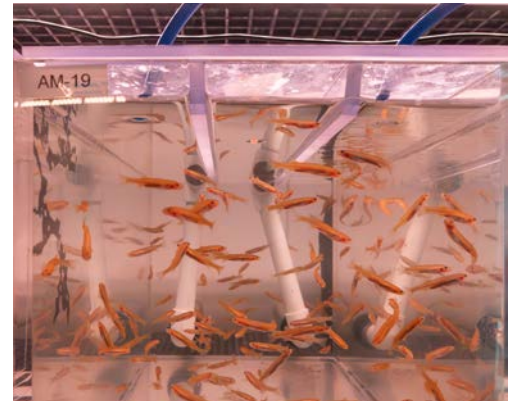
Key threats:

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



Progress

Broodstock were collected in winter 2024 and captively bred for the first time in spring 2024. Two suitable release sites have been identified. Fish have been released three times (autumn 2025, winter 2025, autumn 2026), totalling 145 fish. Three populations (including two where releases have occurred) are now known, although monitoring is needed to confirm their status.



Great progress has been made to improve the plight of McDowall's Galaxias, with methods to captively breed the species developed, and surveys helping clarify its distribution. More work is however needed to keep building our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.



Collaborators include the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority and Nindi-Ngujarn Ngarigo Monero Aboriginal Corporation.

We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the species' long-term future.

conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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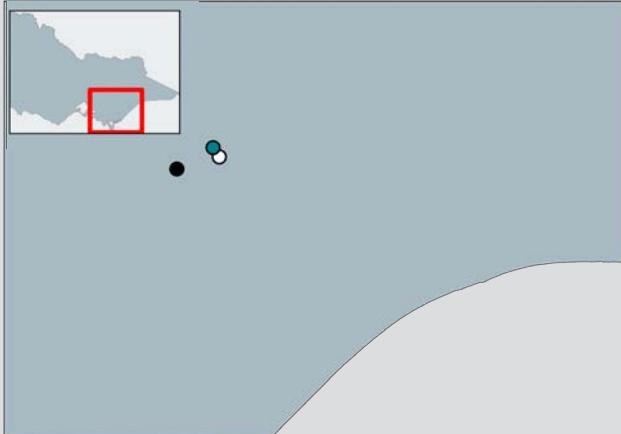
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Moroka Galaxias *Galaxias* sp. nov. 'Moroka'

- 10inTen program progress after two years



Population Size	Status
○ Small	○ Developing
	● Proposed
	● Remnant

West Gippsland

Populations:

current **1** 2033 target **3**



12cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captive breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years.

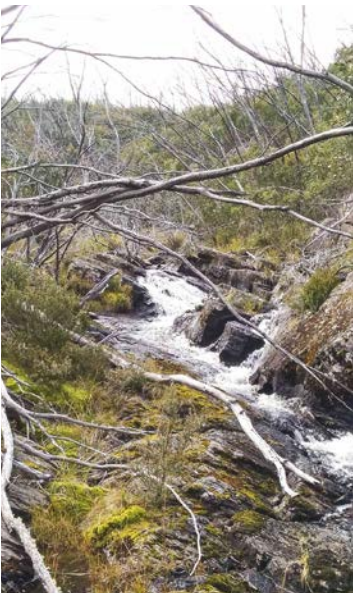
Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

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

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at the Conservation 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



Progress

Broodstock were collected in winter 2024 and captively bred for the first time in winter 2024. Fish have been released three times (summer 2025, winter 2025, autumn 2026), totalling about 150 fish. Two populations (including one where a release has occurred) are now known, although monitoring is needed to confirm their status. Some fish from a fire affected site were taken to the hatchery in early 2026 and will be returned once conditions improve.

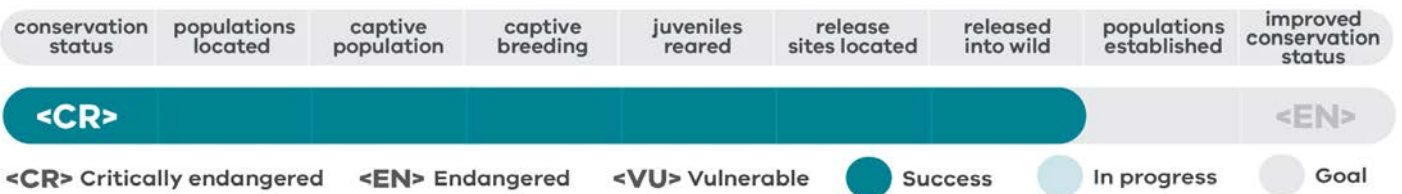


Great progress has been made to improve the plight of Moroka Galaxias, with methods to captively breed the species developed, and surveys improving our understanding of its distribution. More work is however needed to keep building our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.



Collaborators include the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority and Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation.

We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the species' long-term future.



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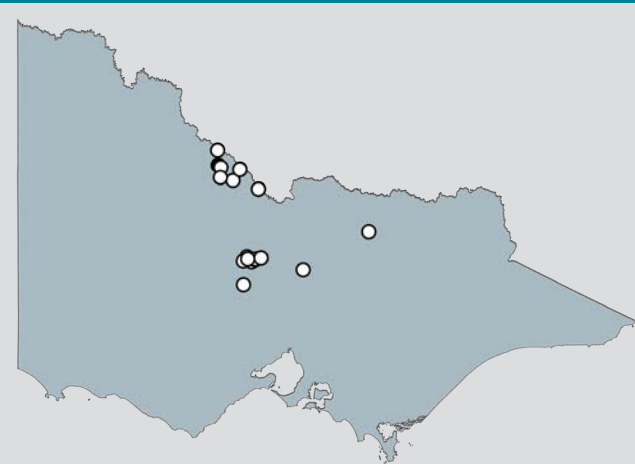
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Southern Purple Spotted Gudgeon *Mogurnda adspersa* - 10inTen program progress after two years

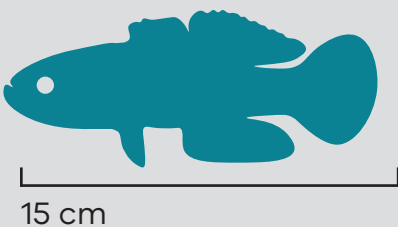


Population Size	Status
○ Small	○ Developing
	● Remnant

Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **5** 2033 target **10**



A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captively breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years. Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

The increasing pressures of wetland degradation, river regulation and predation and competition with introduced species (e.g. Redfin, Eastern Gambusia) pose a serious threat to Victorian populations of this species.

The plan:

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





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



Progress

Broodstock were collected in spring 2023 and captively bred in autumn 2024. Ten suitable release sites have been identified. Fish have been released in six sites across northern Victoria since winter 2024, including wetlands and surrogacy dams, to help build up numbers of fish and enable populations to breed in situ. Private hatcheries are also involved in breeding this species.



More work is however needed to continue to build our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.



Catchment management authorities, interest groups, Traditional Owners, government agencies, councils, schools and other hatcheries are involved in conservation actions for this species.

We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the species' long-term future.



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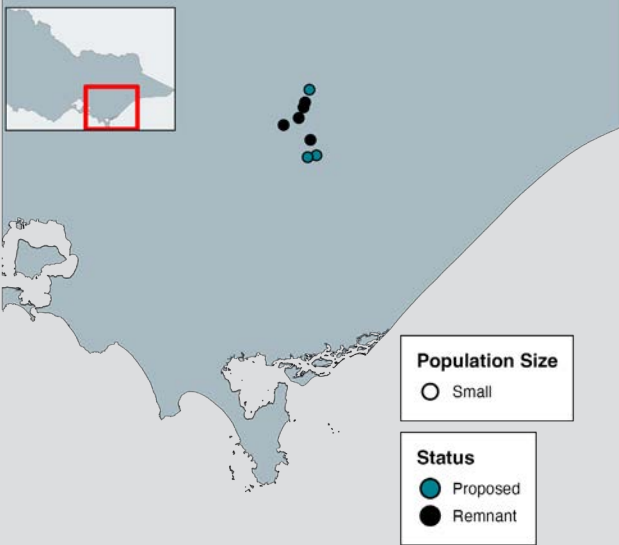
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Tapered Galaxias *Galaxias lanceolatus*

- 10inTen program progress after two years



West Gippsland

Populations:

current **1** 2033 target **3**



12cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captive breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years.

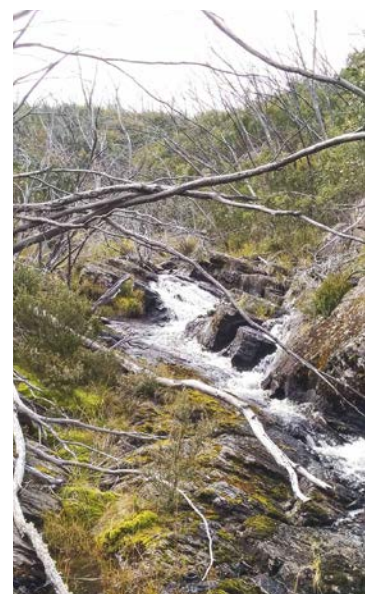
Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

Restricted to one small, isolated population, Tapered Galaxias are at a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and **predation by non-native species**.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at the Conservation Hatchery.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals.
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the range of Tapered 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



Progress

Broodstock were collected in winter 2024 and captive bred for the first time in late winter 2025. Three suitable release sites have been identified. About 200 fish were released in a tributary of the Thomson River in autumn 2026.

Great progress has been made to improve the plight of Tapered Galaxias, with methods to captive breed the species developed, and surveys improving our understanding of its distribution. Further work is however needed to continue to build our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.

Collaborators include the West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority and Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation.

We are looking for partnerships to make sure this important work continues, and secure the long-term future of Tapered Galaxias.



conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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<CR> Critically endangered <EN> Endangered <VU> Vulnerable ● Success ● In progress ● Goal

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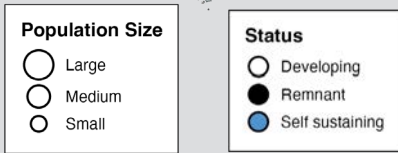
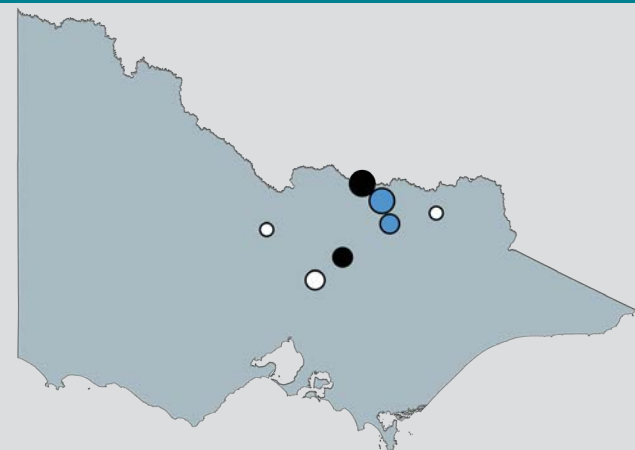
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Trout Cod *Maccullochella macquariensis* - 10inTen program progress after two years



Murray-Darling Basin

Populations:

current **5** 2033 target **7**



80 cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captively breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years. Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

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 impacts.

The plan:

- **Boost the existing captive breeding program** at the Conservation Hatchery.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites needing bolstering with more fish.
- **Undertake conservation translocations** when needed: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using captive bred fish.



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



Progress

Whilst few remnant populations exist in Victoria, there have been significant efforts to improve the number and status of populations in the state, in line with the National Recovery Plan for Trout Cod. Fish have been bred at Snobs Creek and the new Arcadia hatchery and released into north east Victorian rivers and the Goulburn River system. River rehabilitation efforts in many northern Victorian rivers are also enhancing natural recruitment.



Further work is however needed - to review long-term plans for the species in Victoria, determine appropriate stocking regimes, assess the genetic diversity of broodstock and monitor populations to determine if releases are successful.



We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the species' long-term future.

conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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<CR> Critically endangered **<EN>** Endangered **<VU>** Vulnerable ● Success ● In progress ● Goal

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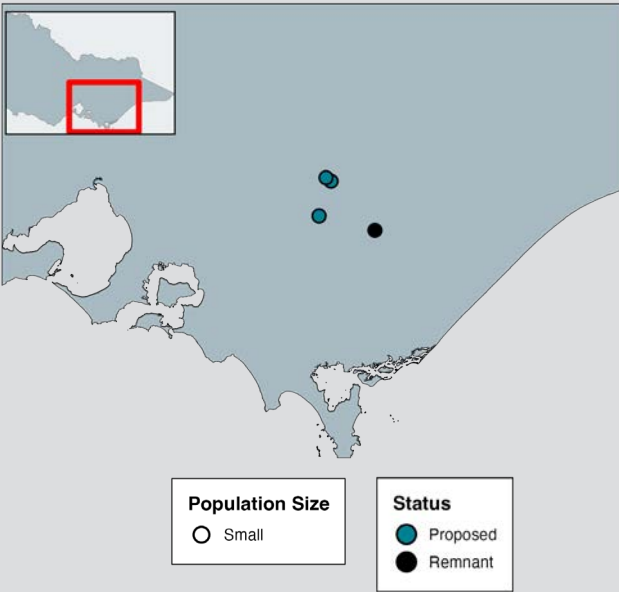
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EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering West Gippsland Galaxias *Galaxias longifundus* - 10inTen program progress after two years



West Gippsland

Populations:

current **1** 2033 target **3**



12cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captive breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years.

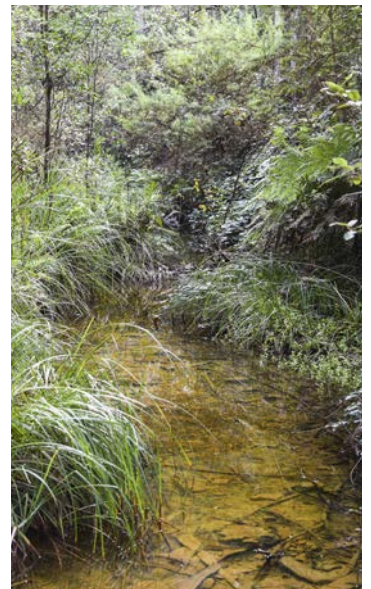
Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

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

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at the Conservation 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



Progress

Broodstock were collected in spring 2024 and captively bred for the first time in winter 2025. Four suitable release sites have been identified. Four hundred and twenty fish were released in a tributary of the Tyers River in autumn 2026.

Great progress has been made to improve the plight of West Gippsland Galaxias, with methods to captively breed the species developed, and surveys improving our understanding of its distribution. Further work is however needed to continue to build our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.

Collaborators include West Gippsland Catchment Management Authority and Gunaikurnai Land and Waters Aboriginal Corporation.

We are looking for partnerships to make sure this important work continues, and secure the long-term future of West Gippsland Galaxias.



conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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<CR> Critically endangered <EN> Endangered <VU> Vulnerable ● Success ● In progress ● Goal

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Find out more:

Victorian Fisheries Authority
[@vfa.vic.gov.au](https://vfa.vic.gov.au)

or

Arthur Rylah Institute
research.ari@deeca.vic.gov.au



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Image credit: Tarmo A. Raadik

VULNERABLE

ENDANGERED

< **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED** >

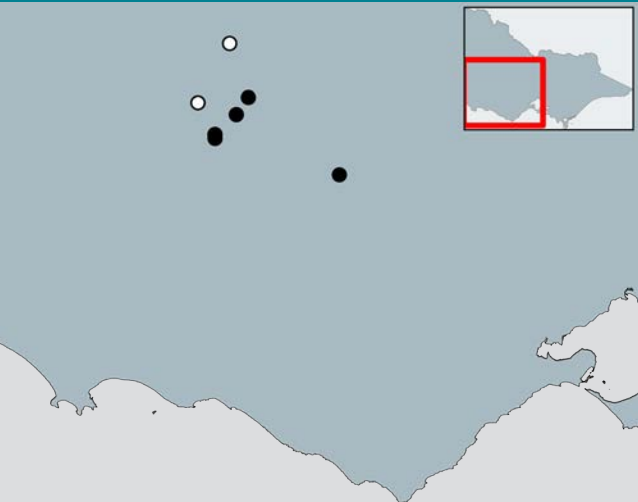
EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Wimmera River Blackfish

Part of *Gadopsis* sp. NGW

- 10inTen program progress after two years



Population Size	Status
○ Small	○ Developing
	● Proposed
	● Remnant

Wimmera

Populations:

current **5** 2033 target **10**



30 cm

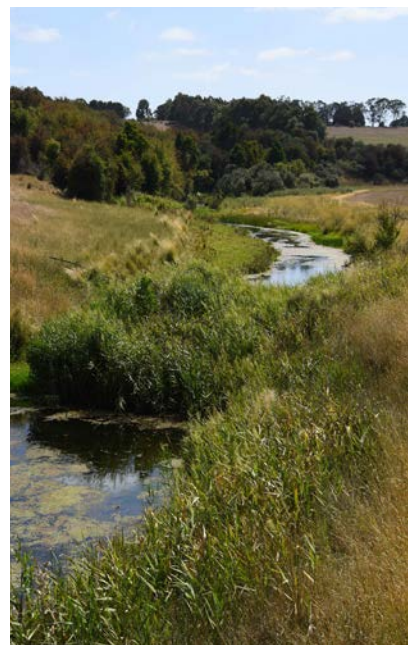
A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captively breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years. Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

As a result of their small population numbers, the Wimmera River Blackfish are facing a genetic decline and heightened risk of extinction from threats such as habitat loss and degradation.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at the Conservation Hatchery.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals.
- **Undertake conservation translocations** if needed: establish new populations, re-establish previous populations, or bolster declining populations, using captive bred fish.



Key threats:

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



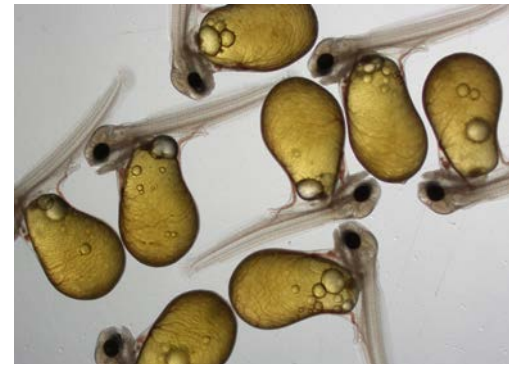
Progress

Broodstock were collected in spring 2024 and successfully bred in captivity. In autumn 2025 a small number of fingerlings were released in three sites in the Grampians area. Translocations of fish have also occurred to areas with more reliable water supply.

Breeding trials are still in their early stages. Further work is needed to continue to build our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.

Collaborators include the Wimmera Catchment Management Authority, Barengi Gadjin Land Council and Native Fish Australia. Wimmera River Blackfish are culturally significant.

We're seeking partners to continue this important work, to secure the species' long-term future.



conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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<CR> Critically endangered **<EN>** Endangered **<VU>** Vulnerable ● Success ● In progress ● Goal

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Image credit: Tarmo A. Raadik

VULNERABLE

ENDANGERED

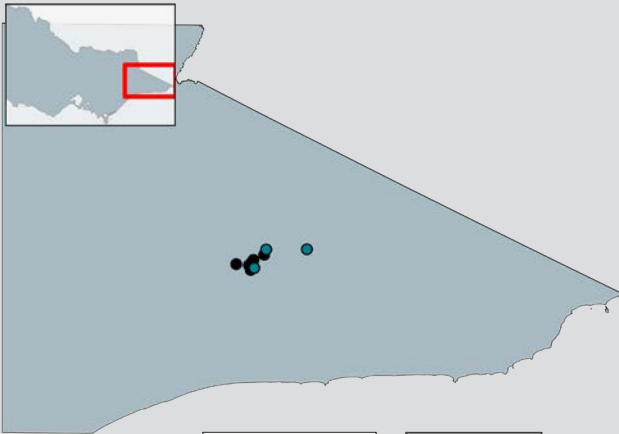
< CRITICALLY ENDANGERED >

EXTINCT IN THE WILD

EXTINCT

Recovering Yalmy Galaxias *Galaxias sp. nov. 'Yalmy'*

- 10inTen program progress after two years



Population Size
○ Small

Status
● Proposed
● Remnant

East Gippsland

Populations:

current **1** 2033 target **3**



12cm

A Conservation Hatchery was opened at the existing Snobs Creek Hatchery in May 2024, to captive breed at least 10 threatened aquatic species in ten years.

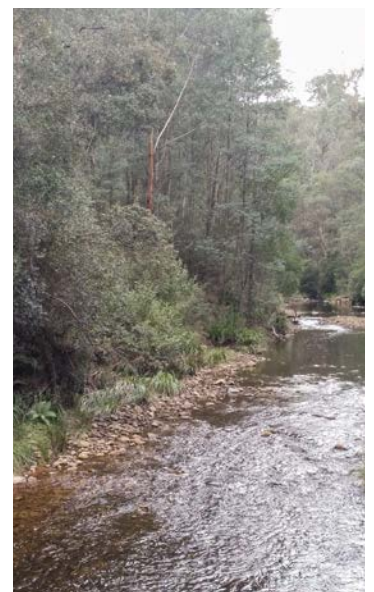
Captive breeding can support conservation efforts to prevent extinction, helping species recover from extreme events and complement other recovery actions.

The challenge:

Restricted to one small, isolated population, Yalmy Galaxias are at a high risk of extinction from exposure to bushfires, floods, and **predation by non-native species**.

The plan:

- **Establish a captive breeding program** at the Conservation Hatchery.
- **Identify potential translocation sites** to establish new populations, or sites requiring bolstering with additional individuals.
- **Conservation translocation:** expand the species' range to at least two new populations/locations, and 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



Progress

Broodstock were collected in summer 2025 and successfully captive bred for the first time in spring the same year. Two suitable release sites have been identified. Forty-four fish were released in the only known site in autumn 2026, to bolster the existing population.

Great progress has been made to improve the plight of Yalmy Galaxias, with methods to captive breed the species developed, and surveys improving our understanding of its distribution. Further work is however needed to continue to build our understanding of how to effectively breed this species, identify further release sites, determine appropriate stocking regimes and assess whether releases are successful.

Collaborators include the East Gippsland Catchment Management Authority and Nindi-Ngujarn Ngarigo Monero Aboriginal Corporation.

We are looking for partnerships to make sure this important work continues, and secure the long-term future of Yalmy Galaxias.



conservation status	populations located	captive population	captive breeding	juveniles reared	release sites located	released into wild	populations established	improved conservation status
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