Australian Capital Territory

Nature Conservation (Common Greenshank) Conservation Advice 2025

Notifiable instrument NI2025–301

made under the

Nature Conservation Act 2014, s 90C (Conservation advice)

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1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Nature Conservation (Common Greenshank) Conservation Advice 2025*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after its notification day.

3 Conservation advice for Common Greenshank

Schedule 1 sets out the conservation advice for Common Greenshank (*Tringa ferruginea*).

Linda Neaves
Chair, Scientific Committee
21 May 2025

Schedule 1

(see s 3)

ACT Government
Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development

ACT Scientific Committee

CONSERVATION ADVICE

COMMON GREENSHANK – *Tringa nebularia*

CONSERVATION STATUS

The Common Greenshank – *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767) – is recognised as threatened in the following jurisdictions:

National	**Endangered**, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
	Marine, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
	Migratory, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
	Vulnerable, Action Plan for Australian Birds
ACT	**Endangered**, *Nature Conservation Act 2014*
NSW	**Endangered**, *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
VIC	**Endangered**, *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*
QLD	**Endangered**, *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
NT	Not Listed, *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1976*
WA	Not Listed**,** *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
SA	Not Listed, *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
TAS	**Endangered**, *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*

ELIGIBILITY

The Common Greenshank is listed as Endangered in the ACT Threatened Native Species List under IUCN Criterion A – A2bce+3ce+4bce. It is eligible for listing under this category as species numbers have reduced by more than 50 % over three generations, and the cause of decline has not ceased. It is thought that changes to coastal stopover locations, particularly along the coast of the Yellow Sea have contributed to the species' decline (DCCEEW 2024; Attachment 1).

Common·Greenshank·(Terence·Alexander—·Cornell·Lab·of·Ornithology·|·Macaulay·Library)¶

DESCRIPTION AND ECOLOGY

The Common Greenshank is a large heavily built wading bird, typically 30–35 cm long, has a wingspan of 55–65 cm, and weighs 170 grams. It has a long, slightly upturned bill with a finely pointed tip and has longish pale greyish-green, sometimes greenish-yellow legs and feet. The sexes are similar, but there is some seasonal variation in plumage (DCCEEW 2024). In its non-breeding plumage, while in Australia, the wings and back are pale grey-brown with fine white feather margins with the grey extending to

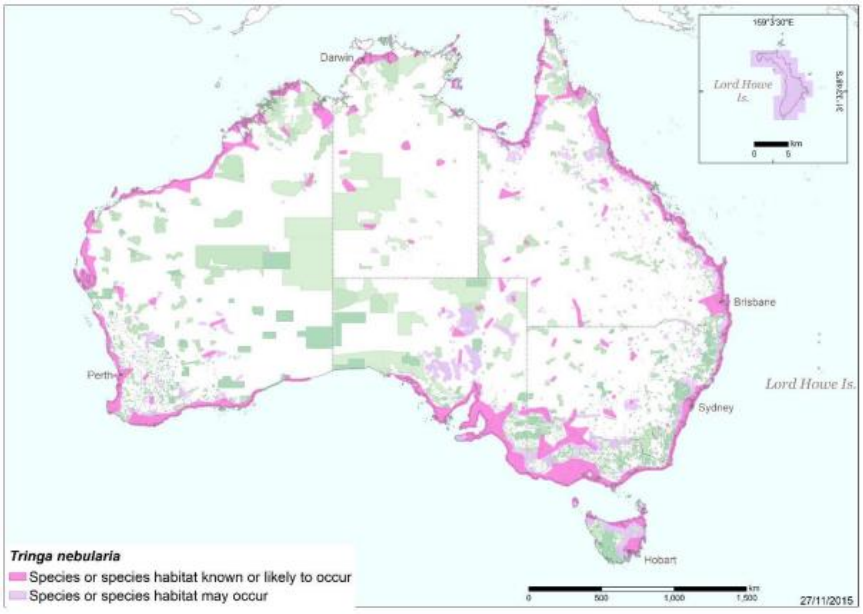
the sides of the upper-breast. The lower breast and underparts are white (DCCEEW 2024).

The Common Greenshank is carnivorous. In Australia, it has been recorded eating molluscs, crustaceans, insects and, occasionally, fish and frogs (del Hoyo et al. 1996). The Common Greenshank generally feeds alone but roosts in small groups. It is nervous, wary, noisy and excitable, dashing about while feeding, bobbing its head. When flushed from vegetation, its ringing alarm call alerts other shorebirds. Its flight is fast and zigzagging with clipped wingbeats, and its toes protrude beyond its tail (Pizzey and Knight 2012; Higgins and Davies 1996).

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

Common Greenshanks breed between late April and June (del Hoyo et al. 1996) across an extensive area from the British Isles through Scandinavia to eastern Russia. They migrate through Asia and Europe to Africa, South and south-east Asia and Australasia, arriving in Australia from August usually via Western Australia (Lane 1987). Although considered an uncommon non-breeding migrant, Common Greenshanks are widespread in many coastal areas. They are also found throughout most of eastern Australia with 36% of the Australian population occurring on inland wetlands (Hansen et al 2016; Clemens 2017). In New South Wales, the species is widespread west of the Great Dividing Range, especially between the Lachlan and Murray Rivers and the Darling-Baaka River drainage basin, including the Macquarie Marshes, and north-west regions (Higgins and Davies 1996; DCCEEW 2024) (Map 1). Common Greenshanks usually depart the non-breeding grounds in Australia from March, however there are some sites where they overwinter in Australia.

Map 1. Modelled distribution of Common Greenshank.



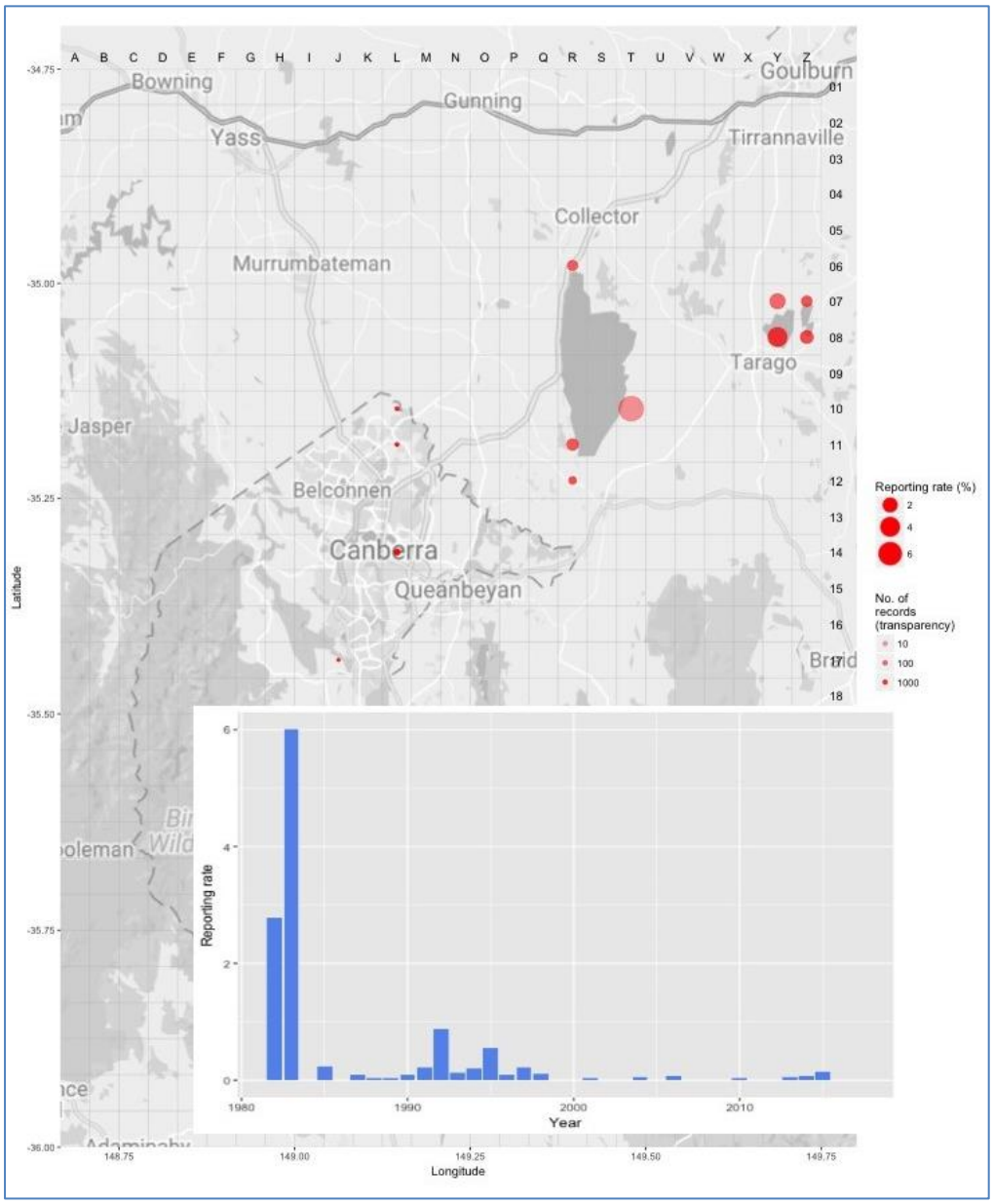
Source: Base map Geoscience Australia; species distribution data Species of National Environmental Significance database.

Common Greenshanks are infrequently recorded in the ACT, having been recorded here in 22% of years (1974 –2014) (ACT Government 2018). In the ACT, most sightings have been recorded at Kellys Swamp (1982, 1984, 2009 (COG 1984, 1987, 2011)), in Jerrabomberra Wetlands Nature Reserve (JWNR) (1994, 2006, 2019 (COG 1998, 2007, 2020)) or at the Fyshwick Sewage Ponds (1968, 2014 (COG 1969, 2016)). Other sightings have been recorded at Mulligans Flat (in 1995, 1996, 2013 (COG 1998, 1999, 2014)), Lake Burley Griffin (1979 (COG 1981) and Tuggeranong Weir (in 1986 (COG 1988). The Common Greenshank is recorded at a higher overall frequency nearby in NSW at Lake Bathurst and to a lesser extent at Lake

George (ACT Government 2018). Records of the species in the ACT are between late October and late January with one anomaly in late June (eBird 2024) and in May in 2019 (COG 2020).

Common Greenshanks are known to use a variety of habitats. Freshwater habitats include open muddy or rocky shores of lakes or rivers, (del Hoyo et al. 1996), ponds (Snow and Perrins 1998) and flooded grasslands (Hockey et al. 2005). In coastal or marine habitats, the species is known to frequent swamps (del Hoyo et al. 1996), saltmarshes, sandy or muddy coastal flats, mangroves, estuaries (del Hoyo et al. 1996), lagoons, pools on tidal reefs (Snow and Perrins 1998), and areas of exposed coral (Urban et al. 1986). Common Greenshanks are even known to use artificial habitats, such as sewage farms, commercial saltfields, inundated rice-fields (del Hoyo et al. 1996) and reservoirs (Snow and Perrins 1998).

Figure 1: Distribution of Common Greenshank records in the ACT region – 1982–2017



Source: Canberrabirds.org.au. (2018). Note: Reporting rate (%) is the proportion of all surveys in which the species was present. These data were collected by volunteer birdwatchers using various survey methods and, on some occasions, more than one person may have recorded bird sightings on the same day, which may skew the data.

THREATS

Outside Australia, the main areas under threat are coastal stopover locations, particularly along the coast of the Yellow Sea. Threats in these areas include degradation and loss of the species' preferred wetland habitats through, for example, environmental pollution, reduced river flows and human disturbance (Kelin and Qiang 2006).
In Australia, Common Greenshanks are potentially vulnerable to habitat loss due to climate change or water extraction for irrigation. Australia has lost and degraded many of its wetlands due to land use changes (e.g., development, farming practices) and undervaluing wetlands as important habitat (Geoscience Australia 2021). As they are notoriously wary, Common Greenshanks may also be more sensitive to disturbance than most other shorebird species (Clemens et al. 2021), which may affect foraging success in Australia and elsewhere.

Within the ACT, the Common Greenshank is primarily threatened by loss and degradation of suitable ephemeral habitat and disturbance to fitness-related behaviours (ACT Government 2018), mostly due to:

- anthropogenic climate change-related loss of wetland habitats, due to, for example, reduced rainfall and run-off, increased temperature and evaporation, and increasing incidence and severity of drought
- habitat degradation through unfavourable changes to or management of vegetation surrounding wetland sites, resulting in altered hydrology, poor water quality or water contamination
- anthropogenic disturbance, including visitors to publicly accessible wetlands for recreation (e.g., JWNR), leashed or roaming dogs and impacts of residential/industrial development including noise and light pollution.

MAJOR CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE

The priority management objective should be to maintain viable, wild populations of the species in the long term, as a component of the indigenous biological resources of the ACT and as a contribution to regional and national conservation of the species. This includes the need to maintain natural evolutionary processes.

CONSERVATION PRIORITIES

Conservation actions specific to the Common Greenshank are detailed in the Commonwealth Conservation Advice (DCCEEW 2024). The ACT *Action Plan for Listed Migratory Species* outlines conservation actions relevant to migratory birds more generally and aims to *Improve knowledge about the occurrence and management of listed migratory species in the ACT* (ACT Government 2018).
Conservation and management priorities for Common Greenshank in the ACT should be to:

- protect habitat, especially important feeding and roosting habitat, through improving legal site protection and managing other threats identified in the ACT Action Plan for Listed Migratory Species
- monitor population trends (as provided by citizen science) and condition of current and potential areas of habitat
- model the effects of climate change on the distribution and quality of the species' habitat (see Climate Change section below)
- actively seek opportunities to involve members of local indigenous communities in on ground conservation activities for this species
- encourage and support the continuation and further development of community conservation activities, e.g., the Jerrabomberra Wetlands programs

- continue to support the engagement with other jurisdictions to support the international recovery of the species

CONSERVATION ISSUES

It is recommended that quantitative targets and resourcing requirements are clearly identified in any Action Plan or other related projects/programs relevant to this species. Broader conservation issues need to be considered in developing and implementing actions arising from this advice.

Critical Habitat

Under the EPBC Act, 'important habitat' is a key concept for migratory species, as identified in EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 Significant Impact Guidelines - Matters of National Environmental Significance 2009. Important habitats in Australia for migratory shorebirds under the EPBC Act include those recognised as nationally or internationally important. JWNR and the Horse Park Wetlands (separate to Horse Park Drive Wetlands) are nationally important wetlands in the *Australian Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* (DCCEEW 2023).

The Commonwealth Conservation Advice (DCCEEW 2024) identifies 'habitat critical to the survival' or important habitats of a species refers to areas that are necessary:

- for activities such as foraging, breeding, roosting, or dispersal
- for the long-term maintenance of the species (including the maintenance of species essential to the survival of the species, such as macrobenthos (sediment-dwelling invertebrate prey)
- to maintain genetic diversity and long-term evolutionary development, or
- for the reintroduction of populations or recovery of the species.

Habitat critical to the survival of the species, should not be destroyed or modified. Actions that have indirect impacts on habitat critical to the survival of the species should also be minimised (i.e., human disturbance or light pollution impacting habitat). Actions that compromise survival, such as the introduction of new diseases, weeds, or predators, should also be avoided. Actions that remove habitat critical to the survival of the Common Greenshank would interfere with recovery and reduce the area of occupancy of the species. It is important to retain as much foraging and roosting habitat as possible (DCCEEW 2024).

No Critical Habitat as defined under section 207A of the EPBC Act has been identified or included in the Register of Critical Habitat under the EPBC Act.

Climate Change

Climate change impacts are inevitable and will affect the likelihood of persistence, within the ACT, of many species. Capacity should be developed to model the impact on Common Greenshank and its habitat under likely climate change scenarios if we are to anticipate and manage the impacts of climate change. This will require a combination of research and the development of in-house capacity for the collection of relevant data and its application in climate change modelling.

Jurisdictional Collaboration

As Common Greenshank is a migratory species, the development of any policies and action/recovery plans should be discussed between relevant jurisdictional entities.

Ngunnawal Community Engagement

The ACT Government should actively facilitate, the inclusion of the Ngunnawal people in the conservation of this species and its habitat as part of Ngunnawal Country. Reference to the draft Cultural Resource Management Plan (ACT Government in prep.) would be useful to inform culturally appropriate resource management including of native species that aligns with achieving conservation outcomes for the species.

OTHER RELEVANT ADVICE, PLANS OR PRESCRIPTIONS

- Commonwealth Conservation Advice – Common Greenshank (DCCEEW 2024)
- ACT Action Plan – Listed Migratory Species Action Plan (ACT Government 2018)

LISTING BACKGROUND

Common Greenshank is a listed Marine Species and Migratory Species under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and is also listed as an Endangered species under the EPBC Act, effective 5 January 2024. It was found eligible for listing as Endangered under Criterion 1 (A2bce+3ce+4bce) of the EPBC Act. In 2025, under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014*, the ACT Scientific Committee recommended the Common Greenshank be listed in the Endangered category in the ACT Threatened Native Species List to align with the EPBC Act listing.

ACTION PLAN DECISION

The ACT Scientific Committee does not recommend that the Minister for the Environment should make the decision to have an action plan for the species in the ACT under the *Nature Conservation Act 2014* at this time provided the provisions of the ACT *Action Plan for Listed Migratory Species* (ACT Government 2018) are strengthened to protect important habitat with an adaptive management and monitoring approach. Actions for shore birds, including the Common Greenshank are included in that plan, but need to be strengthened for threatened species and their habitats, especially relating to dealing with the impacts from urban development.

A National Recovery Plan is not required to be prepared for the species (DCCEEW 2024) as the approved Commonwealth Conservation Advice is deemed to be an effective, efficient and responsive document to guide the implementation of priority management actions, mitigate key threats and support the recovery of the species. It is considered to support the species recovery by identifying priority actions, stakeholders for engagement, and the survey and research priorities to facilitate a better understanding of key threats as well as biological and ecological knowledge gaps (DSSEEW 2024).

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FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the related Action Plan or other threatened species and ecological communities can be obtained from: Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD). Phone: (02) 132281, EPSDD–Environment website: https://www.act.gov.au/environment

ATTACHMENT A: LISTING ASSESSMENT (DCCEEW 2024)

THREATENED SPECIES SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The Threatened Species Scientific Committee finalised this assessment on 7 June 2023.

Attachment A: Listing Assessment for *Tringa nebularia*

Reason for assessment

This assessment follows evaluation by experts of the conservation status of the species in accordance with the Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020 (Garnett and Baker 2021).

Assessment of eligibility for listing

This assessment uses the criteria set out in the EPBC Regulations. The thresholds used correspond with those in the IUCN Red List criteria except where noted in criterion 4, sub-criterion D2. The IUCN criteria are used by Australian jurisdictions to achieve consistent listing assessments through the Common Assessment Method (CAM).

Key assessment parameters

Table 3 includes the key assessment parameters used in the assessment of eligibility for listing against the criteria. The definition of each of the parameters follows the Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria.

Table 3 Key assessment parameters

Metric	Estimate used in the assessment	Minimum plausible value	Maximum plausible value	Justification
Number of mature individuals	23,700	16,300	33,400	The estimated Australian population in 2020 (23,700 mature individuals) is based on an extrapolation of the 2016 data using trends derived from Clemens et al. (2016, 2019) and Clemens (2017).
Trend	Declining			The following estimates of change over three generations: −32 percent (Clemens et al. 2016), −22 percent (Clemens 2017), −31 percent (Waterbird meta-analysis; Clemens et al. 2019) and −50 percent (Clemens et al. 2019). The most recent analysis by Rogers et al. (2023) estimated the mean change in population was -4.5% annually (1993-2021) for an estimated total decline of 60.5% (95%CI: -77.9, -31.1) over three generations. The mean annual change in the last 10 years (2012-2021) was -8.6% (95%CI: -14.8, -0.7), suggesting the decline may have accelerated (Rogers et al. 2023).
Generation time (years)	5.1	3.8	6.4	Bird et al. (2020)

Metric	Estimate used in the assessment	Minimum plausible value	Maximum plausible value	Justification
Extent of occurrence	10,200,000 km²	9,700,000 km²	10,700,000 km²	In Australia, individuals or small parties of common greenshanks occur on wetland habitats across the country (Weller et al. 2019). About 36 percent of the population visiting Australia are estimated to occur on inland wetlands, the remainder on the coast (Hansen et al. 2016; Clemens 2017).
Trend	Stable			Clemens et al. 2021
Area of Occupancy	13,000 km²	13,000 km²	20,000 km²	Estimated and minimum AOO are based on the number of 2x2 km squares encompassing all records since 1990; the highest assumes true AOO ≥50 percent higher.
AOO is a standardised spatial measure of the risk of extinction, that represents the area of suitable habitat known, inferred or projected to be currently occupied by the taxon. It is estimated using a 2 x 2 km grid to enable comparison with the criteria thresholds. The resolution (grid size) that maximizes the correlation between AOO and extinction risk is determined more by the spatial scale of threats than by the spatial scale at which AOO is estimated or shape of the taxon's distribution. It is not a fine-scale estimate of the actual area occupied. In some cases, AOO is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon (e.g. breeding sites for migratory species).				
Trend	Stable			Clemens et al. 2021
Number of subpopulations	1	1	1	Clemens et al. 2021
Trend	Stable			Clemens et al. 2021
Basis of assessment of subpopulation number	No genetic evidence but birds are assumed to mix freely across the breeding sites			
No. locations	>10			Clemens et al. 2021
Trend	Not calculated			Clemens et al. 2021
Basis of assessment of location number	The spatial nature of the threats is such that there are >10 geographically or ecologically distinct areas in Australia where a single threatening event could affect all individuals of the species present within a period of one generation.			
Fragmentation	Not severely fragmented.			
Fluctuations	Not subject to extreme fluctuations in EOO, AOO, number of subpopulations, locations or mature individuals.			

Criterion 1 Population size reduction

Reduction in total numbers (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4			
	Critically Endangered **Very severe reduction**	**Endangered** **Severe reduction**	**Vulnerable** **Substantial reduction**
A1	≥ 90%	≥ 70%	≥ 50%
A2, A3, A4	≥ 80%	≥ 50%	≥ 30%

A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased.

A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

A3 Population reduction, projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [*(a) cannot be used for A3*]

A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

Based on any of the following

(a) direct observation [except A3]
(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

Criterion 1 evidence

Eligible under Criterion 1 A2bce+3ce+4bcefor listing as Endangered

Several studies have recorded declines of common greenshank with the following change over three generations: −32 percent (Clemens et al. 2016), −22 percent (Clemens 2017), −31 percent (Waterbird meta-analysis; Clemens et al. 2019) and −50 percent (Clemens et al. 2019).

The most recent analysis by Rogers et al. (2023) estimated the mean change in population was -4.5% annually (1993-2021) for an estimated total decline of 60.5% (95%CI: -77.9, -31.1) over three generations. The mean annual change in the last 10 years (2012-2021) was -8.6% (95%CI: -14.8, -0.7), suggesting the decline may have accelerated (Rogers et al. 2023). This decline is higher than many previous reports. Given the severe reduction in population size estimated by earlier studies, and a possible acceleration of the observed decline in the last 10 years, a listing of Endangered is appropriate until population trends can be confirmed over coming years.

The Committee considers that the species has undergone a severe reduction in numbers over three generations, and the cause has not ceased. Therefore, the species has met the relevant elements of Criterion 1 to make it eligible for listing as Endangered.

Criterion 2 Geographic distribution as indicators for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy

		Critically Endangered Very restricted	Endangered Restricted	Vulnerable Limited
B1.	Extent of occurrence (EOO)	**< 100 km²**	**< 5,000 km²**	**< 20,000 km²**
B2.	Area of occupancy (AOO)	**< 10 km²**	**< 500 km²**	**< 2,000 km²**
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:				
(a)	Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	**= 1**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 10**
(b)	Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (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: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (iv) number of mature individuals			

Criterion 2 evidence

Not eligible

The common greenshank's EOO is estimated at 10,200,000 km² (range 9,700,000 – 10,700,000 km²) and its AOO is estimated at 13,000 km² (range 13,000 – 20,000 km²) (Clemens et al. 2021). The species' EOO and AOO are both thought to be stable. The species is not severely fragmented and is not subject to extreme fluctuations in EOO, AOO, number of subpopulations, locations, or mature individuals (Clemens et al. 2021). Therefore, the species has not met all the requirements of this criterion.

Criterion 3 Population size and decline

	Critically Endangered Very low	Endangered Low	Vulnerable Limited
Estimated number of mature individuals	< 250	< 2,500	< 10,000
AND either (C1) or (C2) is true			
C1. An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future)	Very high rate 25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)	High rate 20% in 5 years or 2 generation (whichever is longer)	Substantial rate 10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)
C2. An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND its geographic distribution is precarious for its survival based on at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	≤ 50	≤ 250	≤ 1,000
(a) (ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	90 – 100%	95 – 100%	100%
(b) Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

Criterion 3 evidence

Not eligible

The number of mature common greenshank in Australia is estimated to be 23,700 (range 16,300–33,400) mature individuals. The estimated Australian population in 2020 (23,700 mature individuals) is based on an extrapolation of the 2016 data using trends derived from Clemens et al. (2016, 2019) and Clemens (2017). Therefore, the species has not met all the requirements of this criterion.

Criterion 4 Number of mature individuals

	Critically Endangered Extremely low	Endangered Very Low	Vulnerable Low
D. Number of mature individuals	< 50	< 250	< 1,000
D2.[1] *Only applies to the Vulnerable category* Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the species to critically endangered or Extinct in a very short time			D2. Typically: area of occupancy < 20 km² or number of locations ≤ 5

[1] The IUCN Red List Criterion D allows for species to be listed as Vulnerable under Criterion D2. The corresponding Criterion 4 in the EPBC Regulations does not currently include the provision for listing a species under D2. As such, a species cannot currently be listed under the EPBC Act under Criterion D2 only. However, assessments may include information relevant to D2. This information will not be considered by the Committee in making its recommendation of the species' eligibility for listing under the EPBC Act, but may assist other jurisdictions to adopt the assessment outcome under the *common assessment method*.

Criterion 4 evidence

Not eligible

The total number of mature individuals is estimated to be 23,700 (range 16,300 – 33,400), which is not considered low. The estimated Australian population of common greenshank in 2020 (23,700 mature individuals) is based on an extrapolation of the 2016 data using trends derived from Clemens et al. (2016, 2019) and Clemens (2017). The estimated population of common greenshank in the EAAF in 2016 was 110,000 birds, of which 27,500 were thought to come to Australia (Hansen et al. 2016). Therefore, the species has not met all the requirements of this criterion.

Criterion 5 Quantitative analysis

	Critically Endangered Immediate future	Endangered Near future	Vulnerable Medium-term future
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)	≥ 10% in 100 years

Criterion 5 evidence

Insufficient data to determine eligibility

Population viability analysis has not been undertaken. Therefore, there is insufficient information to determine the eligibility of the species for listing in any category under this criterion.

Adequacy of survey

The survey effort has been considered adequate and there is sufficient scientific evidence to support the assessment.

Public consultation

Notice of the proposed amendment and a consultation document was made available for public comment for 30 business days between 30 March 2023 and 15 May 2023. Any comments received that were relevant to the survival of the species were considered by the Committee as part of the assessment process and provided to the Minister for the Environment with the Committee's advice.

Listing and Recovery Plan Recommendations

The Threatened Species Scientific Committee recommends:

i) that the list referred to in section 178 of the EPBC Act be amended by **including** *Tringa nebularia* in the Endangered category.

ii) that there not be a Recovery Plan for this species in accordance with the provisions of the EPBC Act and the Committee's conservation planning principles as follows:

- An approved conservation advice is an effective, efficient and responsive document to guide the implementation of priority management actions, mitigate key threats and support the recovery for this EPBC Act listed Endangered species.
- An approved conservation advice would support the species recovery by identifying priority actions, stakeholders for engagement, and the survey and research priorities to facilitate a better understanding of key threats as well as biological and ecological knowledge gaps.
- The threats facing the entity, and the recovery actions needed can most effectively be guided via an approved conservation advice.
- The threats facing the entity, and the recovery actions needed can most effectively be guided via an approved conservation advice.

iii) Having regard to the above factors, a recovery plan is not required as it would not provide a significant conservation planning benefit above existing mechanisms.