

[1] "*Calidris subminuta* — Long-toed Stint

Glossary SPRAT Profile For information to assist regulatory considerations, refer to Policy Statements and Guidelines, the Conservation Advice, the Listing Advice and/or the Recovery Plan. EPBC Legal Status and Documents Top EPBC Act Listing Status Listed marine Listed migratory - EPBC Act, Bonn, CAMBA, JAMBA, ROKAMBA Approved Conservation Advice There is no approved Conservation Advice for this species Listing Advice There is no Listing Advice for this species Adopted/Made Recovery Plans There is no adopted or made Recovery Plan for this species Adopted/Made Threat Abatement Plans No Threat Abatement Plan has been identified as being relevant for this species Wildlife Conservation Plans Commonwealth of Australia (2015). Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds. Canberra, ACT: Department of the Environment. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/publications/wildlife-conservation-plan-migratory-shorebirds-2016>. In effect under the EPBC Act from 15-Jan-2016. Other Commonwealth Documents Top Other EPBC Act Plans EPBC Act Policy Statement 3.21 - Industry Guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species (Department of the Environment, 2015) [Admin Guideline]. National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (Department of the Environment and Energy, 2020) [Admin Guideline]. Information Sheets Migratory Shorebirds of the East Asian - Australasian Flyway: Population estimates and internationally important sites (Bamford M., D. Watkins, W. Bancroft, G. Tischler & J. Wahl, 2008) [Information Sheet]. Revision of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Population Estimates for 37 listed Migratory Shorebird Species (Hansen, B.D., R.A. Fuller, D. Watkins, D.I. Rogers, R.S. Clemens, M. Newman, E.J. Woehler & D.R. Weller, 2016) In effect under the EPBC Act from 29-May-2017. [Information Sheet]. Federal Register of Legislative Instruments Marine: Declaration under section 248 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 - List of Marine Species (Commonwealth of Australia, 2000c) [Legislative Instrument] Migratory: List of Migratory Species (13/07/2000) (Commonwealth of Australia, 2000b) [Legislative Instrument] Wildlife Conservation Plan: Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (Commonwealth of Australia, 2006r) [Legislative Instrument] Wildlife Conservation Plan: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 - Section 285 - Instrument revoking and making a wildlife conservation plan (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016) [Legislative Instrument] State Listing Status SA: Listed as Rare (National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (South Australia): Rare species: January 2020 list) Non-statutory Listing Status IUCN: Listed as Least Concern (Global Status: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: 2020.2 list) VIC: Listed as Near Threatened (Advisory List of Threatened Vertebrate Fauna in Victoria: 2013 list) NGO: Listed as Least Concern (The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010 - non-threatened)

Top Scientific name *Calidris subminuta* [861] Family Scolopacidae: Charadriiformes: Aves: Chordata: Animalia Species author (Middendorff, 1853) Infraspecies author Reference Distribution Map Top Distribution map The distribution shown is generalised from the Departments Species of National Environmental Significance dataset. This is an indicative distribution map of the present distribution of the species based on best available knowledge. Some species information is withheld in line with sensitive species policies. See map caveat for more information.

Illustrations Top Illustrations Google Images Other Links, Including Superseded Commonwealth Documents Top

Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage (AGDEH) (2006f). Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds. Canberra, ACT: Department of the Environment and Heritage. Available from: <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/migratory/publications/shorebird-plan.html>. In effect under the EPBC Act from 25-Feb-2006. Ceased to be in effect under the EPBC Act from 15-Jan-2016.

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Commonwealth of Australia (2000c). Declaration under section 248 of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 - List of Marine Species. F2008B00465. Canberra: Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. Available from: <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2008B00465>.

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Newsletters
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 EPBC Act email updates can be received via the Communities for Communities newsletter and the EPBC Act newsletter.
 Caveat
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 This database is designed to provide statutory, biological and ecological information on species and ecological communities, migratory species, marine species, and species and species products subject to international trade and commercial use protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act). It has been compiled from a range of sources including listing advice, recovery plans, published literature and individual experts. While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of the information, no guarantee is given, nor responsibility taken, by the Commonwealth for its accuracy, currency or completeness. The Commonwealth does not accept any responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on, the information contained in this database. The information contained in this database does not necessarily represent the views of the Commonwealth. This database is not intended to be a complete source of information on the matters it deals with. Individuals and organisations should consider all the available information, including that available from other sources, in deciding whether there is a need to make a referral or apply for a permit or exemption under the EPBC Act.

Citation: Department of the Environment (2022). *Calidris subminuta* in Species Profile and Threats Database, Department of the Environment, Canberra. Available from: <https://www.environment.gov.au/sprat>. Accessed Tue, 18 Jan 2022 20:38:06 +1100.

Where available the sections below provide a biological profile for the species. Biological profiles vary in age and content across species, some are no longer being updated and are retained as archival content. These profiles are still displayed as they contain valuable information for many species. The Profile Update section below indicates when the biological profile was last updated for some species. For information to assist regulatory considerations, please refer to Conservation Advice, the Recovery Plan, Policy Statements and Guidelines.

Taxonomy
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 Scientific name: *Calidris subminuta*
 Common name: Long-toed Stint
 Other common names: Long-toed Sandpiper, Middendorff's Stint

Description
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 The Long-toed Stint is a very small sandpiper and member of the Calidridinae family. The species has a length of 130.9616 cm, a wingspan of 26.509630.5 cm and an average weight of 25 g. The species is characterised by its distinctive shape; a small head, long slim neck, rounded belly, short rear-end, long legs (often held flexed), short straight bill tapering to finely pointed tip, folded primaries that fall level with the tail and show little or no primary projection beyond the tertials. The species also has long, thin toes (especially the middle toe) that give the impression of an awkwardly large foot. The species also has a distinctive stance. It is slightly smaller and more finely built than the Red-necked Stint, *Calidris ruficollis*. The species has yellow legs and feet, pale-brown or yellow base to lower mandible. It has a well streaked gorget and its flight call can be used to distinguish it from other stints. The juveniles are distinct and the immatures separable (Higgins & Davies 1996).

Australian Distribution
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The Long-toed Stint is a regular summer visitor to Australia, but uncommon in the east. The species was first recorded in 1886 near Lukins Crossing on the lower Fitzroy River. Queensland, South Australia and Tasmanian distribution
In Queensland the Long-toed Stint has been recorded at Mount Isa, Lytton, Cairns, Dynevor Downs. In Tasmania, only a single record exists at Moulting Lagoon. In South Australia there are frequent records from Bool Lagoon, west to Big and Little Swamps. It is also found on the southern end of the Eyre Peninsula, with most records from The Coorong, Langhorne Creek, St Kilda and the Price Saltworks. Inland records for the species are rare, however it has been sighted at Cannuwaukininna Bore, Birdsville Track and Oodnadatta. There is an unconfirmed record from Leigh Creek (Higgins & Davies 1996).

NSW distribution
The Long-toed Stint is irregular with widely scattered records in NSW. The species has been recorded at the estuary of the Richmond River, Kooragang Island, Pitts Town Lagoon, McGrath's Hill, Bushell's Lagoon, the Hawkesbury River, Shell Point, Botany Bay, Parkes, Fivebough Swamp, Tullakool Saltworks, Dareton, Mortanally Billabong, Wentworth and Cobar (Higgins & Davies 1996).

Western Australia and Northern Territory distribution
In Western Australia the species is found mainly along the coast, with a few scattered inland records. On the south coast the Long-toed Stint is found from Esperance to Albany and inland to Lake Cassencarry and Dumbleyung. On the south-west coast the species is known from the Vasse River estuary, Guraga Lake and the Namming Nature Reserve. The species has occasionally been recorded in the Gascoyne Region, around Lake Wooleen, Meeberrie Station and McNeill Claypan. It is widespread around the Pilbara region and the Kimberley Division between Karratha and Wyndham-Kununurra. Inland records include Lake Brown, Hannan Lake, Lake Biolet, Newman Sewage Farm and Lake Gregory. In the Northern Territory the species has been recorded at Harrison Dam, Daly Waters, Alice Springs Sewage Farm, Lake Sylvester and around Darwin (Higgins & Davies 1996).

Global Distribution
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The breeding distribution of the Long-toed Stint is poorly known, however, it is widely scattered in Siberia. The species is found east of the Chukotskiy Peninsula, Koryak Plateau, Komandorskiye Island, Kurile Island, the north coast of the Sea of Okhotsk; around Magadan, north Verkhoyanskiy Mountains, the Ob and Irtysh Rivers. The species is a passage migrant through eastern Asia. It is found in south-east China, through Indochina, Indomalaya and the Philippines. The species is found south of the Philippines, on the Malay Peninsula, Indonesia, west to Burman and Bangladesh. Small numbers have been reported on the Indian subcontinent. The Long-toed Stint is found in Nepal, west to Bihar and south to Sri Lanka. It also visits the Maldives in small numbers. It is a regular but uncommon visitor to New Guinea and Australia. It is deemed vagrant in Sweden, east and south Africa, west Melanesia, north-west Hawaii, north-west USA and in the Bering Sea (Higgins and Davies 1996).

Population Information
Top
An estimated 230 000 Long-toed Stints occupy the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (Hansen et al. 2016).

Habitat
Top
In Australia, the Long-toed Stint occurs in a variety of terrestrial wetlands. They prefer shallow freshwater or brackish wetlands including lakes, swamps, river floodplains, streams, lagoons and sewage ponds. The species is also fond of areas of muddy shoreline, growths of short grass, weeds, sedges, low or floating aquatic vegetation, reeds, rushes and occasionally stunted samphire. It has also been observed at open, less vegetated shores of larger lakes and ponds and is common on muddy fringes of drying ephemeral lakes and swamps. The Long-toed Stint also frequents permanent wetlands such as reservoirs and artificial lakes. They are uncommon, but not unknown, at tidal estuaries, saline lakes, saltponds and bore swamps (Higgins & Davies 1996).

The Long-toed Stint forages on wet mud or in shallow water, often among short grass, weeds and other vegetation on islets or around the edges of wetlands. They occasionally feed on open water, well away from the shore; this is more common in drying ephemeral wetlands. They roost or loaf in sparse vegetation at the edges of wetlands and on damp mud near shallow water. It also roosts in small depressions in the mud (Higgins & Davies 1996).

Feeding
Top
The diet of the Long-toed Stint is poorly known in Australia. The species is omnivorous; feeding on seeds, molluscs, crustaceans and insects. They mainly feed on fresh waters; singly or in small flocks. They have been sighted feeding in shallow water, on floating weed or algae, or in low vegetation with crouched or hunched posture (Higgins & Davies 1996).

Movement Patterns
Top
Departure from breeding grounds
Migration to non-breeding grounds most likely begins in July where two distinct routes are taken by the east and west populations in Siberia. The west population crosses south-central Siberia (from Altay to Transbaikalia) and Mongolia. The east population moves through Ussuriland, Manchuria, Japan and Korea. Adults move through south-west Siberia in July, juveniles in late-July to late-August. They pass the Kamchatka Peninsula in August to late-October and Ussuriland in mid-August. The two migration routes converge in China, where central passage occurs as far

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