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Appendix 11-A. DETAILED FAUNA METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

A.1 Nathan dam fauna survey methods

A.1.1 Site descriptions

The following table lists the fauna survey sites in which trapping, targeted searches and opportunistic observations were made.

Table 11-A-1 Nathan Dam Fauna Survey Sites

Site No.	Site Name	Other Site Information
1	Dam Wall Site	Proposed Nathan Dam wall site
2	Nathan Gorge	
3	Poplar Box on sand	Glebe Homestead
4	Coolibah	Glebe Homestead
5	Mid Cockatoo Ck (west)	
6	Upper Cockatoo Ck	at the crossing of Cracow Rd
7	River Red Gum	Dawson River south
8	Bundulla Road	Dawson River crossing
9	Boggomoss Reserve	EPA Reserve at the intersection of Glebe Weir Rd and Spring Creek Rd.
10	Glebe Weir	
11	Spring Creek	Spring Ck Station
12	Cypress Pine	Spring Ck Station
13	Brigalow	Spring Ck Station
14	Chain Lagoons	Local recreational area on the Liechhardt Hwy
15	Mid Cockatoo Ck (east)	
16	Upper Cockatoo Ck (east)	
17	Brigalow Patch (Cockatoo Ck)	
18	Belah Patch	
19	Poplar Box (Cracow Rd)	
20	Dawson River Billabong	
21	Bottle Tree Scrub	
22	Lower Cockatoo Ck (east)	
23	Dawson River (south)	
24	Coolibah Floodplain	
25	Blue Gum Wetland	Mt Rose Station
26	Blue Gum	Mt Rose Station
27	Blue Gum GAB Spring	Mt Rose Station
28	Other GAB Springs	Mt Rose Station
29	Spring Gully	Mt Rose Station
30	Palm Tree Creek	Liechhardt Hwy crossing
31	Unnamed Creek	Spring Ck Station

Site No.	Site Name	Other Site Information
T1	Vehicle Transect along Cracow Road	From Taroom to Price Creek
T2	Vehicle Transect along Glebe Road	From the intersection of Glebe Rd and Cracow Rd.
T3	Vehicle Transect along Liechhardt Highway	From the intersection of Glebe Weir Rd and the Liechhardt Hwy
T4	Vehicle Transect along Glebe Weir Road	From the intersection of the Liechhardt Hwy to Glebe Weir
PL	observed on the pipeline corridor	
LM	observed at Lake Murphy Conservation Reserve	
Oppo.	Opportunistic sighting	

A.1.2 Amphibian survey methods

Amphibian sampling involved a combination of diurnal and nocturnal census. Systematic day time searches for tadpoles and adult frogs were conducted with at least a survey effort of one hour at each survey site, according to the amount of habitat requiring survey. Particular attention was given to likely breeding sites such as creeks and waterholes. In addition, damp and watery sites such as dams, wetlands, soaks and GAB springs were targeted. Frog species were identified from visual inspection or by calls made during sampling. Driving very slowly along roads during damp conditions also enabled the capture of frogs as they crossed the road.

A.1.3 Reptile survey methods

A range of sampling techniques are necessary for reptiles as no single technique will capture all species (Schultz and de Oliverira 1995). Techniques used included pitfall trapping, active searching and spotlighting on foot and from a car travelling at slow speed.

Sampling undertaken during the warmer March survey period, when reptiles were more active, included pitfall trapping with drift fences. Deep pits (>1.1m) capture many species (e.g. geckoes, legless lizards, dragons and snakes) which appear to escape from shallow pits. Pitfall traps were not able to be installed at every site due to difficult substrates.

Timed, diurnal, active searches were undertaken at each site. Thirty minute searches were undertaken before mid-morning at each site before reptiles have reached their optimal body temperature. Basking individuals were identified by sight, however cryptic species required destructive searching of fallen logs, litter, decorticating and fallen bark and rock outcrops.

Nocturnal spotlighting of tree trunks and other habitat was used to detect geckoes and nocturnal snakes. Spotlighting involved on foot and vehicle transects. Transects completed on foot included thirty minutes per site. Spotlighting was also completed along roads and tracks whilst travelling to each site.

A.1.4 Diurnal bird survey methods

Birds were observed by both sight and vocalisations. Birds were surveyed early in the morning during peak calling times (within two hours of dawn). Weather conditions over the survey period were generally favourable for birds calls (i.e. still or slightly breezy and clear mornings).

Species were recorded as present within the site or flying overhead.

The time spent searching is an important factor in the number of species that will be detected. Many species forage over a large area each day and therefore two surveys of 30 minutes each were conducted in the morning and afternoon for each site.

A.1.5 Nocturnal bird survey methods

Several studies have found owls and other nocturnal birds are most likely to be detected by call playback techniques combined with spotlighting. This technique involved listening for vocalisations, broadcasting of the target species call, using at least a 10 Watt amplifier, and spotlighting. A 10W amplifier may be heard by owls in approximately a one kilometre radius, although it is difficult to hear Barn Owls (*Tyto alba*) beyond 800 metres.

The methodology involved the observer(s) listening for a period of 10 to 15 minutes, followed by a spotlight search for 10 minutes to detect any animal in the immediate vicinity. The calls of each target species were then played intermittently for 5 minutes followed by a 10 minute listening period. After all the calls were played, another 10 minutes of spotlighting and listening were conducted in the vicinity to check for birds attracted by the calls but not vocalising.

Only one census was conducted on the same night unless sites were sufficiently separated (greater than one kilometre apart) as to make the censuses independent. Owls call most frequently in the early evening and before dawn although the surveys were undertaken only at dusk. The weather during the survey period was generally acceptable to detect owl calls, however strong winds during some evenings negated the use of call playback.

It is important to avoid undertaking activities that may directly affect sensitive species or species sensitive at a particular survey time such as nesting owls. Species such as Powerful Owls (*Ninox strenua*), Masked Owls (*T. novaehollandiae*) and Grass Owls (*T. capensis*) are known to be particularly sensitive to disturbance during the breeding and nesting season and were considered likely occurrences in the study area.

A.1.6 Non-flying mammal survey methods

Elliott trapping

Elliott traps were numbered, tagged and established in a systematic manner following a specified sampling regime for the survey area. Sampling effort per site equated to 92 trap nights. The approach for this survey involved 20 Elliott Type A and 3 Elliott Type B traps in each trap line placed with a spacing of between 15 and 25 metres. Trap lines were in place for four nights at each site.

Elliott traps were checked every morning to ensure that any animals caught were not left to dehydrate during the course of the day, and then reset in the evening.

Wire cage traps

Wire cage traps were used to target larger mammals such as possums and feral Cats (*Felis catus*). A cage trap was placed for four nights at each site and checked each morning. Cages were also covered to prevent excessive exposure of trapped animals to adverse weather conditions.

Pitfall trapping

Pitfall traps used for this survey were large 20 litre buckets with the top of the bucket at or just below ground level. Within each pit, a rock or small piece of wood, dirt and leaves was placed to provide a refuge for trapped animals. Foam was placed in the pit to provide a refuge if heavy rain was predicted to occur over the survey period.

Each pit was separated by a drift fence located at least five metres either side of the pit (i.e. ten metres minimum per pit). The fences were made from black plastic builders dampcourse which were erected to approximately 30 centimetres in height with the lower five centimetres buried into the soil, supported by steel pegs. Pitfall traps were installed at sites where the substrate was suitable for digging of pits. Each trap line comprised of three to five pits and remained open for six consecutive nights.

Tracks, scats and scratches

Scat, sign and track searches target animal scats and identifiable signs such as footprints, tell-tale scratches on trees (for example the Yellow-bellied Glider, *Petaurus australis*, leaves a distinctive V-shaped feeding scar on food trees), and nests. Survey effort involved at least a 30 minute search performed in appropriate habitat. This technique was combined with other searching techniques (e.g. diurnal reptile searches).

Any scats that were unable to be placed to a species were verified by a person with specialist expertise in the analysis of scats. Predator scats will also be collected and analyses performed on their contents (such as hair from prey) by a specialist. Names of specialists and the results of their analyses will be included in the survey report.

Spotlighting

Survey effort on foot involved a search for one hour with a hand-held spotlight of appropriate power for the conditions. Spotlighting was conducted on at each site along a traverse of at least one kilometre, which samples the least disturbed parts within the habitat type. Where the patch of remnant vegetation was too small to achieve a one kilometre traverse, a proportionate amount of spotlighting was completed.

Spotlighting from a slow moving vehicle is considered to be an effective method of observing nocturnal fauna. Spotlighting with a 100 watt spotlight from a vehicle was undertaken along designated transects along roads and tracks and opportunistically during travel to, from and between sites.

Infrared camera

Infrared cameras are useful for targetting large predators such as Dogs (*Canis lupus familiaris*), Dingoes (*C. l. dingo*) and Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) that are generally unable to be trapped. The target species are attracted to the camera location by the use of a bait station containing meat. One infrared camera with bait station was deployed across ten sites within the dam study area.

Bat survey methods

Ultrasonic bat detectors (Anabat SD1, Tittley Electronics Pty. Ltd.) were used in conjunction with harp trapping to census the microchiropteran bat fauna. Bat detectors were randomly deployed overnight at each site for a minimum of two

consecutive nights whilst harp traps were erected within potential bat flyways for a minimum of two consecutive nights. Bat detectors were also carried by observers during spotlighting to actively target observed bats.

The presence of megachiropteran bats are substantially easier to ascertain than microchiropteran bats, given their size and audibly detectable vocalisations. However, due to their generally highly mobile and nomadic habits, determining the importance of an area for megachiropteran bats may be more difficult.

Spotlight searches combined with listening for calls and watching for movements in trees were completed for flying-foxes, focussing on fruiting or flowering trees and known roost sites or camps.

Table 11-A-2 Survey effort over the study period

Site No	Site name	Diurnal herp search	Call playback	Diurnal bird search	Stag-watching	Elliott traps (small & (large) ETN*	Cage traps *	Infrared camera (nights)	Anabat (nights)	Spotlight (person hours)	Harp traps*	Pitfall traps*
Survey effort is in person hours												
1	Dam Wall Site	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	2	1	-	-	-
2	Nathan Gorge	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	3	-
3	Poplar Box on sand (Glebe Homestead)	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	2	1	1	2	30
4	Coolibah (Glebe Homestead)	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	2	-	1	-	-
5	Mid Cockatoo Ck (west)	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	4	1	1	-	-
6	Upper Cockatoo Ck (Cracow Rd)	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	2	1	1	2	30
7	River Red Gum (Dawson River south)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
8	Bundulla Road (Dawson Crossing)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
9	Boggomoss Reserve	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	4	1	1	-	30
10	Glebe Weir	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	4	1	1	-	30
11	Spring Creek (Spring Ck Station)	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	4	-	1	3	-
12	Cypress Pine (Spring Ck Station)	1	1	1	1	80 (small) 12 (large)	12	4	1	1	-	30
13	Brigalow (Spring Ck Station)	1		1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Site No	Site name	Diurnal herp search	Call playback	Diurnal bird search	Stag-watching	Elliott traps (small & (large) ETN*	Cage traps *	Infrared camera (nights)	Anabat (nights)	Spotlight (person hours)	Harp traps*	Pitfall traps*
Survey effort is in person hours												
14	Chain Lagoons	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
15	Mid Cockatoo Ck (east)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
16	Upper Cockatoo Ck (east)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
17	Brigalow Patch (Cockatoo Ck)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
18	Belah Patch	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19	Poplar Box (Cracow Rd)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Dawson River Billabong	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
21	Bottle Tree Scrub	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Lower Cockatoo Ck (east)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
23	Dawson River (south)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Coolibah Floodplain	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Blue Gum Wetland (Mt. Rose)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
26	Blue Gum (Mt. Rose)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
27	Blue Gum GAB Spring (Mt. Rose)	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
28	Other GAB Springs (Mt. Rose)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
29	Spring Gully (Mt. Rose)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
30	Palm Tree Creek (Liechhardt Hwy)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Unnamed Creek (Spring Ck Station)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total survey effort		31	17	31	23	760 (small) 108 (large)	72	31	22	23	10	150

* ETN = Effective Trap Nights. This refers to a trap that was open from dusk to dawn.

A.1.7 Survey limitations

A summer/autumn/autumn field survey program combined with a targeted winter survey was adequate to detect a representative suite of fauna. The occurrence of substantial rainfall in the preceding weeks prior to the summer/autumn/autumn survey triggered a breeding event for many species, such as amphibians, and most standing water was found to contain amphibian eggs and/or tadpoles. Reptile activity during the summer/autumn/autumn program was particularly high and is represented by the high diversity of species observed. The abundance of frogs throughout the study area is also likely to have prompted activity of frog-eating snakes, including the endangered Grey Snake and Eastern Small-eyed Snake (*Cryptophis nigrecens*).

The occurrence of warm, wet conditions are also likely to have resulted in increased insect activity and in turn providing an abundant food source for insectivorous birds and microchiropteran bats. In contrast, the timing of the summer/autumn/autumn survey did not coincide with peak flowering times for River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) or Queensland Blue Gum (*E. tereticornis*), which tend to occur in the late Spring, early summer/autumn months, although Queensland Blue Gums flower sporadically throughout the year. Many Blue Gums observed during the winter survey were budding and several bird species such as Rainbow Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus haemotodus*), Little Friarbirds (*Philemon citreogularis*) and other honeyeaters were feeding on this resource.

Other limitations of the surveys included restricted access to properties or remote areas, which were unable to be surveyed. This was an uncommon restriction and did not limit the applicability of the survey.

A.1.8 Weather conditions

The daily weather observations for the region are shown in **Table 11-A-3**. The nearest weather station to the study area is the Taroom Post Office (latitude -25.64°S, longitude 149.80°E, elevation 199 metres), which is adjacent to the western boundary of the dam study area (BoM 2008).

Weather conditions during the survey periods were generally within the long term average values for the region. Temperatures during the day for the summer/autumn survey were between 28 to 31.5 degrees Celsius (°C) and overnight temperatures fell to between 14.5 and 17.5°C. Minimum temperatures were slightly lower than the long term average (Taroom Post Office averages from 1870 - 2008) of 18°C. Cloud cover was generally less than an eighth of the sky during the day and overnight.

No rain fell during the survey period apart from several very brief, isolated showers over the study area on the 18th of March. Total rainfall during the previous wet season (1 October 2007 to 31 March 2008) was generally average based on long term rainfall data for the region (Bureau of Meteorology, BoM 2008a). The rainfall was associated with a late developing La Nina system, an active monsoon trough and localised thunderstorm activity, which occurred after many years of below or very much below average rainfall (BoM 2008b).

Temperatures during the day for the winter survey were between 28 to 31.5°C and overnight temperatures fell to between 0.5 and 8.5°C. Minimum temperatures were lower than the long term average of between 5-6°C and were influenced by a cold front crossing southern Australia during the survey period. Maximum daytime temperatures also fluctuated significantly. Cloud cover was generally less than an eighth of the sky during the day and overnight and a light frost occurred on the morning of the 30th and 31st of July. Light showers occurred over the study area in response to the crossing of the cold front early in the survey period.

Table 11-A-3 Daily weather observations at Taroomb Post Office during the survey period (BoM 2008)

Date	Temperature		Rain mm	9 am				3 pm			
	Min °C	Max °C		Temp °C	RH %	Dir	Spd km/h	Temp °C	RH %	Dir	Spd km/h
summer/autumn survey											
10/3	14.6	28.2	0	22.2	69	SSE	13	27.9	51	ESE	19
11/3	14.6	30.2	0	23	59	ESE	13	29.4	36	NNE	6
12/3	14.5	31.5	0	23.8	59	ESE	6	30.7	38	E	4
13/3	15.2	31.2	0	23.2	65	SSE	6	30.2	38	ENE	9
14/3	15.2	31.7	0	23.3	68	NE	6	29.9	36	ESE	13
15/3	15	31.2	0	23.2	66	ENE	9	29	40	NE	13
16/3	15.3	30.2	0	23.9	62	ESE	24	29.2	40	SSE	28
17/3	16.5	31	0	25.2	54	ENE	17	29.8	39	ESE	28
18/3	17.6	28.9	0	24.2	66	ENE	17	27.9	53	NE	13
19/3	15.5	29.7	0	24	64	SE	17	28.1	53	ESE	19
20/3	15.3	31.2	0	24.6	66	ENE	9	30.2	46	ESE	6
21/3	16	31	0	24.5	68	ESE	6	30.2	41	ESE	6
pipeline survey											
12/5	7.9	27.5	0	18.9	70	E	2	26.2	33	NE	4
13/5	9.6	26.9	0	18	70	SSW	2	25.1	38	SSE	4
14/5	4.6	27.2	0	17.1	69	WSW	2	26	27	NNE	6
15/5	7.8	27	0	17.4	66	E	4	26.2	30	NNE	6
16/5	10.2	28.2	0	19.2	63	NNE	4	26.2	40	NW	6
winter survey											
28/7	5.8	15	2.4	11	78	SW	24	12.8	49	NE	28
29/7	3.4	17.7	0.1	9.6	67	NE	17	16.9	35	SW	13
30/7	1.9	20	0	9.2	67	S	6	19	30	WNW	6
31/7	0.4	23	0	8.4	86	N	4	21.2	28	S	4
1/8	8.4	29.1	0	16	51	NNE	9	28.7	25	NNW	24

Legend:

Temperature = Min/Max, minimum and maximum temperatures in the 24 hours to 9am.

Rain = rainfall in the 24 hours to 9am.

Temp = temperature

RH = relative humidity

Dir = wind direction averaged over 10 minutes

Spd = wind speed averaged over 10 minutes

A.2 Pipeline fauna survey methods

The following table lists the pipeline fauna survey sites in which the rapid habitat assessments and opportunistic searches were made.

Table 11-A-4 Pipeline fauna survey site descriptions

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
1	O	Warrego Hwy	11.3.2	Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains / wetlands	Poplar box woodland with native grasses	Young regrowth, but few hollows
2	O	Jimbour Ck	11.3.21	Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains / wetlands	Disturbed Blue Gum open woodland	
3	O	Warrego Hwy	NR	Non-remnant	Floodplain sedgeland	Habitat for the Rough Frog within the northern part of the road reserve
4	C	Coorang Ck	NR	Non-remnant	Disturbed Blue Gum open woodland along creek	Some corridor value
5	O	Jingi Jingi Ck	NR	Non-remnant	Roadside grassy reserve	Poor habitat value
6	C	Warrego Hwy	NR	Non-remnant	Disturbed Brigalow on cracking clay soils	Habitat for rare and threatened reptiles and some corridor values along road reserve
7	C	Warrego Hwy	NR	Non-remnant	Brigalow and Belah open forest on cracking clay soils	Disturbed vegetation, but some habitat for rare and threatened reptiles
8	O	Warrego Hwy	NR	Non-remnant	Disturbed Blue Gum and Bloodwood woodland	Some habitat values for birds
9	C	Park	NR	Non-remnant	River Red Gum and Stringybark open forest with managed understorey	Well connected canopy, but very disturbed understorey
10	C	Charleys Ck	11.3.25/11.3.3/ 11.3.4	Fringing riparian woodland / Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains / wetlands	River Red Gum and Ironbark riparian open forest	Good habitat and connectivity values

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
11	C	Rocky Ck	11.3.25/11.3.3/ 11.3.4	Fringing riparian woodland / Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains / wetlands	Blue Gum riparian open forest	Good habitat and connectivity values
12	C	Charleys Ck, Burnt Bridge Rd	11.3.25/11.3.4/ 11.3.3	Fringing riparian woodland / Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains / wetlands	Cleared powerline easement with adjacent Blue Gum riparian woodland on alluvium.	Limited habitat value within the cleared easement – <i>Acacia spp.</i> regrowth only. Adjacent Blue Gum riparian woodland provides good habitat for arboreal fauna and small birds. Very weedy including Chinese Elm, Nightshade, Prickly Pear, Buffell Grass.
13	C	Rocky Ck, Auburn Rd	11.3.25/11.3.4/ 11.3.3	Fringing riparian woodland / Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains / wetlands	Blue Gum riparian woodland on alluvium with road culvert across creek. Other tree species include Coolibah, Brigalow, Poplar Box and Kurrajong. Creek has been dammed on southern side, with sedges and rushes around pools of water.	Good habitat for arboreal fauna, and provides connectivity to other patches.
14	C	Grays Lane, Engine Rd	11.5.1/11.7.4/1 1.3.4	Eucalypt, Cypress Pine, She-oak woodland on sand / Eucalypt woodland on duricrust / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on floodplains	Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Cypress Pine and She-oak woodland on sandy loam.	Fallen trees and branches and leaf litter are abundant; excellent habitat for log dependent fauna. Good recruitment of Cypress Pine and She-oak and scattered understorey of shrubs providing good habitat for birds.
15	C	Engine Rd	NR	Cleared paddock; adjacent to 11.5.1/11.7.4/11.3.4 (description as 14)	Cleared paddock with scattered Narrow-leaved Ironbark regrowth on sandy loam.	Limited habitat value; scattered Ironbark trees can be avoided.
16	C	Warrens Rd	NR	Cleared paddock; adjacent to 11.5.1/11.7.4/11.3.4 (description as 14).	Disturbed Narrow-leaved Ironbark woodland with scattered Spotted Gum on sandy loam.	Poor habitat values, but provides connectivity to other habitat patches.

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
17	C	Warrens Rd	11.5.1/11.7.4/1.3.4	Eucalypt, Cypress Pine, She-oak woodland on sand / Eucalypt woodland on duricrust / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on floodplains	Mixed Eucalypt woodland on floodplains with Blue Gum and Popular Box around a wetland.	Hollows are common providing average habitat for arboreal fauna, and fallen trees and branches and grass provided good ground cover for fauna. Swamp Wallaby was observed in grass around wetland.
18	C	'Gleneric', Davies Rd	11.5.1	Eucalypt, Cypress Pine, She-oak woodland on sand	Narrow-leaved Ironbark and Popular Box woodland on sandy loam.	Poor habitat value, patch is isolated and grazed. Fallen trees and branches provide some habitat for reptiles.
19	C	Ryalls-Boort Koi Stock Route	11.5.1/11.7.7/1.7.5/11.7.2	Eucalypt, Cypress Pine, She-oak woodland on sand / Eucalypt woodland on duricrust / Shrubland on sedimentary rocks / Acacia woodland on duricrust	Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Popular Box and Cypress Pine woodland on floodplain. Rocky creek nearby.	Hollows and fallen trees and branches are scattered providing limited habitat for reptiles and arboreal fauna. However, multi-aged vegetation structure provides average habitat for birds.
20	C	Dogwood Ck	11.3.2/11.3.26	Popular Box woodland on alluvial plains / Eucalypt woodland on margins of alluvial plains	Blue Gum riparian woodland on alluvium with Coolibah and River Oak. Steep banks sloping down to Dogwood Creek. Natural grassland understorey.	Hollows are abundant providing good habitat for arboreal fauna. There has been sighting of Koala on property. Scattered fallen trees and branches and natural grasslands provide good ground cover for fauna. Also fallen trees across the creek provide good roosting habitat. Cattle have been excluded for a couple of years.
21	C	Hookwood Rd	NR	Cleared paddock	Regrowth Narrow-leaved Ironbark woodland (approx. 5 year old) on sandy loam with occasional mature Ironbark trees and Acacia spp understorey.	Poor habitat value, but provides connectivity to other patches.

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
22	C	Hookwood Rd	11.7.4/11.7.7/1 1.7.5/11.7.2	Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Shrubland on sedimentary rocks / <i>Acacia spp.</i> woodland on duricrusts	Narrow-leaved Ironbark woodland with tall tree layer of Cypress Pine, She-oak and <i>Acacia spp.</i>	Hollows are scattered providing poor habitat for arboreal fauna, but fallen trees and branches are common providing average habitat for reptiles and small birds.
23	C	Tin Hut Ck, 'Burton' property	11.5.21/11.7.4/ 11.5.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Ironbark, Cypress Pine woodland on sandy plains	Remnant eucalypt woodland with <i>Corymbia bloxsomei</i> , Blue Gum and Cypress Pine on sandy plain. Tall and low understorey shrub layers and grassy ground layer. Adjacent to Creek.	Shrub layers and floral diversity provide good habitat for small birds. Hollows are common within mature Blue Gum trees providing average habitat for arboreal fauna.
24	C	Little Tree Creek Rd	11.5.21/11.7.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts	Remnant eucalypt woodland with <i>Corymbia bloxsomei</i> , Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Cypress Pine. Tall understorey of She-oak and <i>Acacia spp.</i> , scattered shrubs and grassy ground layer.	Hollows are scattered providing poor habitat for arboreal fauna, but fallen trees and branches are common providing good habitat for reptiles. Macropod scats and tracks were evident.
25	C	Welsh Rd	11.5.21/11.7.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts	Remnant eucalypt woodland with <i>Corymbia bloxsomei</i> , Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Cypress Pine. Abundant understorey tree layer of She-oak and <i>Acacia spp.</i> with scattered shrubs.	Evidence of recent fire, but good regeneration. Fallen trees and branches were common and leaf litter cover patchy, providing good cover for reptiles. Poor habitat for arboreal fauna.

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
26	C	Little Tree Ck, Little Tree Creek Rd	11.3.14	Mixed Eucalypt and Cypress Pine woodland on alluvial plains	Remnant eucalypt woodland fringing creek with Blue Gum, <i>Corymbia bloxsomei</i> and Cypress Pine with tall and low shrub layers and grassy ground layer.	Complex vegetation structure with a tall and short understorey shrub layer and grassy ground layer, with minimal grazing and a rocky creek nearby. This area provides good quality habitat for small birds and macropods, and potential habitat for the vulnerable Squatter Pigeon. A diversity of honeyeaters and small birds were observed including Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Fuscous Honeyeater, White-eared Honeyeater, Scarlet Honeyeater, Yellow-faced Honeyeater, Little Friarbird, Striated Pardalote, Yellow-rumped Thornbill and Rufous Whistler.
27	C	Gas Pipeline	11.5.21/11.7.4/ 11.5.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Ironbark, Cypress Pine woodland on sandy plains	She-oak closed woodland with emergent Narrow-leaved Ironbark on sandy loam. Scattered understorey of <i>Acacia spp.</i> and Cypress Pine; no low shrub layer.	Fallen trees and branches were common and leaf litter cover patchy, providing good cover for reptiles. Poor habitat for arboreal fauna.
28	C	Stiller Brothers Rd, Gas Pipeline	11.5.21/11.7.4/ 11.5.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Ironbark, Cypress Pine woodland on sandy plains	Narrow-leaved Ironbark and She-oak woodland with emergent Blue Gum on sandy loam.	Scattered hollows provide poor habitat for arboreal fauna, however good ground habitat for reptiles. Lack of understorey tree layers provides poor habitat for small birds.
29	C	Stiller Brothers Rd, Gas Pipeline	11.5.21/11.7.4/ 11.5.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Ironbark, Cypress Pine woodland on sandy plains	Popular Box, Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Coolibah, Blue Gum and Cypress Pine woodland on sandy loam with understorey tree layer of Soap Ash.	Scattered hollows and fallen trees and branches providing poor habitat value for arboreal fauna and reptiles. However tree layers provide average habitat for small birds. In road reserve therefore no grazing.

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
30	C	Stillers Brothers Rd	11.5.21/11.7.4/ 11.5.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Ironbark, Cypress Pine woodland on sandy plains		
31	C	Stillers Brothers Rd	11.5.21/11.7.4/ 11.5.4	Bloodwood, Cypress Pine and Ironbark woodland on sand plains / Mixed Eucalypt woodland on duricrusts / Ironbark, Cypress Pine woodland on sandy plains	Narrow-leaved Ironbark, Blue Gum and Cypress Pine woodland on sandy loam, with tall understorey of shrubs/trees (i.e. Soap Ash and Wilga) and continuous grass/herb cover. In road reserve therefore no grazing.	Good habitat value and provides connectivity to other habitat patches.
32	C	Downfall Creek Rd	NR	Regrowth Brigalow	Brigalow, Belah and Narrow-leaved Bottletree woodland on sedimentary with scattered understorey of vine thicket species. Narrow linear strip highly disturbed by cattle grazing. Prickly Pear common.	Hollows are scattered providing some habitat for arboreal fauna. Fallen trees and branches are common providing average habitat for reptiles. However this is reduced by presence of weeds (Buffell Grass and Prickly Pear) and cattle grazing. Lack of understorey layers provides poor habitat for small birds.
33	C	Downfall Creek Rd	NR	Regrowth Brigalow	Brigalow, Belah and Narrow-leaved Bottletree woodland on sedimentary. Narrow linear strip highly disturbed by cattle grazing.	Hollows are absent providing poor habitat value for arboreal fauna, but fallen trees and branches are common and leaf litter patchy providing average habitat for reptiles. Buffell grass and cattle grazing reduces habitat quality.
34	C	Juandah Ck	11.3.25/11.3.1 9/11.3.2	Fringing riparian woodland / Cypress Pine, Eucalypt woodland on alluvium / Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains, wetlands	Disturbed Blue Gum and Ironbark woodland on floodplain	Some habitat values, but grazed understorey
35	O	Nathan Rd	NR	Non-remnant	Regrowth Brigalow, Wilga and Bauhinia woodland	Disturbed vegetation, but floristically diverse

Site Number	Survey Type ¹	Feature Name	RE ²	Habitat Type	Field Description	Special Habitat Values / Observations
36	O	Nathan Rd	11.3.25/11.9.1 0/11.9.7	Fringing riparian woodland / Brigalow, Poplar Box open forest / Eucalypt woodland on granite	Disturbed Blue Gum riparian woodland	Poor habitat value
37	C	Bullock Ck	11.10.9/11.3.2	Eucalypt, Cypress Pine, She-oak woodland on sand / Mixed eucalypt woodland on floodplains, wetlands	Disturbed Red Gum and Ironbark riparian woodland	Some habitat value for wildlife
38a	C	Bungaban Ck	NR	Non-remnant	Ironbark and Red Gum riparian open forest	Some habitat and connectivity values, but grazed understorey
38b	O	Nathan Rd	11.10.7/11.9.2	Eucalypt woodland on granite	Ironbark, Box, Bloodwood woodland with grazed understorey	Some habitat values
39		Nathan Rd	11.10.7/11.9.2	Eucalypt woodland on granite	Brigalow/Belah woodland with Poplar Box (outside road reserve)	Good habitat for Golden-tailed Gecko and Brigalow Scaly-foot adjacent to road reserve
40	O	Nathan Rd	NR	Non-remnant	Box and Moreton Bay Ash woodland	Some habitat values and frog habitat on eastern side
41	O	Cockatoo Ck	NR	Non-remnant	Blue Gum and Box woodland on floodplain	Habitat for frogs and Grey Snake on adjacent cracking clay grasslands
42	O	Cockatoo Ck	NR	-	-	Dead wild Dog on road
43	O	Nathan Rd	NR	Non-remnant	Brigalow and bottle tree vine forest adjacent to road reserve	No habitat within road reserve

¹ Survey Type; O = Observational site, C = Comprehensive site

² RE = corresponding mapped regional ecosystem; NR = mapped non-remnant vegetation

A.3 Fauna database search results, Nathan Dam and Pipeline

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
Invertebrates								
<i>Acanthodillo sp. A</i>	a slater				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Adclarkia dawsonensis</i>	Boggomoss Snail	CE (EPBC)			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Aphylum sp. A</i>	an insect				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Elsothera hewittorum</i>	a land snail				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Gwahiria bifoveata</i>	an insect				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Hanoniscus sp. A</i>	a slater				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Harpobittacus christine</i>	a scorpion fly				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Jalmenus evagoras eubulus</i>	imperial hairstreak (northern subspecies)	V (NC)						Wildnet
<i>Mengenellidae</i>	new insect family				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Pelechorhynchus fulvus</i>	an insect				<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Spherillo sp. A</i>	a slater				<input type="checkbox"/>			
Amphibians								
<i>Rhinella (Bufo) marina</i>	Cane Toad	I		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Crinia deserticola</i>	Desert Froglet							QM
<i>Crinia parassignifera</i>	Beeping Froglet	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Cyclorana alboguttata</i>	Striped Burrowing Frog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Cyclorana brevipes</i>	Short-footed Frog	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Cyclorana novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Frog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>	Barking Frog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Limnodynastes ornatus</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
<i>Limnodynastes salmini</i>	Salmon-striped Frog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	spotted grassfrog							
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grassfrog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	Scarlet-sided Pobblebonk	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedgefrog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Litoria inermis</i>	Peter's Frog							QM
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Emerald-spotted Treefrog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Desert Tree Frog	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	Stoney Creek Frog	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Pseudophyrne major</i>	Great Brown Broodfrog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Pseudophyrne raveni</i>	Copper-backed Broodfrog	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Uperoleia rugosa</i>	Chubby Gungan	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
Reptiles								
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Death Adder	V (NC)					<input type="checkbox"/>	QM
<i>Amphibolurus nobbi</i>	Nobbi Dragon	C						
<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	Two-clawed Worm-skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Antaresia maculosa</i>	Spotted Python	C						Wildnet
<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Python	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake	C						QM
<i>Brachyuropsis australis</i>	Australian Coral Snake	C						QM
<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>	White-crowned Snake							QM
<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Open-litter Rainbow-skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
<i>Carlia schmeltzii</i>	Robust Rainbow-skink	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Carlia vivax</i>	Tussock Rainbow-skink	C						QM
<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	Broad-shelled Turtle	C						Wildnet
<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Frilled Lizard	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Cryptoblepharus metallicus</i>	metallic snake-eyed skink							Wildnet
<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>	Callose-palmed Shinning-skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			QM
<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher</i>	elegant snake-eyed skink							Wildnet
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Cream-striped Shinning-skink	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		QM
<i>Cryptophis (Rhinoplocephalus) nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Robust Ctenotus	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet, QM
<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	Copper-tailed Skink							QM
<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	Pink-tongued Lizard							QM
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip Snake	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Demansia torquata</i>	collared whip snake							Wildnet
<i>Demansia vestigiata</i>	Lesser Black Whipsnake	C						
<i>Demansia virgata</i>	Collared Whip Snake	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>	Green Tree Snake	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Diplodactylus steindachneri</i>	Box-patterned Gecko	C						QM
<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Stone Gecko	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Roundhead	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Egernia striolata</i>	Tree Skink							QM
<i>Elseya albagula</i>	southern snapping turtle							Wildnet

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<i>Elseya sp. aff. dentata</i>	a snapping turtle	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Emydura macquarii krefftii</i>	Kreffft's Turtle	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Emydura macquarii macquarii</i>	Murray turtle							Wildnet
<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>	Narrow-banded Sand-swimmer							QM
<i>Eulamprus brachysoma</i>	Northern Barsided Skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Eulamprus martini</i>	Dark Barsided Skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water Skink	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Eulamprus tenuis</i>	Barred-sided Skink	C						Wildnet, QM
<i>Furina diadema</i>	Red-naped Snake	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Furina ornata</i>	Orange-naped Snake							QM
<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	Dubious Dtella	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Tree Dtella	C						
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Hoplocephalus bitorquatus</i>	pale-headed snake							Wildnet, QM
<i>Lerista fragilis</i>	Eastern Mulch-slider	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Lerista punctatovittata</i>	Eastern Robust Slider	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Lialis burtoni</i>	Burton's Snake-lizard	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Lygisaurus (Carlia) foliorum</i>	Tree-base Litter-skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Macrochelodina expansa</i>	broad-shelled river turtle							Wildnet
<i>Menetia (Lygisaurus) timlowi</i>	Dwarf Litter-skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common Dwarf Skink	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	South-eastern Morethia Skink	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	Fire-tailed Skink	C						Wildnet, QM

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
<i>Oedura rhombifer</i>	Ziz-zig Velvet Gecko	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				QM
<i>Oedura robusta</i>	Robust Velvet Gecko	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Oedura tyroni</i>	Southern Spotted Velvet Gecko	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Paradelma orientalis</i>	Brigalow Scaly-foot	V (EPBC)			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildnet, QM
<i>Parasuta dwyeri</i>	Dwyer's Snake	C						
<i>Physignathus leuserii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Pygopus schraderi</i>	Eastern Hooded Scaly-foot	C						QM
<i>Ramphotyphlops ligatus</i>	Robust Blind Snake							QM
<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Proximus Blind Snake							QM
<i>Rheodytes leukops</i>	Fitzroy River turtle	V (NC)					<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Saltuarius salebrosus</i>	Rough-throated Leaf-tailed Gecko							QM
<i>Simoselaps australis</i>	coral snake							Wildnet
<i>Strophurus (Diplodactylus) taenicauda</i>	Golden-tailed Gecko	NT (NC)			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Strophurus (Diplodactylus) williamsi</i>	Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	Freshwater Snake	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Gould's Monitor	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet
<i>Varanus tristis</i>	Black-headed Monitor	C						
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy-bandy							QM
<i>Wollumbinia (Elseya)</i>	Saw-shelled Turtle	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
<i>latisternum</i>								
Birds								
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	C						Wildnet, birdata
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	C						
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill	C				☐		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	C			☐			Wildnet, QM
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	C				☐		Wildnet, QM
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill	C			☐			Wildnet
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	C						
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	brown goshawk							Wildnet
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed-Warbler	C			☐			Wildnet
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	C						Wildnet, birdata
<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Azure Kingfisher	C		☐	☐	☐		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush Turkey	C		☐		☐		Wildnet
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot	C		☐	☐	☐		Wildnet
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	C						
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	C			☐	☐		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard							Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Anas rhynchos</i>	Australasian shoveler							Wildnet
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	C		☐	☐	☐		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter	C		☐	☐	☐		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	C		☐	☐	☐		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot	C		☐	☐	☐		Wildnet, birdata

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret							Birdata
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Ardea modesta</i>	great egret							Wildnet
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	dusky woodswallow							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	white-browed woodswallow							Wildnet
<i>Aythya australis</i>	hardhead							Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella	C						
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	pallid cuckoo							Wildnet
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	C						Wildnet, Birdata
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood-Duck	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Chlamydera maculata</i>	Spotted Bowerbird	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata
<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	whiskered tern							Wildnet
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet

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<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining-bronze Cuckoo	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, Birdata
<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo							Wildnet, Birdata
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	C						
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous songlark	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	brown treecreeper							Wildnet, QM
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Columba livia*</i>	Feral Pigeon	I				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-shrike	C						Wildnet
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Coracina tenuiostris</i>	Cicadabird	C						Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, Birdata, QM
<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	brown quail							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata, QM

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<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra							Birdata
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	varied sittella							Wildnet
<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>	wandering whistling-duck							Wildnet
<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	plumed whistling-duck							Wildnet
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Elseynornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dottrel	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	black-necked stork						<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildnet, birdata
<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	common koel							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Falco fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	grey falcon	R (NC)	y				<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			

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<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	dusky moorhen							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	buff-banded rail							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon	V (EPBC)				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gerygone albogularis</i>	white-throated gerygone							Wildnet
<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone	C						Wildnet, birdata
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata
<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater	C						
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	little lorikeet							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, Birdata
<i>Haliaeetus fasciatus</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	white-bellied sea-eagle							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	C						Wildnet, birdata
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	black-winged stilt							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	Fairy Martin	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	C						Wildnet, birdata
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata
<i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>	black bittern							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	C						Wildnet, birdata

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<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater							Birdata
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater							QM
<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	yellow-tufted honeyeater							Wildnet
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater	C						
<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater							QM
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	square-tailed kite						<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildnet, birdata
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-Petrel							QM
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	C						
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Suberb Fairy-Wren	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy-Wren	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird	C						
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM

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<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	R (NC)				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	C						
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar	C						
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	C		<input type="checkbox"/> , <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	little pied cormorant							Wildnet
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Singing Bushlark	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet, birdata
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	satin flycatcher							Wildnet
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Plum-headed Finch	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	R (NC)				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildnet
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern Boobook	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	powerful owl	V (NC)					<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata

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<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	golden whistler							Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	spotted pardalote							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Pelicanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	fairy martin							Wildnet
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	tree martin							Wildnet, QM
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	red-capped robin							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	great cormorant							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	piebald cormorant							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	C						
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Platylea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM

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<i>Platycercus adscitus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	C						
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	great crested grebe							Wildnet
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	purple swamphen							Wildnet
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	C						Wildnet
<i>Ptilonorhynchus maculatus</i>	spotted bowerbird							Wildnet
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	grey fantail							Wildnet, birdata
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Painted Snipe							QM
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrub-wren	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Smicromnis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>	Figbird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata, QM
<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	freckled duck							Wildnet
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata, QM

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<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	Common Starling	I				<input type="checkbox"/>		Birdata
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, birdata
<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	Forest Kingfisher	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	sacred kingfisher							
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Turnix maculosus</i>	red-backed button-quail							Wildnet
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	C		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		QM, Wildnet
<i>Tyto capensis</i>	Grass Owl	C						
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl	C						Garnet&Crowley
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing							Birdata
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	C			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, birdata
Mammals								
<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	Rufous Bettong	C	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Bos taurus</i>	European cattle							Wildnet
<i>Canis lupus</i> *	Dingo, domestic dog	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	R (NC)	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildnet

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<i>Equus caballus</i>	horse							Wildnet
<i>Felis catus*</i>	Cat	I	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water Rat	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Isodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot							QM
<i>Lepus capensis*</i>	Brown Hare	I	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>Macropus dorsalis</i>	Black-stripe Wallaby	C	<input type="checkbox"/>					Wildnet, QM
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Macropus parryi</i>	Whiptail Wallaby	C	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Wallaroo	C	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	Fawn-footed Melomys	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>Mormopterus planiceps</i>	Southern Free-tail Bat							QM
<i>Mus musculus*</i>	House Mouse	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	C						
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat	C						
<i>Nyctophilus timoriensis</i>	greater long-eared bat	R (NC)					<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctophilus sp.</i>	Long-eared Bat	C	<input type="checkbox"/>					Wildnet
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus*</i>	Rabbit	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	C		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Petaurus australis</i>	Squirrel Glider	C			<input type="checkbox"/>			
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	squirrel glider							Wildnet, QM
<i>Petrogale herberti</i>	Herbert's rock-wallaby							Wildnet
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	C				<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM

Scientific name	Common name	Status ¹	ISON Jan 96	ISON Oct 96	QM Mar 97	Hyder Oct 98	EPA 2002	Source ²
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little Red Flying Fox	C	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM
<i>Rattus rattus</i> *	Black Rat	I						Wildnet
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat	C		<input type="checkbox"/>				Wildnet
<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat	C						
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-nosed Bat							QM
<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	Stripe-faced Dunnart	C						Wildnet, QM
<i>Smithiopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart	C	<input type="checkbox"/>					Wildnet
<i>Sus scrofa</i> *	Feral Pig	I			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	C	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Wildnet, QM
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> *	Fox	I						
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wildnet, QM

1 Status: EPBC = *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
 NC = *Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006*
 CE = Critically Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare; NT = Near Threatened

ISON – ISON Environmental Planners survey completed January 1996

ISON – ISON Environmental Planners survey completed October 1996

QM – Queensland Museum survey completed March 1997

Hyder – Hyder Environmental survey completed October 1996

EPA - Fauna of the Lower Dawson River Floodplain - An Assessment of Fauna Downstream of the Proposed Nathan Dam, completed January 2002 (Note: EVR species only are included in this dataset)

2 Source: Wildnet – EPA Wildlife Online Fauna Database (Accessed March 2008)
 QM – Queensland Museum Vertebrate Fauna Database (Accessed March 2008)
 Birdata – Birds Australia BirData Database of Birds Records

A.4 Fauna survey results, Nathan Dam and Pipeline

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
Amphibians			
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet	C	25, 27, 28
<i>Cyclorana alboguttata</i>	Striped Burrowing Frog	C	4, 6, 8, 11, 14
<i>Cyclorana novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Frog	C	3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14
<i>Cyclorana verrucosa</i>	Rough Frog	R (NC)	10, 11
<i>Limnodynastes ornatus</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog	C	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Brown-striped Frog	C	27
<i>Limnodynastes salmini</i>	Salmon-striped Frog	C, Priority Taxa	25, T2
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog	C	15, 28, 30
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog	C	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 23, 30
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Sedge-frog	C	28
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog	C	4, 7, 25
<i>Litoria peroni</i>	Emerald-spotted Tree-frog	C	27
<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Desert Tree Frog	C	6, 7, 17
<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	Stoney Creek Frog	C	1, 2
<i>Pseudophyrne major</i>	Great Brown Broodfrog	C	1, 2, 5
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad	I	2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 25, 28
Reptiles			
<i>Amphibolurus nobbi</i>	Nobbi Dragon	C	T2
<i>Anomalopus brevicollis</i>	Short-necked Worm-Skink	R (NC)	25
<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	Two-clawed Worm-skink	C	9, 27
<i>Antaresia maculosa</i>	Spotted Python	C	2
<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Python	C	T3
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake	C	6, 12
<i>Brachyurophis australis</i>	Australian Coral Snake	C	1
<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Open-litter Rainbow-skink	C	1
<i>Carlia vivax</i>	Tussock Rainbow-skink	C	Opp
<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	Broad-shelled Turtle	C, R/IK, Priority Taxa	10
<i>Cryptoblepharus plagioccephalus</i>	Callose-palmed Shinning-skink	C	6
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Cream-striped Shinning-skink	C	1, 2, 731
<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake	C	2
<i>Ctenotus robustus</i>	Robust Ctenotus	C	15
<i>Demansia vestigiata</i>	Lesser Black Whipsnake	C	T1
<i>Diplodactylus steindachneri</i>	Box-patterned Gecko	C	5, Opp
<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Stone Gecko	C	13

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
<i>Emydura macquarii kreffti</i>	Kreff's Turtle	C, R/IK, Priority Taxa	Opp
<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	Dubious Dtella	C	Opp
<i>Gehyra variegata</i>	Tree Dtella	C	4, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 29, 31
<i>Hemiaspis damelli</i>	Grey Snake	E (NC)	T2
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Bynoe's Gecko	C	1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, 30, 31
<i>Lerista fragilis</i>	Eastern Mulch-slider	C	9
<i>Lerista punctatovittata</i>	Eastern Robust Slider	C	3
<i>Lialis burtoni</i>	Burton's Snake-lizard	C	13
<i>Lygisaurus (Carlia) foliorum</i>	Tree-base Litter-skink	C	10
<i>Menetia greyii</i>	Common Dwarf Skink	C	6, 9, 12
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	South-eastern Morethia Skink	C	23
<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	Fire-tailed Skink	C	2, 5, 9, 10
<i>Oedura rhombifer</i>	Ziz-zig Velvet Gecko	C	12
<i>Paradelma orientalis</i>	Brigalow Scaly-foot	V (NC) V (EPBC)	13
<i>Parasuta dwyeri</i>	Dwyer's Snake	C	T1
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon	C	10
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake	C	T1
<i>Pygopus schraderi</i>	Eastern Hooded Scaly-foot	C	T1
<i>Strophurus taenicauda</i>	Golden-tailed Gecko	NT (NC)	T1, PI
<i>Underwoodisaurus millii</i>	Barking Gecko	C	PI
Birds			
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	C	3, 4, 22
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill	C	3, P33, P30, P28, P26, P24, P21, P19, P15, P14, P13
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	C	3, 25, P33, P15
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill	C	3, 1, 5, P30
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	C	11
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar	C	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King-Parrot	C	3
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal	C	4, 6
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	C	4, 14, 22, 23
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	C	4, 6, 22, 23
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Darter	C	22
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	C	17
<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit	C	3, 28
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot	C	3, 13, 21, 22, 25
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	C	3

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret	C	22
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron	C	4
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	C, NT	T2
<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow	C	T4
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	C	3, 4, 11, 14, 15, 21, 23, 25, P33, P18, P12
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella	C	9
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	C	1
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo	C	1, 3, 13
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	C	3, 25
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood-Duck	C	14, 15, 22, 29
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	C	12, 13
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	C	Opp
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola	C	Opp
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	C	9, P30, P28, P22, P20
<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-shrike	C	Opp
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	C	1, 3, 9, 10, 15, 30, P27, P20
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	C	3
<i>Coracina tenuiostris</i>	Cicadabird	C	12, 13
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	C	3, 6, 11, 15, 25, 29
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper	C	3
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	C	4
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	C	4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 22, 25, 31, P33, P32, P31, P30, P20, P19, P14, P13, P12, P20
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	C	1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 30, P33, P32, P31, P28, P20, P13, P12
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	C	3, 4, 10, 22, 23, 25, P15
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	C	Opp
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	C	1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 25, 31, P12
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	C	3, 4, 6, 10
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	C	1, 13
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	C	17
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	C	4, 22
<i>Euseyornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dottrel	C	22, 23
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	C	10, 12, 14, 22, 30
<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah	C	1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 22, 25, 29, 31, P33, P32, P31, P17, P13, P18, P17, P13
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	C	2, 3, 13
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked stork	R (NC)	LM

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	C	3, 6
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon	C	3, 4
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel	C	29
<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	R (NC)	29(?)
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	C	13, 21
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	C	3, 10, 14, P17
<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon	V (EPBC) V (NC)	11, 23, 27
<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone	C	3
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	C	14, 17, 30, P20
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	C	3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, P33, P17, P13
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	R (NC)	2
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	C	27
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	C	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 25, 29, 30, 31, P32, P20, P19, P17
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	C	3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	C	Opp
<i>Hirundo ariel</i>	Fairy Martin	C	23
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	C	3
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	C	1
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller	C	P30
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	C	P26, P24, P20
<i>Lichenostomus fuscus</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater	C	P26
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater	C	P29, P27, P26, P24, P22, P21, P14
<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	C	P26
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	C	3, 4, 22, P17
<i>Lichenostomus plumulus</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater	C	3, 4, P30
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	C	3, 10, 11, 21, 25, 27, 29
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	C	2, 5, 11
<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren	C	P20
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren	C	5, 9, 10, 27
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	C	17, 22
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	C	3, 4, 10, 11, 29, 30, 31, P33, P28, P25, P23, P20, P18, P17, P16, P13, P12
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird	C	T4
<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin	C	PI
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	C	2, 6, 10, 12, 13
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater	R (NC)	14

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	C	1, 6, 13, 15, 17
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar	C	Opp
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	C	12, 13
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter	C	3, 10, 22, 23, P17
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	C	3
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	C	3, 4, 5, 14
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	C	1, 6, 10, 25, 29, 30, P26
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	C	Opp
<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>	Cotton Pygmy-goose	R (NC)	LM
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern Boobook	C	3, 7, 12, 17, 25
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	C, NT, Priority Taxa	29
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel	C	3, 11, 23, 29
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	C	3, 4, 11, 21, 22, 23, 31, P33, P31, P18
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	C	6
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	C	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 17, 22, 23, 30, P26
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	C	1, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, P31, P30, P26, P24, P23, P21, P20, P19, P17, P13
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican	C	22, 23
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin	C	14
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant	C	22
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant	C	23
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	C	3, 12, P30
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	C	1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 14, 22, 23, 25, 29, 31, P26, P20, P17
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	C	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, P20
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	C	3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 22, 29, 30, 31, P12
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater	C	3
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	C	3, 5, 29
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	C, NT, Priority Taxa	3, 11, 15, 31, P33, P28, P27, P12
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	C	3
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail	C	10, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, P20
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	C	3, 10, 11, 15, 22, 23, 27, P33, P29, P15
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	C	10
<i>Smicromnis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	C	11, 25

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	C	2, Opp, P12
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	C	3, 6, 11, 15, 22, 23, 30, 31
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	C	3, 22, 23, 25, 29, P30
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch	C	T4
<i>Threskiornis molluca</i>	Australian White Ibis	C	Opp
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	C	Opp
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	C	1, 3, 4, 30
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	C	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, P22, P20, P17
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	C	5, 10, 29
<i>Tyto capensis</i>	Grass Owl	C, NT, Priority Taxa	T4
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	C	23
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	C	22, 23
Mammals			
<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>	Rufous Bettong	C, Priority Taxa	3, 15
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Cattle	I	Opp
<i>Canis lupus*</i>	Dingo, domestic dog	I	3
<i>Chaerephon jobensis</i>	Northern Free-tailed Bat	C	7, 10, 14
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat	C	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29
<i>Chalinolobus nigrogriseus</i>	Hoary Wattled Bat	C, Priority Taxa	8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 27, 29
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	R (NC)	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 29
<i>Equus equinus</i>	Horse	I	13
<i>Felis catus*</i>	Cat	I	3, 4
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water Rat	C	1
<i>Lepus capensis*</i>	Brown Hare	I	Opp
<i>Macropus dorsalis</i>	Black-striped Wallaby	C, Priority Taxa	Opp
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	C	3, 5, Opp
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby	C	3, 4, 5
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis</i>	Eastern Bent-winged Bat	C, Priority Taxa	6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
<i>Mormopterus beccarii</i>	Beccarii's Free-tailed Bat	C	1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29
<i>Mormopterus sp. 2</i>	Eastern Free-tailed Bat	C	1, 2, 7, 10
<i>Mormopterus sp. 3</i>	Inland Free-tailed Bat	C	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 26, 27, 29

Species Name	Common Name	Status ¹	Site Recorded ²
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse	I	6
<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat	C	2, 3, 29
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> *	Rabbit	I	3, 4, Opp
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider	C, Priority Taxa	1, 5, 7, 10
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider	C	3
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	C, Priority Taxa	15
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe Bat	C	7, 27
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed bat	C	7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	Inland Broad-nosed Bat	C	1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-nosed Bat	C	1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	Stripe-faced Dunnart	C	6
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig	I	4
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	C	3, 25
<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White-striped Free-tailed Bat	C	2, 1,0, 11, 13, 29
<i>Taphozous georgianus</i>	Common Sheath-tailed Bat	C	7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum	C, Priority Taxa	1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15
<i>Vespadelus troughtoni</i>	Eastern Cave Bat	C	2, 7, 9, 11, 12
<i>Vespadelus vulturinus/V. baverstocki</i>	Little/Inland Forest Bat	C, Priority Taxa	7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 26
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> *	Fox	I	3, Opp
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby	C	3, P17

1 Status: EPBC = Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

NC = Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006

E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare; NT – Near Threatened; C = Least Concern; I = Introduced

2 Site descriptions provided in Table 11-A-1 for dam survey sites and Table 11-A-4 for pipeline survey sites. All pipeline survey sites are prefixed with a P to distinguish from dam survey sites.

A.5 EVR species profiles

A.5.1 Introduction

The following section provides background information on the biology, ecology and conservation status of EVR species that are known from within the dam study area and pipeline corridor during the current survey or from previous surveys.

A.5.2 Boggomoss Snail, *Adclarkia dawsonensis*

The Boggomoss Snail is a snail from the monotypic genus, *Adclarkia*, and is endemic to the Taroom region in central Queensland. The species was discovered by Queensland Museum staff during fauna investigations for the Dawson

Dam in the mid 1990's. Two populations were found; in the Dawson Valley, north-east of Taroom and on the Dawson River floodplain (Stanisic 1996). The Dawson Valley population is found in a 44.5 hectare patch of riparian vegetation at Isla-Delusion Crossing, while a smaller population is in a 0.75 ha Boggomoss near the Dawson River.

Description

The shell of the snail is of a light brown colour, becoming greenish-yellow at the anterior, with a white lip. It has a thin shell, with an average diameter of about 2.3 centimetres that is made up of 5 1/8 - 5 5/8 whorls (**Plate 1**). The shell is 1.5 cm high with a depressed spire. The snail is light brown to white in colour, with the amounts of grey around the neck, on the sides of the foot and above the tail varying between specimens (Stanisic 1996).

Distribution and habitat

Recent surveys for the Boggomoss Snail with the two known sites have resulted in revised population estimates at each site. The Mt. Rose Boggomoss contains the bulk of the population with an estimated 350 individuals, while the population at the Isla-Delusion was unable to be estimated (BAAM 2009). In addition, new populations were discovered at both sites, including populations within two boggomosses at Mt. Rose Station and a range extension for the Isla-Delusion population to include upstream riparian habitats.

Recent field surveys suggest that the species was, prior to clearing, restricted to the gilgaied Brigalow habitats along the alluvial flats and riparian habitats of the Dawson River between Taroom and Theodore. The soils within this region are brown/grey loams and clay derived from basalt which are productive and consequently have been historically cleared for agriculture (Clarke and Spier-Ashcroft 2003).

The Boggomosses that occur within this region are dominated by water-tolerant species, such as Coolibah, sedges and ferns, although depending upon the level of cattle grazing can be degraded. This vegetation produces a deep, moist accumulated leaf litter, which provide the microhabitat features suitable for the snail (BAAM 2009). Fallen timber and rotting woody vegetation also provides shelter sites for the snail.

Distribution in Protected Areas

One of the known population's of the Boggomoss Snail is located in a camping and water reserve between Taroom and Theodore, at the Isla-Delusion crossing of the Dawson River (Stanisic 2008). No other known protected populations of the Boggomoss Snail.

Ecology

It is assumed that, like many other slugs and snails, it feeds on decaying plant matter, bacteria and fungi (Clarke and Spier-Ashcroft 2003).

Other aspects of the snail's ecology such as lifespan, growth rates and mode of reproduction are still unknown. The Boggomoss Snail belongs to the Camaenidae group of snails which are known to live for up to four years without feeding, suggested that this snail may have a long life span (Clarke and Spier – Ashcroft 2003).

Threats and conservation status

The Boggomoss Snail and its' unique habitats are subject to a number of ongoing threats including; flooding in the Dawson River, drying out of boggomoss habitat, fire, grazing, introduced weeds, timber collection and quarrying (Threatened Species Scientific Committee, TSSC, 2007). In particular, the thin, fragile shell of the snail suggests that they may be particularly sensitive to habitat modification which may result in desiccation.

It is thought that the populations of the Boggomoss Snail are in decline. There are claims that it will decline by 5% over the next 3 years and has a 50% probability of becoming extinct in the wild in the next 20 years (TSSC 2007). Stanisc (2009) has reported that some of the Mt. Rose Station individuals are able to be translocated to a suitable alternative habitat area without endangering the existing source population. Further investigations and translocation trials are likely to be ongoing throughout the Project timeline.



Plate 1 Boggomoss Snail, Adclarkia dawsonensis (Photo: D. O'Brien)

A.5.3 Rough Frog, *Cyclorana verrucosa*

Description

The Rough Frog is largely similar to other members of the burrowing frog genus *Cyclorana*. They are relatively large with short, squat bodies and muscular limbs and a comparatively larger head and gape compared to other frogs. They tend to acquire a posture similar to that of Cane Toads (*Bufo marinus*) when at rest, often leading to misidentifications with the exotic pest.

The Rough Frog is distinguished from other burrowing frogs by a series of short skin folds arranged longitudinally along its back (**Plate 2**). The dorsal surface is irregularly marked with patches of dark chocolate on a pale tan and sometimes dark green background. A pale stripe is located along the middle of the back. The tympanum is prominent and there is a dark stripe on the sides of the head. As with other *Cyclorana* the fingers are unwebbed and the toes are slightly webbed near the base (Barker, *et al* 1995).

Distribution and habitat

The distribution of the Rough Frog is listed in Barker, *et al* (1995) as a band from southern inland Queensland to far western New South Wales, though Cogger (2000) presents a similar though protracted distribution. The frog is most often found in open grasslands and woodlands vegetation and are usually near temporary ponds, ditches, claypans or creeks. RE 11.3.2 (Poplar Box woodland on alluvial plains – palustrine wetlands) are considered key habitats for this species (Environmental Protection Agency 2002).

Whilst the geographical distribution of this species is well known, localised occurrences are not well known and cannot be predicted with any accuracy (Cogger 2000). Furthermore, they are not known to occur solely within discrete habitats within the landscape, nor associated with any particular water sources.

Distribution in protected areas

The Rough Frog is likely to be protected in State Forests (SFs) and National Parks (NPs) across the bioregion, including Expedition NP, Isla Gorge NP and Barakula SF.

Ecology

As with all burrowing frogs, the Rough Frog forms a burrow during dry conditions where it consecutively sheds layers of skin to form an impermeable cocoon that prevents water loss (Barker, *et al* 1995). After significant rainfall events, the frog emerges to breed, with males calling year round apart from the coldest months. Female frogs are thought to reach sexual maturity within two years and a mature female lays an average annual clutch of up to 1 000 eggs (Cogger 2000). Eggs are laid in clumps and without foam. Tadpoles are relatively large and are a light gold or pale grey in colour. They can develop quickly depending upon seasonal conditions (Cogger 2000).

Threats and conservation status

The range of the Rough Frog is thought to have decreased although this is largely speculative. The potential threats on this species are not well known, although habitat modification and degraded water quality have been suggested as potential factors (Cogger, *et al* 1993).

The Rough Frog is listed as rare in Queensland under the NC Act, although it is not listed in The Action Plan for Australian Frogs (Tyler 1997).

Poplar Box woodland on alluvial swamps occurs within the water storage and are recognised as a key habitat for this species.



Plate 2 Rough Frog, Cyclorana verrucosa (Photo: D. Fleming)

A.5.4 Brigalow Scaly-foot, *Paradelma orientalis*

Description

Brigalow Scaly-foots are legless lizards that belong to the monotypic genus *Paradelma*. They are distinguished by a pair of moderately large flaps which are the vestiges of hind limbs and a conspicuous pale to tan band across the back of the head which is bordered by a darker band on the nape (**Plate 3**). The rest of the body and tail is a glossy dark brown or grey above with a cream to white belly. They have a conspicuous ear opening. They are a moderately long lizard with a snout-vent length of just under 200 millimetres.

Distribution and habitat

Scaly-foots are restricted to central-eastern Queensland and are most often associated with sandstone ridges, vine thickets and woodlands of the Brigalow Belt (Wilson and Swan 2008). They are found in a wide variety of open forest habitats on several soil types (Schultz and Eyre 1997; Tremul 2000). In some areas lizards are found in remnant Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) woodland with sparse tussock grasses on grey cracking clay soils (Cogger *et al.*1993).

The species has been collected on cultivated areas, suggesting persistence despite clearing (McDonald *et al.*1991).

Distribution in Protected Areas

In the Brigalow Belt, southern Desert Uplands and Mulga Land bioregions, known populations of the Brigalow Scaly-foot are protected in Idalia NP, Lilly Hills Reserve on Boyne Island, Carnarvon NP, Dunmore SF near Cecil Plains, Eena SF, Barakula SF (Cogger *et al.*1993; Covacevich *et al.*1996a; Schultz & Eyre 1997; Tremul 2000; Wilson & Knowles 1988).

Ecology

Brigalow Scaly-foots are often found sheltering under sandstone slabs, surface debris, dense leaf litter or in grass hummocks (Wilson and Swan 2008). They are nocturnal and have been observed to climb wattles (*Acacia* spp.) using the trunk and main branches to reach heights in excess of two metres. It is thought that the lizard lick the exudates (sap)

from some wattles and exudate from Broad-leaf Wattle (*A. falciformis*) forms a major portion of the diet of juvenile and adult lizards on Boyne Island, near Gladstone in central Queensland. Their primary food source is arthropods including spiders and insects.

Little is known about the reproductive biology of the Brigalow Scaly-foot. Tremul (2000) captured a gravid female from Boyne Island and successfully incubated the laid eggs. Two elongate eggs were laid in captivity a few weeks after capture with the eggs hatching in late January after being incubated between 18 and 36°C. Hatching is a slow process, taking from 7.5 to 53 hours for the hatchling to finally exit the egg (Tremul 2000).

Threats and conservation status

The threats on this species are habitat loss due to land clearing and thinning operations, inappropriate road side management, and predation by feral animals. Habitat degradation from grazing remains a significant threat due to the destruction of shelter sites and removal of vegetation (EPA 2002a).

This species is listed as vulnerable under the Queensland NC Act and the Commonwealth EPBC Act. They are listed as vulnerable in The Action Plan for Australian Reptiles (Cogger, *et al.*1993).



Plate 3 Brigalow Scaly-foot, Paradelma orientalis (Photo: J. Richard)

A.5.5 Short-necked Worm-skink, *Anomalopus brevicollis*

Description

The short-necked worm-skink is a small, limbless, burrowing skink that grows up to 16 cm. Body colouration is light tan to buff, the head and tail are darker bluish-brown, the belly is whitish and the chin and throat are spotted with dark brown. A dark speckle on each scale creates a pattern of dotted lines along the length of the animal. This species has a rounded snout and inconspicuous ear-openings.

Distribution and habitat

This species is a habitat generalist being found in dry sclerophyll forest, monsoon rainforest, permanently moist rainforest and vine scrub on rock outcrops. The skink seeks shelter in leaf litter and under rocks and fallen timber on well-draining soils.

This species is endemic to Queensland and is found only in central-eastern Queensland. It is restricted to the northern half of the Mackenzie/Fitzroy/Dawson catchment, from Eungella in the north to Clermont in the west and south to Theodore.

Ecology

The Short-necked Worm-skink is a burrowing species, and when disturbed, it will burrow deep into soft substrates or rock crevices. It produces clutches of one or two eggs, however gestation time is not known. The diet of this species is unknown, although other members of the *Anomalopus* genus feed on crawling insects and insect larvae.

Threats and conservation status

Much of this species range is threatened by habitat loss due to land clearing and thinning operations, inappropriate fire regimes and weed invasion. Potential threats include grazing effects and inappropriate road side management.

The Short-necked Worm-skink is listed as rare in Queensland under the NC Act.

A.5.6 Golden-tailed Gecko, *Strophurus taenicauda*

Description

The Golden-tailed Gecko is a member of the gecko sub-family Diplodactylinae, which includes the spiny-tailed, striped and jewelled geckoes. They are one of the most striking of geckoes with distinctive black spots on a pale grey to cream body colour (**Plate 4**). The tail bears a bright orange dorso-lateral stripe. The eye is almost entirely a dark red to deep orange colour except for the pupil slit which has a scattering of white dots. The mouth lining is a deep blue colour (Wilson and Swan 2008).

The gecko has a snout-vent length of about 70 millimetres with a relatively long tail. Though related to the spiny-tailed geckoes, the Golden-tailed Gecko lacks spines or enlarged tubercles (a rounded or pointed projection).

Distribution and habitat

The gecko inhabits the open woodlands and open forests of central and south-east Queensland, excluding the south-east coast, although most records are from the Brigalow Belt. It has a patchy distribution but is regularly associated with forests and woodlands containing Cypress Pines. The gecko is generally arboreal (although it will readily occur on the ground) where it shelters under loose bark and within the hollow limbs of trees.

Ecology

Like all geckoes, the Golden-tailed Gecko is nocturnal and hunts for arthropod prey such as spiders and insects. If disturbed or threatened (such as from a predator) it can produce a thick, viscous fluid from its tail. The fluid readily dries in the air to form cobweb-like filaments. The fluid is known to be an irritant if it comes in contact with the eye.

Threats and conservation status

The threats on this species are habitat loss due to land clearing, thinning operations and inappropriate road side management. The Golden-tailed Gecko is listed as near threatened under the Queensland NC Act (recently delisted from rare status).

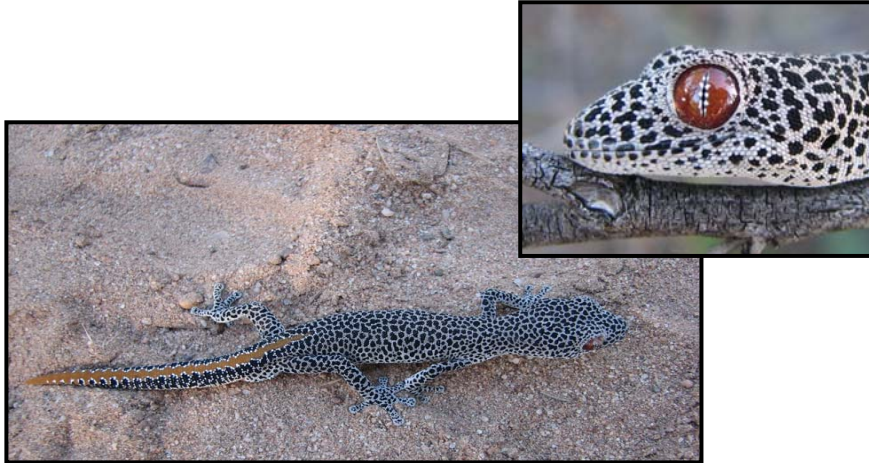


Plate 4 Golden-tailed Gecko, Strophurus taenicauda (Photo: D. Fleming)

A.5.7 Grey Snake, *Hemiaspis damelii*

Description

The Grey Snake is an indistinct elapid that occurs in south-eastern Queensland and extending into northern NSW. It is a uniform pale grey to olive grey colour along its body with a black band extending from the back of the head to the nape (Plate 5). It is moderately size snake with a total length of around 60 centimetres. The ventral surfaces are generally white or cream with a few dark flecks.

Distribution and habitat

The snake is generally found to the west of the Great Dividing Range although it does occur near Rockhampton. It occurs on low-lying floodplains usually in association with heavy cracking clay soils and Cogger (2000) notes that these can include dry sclerophyll forests and woodlands. It is a crepuscular (dawn and dusk) to nocturnal species that shelters during the day in soil cracks or under fallen timber, disused burrows and railway sleepers (EPA 2002a), usually near a watercourse (Wilson and Swan 2008).

Ecology

Grey snakes are primarily predators of frog though Cogger (2000) notes that they will take skinks. They are ovoviviparous and females produce 4–16 young in each litter usually from January to March. Young snakes take about twelve months to mature.

Threats and conservation status

As the ecology of this species is not well known, potential threats are suspected to include land clearing, Cane Toad poisoning through ingestion and modification of wetlands (EPA 2006). The BBS Fauna Expert Panel (EPA 2002a) noted that this species has experienced a range contraction in the east of its range.

The Grey Snake is listed as endangered under the Queensland NC Act, though the EPA (2002a) note that this status should be reviewed as devalues the conservation status of other threatened Brigalow Belt snakes such as Dunmall's Snake (*Furina dumalii*), which is listed as vulnerable.



Plate 5 Grey Snake, Hemiaspis damelli

A.5.8 Squatter Pigeon (southern subspecies), *Geophaps scripta scripta*

Description

The threatened southern sub species of the Squatter Pigeon is a medium sized brownish pigeon (26 – 32 centimetres body length) with distinctive black and white markings on the face (**Plate 6**). The breast is a deep bluey grey with a deep white 'V' outlining the wings. The wings are brown in colour with pale feather margins giving them a mottled appearance and occasional green or violet iridescent patches. The southern sub species has a blue-grey ring around the eye (Pizzey and Knight, 2007). Both sexes are similar in appearance, although juveniles have a duller appearance.

Distribution and habitat

The Squatter Pigeon is distributed across much of Queensland and northern NSW apart from the far west of both states. Isolated patches occur along the Darling River in central NSW. The two sub species overlap in a broad line from the Gulf of Carpentaria to between Townsville and Mackay. The pigeon prefers habitats on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range, although it occurs on the coast between Proserpine and Port Curtis and occasionally to south-east Queensland.

The extent of the Squatter Pigeon's range is estimated to be 440 000 km², which is based on distribution maps with a medium reliability (Garnett and Crowley 2000).

The pigeon is predominantly observed in grassy eucalypt woodlands and open forests and are often not far from water (Pizzey and Knight 2007). The pigeons do not appear to be restricted to these habitats as birds have also been recorded in pasture with scattered remnant trees, disturbed habitats such as road sides and railway easements and are relatively common in heavily-grazed grasslands north of Rockhampton.

Distribution in Protected Areas

The Squatter Pigeon (southern) is well represented in 12 conservation reserves including Carnarvon NP and Expedition NP which are within 100 kilometres of the study area.

Population information

The combined population size for both sub species is estimated at 40 000 breeding birds, although Garnett and Crowley (2000) note that this is of low reliability. The population of the southern sub species is thought to be stable at present

Ecology

No specific information has been gained on the life history of the Squatter Pigeon (southern), such as ages of sexual maturity, life expectancy or natural mortality. However, Garnett and Crowley (2000) note that nesting occurs on the ground and two eggs are laid in sheltered positions in each breeding season. The season usually extends from May to June, although the birds are said to be capable of breeding throughout most of the year if conditions are good (Pizzey and Knight 2007).

Pigeons forage on the ground or from low vegetation for the seeds of grasses, legumes and other herbs and forbs. It also feeds on insects and ticks where it is attracted to cattle camps (Pizzey and Knight 2007). Cattle camps also provide a source of water where the birds are known to drink from troughs.

The Squatter Pigeon (southern) is usually seen in individuals, pairs or small flocks of up to 20 or more birds (Pizzey and Knight 2007).

Threats and conservation status

Whilst the current range of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) is not currently in decline (Garnett and Crowley, 2000), drastic range contractions occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many local or regional populations declined, particularly in the southern part of its range within northern NSW and southern Queensland. The consequent decline in population has since slowed and the Squatter Pigeon (southern) remains locally abundant in the northern part of its range (Garnett and Crowley 2000).

No populations have been identified as being especially important to the long-term survival or recovery of the Squatter Pigeon (southern) (DEWHA 2008). The habitat at the southern part of the range (i.e. south of the Carnarvon Ranges) is fragmented, however the degree of fragmentation and its effect upon the pigeon is unknown (Garnett and Crowley 2000).

The Squatter Pigeon is listed as vulnerable under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and Queensland NC Act.



Plate 6 Squatter Pigeon (southern sub species) Geophaps scripta scripta (Photo: D. Fleming, J. Richard)

A.5.9 Black-chinned Honeyeater, *Melithreptus gularis*

Description

The eastern race of the Black-chinned Honeyeater has experienced a decline in its range during most of the last century (Garnett and Crowley, 2000), whilst the northern race is relatively stable. The Black-chinned Honeyeater is a medium sized honeyeater with a black bill and head, a bold white line around the nape with another extending down either side of the throat with an often inconspicuous black chin. The belly is pale grey and the dorsal surface including wings are a bright golden colour. Mature birds have a bright blue crescent above the eyes.

Distribution and habitat

The honeyeater occurs throughout the woodlands and open forests from the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range to the coast between Sydney and Newcastle in NSW and between Brisbane and Rockhampton in Queensland. Historically, the eastern race extended from central and western NSW into inland Victoria and south-eastern South Australia, although the species has declined markedly in these regions. From Dubbo (NSW), to Rockhampton the eastern race intergrades with the northern race in a broad band stretching west to southern Cape York Peninsula, and again around Mt Isa (Pizzey and Knight, 2007).

Black-chinned Honeyeaters occupy drier eucalypt woodlands and open forests within an annual rainfall range of 400-700 millimetres, particularly communities containing ironbark and box, and often around timber on watercourses.

Ecology

Like most honeyeaters, Black-chinned Honeyeaters glean insects and lerp from foliage as well as feeding on nectar (Pizzey and Knight 2007).

Breeding occurs from July to December and the nest is a fragile cup of shredded bark, spiders' web, grass and other plant fibres constructed high in the outer branches of trees. Two eggs are produced.

Threats and conservation status

Similar to other woodland dependent birds of south-eastern Australian forests, the range of the Black-chinned Honeyeater (eastern race) has declined, particularly in the southern extents. Much of the suitable habitat within these areas has been cleared and the remainder has been fragmented. They are relatively mobile throughout the landscape, however they are generally absent from small habitat patches for unknown reasons (Garnett and Crowley, 2000).

The Black-chinned Honeyeater is listed as rare under the Queensland NC Act.

A.5.10 Painted Honeyeater, *Granitella picta*

Description

The Painted Honeyeater is small (16 cm) and distinctive, with a black head and black and white underparts with dark streaks on the flanks. The wings and tail are black with bright yellow edgings. The distinctive bill is pink with a dark tip. The female is greyer on the upperparts and has less streaking on the flanks (Simpson and Day 2004).

Distribution and habitat

The Painted Honeyeater is nomadic and occurs at low densities throughout its range. The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland. During the winter it is more likely to be found in the north of its distribution.

Ecology

This species inhabits Boree, Brigalow and Box-Gum Woodlands and Box-Ironbark Forests. It is a specialist feeder on the fruits of mistletoes growing on woodland eucalypts and acacias and prefers mistletoes of the genus *Amyema*. Insects and nectar from mistletoe or eucalypts are occasionally eaten. It nests from spring to autumn in a small, delicate nest hanging within the outer canopy of drooping eucalypts, she-oak, paperbark or mistletoe branches (Garnett and Crowley 2000).

Threats and conservation status

Threats to this species include the clearing of woodlands and open forests, removal of large, old trees with heavy mistletoe infestations, degradation of open forest and woodland remnants, including thinning of trees bearing mistletoe and heavy grazing of grassy woodlands.

The Painted Honeyeater is listed as rare under the Queensland NC Act.

A.5.11 Little Pied Bat, *Chalinolobus picatus*

Description

The Little Pied Bat is a distinctive black and white bat that weighs four to eight grams. The head and body are about 4.5 cm in length; the tail 3.5 cm. The fur is glossy black on the back, grey on the belly, with white fur along the flanks forming a 'V' in the pubic area (van Dyck and Strahan 2008).

Distribution and habitat

The Little-Pied Bat is found in inland Queensland and NSW (including Western Plains and slopes) extending slightly into South Australia and Victoria. Occurs in dry open forest, open woodland, mulga woodlands, chenopod shrublands, cypress-pine forest, mallee, and Bimbil box (Churchill 1998).

Ecology

The Little pied Bat roosts in caves, rock outcrops, mine shafts, tunnels, tree hollows and buildings. The species occurs in semi-arid areas and can tolerate high temperatures and dryness but needs access to nearby open water. Little is known of diet other than that it feeds on moths and possibly other flying invertebrates (van Dyck and Strahan 2008).

Threats and conservation status

The Little Pied Bat is listed as rare under the Queensland NC Act. Threats are poorly documented but are likely to include loss of roost sites, clearing of foraging habitat.

A.5.12 Grey Falcon, *Falco hypoleucos*

Description

The Grey Falcon is a small falcon of 30 – 45 centimetres with heavy-set, broad shoulders. It is primarily grey above and white below with a number of dark striations on the belly. There is a prominent dark streak below the eyes and bright yellow eye rings and legs (Simpson and Day 2004).

Distribution and habitat

The falcon has been observed throughout much of arid and semi-arid Australia with most observations made along the inland rivers of Queensland, NSW, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Timbered lowland plains are frequented in the warmer months and acacia shrublands adjacent to riparian vegetation provide suitable hunting habitat. In the cooler months, the falcon tends to range into more open woodlands, grasslands and tussock grasslands (Olsen and Olsen, 1986).

Ecology

The Grey Falcon is an active predator on small mammals and birds, particularly granivorous parrots and pigeons (Marchant and Higgins, 1993). In an absence of prey items, the falcon will scavenge on dead animals.

Nesting may occur from July to October, but breeding may be confined to years of above average rainfall within inland river systems (more than 500 ml annual rainfall). The falcon nests in the disused nests of other birds and are usually in the tallest trees along watercourses, particularly River Red Gums (Marchant and Higgins, 1993). Two to three eggs are laid during each breeding event.

Threats and conservation status

The Grey Falcon is listed as rare under the Queensland NC Act. Threats are poorly documented and speculative but are likely to include clearing and overgrazing of semi-arid and arid areas, which may affect prey abundance (Olsen and Olsen 1986).

A.5.13 Cotton Pygmy-goose, *Nettapus coromandelianus*

Description

The Cotton Pygmy-goose is a very small duck of 34 – 38 centimetres with a short black bill and glossy green crown, back and upper wings. The face is white as is the neck and underparts. A narrow black band occurs around the breast (Simpson and Day 2004).

Distribution and habitat

The pygmy-goose is restricted to the eastern Queensland coast from Princess Charlotte Bay to Brisbane and inland along major river systems. It is more common in the north-eastern portion of its range. It is an occasionally vagrant to north-eastern NSW and even Victoria.

It prefers deep freshwater waterholes (e.g. lagoon, swamps, dams) with abundant aquatic vegetation such as waterlilies and other floating vegetation.

Ecology

The species is a surface feeder and subsists almost entirely on aquatic vegetation, particularly hydrilla and pondweed. It uses its goose-like bill to pick at bits of floating vegetation or by stripping seeds and flowers from aquatic plants (Marchant and Higgins 1990).

The Cotton Pygmy-goose nests and roosts in hollows within dead trees near water. Breeding occurs from November to April and clutch size is usually 8-15 oval, pearly-white eggs.

Threats and conservation status

The Cotton Pygmy-goose is listed as rare in Queensland. Threats include loss of dead standing timber near water, spread of invasive aquatic weeds such as Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*), changes to water hydrology and water quality and drainage of wetlands for flood control (NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service 1999).

A.5.14 Black-necked Stork, *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*

Description

The Black-necked Stork is a striking wetland bird standing up to 1.3 metres tall with a wing span of 2 metres (Simpson and Day 2004). The body is white which contrasts with generally black wings and tail and the glossy green-black neck and head. The bill is long, heavily built and black in colour and the legs are gangly and red. The female has yellow eyes.

Distribution and habitat

The species occurs throughout coastal northern and eastern Australia and inland along major river systems and floodplains. The bird is rarely seen south of Sydney.

Black-necked Storks inhabit a variety of wetland habitats including coastal wetlands, mangroves, tidal mudflats, floodplains, open woodland adjacent to water, irrigated lands, farm dams and sewage ponds.

Ecology

They are active predators taking a variety of prey including fish, frogs, eels, turtles, crabs and snakes. They feed in shallow, still water where prey items can be seen.

The Black-necked Stork nests and roosts on dead trees near on in water (Simpson and Day 2008). Nests are flat and large up to 2 metres in diameter and constructed out of sticks, grasses and rushes. Breeding occurs from October to May with clutch sizes usually 2 to 4 eggs.

Threats and conservation status

The Black-necked Stork is listed as rare in Queensland. Threats include loss of wetland habitat through clearing and draining for flood mitigation, agriculture and residential development, degradation of existing wetlands and changes in hydrology of natural wetlands.