



Review of Gemini Project Impacts

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Blackdown Tablelands National Park Expedition Range (Photo: S. Gillman)

Acknowledgements

Protect the Bush Alliance Inc. (PTBA) acknowledges the Gaangalu Nation People, the traditional custodians of the Blackdown Tablelands and surrounding landscapes, and celebrate their enduring connection to country. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and acknowledge that Aboriginal sovereignty was never ceded.

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Attachment 1 PTBA Gemini Project Flora Survey Site Locations

Attachment 2 PTBA Gemini Project Fauna Survey Site Locations

Abbreviations Used

Acronym	Description
AARC	AARC Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd
EPBC	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NCA	Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
RE	Regional Ecosystem

1. Executive Summary

Following PTBA-conducted field surveys and review of AARC Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd Terrestrial Ecology Report (AARC 2019), PTBA considers that progression of the Gemini Project (a proposed open-cut coal mine) by Magnetic South Pty Ltd will:

- Impact hydrological flows and water availability locally more broadly, including the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area.
- Reduce altitudinal connectivity between headwater national parks and state forests of the Mackenzie River and downstream reaches.
- Damage a significant corridor for the endangered Greater Glider.
- Adversely impact Taunton National Park (Scientific) and Wallaby Lane Nature Refuge, and other critical habitats for the endangered Bridled Nail-tailed Wallaby
- Increase mortality in local populations of the endangered Koala.
- Decrease the scenic amenity of Blackdown Tablelands National Park and surrounding landscapes, impacting local mental health and affecting tourism.

2. Background

Protect the Bush Alliance (PTBA) is an alliance of 20 NGOs and community groups, Nature Refuge owners and citizens, concerned at the continuing loss of biodiversity across Queensland. Our goal is to implement ways of preventing the continuing loss of areas of high conservation values to inappropriate development.

The Gemini Project, a proposed open-cut coal mine by Magnetic South Pty Ltd located west of Rockhampton and east of Blackwater, was brought to PTBA's attention by local landholders concerned regarding potential adverse impacts on their properties.

The proposed Gemini Project mine site contains and is surrounded by areas of high biological significance (Figure 1), including:

- national parks, scientific areas and state forests,
- headwaters of the Mackenzie River, a Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area catchment,
- threatened vegetation communities,
- threatened species and their habitats.

PTBA's review of the AARC report, however, concluded that the biodiversity values of the landscape surrounding the proposed mine site, particularly roadside verges, areas of mixed woodland and vegetated riparian edges, and the connectivity these provide across the

landscape had not been fully considered. Consequently, PTBA initiated field surveys to further assess biodiversity values in the area surrounding the proposed mine.

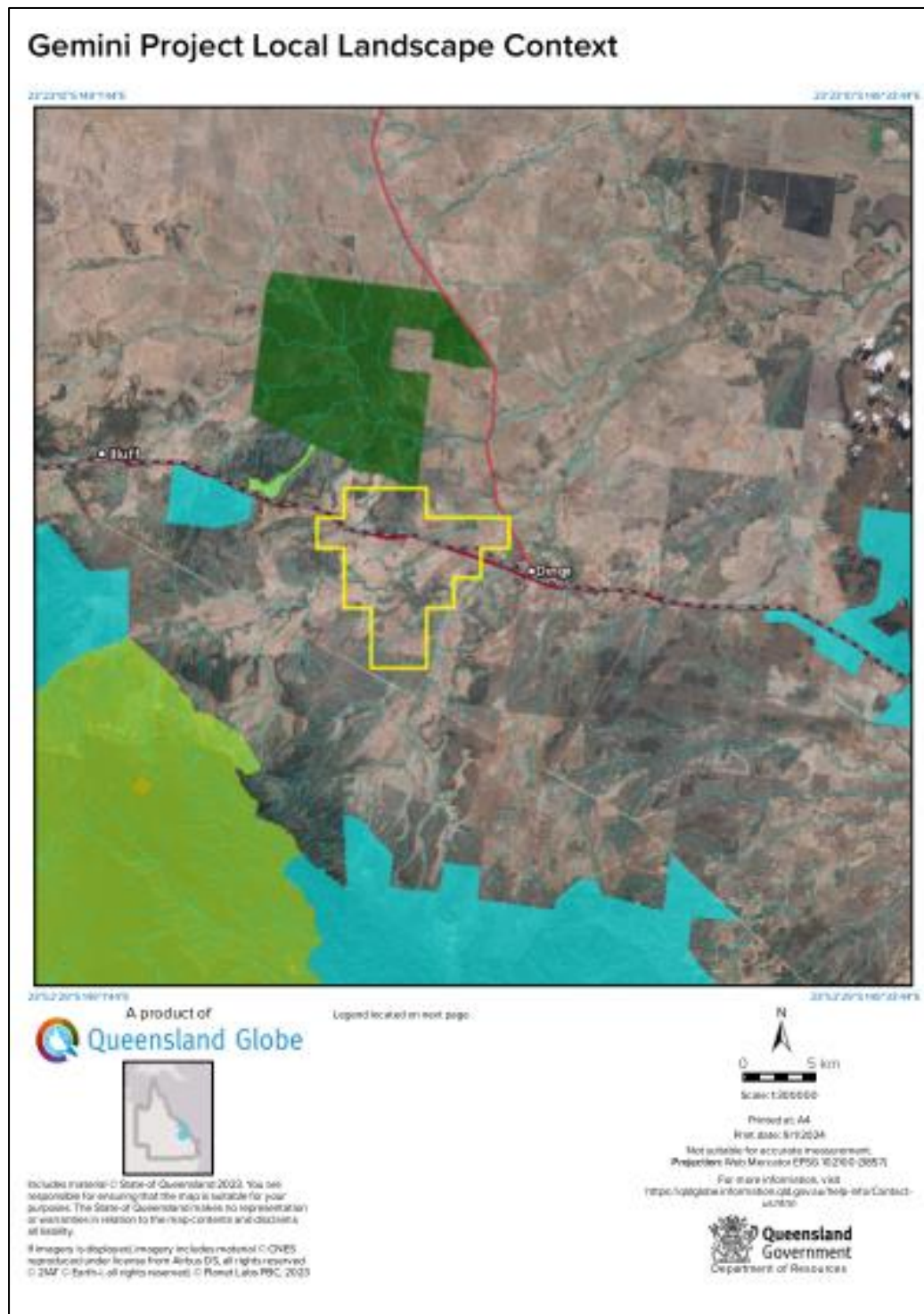


Figure 1. Gemini Project Local Landscape Context, showing proximity to Blackdown Tableland National Park (NP), Taunton NP (Scientific), Arthurs Bluff State Forest (SF), Walton SF, Dawson Range SF and Duaringa SF.

3. PTBA Critique of AARC Report

These matters will be assessed using:

- Vegetation Communities, including regional ecosystems and threatened ecological communities
- Connectivity, including wetlands and wildlife corridors
- Native fauna and flora, including threatened species

3.1. Vegetation Communities

The vegetation communities found within and around the proposed mine site area have been highly modified by agriculture through land clearing and introduction of non-native species such as *Cenchrus ciliaris* (Buffel grass).

Areas of remnant vegetation remain, however, and other areas have recovered with regrowth spreading to the surrounding areas. Vegetation communities found in Queensland are mapped by the Queensland Herbarium into regional ecosystems (REs), with a three number code allocated to indicated bioregion, land zone and vegetation community. The Gemini Project area contains six regional ecosystems according to Queensland Herbarium mapping (accessed via the Queensland Globe). All are within the Brigalow Belt (bioregion 11), however they occur on three land zones (identified below) and the vegetation is dominated by different species:

- land zone 3 (Quaternary alluvium) – three regional ecosystems (11.3.1, 11.3.2 and 11.3.25)
- land zone 5 (Tertiary-early Quaternary loamy and sandy plains and plateaus) – two regional ecosystems (11.5.2 and 11.5.9b), and
- land zone 7 (Cainozoic duricrusts) – one regional ecosystem (11.7.2).



Figure 2. Locally cemented duricrust

3.1.1. Regional ecosystems

The six regional ecosystems are mapped as remnants or regrowth by the Queensland Herbarium in the Gemini Project area.

Within the remaining, predominantly cleared landscape, significant residual trees (characteristic of the preclearing regional ecosystem) remain, particularly along watercourses and roadsides, together with variable growth of regenerating native plants. These residual trees provided food, shelter and nest sites for multiple fauna, as discussed later in this document.

Regional Ecosystem	Short description	VMA Status	EPBC Status
11.3.1	<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> and/or <i>Casuarina cristata</i> open forest on alluvial plains	E	E
11.3.2	<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> woodland on alluvial plains	O	E
11.3.25	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> or <i>E. camaldulensis</i> woodland fringing drainage lines	L	
11.5.2	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>Corymbia</i> spp., with <i>E. moluccana</i> woodland on lower slopes of Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces	L	
11.5.9b	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , <i>E. tenuipes</i> , <i>Lysicarpus angustifolius</i> +/- <i>Corymbia</i> spp. woodland. Occurs on Cainozoic sandplains formed on plateaus and broad crests of hills and ranges	L	
11.7.2	<i>Acacia</i> spp. woodland on Cainozoic lateritic duricrust. Scarp retreat zone	L	

VMA = Queensland Vegetation Management Act 1999; EPBC = Commonwealth Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Status: E = Endangered; O = Of Concern; L = Least Concern



PTBA Review of Gemini Project Impacts, Jan 2024, www.ptba.net.au.



Significant habitat trees containing multiple hollows were observed along Cooinda Road

Images; Marie Tarrant



Habitat Tree - nesting
Tree Martins

3.2. Connectivity and Wetlands

Due to major vegetation modification for agriculture (through clearing, burning, introduced species) habitat fragmentation poses a significant threat to the native animals of the area. The limited number of large trees with hollows present in the area combined with their high utilisation by hollow-dependent species, emphasises the need to protect those that still stand, living or dead.

The regional ecosystems, remnant and regrowth, and relictual trees present within and surrounding the Gemini Project area, provide habitat for several significant animal species, particularly, food and/or shelter for the endangered Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*), and vulnerable Glossy Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*) (applying the precautionary principle given the recent reclassification of the species).

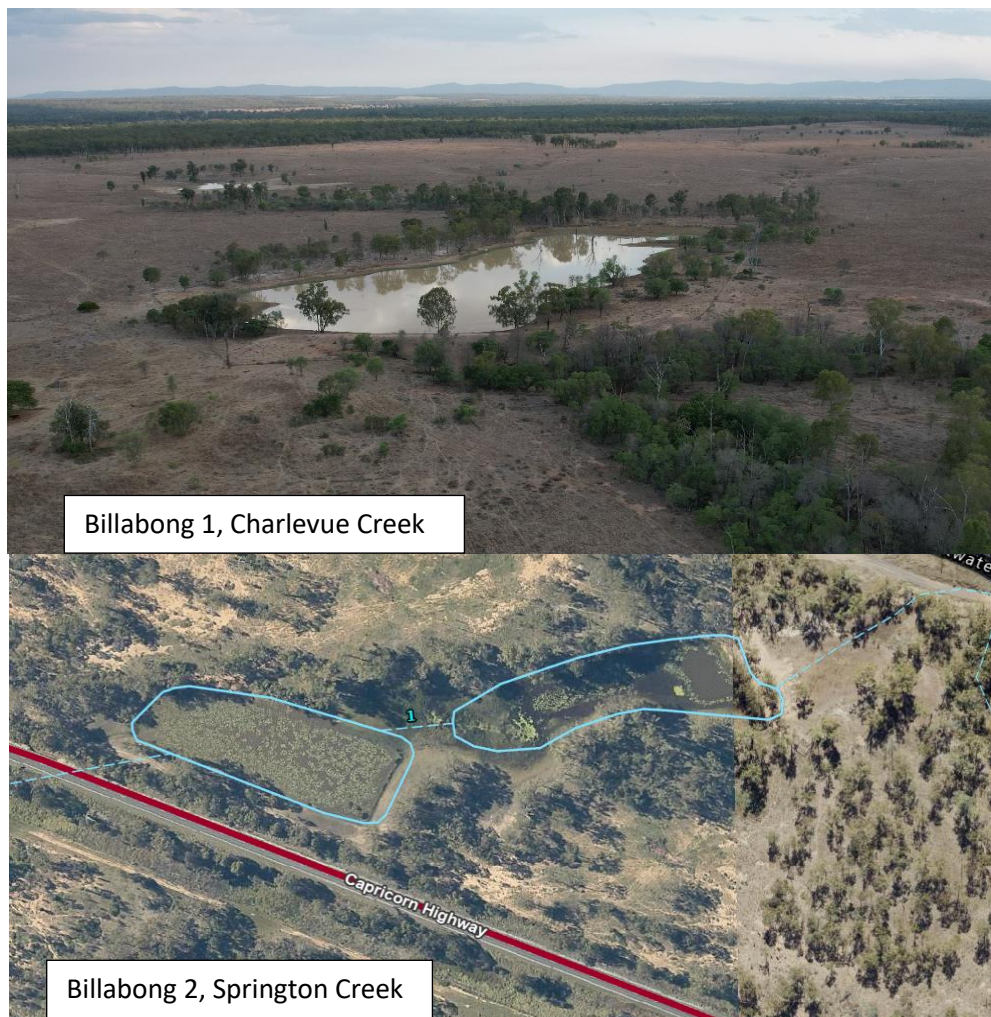
Within the Gemini Project area several sections of remnant and regenerating vegetation still have the presence or possible presence of large trees >15m and trees with large hollows. AARC recorded trees with a diameter at breast height of 30cm or more during their surveys within the Gemini Project area; trees of these size, particularly if occurring at a density of more than 10 per hectare, provide high quality habitat value. These trees and the vegetation surrounding them are acting as corridors connecting Charlevue Creek and Springton Creek upstream to Blackdown Tableland National Park, north to Taunton National Park (Scientific), downstream to more contiguous riparian areas, and east to Duaringa State Forest.



Present ecosystem connectivity allowing the dispersal of flora and fauna between the two catchment areas.

Several areas of permanent water sources were detected upon map and drone inspections within the boundaries of the mine and their supply or existence will be threatened. Although most of these permanent/ semi-permanent water sources are anthropogenic construction they still act as a supply of water during drought.

Description	Latitude	Longitude
Large, permanent, modified billabong #1 on Charlevue Creek	-23.6389	149.2673
Large, permanent, modified billabong #2 on Springton Creek with old growth <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> / <i>camaldulensis</i> and aquatic plants.	-23.64092	149.31135
Large, permanent, dam. Aquatic plants present. Pit A will completely remove this Dam	-23.6586	149.26995
Possible flood plain, <i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> present with possible alluvium soils (landzone 3)	-23.67715	149.25604





Large permanent dam (Pit A site)



Possible flood plain

3.3. Flora and Fauna

3.3.1. Flora

- 13 areas within the Gemini Project site are mapped as “high risk” in Queensland Government protected plants trigger mapping (Qld Globe) due to being within a 2km radius of a validated record of a threatened or near threatened plant and/or contain habitat highly likely to have one or more critically endangered or endangered plant species. High-risk areas are limited to natural areas, such as those mapped as remnant vegetation, regrowth vegetation, wetlands and category ‘A’ areas under the Vegetation Management Act 1994 (e.g. an offset area or areas subject to a restoration notice).” (Queensland Government, 2024a). Investigation of published WildNet data, identified that the following threatened flora species are recorded in the area:
 - *Solanum elaeagnifolium* (Endangered, NC Act)
 - *Cerbera dumicola* (Near Threatened, NC Act)

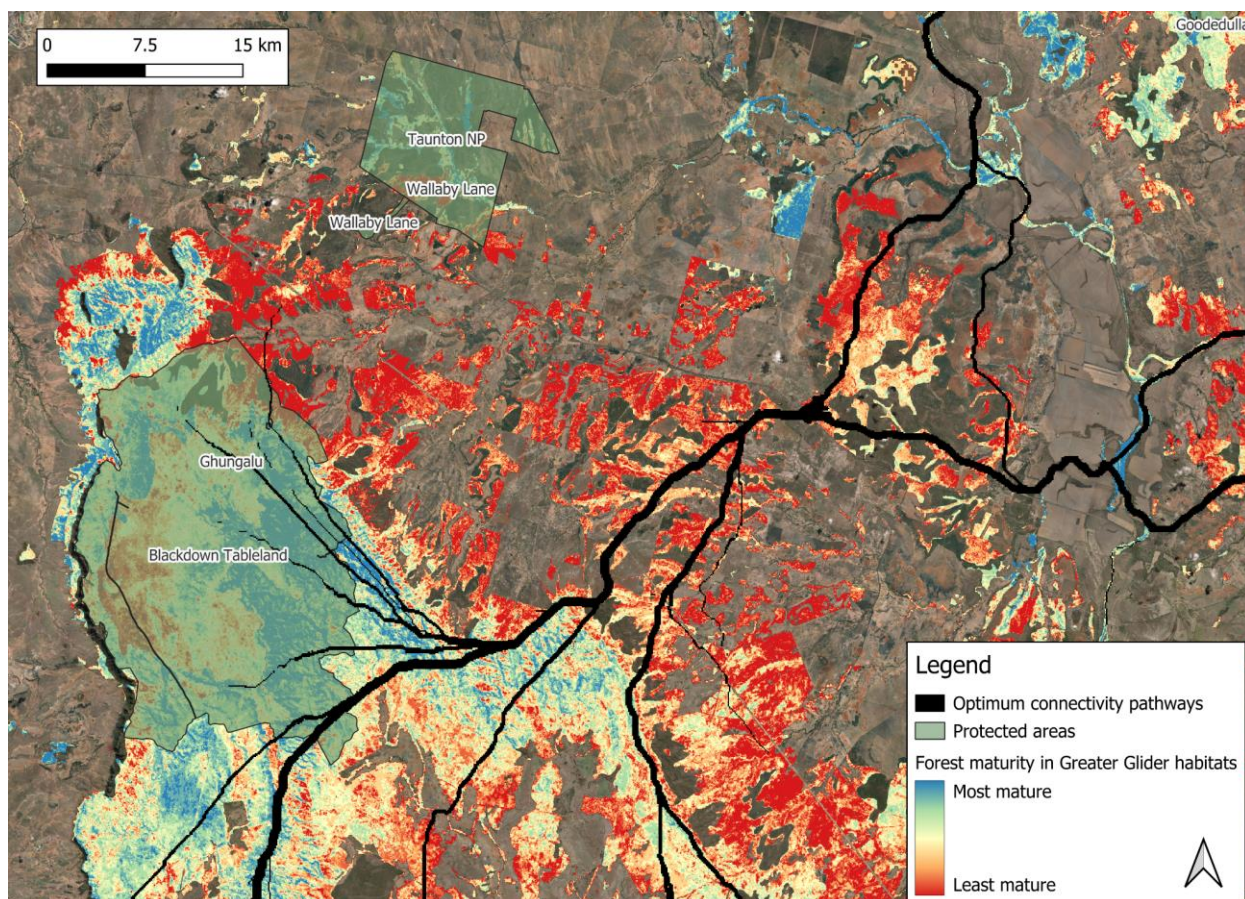
3.3.2. Fauna

3.3.2.1. Greater Glider *Petauroides volans*

The critical significance of connectivity through this landscape for the endangered Greater glider, is described in the study of ‘Priority Areas for Protecting Greater Gliders in Queensland’ by Norman and Mackey (2024), who state "*The single most important corridor connecting two areas of habitat was found to be located connecting Blackdown Tableland National Park to Duaringa State Forest*".

The southern and central Greater Glider *Petauroides volans*, is listed as endangered under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and vulnerable under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The species depends upon mature native forest providing critical habitat resources including tree hollows; >30 cm diameter at breast height (DBH) are preferentially selected.

A major review of greater glider habitat in Queensland (Qld) (Eyre et al. 2022) identified 2859 described regional ecosystems in Queensland, 254 were confirmed as greater glider habitat and 124 regional ecosystems were identified as potential habitat; (b) six tree species were identified as dominant or co-dominant species to the majority of greater glider habitat (*Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus moluccana*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. crebra*, *C. intermedia* and *E. portuensis*).



3.3.2.2. Bridled Nailtail Wallaby *Onychogalea fraenata*

The Gemini project borders Taunton National Park (Scientific) and Wallaby Lane Nature Refuge on Pine Grove Station - areas significant for the protection of the **endangered bridled nail-tail wallaby**. This report in 2019 noted Bridled nailtail wallaby numbers had more than doubled in Taunton National Park in the previous five years. (Supplied: Queensland government). The Recovery Plan for bridled nailtail wallaby *Onychogalea Fraenata* 2005-2009 can be viewed here: <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/o-fraenata.pdf>

This species, once distributed through the acacia woodlands of semi-arid Queensland, was severely impacted by predation by feral animals and progressive alteration of its habitat. The recovery of this species to an estimated current population which may number 1000 animals, has been a resounding success. Of concern to this species is the irreplaceable loss of habitat and habitat connectivity.

The Wallaby Lane Nature Refuge Agreement is intended to protect and enhance the natural resources of the land and to provide a continuous connective vegetation corridor for known populations of BNTW in Taunton National Park and Walton State Forest. The Gemini Mine will result in the displacement of species populations and ecosystems which have for two

decades benefited from a federally funded revegetation project and enhanced management of the BNTW population.

3.3.2.3. Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Habitat loss is considered the primary factor for the decline in Koalas in both Queensland and New South Wales (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2009). Research into Koala habitat preference indicates that Koalas prefer mature trees for browse and also favour particular trees (Hindell and Lee, 1987, McAlpine et al. 2023). In particular, trees with medium to large diameter at breast height (dbh) were shown to be of the greatest habitat values to Koalas, especially in disturbed and fragmented sites (McAlpine et al. 2023). This report highlights the important habitat values of the roadside vegetation, particularly the large, remnant Forest Red Gums (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Poplar Box (*Eucalyptus populnea*) and Narrow-leaved Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) located along the roadside reserves in an otherwise agriculturally modified landscape. These species contain a range of habitat hollows, not forming until Eucalypts are a minimum of 100 years old. Research indicates that up to 42% of mammals, 28% of reptiles and 17% of bird species require habitat hollows (Gibbons and Lindenmayer 1997).

Roadside reserves are a conduit for species dispersal. A wildlife corridor is defined as: *A physical linkage between patches of native vegetation, such as riparian areas, patches and paddock trees, which contribute to landscape connectivity for native species and may also provide habitat* (Australian Government 2012, Hilty et al. 2006, Lindenmeyer & Fischer 2006). Research shows that species restricted to habitat patches that are isolated from other patches of suitable vegetation have more chance of suffering extinction than those within connected habitats (Laurance 1991). Remnant vegetation that is connected to other areas of vegetation provide a greater representation of biodiversity, an increased value to the habitat network and are more resilient to the impacts of disturbance compared to small, isolated patches (Queensland Government 2002). Corridors provide a range of benefits to biodiversity conservation by enabling wildlife to move through altered landscapes, provide habitat, open access to presently unexploited habitat areas, improve dispersal success for species and ensure genetic diversity is maintained (Lindenmeyer & Burgman 2005). Studies have also shown that even low quality corridors provide essential connectivity for Koalas to access other habitat patches (Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 2009, Rus et al. 2021).

3.3.2.4. Glossy Black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathamii*

This species is reliant on the seeds of Allocasuarina and Casuarina species for food and trees with large hollows for nest sites. Bulloak (*Allocasuarina luehmannii*) a food tree species for the northern subspecies of Glossy Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathamii erebus*) were recorded by AARC within the Gemini Project area. Whilst Belah (*Casuarina cristata*) was not

recorded by AARC, it typically occurs in some of the mapped regional ecosystems, and is another food species for Glossy Black-cockatoo. Glossy Black-cockatoo is listed as vulnerable under the NC Act, and the eastern subspecies (*C.l.lathamii*) was listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act following the 2019-20 wildfires across much of eastern Australia. Given a recent taxonomic review by Saunders (2023) regards Glossy Black-cockatoo as monotypic, the precautionary principle should be applied to conservation of *C.l.erebus*.

AARC have not provided any evidence of conducting searches for 'orts', the food debris left by feeding Glossy Black-cockatoo, an essential component to detecting this quiet and highly mobile species.

4. PTBA Surveys

Five PTBA members visited the Blacktown Tablelands area from 23-27 October 2023 to assess landscape values and gather additional data to improve understanding of ecological values potentially at risk. Surveys were undertaken over four days, during which the mean average daily temperature was 36.5degrees Celsius, with a severe storm occurring on 26 October. Preliminary identification of survey sites was undertaken through desktop review of publicly available biodiversity data and land tenure prior to field surveys, followed by visual inspection after arrival in the project area to confirm survey locations.

1.1.Survey limitations

PTBA assessment of biodiversity values was limited by time, methods, weather, season and access. PTBA surveys were restricted to public roads and easements within and surrounding the Gemini Project area, which is owned by Magnetic South Pty Ltd.

Ideally quarterly monitoring of flora and fauna over at least three years, within and outside the Gemini Project area, would capture variations and allow for natural responses to weather patterns to be recorded; particularly, to improve understanding of how lowland corridors through connected ecosystems support wildlife movement, e.g., seasonal use of altitudinal refugia within Blacktown Tablelands, and climate change impacts on the suitability of current and potential future habitats.

1.2. Survey methods and results

1.2.1. Flora Surveys

Flora surveys were undertaken at eight locations using the core vegetation transect methodology of 100m x 10m transects. Survey results are contained in Appendix 1 and 2, with survey locations shown in Attachment 1, and summarised in the following table.

- No rare or threatened flora species were found in any of the eight survey transects.
- 85 plant species were recorded from 27 families, with Myrtaceae and Poaceae species occurring most extensively.
- 56 native plant species were each recorded at only one site.

1.2.2. Fauna Surveys

Fauna surveys were undertaken at 11 locations with a gps reference recording the centre of the site. Survey results are contained in Appendix 3 and 4, with survey locations shown in Attachment 2, and summarised below.

PTBA surveys detected:

- 5 mammal species, including the endangered Koala
- 9 reptile species
- 73 bird species

As shown in images, Koala footprints were detected at:

-23.7259295, 149.2501966.



Summary of Flora Survey Sites

Site Name	Location	Lot/Plan	Site Description	Altitude (m)	Latitude	Longitude	Regional Ecosystem/s	Status
Site 1	Capricorn Highway	47H406	Open Woodland Floodplain	110	-23.64228	149.31491	11.3.2 / 11.3.25 / 11.3.1	Non-rem
Site 2	Cooinda Rd off Capricorn Highway	2HT138	Tall Open Forest Floodplain	110	-23.71863	149.24651	11.3.2 / 11.3.25 / 11.3.1	Remnant E-subdom
Site 3	Cooinda Rd off Capricorn Highway	2HT138	Mixed forest Floodplain Mixed forest	130	-23.67891	149.25591	11.3.2 / 11.3.25	Remnant O-dom
Site 4	Walton State Forest	179FTY965	Floodplain	160	-23.60587	149.13014	11.7.2	Remnant Least Concern
Site 5		2HT388	Mixed forest Floodplain	140	-23.67706	149.18811	11.3.2 / 11.3.25	Non-rem
Site 6	Cooinda Rd	2HT138	Floodplain	130	-23.67689	149.25533	11.3.2 / 11.3.25	Remnant O-dom
Site 7	Cooinda Rd	4HT393	Floodplain	135	-23.72641	149.25063	11.5.2	Non-rem
Site 8		1H408	Growth on ecotone Bull-oak	170	-23.58269	149.08811	11.7.2	Remnant Least Concern

5. Conclusion

- The Gemini Project area is in the headwater catchments of the Mackenzie River, which flows to the Fitzroy River and then to the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. There is considerable potential for the Project to affect the quantity, quality and seasonality of environmental flows, particularly through excavation of the mine pit and the installation and use of bores. These will lower the water table causing changed local soil moisture and affecting broader groundwater hydrology, as well as reducing water availability for native species throughout the region.
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA's) surround and are within the Gemini Project area, including habitat for threatened species and endangered ecological communities. The Gemini Project, if it proceeds, will sever remaining hydrological and habitat connectivity between ESAs, increasing their isolation in the landscape and compromising their ecological values and ecosystem services, e.g., downstream water availability.
- The northern boundary of the proposed Gemini Mine includes 2.5ha of Taunton National Park (Scientific) (Category A ESA). This reserve was created for the primary purpose of protecting the endangered Bridled Nailtail Wallaby; it provides provides critical refugia and habitat for the species is considered to occur with the Gemini Project area (AARC 2019).
- Several records of endangered Greater Glider occur within the Gemini Project area, and habitats within Wallaby Lane Nature Refuge (Category C ESA) and the area east to Duaringa, are considered critical habitat for Greater Glider. The protection of mature forest patches and movement corridors is necessary for the recovery of the Greater Glider.
- Several tree species favoured by Koala occur within the Gemini Project Area, a species known for its mobility across ground in landscapes with reduced tree canopy or scattered trees. This mobility combined with increasing traffic associated with the Gemini Project will likely lead to increased stress and mortality, through disease and vehicle strike.
- The potential use of the Gemini Project area by Glossy Black-cockatoo has not been fully investigated.
- Increased heavy vehicle activity, noise, light and air pollution, blasting and associated industry activity are likely to impact the security of the protected area estate and impact habitat values, leading to decline of fauna and flora species abundance and distribution.
- Also to the ability of the Protected Area Estate to contribute to the tourism industry in Queensland.

- Conservation interventions, using a whole-of landscape approach, are needed to protect core habitat and corridors from inappropriate land use.

6. References

AARC (2019), Gemini Project Terrestrial Ecology Assessment. Prepared for Magnetic South Pty Ltd.

Norman P and Mackey B (2024), Priority areas for conserving greater gliders in Queensland, Australia. *Pacific Conservation Biology* **30**, PC23018. [doi:10.1071/PC23018](https://doi.org/10.1071/PC23018).

Queensland Government (2024, Jan 10). Protected plants flora survey trigger map. <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger>

Saunders D (2023), A review of the taxonomy and distribution of Australia's endemic Calyptorhynchinae black cockatoos. *Australian Zoologist* **43**(2)

Appendix 1. PTBA Flora Data Summary

*indicates introduced species. No species listed as threatened under the EPBC or NC Act were recorded.

Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form
Amaranthaceae		<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	chaff flower	Shrub
Apocynaceae		<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	bitter bark or quinine tree	Tree
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa ovata</i> now <i>Carissa spinarum</i>	currant bush, blackberry, kunkerberry	Shrub
Asteraceae		<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>	fruit salad plant	Herb
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Bauhinia hookeri</i>	Hooker's bauhinia, pegunny, white bauhinia	Tree
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>	Brewster's cassia	Tree
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Cassia tomentella</i>	velvet cassia	Tree
Capparaceae		<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	nipan, bush orange	Vine
Caryophyllaceae		<i>Scleranthus birchii</i>	Scleranthus	Herb
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i> var <i>tomentosa</i>	ruby saltbush	Herb
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	small-leaved or eastern cottonbush	Shrub
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Salsola kali</i>	prickly roly poly	Shrub
Cyperaceae		<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>	sedge	Sedge
Erythroxylaceae		<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	cocaine tree	Tree
Euphorbiaceae		<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	mat spurge, caustic weed	Herb
Euphorbiaceae		<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala	Tree
Fabaceae		<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	bat-winged coral tree/bean tree	Tree
Fabaceae	*	<i>Stylosanthes humilis</i>	Townsville stylo	Creeper
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry	Vine
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> ssp <i>confertifolia</i>	cushion mat-rush	Herb

Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Lomandra filiformis ssp filiformis</i>	wattle mat-rush	Herb
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	spiny headed, long-leaf mat-rush	Herb
Malvaceae		<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	flannel weed, lantern bush	Shrub
Malvaceae	*	<i>Malvastrum americanum var americanum</i>	spiked malvastrum	Herb
Malvaceae		<i>Sida filiformis</i>	fine sida, ngau-ngau	Herb
Malvaceae		<i>Sida hackettiana</i>	Queensland hemp, golden sida, spiked sida	Shrub
Meliaceae		<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar	Tree
Meliaceae		<i>Owenia acidula</i>	emu apple, sour plum	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia excelsa ssp angusta</i>	ironwood wattle, wallowa,gap axe,bunkerman	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	brigalow	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia julifera ssp julifera</i>	catkin wattle	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia leiocalyx ssp leiocalyx</i>	early-flowering wattle	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia melleodora</i>	waxy wattle	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia rhodophloia</i>	western red mulga, red-bark wattle	Shrub
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia rhodoxylon</i>	ringy rosewood, brown spearwood	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia salicina</i>	sally wattle, cooba	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	lancewood	Tree
Mimosaceae		<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i>	dead finish, red lancewood, eastern dead finish	Tree
Moraceae		<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sweet sandpaper fig	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	smooth-barked apple	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's inland bloodwood	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>	Dallachy's or ghost gum	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i>	Dawson river gum, coowarra box,	Tree

Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>	coolibah	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved ironbark	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland peppermint, yellow messmate, mountain box	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa ssp fibrosa</i>	broad-leaved red ironbark	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa ssp nubilis</i>	dusky-leaved or blue-top ironbark	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	bimble box	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis ssp tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum, forest red gum	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i>	swamp box tree	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	coastal swamp box	Tree
Myrtaceae		<i>Melaleuca nervosa ssp nervosa</i>	fibrebark	Tree
Nyctaginaceae		<i>Boerhavia dominii</i>	common spiderling	Herb
Picrodendraceae		<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	hairy or native quinine, strychnine tree	Tree
Pittosporaceae		<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp spinosa</i>	prickly blackthorn/box	Shrub
Pittosporaceae		<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	weeping pittosporum, native apricot, cattle bush, butterbush, Cumby Cumby	Tree
Poaceae		<i>Aristida benthamii var benthamii</i>	bentham's wiregrass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Aristida calycina var calycina</i>	dark wiregrass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Aristida caput-medusae</i>	many headed wiregrass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Aristida queenslandica var queenslandica</i>	wiregrass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Aristida ramosa var ramosa</i>	purple or cane wiregrass/spear grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var decipiens</i>	pitted bluegrass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	desert or forest bluegrass	Grass
Poaceae	*	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	buffel grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>	woolly oat-grass, limestone bottle washer, leafy nineawn	

Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form
Poaceae		<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	love grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Eragrostis sp</i>	love grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	bunch speargrass, black speargrass	Grass
Poaceae	*	<i>Megathyrsus maximus var maximus</i>	guinea grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	fairy grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	Grass
Poaceae		<i>Tripogonella loliiformis</i>	five-minute grass, rye beetle grass, eight day grass	Grass
Proteaceae		<i>Grevillea striata</i>	beefwood, silver honeysuckle	Tree
Proteaceae		<i>Hakea lorea ssp lorea</i>	corkwood, bootlace oak	Shrub
Rhamnaceae		<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red or soapy ash	Tree
Rubiaceae		<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>	medicine bush, corkwood	Shrub
Rubiaceae		<i>Everistia vacciniifolia var nervosa</i>	small-leaved canthium	Tree
Rubiaceae		<i>Psyrdrax oleifolia</i>	myrtle tree, wild lemon	Tree
Rutaceae		<i>Citrus glauca</i>	inland lime	Tree
Sapindaceae		<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	cattle bush, whitewood	Tree
Sapindaceae		<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>	sticky hop bush	Shrub
Sparrmanniaceae		<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>	emu berry, shrub turkey bush; emu-berries; dog's Balls	Herb

Appendix 2. PTBA Flora Data by Sites

Flora species recorded by Ann Moran between 24-26 October from each survey site 100m x 10m transect are documented in the following tables.

In these, Status abbreviations are as follows; if no status is provided, the species is considered of least concern:

- EPBC: Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- NC: Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992
- C: Critically Endangered; E: Endangered; V: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; M: Marine
- *weed/garden escapee

Plant occurrence is categorised as follows:

Legend	Category	Plants per plot 100mx10m
D	Dominant	>100
A	Abundant	50 - 100
C	Common	20 - 50
O	Occasional	10 - 20
P	Present	5 - 10
U	Uncommon	3 - 5
R	Rare (in numbers only)	1 - 3
E	Edge not inside community	1 - 10

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude	
Site 1	Open Woodland Floodplain	11.3.2, 11,3.25, 11.3.1	-23.64228	149.31491	
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Amaranthaceae		<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	chaff flower	Shrub	Uncommon
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Cassia tomentella</i>	velvet cassia	Tree	Uncommon
Capparaceae		<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	nipan, bush orange	Vine	Common
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Enchylaena tomentosa var tomentosa</i>	ruby saltbush	Herb	Occasional
Fabaceae		<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	bat-winged coral tree/bean tree	Tree	Edge
Malvaceae		<i>Abutilon oxycarpum</i>	flannel weed, lantern bush	Shrub	Uncommon
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia melleodora</i>	waxy wattle	Tree	Edge
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia salicina</i>	sally wattle, cooba	Tree	Uncommon
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i>	Dawson river gum, coowarra box,	Tree	Edge
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	bimble box	Tree	Common
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis ssp tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum, forest red gum	Tree	Edge
Myrtaceae		<i>Lophostemon grandiflorus</i>	swamp box tree	Tree	Edge
Myrtaceae		<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	coastal swamp box	Tree	Edge
Picrodendraceae		<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	hairy or native quinine, strychnine tree	Tree	Edge
Poaceae		<i>Aristida benthamii var benthamii</i>	bentham's wiregrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Bothriochloa decipiens var decipiens</i>	pitted bluegrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Bothriochloa ewartiana</i>	desert or forest bluegrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Eragrostis sp</i>	love grass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	bunch speargrass, black speargrass	Grass	Uncommon
Rutaceae		<i>Citrus glauca</i>	inland lime	Tree	Uncommon

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
Site 2	Tall Open Forest Floodplain	11.3.2, 11.3.25, 11.3.1	-23.71863	149.24651

Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa ovata</i> now <i>Carissa spinarum</i>	currant bush, blackberry, kunkerberry	Shrub	Occasional
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>	brewster's cassia	Tree	Rare
Malvaceae		<i>Sida hackettiana</i>	Queensland hemp, golden sida, spiked sida	Shrub	Occasional
Mimosaceae		<i>Archidendropsis basaltica</i>	dead finish, red lancewood, eastern dead finish	Tree	Common
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's inland bloodwood	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	Tree	Abundant
Poaceae		<i>Aristida benthamii</i> var <i>benthamii</i>	bentham's wiregrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Aristida calycina</i> var <i>calycina</i>	dark wiregrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	bunch speargrass, black speargrass	Grass	Occasional
Proteaceae		<i>Grevillea striata</i>	beefwood, silver honeysuckle	Tree	Rare
Rubiaceae		<i>Psyrdrax oleifolia</i>	myrtle tree, wild lemon	Tree	Common
Sapindaceae		<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	cattle bush, whitewood	Tree	Occasional

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
Site 3	Mixed forest Floodplain	11.3.2, 11.3.25, 11.3.1	-23. 67891	149.24651

Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Apocynaceae		<i>Alstonia constricta</i>	bitter bark or quinine tree	Tree	Uncommon
Erythroxylaceae		<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	cocaine tree	Tree	Rare
Euphorbiaceae		<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i>	mat spurge, caustic weed	Herb	Uncommon
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia excelsa ssp excelsa</i>	ironwood wallowa, bunkerman	Tree	Uncommon
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia harpophylla</i>	brigalow	Tree	Occasional
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia melleodora</i>	waxy wattle	Tree	Common
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia rhodoxylon</i>	ringy rosewood, brown spearwood	Tree	Common
Myrtaceae		<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	smooth-barked apple	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's inland bloodwood	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>	Dallachy's or ghost gum	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa ssp nubilis</i>	dusky-leaved or blue-top ironbark	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	bimble box	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Melaleuca nervosa ssp nervosa</i>	fibrebark	Tree	Occasional
Poaceae		<i>Aristida benthamii var benthamii</i>	bentham's wiregrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Eragrostis sororia</i>	love grass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	bunch speargrass, black speargrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Tripogonella loliiformis</i>	five-minute grass, rye beetle grass, eight day grass	Grass	Uncommon
Proteaceae		<i>Grevillea striata</i>	beefwood, silver honeysuckle	Tree	Uncommon
Proteaceae		<i>Hakea lorea ssp lorea</i>	corkwood, bootlace oak	Shrub	Rare
Rhamnaceae		<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red or soapy ash	Tree	Unspecified
Rubiaceae		<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>	medicine bush, corkwood	Shrub	Unspecified

Site Name		Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
Site 3		Mixed forest Floodplain	11.3.2, 11.3.25, 11.3.1	-23. 67891	149.24651
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Rubiaceae		<i>Everistia vaccinifolia var nervosa</i>	small-leaved canthium	Tree	Uncommon

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude	
Site 4	Floodplain		-23.60587	149. 13014	
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa ovata now Carissa spinarum</i>	currant bush, blackberry, kunkerberry	Shrub	Occasional
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Cassia brewsteri</i>	Brewster’s cassia	Tree	Common
Caryophyllaceae		<i>Scleranthus birchii</i>	Scleranthus	Herb	Common
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Enchylaena tomentosa var tomentosa</i>	ruby saltbush	Herb	Uncommon
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Salsola kali</i>	prickly roly poly	Shrub	Uncommon
Erythroxylaceae		<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	cocaine tree	Tree	Present
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Lomandra confertifolia ssp confertifolia</i>	cushion mat-rush	Herb	Present
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Lomandra filiformis ssp filiformis</i>	wattle mat-rush	Herb	Present
Malvaceae		<i>Sida filiformis</i>	fine sida, ngau-ngau	Herb	Uncommon
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia rhodophloia</i>	western red mulga, red-bark wattle	Shrub	Abundant
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved ironbark	Tree	Uncommon

Poaceae	<i>Aristida caput-medusae</i>	many headed wiregrass	Grass	Occasional
Poaceae	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i> var <i>queenslandica</i>	wiregrass	Grass	Common
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon polyphyllus</i>	woolly oat-grass, limestone bottle washer, leafy nineawn		
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	Grass	Edge
Rubiaceae	<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>	medicine bush, corkwood	Shrub	Rare
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp <i>spatulata</i>	sticky hop bush	Shrub	Rare

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
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Site 5	Mixed forest Floodplain		-23.67706	149.18811
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Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa ovata</i> now <i>Carissa spinarum</i>	currant bush, blackberry, kunkerberry	Shrub	Occasional
Caesalpiniaceae		<i>Bauhinia hookeri</i>	Hooker's bauhinia, pegunny, white bauhinia	Tree	Common
Euphorbiaceae		<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	red kamala	Tree	Rare
Fabaceae		<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	bat-winged coral tree/bean tree	Tree	Edge
Fabaceae	*	<i>Stylosanthes humilis</i>	Townsville stylo	Creeper	Present
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry	Vine	Uncommon
Laxmanniaceae		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	spiny headed, long-leaf mat-rush	Herb	Common
Malvaceae	*	<i>Malvastrum americanum</i> var <i>americanum</i>	spiked malvastrum	Herb	Present
Meliaceae		<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar	Tree	Edge
Meliaceae		<i>Owenia acidula</i>	emu apple, sour plum	Tree	Rare
Moraceae		<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sweet sandpaper fig	Tree	Occasional

Site Name	Description		Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
Site 5	Mixed forest Floodplain			-23.67706	149.18811
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's inland bloodwood	Tree	Uncommon
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>	coolibah	Tree	Common
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis ssp tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum, forest red gum	Tree	Common
Pittosporaceae		<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp spinosa</i>	prickly blackthorn/box	Shrub	Rare
Poaceae	*	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	buffel grass	Grass	Common
Poaceae	*	<i>Megathyrsus maximus var maximus</i>	guinea grass	Grass	Present
Sapindaceae		<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	cattle bush, whitewood	Tree	Common

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude	
Gemini Mine Site 6	Floodplain		-23.67689	149.25533	
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Asteraceae		<i>Pterocaulon redolens</i>	fruit salad plant	Herb	Rare
Cyperaceae		<i>Cyperus javanicus</i>	sedge	Sedge	Occasional
Malvaceae		<i>Sida filiformis</i>	fine sida, ngau-ngau	Herb	Present
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia excelsa ssp excelsa</i>	ironwood wallowa,bunkerman	Tree	Uncommon
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia melleodora</i>	waxy wattle	Tree	Common

Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's inland bloodwood	Tree	Uncommon
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia dallachiana</i>	Dallachy's or ghost gum	Tree	Uncommon
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>	coolibah	Tree	Common
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa ssp fibrosa</i>	broad-leaved red ironbark	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis ssp tereticornis</i>	Queensland blue gum, forest red gum	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca nervosa ssp nervosa</i>	fibrebark	Tree	Occasional
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	bunch speargrass, black speargrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae	<i>Tripogonella loliiformis</i>	five-minute grass, rye beetle grass, eight day grass	Grass	Common
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	red or soapy ash	Tree	Common
Rubiaceae	<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>	medicine bush, corkwood	Shrub	Occasional
Sparrmanniaceae	<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>	emu berry, shrub turkey bush; emu-berries; dog's Balls	Herb	Uncommon

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
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Site 7	Floodplain		-23.72641	149.25063
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Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa ovata now Carissa spinarum</i>	currant bush, blackberry, kunkerberry	Shrub	Uncommon
Chenopodiaceae		<i>Maireana microphylla</i>	small-leaved or eastern cottonbush	Shrub	Rare
Malvaceae		<i>Sida hackettiana</i>	Queensland hemp, golden sida, spiked sida	Shrub	Common
Moraceae		<i>Ficus opposita</i>	sweet sandpaper fig	Tree	Occasional
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia clarksoniana</i>	Clarkson's inland bloodwood	Tree	Uncommon

Site Name	Description		Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
Site 7	Floodplain			-23.72641	149.25063
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus cambageana</i>	Dawson river gum, coowarra box,	Tree	Rare
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	narrow-leaved ironbark	Tree	Uncommon
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland peppermint, yellow messmate, mountain box	Tree	Common
Myrtaceae		<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa ssp nubilis</i>	dusky-leaved or blue-top ironbark	Tree	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Aristida benthamii var benthamii</i>	bentham's wiregrass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Aristida ramosa var ramosa</i>	purple or cane wiregrass/spear grass	Grass	Uncommon
Poaceae		<i>Sporobolus caroli</i>	fairy grass	Grass	Common
Poaceae		<i>Themeda triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	Grass	Occasional
Poaceae		<i>Tripogonella loliiformis</i>	five-minute grass, rye beetle grass, eight day grass	Grass	Uncommon
Sapindaceae		<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	cattle bush, whitewood	Tree	Occasional

Site Name		Description		Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude
Site 8		Growth on ecotone Bull-oak		11.5.2, 11.7. 2/11.5.2	-23.58269	149.08811
Family	Status	Genus	Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Amaranthaceae		Alternanthera	nodiflora	common joyweed	Herb	Edge

Site Name	Description	Regional Ecosystem/s	Latitude	Longitude	
Site 8	Growth on ecotone Bull-oak	11.5.2, 11.7. 2/11.5.2	-23.58269	149.08811	
Family	Status	Genus Species	Common Name	Form	Occurrence
Apocynaceae		<i>Carissa ovata</i> now <i>Carissa spinarum</i>	currant bush, blackberry, kunkerberry	Shrub	Uncommon
Erythroxylaceae		<i>Erythroxylum australe</i>	cocaine tree	Tree	Uncommon
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia excelsa</i> ssp <i>angusta</i>	ironwood wattle, wallowa,gap axe,bunkerman	Tree	Rare
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia julifera</i> ssp <i>julifera</i>	catkin wattle	Tree	Edge
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i> ssp <i>leiocalyx</i>	early-flowering wattle	Tree	Occasional
Mimosaceae		<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>	lancewood	Tree	Abundant
Myrtaceae		<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	Tree	Edge
Myrtaceae		<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i> ssp <i>nervosa</i>	fibrebark	Tree	Occasional
Nyctaginaceae		<i>Boerhavia dominii</i>	common spiderling	Herb	Uncommon
Picrodendraceae		<i>Petalostigma pubescens</i>	hairy or native quinine, strychnine tree	Tree	Abundant
Pittosporaceae		<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	weeping pittosporum,native apricot, cattle bush, butterbush, Cumby Cumby	Tree	Rare population size
Rubiaceae		<i>Coelospermum reticulatum</i>	medicine bush, corkwood	Shrub	Uncommon

Historical Collection Walton Forest

DATES	YEAR	IDENTIFIED BY	Id_MP	CANOPY	MID	SHRUB	GROUND
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Acacia caroleae	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Acacia leiocalyx ssp leiocalyx	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Acacia shirleyi	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Allocasuarina luehmannii	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Alphitonia excelsa	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Alstonia constricta	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Angophora leiocarpa	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Aristida caput-medusae	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Callitris glaucophylla	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Calotis cuneifolia	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Cassia brewsteri	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Cenchrus ciliaris	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Cheilanthes sieberi ssp sieberi	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Chrysopogon fallax	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Coelospermum reticulatum	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Corymbia clarksoniana	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Corymbia intermedia	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Corymbia tessellaris	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Enneapogon eremophilus	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Enneapogon lindleyanus	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Entolasia stricta	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Erythroxylum australe	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Eucalyptus chloroclada	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Eucalyptus crebra	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE

01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Eucalyptus exserta	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Evolvulus alsinoides var decumbens	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Jacksonia scoparia	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Laxmannia gracilis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Lomandra confertifolia ssp pallida	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Lysicarpus angustifolius	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Marsdenia microlepis	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Melinis minutiflora	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Oldenlandia galioides	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Panicum effusum	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Petalostigma pubescens	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Philotheca difformis ssp difformis	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
01-Jan-99	1999	Moran, A	Setaria surgens	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Sida aprica var aprica	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
01-May-85	1985	Moran, A	Themeda triandra	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE

Appendix 3. PTBA Fauna Data Summary

The following table is a compiled list of all fauna recorded during PTBA surveys. Status abbreviations used are as follows; if no status is provided, the species is considered of least concern:

- EPBC: Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- NC: Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992
- C: Critically Endangered; E: Endangered; V: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; M: Marine
- *exotic/feral

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	NC Status
Mammals - all Sites			
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brush-tail Possum		
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feather-tailed Glider		
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo		
<i>Notamacropus dorsalis</i>	Black-striped Wallaby		
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral Pig		*
Geckos, Skinks and Lizards - all Sites			
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Roundhead		
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor		
<i>Nephrusus asper</i>	Knob-tailed Gecko		
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Prickly Gecko		
<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Eastern Stone Gecko		
<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	Dubious Dtella		
<i>Carlia pectoralis</i>	Open-litter Rainbow Skink		
<i>Morethria boulengeri</i>	Boulenger's Snake-eyed Skink		
<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	Elegant Snake-eyed Skink		
<i>Morethia taeniopleura</i>	Eastern Fire-tailed Skink		
Birds - all Sites			
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet Nightjar		
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal		
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Black Duck		
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose		
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot		
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle		
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Heron		
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard		

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	NC Status
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow		
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza		
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead		
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal		
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike Thrush		
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven		
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow		
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail		
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird		
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie		
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird		
<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra		
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra		
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron		
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater		
<i>Erythronyx malanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel		
<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	Koel		
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird		
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Kestrel		
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Brown Falcon		
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove		
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove		
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon	V	V
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone		
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie Lark		
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga		
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite		
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow		
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana		
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater		
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairywren		
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner		
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner		
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater		
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	M	
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter		
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite		
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher		

Scientific Name	Common Name	EPBC Status	NC Status
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher		
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater		
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler		
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote		
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin		
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird		
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella		
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater		
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler		
<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater		
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo		
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill		
<i>Specothes vielloti</i>	Australasian Figbird		
<i>Specothes vielloti</i>	Olive-backed Oriole		
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird		
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Mistletoebird		
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australian Grebe		
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch		
<i>Todiramphus macleayi</i>	Forest Kingfisher		
<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher		
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet		
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail		
<i>Tyto delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl		
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing		

Appendix 4. PTBA Fauna Data by Sites

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
23/10/2023	Red Rock Bush Camp (Site A)	-23.616305	149.211939
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet Nightjar	2	
<i>Tyto delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl	1	
<i>Nephrurus asper</i>	Spiny Knob-tailed Gecko	1	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brush-tail Possum	4	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Billabong near Springton Creek (Site B)	-23.6411	149.3104
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	12	
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Black Duck	2	
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter	2	
<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	Magpie Goose	10	
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Heron	2	
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead	2	
<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra - Nesting	2	
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron	1	
<i>Erythronys malanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	5	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	2	
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon Vulnerable	1	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie Lark	2	
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	2	
<i>Haliastur spheurnus</i>	Whistling Kite - Nesting	1	
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana	2	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	10	
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	1	
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	1	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	2	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	2	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australian Grebe	3	
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	20	
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher	2	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Billabong near Springton Creek (Site B)	-23.6411	149.3104
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	2	
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feather-tailed Glider	1	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	2	
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brush-tail Possum	1	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Pine Grove/Capricorn H/Way		
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Tyto delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl	1 - Incidental	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Springton Creek (Site C)	-23.6427	149.3142
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	2	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	2	
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	2	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	5	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	1	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	4	
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Brown Falcon	1	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	4	
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	5	
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairywren	4	
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	4	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	8	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	4	
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	1	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	4	
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	2	
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	2	
<i>Specothes vieilloti</i>	Australasian Figbird	4	
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	8	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Springton Creek (Site C)	-23.6427	149.3142
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail - Evidence of fresh platelets	x	

Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Springton Creek – Perennial Waterhole (Site D)	-23.6451	149.3112
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow	1	
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza	1	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	2	
<i>Dacelo leachii</i>	Blue-winged Kookaburra	1	
<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	Koel	1	
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	2	
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher - At nest	1	
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	2	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	2	
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	7	
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher - Displaying pair	2	
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	4	

Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Cooinda Road - Site of old Weeping Bloodwood with 7 hollows (habitat tree) (Site E)	-23.7193	149.247
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	2	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	6	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australia Magpie	3	
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	heard	
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Kestrel	1	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	1	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie Lark	2	
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	1	
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairywren - 2 groups	6	

Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Cooinda Road - Site of old Weeping Bloodwood with 7 hollows (habitat tree) (Site E)	-23.7193	149.247
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	10	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	heard	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	4	
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martins - Habitat Tree, using dead tree for nest hollows	10	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	2	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	2	
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher	2	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
24/10/2023	Cooinda Road (Site F)	-23.6796	149.256
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	3	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	1	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie Lark	1	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	2	
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	2	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	1	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	8	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	1	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
25/10/2023	Pine Grove Road Bluff (Site G)	-23.607	149.1886
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot	3	
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza	1	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike Thrush	2	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	2	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	3	
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	2	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
25/10/2023	Pine Grove Road Bluff (Site G)	-23.607	149.1886
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	2	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird	1	
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	3	
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove	12	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	1	
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	2	
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairywren	3	
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	1	
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	2	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	2	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	6	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	2	
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	25	
<i>Todirampus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher	1	
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	2	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	1	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
25/10/2023	Charlevue Road (Site H)	-23.5877	149.2091
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	2	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	1	
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	2	
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Brown Falcon	1	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	1	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	1	
<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner	6	
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	1	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	3	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	2	
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	20	
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	6	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
25/10/2023	Cooinda Road	-23.6769	149.2559
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike Thrush	3	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	2	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	2	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	1	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	1	
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater - 2 very young birds	8	
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Kestrel	1	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	1	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	8	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	8	
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher	5	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	4	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	2	
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	1	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	2	
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater	1	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	5	
<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater	16	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	5	
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	2	
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	6	
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher	1	
<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	6	
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Buttonquail	8	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
26/10/2023	Cooinda Road (Site I)	-23.7267	149.2509
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>	Red-winged Parrot	5	
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard	2	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	2	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	2	
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail	3	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
26/10/2023	Cooinda Road (Site I)	-23.7267	149.2509
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	2	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	4	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	1	
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	2	
<i>Eudynamis orientalis</i>	Koel	1	
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon Vulnerable - Incidental road side	4	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	1	
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairywren	2	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	8	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	2	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	2	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	4	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	2	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	2	
<i>Specothes virelloti</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	1	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo	7	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
26/10/2023	Cooinda Road (Site J)	-23.6516	149.2666
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Double-barred Finch (heard only)	1	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	2	
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	1	
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	2	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	1	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	1	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite	1	
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	1	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	6	
<i>Microeca fascians</i>	Jacky Winter	1	
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	1	
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	4	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	1	
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	2	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
26/10/2023	Cooinda Road (Site J)	-23.6516	149.2666
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	14	
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	12	

Start Date	Location	Latitude	Longitude
26/10/2023	Red Hill Road Dingo (Site K)	-23.6245	149.2603
Species	Common Name	Number observed	
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	1	
<i>Geophaps scripta</i>	Squatter Pigeon (Vulnerable)	5	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	2	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	4	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	1	
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	2	
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	1	
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	1	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler	4	
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Mistletoebird	1	
<i>Notamacropus dorsalis</i>	Black-striped Wallaby	3	
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Roundhead	2	