

FAUNA AUDIT OF PULLENVALE FOREST PARK BUSHCARE GROUP

PULLENVALE

Prepared for
Brisbane City Council



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Managing Director

FAUNA AUDIT OF PULLENVALE FOREST PARK BUSHCARE GROUP

PULLENVALE, BRISBANE CITY

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Table of Terms and Abbreviations

EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
NC Act	Queensland <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
RE	Regional Ecosystem

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Habitat Brisbane program helps community groups restore natural habitats in parks, remnant bushland, wetlands and along waterways as part of Brisbane City Council's Community Conservation Partnerships Program. Habitat Brisbane group activities include removing weeds and rubbish, establishing native plants, reducing illegal dumping through community awareness and education, and improving the attractiveness of natural areas for visitors. Habitat Brisbane groups also help to protect, monitor and increase native flora and fauna populations, especially rare and threatened species. Habitat Brisbane groups have indicated they would welcome an audit of the fauna communities within their sites to assist them towards continuously improving restoration outcomes.

1.2 AUDIT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the fauna audit are to characterise the terrestrial vertebrate fauna communities within each of the following Habitat Brisbane habitat restoration sites:

- Bald Hills Bushcare Group (incorporating Barungwarra Bushland Reserve), St Paul's Anglican School and a potential corridor between the two incorporating Canterbury Park;
- Corbie Street Park Bushcare Group, Ashgrove;
- Greenhill Regenerators Bushcare Group, Chapel Hill;
- Gap Creek Bushcare Group, Brookfield;
- Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group, Pullenvale;
- Wolston Creek Grant Management Areas, Wacol;
- Lawson and Kendall Street Bushcare Group, Oxley;
- Horace Window Reserve, Corinda; and
- Yeronga Bushcare Group, Yeronga.

This study reports on a fauna audit of Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group, Pullenvale (see **Figure 1**).

2. AUDIT METHODOLOGY

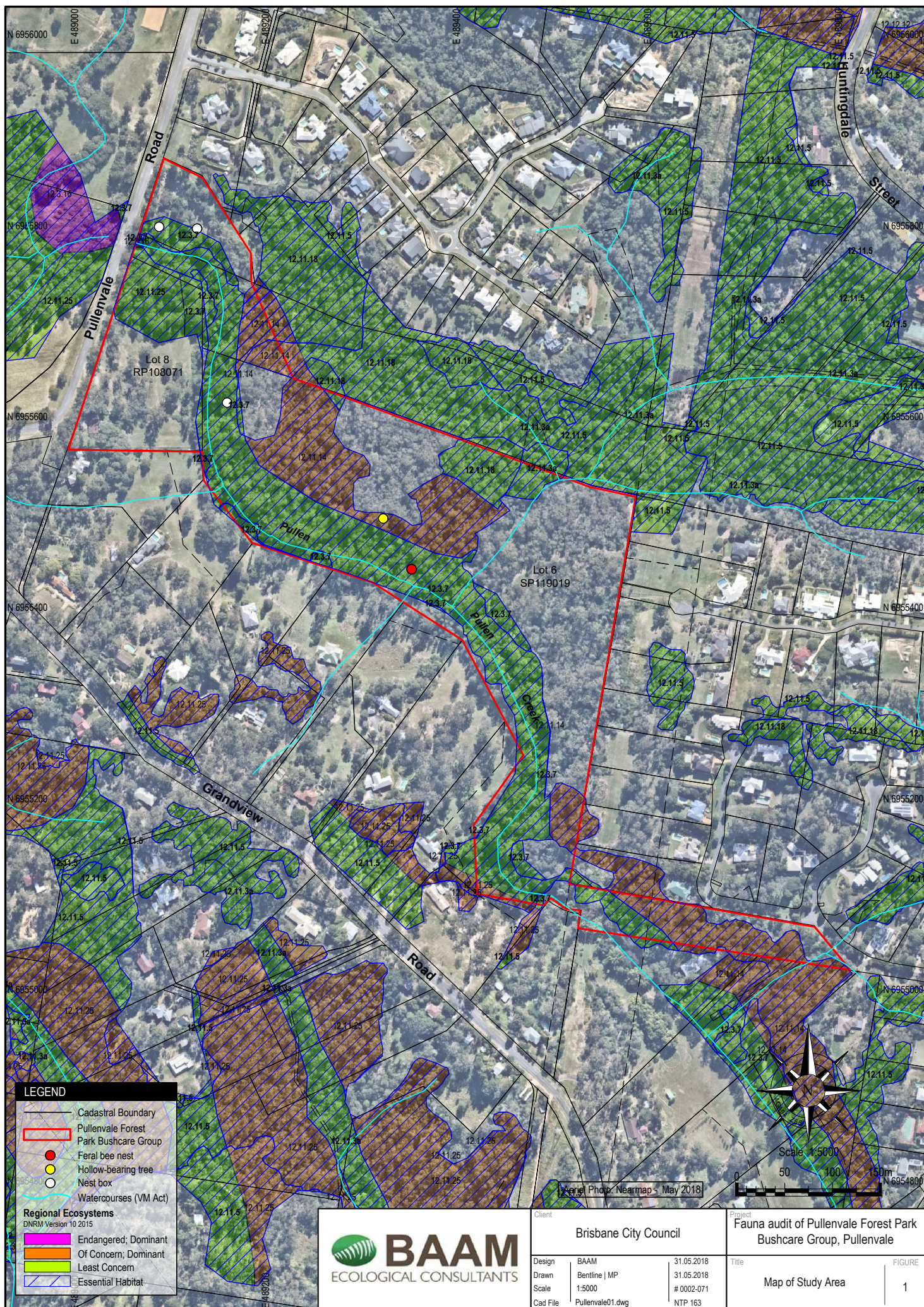
The audit combined a desktop review of known and likely terrestrial fauna species with a targeted field survey of the site.

2.1 DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The desktop assessment involved a search of the Queensland Government's Wildlife Online database to identify fauna species that have previously been recorded within the environs of the subject site, i.e. within a 5 km radius of the site.

2.2 FIELD SURVEY

The primary field assessment and surveys of the site were undertaken on the afternoon and evening of 28th November 2017 (bird, herpetofauna, nocturnal, anabat and herpetofauna surveys), mornings of 12th March and 24th April, and 16th May 2018 (bird surveys, reptile searches) by Dr Penn Lloyd (Principal Ecologist) and Lizzy Buckby (Project Ecologist). The following survey techniques were implemented as part of a standardised survey approach:



- A diurnal bird survey starting at or just before sunrise and continuing during the first four hours after sunrise and last four hours before sunset. During the survey, all bird species seen or heard calling during timed 20-minute time periods were recorded. Birds were identified either visually using 10x40 Leica binoculars or by their distinctive songs and calls;
- A diurnal search for reptiles active on the ground or on logs and tree trunks, as well as raking through loose leaf litter and lifting logs and rocks;
- A diurnal search for the distinctive signs of some mammal and bird species, including scats, diggings and the distinctive cone chewings of Glossy Black-Cockatoo;
- A nocturnal spotlighting survey searching for nocturnal mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds. Fauna were identified either visually or by their distinctive calls; and
- An acoustic survey for microbats, deploying one Anabat recording unit to record any microbats encountered during the spotlighting survey.

In addition to a list of all fauna species encountered during the survey, a list of all flora species encountered incidentally during the survey was also compiled.

During the various survey activities a note was made of general fauna habitat values, and the locations of the following specific features were recorded via hand-held GPS:

- Occurrences of any fauna species listed as threatened or near threatened species under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) or Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act);
- Large hollow-bearing trees and logs; and
- Nest boxes.

Following the completion of the survey, the frequency of occurrence of each bird species was quantified as the percentage of timed surveys that the species was detected. The identification of microbat species from the Anabat recordings was conducted by Dr Lindsay Popple (Senior Ecologist).

Subsequent to the primary survey and draft reporting, a follow up onsite workshop was conducted on 8 December 2018. This activity involved attendees from the Bushcare group and the relevant BCC officer with Adrian Caneris to look at site specific fauna management, priority actions and consideration of future management activities. The workshop in December added to assessment of summer visitation by fauna and provided increased coverage of seasonal visitation. Additional records were also obtained during the workshop activities and are included within the finalised fauna listing for the site.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 SURVEY CONDITIONS

The weather during the primary surveys varied from fine and warm to overcast conditions. Total rainfall through the summer period October to April (1031 mm) was above the average of 891 mm (BoM 2018), meaning that seasonal conditions were ideal for surveying both fauna and flora species. The timing of the surveys in both summer and autumn covered periods suitable to detect both summer and winter seasonal migrant birds, and the warmer summer conditions more favourable for reptile and frog surveys.

3.2 FAUNA HABITATS

The study area comprises a forested patch along the banks of Pullen Pullen Creek in the outer western Brisbane suburb of Pullenvale (**Figure 1**). The study area is surrounded by patchy residential areas and small-holdings such that there is still a moderate amount of woodland/forest cover in the local landscape, although this is substantially fragmented. Vegetation within the study area comprises a mosaic of the following vegetation communities (see **Figure 1**):

- Remnant regional ecosystem (RE) 12.3.7 (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Casuarina cunninghamiana* subsp. *cunninghamiana* +/- *Melaleuca* spp. fringing woodland) along the banks of Pullen Pullen Creek;
- Remnant and regrowth RE 12.11.14 (*Eucalyptus crebra*, *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia intermedia* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics) on lower slopes to the east of Pullen Pullen Creek;
- Remnant and regrowth RE 12.11.18 (*Eucalyptus moluccana* woodland on metamorphics +/- interbedded volcanics) on mid-slopes to the east of Pullen Pullen Creek; and
- A small park with mowed lawn and scattered native trees on the eastern bank of Pullen Pullen Creek in the north-west corner of the site.

The remnant riparian eucalypt forest along Pullen Pullen Creek has benefitted from a recent history of weed control and plantings of rainforest trees and shrubs that have grown to provide a dense understorey and patchy open leaf-litter layer. The clearwater pools along Pullen Pullen Creek, with banks having abundant overhanging vegetation, tree roots and woody debris, provide ideal habitat for stream-dwelling frogs (**Photo 3.1**). Both remnant and regrowth forests have a tall tree canopy dominated by a variety of eucalypt species. Eucalypt forest on the drier slopes above the creek has a dense subcanopy tree layer and open ground layer with good leaf-litter cover that provides good habitat for reptiles (**Photo 3.3**). Some regrowth areas with a more open tree canopy have a dense shrub layer of the invasive weed Lantana (*Lantana camara**, **Photo 3.2**). Lantana provides food (nectar and fruits) and structural cover for a variety of small birds but can become problematic in situations where dense cover inhibits the recruitment of native plant species. Small areas of this dense Lantana shrub layer have been cleared by the Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group and a variety of native trees and shrubs, including rainforest species have been planted as a staged approach to replacing the dense Lantana shrub layer with a native understorey layer over time (**Photo 3.4**).



Photo 3.1 Clearwater pools on Pullen Pullen Creek in remnant eucalypt forest with a dense understorey of rainforest trees and shrubs provide good-quality habitat for Tusked Frog and Great Barred Frog.

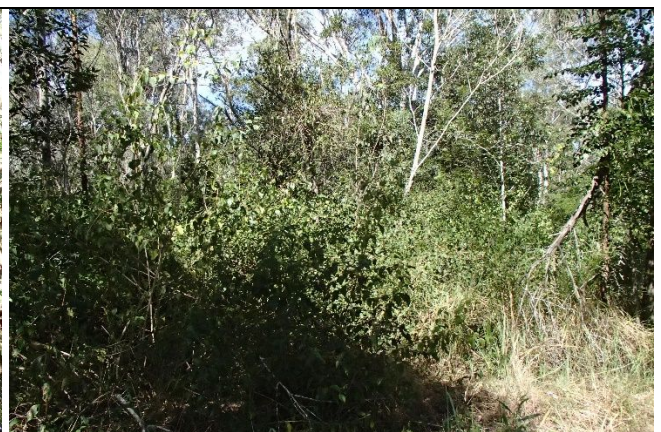


Photo 3.2 Non-remnant regrowth eucalypt woodland with a tall tree canopy and dense shrub layer dominated by Lantana.



Photo 3.3 Remnant eucalypt forest on the slopes above Pullen Pullen Creek.



Photo 3.4 Rehabilitation area showing plantings of native trees and shrubs following the clearing of a dense Lantana shrub layer.

A total of 193 flora species were recorded incidentally during the fauna survey (**Appendix A**). Overall, 35% of these species were introduced species; the proportion of introduced species was greatest for the herbs/ferns and grasses/sedges life forms and least for the trees/epiphytes life forms (**Table 3.1**). While remnant vegetation in the study area is identified as essential habitat for *Corchorus cunninghamii* (Native Jute, listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and NC Act), and there are database records for the site, this threatened species was not detected incidentally.

Table 3.1. Species composition of flora species recorded incidentally at the Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group study area.

Life forms	Native	Introduced	Percentage introduced
Trees & epiphytes	67	9	12
Shrubs & vines	27	14	34
Herbs & Ferns	22	32	59
Grasses & sedges	9	13	59
Total	125	68	35

The moderate proportion of introduced species in the vegetation of the study area, despite the high proportion of native forest cover, reflects a long history of disturbance associated with habitat fragmentation and development in the local landscape. Despite the moderate diversity of introduced plant species, invasive weeds are prominent only in small patches, indicating that invasive weeds are being effectively controlled. Invasive trees are not prominent anywhere. Only one weed species, Lantana, is prominent in the shrub layer in some areas.

Native trees and shrubs include a variety of nectar-producing and fruit-bearing species that are important food sources for birds and mammals. The abundance of native fig trees planted in Canterbury Park provide an important food source for fruit-eating birds and flying-foxes. Acacias, which can provide important supplementary food sources for gliders, have good species richness (six species) and abundance in the study area. Hollow-bearing trees or stags are very sparse in the study area. This paucity of tree hollows is due to the relatively young age of eucalypt trees in the landscape. Coarse woody debris and large, hollow-bearing logs are similarly very sparse.

3.3 FAUNA SPECIES

The Wildlife Online database has records (since 1980 within a 5 km radius of the study area) for a total of 405 terrestrial vertebrate fauna species (**Appendix B, Table 3.2**). The field survey recorded a total of 96 species (**Table 3.2**). Acoustic microbat surveys recorded the presence of at least four microbat species in the study area.

Table 3.2. Species composition of fauna species recorded within 5 km of the study area in the Wildlife Online database and during the field survey.

Fauna group	Wildlife Online database	Field survey
Frogs	24	2
Reptiles	57	6
Birds	286	78
Mammals	38	10
Total	405	96

Frogs recorded in the study area included Tusked Frog (*Adelotus brevis*, listed as vulnerable under the NC Act) and Great Barred Frog (*Mixophyes fasciolatus*); the clearwater pools on Pullen Pullen Creek in remnant eucalypt forest with a dense understorey of rainforest trees and shrubs provide good-quality habitat for these two stream-breeding frog species. Reptile activity was sparse even during summer periods.

Noisy Miners (*Manorina melanocephala*) were common around the edges of the study area, at the ecotone between eucalypt forest and adjacent cleared residential gardens, but had limited activity in the core areas and, therefore, had a moderate frequency of occurrence, being recorded in only 50% of 20-minute bird surveys (**Appendix C**). Noisy Miners are well known to aggressively exclude smaller birds (Grey *et al.* 1997, Debus 2008, Thomson *et al.* 2015). Consequently, 27 small- to medium-sized bird species that could be excluded by Noisy Miners were recorded during the surveys with a frequency of occurrence that ranged 5-100% and averaged 29%; these included most such species that could be expected to occur given the habitat structure and area. The mosaic of dense patches of Lantana and dense understorey in maturing restoration planting areas provide good cover and food resources for several understorey bird species, including fairy-wrens, scrubwrens and Eastern Whipbird (*Psophodes olivaceus*).

No gliders were detected during the nocturnal survey; however, three species of glider have been recorded within 5km of the site and therefore have potential to occur if critical habitat features occur: Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis*), Sugar Glider (*Petaurus breviceps*) and Feathertail Glider (*Acrobates pygmaeus*), although only Feathertail Glider has been recorded within 2 km of the study area. While the local landscape has been substantially fragmented by development, there is still moderate eucalypt forest cover and a fair degree of habitat connectivity for gliders. However, large hollow-bearing trees that gliders require to provide enough refuge sites across the landscape are very sparse and this likely restricts the ability of the study area to support gliders. While a handful of nest boxes suitable for gliders have been erected across the study area (**Photo 3.5**), refuge sites may not occur at a sufficiently high density for gliders.

Remnant vegetation in the study area is identified by the State as essential habitat for Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*, listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act). A very low level of old evidence of Koala presence was detected during the survey. This species is expected to have ongoing potential to occur and there are multiple database records within 5km of the site. The local landscape has good eucalypt forest habitat with many preferred Koala food trees present. The semi-rural landscape results in relatively safe connectivity. However, the extent of threatening processes in the region, including risk of vehicle-strike and attack from domestic and wild dogs, may have severe impacts on the species viability long term.



Photo 3.5 One of several glider/microbat nest boxes erected in the study area.



Photo 3.6 Tawny Frogmouth spotted during the nocturnal survey.

Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*, listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act) was detecting feeding in the study area during the spotlighting survey; this species is likely to be a regular visitor to the area to feed on flowering and fruiting trees.

While remnant vegetation in the study area is identified by the State as essential habitat for Collared Delma (*Delma torquata*, listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act and NC Act), this species was not detected. There is some potential for this cryptic species to be present.

Powerful Owl is known to occur within the local landscape and may occur intermittently hunting. The site does not hold suitable hollows for breeding and the riparian vegetation is unlikely to provide suitable roosting habitats. No other EVNT fauna species is likely to regularly occur in the study area.

4. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following management measures are recommended for continuous improvement to restoration outcomes in the study area:

- The current, successful approach to rehabilitation of the site should be continued, including maintenance weed control in rehabilitation areas. Growth of the plantings over time is expected to provide a better mosaic of native canopy and understorey cover for small woodland/forest birds, reduce the cover of introduced weeds in the groundcover and shrub layers and assist with the development of a good leaf-litter layer providing cover for ground-dwelling reptiles.
- Whilst it is important that weed removal is ongoing, care should be taken to ensure there is a mosaic of groundcover and shrub layers retained to provide suitable shelter and refuge for ground dwelling fauna and small woodland/forest birds.
- The scarcity of tree hollows necessary for refuges or nesting sites for a variety of fauna species (gliders, Brushtail possums (*Trichosurus* spp.), nesting birds such as various parrots, kingfishers, Australian Wood Duck (*Chenonetta jubata*), Tree Martin (*Petrochelidon nigricans*) and Dollarbird, arboreal reptiles and microbats) could be addressed by erecting a greater density of nest boxes with different-sized entrance apertures to cater for different-sized species. Recommendations for nest boxes are provided by Franks and Franks (2007) and MBRC (2010) and recommendations for microbat boxes are provided by Australasian Bat Society (2018). Deployment of nest boxes needs to be considered and approved by land

managers. Ongoing monitoring should be undertaken to identify if nest boxes provide increased breeding habitat for the introduced Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*).

- The scarcity of large, hollow-bearing logs that provide refuges for reptiles and some terrestrial mammals could be addressed by leaving the trunks of larger fallen trees in place or shifting them to areas with a relatively open groundcover layer or creating piles of smaller logs at scattered locations with a relatively open groundcover layer where they do not pose a trip risk or fuel-load hazard risk.
- The deployment of Fig boxes within areas of Camphor laurel or Chinese elm infestations would assist in the transformation of these areas to native vegetation. It is recommended that some poisoning and replacement be included in long term site management.
- The Bushcare group has considerable expertise in respect to fauna identification, particularly avian species, and there should be efforts made towards utilising these incidental observations to compile a more complete fauna listing for the site.

5. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Flora species list

Appendix A. List of flora species recorded during the field survey at Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group and their status under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA)*.

Family	Species	Common name	NCA
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory Wattle	C
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	Hickory Wattle, Sickie Wattle	C
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle, Brisbane Wattle	C
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia leiocalyx</i>	Early Flowering Black Wattle	C
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia maidenii</i>	Maiden's Wattle	C
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	C
Ericaceae	<i>Acrotriche aggregata</i>	Red Cluster Heath	C
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	Maidenhair Fern	C
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	Giant Maidenhair Fern	C
Adiantaceae	<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough Maidenhair Fern	C
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratina riparia</i> *	Mistflower	I
Asteraceae	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> *	Blue Billy Goat Weed	I
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Alchornea ilicifolia</i>	Native Holly	C
Sapindaceae	<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	Hairy Bird's Eye	C
Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak	C
Araceae	<i>Alocasia brisbanensis</i>	Cunjevoi Lily	C
Rhamnaceae	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Soap-bush	C
Zingiberaceae	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger	C
Apocynaceae	<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	Prickly Alyxia, Chainfruit	C
Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> *	Annual Ragweed	I
Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema conspicua</i>	Alphitonia Mistletoe	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora leiocarpa</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i>	Broad-leaved Apple	C
Basellaceae	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> *	Madeira Vine	I
Ulmaceae	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	Rough-leaved Elm, Axe-handle Wood	C
Araucariaceae	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine	C
Malvaceae	<i>Argyrodendron trifoliolatum</i>	White Booyong	C
Poaceae	<i>Aristida queenslandica</i>		C
Poaceae	<i>Aristida sp.</i>	Unidentified wiregrass	C
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i> *	Climbing Asparagus Fern	I
Pittosporaceae	<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>	Hollywood, Diamond-leaf Pittosporum	C
Asteraceae	<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Cobblers Pegs	I
Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa decipiens</i>	Redleg Grass, Pitted Bluegrass	C
Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree	C
Pyllanthaceae	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Coffee Bush	C
Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Boxthorn	C
Verbenaceae	<i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>	Velvet Leaf	C
Commelinaceae	<i>Callisia repens</i> *	Creeping Inch Plant	I
Asteraceae	<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i> *	Straggler Daisy	I
Cannaceae	<i>Canna indica</i> *	Canna Lily	I
Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> *	Balloon Vine	I
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa ovata</i>	Currant Bush	C
Fabaceae	<i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black Bean	C
Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River She-oak	C
Vitaceae	<i>Cayratia clematidea</i>	Slender Grape	C
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	Native Celtis	C
Ulmaceae	<i>Celtis sinensis</i> *	Chinese Elm	I
Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	Rock Fern	C
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus ramiflora</i>	Northern Olive	C
Poaceae	<i>Chloris gayana</i> *	Rhodes Grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Chloris virgata</i> *	Feathertop Rhodes Grass	I
Athyriaceae	<i>Christella dentata</i>	Creek Fern	C
Lauraceae	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Camphor Laurel	I
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Native Grape, Water Vine	C
Vitaceae	<i>Clematicissus opaca</i>	Small-leaved Water Vine	C

Family	Species	Common name	NCA
Lamiaceae	<i>Clerodendrum longiflorum var. glabrum</i>	Lolly Bush	C
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	Wandering Jew	C
Malvaceae	<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>	Brown Kurrajong	C
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i> *	Tall Fleabane	I
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	Broad-leaved Palm Lily	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	Spotted Gum	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	Pink Bloodwood	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay Ash	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i> *	Cadaghi	I
Asteraceae	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> *	Thickhead	I
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya obovata</i>	Pepperberry Tree	C
Lauraceae	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	Three-veined Laurel	C
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	C
Sapindaceae	<i>Cupaniopsis parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Tuckeroo	C
Asteraceae	<i>Cyanthillium cinereum</i>		C
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass	C
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> *	Umbrella Sedge	I
Fabaceae	<i>Desmodium rhytidophyllum</i>	Hairy Trefoil	C
Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue Flax Lily	C
Poaceae	<i>Dichanthium aristatum</i> *	Angleton Grass	I
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly Ebony	C
Sapindaceae	<i>Diploglottis australis</i>	Native Tamarind	C
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush	C
Acanthaceae	<i>Dyschoriste depressa</i> *	Butterfly Heaven	I
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard Quandong	C
Poaceae	<i>Eleusine indica</i> *	Crowsfoot Grass, Indian Goosegrass	I
Asteraceae	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> *	Lilac Tasselflower	I
Poaceae	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White Mahogany	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>	Grey Box	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus propinqua</i>	Small-fruited Grey Gum	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	Red Mahogany	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i>	Grey Ironbark	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Queensland Blue Gum	C
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia (Chamaesyce) hirta</i> *	Asthma Weed	I
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia (Chamaesyce) prostrata</i> *		I
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry	C
Santalaceae	<i>Exocarpos latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Native Cherry	C
Moraceae	<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Creek Sandpaper Fig	C
Moraceae	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	C
Moraceae	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Rock Fig	C
Moraceae	<i>Ficus watkinsiana</i>	Strangler Fig	C
Rutaceae	<i>Flindersia bennettiana</i>	Bennett's Ash	C
Luzuriagaceae	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily	C
Fabaceae	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>		C
Amaranthaceae	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i> *	Gomphrena Weed	I
Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>		C
Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	C
Sapindaceae	<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulipwood	C
Monimiaceae	<i>Hedycarya angustifolia</i>	Native Mulberry	C
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	I
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Black Speargrass	C
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native Rosella	C
Fabaceae	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>		C
Pittosporaceae	<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani	C
Acanthaceae	<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i> *	Polkadot Plant	I
Bignoniaceae	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	Jacaranda	I
Sapindaceae	<i>Jagera pseudorhus</i>	Foambark	C

Family	Species	Common name	NCA
Sapindaceae	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> *	Goldenrain Tree	I
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana	I
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> *	Creeping Lantana	I
Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *	Broad-leaved Privet	I
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	White Root	C
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Creek Mat Rush	C
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	C
Laxmanniaceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat Rush	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	C
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Nasturtium Tree, Blush Macaranga	C
Moraceae	<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>	Cockspur Thorn	C
Fabaceae	<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i> *	Siratro	I
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus claoxyloides</i>	Green Kamala	C
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Red Kamala	C
Malvaceae	<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	Prickly Malvastrum, False Mallow	I
Poaceae	<i>Megathrysus maxima</i> *	Green Panic	I
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca saligna</i>	Willow Bottlebrush	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	C
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar	C
Poaceae	<i>Melinis repens</i> *	Natal Red Grass	I
Rubiaceae	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i> *		I
Moraceae	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black Mulberry	I
Fabaceae	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i> *	Perennial Soybean	I
Davalliaceae	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	Fishbone Fern	I
Oleaceae	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Native Olive	C
Viscaceae	<i>Notothixos subaureus</i>	Golden Mistletoe	C
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> *	Mickey Mouse Bush	I
Poaceae	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>	Creeping Beard Grass	C
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i> *	Velvet Tree Pear	I
Poaceae	<i>Ottocloa gracillima</i>	Graceful Grass	C
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> *		I
Bignoniaceae	<i>Pandoraea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	C
Apocynaceae	<i>Parsonsia straminea</i>	Monkey Vine, Common Silkpod	C
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i> *	Broad-leaved Paspalum	I
Poaceae	<i>Paspalum notatum</i> *	Lawn Paspalum, Bahia Grass	I
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora aurantia</i> var. <i>aurantia</i>	Blunt-leaved Passionfruit	C
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> *	Passionfruit	I
Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> *	Corky Passion Vine	I
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria attenuata</i>		C
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i> *		C
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus radiata</i> *	Monterey Pine, Radiata Pine	I
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum multiflorum</i>	Orange Thorn	C
Sapotaceae	<i>Planchonella chartacea</i>	Thin-leaved Coondoo	C
Araliaceae	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	Celerywood, Black Pencil Cedar	C
Acanthaceae	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	Loveflower	C
Myrtaceae	<i>Psidium guajava</i> *	Guava	I
Polypodiaceae	<i>Pyrrosia confluens</i>	Robber Fern	C
Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhodosphaera rhodanthema</i>	Deep Yellow Wood, Yellow Cedar	C
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Castor Oil Plant	I
Acanthaceae	<i>Ruellia brevifolia</i> *	Tropical Wild Petunia	I
Myrtaceae	<i>Sannantha (Babingtonia) similis</i>	Twiggy Myrtle	C
Araliaceae	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree	C
Fabaceae	<i>Senna pendula</i> *	Easter Cassia	I
Poaceae	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i> *	Palm Grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> *	South African Pigeon Grass	I
Malvaceae	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> *	Heart-leaf Sida, Flannel Weed	I
Asteraceae	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Common St. Paul's Wort, Indian Weed	C
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax australis</i>	Barbed-wire Vine	C

Family	Species	Common name	NCA
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum abutiloides</i> *	White Tobacco	I
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i> *	Devil's Fig	I
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> *	Wild Tobacco	I
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> *	Climbing Nightshade	I
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum stelligerum</i>	Devil's Needles	C
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum torvum</i> *	Devil's Fig	I
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sowthistle	I
Poaceae	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> *	Johnson Grass	I
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce remota</i> *		I
Sterculiaceae	<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut Tree, Red-fruited Kurrajong	C
Arecaceae	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	Cocos Palm	I
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Scrub Cherry, Creek Lilly Pilly	C
Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	C
Acanthaceae	<i>Thunbergia alata</i> *	Black-eyed Susan	I
Meliaceae	<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red Cedar	C
Ulmaceae	<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	Poison Peach	C
Moraceae	<i>Trophis scandens subsp. scandens</i>	Burny Vine	C
Poaceae	<i>Urochloa decumbens</i> *	Signal Grass	I
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena rigida</i> *		I
Myrtaceae	<i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly, Weeping Myrtle	C
Thymeliaceae	<i>Wikstroemia indica</i>	Bootlace Bush	C

Abbreviations: C = least concern; I = introduced species.

APPENDIX B

Fauna species list

Appendix B. List of fauna species recorded within 5 km of the study area in the Wildlife Online database (WO) and during the field survey at Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group and their status under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) and Queensland Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA).

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Adelotus brevis</i>	Tusked Frog		V	X	X
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet		C	X	
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet		C	X	
<i>Platyplectrum ornatum</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog		C	X	
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marsh Frog		C	X	
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog		C	X	
<i>Limnodynastes terraereginae</i>	Northern Banjo Frog		C	X	
<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>	Great Barred Frog		C	X	X
<i>Pseudophryne coriacea</i>	Red-backed Toadlet		C	X	
<i>Pseudophryne major</i>	Large Toadlet		C	X	
<i>Pseudophryne raveni</i>	Copper-backed Broodfrog		C	X	
<i>Uperoleia fusca</i>	Dusky Toadlet		C	X	
<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>	Smooth Toadlet		C	X	
<i>Litoria brevipalmata</i>	Green-thighed Frog		C	X	
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog		C	X	X
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating Tree Frog		C	X	
<i>Litoria fallax</i>	Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog		C	X	X
<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>	Dainty Green Tree Frog		C	X	X
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog		C	X	
<i>Litoria nasuta</i>	Rocket Frog		C	X	
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog		C	X	
<i>Litoria rubella</i>	Red Tree Frog		C	X	
<i>Litoria wilcoxii</i>	Eastern Stony Creek Frog		C	X	
<i>Rhinella marina</i>	Cane Toad		I	X	X
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle		C	X	
<i>Wollumbinia latisternum</i>	Saw-shelled Turtle		C	X	
<i>Emydura macquarii krefftii</i>	Krefft's Turtle		C	X	
<i>Emydura macquarii macquarii</i>	Macquarie Turtle		C	X	
<i>Chelodina expansa</i>	Broad-shelled Turtle		C	X	
<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Wood Gecko		C	X	
<i>Gehyra dubia</i>	Dubious Dtella		C	X	
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	House Gecko		I	X	X
<i>Nebulifera robusta</i>	Robust Velvet Gecko		C	X	
<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>	Thick-tailed Gecko		C	X	
<i>Delma plebeia</i>	Leaden Delma		C	X	
<i>Delma tincta</i>	Excitable Delma		C	X	
<i>Delma torquata</i>	Adorned Delma	V	V	X	
<i>Lialis burtonis</i>	Burton's Snake-lizard		C	X	
<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly-foot		C	X	
<i>Anomalopus leuckartii</i>	Two-clawed Worm-skink		C	X	
<i>Anomalopus verreauxii</i>	Three-clawed Worm-skink		C	X	
<i>Calyptotis scutirostrum</i>	Scute-snouted Calyptotis		C	X	
<i>Carlia schmeltzii</i>	Robust Rainbow-skink		C	X	
<i>Carlia vivax</i>	Tussock Rainbow-skink		C	X	
<i>Cryptoblepharus pulcher</i>	Elegant Snake-eyed Skink		C	X	X
<i>Ctenotus arcanus</i>	Arcane Ctenotus		C	X	
<i>Ctenotus spaldingi</i>	Straight-browed Ctenotus		C	X	
<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	Copper-tailed Skink		C	X	
<i>Cyclodomorphus gerrardii</i>	Pink-tongued Lizard		C	X	
<i>Bellatorias frerei</i>	Major Skink		C	X	
<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	White's Skink		C	X	
<i>Erotoscincus graciloides</i>	Elf Skink		C	X	

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water-skink		C	X	X
<i>Concinnia tenuis</i>	Barred-sided Skink		C	X	
<i>Lampropholis amicala</i>	Friendly Sunskink		C	X	
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink		C	X	X
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Pale-flecked Garden Sunskink		C	X	
<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	Tree-base Litter-skink		C	X	X
<i>Ophioscincus ophioscincus</i>	Yolk-bellied Snake-skink		C	X	
<i>Saiphos equalis</i>	Three-toed Skink		C	X	
<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Eastern Blue-tongue		C	X	
<i>Diporiphora nobbi</i>	Nobbi		C	X	
<i>Diporiphora australis</i>	Tommy Roundhead		C	X	
<i>Intellagama lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon		C	X	X
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon		C	X	
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>	Gould's Goanna		C	X	
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor		C	X	X
<i>Anilius nigrescens</i>	Blackish Blind Snake		C	X	
<i>Antaresia maculosa</i>	Spotted Python		C	X	
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Carpet Python		C	X	
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake		C	X	
<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Common Tree Snake		C	X	X
<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>	Freshwater Snake		C	X	
<i>Cacophis harriettae</i>	White-crowned Snake		C	X	
<i>Cacophis krefftii</i>	Southern Dwarf Crowned Snake		C	X	
<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	Goldern-crowned Snake		C	X	
<i>Cryptophis nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake		C	X	
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>	Yellow-faced Whipsnake		C	X	
<i>Furina diadema</i>	Red-naped Snake		C	X	
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake		C	X	
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake		C	X	
<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Australian Brush-turkey		C	X	X
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail		C	X	
<i>Excalfactoria chinensis</i>	King Quail		C	X	
<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>	Plumed Whistling-Duck		C	X	
<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan		C	X	
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck		C	X	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Northern Mallard		I	X	
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck		C	X	X
<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler		C	X	
<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal		C	X	
<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal		C	X	
<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead		C	X	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe		C	X	
<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe		C	X	
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe		C	X	
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i>	Black-necked Stork (Jabiru)		C	X	
<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis		C	X	
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis		C	X	
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	M	S	X	
<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill		C	X	
<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill		C	X	
<i>Ixyobrychus flavicollis</i>	Black Bittern		C	X	
<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Nankeen Night Heron		C	X	
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron		C	X	
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		C	X	
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron		C	X	
<i>Ardea alba modesta</i>	Eastern Great Egret		C	X	
<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	Intermediate Egret		C	X	
<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron		C	X	X

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret		C	X	
<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Eastern Reef Egret		C	X	
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican		C	X	
<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet		C	X	
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Brown Booby	M	S	X	
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant		C	X	X
<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant		C	X	
<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant		C	X	
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant		C	X	
<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter		C	X	
<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Nankeen Kestrel		C	X	
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby		C	X	
<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon		C	X	
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon		C	X	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		C	X	
<i>Pandion cristatus</i>	Eastern Osprey	M	S	X	
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza		C	X	X
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite		C	X	
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite		C	X	
<i>Elanus scriptus</i>	Letter-winged Kite		C	X	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite		C	X	
<i>Haliastur indus</i>	Brahminy Kite		C	X	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-Eagle		C	X	
<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier		C	X	
<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier		C	X	
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk		C	X	
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk		C	X	
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk		C	X	X
<i>Erythrorhynchus radiatus</i>	Red Goshawk	V	E	X	
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle		C	X	
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle		C	X	
<i>Gallirallus philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail		C	X	
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i>	Lewin's Rail		C	X	
<i>Amaurornis molucana</i>	Bush-hen		C	X	
<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake		C	X	
<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	Purple Swampphen		C	X	
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen		C	X	
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot		C	X	
<i>Turnix maculosus</i>	Red-backed Button-quail		C	X	
<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Black-breasted Button-quail	V	V	X	
<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail		C	X	X
<i>Turnix pyrrhotorax</i>	Red-chested Button-quail		C	X	
<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail		C	X	
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>	Bush Stone-curlew		C	X	
<i>Esacus magnirostris</i>	Beach Stone-curlew		V	X	
<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher		C	X	
<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher		C	X	
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Black-winged Stilt		C	X	
<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet		C	X	
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing		C	X	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing		C	X	X
<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel		C	X	
<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	M	S	X	
<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover		C	X	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Lesser Sand Plover	E,M	E	X	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	V,M	V	X	
<i>Elseya melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel		C	X	
<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	Comb-crested Jacana		C	X	

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>	Latham's Snipe	M	S	X	
<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>	Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit	V,M	S	X	
<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	M	S	X	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	M	S	X	
<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CE,M	E	X	
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	M	S	X	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	M	S	X	
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper	M	S	X	
<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	M	S	X	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	M	S	X	
<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	M	S	X	
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	M	S	X	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CE,M	E	X	
<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull		C	X	
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>	Lesser Crested Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Sterna striata</i>	White-fronted Tern		C	X	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	M	S	X	
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove		I	X	
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon		C	X	X
<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Turtle-Dove		I	X	
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove		C	X	X
<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Emerald Dove		C	X	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing		C	X	X
<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon		C	X	
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon		C	X	
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove		C	X	X
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove		C	X	X
<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>	Superb Fruit-Dove		C	X	
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove		C	X	X
<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>	Topknot Pigeon		C	X	
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i>	Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo		C	X	
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo (eastern)		V	X	
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Glossy Black-Cockatoo		V	X	
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo		C	X	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah		C	X	X
<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Long-billed Corella		C	X	
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella		C	X	
<i>Lophocroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo		V	X	
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		C	X	X
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel		C	X	
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet		C	X	X
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet		C	X	X
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet		C	X	
<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet		C	X	X
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella		C	X	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella		C	X	X
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella		C	X	
<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot		C	X	
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot		C	X	
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift Parrot	E	E	X	
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King Parrot		C	X	X
<i>Cuculus optatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo	M	S	X	
<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo		C	X	

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo		C	X	
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo		C	X	X
<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo		C	X	
<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo		C	X	
<i>Chalcites minutillus barnardi</i>	Little Bronze-Cuckoo		C	X	X
<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo		C	X	
<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel		C	X	X
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo		C	X	X
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal		C	X	X
<i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	Sooty Owl		NT	X	
<i>Tyto delicatula</i>	Eastern Barn Owl		C	X	
<i>Tyto longimembris</i>	Eastern Grass Owl		C	X	
<i>Ninox strenua</i>	Powerful Owl		V	X	
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl		C	X	
<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Southern Boobook		C	X	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth		C	X	X
<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar		C	X	
<i>Eurostopodus mystacalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar		C	X	
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar		C	X	
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail	M	S	X	
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	M	S	X	
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird		C	X	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra		C	X	X
<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>	Forest Kingfisher		C	X	
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher		C	X	X
<i>Todiramphus sordidus</i>	Torresian Kingfisher		C	X	
<i>Ceyx azureus</i>	Azure Kingfisher		C	X	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater		C	X	X
<i>Pitta versicolor</i>	Noisy Pitta		C	X	
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper		C	X	X
<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>	Brown Treecreeper		C	X	
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren		C	X	X
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren		C	X	
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren		C	X	X
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote		C	X	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote		C	X	X
<i>Chthonicola sagittata</i>	Speckled Warbler		C	X	
<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren		C	X	
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren		C	X	X
<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren		C	X	X
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill		C	X	
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone		C	X	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone		C	X	X
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill		C	X	X
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill		C	X	
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill		C	X	
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill		C	X	
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill		C	X	
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater		C	X	X
<i>Gavicalis fasciogularis</i>	Mangrove Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Ptilotula plumulus</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Ptilotula fusca</i>	Fuscous Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Ptilotula penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater		C	X	X
<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner		C	X	
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner		C	X	X
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater		C	X	X

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i>	Black-chinned Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater		C	X	X
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater		C	X	X
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird		C	X	X
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird		C	X	X
<i>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</i>	Striped Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little Wattlebird		C	X	
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater		C	X	X
<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater		C	X	
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill		C	X	
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater		C	X	X
<i>Tregellasia capito</i>	Pale-yellow Robin		C	X	
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin		C	X	X
<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter		C	X	
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin		C	X	X
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin		C	X	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler		C	X	
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird		C	X	X
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quail-thrush		C	X	
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella		C	X	X
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler		C	X	X
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler		C	X	X
<i>Colluricincla boweri</i>	Bower's Shrike-thrush		C	X	
<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Little Shrike-thrush		C	X	X
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush		C	X	X
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Eastern Shrike-tit		C	X	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	M	S	X	X
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail		C	X	X
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail		C	X	X
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo		C	X	X
<i>Carterornis leucotis</i>	White-eared Monarch		C	X	
<i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i>	Spectacled Monarch	M	S	X	
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	M	S	X	X
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-Lark		C	X	X
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher		C	X	X
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher	M	S	X	
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher		C	X	
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird		C	X	X
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird		C	X	X
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie		C	X	X
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong		C	X	X
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow		C	X	
<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow		C	X	
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow		C	X	
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow		C	X	
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird		C	X	X
<i>Coracina lineata</i>	Barred Cuckoo-shrike		C	X	
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		C	X	X
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike		C	X	
<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-shrike		C	X	
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller		C	X	X
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller		C	X	
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian Figbird		C	X	X
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole		C	X	X
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow		C	X	X
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven		C	X	
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird		C	X	

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green Catbird		C	X	
<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i>	Regent Bowerbird		C	X	
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird		C	X	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling		I	X	
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Myna		I	X	
<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow		C	X	
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow		C	X	X
<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin		C	X	
<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin		C	X	
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye		C	X	X
<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed-Warbler		C	X	
<i>Megalurus timoriensis</i>	Tawny Grassbird		C	X	
<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird		C	X	
<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark		C	X	
<i>Cisticola exilis</i>	Golden-headed Cisticola		C	X	
<i>Mirafra javanica</i>	Horsfield's Bushlark		C	X	
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird		C	X	X
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow		I	X	
<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	Australasian Pipit		C	X	
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch		C	X	X
<i>Neochmia modesta</i>	Plum-headed Finch		C	X	
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch		C	X	
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch		C	X	X
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Nutmeg Mannikin		I	X	
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin		C	X	
<i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i>	Platypus		S	X	
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna		S	X	
<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	Yellow-footed Antechinus		C	X	
<i>Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa</i>	Brush-tailed Phascogale		C	X	
<i>Planigale maculata</i>	Common Planigale		C	X	
<i>Sminthopsis murina</i>	Common Dunnart		C	X	
<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	Northern Brown Bandicoot		C	X	X
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot		C	X	
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala	V	V	X	X
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider		C	X	
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider		C	X	
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum		C	X	
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider		C	X	
<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	Mountain Brushtail Possum		C	X	X
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum		C	X	X
<i>Macropus dorsalis</i>	Black-striped Wallaby		C	X	
<i>Macropus giganteus</i>	Eastern Grey Kangaroo		C	X	
<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>	Red-necked Wallaby		C	X	
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby		C	X	
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	Black Flying-fox		C	X	X
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V	C	X	X
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	Little Red Flying-fox		C	X	
<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat		C	X	
<i>Mormopterus ridei</i>	Eastern Freetail-bat		C		X
<i>Tadarida australis</i>	White-striped Freetail-bat		C	X	
<i>Miniopterus australis</i>	Little Bentwing-bat		C		X
<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	Gould's Long-eared Bat		C	X	
<i>Nyctophilus sp.</i>	Unidentified long-eared bat				X
<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat		C		X
<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	Little Broad-nosed Bat		C	X	
<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water-rat		C	X	
<i>Melomys cervinipes</i>	Fawn-footed Melomys		C	X	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	House Mouse		I	X	

Species	Common name	EPBC	NCA	WO	FS
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat		C	X	
<i>Rattus leucopus</i>	Cape York Rat		C	X	
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Black Rat		I	X	
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo		I	X	
<i>Canis lupus dingo/familiaris</i>	Wild Dog/Dingo		I	X	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox		I	X	
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat		I	X	
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare		I	X	
<i>Cervus timorensis</i>	Rusa Deer		I	X	X

Abbreviations: CE = critically endangered; V = vulnerable; M = migratory; C = least concern; S = special least concern; I = introduced species; X = species recorded.

APPENDIX C

Bird frequency of occurrence

Appendix C. Frequency of occurrence of bird species at Pullenvale Forest Park Bushcare Group, Pullenvale expressed as the percentage of 20-minute bird surveys that the species was recorded. Small- to medium-sized woodland bird species that are sensitive to Noisy Miner aggression (SWB) species are identified in the last column.

Species	Common name	Frequency	SWB
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater	100	X
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	77	
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	59	
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	59	X
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	59	
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	59	X
<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	59	
<i>Sphecotheres vieilloti</i>	Australasian Figbird	59	
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren	55	X
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler	55	X
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	50	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	45	X
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird	45	
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	45	X
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	45	
<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird	45	
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	45	
<i>Corvus orru</i>	Torresian Crow	45	
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	41	
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater	41	X
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	41	
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing	36	
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher	32	X
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	32	X
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Finch	32	
<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	27	
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler	27	X
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	27	
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	27	
<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove	23	
<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Pale-headed Rosella	23	
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	23	
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variegated Fairy-wren	23	X
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	23	X
<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	23	X
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	23	
<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	18	
<i>Sericornis magnirostra</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren	18	X
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill	18	X
<i>Caligavis chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	18	X
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird	18	
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail	18	X
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	18	
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-Lark	18	
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	14	
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	14	
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>	Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	14	
<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>	Blue-faced Honeyeater	14	

Species	Common name	Frequency	SWB
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch	14	X
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	14	X
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove	9	
<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet	9	
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King Parrot	9	
<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>	Pheasant Coucal	9	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	9	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone	9	X
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater	9	X
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin	9	X
<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>	Little Shrike-thrush	9	X
<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>	Spangled Drongo	9	
<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	9	
<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	5	
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	5	
<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	5	
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk	5	
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon	5	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah	5	
<i>Eudynamys orientalis</i>	Eastern Koel	5	
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo	5	
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth	5	
<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>	Red-backed Fairy-wren	5	X
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella	5	X
<i>Lalage leucomela</i>	Varied Triller	5	X