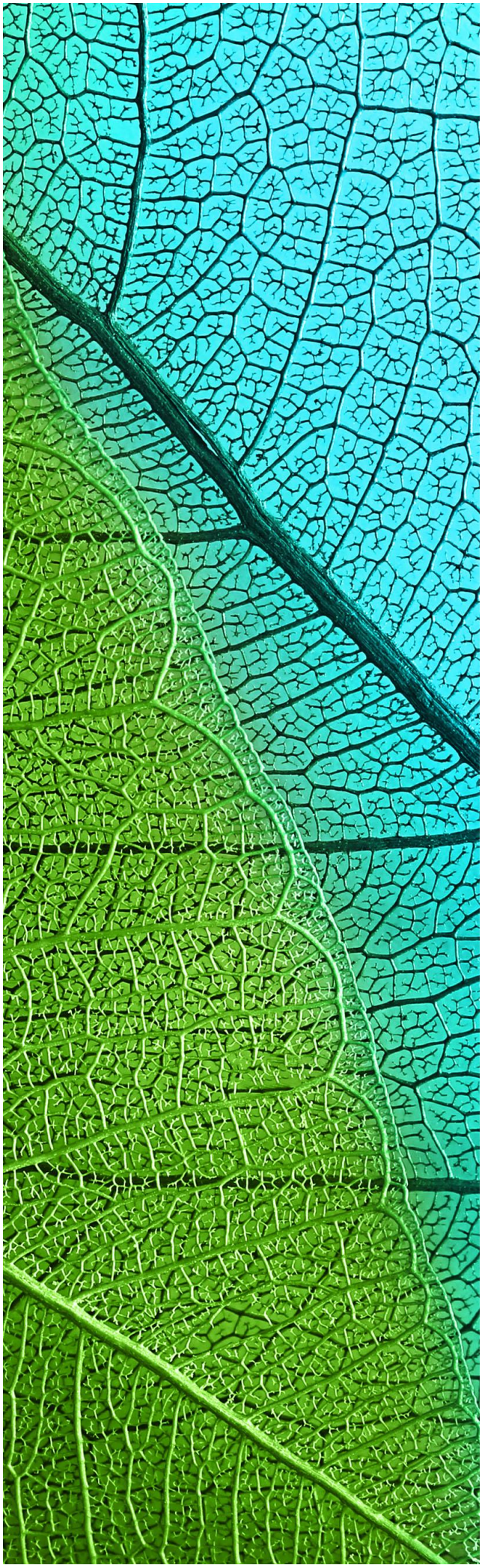

Karara Wind Farm

Bird Utilisation Survey Baseline Report

Prepared for ACCIONA Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd

March 2021
Report No. 20033 (18.1)

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1. Executive summary

ACCIONA Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (ACCIONA) engaged Nature Advisory Pty Ltd to conduct pre-construction bird utilisation surveys (BUS) at the Karara Wind Farm in Cement Mills and Gore, Queensland as shown in Figure 1.

This investigation provides baseline data on birds that utilise the study area in accordance with a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design as detailed in the Karara Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan Report no. 20033 (3.2) (Nature Advisory 2020).

Four pre-construction BUS were undertaken by experienced zoologists during 2020 and 2021 across the dry and wet seasons, with two in each season to account for seasonal differences in bird activity and migration.

The method used for the BUS was based on the standards for assessing the risks to birds from wind farms in Australia, outlined in the "Best Practice Guidelines for the Implementation of Wind Energy Projects in Australia" (Clean Energy Council 2018).

A total of 100 bird species were recorded during the combined surveys over the year. Of these, 86 species were recorded at impact survey points and 64 at reference survey points. Species recorded were predominantly farmland and woodland species with some observations of threatened species, raptors and waterbirds.

Flight heights at rotor swept area (40 to 285 metres above ground) were restricted to 8.21 percent of counts at impact survey points and 3.80 percent of counts at reference survey points. The study area supports comparatively few raptors and waterbirds, bird groups considered more likely to collide with operating wind turbines.

Two threatened bird species were observed during the fixed-point count BUS and/or as incidentals as listed below.

- White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) - Vulnerable and Migratory under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Vulnerable under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act).
- Squatter Pigeon (Southern) (*Geophaps scripta scripta*) - Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the NC Act.

White-throated Needletail mortality from collision with wind turbines within Australia is known to occur, although is a low severity threat and affects a small number of birds (Hull et al. 2013). Given there are not extensive records of the species within the study area and that wind turbine strike affects a small number of individuals, there is only likely to be a small amount of White-throated Needletail mortality due to collision with wind turbines within the study area.

Squatter Pigeon (Southern) is a ground-dwelling bird and the incidental observation of the species was below RSA height. As a result, there is not considered to be a collision risk for the species with wind turbines within the study area.

2. Introduction

ACCIONA Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (ACCIONA) engaged Nature Advisory Pty Ltd to conduct pre-construction bird utilisation surveys (BUS) at the Karara Wind Farm in Cement Mills and Gore, Queensland (from herein to be referred to as the "study area") as shown in Figure 1.

The BUS were undertaken consistent with the requirements for a "Level One" bird risk assessment in accordance with Best Practice Guidelines for Wind Energy Developments in Australia issued by the Clean Energy Council (2018). The studies focused in this assessment considered the potential impact on birds of the Karara Wind Farm in relation to the specifications of the turbines planned to be installed. This report does not consider the interaction between other infrastructure and birds for the proposed Karara Wind Farm.

This investigation provides baseline data on birds that utilise the study area in accordance with a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design as detailed in the Karara Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan Report no. 20033 (3.2) (Nature Advisory 2020).

Four pre-construction BUS were undertaken by experienced zoologists during 2020 and 2021 across the dry and wet seasons, with two in each season to account for seasonal differences in bird activity and migration.

This report is divided into the following sections:

Section 3 describes the methods of the BUS.

Section 4 provides the results of the BUS.

Section 5 outlines the conclusions.

This investigation was undertaken by a team from Nature Advisory comprising Tom Cotter (Zoologist), Ahmad Barati (Zoologist), Candice Larkin (Zoologist), Curtis Doughty (Senior Zoologist), Bernard O'Callaghan (Senior Ecologist and Project Manager) and Brett Lane (Principal Consultant).

3. Methods

The method used for the BUS was based on the standards for assessing the risks to birds from wind farms in Australia, outlined in the "Best Practice Guidelines for the Implementation of Wind Energy Projects in Australia" (Clean Energy Council 2018).

The BUS is the most commonly used method for generating quantitative data on bird use at a proposed wind farm site. The results of BUS provide a ranked abundance of species use of the site at varying heights, including wind turbine rotor swept area (RSA) height. The method provides the following information:

- Bird species (diversity) utilising the study area;
- The relative frequency of activity and density of birds on site;
- Flight patterns and heights in relation to wind turbine heights;
- The broad distribution of bird species across the wind farm site.

The pre-construction BUS were undertaken by experienced zoologists and were designed to collect baseline data to allow for bird utilisation comparisons with post-construction data (BACI design). The BUS at the study area were conducted at the same time as the BUS for the adjacent proposed MacIntyre Wind Farm.

The survey design has been reviewed by Symbolix (2020) and was concluded to be statistically robust and supports a BACI design, and therefore is in accordance with State Code 23: Wind farm development (Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning 2017).

Four pre-construction BUS were undertaken by experienced zoologists during 2020 and 2021 across the dry and wet seasons, with two in each season to account for seasonal differences in bird activity and migration as detailed below.

- Early dry season: 23nd May to 30th May 2020
- Late dry season: 22nd September to 2nd October 2020
- Early wet season: 3rd December to 8th December 2020
- Late wet season: 1st February to 6th February 2021

3.1. Fixed-point count

The fixed-point count method involved an observer stationed at a survey point for 15 minutes. The adequacy of using 15 minutes as an interval to record the presence of birds during BUS was investigated in an earlier study at another wind farm site by Nature Advisory. This showed that 82 to 100 percent (average 88 percent) of species actually seen in one hour of surveying were seen in the initial 15 minutes of observation. Based on this result, the period of 15 minutes adopted in the BUS was considered adequate to generate representative data on the bird species in the area during the surveys.

During the 15 minutes, all bird species and numbers of individual birds observed within 200 metres were recorded. The species, the number of birds and the height of the bird when first observed was documented. For species of concern (threatened species, raptors and waterbirds), the minimum and maximum heights were recorded.

Flight height is then categorised as below, at or above RSA height.

A = Below RSA (< 40 metres above ground).

B = At RSA (40 to 285 metres above ground).

C = Above RSA (> 285 metres above ground).

Table 1 below provides an example of when each point was counted during a survey period. Scheduling ensured that all points were visited equally at different times of day to allow for time-of-day differences in bird movements and activity. A fixed-point count at each survey point (impact and reference) was completed eight times during each of the late dry, early wet and late wet season survey periods (Figure 1). During the early dry season survey period, fixed-point counts were completed eight times at a total of two survey points.

Table 1: Example of times when points were counted during a survey period.

Time and Day	1	2	3	4	5	6
7:00-7:30			K3	R1		
7:30-8:00		K4	K2			
8:00-8:30				K2	R1	
8:30-9:00		K3	K1			
9:00-9:30		K4				
9:30-10:00				K1		
10:00-10:30		K3	K2			
10:30-11:00		K2			R1	
11:00-11:30			K4			
11:30-12:00	K3	K1				R1
12:00-12:30			K1	K4		
12:30-13:00	K4	K1				
13:00-13:30					R1	
13:30-14:00	K3	K2	K1			
14:00-14:30	K4	K3				
14:30-15:00			K2	R1		
15:00-15:30	K3	K4				
15:30-16:00	K2	K3	K4		R1	
16:00-16:30		K2				
16:30-17:00	K1					
17:00-17:30						
17:30-18:00				R1		
18:00-18:30	K1					

Notes: The prefix 'K' refers to Karara and the prefix 'R' refers to reference point.

3.2. Locations of survey points

Over the late dry, early wet and late wet season survey periods, five fixed survey points were established: four impact points and one reference point. During the early dry season survey period two fixed survey points were established: one impact point and one reference point. Impact points were located near proposed turbine locations and the reference point was located at least 500

metres away from proposed turbine locations and outside the wind farm development footprint in areas of similar habitat.

The survey points were distributed as evenly as possible across the wind farm (subject to access constraints) to maximise coverage in areas where wind turbines are likely to be sited (Figure 1). Impact points were positioned as far as possible on elevated ground, allowing a clear view in all directions.

Table 2 below provides a description of the habitats associated with each survey point. The points were located in a selection of habitat types representative of those across the study area.

Table 2 Habitat descriptions for survey points.

Survey point	Habitat
K1	*Eucalyptus sideroxylon* and *E. fibrosa* open woodland with *Callitris glaucophylla* low tree layer and native herb and grass ground cover. Thinning of canopy and low tree layer throughout.
K2	Mixed native and non-native pasture (herbs and grasses) on moderate rocky slope with scattered *E. melanophloia*, *E. albens*, *E. crebra* and *E. dealbata* (median height 24 m). Adjacent to *E. dealbata*, *E. melanophloia* and *E. albens* regrowth patches. Cleared throughout and some dieback (likely drought-induced).
K3	Mixed native and non-native pasture (herbs and grasses) on low rocky slope with scattered *E. crebra*, *E. albens* and *E. melanophloia* (median height 24 m). Adjacent to *E. albens*, *E. crebra* and *E. dealbata* regrowth patches. Cleared throughout and some dieback (likely drought-induced).
K4	Native pasture (herbs and grasses) on rocky hill top with scattered *E. crebra* and *E. albens* surrounded by smaller hills and gullies. Clearing throughout and some dieback (likely drought-induced). Eucalypt woodland on surrounding hills with canopy dieback of 25 % (likely drought-induced).
R1	*E. melliodora* and *E. tereticornis* woodland with some *Amyema miquelii*. Adjacent to pasture and cement mine.

3.3. Incidental observations

In addition to the observations during fixed-point counts, incidental observations of birds of concern (threatened species, raptors and waterbirds) were made whilst travelling throughout the study area. Notes are also made on birds observed in remnant woodlands and any early morning and evening roosting movements. Emphasis was placed on observing birds that were moving through the study area at RSA height.

3.4. Limitations

The baseline BUS was undertaken during two different seasons in 2020 and 2021. This was undertaken to collect a range of data and include migratory birds that may only occur at certain times of the year. Two baseline BUS were undertaken during the wet season when migratory bird species would be present in the region.

The flight height data used for this assessment was generated from the height the bird was flying when the observer first sighted the bird. In some instances, the bird would then ascend or descend.

Due to the reduced number of impact survey point surveys during the early dry season survey period, this survey period is excluded from data comparisons between survey periods. However, given the large number of data points (BUS survey points) from neighbouring MacIntyre Wind Farm, there will be sufficient data sets to measure changes in utilisation of the broader landscape by key species.

The utilisation rates recorded are considered to be representative of the study area for a whole year, as time of day and seasonal changes in bird activity and occurrence have been incorporated into the sampling design. The risk to birds associated with the Karara Wind Farm can be confidently assessed based on the baseline data collected.

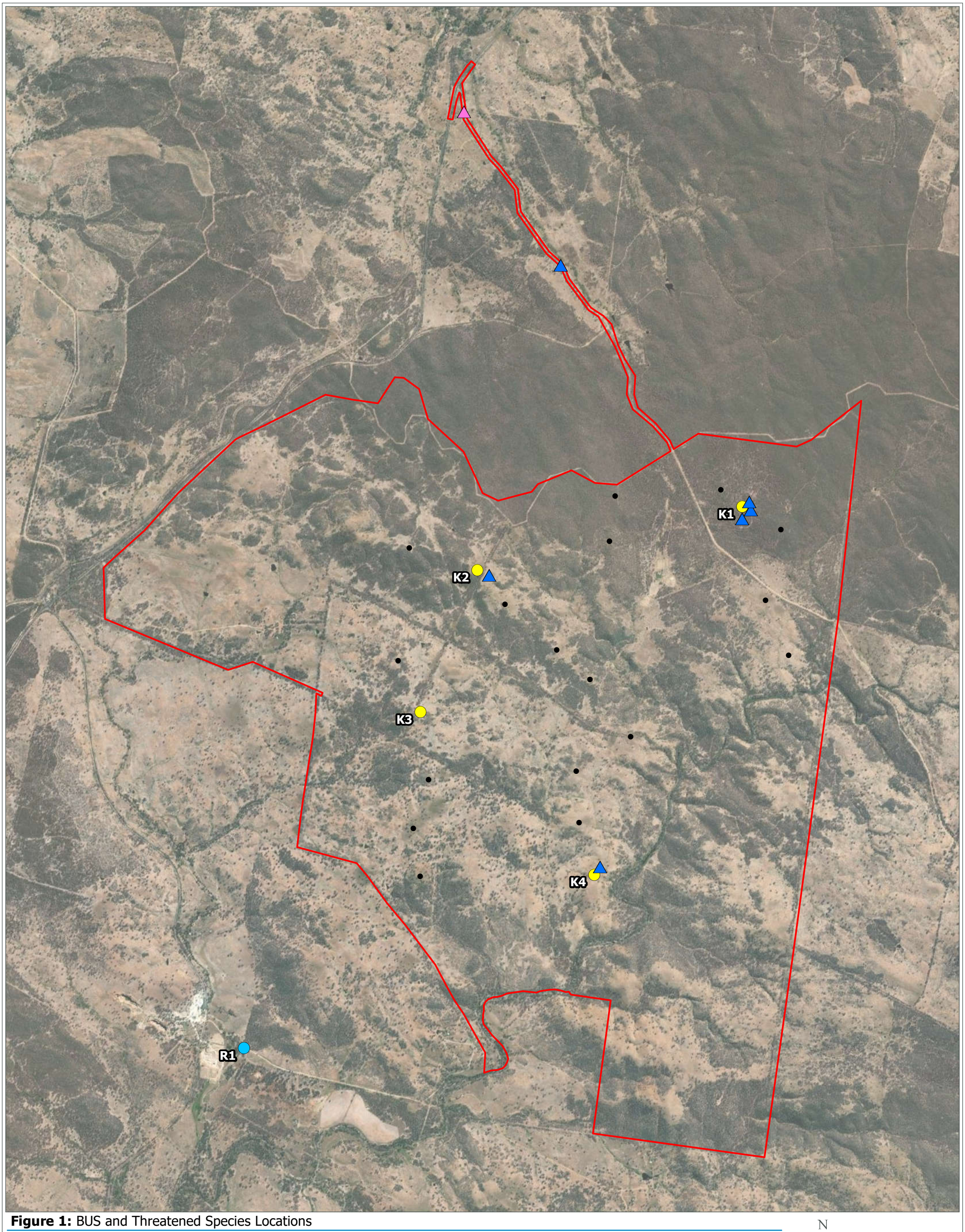

Figure 1: BUS and Threatened Species Locations

Project: Karara Wind Farm **Client**: ACCIONA Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd **Date**: 25/02/2021

Study Area
Wind Turbine (Proposed)

BUS

Impact
Reference

Threatened Species

White-throated Needletail
Squatter Pigeon (Southern)

N

Metres
0 600

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4. Results

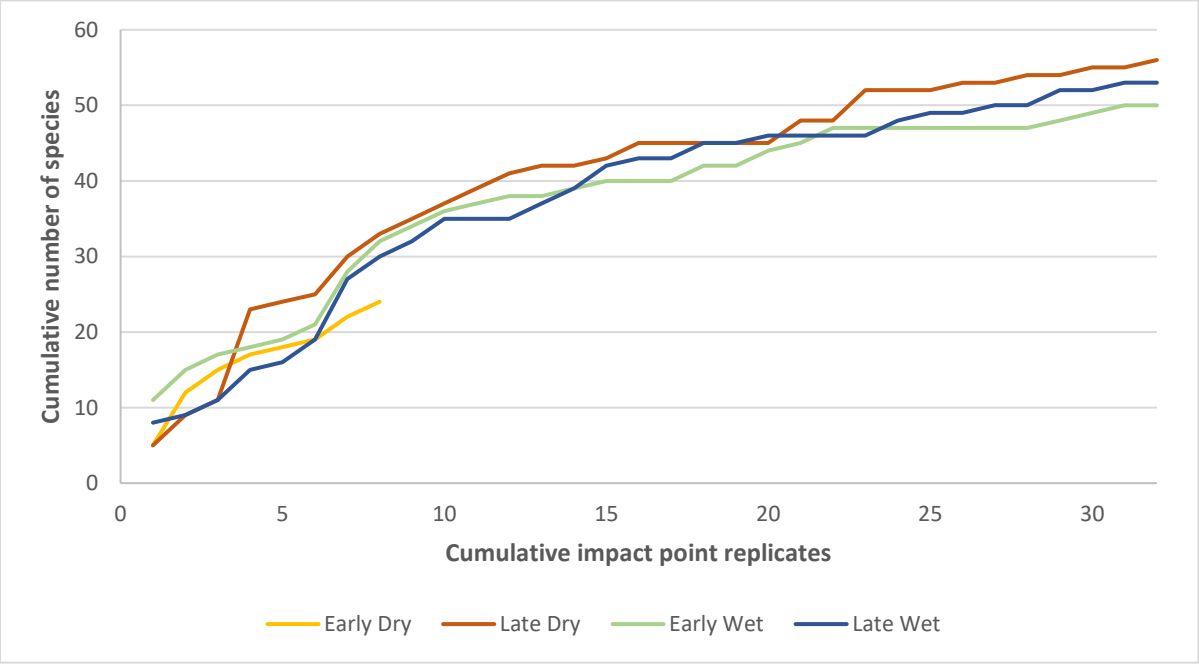
4.1. Survey suitability

The cumulative number of species observed from consecutive impact survey points conducted during the four survey periods has been plotted (Figure 2). This indicates that the number of species recorded levelled off or appears to be commencing to level off for three of the four survey periods as detailed below.

- Late dry season appears to be commencing to level off at 23 replicates.
- Early wet season at 22 replicates.
- Late wet season appears to be commencing to level off at 29 replicates.
- Early dry season has reduced replicates and is not levelling off.

This supports the adequacy of completing eight replicates for impact points for the late dry, early wet and late wet season survey periods to generate representative data on the bird species in the area during the relevant time of year. Due to the reduced number of replicates at the impact survey point during the early dry season survey period, this survey period is excluded from data comparisons between survey periods.

Figure 2: The cumulative number of bird species recorded during consecutive counts at impact points at Karara Wind Farm.



4.2. Species and abundance

A total of 100 bird species were recorded during the combined surveys over the year. Of these, 86 species were recorded at the impact survey points and 64 at the reference survey points. Species recorded were predominantly farmland and woodland species with some observations of threatened species, raptors and waterbirds.

Species richness at impact survey points was relatively consistent across the late dry, early wet, and late wet season survey periods with species richness of 56, 50 and 50 respectively. Total abundance at impact survey points was highest during the early wet season survey period with a

total of 613 counts and relatively consistent across the late dry and early wet season survey period with 485 and 500 counts respectively. Given the early dry season survey period contained reduced number of replicates, this survey period is not included in the comparison of species richness or abundance, although it is noted that this survey period recorded species richness of 24 and total abundance of 82.

The five most common species at the impact and reference survey points are presented below in Table 3. The five most common species recorded at the impact survey points comprised 37 percent of all birds at impact survey points and at the reference survey point the five most common birds comprised 33 percent of all birds at reference survey point.

Table 3: The five most common bird species recorded at survey points at Karara Wind Farm

Impact survey points	Reference survey points
White-browed Woodswallow	Torresian Crow
Noisy Miner	Weebill
Noisy Friarbird	Little Corella
Torresian Crow	Noisy Miner
Australian Magpie	Little Friarbird

The total number of birds observed at each impact survey point varied between 711 at survey point R1, to 335 at survey point K2 (Table 4). Noting that K1 and R1 were the only two survey points counted during the early dry season survey period with a total count during the early dry season survey period of 82 and 145 respectively. Abundance was higher at the reference point (711 counts) than the average abundance at impact points (420 counts per impact point).

Table 4: Count and height distribution of bird species at survey points during four survey periods at Karara Wind Farm.

Species	K1		K2		K3		K4		R1		TOTAL
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Apostlebird	10	-	1	-	28	-	1	-	3	-	**43**
Australasian Figbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Australasian Pipit	-	-	2	1	1	-	43	-	-	-	**47**
Australian King-parrot	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Australian Magpie	6	-	11	-	19	1	26	-	23	-	**86**
Australian Raven	11	-	18	1	-	2	2	1	15	7	**57**
Bar-shouldered Dove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Black-chinned Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	7	-	9	4	5	-	1	-	13	-	**39**
Blue-faced Honeyeater	2	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	7	-	**22**
Brown Falcon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Brown Goshawk	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	**3**
Brown Honeyeater	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	**6**
Brown Quail	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**
Brown Thornbill	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Brown Treecreeper	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**29**
Cicadabird	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**14**
Common Bronzewing	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
Crested Pigeon	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	**8**
Crested Shrike-tit	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Diamond Dove	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**
Dollarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	**14**
Double-barred Finch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Dusky Woodswallow	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9**
Eastern Koel	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	**2**
Eastern Rosella	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Eastern Yellow Robin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**2**
Fuscous Honeyeater	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Galah	1	-	2	-	23	4	2	-	10	-	**42**
Golden Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Grey Butcherbird	1	-	6	-	24	-	3	-	1	-	**35**
Grey Fantail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
Grey Shrike-thrush	43	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	**47**
Grey-crowned Babbler	1	-	1	-	10	-	2	-	6	-	**20**
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
Laughing Kookaburra	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	**8**
Leaden Flycatcher	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Little Corella	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	43	2	**46**
Little Friarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	**32**
Little Lorikeet	44	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	**53**
Magpie-lark	3	-	8	-	29	-	8	-	25	-	**73**
Masked Woodswallow	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Mistletoebird	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	**11**
Nankeen Kestrel	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	**11**
Noisy Friarbird	26	-	60	-	16	-	19	-	28	-	**149**
Noisy Miner	16	-	17	-	95	-	27	-	42	-	**197**
Olive-backed Oriole	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	**13**
Pale-headed Rosella	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	**3**
Peaceful Dove	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**28**
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Pied Butcherbird	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	4	-	**11**
Pied Currawong	5	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	**22**
Plum-headed Finch	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Rainbow Bee-eater	2	5	2	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	**15**
Rainbow Lorikeet	-	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	**11**
Red-rumped Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	**8**
Red-winged Parrot	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	**9**
Restless Flycatcher	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	**11**
Rufous Songlark	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	-	-	-	**19**
Rufous Whistler	24	-	5	-	3	-	5	-	5	-	**42**
Sacred Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	2	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	18	-	**31**
Silvereye	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7**
Speckled Warbler	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spiny-checked Honeyeater	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spotted Dove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spotted Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Striated Pardalote	2	-	12	-	13	-	17	-	27	-	**71**

Species	K1		K2		K3		K4		R1		TOTAL
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
Striped Honeyeater	-	-	8	-	13	-	3	-	-	-	**24**
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	**5**
Superb Fairy-wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	**24**
Torresian Crow	-	-	19	-	15	1	15	25	62	1	**138**
Tree Martin	13	8	-	4	-	3	1	3	-	12	**44**
Turquoise Parrot	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Varied Sittella	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	**6**
Weebill	2	-	29	-	22	-	5	-	55	-	**113**
Welcome Swallow	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**
Whistling Kite	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**3**
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
White-browed Babbler	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12**
White-browed Woodswallow	15	14	2	-	38	4	113	23	-	-	**209**
White-eared Honeyeater	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
White-faced Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
White-naped Honeyeater	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	**9**
White-necked Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
White-plumed Honeyeater	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	**31**
White-throated Gerygone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	**16**
White-throated Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	**2**
White-throated Needletail	-	2	-	14	-	-	4	-	-	-	**20**
White-throated Treecreeper	24	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	**34**
White-winged Chough	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	-	**24**
White-winged Triller	4	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	**14**
Willie Wagtail	10	-	5	-	12	-	3	-	23	-	**53**
Yellow Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	**31**
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	**23**
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	**21**
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**44**
TOTAL	**468**	**33**	**309**	**26**	**418**	**15**	**347**	**64**	**684**	**27**	**2391**

Notes: A = Below RSA height; B = At RSA height; K = Karara; R = Reference; - no observation.

4.3. Flight heights

Bird heights were classified as below (< 40 metres), at (40 to 285 metres) and above (> 285 metres) RSA height. An outline of the number of birds recorded at the different flight heights is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of birds recorded at the three flight heights.

Flight Height	Impact survey points		Reference survey points	
	Counts	Percentage of all birds	Counts	Percentage of all birds
A (below RSA)	1,542	91.79	684	96.20
B (at RSA)	138	8.21	27	3.80
C (above RSA)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total birds recorded	**1,680**		**711**	

For the late dry, early wet and late wet season survey periods, the total number of counts at RSA height at impact survey points was greatest during the early wet season survey period with 70 counts. There were significantly less counts at RSA height at impact survey points during the late wet and late dry survey periods with 37 and 31 counts respectively. The early dry season survey period was excluded from this comparison due to one impact survey point being counted during this survey period, although it is noted that no birds were observed at RSA height at this impact survey point during this survey period.

Species richness at RSA height at impact survey points was relatively consistent across the late dry, early wet and late wet season survey periods with a species richness of six, eight and eight respectively.

The five most abundant species flying at RSA are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: The five most abundant species flying at RSA height at Karara Wind Farm

Impact points	Reference point
White-browed Woodswallow	Tree Martin
Torresian Crow	Australian Raven
Tree Martin	Brown Goshawk
White-throated Needletail	Little Corella
Rainbow Bee-eater	Whistling Kite

4.4. Threatened and migratory species

The majority of birds found to utilise the study area were common, widespread birds with one threatened bird species observed during the fixed-point counts: White-throated Needletail which is listed as Vulnerable and Migratory under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and Vulnerable under the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). Squatter Pigeon (Southern) which is listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the NC Act was also recorded as an incidental sighting within the study area.

4.4.1. White-throated Needletail

This White-throated Needletail is widespread in eastern and south-eastern Australia. The White-throated Needletail subspecies that occurs in Australia is *Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus*. This subspecies is a trans-equatorial migrant that breeds in the Northern Hemisphere summer and migrates south for the Southern Hemisphere summer. The White-throated Needletail is mostly aerial in Australia, flying at heights of less than one metre up to more than 1000 metres above the ground (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2019).

The species occurs over most habitat types and is recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly below the canopy between trees or in clearings. When flying above farmland, it is more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2019).

The species was observed during the early wet and late wet season survey period fixed-point counts at impact survey points K1, K2 and K4 (Figure 1) with a total of three observations consisting of a total of 20 counts. The species was observed in counts of two, four and 14. At impact survey points White-throated Needletail was observed at heights between 10 metres and 200 metres with two of the three observations at RSA height (total count of 16).

The species was also observed as an incidental sighting during the early wet season survey period (Figure 1) with a total of three observations consisting of a total of four counts. The species was observed as an incidental sighting with counts of one, one and two. The species was observed as an incidental sighting between 60 metres and 120 metres, all at RSA height.

During the early wet and late wet season survey period, all observations of the species recorded during both the fixed-point counts and as incidentals coincided with the following weather events within the study area:

- up to 13 hours prior to a storm;
- up to 17 hours after a storm;
- up to 16 hours before light precipitation; and
- up to 45 minutes after light precipitation.

White-throated Needletail mortality from collision with wind turbines within Australia is known to occur, although is a low severity threat and affects a small number of birds (Hull et al. 2013, Nature Advisory data). Given there are not extensive records of the species within the study area and that wind turbine strike affects a small number of individuals, only a small amount of White-throated Needletail mortality is expected due to collision with wind turbines within the study area. The Karara Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (Nature Advisory 2020) also provides for targeted and incidental monitoring of White-throated Needletail once the Karara Wind Farm is operational.

4.4.2. Squatter Pigeon (Southern)

The species is a ground-dwelling bird that occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range. The species inhabits the grassy understorey of open eucalypt woodland, and less often savannas. It is nearly always found near permanent water such as rivers, creeks and waterholes. Sandy areas dissected by gravel ridges, which have open and short grass cover allowing easier movement, are preferred (Threatened Species Scientific Committee 2015).

The species was observed once with a count of one as an incidental sighting during the late wet season survey period (Figure 1). The species was observed at an initial height of ground level and then flew to a maximum height of 10 metres. Given that Squatter Pigeon (Southern) is a ground-dwelling bird and the observation was below RSA height, there is not considered to be a collision risk for the species with wind turbines within the study area.

4.5. Raptors

Five raptor species were recorded in low numbers during the fixed-point counts at impacts points, comprising 20 observations in total (Table 7). None of the raptor species observed are listed as threatened and/or migratory under the Commonwealth EPBC Act or the Queensland NC Act.

Raptor abundance was highest during the late wet season survey period with a total of 14 counts at impact survey points followed by four counts during the late dry season survey period and two counts during the early wet season. The early dry season survey period was excluded from this comparison due to one impact survey point being counted during this survey period, although it is noted that no raptors were observed during the early dry survey period at the impact point.

Nankeen Kestrel was the most abundant raptor species observed at impact points with a total of 10 counts. The species prefers more open habitat types and was most abundant within the study area in pasture with scattered eucalypts. At impact points, the maximum height Nankeen Kestrel was observed at was 60 metres. The five counts of the species at RSA height were at K4 where five individuals were recorded foraging at the same time. The species was also observed below RSA with a total of five counts. Impacts on Nankeen Kestrel are not considered to be of conservation concern. Small numbers of Nankeen Kestrel may be affected over the life of the project.

Wedge-tailed Eagle was the second most abundant raptor observed at impact points with six counts and was observed throughout the study area. The species is known to collide with wind turbines due to their soaring habits while foraging. Wedge-tailed Eagle observations at impact points were all at RSA height. Impacts on Wedge-tailed Eagle are not considered to be of conservation concern. Small numbers of Wedge-tailed Eagles will be affected over the life of the project. The population of this species is likely to number in the tens of thousands (Olsen 2005).

Raptors usually account for a high percentage of birds recorded at RSA height. Raptors formed 10.14 percent of all birds observed at RSA height at impact points (Table 7) and the number of raptors was very low in relation to the total number of birds recorded at impact points (14 of 1,680 observations or 0.84 percent). Based on the utilisation rate by raptors at the impact points, risks to raptors are considered to be low.

4.6. Waterbirds

No waterbird species were recorded at impact points during the survey periods. It is noted that two waterbird species were recorded at the reference point with a count of one each, neither of which are listed as threatened and/or migratory under the Commonwealth EPBC Act or the Queensland NC Act.

The study area contains small farm dams and some semi-permanent watercourses that provides minimal habitat for waterbirds. Dams generally lack aquatic vegetation with banks disturbed from regular use by sheep and cattle.

Table 7: Raptor species recorded at impact survey points during the survey periods at Karara Wind Farm.

Raptors	Early Dry*			Late Dry			Early Wet			Late Wet			Grand Total	Total at RSA	Total Raptor Flights (%)	Flights at RSA (%)	Flights recorded at RSA compared with all bird flights at RSA (%)	Flights recorded at RSA compared with all bird flights observed (%)
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C						
Brown Falcon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	0.72	0.06
Brown Goshawk	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
Nankeen Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10	5	50	25	3.62	0.30
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	6	30	30	4.35	0.36
Whistling Kite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	10	1.45	0.12
Total	-	-	-	**1**	**3**	-	-	**2**	-	**5**	**9**	-	**20**	**14**	**100**	**70**	**10.14**	**0.84**

Notes: A=below RSA; B= at RSA; C= above RSA; - no observation. *It is noted that one impact point was surveyed during the early dry season survey period.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions from the baseline BUS of the Karara Wind Farm are presented below.

- The majority of the study area consists of agricultural land which has been cleared for grazing with scattered eucalypts and patches of eucalypt woodland present, as well as some riparian areas and small farm dams. These habitat types support average diversity and abundance of common, predominantly open country and woodland adapted bird species within the study area.
- Species richness at impact survey points was relatively consistent across the late dry, early wet, and late wet season survey periods with species richness of 56, 50 and 50 respectively.
- Total abundance at impact survey points was highest during the early wet season survey period with a total of 613 counts and relatively consistent across the late dry and early wet season survey period with 485 and 500 counts respectively.
- Flight heights at rotor swept area (40 to 285 metres above ground) were restricted to 8.21 percent of counts at impact survey points and 3.80 percent of counts at reference survey points.
- The total number of counts at RSA height at impact survey points was greatest during the early wet season survey period with 70 counts. There were significantly less counts at RSA height at impact survey points during the late wet and late dry survey periods with 37 and 31 counts respectively.
- Species richness at RSA height at impact survey points was relatively consistent across the late dry, early wet and late wet season survey periods with species richness of six, eight and eight respectively.
- The study area supports comparatively few raptors and waterbirds, bird groups considered more likely to collide with operating wind turbines.
- Two threatened species listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act and Vulnerable under the NC Act were recorded during the fixed-point counts and/or as incidentals.
    - White-throated Needletail (also listed as Migratory under the EPBC Act) was observed during the early wet and late wet season survey period with a total of three observations consisting of a total of 20 counts at impact survey points. The species was observed at impact survey points at heights between 10 metres and 200 metres with two of the three observations at RSA height (total count of 16). The species was also observed as an incidental. Given there are not extensive records of the species within the study area and that wind turbine strike affects a small number of individuals, there is likely to be only a small amount of White-throated Needletail mortality due to collision with wind turbines within the study area. The Karara Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (Nature Advisory 2020) also provides for targeted and incidental monitoring of White-throated Needletail once the Karara Wind Farm is operational.
    - Squatter Pigeon (Southern) was observed once as an incidental during the late wet season survey period. Given that the species is a ground-dwelling bird and the observation was below RSA height, there is not considered to be a collision risk for the species with wind turbines within the study area.
- The results from the baseline BUS are statistically robust and support a Before-After-Control-Impact (BACI) design as detailed in the Karara Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan (Nature Advisory 2020).

6. References

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Appendix 1: BUS data

1a - Early Dry Season

Survey Point	K1								R1								TOTAL
Replicate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Flight Height	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A B	A	A	A	A	A	A	
Apostlebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10**
Australasian Figbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasian Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian King-parrot	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Australian Magpie	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	- -	2	-	-	1	2	1	**12**
Australian Raven	-	2	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	- -	-	2	-	-	-	-	**13**
Bar-shouldered Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-chinned Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Blue-faced Honeyeater	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Brown Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Brown Quail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Treecreeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cicadabird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Bronzewing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Crested Pigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crested Shrike-tit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diamond Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dollarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-barred Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dusky Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Koel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Rosella	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Eastern Yellow Robin	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuscous Honeyeater	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Galah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	2	-	-	**2**
Golden Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Grey Butcherbird	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Grey Fantail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Grey Shrike-thrush	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Grey-crowned Babbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughing Kookaburra	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Leaden Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Little Corella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Friarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magpie-lark	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	- -	1	2	-	1	1	-	**7**
Masked Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mistletoebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Nankeen Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noisy Friarbird	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	- -	1	-	-	-	1	-	**8**
Noisy Miner	2	2	3	-	-	4	-	3	-	1 -	1	1	-	-	3	-	**20**
Olive-backed Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pale-headed Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaceful Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied Currawong	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	- -	1	-	-	1	1	-	**5**
Plum-headed Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainbow Bee-eater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainbow Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-rumped Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Restless Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous Songlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Sacred Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silvereye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speckled Warbler	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spiny-checked Honeyeater	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Dove	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Spotted Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Striated Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	2	1	-	**3**
Striped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superb Fairy-wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torresian Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4 -	4	-	6	6	6	3	**42**
Tree Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turquoise Parrot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Varied Sittella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weebill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	- -	2	1	2	1	4	2	**19**
Welcome Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whistling Kite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-browed Babbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-browed Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-eared Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-faced Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-naped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-necked Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-plumed Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 -	1	-	-	-	2	-	**6**
White-throated Gerygone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Needletail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Treecreeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	**2**
White-winged Chough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-winged Triller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willie Wagtail	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
Yellow Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13 -	5	-	4	3	-	1	**31**
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**8**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**7**	**10**	**17**	**14**	**30**	**29** **1**	**20**	**6**	**12**	**18**	**21**	**8**	**227**

Notes: A = Below RSA height; B = At RSA height; C = above RSA height; R = Reference; - no observation.

1b - Late Dry Season

Survey Point	K1								K2											K3									K4														R1											TOTAL
Replicate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4		5	6		7		8	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	1		2		3		4	5		6	7		8		1		2	3	4	5	6	7		8		
Flight Height	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	
Apostlebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Australasian Figbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasian Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Australian King-parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Australian Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10
Australian Raven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	39
Bar-shouldered Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-chinned Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	11
Blue-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Brown Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Brown Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Quail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Treecreeper	1	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Cicadabird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Common Bronzewing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Crested Pigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Crested Shrike-tit	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diamond Dove	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dollarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Double-barred Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dusky Woodswallow	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Eastern Koel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Yellow Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fuscous Honeyeater	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Galah	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Golden Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Grey Fantail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Shrike-thrush	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Grey-crowned Babbler	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughing Kookaburra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leaden Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Little Corella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9	3	-	7	10	-	-	-	38
Little Friarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	12
Little Lorikeet	5	2	-	1	4	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	23
Magpie-lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	19
Masked Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mistletoebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nankeen Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noisy Friarbird	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	11	4	6	-	4	2	-	3	-	5	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	3	-	2	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	1	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	79
Noisy Miner	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	5	9	4	3	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	59
Olive-backed Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pale-headed Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Peaceful Dove	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pied Currawong	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Plum-headed Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainbow Bee-eater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rainbow Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Red-rumped Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-winged Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Restless Flycatcher	1	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Rufous Songlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous Whistler	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18
Sacred Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	19
Silvereye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speckled Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny-checked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striated Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	2	-	40
Striped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Superb Fairy-wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5
Torresian Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	34
Tree Martin	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12
Turquoise Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varied Sittella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Weebill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	2	1	3	-	2	-	25
Welcome Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whistling Kite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White-browed Babbler	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
White-browed Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-eared Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-faced Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-naped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-necked Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-plumed Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
White-throated Gerygone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	10
White-throated Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
White-throated Needletail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Treecreeper	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
White-winged Chough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	15
White-winged Triller	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Willie Wagtail	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	16
Yellow Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	13
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	19	12	10	23	16	17	20	19	7	19	25	23	1	11	8	1	14	1	13	12	20	20	26	16	18	2	15	12	8	8	10	2	6	1	6	7	5	4	4	2	14	8	34	4	24	33	29	23	25	27	3	20	4	711

Notes: A = Below RSA height; B = At RSA height; C = above RSA height; R = Reference; - no observation.

1c - Early Wet Season

Survey Point	K1														K2											K3												K4											R1												TOTAL
Replicate	1		2	3		4	5		6		7		8		1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8		1		2	3	4	5	6		7		8		1	2		3		4		5	6	7	8	1		2	3		4	5	6	7		8		
Flight Height	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	
Apostlebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasian Figbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Australasian Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	-	3	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Australian King-parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	28
Australian Raven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bar-shouldered Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-chinned Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	13
Blue-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Brown Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Brown Quail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Treecreeper	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Cicadabird	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Common Bronzewing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crested Pigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crested Shrike-tit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diamond Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dollarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	11
Double-barred Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dusky Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eastern Koel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eastern Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Yellow Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuscous Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Golden Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Grey Fantail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Shrike-thrush	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Grey-crowned Babbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Laughing Kookaburra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leaden Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Corella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Little Friarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	10
Little Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magpie-lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	27
Masked Woodswallow	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mistletoebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nankeen Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Noisy Friarbird	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	28
Noisy Miner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	4	4	3	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	60
Olive-backed Oriole	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	8
Pale-headed Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peaceful Dove	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pied Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pied Currawong	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Plum-headed Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainbow Bee-eater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Rainbow Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Red-rumped Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Red-winged Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Restless Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous Songlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rufous Whistler	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	21
Sacred Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silvereye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speckled Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny-checked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spotted Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striated Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	16
Striped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superb Fairy-wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Torresian Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	31
Tree Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Turquoise Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varied Sittella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weebill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	30
Welcome Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whistling Kite	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White-browed Babbler	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White-browed Woodswallow	-	4	8	-	3	2	1	-	-	2	4	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	4	1	-	2	-	92	-	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209
White-eared Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-faced Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
White-naped Honeyeater	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
White-necked Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White-plumed Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	2	-	15
White-throated Gerygone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
White-throated Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Needletail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
White-throated Treecreeper	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
White-winged Chough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
White-winged Triller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Willie Wagtail	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	20
Yellow Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	10
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
TOTAL	10	6	20	11	4	14	14	1	9	6	14	2	16	5	16	11	11	12	11	1	8	2	1	12	3	17	1	13	13	23	51	13	4	12	4	22	4	101	8	24	30	2	14	2	11	6	12	6	17	3	17	25	9	25	17	18	26	1	19	1	791

Notes: A = Below RSA height; B = At RSA height; C = above RSA height; R = Reference; - no observation.

1d - Late Wet Season

Survey Point	K1													K2								K3								K4									R1								TOTAL
Replicate	1	2		3		4		5	6	7		8		1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
Flight Height	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	
Apostlebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**
Australasian Figbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australasian Pipit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**16**
Australian King-parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Magpie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	6	2	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	1	**36**
Australian Raven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Bar-shouldered Dove	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Black-chinned Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	**12**
Blue-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	**9**
Brown Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Goshawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Brown Quail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Brown Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown Treecreeper	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**12**
Cicadabird	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Common Bronzewing	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Crested Pigeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	**3**
Crested Shrike-tit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diamond Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Dollarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	**3**
Double-barred Finch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dusky Woodswallow	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Eastern Koel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Yellow Robin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuscous Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	**8**
Golden Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**
Grey Fantail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey Shrike-thrush	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	**16**
Grey-crowned Babbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**11**
Ground Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laughing Kookaburra	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**2**
Leaden Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Little Corella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Friarbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	**10**
Little Lorikeet	2	7	-	4	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	**30**
Magpie-lark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	**20**
Masked Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mistletoebird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	**9**
Nankeen Kestrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10**
Noisy Friarbird	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	**34**
Noisy Miner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	3	2	4	6	3	2	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	**58**
Olive-backed Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Pale-headed Rosella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaceful Dove	1	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**16**
Peregrine Falcon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pied Butcherbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	**9**
Pied Currawong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	**8**
Plum-headed Finch	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Rainbow Bee-eater	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7**
Rainbow Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red-rumped Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	**6**
Red-winged Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restless Flycatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	**3**
Rufous Songlark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**19**
Rufous Whistler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Sacred Kingfisher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	**12**
Silvereye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7**
Speckled Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny-checked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotted Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striated Pardalote	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	**12**
Striped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Superb Fairy-wren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	2	-	-	1	2	1	**15**
Torresian Crow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	**31**
Tree Martin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Turquoise Parrot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Varied Sittella	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Wedge-tailed Eagle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Weebill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	**39**
Welcome Swallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Whistling Kite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-browed Babbler	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
White-browed Woodswallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-eared Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
White-faced Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-naped Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	**5**
White-necked Heron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-plumed Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	**8**
White-throated Gerygone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	**2**
White-throated Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White-throated Needletail	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**16**
White-throated Treecreeper	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	**15**
White-winged Chough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
White-winged Triller	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willie Wagtail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	**11**
Yellow Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	**4**
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater	2	4	-	3	-	2	-	3	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**26**
TOTAL	**14**	**23**	**2**	**17**	**1**	**18**	**1**	**15**	**21**	**16**	**2**	**18**	**3**	**18**	**13**	**18**	**7**	**15**	**13**	**19**	**11**	**10**	**11**	**13**	**23**	**16**	**17**	**11**	**16**	**8**	**13**	**11**	**19**	**7**	**8**	**13**	**1**	**15**	**8**	**14**	**1**	**28**	**19**	**26**	**18**	**1**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**25**	**662**

Notes: A = Below RSA height; B = At RSA height; C = above RSA height; R = Reference; - no observation.