

Fauna Survey at the northern fore dune section of the eastern end of Tanah Street East, Yaroomba, Queensland for Coolum District Coast Care Inc.



Report written by the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland Sunshine Coast and Hinterland Branch Inc. through the Faunawatch program.

By

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1. Introduction

The Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland Sunshine Coast and Hinterland Branch Inc. (WPSQSCH) was contracted by Coolum District Coast Care Inc. to undertake a fauna survey at the fore dune section north of Tanah St East.

This survey uses a suite of techniques to record a wide range of vertebrate fauna that are most likely to be present in the target site. Opportunistic sightings of non-vertebrate fauna recorded during field work are also provided.

2. Methods

2.1 Study Site

The survey site is located at the eastern end of Tanah St East, Yaroomba, Queensland and runs north for approximately 620 metres. It is situated between the South Pacific Ocean to the east and housing development to the west. It comprises of fore dune complex backing onto Palustine wetland with closed heath and seasonally waterlogged sandplains. Within the test site there is some variation within the vegetation complexes based on small changes in relief. This results in poorly drained quaternary dunes from overflow and infiltration at low points of the sand mass to sparse open vegetated grassland at the dune front. Primary vegetation species include Casuarina, Banksia robur/integrifolia, Pandanus, Melaleuca and Baeckea.





Fig. 1 Two locations on the survey site showing the closed canopy and the more open lower relief swamp area.

2.2 Hair-tube Sampling

Twenty hair-tube traps were set on the site (Fig. 2). These work by using a food source to attract fauna to the trap and collecting a hair sample on a strip of adhesive tape as the animal tries to eat the bait. The hair sample is analysed by microscopy to identify the species as every species will have a different visual fingerprint.

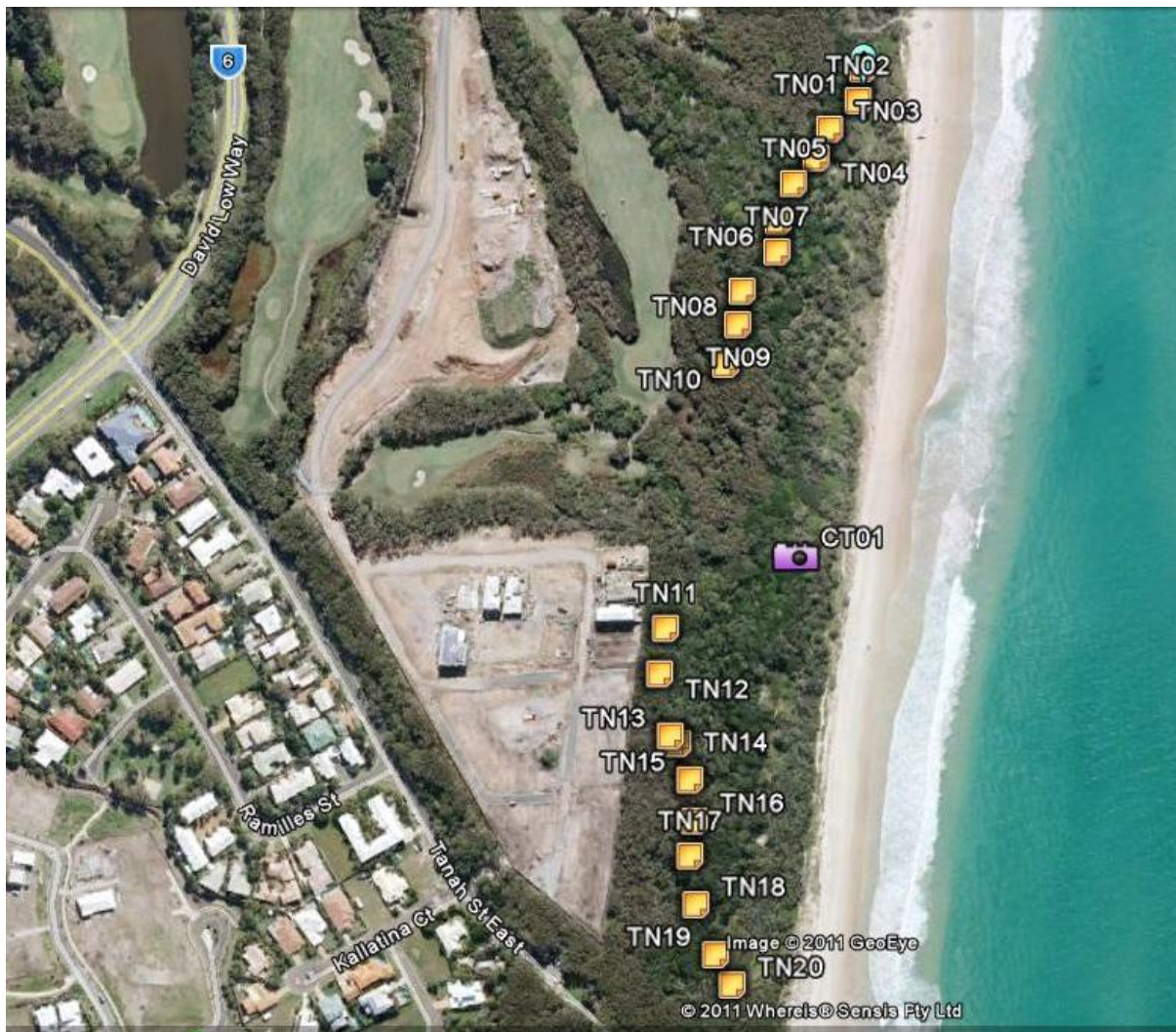


Fig. 2. Hair-tube trap locations TN1-20 and Camera Trap location CT01

Two types of traps were used to maximise the chance of attracting trap-shy individuals (i) Faunatech (Bainsdale Vic.) (Fig. 3), (ii) homemade trap (after Murray, 2005) (Fig. 4). The traps were baited with a mixture that should attract most mammals that are likely to populate the test site. The traps were set in 2 groups of ten due to the presence of a human walkway crossing the site. Each trap was laid 20 metres apart resulting in a total length of the trap run of 620 metres. The traps were checked 4 days after setup and retrieved after 7 nights. Hair samples were sent and analysed by Scats About (Majors Creeks, NSW).



Fig. 3. Faunatech Hair-tube Trap



Fig. 4. Homemade Hair-tube Trap.

2.3 Camera Trap

To attract carnivores and omnivores a motion detecting video camera was set up on the survey site. An uncooked chicken frame was wired to a horizontal tree limb 1 metre off ground level. The camera was positioned 2 metres away pointing at the bait with a clear visual path. The camera is activated by body heat and motion moving within its field of view. This event triggers a video capture until 30 seconds after no motion is detected. The camera trap runs continuously for the 7 day survey.

2.4 General Survey

Opportunistic surveys were conducted four times over the survey period. This comprised of visual identification and call identification of vertebrates and non-vertebrates (birds, mammals, butterflies). Samples of scats were also taken and analysed. Due to specialised techniques and time restrictions although not specifically targeted reptiles, amphibians and insects identified during the survey were recorded. These surveys were conducted in two dedicated four hour blocks plus two eight hour blocks during trap setup and retrieval.

3 Results

69 species were recorded over the survey period. This consisted of 50 birds, 4 mammals, 2 amphibians, 3 butterflies, 7 insects and 3 reptiles (Table 1). No species recorded on the survey have a conservation status classification of vulnerable or higher.

Table 1. Summary of all species identified from Hair-tube Trapping, Camera Trap, Scat analysis and Opportunistic survey.

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
Birds	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
	Sliver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
	Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>
	Collar Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>
	Spotted Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
	Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>
	Topnot Pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
	Australian Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus sanctus</i>
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
	Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>
	Red-backed Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>
	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>
	Mangrove Gerygone	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>
	Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>
	Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>
	Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>
	Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>
	Lewins Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>
	Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>
	Dusky Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>

	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>
	Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>
	Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>
	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
	Spectacled Monarch	<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>
	Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>
	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>
	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
	Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>
	Olive Backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
	Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>
	Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
	Fairy Martin	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>
	Silveryeye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Mammals	Northern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon macrourus</i>
	Grassland Melomys	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>
	Ship Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
	Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>
Butterflies	Black Jezebel	<i>Delias nigrina</i>
	Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>
	Orchid Swallowtail	<i>Papilio aegeus</i>
Spiders	Bush Orb Weaver	<i>Araneus eburnus</i>
	Russian Tent Spider	<i>Cyrtophora parnasia</i>
	Four-spined spider	<i>Gasteracantha quadrispinosa</i>
	Silver Orb Weaver	<i>Leucauge dromedaria</i>
	Salticid Ant eater	<i>Zenotrus orbiculatus</i>
Wasps	Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes sp.</i>
Insects	Hedge Grasshopper	<i>Valanga irregularis</i>
Frogs	Stripped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>
	Eastern Sedgefrog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>

Reptiles	Yellow Faced Whipsnake	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>
	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
	Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>

The species were identified through the following;

3.1 Hair-tube Sampling

Sixteen of the twenty Hair-tube traps had signs of animal presence (Table 2). Hair samples were recorded in seven of twenty traps. These species were positively identified as Grassland Melomy (*Melomys burtoni*) in five traps, *Rattus* sp. in one trap, and Northern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon macrourus*) in one trap. Two had the bait consumed by ants, two had the trap framework chewed, one had the bait ball chewed and one trap had evidence of digging at the side of the trap. These traps had no identifiable evidence left behind.

Table 2. Location and results for Hair-tube trapping.

Trap No.	Trap Type	UTM Coord (56J)		Hit	Result
TN01	FT	509 896	706 2198	Y	Grassland Melomy
TN02	HM	509 893	706 2177	P	Trap dug under at side
TN03	FT	509 874	706 2158	Y	Grassland Melomy
TN04	HM	509 865	706 2139	P	Trap dug under, bait ball chewed
TN05	FT	509 850	706 2122	Y	Grassland Melomy & <i>Rattus</i> sp.
TN06	HM	509 840	706 2097	P	Bait ball chewed
TN07	FT	509 839	706 2077	Y	Grassland Melomy
TN08	HM	509 816	706 2051	Y	<i>Melomy</i> sp.
TN09	FT	509 813	706 2029	Y	Grassland Melomy Probable
TN10	HM	509 805	706 2003	Y	Northern Brown Bandicoot
TN11	FT	509 765	706 1829	P	Ants consumed bait
TN12	HM	509 761	706 1799	N	
TN13	FT	509 768	706 1758	P	Ants consumed bait
TN14	HM	509 773	706 1753	N	
TN15	FT	509 781	706 1729	N	
TN16	HM	509 784	706 1702	P	Bait ball chewed
TN17	FT	509 781	706 1679	N	
TN18	HM	509 785	706 1647	P	Trap holding tape chewed
TN19	FT	509 798	706 1614	N	
TN20	HM	509 809	706 1594	P	Trap holding tape chewed

Traps TN01 to TN10 were placed 7°N between two access paths from the Hyatt Development, traps TN11 to TN20 were placed running 353°N between one access path and the Tanah St East beach access path.

Note: Trap type are labelled as Faunatech Trap type (FT) or Home Made type (HM).

Hits are labelled as Yes (Y), Partial (P) or No (N).

3.2 Camera trap

The camera trap was activated by two species (Table 3). Over thirty minutes of footage was gathered of a male Australian Brush Turkey (*Alectura latham*) feeding on the chicken carcass bait. Although the presence of the species in the area was known the behaviour of the individual was still notable.



Fig 5. Australian Brush Turkey (*Alectura latham*) seen at the Tanah St East end of the survey site.

Within its time at the bait station the brush turkey was seen to consume all off the bait and managed to disassemble the carcass from the stainless steel wire that was securing it to the tree. The brush turkey did such a good job of cleaning the area of all bait pieces that searching the vicinity we could not locate any of the bones from the chicken carcass.

Forty five minutes after sunset a Ship Rat (*Rattus rattus*) was seen examining the camera trap site. It was present for approximately 200 seconds as it investigated the area for disturbance and presumably a food source. Due to the comprehensive job of the brush turkey eating the bait and cleaning the site the rat then left the field of view of the camera. It revisited the site 30 minutes later but left after another inspection of the bait area proved to be empty.

Table 3. Camera trap location and details.

Trap No.	Trap Type	UTM Coord (56J)		Hit	Result
CT01	Camera - Video	509 851	706 1877	Y	Australian Brush Turkey, Ship Rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)

3.3 Track and Scat Survey

Scat samples were taken throughout the survey site. Microscopy analysis identified the samples as belonging to Swamp Wallabies (*Wallabia bicolor*). This would be consistent with a medium to high density of wallaby "pathways" running through the site and bedding locations. One hair sample taken from a scat was identified as either belonging to a Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*) or Black Stripped Wallaby (*Macropus dorsalis*). Although Black Stripped Wallabies are resident to the region, due to low population numbers particularly within the developed coastal zones, it is believed that the most likely species was a Swamp Wallaby.



Fig 6. Swamp wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*) scat found throughout the survey site.

Northern Brown bandicoots (*Isodon macrourus*) pathways and hollows were found throughout the site (Fig. 7). There was also a good example of the inter-relationship between species with Northern Brown Bandicoot holes dug into an old Brush Turkey mound as it had previously been looking for insects and roots in the composting humus pile.



Fig. 7. Northern Brown Bandicoot (*Isodon macrourus*) hollow and track.

3.4 Opportunistic Survey

69 species were identified in the site through visual or auditory methods (See App.) The overall assemblage is consistent with expected species from this vegetation community type. No species were found that have a conservation status of vulnerable or higher. One species of note was the observation of Fairy Gerygones (*Gerygone palpebrosa*) (Fig 8). The Sunshine Coast is towards the southernmost range of its distribution. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this species may have historically been more common through the region. Due to the similar call and overall look between this species and the White-throated Gerygone (*Gerygone olivacea*) and Mangrove Gerygone (*Gerygon levigaster*) mis-identification may be part answer of the low positive identifications.



Fig 8. Fairy Geygone (*Gerygone palpebrosa*). Note: this example was taken in the Buddina area.

Two frog species were identified in the site, the Stripped Marsh Frog (*Limnodynastes peronii*) and Eastern Sedge Frog (*Litoria fallax*). None of the high conservation status wallum or acid frog species were found. Due to the high conservation status of certain frog species and the potential suitable habitat continual surveying of the area would be recommended.

Three species of butterflies were recorded Black Jezabel (*Delias nigrina*), Evening Brown (*Melanitis leda*), and Orchid Swallowtail (*Papilio aegeus*). Numbers and species were less than expected for the time of year. This is presumed to be due to the high winds and precipitation prior and during the survey.

Lace monitors were visually identified within the site. With the high density of small mammals at the site these would represent a high portion of their food source.

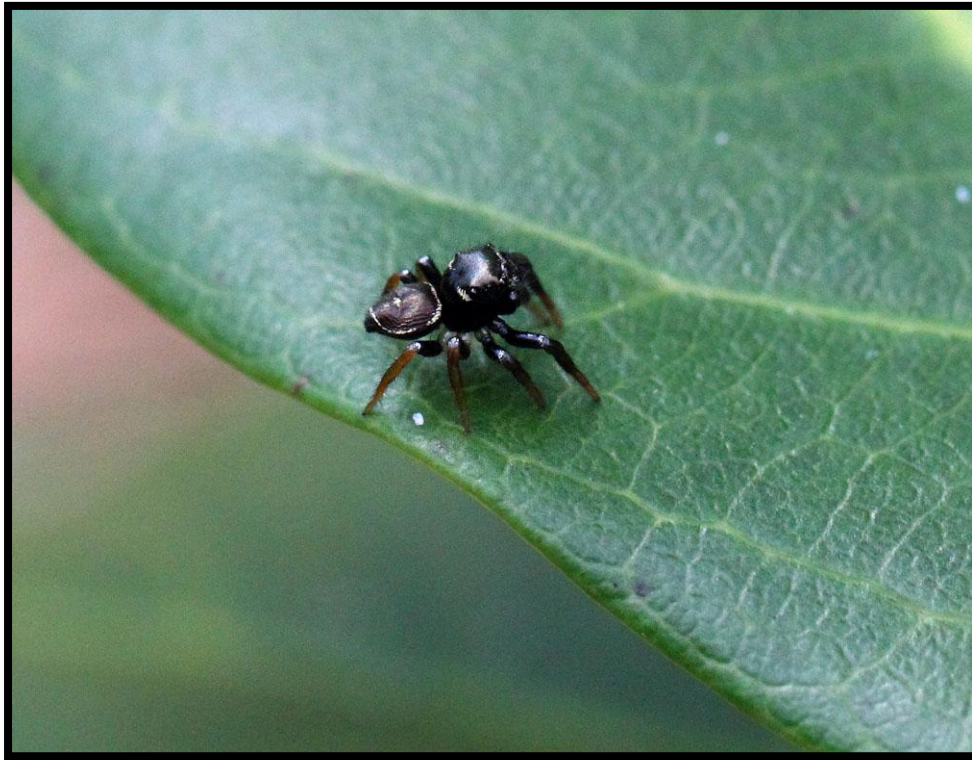


Fig. 9. Salticid ant eater (*Zenotorus orbiculatus*)

No evidence of pest/exotic species were found including domestic or feral dogs and cats, or foxes.

4 Discussion

The Tanah Street fore dune strip has proved to be a diverse site. With 69 species found during the survey it has shown to be an important habitat for many resident species. The limited range for animals due to the natural barrier of the South Pacific Ocean to the east and the continued expansion of human land clearing and development to the west the work that has gone into protecting and restoring these communities highlight the importance of this work in creating and maintaining a vegetation corridor.

With the seasonal variations occurring at the site ongoing survey work would prove beneficial. This would help identify migrant species, breeding cycles, or species that are more readily observed at different times of the year such as reptiles and frogs. This can be highlighted by the relative absence of butterflies due to precipitation and high wind speed around the time of the survey. If these ongoing surveys are completed temporal shifts due to anthropogenic pressure, hydrological flow or climate change can be analysed and informed management practices could be applied.

5 Acknowledgements

This project was carried out with financial support from Coolum District Coast Care Inc. with logistic support from the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, Sunshine Coast and Hinterland Branch Inc.

Fauna survey work was conducted under DERM Scientific Purposes Permit no. WISP05484408 and DPI Animal Ethics permit no. CA2009/02/329.

All photographs were taken by Paul Smith on the survey site except for the Fairy Gerygone. These photo's remain the property of Paul Smith.

6 Appendix

Opportunistic survey data summary for each survey event.

Date: 11/08/2011		Time: 08:30-12:30				
Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Seen, or Heard (H)	Qty	Juv	Comments
Birds	Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>		1		
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>		1		Flying over
	Collar Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>		1	1	
	Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>		4		
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>		8		Flying over
	Australian Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>		6		
	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		1		Flying over
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	H	3		Flying over
	Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>		8		3 male, 5 female
	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	H	1		
	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>		2		
	Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>		2		Male & female
	Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>		8		
	Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>		4		
	Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>		4		
	Lewins Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>		8+		
	Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	S	15+		
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>		10		
	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>		4		
	Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	H	2		
	Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i>		5		
	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	H	1		
	Spectacled Monarch	<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i>		1		
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		2		Male & Female
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>		2		

	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>		5		
	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	H	1		
	Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>		2		
	Olive Backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>		6	4	Feeding n Celery wood seeds
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	H	2		Male & Female
	Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	H	1		
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>	H	2		
	Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	H	1		
	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		60+		Feeding on Celerywood
Butterfly	Black Jezebel	<i>Delias nigrina</i>		4		
	Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>		4		
	Bush Orb Weaver	<i>Araneus eburnus</i>		1		
	Russian Tent Spider	<i>Cyrtophora parnasia</i>		6		
	Four-spined spider	<i>Gasteracantha quadrispinosa</i>		4		
	Salticid Anteater	<i>Zenotorus orbiculatus</i>		1		
Wasps	Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes sp.</i>		15-20		Nest

Date: 30/08/2011		Time: 08:00 - 16:30				
Group	Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Seen, or Heard (H)	Qty	Juv	Comments
Birds	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>		4		Flying low over beach
	Sliver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>		1		On beach
	Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i>		5		
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>		1		
	Spotted Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>		2		
	Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>		4		
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>		15		Flying through
	Australian Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>		6		
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		4	1	
	Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		3		
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>		6		
	Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>		6		2 Male, 1 eclipse 3 Female
	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	H	1		
	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>		3		
	Mangrove Gerygone	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>		1		
	Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>		2		Male & Female
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>		2		
	Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>		10		Feeding on <i>B. Intrgrifolia</i>
	Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>		8		Feeding on <i>B. Intrgrifolia</i>
	Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>		8	2	
	Lewins Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>		10		One building nest
	Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>		20		Feeding on <i>B. Intrgrifolia</i>
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>		8		
	Dusky Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>		2		
	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>		5	1	Feeding fledgling
	Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>		2		
	Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarhyncha</i>		6		
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		2		Male & Female
	Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>		1		
	Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>		3		

	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>		2		
	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		2		
	Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>		3		
	Olive Backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>		2	1	
	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	H	1		
	Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>		2		
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>		4		
	Fairy Martin	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>		8		Flying over
	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		15		
Butterfly	Black Jezebel	<i>Delias nigrina</i>		5		
	Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>		2		
	Orchid Swallowtail	<i>Papilio aegeus</i>				
	Russian Tent Spider	<i>Cyrtophora parnasia</i>		8+		
	Four-spined spider	<i>Gasteracantha quadrispinosa</i>		6		
	Silver Orb Weaver	<i>Leucauge dromedaria</i>		2		
Frogs	Stripped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	H	30		
	Eastern Sedgefrog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	H	4+		
Reptiles	Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>		2		

Date: 03/09/2011		Time: 10:00 - 14:00				
Group	Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Seen, or Heard (H)	Qty	Juv	Comments
Birds	Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>		4		
	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>		1		
	Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>		2		
	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>		1		
	Mangrove Gerygone	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>		1		
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>		2		
	Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>		8		
	Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>		3		
	Lewins Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>		6		
	Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>		10		
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>		4		
	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>		2		
	Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i>		4		
	Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>		2		
	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>		2		
	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		1		
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>		4		
Butterfly	Black Jezebel	<i>Delias nigrina</i>		2		
	Russian Tent Spider	<i>Cyrtophora parnasia</i>		10		
Insects	Hedge Grasshopper	<i>Valanga irregularis</i>		3		
Frogs	Stripped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	H			
	Eastern Sedgefrog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	H			
Reptiles	Yellow Faced Whipsnake	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>		1		
	Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>		6+		

Date: 06/09/2011		Time: 08:00 - 16:30				
Group	Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Seen (S) Heard (H)	Quantity	Juv.	Comments
Birds	Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>		1		
	White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>		1		Flying overhaead
	Spotted Turtle-dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>		2		
	Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>		4		
	Topnot Pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>		2		Flying low
	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>		6+		Flying through
	Australian Figbird	<i>Sphecotheres viridis</i>		4+		
	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		2	1	
	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todirhamphus sanctus</i>		1		
	Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	H	4+		
	Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>		5		3 Male, 2 Female
	Red-backed Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus melanocephalus</i>		2		Females. 1 carrying nesting material
	Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	H	1		
	White-browed Scrubwren	<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>		3		
	Mangrove Gerygone	<i>Gerygone levigaster</i>		1		
	Fairy Gerygone	<i>Gerygone palpebrosa</i>		2		Male & Female
	Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>		2		
	Little Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>		15		Feeding on <i>B. integrifolia</i>
	Noisy Friarbird	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>		5		Feeding on <i>B. integrifolia</i>
	Lewins Honeyeater	<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>		6		
	Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>		15		Feeding on <i>B. integrifolia</i>
	White-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>		6		Feeding on <i>B. integrifolia</i>
	Dusky Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela obscura</i>	H	2		
	Eastern Yellow Robin	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>		5	1	
	Eastern Whipbird	<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	H	2+		
	Little Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla megarrhyncha</i>		6		
	Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>		2		
	Magpie Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		1		Male
	Rufous Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>		3		
	Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus bracteatus</i>		2		
	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		1		

	Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>		2		
	Olive Backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>		2	1	
	Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	H	1		
	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	H	1		
	Torresian Crow	<i>Corvus orru</i>		8		
	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		2		Flying low
	Fairy Martin	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>		4		Flying low
	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		8+		
Mammal	Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>		1		
Butterfly	Black Jezebel	<i>Delias nigrina</i>		8		
	Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>		2		
	Orchid Swallowtail	<i>Papilio aegeus</i>		1		Male
	Bush Orb Weaver	<i>Araneus eburnus</i>				
	Russian Tent Spider	<i>Cyrtophora parnasia</i>		10+		
Frogs	Stripped Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	H	6+		
	Eastern Sedgefrog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>	H	3		