

To: Rupert Duckworth, Aurecon Group
Bryce Skarratt, Alinta Energy

From: Brooke Quick

Date: 25/02/2026

Subject: Technical Memorandum – Summary of data collected from phase 1 to 7 of the bird and bat utilisation surveys for the Marri Wind Farm Project

1 INTRODUCTION

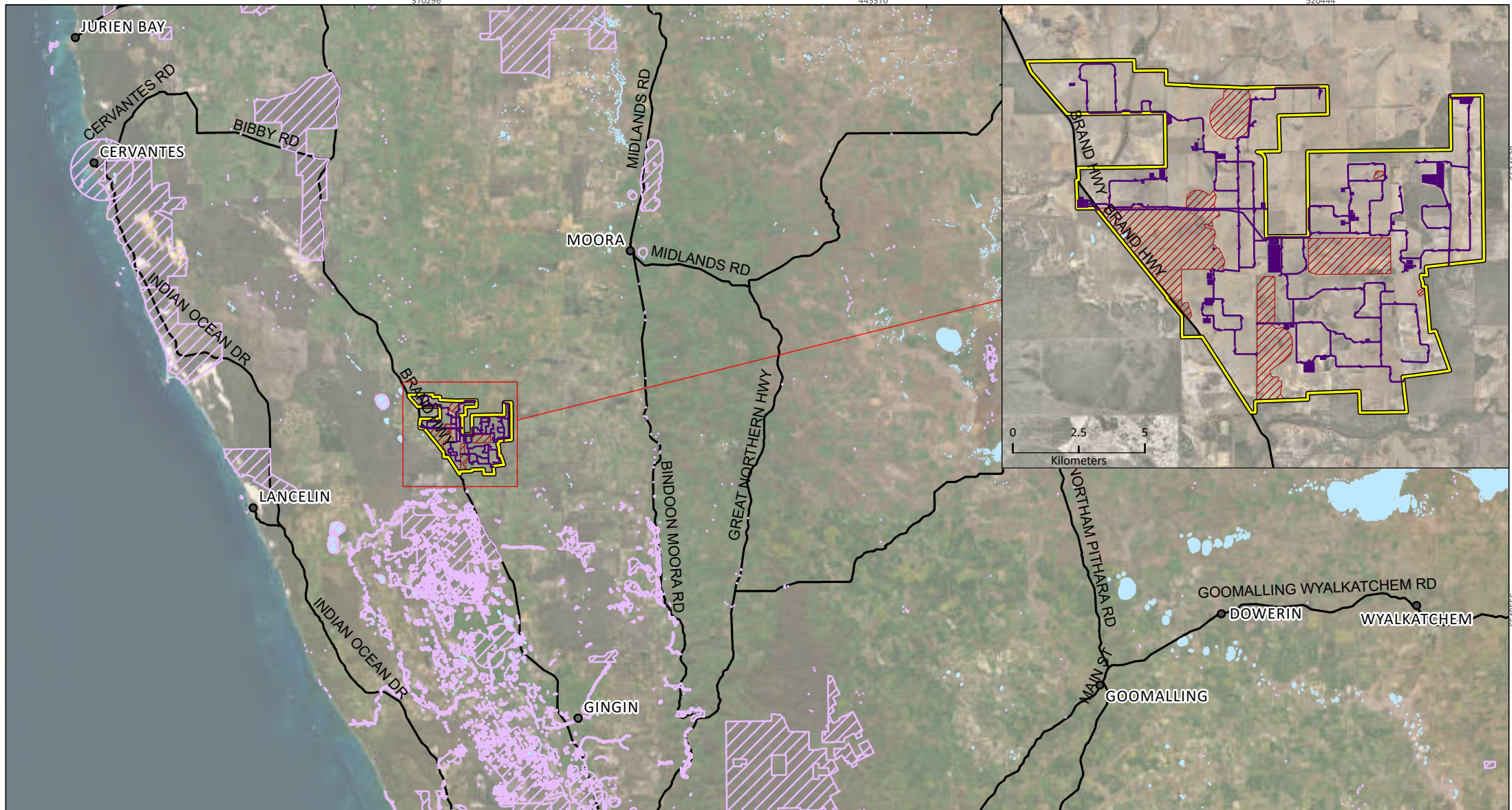
Marri WF Pty Ltd as trustee for the Marri WF Unit Trust (the Proponent), a wholly owned subsidiary of Alinta Energy Pty Limited (Alinta Energy) is seeking approval to develop the Marri Wind Farm (the Project), located approximately 20 kilometres (km) south of the township of Dandaragan, Western Australia (WA; Figure 1). The study area is located in the Shire of Dandaragan and the Southern Climatic Region as defined by EPA (2020).


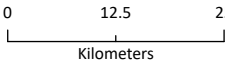
The Project involves the construction of a 550 MW wind farm in Dandaragan, consisting of 82 turbines that will be able to generate 2,000 GWh of energy. In March 2024, Phoenix Environmental Sciences Pty Ltd (Phoenix) was commissioned by Aurecon Group (Aurecon), on behalf of the Proponent, to undertake bird and bat utilisation surveys (BBUS) for the Project. In February 2026, Aurecon requested a brief technical memorandum in advance of the final survey to summarise species observations over preceding surveys.

This memorandum summarises data from the BBUS between Phase 1 and Phase 7, excluding acoustic bird call recording data, which is currently being analysed. Basic and targeted surveys for the Project have been reported on separately (Phoenix 2025a, in prep).

2 STUDY AREA

The study area is approximately 12,555.5 ha (Figure 1). Current guidance for bird and bat management at onshore wind farms requires that a desktop assessment be undertaken for the Project area and its immediate surrounds (DAWE 2021). The interim guidance recommends applying a 10 km buffer around the Project area, which was adopted for this assessment (DCCEE 2024). A 10 km buffer was applied to the study area to conduct a regional assessment of bird and bat assemblage, referred to as the bird and bat investigation area (BBIA; Figure 2).



Alinta Energy Marri Wind Farm Project	
Project No	1672
Date	18/02/2026
Drawn by	JL
Map author	BQ
	
	
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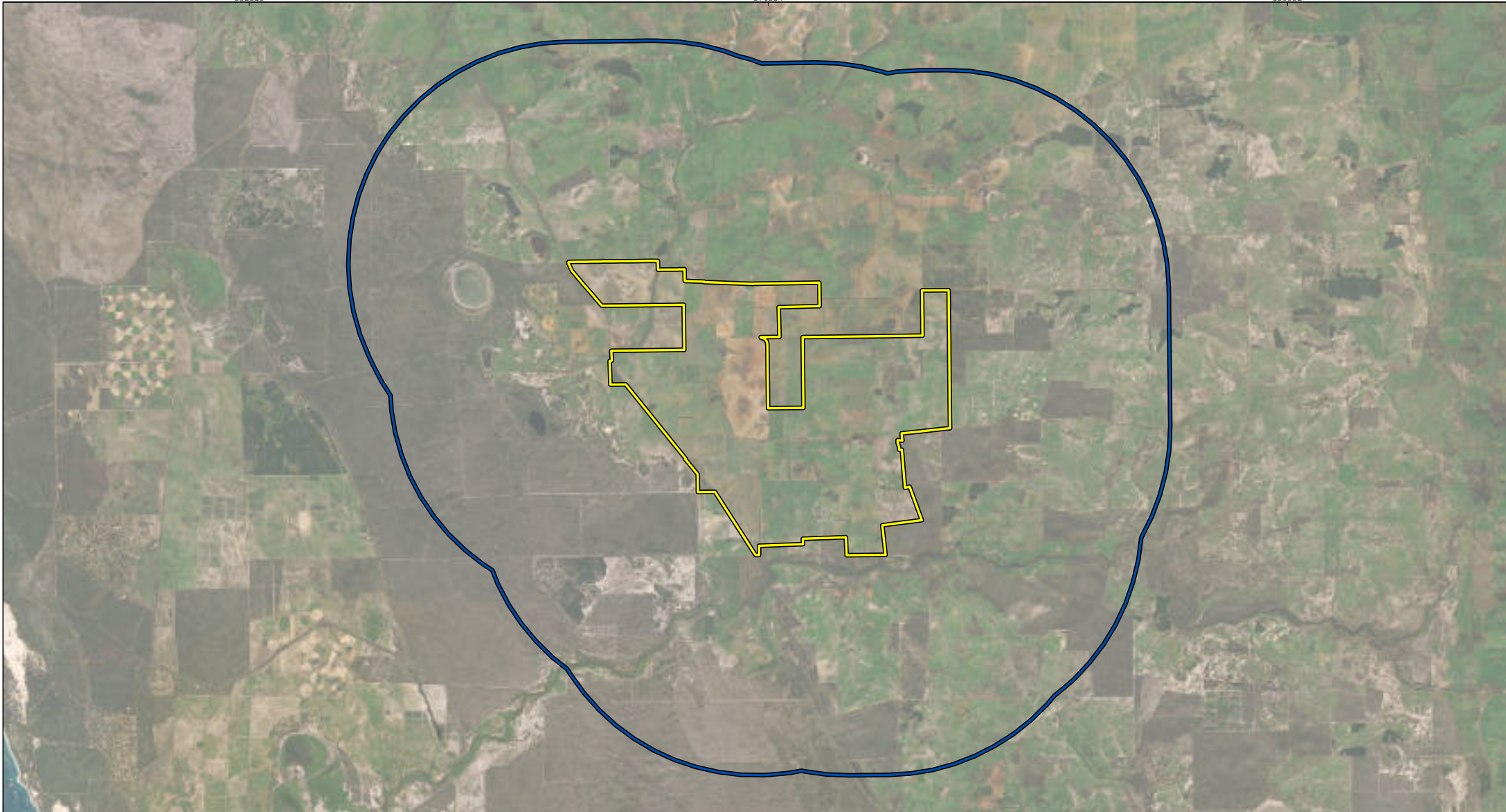
-  Study area
-  Proposed development footprint
-  Exclusion zone
-  DBCA managed land
-  Lakes
-  Environmentally Sensitive Areas
-  Roads

Figure 1
Project location and study area



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Study area

Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)

Figure 2
Bird and bat investigation area

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3 METHODS

3.1 SURVEY TIMING

Utilisation surveys have been undertaken over 7 Phases to date since August 2024 (Table 1). Phase 1 was conducted over 2 trips due to access restrictions onto specific properties within the study area at the time.

Table 1 Survey dates

Phase	Survey type	Season	Dates
1	Utilisation survey trip 1a	Winter	5 – 9 August 2024
	Utilisation survey trip 1b	Winter	26 - 30 August 2024
2	Utilisation survey trip 2	Summer	9 – 13 December 2024
3	Utilisation survey trip 3	Summer	2 – 6 February 2025
4	Utilisation survey trip 4	Autumn	5 – 9 May 2025
5	Utilisation survey trip 5	Winter	4 – 8 August 2025
6	Utilisation survey trip 6	Spring	10 – 17 November 2025
7	Utilisation survey trip 7	Summer	12 – 16 January 2026

3.2 FIELD METHODS

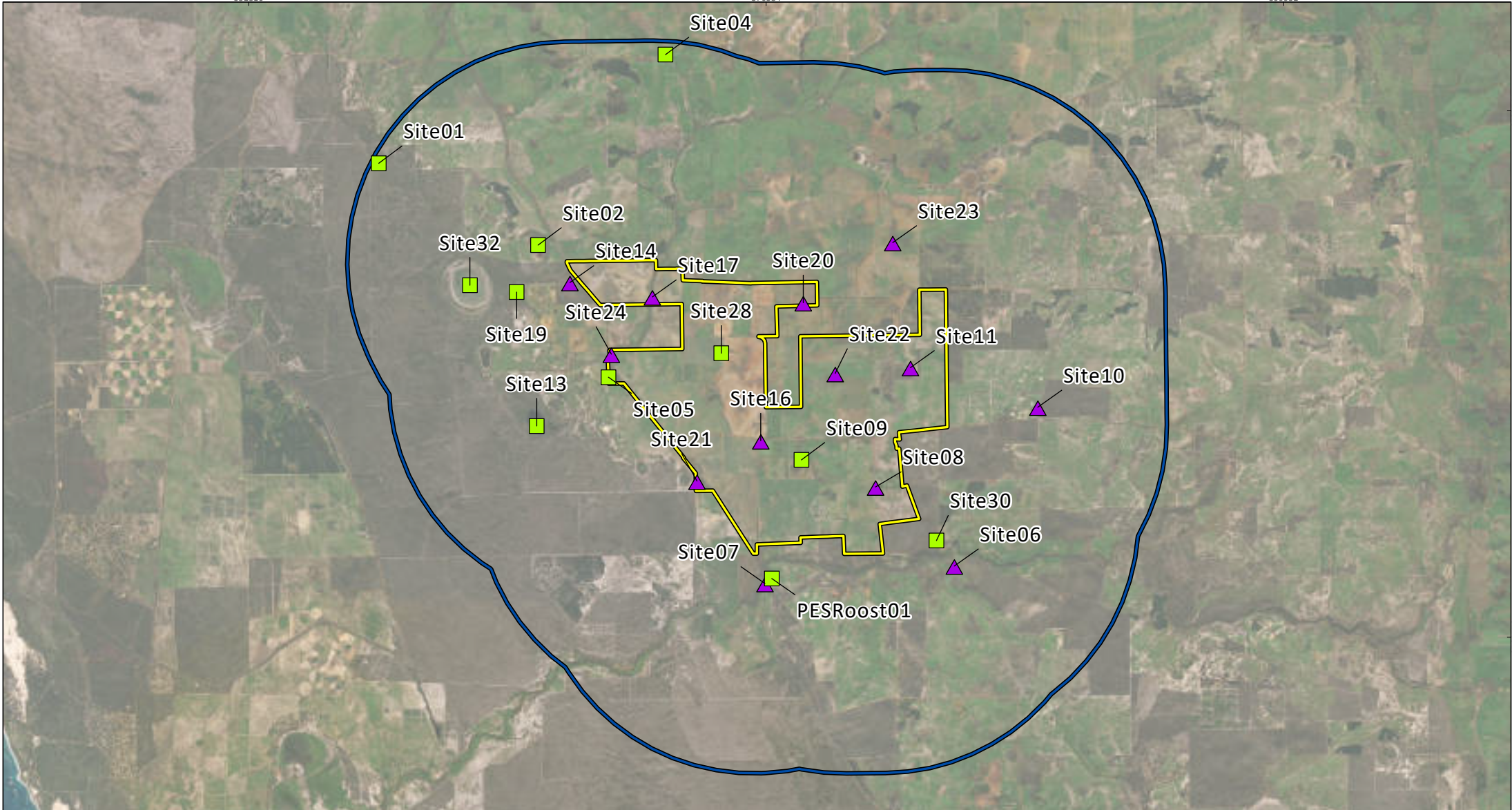
Sites sampled during Phase 1 were selected based on the 2024 draft turbine layout for the Project. After Phase 1 surveys were complete, sites were refined and selected based on the 4 broad fauna habitats that occur within the study area. These were defined as: drainage line, open woodland, shrubland, and cleared. These sites are referred to as the Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) monitoring sites. To better fit a before-after control-impact (BACI) survey design, the CRM monitoring sites were further revised to include at least 2 impact site (within the study area) and one reference site (outside the study area but within the BBIA) per habitat per season (Figure 3).

Additional sites were sampled each season to target species listed as Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), referred to as MNES sites (Figure 3). MNES sites were located within habitats supporting migratory shorebirds and black cockatoos, as these taxa were considered the most likely to be impacted by the Project.

A minimum of 21 sites were sampled each season, including 12 BBUS monitoring and 9 MNES sites. The following methods were employed at each BBUS monitoring site per season:

- point counts for birds (section 3.2.2)
- ultrasonic bat call recordings (section 3.2.3)
- acoustic bird call recordings (section 3.2.4).

MNES sites had at least one point count conducted per season. Habitat assessments were undertaken throughout the study area to define and delineate the extent of broad fauna habitats present in the BBIA. Opportunistic sightings were made throughout the BBIA and surrounding region across all seasons (Figure 4).



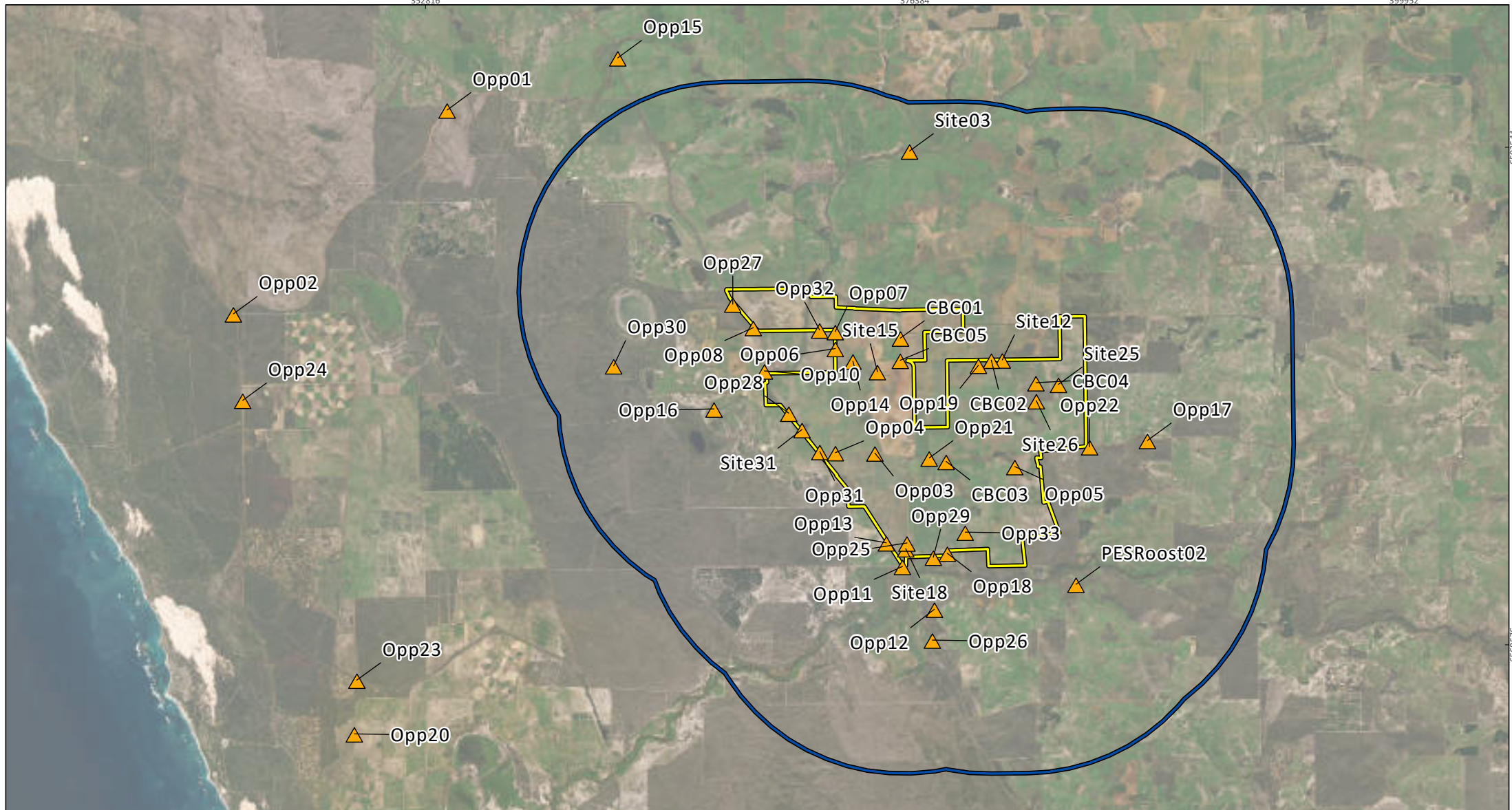
Alinta Energy Marri Wind Farm Project		
Project No	1672	
Date	19/02/2026	
Drawn by	JL	
Map author	BQ	
1:237,750 (at A4)		GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

- Study area
- Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)
- Site**
- CRM monitoring site
- MNES site

Figure 3
Bird and bat investigation area



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Date	19/02/2026	
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- Study area
- Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)
- Sites

Figure 4
Opportunistic sites



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3.2.1 Habitat assessments

Habitat assessments were undertaken at sites across the study area to define and delineate the extent of broad fauna habitats present. In total, site habitat descriptions have been recorded at 38 sites (Table 2).

3.2.2 Fixed-point counts for birds

Standardised bird point counts were undertaken for a minimum of 15 minutes for each sample at CRM monitoring and MNES sites. At CRM monitoring sites, point counts were replicated twice per Phase, with at least one point count per side completed during the early morning when bird activity was highest. Total survey effort of the point counts to date is 72.2 hours (Table 2).

The following parameters were recorded during the point counts where applicable:

- the bird distance and direction from the observer
- estimated flight height, calculated using laser rangefinder Nikon Forestry Pro II
- bird behaviour and the size of any flocks observed
- abiotic conditions (rainfall, wind speed and cloud cover).

3.2.3 Ultrasonic bat call recordings

Song Meter SM4 FS-BAT ultrasonic recording devices were deployed at all CRM sites in each survey phase to detect bat species. The recorders were deployed for a minimum of 3 nights per site and operated from sunset to sunrise. Microphones were fixed approximately 1.5-2 m off the ground at a 45° angle pointing up towards suitable microhabitats. A total of 290 nights of echolocation recordings were gathered (Table 2). Bat expert Bob Bullen was engaged to analyse the echolocation recordings per 30-minute window (Bullen 2021a, b).

3.2.4 Acoustic bird call recordings

Acoustic recordings using Song Meter SM4 audio recorders were deployed at all monitoring sites in all survey phases to detect nocturnal bird species such as owls; however, any recorded diurnal bird species were also identified (Table 2). The recorders were deployed for one to 3 nights per site and operated from 25 minutes after sunset to 25 minutes before sunrise.

In total, 268 nights of bird data was gathered and analysed using Kaleidoscope Pro v5.6.4 (Table 2). For each sample, the full audio dataset was analysed using cluster analysis and all sounds were grouped into clusters based on their characteristics; this analysis typically assigns one or more species to a cluster. Up to 30 minutes was spent on each sample identifying as many species as possible.

3.2.5 Roost monitoring

A black cockatoo night roost is an area of trees where black cockatoos congregate to rest at night, usually close to an important water source and near high-quality foraging habitat (DAWE 2022). Night roosting habitat includes all vegetation within a 500 m radius of each known roosting tree (DAWE 2022).

Roost monitoring involved counting black cockatoos as they flew into their nighttime roost until dusk. Phoenix has undertaken black cockatoo roost monitoring within the BBIA since December 2024.

Table 2 Survey effort

Site name	Site type	Habitat assessment (#)	Roost monitoring events (#)	Opportunistic sighting	Audio recording (nights)	Ultrasonic recording (nights)	Wind farm point count
CBC01	Fauna site	1		2			0.3
CBC02	Fauna site	1					
CBC03	Fauna site	1		1			
CBC04	Fauna site	1		1			
CBC05	Fauna site	1		2			
Opp05	Fauna site	1		1			
Opp32	Fauna site	1					
Opp33	Fauna site	1		1			
Site01	Fauna site	1			2	3	1.2
Site02	Fauna site	1			2	3	4.2
Site03	Fauna site	1			2	3	0.5
Site04	Fauna site	1			2	3	3.7
Site05	Fauna site	1		1	2	3	2
Site06	Fauna site	1		3	20	22	3.5
Site07	Fauna site	1			17	22	3.5
Site08	Fauna site	1			20	22	4
Site09	Fauna site	1			2	3	2
Site10	Fauna site	1			21	22	3.5
Site11	Fauna site	1		1	20	21	3.5
Site12	Fauna site	1			2	3	0.5
Site13	Fauna site	1			3	3	3.5
Site14	Fauna site	1			1	3	2
Site15	Fauna site	1			1	3	0.5
Site16	Fauna site	1			20	22	3.5
Site17	Fauna site	1		1	20	22	3.5
Site18	Fauna site	1			1	3	0.5
Site19	Fauna site	1		1	3	3	3.2
Site20	Fauna site	1			21	22	3.5
Site21	Fauna site	1		1	21	22	3.5
Site22	Fauna site	1			19	19	3.2
Site23	Fauna site	1			19	19	3
Site24	Fauna site	1		2	19	19	3
Site25	Fauna site	1					1
Site26	Fauna site	1					1
Site28	Fauna site	1					2.1
Site30	Fauna site	1		1			1
Site31	Fauna site	1					0.8

Technical memorandum

Site name	Site type	Habitat assessment (#)	Roost monitoring events (#)	Opportunistic sighting	Audio recording (nights)	Ultrasonic recording (nights)	Wind farm point count
Site32	Fauna site	1					3.3
PESRoost01	Fauna site		6	1	8		
Opp01	Fauna site			1			
Opp02	Fauna site			1			
Opp03	Fauna site			2			
Opp04	Fauna site			1			
Opp06	Fauna site			1			
Opp07	Fauna site			1			
Opp08	Fauna site			1			
Opp10	Fauna site			1			
Opp11	Fauna site			3			
Opp12	Fauna site			1			
Opp13	Fauna site			2			
Opp14	Fauna site			2			
Opp15	Fauna site			2			
Opp16	Fauna site			1			
Opp17	Fauna site			4			
Opp18	Fauna site			2			
Opp19	Fauna site			1			
Opp20	Fauna site			3			
Opp21	Fauna site			1			
Opp22	Fauna site			1			
Opp23	Fauna site			5			
Opp24	Fauna site			1			
Opp25	Fauna site			5			
Opp26	Fauna site			1			
Opp27	Fauna site			1			
Opp28	Fauna site			1			
Opp29	Fauna site			1			
Opp30	Fauna site			1			
Opp31	Fauna site			5			
PESRoost02	Fauna site			1			
Total		38	6	74	268	290	72.2

4 RESULTS

4.1 BIRDS

To date, a total of 126 bird species have been recorded to date within the BBIA (Appendix 1), pending analysis of acoustic bird call recording data. Of these, 7 are conservation significant (Table 3). A total of 1,333 Carnaby's Cockatoo, 48 Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, 1 Common Greenshank, 40 Red-necked Stint, 5 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, 10 Wood Sandpiper and 6 Blue-billed Duck have been directly sighted or heard calling to date.

The locations of Carnaby's Cockatoo are presented in Figure 5, Forest Red-tailed Cockatoos in Figure 6 and Migratory/Priority species in Figure 7. Black cockatoo breeding and roosting locations recorded during the surveys are displayed in Figure 8. Additional breeding locations were identified in the desktop review undertaken for the Project within the BBIA, discussed in Phoenix (in prep).

Table 3 Conservation significant species records within the BBIA

Common name	Taxon	Commonwealth Status	WA Status	Phase ¹							Total
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Carnaby's Cockatoo	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	EN	EN	220	235	114	52	461	217	34	1,333
Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	VU	VU				3	34	11		48
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	EN/Mig.	Mig.							1	1
Red-necked Stint	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Mig.	Mig.					39	1		40
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	VU/Mig.	Mig.						5		5
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Mig.	Mig.							10	10
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	-	P4	4						2	6

¹ Total number of individuals directly sighted and/or heard calling per phase

4.1.1 Flight heights

Flight height data has been collected for Carnaby's Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Appendix 2; Appendix 3), but has not been collected for migratory shorebird species or Blue-billed Duck as individuals recorded during the survey were not in flight. Impact assessment for the Project will be undertaken when field surveys are completed. The rotor swept area (RSA) for the Project is yet to be provided to Phoenix, so any comments in this document on how observations relate to predicted rotor height are general comments only and not based on the actual RSA planned for this Project. Results below summarise direct sighting records only.

4.1.1.1 Carnaby's Cockatoo

A total of 61 direct sightings of Carnaby's Cockatoo has been made to date; of these, 31 records had flight height recorded (Appendix 2). Flight height for the species ranged from 5 to 100 m above ground level (AGL; Appendix 2). Of the 31 records that included flight height data, the median height was 15 m AGL and modal height was 10 m AGL (recorded 8 times), indicating most observations occurred at low heights within the recorded range; However notably, 2 records were at 40 m AGL, one record was at 60 m AGL, and one record was at 100 m AGL, demonstrating the species will, although less frequently, fly at higher altitudes that may be within the RSA of turbines for the Project.

4.1.1.2 Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

A total of 9 direct sightings of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo have been made to date; of these, 6 records had flight height recorded (Appendix 3). Flight height for the species ranged from 5 to 60 m AGL (Appendix 3). Of the 6 records that had flight height data, the median height was 10 m AGL and modal height was also 10 m AGL (recorded 3 times), indicating that most observations occurred at low heights within the recorded range. Only 2 records were at 60 m AGL indicating the species will, although less frequently, fly at higher altitudes that may be within the RSA of turbines for the Project.

4.1.2 Black cockatoo breeding activity

In January 2026, a male Carnaby's Cockatoo was recorded in a hollow with a female perching in a nearby tree (see active black cockatoo breeding tree in Figure 8). The breeding tree was located 2.7 km southeast of the study area within the BBIA near a cluster of known breeding trees identified in the desktop review (Phoenix in prep) (Figure 8).

Breeding black cockatoos will mostly use foraging habitat up to 12 km from their nest (DAWE 2022). Sightings of Carnaby's Cockatoo during the 2024 and 2025 breeding season, along with the presence of juvenile Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and suitable breeding habitat indicate both species may breed within or around the study area.

4.1.3 Black cockatoo roosting activity

Three black cockatoo night roosts are known within the BBIA (Figure 8). The desktop review identified that one night roost site occurs within the BBIA (DANREG001), located 410 m south of the study area on private property that was inaccessible at the time of the BBUS (Figure 8). Between the years of 2010 and 2012, Birdlife WA conducted 3 monitoring events at DANREG001; a total of 22 Carnaby's Cockatoo was recorded in 2011, and no cockatoos were recorded in 2010 or 2012 (Phoenix in prep).

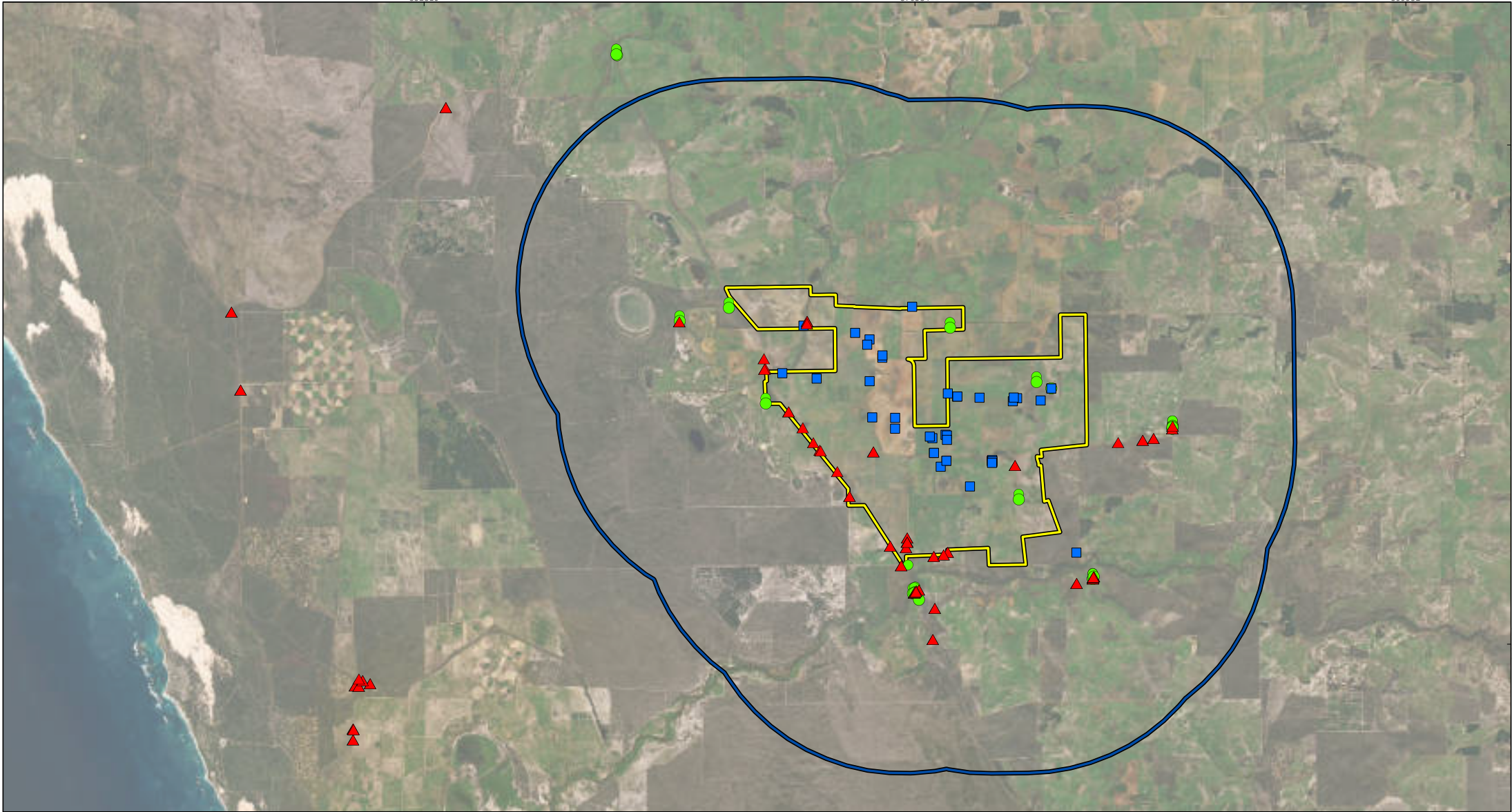
Since December 2024, Phoenix has conducted roost monitoring across 7 monitoring events within the accessible portions of the BBIA. In December 2024, a total of 100 Carnaby's Cockatoo was recorded roosting 1.3 km southwest of DANREG001 (Figure 8). As this site was >500 m from DANREG001 it was considered a new roost site (PESRoost01). PESRoost01 was visited again in February 2025, and small flocks of up to 45 Carnaby's Cockatoo were observed flying east from the point at dusk, indicating that they were roosting somewhere nearby along Moore River.

No black cockatoos were recorded roosting at PESRoost01 in May or August of 2025; however, both Carnaby's Cockatoo and Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos (including 2 juveniles) were recorded calling in the direction of Moore River around sunset the next day at a new site >500 m from PESRoost01; as such, this was considered a new roost site (PESRoost02; Figure 8). Counts could not be conducted at PESRoost02 as it was located on an inaccessible private property, but at least 2 juvenile Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos were heard calling. PESRoost02 was located approximately 2.6 km southeast of the study area. In November 2025, a total of 15 Carnaby's Cockatoo were observed flying over PESRoost01 before dusk, and a total of 45 Carnaby's Cockatoo were observed roosting at PESRoost01 at dusk. In January 2026, a total of 15 Carnaby's Cockatoo was observed roosting at PESRoost01. Outside of when they are breeding, black cockatoos mainly feed in foraging habitat up to 20 km from their roost (DAWE 2022).

The presence of 3 distinct night roosts along Moore River, supporting Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo and Carnaby's Cockatoo, along with the availability of suitable roosting habitat including tall trees, permanent water and nearby foraging areas, demonstrates that Moore River is a significant area for black cockatoos. Additional roosts may be present along Moore River.

Table 4 **Number of black cockatoos recorded during roost monitoring – white rows represent counts conducted by Phoenix and grey rows represent counts conducted by Birdlife WA volunteers**

Monitoring event	Date	Site code	Latitude	Longitude	Number of birds	
					Carnaby's Cockatoo	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
1	2010	DANREGR001	-30.9752	115.7138	0	0
2	2011	DANREGR001	-30.9752	115.7138	22	0
3	2012	DANREGR001	-30.9752	115.7138	0	0
4	9/12/2024	PESRoost01	-30.9851	115.7067	100	0
5	2/02/2025	PESRoost01	Unknown	Unknown	45 observed flying east of PESRoost01 at dusk.	0
6	5/05/2025	PESRoost01	-30.9851	115.7067	0	0
7	4/08/2025	PESRoost01	-30.9851	115.7067	0	0
8	5/08/2025	PESRoost02	-30.9844	115.7865	Unknown number heard calling around sunset towards Moore River.	Unknown number with multiple juveniles heard calling around sunset towards Moore River.
9	10/11/2025	PESRoost01	-30.9851	115.7067	45 observed roosting at PESRoost01 at dusk and an additional 15 observed flying over PESRoost01 before dusk.	0
10	12/01/2026	PESRoost01	-30.9851	115.7067	15 observed roosting at PESRoost01 at dusk.	0



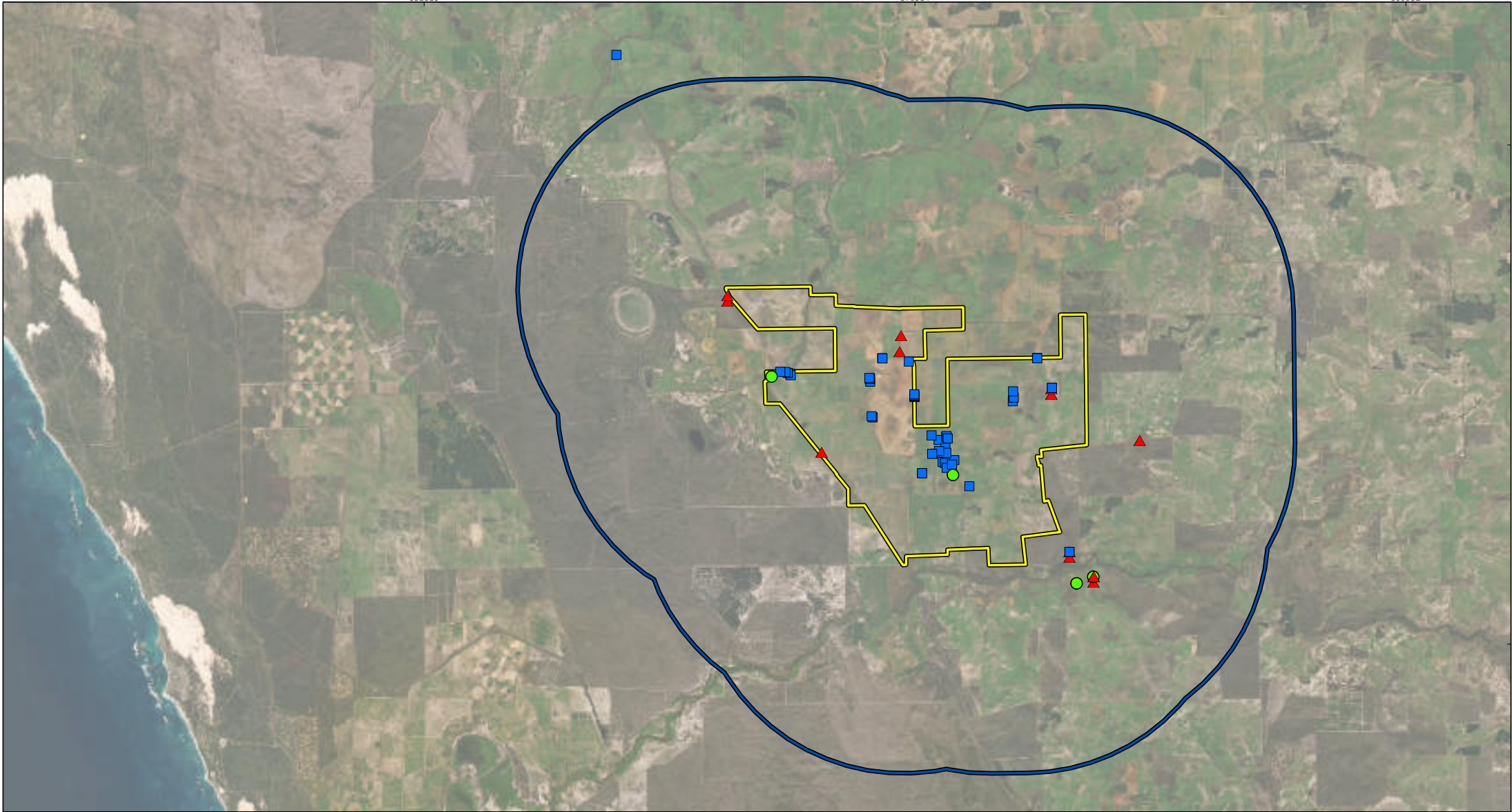
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Project No	1672	
Date	19/02/2026	
Drawn by	JL	
Map author	BQ	
1:250,689 (at A4)		GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

- Study area
- Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)
- Evidence type**
- Calling
- Direct sighting
- Foraging evidence

Figure 5
Carnaby's Cockatoo observations and foraging evidence recorded at the Project



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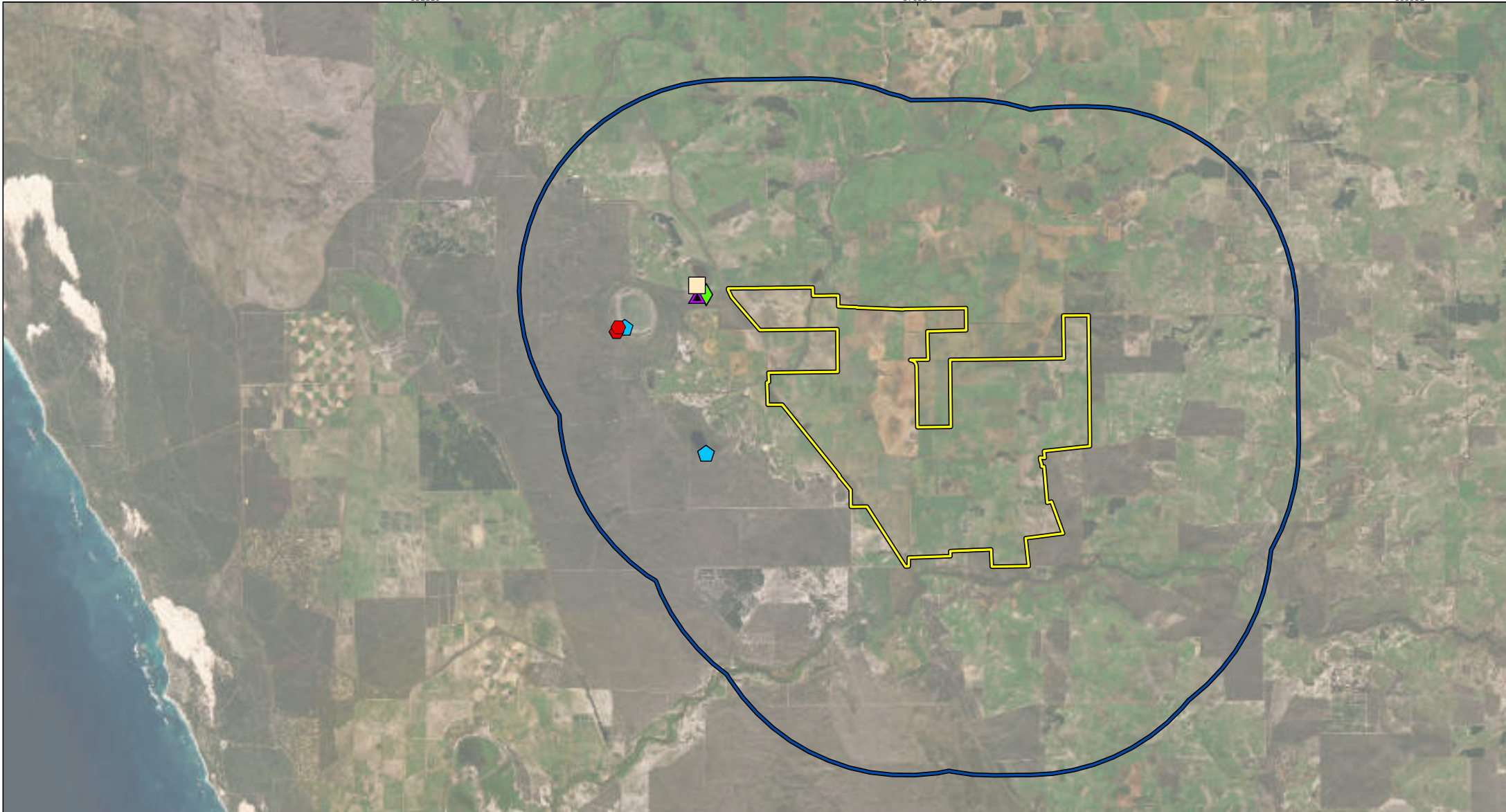
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- Study area
- Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)
- Evidence type**
- Calling
- Direct sighting
- Foraging evidence

Figure 6
Forest Red-tail Black Cockatoo
observations and foraging
evidence recorded at the Project



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Map author	BQ	
1:250,689 (at A4)		GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50

- Study area
- Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)
- Species, status**
- Blue-billed Duck,P4 (DBCAs list)
- Common Greenshank,EN/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)
- Red-necked Stint,Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper,VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)
- Wood Sandpiper,Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)

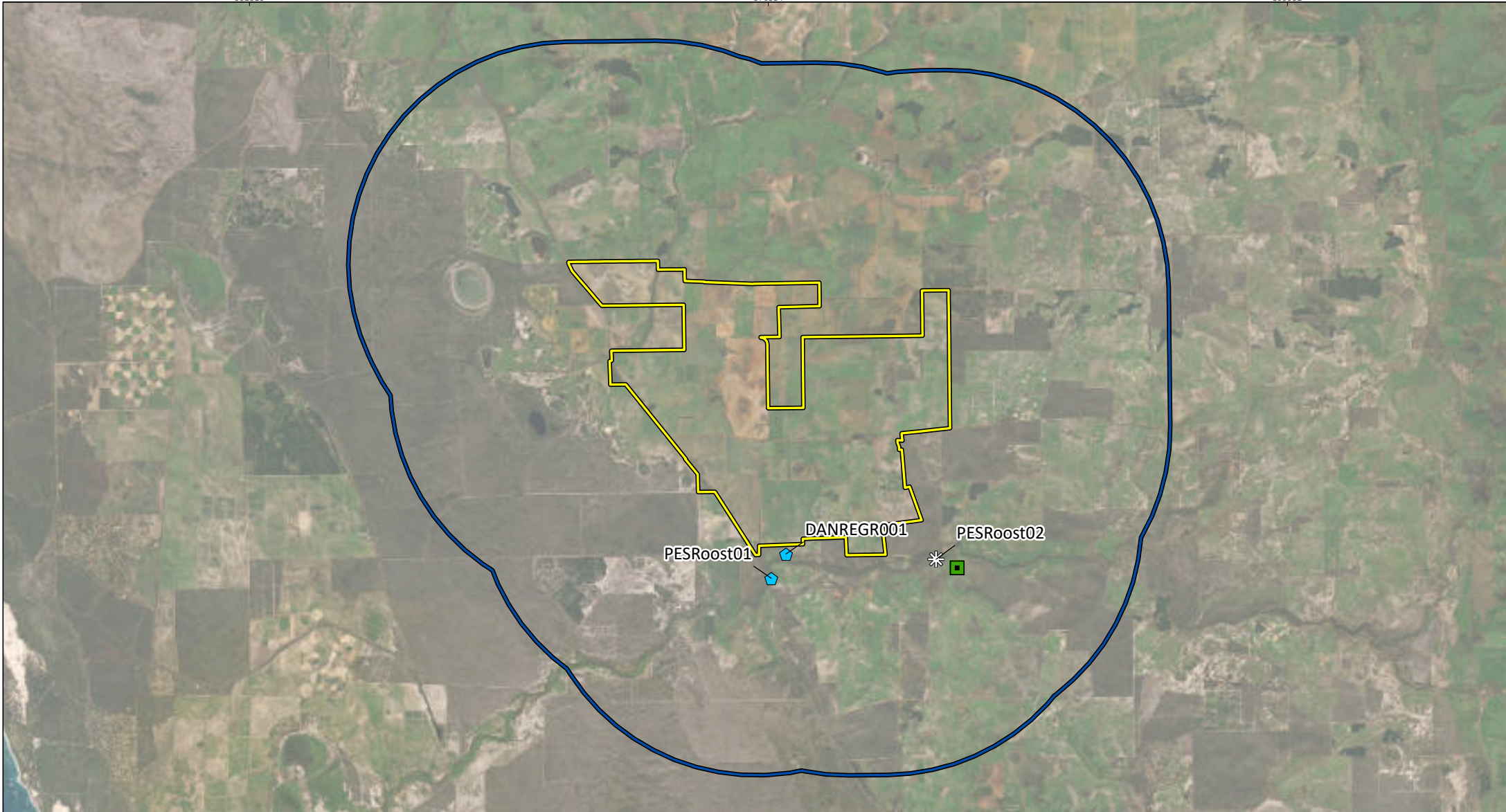
Figure 7


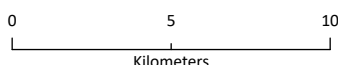
Migratory and Priority species records

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Alinta Energy Marri Wind Farm Project		
Project No	1672	
Date	19/02/2026	
Map author	BQ	
		
1:237,783 (at A4)		GDA 1994 MGA Zone 50






-  Study area
-  Bird and bat investigation area (BBIA)
-  Active black Cockatoo breeding tree
-  Black cockatoo night roosts
-  Black cockatoo night roosts (approximate location)

Figure 8
Black cockatoo known breeding and roosting locations

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4.2 BATS

A total of 6 bat species has been recorded within the BBIA to date, including (Appendix 1):

- White-striped Free-tailed Bat *Austronomus australis*
- South-western Free-tailed Bat *Ozimops kitcheneri*
- Gould's Wattled Bat *Chalinolobus gouldii*
- Chocolate Wattled Bat *Chalinolobus morio*
- Lesser Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*
- Southern Forest Bat *Vespadelus regulus*.

None of the species recorded are conservation significant; however, White-striped Free-tailed Bat is known to be the most impacted bat species by wind farms in Australia as it forages with fast, non-maneuvrable flight within the RSA of most turbines (Phoenix 2025b). There are growing concerns about the cumulative impact of wind farms on this species across Australia.

5 CONCLUSION

To date, we have recorded 7 conservation significant species across the study area. Of these, Carnaby's Cockatoo are by far the most frequently recorded. A total of 1,333 Carnaby's Cockatoo individuals have been recorded across all 7 Phases completed to date. The majority of the records of these species were of birds flying at low heights (<20 m), though a few records were at or above 50 m which may intersect the RSA height. More information on habitat utilisation across the study area by Carnaby's Cockatoo can be found in the Phoenix report titled *Targeted Black Cockatoo survey for the Marri Wind Farm Project* (Phoenix in prep.).

Aside from the Carnaby's Cockatoos, a far smaller population of Forrest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos were observed using the study area between Autumn and Spring in 2025. Low numbers of migratory shorebirds and one priority duck species have also been recorded in the BBIA, though notably none have been observed inside the study area. These species are strongly associated with wetlands, of which there are several to the west of the study area.

Regarding bats, no conservation significant bat species have been recorded as part of the BBUS to date. However, the White-striped Free-tailed Bat is present in the area. This species is known to be heavily impacted by windfarms, as it makes up a large portion of the carcass search records for many operational windfarms across Australia.

The final BBUS phase is scheduled for Spring 2026, following the completion of the last phase, the remainder of the data for the BBUS will be analysed and a technical report will be prepared.

Yours Sincerely,

Brooke Quick

Zoologist

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Appendix 1 Field survey bird and bat species records

Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle			*	*				*	*
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus approximans</i>	Swamp Harrier			*	*				*	*
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Circus assimilis</i>	Spotted Harrier			*	*					
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black-shouldered Kite			*	*				*	*
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea-eagle			*					*	
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite			*	*					*
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle			*	*		*			*
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite			*						*
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite			*						
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Tachyspiza cirrocephala</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk			*	*					
Accipitriformes	Accipitridae	<i>Tachyspiza fasciata</i>	Brown Goshawk			*	*				*	*
Accipitriformes	Pandionidae	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*				
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas castanea</i>	Chestnut Teal			*	*					*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard			*						
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya australis</i>	Hardhead			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Biziura lobata</i>	Musk Duck			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>	Pink-eared Duck			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	P4 (DFC list)		*				*	*	*

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Spatula rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler			*	*				*	*
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>	Freckled Duck			*	*				*	
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian Shelduck			*	*				*	*
Apodiformes	Apodidae	<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Caprimulgiformes	Aegothelidae	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar			*	*					
Caprimulgiformes	Caprimulgidae	<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>	Spotted Nightjar				*					
Caprimulgiformes	Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth			*	*					
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Anarhynchus bicinctus</i>	Double-banded Plover	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)							*	
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Anarhynchus leschenaultii</i>	Greater Sand Plover	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); VU (BC Act)		*		*				
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Anarhynchus ruficapillus</i>	Red-capped Plover			*	*				*	*
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius cucullatus</i>	Hooded Plover/Dotterel	P4 (DBCAs list)		*				*		
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel			*	*					*
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>	Red-kneed Dotterel			*	*				*	*
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Peltohyas australis</i>	Inland Dotterel				*					
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*	*	
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)		*				*	*	
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>	Banded Lapwing			*	*					
Charadriiformes	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Oystercatcher			*						
Charadriiformes	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied Oystercatcher			*	*					
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Common Noddy	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*		
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i>	Australian Lesser Noddy	VU (EPBC Act); EN (BC Act)				*				

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	Whiskered Tern				*				*	
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	White-winged Black Tern	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)						*		
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull			*	*				*	*
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*		
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific Gull			*	*					
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>	Bridled Tern	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*		
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Onychoprion fuscatus</i>	Sooty Tern			*	*					
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*		
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	Little Tern	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sternula nereis nereis</i>	Fairy Tern	VU (EPBC & BC Acts)		*	*	*				
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Greater Crested Tern	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*		
Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>	Banded Stilt			*	*				*	*
Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus leucocephalus</i>	Pied Stilt			*	*				*	*
Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>	Red-necked Avocet			*	*				*	*
Charadriiformes	Rostratulidae	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted Snipe	EN (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*	*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)		*				*		
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)		*		*		*	*	*
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*		
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); EN (BC Act)				*				

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)							*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew Sandpiper	CR/Mig. (EPBC Act); CR (BC Act)		*		*		*	*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*	*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*	*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	Red-necked Stint	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*	*	*
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	Long-toed Stint	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*	*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	CR/Mig. (EPBC Act); CR (BC Act)							*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*	*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica subsp. menzbieri</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit (northern Siberian)	EN (EPBC Act); CR (BC Act)				*				
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	EN/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)		*					*	
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	CR/Mig. (EPBC Act); CR (BC Act)				*				
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	Little Curlew	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*		
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	Grey-tailed Tattler	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts); P4 (DBCA list)		*						
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)						*		*
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	EN/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)		*		*		*	*	*
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)							*	
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret (Eastern Great Egret)			*	*				*	
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea coromanda</i>	Eastern Cattle Egret									*

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	White-necked Heron			*	*				*	*
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i>	Australasian Bittern	EN (EPBC & BC Acts)				*		*		
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret									*
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron			*	*				*	*
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	Eastern Reef Egret			*						
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>	Australian Little Bittern	P4 (DBCAs list)		*						
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	Rufous Night Heron			*	*					
Ciconiiformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill			*	*				*	*
Ciconiiformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea regia</i>	Royal Spoonbill			*						
Ciconiiformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*		
Ciconiiformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis			*	*				*	*
Ciconiiformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis			*	*		*		*	*
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove		*	*						
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon			*	*		*		*	*
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing			*	*					*
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing			*	*					
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Spotted Dove		*	*						
Columbiformes	Columbidae	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove		*	*	*		*			
Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra		*	*	*		*			*
Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus pyrrhopygius</i>	Red-backed Kingfisher				*					
Coraciiformes	Halcyonidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher			*	*					*
Coraciiformes	Meropidae	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater			*	*		*			*
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo			*	*		*			*
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo			*	*		*		*	*

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze Cuckoo			*	*					*
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Chalcites osculans</i>	Black-eared Cuckoo			*	*					
Cuculiformes	Cuculidae	<i>Heteroscenes pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo			*			*			*
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown Falcon			*	*					*
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	Australian Kestrel			*	*		*		*	*
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>	Grey Falcon	VU (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby			*	*					*
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	OS (BC Act)		*				*	*	
Galliformes	Megapodiidae	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Malleefowl	VU (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*		
Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Stubble Quail			*	*					*
Galliformes	Phasianidae	<i>Synoicus ypsilophorus</i>	Brown Quail			*	*					*
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot			*	*				*	*
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>	Dusky Moorhen			*	*					*
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i>	Buff-banded Rail			*						
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Porphyrio melanotus</i>	Australasian Swamphen			*	*					*
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>	Australian Spotted Crake				*					
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Tribonyx ventralis</i>	Black-tailed Native-hen			*	*					
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Zapornia pusilla</i>	Baillon's Crake				*					
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Zapornia tabuensis</i>	Spotless Crake			*	*					
Otidiformes	Otididae	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>	Australian Bustard			*						
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>	Inland Thornbill			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza inornata</i>	Western Thornbill			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill			*	*					*

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>	Southern Whiteface	VU (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Calamanthus campestris</i>	Rufous Fieldwren			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Calamanthus cautus</i>	Shy Groundwren (Shy Heathwren)			*						*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>	Western Gerygone			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i>	Redthroat				*					
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis maculatus</i>	Spotted Scrubwren			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>	Black-faced Woodswallow			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow			*					*	
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Artamus personatus</i>	Masked Woodswallow			*	*					
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Artamidae	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong			*	*					
Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina maxima</i>	Ground Cuckoo-shrike				*					
Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller			*	*				*	
Passeriformes	Climacteridae	<i>Climacteris rufus</i>	Rufous Treecreeper			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>	Little Crow			*	*					
Passeriformes	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Dicaeidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher			*						

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Dicruridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Estrildidae	<i>Taeniopygia castanotis</i>	Zebra Finch				*					
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Cheramoeca leucosterna</i>	White-backed Swallow			*	*					
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>	Fairy Martin			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree Martin			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Locustellidae	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Locustellidae	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Locustellidae	<i>Poodytes gramineus</i>	Little Grassbird			*	*					
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Malurus assimilis</i>	Purple-backed Fairy-wren			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Malurus elegans</i>	Red-winged Fairy-wren			*						
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>	White-winged Fairy-wren			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Malurus pulcherrimus</i>	Blue-breasted Fairy-wren			*	*					
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Malurus splendens</i>	Splendid Fairy-wren			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i>	Southern Emu-wren			*	*				*	
Passeriformes	Maluridae	<i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Emu-wren				*					
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i>	Western Spinebill			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera lunulata</i>	Western Little Wattlebird			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater			*						
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White-fronted Chat			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	Crimson Chat			*	*					

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Gavicalis virescens</i>	Singing Honeyeater			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Gliciphila melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned honeyeater			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Miner			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i>	Western White-naped Honeyeater			*						
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater			*	*					
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i>	Grey-headed Honeyeater				*					
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula ornata</i>	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula plumula</i>	Grey-fronted Honeyeater				*					
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>	White-fronted Honeyeater			*					*	
Passeriformes	Meliphagidae	<i>Sugomel nigrum</i>	Black Honeyeater			*						
Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australian Pipit			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Motacillidae	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail	Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Passeriformes	Neosittidae	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella			*	*				*	*
Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush			*	*		*			*
Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	Crested Bellbird			*	*				*	
Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala fuliginosa</i>	Western Whistler			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler			*	*		*		*	*
Passeriformes	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote			*	*				*	*

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Passeriformes	Petroicidae	<i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i>	Western Yellow Robin			*						
Passeriformes	Petroicidae	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>	Hooded Robin			*	*					
Passeriformes	Petroicidae	<i>Microeca fascinans</i>	Jacky Winter			*	*					
Passeriformes	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet Robin			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Petroicidae	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>	Red-capped Robin			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Petroicidae	<i>Quoyornis georgianus</i>	White-breasted Robin			*						*
Passeriformes	Pomatostomidae	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Babbler			*	*					
Passeriformes	Sylviidae	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>	Australian Reed Warbler			*	*					*
Passeriformes	Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye			*	*				*	*
Pelecaniformes	Anhingidae	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Darter			*	*				*	*
Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian Pelican			*	*				*	*
Pelecaniformes	Phaethontidae	<i>Phaethon rubricauda westralis</i>	Indian Ocean Red-tailed Tropicbird	EN/Mig. (EPBC Act; BC Act); P4 DBCA list				*				
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant			*	*				*	*
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant			*	*				*	*
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little Black Cormorant			*	*				*	*
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>	Pied Cormorant			*	*					
Pelecaniformes	Sulidae	<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian Gannet			*						
Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe			*	*				*	*
Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>	Hoary-headed Grebe			*	*				*	*
Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe			*	*					*

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam Albatross	EN/Mig. (EPBC Act); CR/Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross	VU/Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross	VU/Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); EN/Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); EN/Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Thalassarche cauta subsp. cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	EN/Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Thalassarche cauta subsp. steadii</i>	White-capped Albatross	VU/Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross	VU/Mig. (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); EN/Mig. (BC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Oceanitidae	<i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	White-faced Storm Petrel				*					
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater	VU/Mig. (BC Act)		*		*				
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Ardenna pacifica</i>	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	Mig. (BC Act)		*		*				
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	Blue Petrel	VU (EPBC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant Petrel	EN/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)				*		*		
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant Petrel	VU/Mig. (EPBC Act); Mig. (BC Act)				*				

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i>	Fairy Prion (southern)	VU (EPBC Act)				*				
Procellariiformes	Procellariidae	<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	Soft-plumaged Petrel	VU (EPBC Act)				*				
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	Western Long-billed Corella			*	*					*
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella			*	*		*		*	*
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Long-billed Corella		*	*						
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo/Karrak	VU (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*		*	*	*
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	Galah			*	*		*		*	*
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Zanda baudinii</i>	Baudin's Cockatoo	EN (EPBC & BC Acts)		*						
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Carnaby's Cockatoo	EN (EPBC & BC Acts)		*		*	*	*		*
Psittaciformes	Cacatuidae	<i>Zanda sp.</i>	white-tailed black cockatoo species	EN (EPBC & BC Acts)		*				*	*	
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Australian Ringneck			*	*		*		*	*
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar			*	*					
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Elegant Parrot			*					*	*
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Neophema petrophila</i>	Rock Parrot			*	*					
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>	Purple-crowned Lorikeet			*	*					
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>	Western Rosella			*	*					
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Platycercus icterotis subsp. xanthogenys</i>	Western Rosella (inland)	P4 (DFCA list)						*		
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>	Regent Parrot			*	*					*
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Psephotellus varius</i>	Mulga Parrot				*					
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	Red-capped Parrot			*	*				*	*
Psittaciformes	Psittaculidae	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet		*	*						

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Order	Family	Species	Common name	Status	Introduced	BirdLife	Dandjoo	PM ¹	PESDB ²	TFA ³	UR ⁴	This survey
Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Ninox boobook</i>	Boobook Owl			*	*					*
Strigiformes	Strigidae	<i>Ninox connivens subsp. connivens</i>	Barking Owl (southwest subpop.)	P3 (DBCA list)		*						
Strigiformes	Tytonidae	<i>Tyto javanica</i>	Eastern barn owl			*	*					*
Struthioniformes	Dromaiidae	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu			*	*				*	*
Turniciformes	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix varius</i>	Painted Button-quail			*	*					
Turniciformes	Turnicidae	<i>Turnix velox</i>	Little Button-quail			*	*					
Chiroptera	Megadermatidae	<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	Ghost Bat	VU (EPBC & BC Acts)				*				
Chiroptera	Molossidae	<i>Austronomus australis</i>	White-striped Free-tailed Bat									*
Chiroptera	Molossidae	<i>Ozimops kitcheneri</i>	South-western Free-tailed Bat									*
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	Gould's Wattled Bat				*					*
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	Chocolate Wattled Bat									*
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	Lesser Long-eared Bat				*					*
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	<i>Nyctophilus holtorum</i>	Holt's Long-eared Bat				*					
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	Southern Forest Bat				*					*

¹ Protected Matters Database.

² Phoenix Environmental Sciences Database.

³ Threatened and Priority Fauna Database.

⁴ Unpublished Reports.

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Appendix 2 Direct sightings of Carnaby's Cockatoo

Site name	Date collected	Sample method	Species	Evidence	Number of individuals	Height AGL (m)
Opp02	05-Aug-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	100	
Opp01	05-Aug-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	7	
Opp05	07-Aug-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	56	
Opp03	08-Aug-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	8	
Site17	26-Aug-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	
Site21	27-Aug-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	40
Site18	28-Aug-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	15
Site17	28-Aug-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	3	30
Site19	29-Aug-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	15
Site17	29-Aug-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	30	30
PESRoost01	09-Dec-24	Roost monitoring	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	100	
Opp11	09-Dec-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	100	
Opp12	10-Dec-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	6	6
Site06	10-Dec-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	10
Site07	10-Dec-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	5	25
Opp13	11-Dec-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	
Site10	12-Dec-24	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	10
Opp17	13-Dec-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	10
Opp17	16-Dec-24	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	6	
PESRoost01	02-Feb-25	Roost monitoring	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	46	25
Opp18	03-Feb-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	40	
Opp20	04-Feb-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	25	5
Opp23	07-May-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	10	
Opp23	07-May-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	28	
Site10	07-May-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	60

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Site name	Date collected	Sample method	Species	Evidence	Number of individuals	Height AGL (m)
Site07	09-May-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	15
Opp24	09-May-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	
Site07	09-May-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	
Opp25	24-Jul-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	110	
Opp25	25-Jul-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	10	
Opp20	29-Jul-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	6	
Opp20	29-Jul-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	
Opp25	29-Jul-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	10	
Opp26	29-Jul-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	6	
Site06	05-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	10
PESRoost02	05-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	30	
Opp23	05-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	20	
Opp25	05-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	100	
Opp18	06-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	
Opp29	06-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	50	10
Opp28	06-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	100	15
Opp23	07-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	8	
Opp10	15-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	
PESRoost01	10-Nov-25	Roost monitoring	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	60	40
Opp31	10-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	70	
Site06	11-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	10
Site06	11-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	15
Site06	11-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	20
Site06	11-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	30
Opp31	12-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	45	12
Opp31	13-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	30	10
Opp31	13-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	20

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Site name	Date collected	Sample method	Species	Evidence	Number of individuals	Height AGL (m)
Site06	13-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	25
Site24	13-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	45
Site07	13-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	1	100
PESRoost01	12-Jan-26	Roost monitoring	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	15	
Opp23	12-Jan-26	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	5	
Opp17	14-Jan-26	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	7	8
Site06	15-Jan-26	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	4	10
Site31	16-Jan-26	wind farm point count	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	20
Site06	16-Jan-26	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Zanda latirostris</i>	Direct sighting	2	

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Appendix 3 Direct sightings of Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Site name	Date collected	Sample method	Species	Evidence	Number of individuals	Height AGL (m)
Site11	06-May-25	wind farm point count	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	3	
Opp27	06-Aug-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	3	
Site06	06-Aug-25	wind farm point count	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	18	10
Site30	06-Aug-25	wind farm point count	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	2	10
Site06	13-Nov-25	wind farm point count	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	1	10
Opp31	14-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	1	
CBC05	14-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	3	60
CBC01	15-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	1	5
Opp17	15-Nov-25	Opportunistic sighting	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	Direct sighting	5	60