

Lake Pinaroo

1. Country: Australia

2. Date of compilation: 29 February 1996

3. Reference number: 5AU048

4. Name and address of compiler: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, PO BOX 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220, AUSTRALIA

5. Name of wetland: Lake Pinaroo (Fort Grey Basin)

6. Date of designation: March 1996

7. Geographical coordinates: 29°06'S 141°13'E

8. General location: Approximately 80km north west of Tibooburra and 24km south east of Cameron Corner (junction of the New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia borders), in the north west corner of New South Wales, Australia.

9. Area: 800ha

10. Wetland type: Inland Wetlands 6

11. Altitude: 120 m.a. average s.l.

12. Overview of site: Lake Pinaroo (LP) is one of the largest terminal basins in the Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields biogeographic region within New South Wales (NSW). LP is located within Sturt National Park, the only reserved area in the arid north west corner of NSW. LP provides valuable habitat in the region, particularly for endangered bird species, and supports a substantial number of waterbirds especially when full.

13. Physical features: LP is found within the Simpson-Strzelecki Dunefields biogeographic region (Thackway and Cresswell 1994). LP comprises late Tertiary and Quaternary unconsolidated sediments overlying Cretaceous Rolling Downs sedimentary sequence. Goodrick (1984) classified LP in the Gnurntah wetland system which has cracking brown clays and crusty brown clays. The surrounding area is classified in the Strzelecki wetland system which has gilgaid cracking grey clays. Frome swamp, approximately 8km away, is classified in the Cuttaburra wetland system which has cracking grey clays, some gilgaid.

LP is a terminal basin on Fromes Creek, downstream of Frome Swamp. The basin fills when Frome Swamp overflows during intense local rainfall events - this may occur any time throughout the year. When full the water depth in LP ranges from 0 to 2 metres. During 1974 to 1995, LP has had water in it six times ranging from approximately six weeks to seven years. When full the water in LP is fresh and turbid, as the lake begins to dry it becomes more saline (Goodrick 1984).

LP's catchment area is relatively large and comprises of the area primarily enclosed by the Grey Range to the east and south east. 40% of LP's catchment is contained within the boundary of the National Park. The remaining 60% outside the National Park is used for grazing domestic stock.

LP has an arid climate (low rainfall and high evaporation result in inadequate soil moisture for crop production). Annual average rainfall at Tibooburra (nearest recording station) is 223mm (Cunningham *et al.*). Average winter minimum temperature at Tibooburra is 6.1°C and the average summer maximum temperature is 35.9°C (Bureau of Meteorology 1993).

14. Ecological features: When full LP consists of an open lake with muddy lake margins. Both the lake and its margins have very little vegetation associated with them. When LP contains water it holds it much longer than any other wetland within the region. Therefore, it provides a reliable breeding area for a substantial number of waterbirds. LP also provides an important non-breeding refuge for birds that have bred on other wetlands, particularly inter-dune swamps, that hold water for only 4-6 months. LP is also considered to play an important role for birds migrating from surrounding wetlands including Coongie Lakes, Bulloo River Lakes, Caryapundy Swamp, Salisbury Lake and Paroo wetlands. LP provides extremely significant habitat in the region and this is primarily attributed to its size and permanence once full.

15. Land tenure: The Ramsar site is within a National Park dedicated under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. The lands adjacent to the Ramsar site are also a National Park, or Crown Land dedicated under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1989*. Beyond the National Park boundary the lands are Crown Land dedicated under the *Western Lands Act 1901*.

16. Conservation measures taken: LP is contained within Sturt National Park (310,364ha) which was formed when pastoral leases were progressively acquired from 1972 onwards. The majority of LP was gazetted National Park in 1975 and another smaller portion was gazetted in 1976. All agricultural activities have ceased in LP which has resulted in limited regeneration of vegetation.

Introduced animals including rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), pigs (*Sus scrofa*), foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*), feral cats (*Felis catis*), and feral dogs (*Canis familiaris*) are controlled by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Dingoes (*Canis familiaris dingo*), although protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act*, are also controlled when they prey on domestic livestock in neighbouring pastoral leases.

The NPWS has established exclusion plots in Sturt National Park to investigate the effects of grazing by rabbits and kangaroos on vegetation regeneration. Pitfall traps have been established near the Ramsar site to monitor changes in small animal populations, and monitoring of raptors is carried out across the Park on a regular basis.

Changes to the vegetation of Sturt National Park is monitored by photographic

record. A weed control program has been established in the catchment of Fromes Creek to reduce the possibility of infestation.

A fire action plan for the area has been prepared and will be reviewed annually. Fire places using wood, at the camping ground of LP, will be phased out.

Horse riding in the area is restricted to public roads.

The NPWS has prepared a draft Plan of Management for Sturt National Park and it is expected that a final Plan of Management will be completed by early 1996.

17. Conservation measures proposed: The draft Plan of Management for Sturt National Park addresses numerous conservation and management initiatives to preserve and enhance the area for nature conservation. Initiatives include the following:

- Removal of Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) at LP;
- Establishing and implementing a rabbit control program with the aim of reducing rabbit numbers to a level which permits satisfactory regeneration of native vegetation communities;
- Aboriginal sites will be progressively recorded and conservation assessments will be prepared where necessary. Maintenance works programmes for historic structures will be prepared and implemented;
- Mapping of rare or endangered native plant species;
- Species management plans may be prepared and implemented where necessary; and
- Revegetation will be monitored after fires pass through the area.

Since the Travelling Stock Reserve (adjacent to the Ramsar site) has not been used for its intended purpose over the last 20 years, the NPWS plan to negotiate with the Milparinka Rural Lands Protection Board to acquire this area for its inclusion into Sturt National Park.

18. Current land use: The lands within the Ramsar Site are permanently dedicated as National Park and used as a nature conservation area. A small portion of land adjacent to the Ramsar Site is Crown Land and used as a Travelling Stock Reserve (designated route or public road that travelling livestock can use), although it has not been used for this purpose for the last 20 years. The remaining surrounding lands are also permanently dedicated as National Park.

The population of the area surrounding the Ramsar site is approximately 160, the majority live in Tibooburra (80km away) and primarily service the town.

19. Disturbances and threats: Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*) was planted at LP prior to the National Park dedication, although they are part of the cultural landscape, there is a threat the tree will spread vegetatively. Athel Pine is considered a minor threat to LP. Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium pungens*) is in the upper catchment of LP and also has the potential to spread, but more rapidly than Athel Pine. Noogoora Burr is considered a major threat to LP.

Introduced animals occur in low numbers on an irregular basis in Sturt National Park, therefore, they are considered a minor threat at LP.

A rabbit fence on the western and northern boundaries of the National Park was erected in the late 1800s. During 1912 to 1914 it was upgraded to a dingo fence with the purpose of keeping dingoes out of NSW. The fence has been very effective for that purpose, however, it also impedes the movement of native animals and subsequently kangaroos concentrate in the area and tend to overgraze the native vegetation. Overgrazing of native vegetation by native animals is considered a minor threat. The NPWS have constructed exclusion plots to monitor any effect.

Tourists are a minor disturbance to the area - a walking track to Sturt's tree is located in the bed of LP.

20. Hydrological and biophysical values: LP is located in the most arid part of NSW and receives the second lowest recorded rainfall in the state (Cunningham *et al.* 1981). LP fills after Frome Swamp is full and overflows, and this occurs after very intense rainfall. When full, LP can hold water for extremely long periods of time because there is no point of outflow. Since water is a limited resource throughout the north west corner of NSW, LP plays a vital role in the continued survival of native fauna within the region.

21. Social and cultural values: LP has become a very popular tourist destination in arid NSW because it provides the community with various recreational activities including birdwatching.

Sturt National Park has extremely high cultural value. The park has an exceptionally high density and variety of Aboriginal sites including hearths, middens, ceremonial sites, quarries and abundant stone artefacts, suggesting that a large aboriginal population once occupied the area. There are no officially recorded Aboriginal sites in LP, however, an open camp site and scared tree are close by, and artefact scatters (flakes, cores) are common around the fringing dunes.

Sturt National Park was the setting for significant events in the history of early exploration of inland Australia. Charles Sturt, the most prominent of these explorers, built a stockade next to LP and named it Fort Grey. This served as a base camp for the explorer's party while Sturt led smaller parties across what is now known as the Simpson Desert to the north and west.

Pastoral infrastructure was inherited when stations were purchased to create the National Park. In the bed and surrounding margins of LP a crutching shed, hut remains, steam engine relics, bore relics and remains of a stone homestead are present. On the edge of LP a homestead, various outbuildings and bore have been maintained to preserve their cultural values, and for park management purposes.

22. Noteworthy fauna: LP and surrounding areas provide valuable habitat for a number of endangered fauna including the Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*), Australian Bustard (*Ardeotis australis*), Brolga (*Grus rubicundus*), Freckled Duck (*Stricktonetta naevosa*), and Black-breasted Buzzard (*Hamirostra melanosternon*). Birds covered by the JAMBA and CAMBA have also been recorded at LP.

Sturt National Park supports an extremely diverse range of bird species and approximately 150 species have been recorded (Appendix 1). When full, LP supports large numbers of waterbirds and waders and the common species include Pink-eared Duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*), Grey Teal (*Anas gibberifrons*), Black-tailed Native-hen (*Gallinula ventralis*), and Wood Duck (*Chenonetta jubata*). Budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) are also very common in the area.

Small mammals found in the park include Forrest's Mouse (*Leggadina forresti*), Sandy Inland Mouse (*Pseudomys hermannsburgensis*) Fat-tailed Dunnart (*Smithopsis crassicaudata*), Paucident Planigale (*Planigale gilesi*), Long Haired Rat (*Rattus villosissimus*), Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) and a number of bats (*Tadarida australis*, *Eptesicus pumilus*, *Chalinolobus gouldii*, and *Nyctophilus geoffroyi*). The park also provides ideal habitat for Red Kangaroo (*Macropus rufa*) and Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*) which are found in large numbers.

Reptiles that have been recorded in the park include the Bearded Dragon (*Amphibolurus vitticeps*), Stumpy Tail Lizard (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*), Beaked Gecko (*Rhynchoedura ornata*) and Sand Monitor (*Varanus gouldii*). The Western Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja nuchalis nuchalis*) and the Common Brown Snake (*Pseudonaja textilis textilis*) are common throughout the park.

Briggs (1982), has recorded invertebrate communities in LP, common communities include species from the orders Coleoptera, Diptera, Ephemeroptera, Hemiptera, Odonata, and Trichoptera, and the suborder Cladocera.

23. Noteworthy flora: Generally there is very little vegetation found on the bed of LP, Neverfail (*Eragrostis setifolia*) is the dominant species. Coolibah (*Eucalyptus coolibah*) regrowth is found on the high ground of the lake margins. The surrounding sand dune country is vegetated with Hopbush (*Dodonaea attenuata*), Turpentine (*Eremophila sturtii*), Saltbush (*Atriplex* spp.), Budda (*Eremophila mitchellii*), and Whitewood (*Atalaya hemiglauca*). Although vegetation is sparse at and surrounding LP, it is probable that some plant species exist as dormant seeds in the lake bed when it's dry.

Edible plants found in or surrounding LP include Broombush (*Melaleuca uncinata*), Desert Nightshade (*Solanum oligacanthum*), Purslane (*Portulaca* spp.), and Nardoo (*Marsilea* spp.).

24. Current scientific research and facilities: Currently there are no research activities being undertaken at LP, however, in the past LP has been a site for the study of waterbirds. Briggs (1982) researched the food habits of Freckled Duck and associated waterfowl, and more extensive research on Freckled Duck behaviour in LP is reported in Marchant and Higgins (1990).

Very basic accommodation is available for research workers.

25. Current conservation education: LP is occasionally utilised for educational visits by schools and universities. Eighteen interpretive signs have been erected on a loop walking track located at LP and information leaflets for the park are also

available from the National Parks and Wildlife Service District office, located at Tibooburra.

26. Current recreation and tourism: Sturt National Park is the only reserved area in the arid north west corner of New South Wales, and offers a variety of habitats for the local community and tourists to explore. The park receives an average of 14,000 visitors per year, and the potential for increased recreation and tourism at LP is high.

A loop walking track has been established at LP, which takes in historical sites including an old hut, steam engine, and Sturt's Tree. Interpretive signage for these attractions have been erected. Camping facilities are available at the site and are used heavily (in comparison to other sites in the park), especially during July and October.

27. Management authority: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (Western Region and Zone, Tibooburra District), District Manager, Post Office Tibooburra NSW 2880, Phone: 080 91 3308, Fax: 080 91 3309

28. Jurisdiction: Territorial: Government of New South Wales
Functional: New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service

29. References:

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Thackway, R. and Cresswell, I.D. 1995. *Towards an Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia: A framework for setting priorities in the National Reserves System Cooperative Program*, Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Canberra.

30. Reasons for inclusion: 1a, 2a, 2c 2d, 3b.

31. Outline of site: The outline of the site appears on the map appended.

Appendix 1: Animal species recorded in Sturt National Park, New South Wales, Australia

Common Name	Scientific Name
Birds	
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>
Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>
Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucos</i>
Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>
Pacific Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>
White-faced Heron	<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>
Rufous Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Little Egret	<i>Ardea garzetta</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopica</i>
Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>
Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>
Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>
Plumed Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Freckled Duck	<i>Stricktonetta naevosa</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Australian Shoveller	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>
Maned Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus notatus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Black-breasted Buzzard	<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i>
Square-tailed Kite	<i>Lophoicittinia isura</i>
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>
Brown Goshawk	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>
Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>
Spotted Harrier	<i>Circus assimilis</i>
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus approximmanus</i>
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Black Falcon	<i>Falco subniger</i>

Birds Con't

Grey Falcon	<i>Falco hypoleucos</i>
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>
Australian Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix australis</i>
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>
Little Button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Australian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis australis</i>
Brolga	<i>Grus rubicundus</i>
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythrogonys cinctus</i>
Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>
Black-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius melanops</i>
Inland Dotterel	<i>Peltohyas australis</i>
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>
Banded Stilt	<i>Cladorhynchus leucocephalus</i>
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>
Australian Pratincole	<i>Stiltia isabella</i>
Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydropogon caspia</i>
Gulled-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Sterna hybrida</i>
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Flock Bronzewing	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>
Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>
Pink Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>
Ringneck Parrot	<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Mulga Parrot	<i>Psephotus varius</i>
Blue Bonnet	<i>Psephotus haematogaster</i>
Bourke's Parrot	<i>Neophema bourkii</i>
Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>
Black-eared Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>
Southern Boobook	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Masked Owl	<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>

Birds Con't

Tawny Frogmouth	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>
Australian Owlet-nightjar	<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>
Spotted Nightjar	<i>Eurostopodus guttatus</i>
Forked-tailed Swift	<i>Apus pacificus</i>
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Red-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon pyrrhopygia</i>
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Dollar Bird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>
Singing Bushlark	<i>Mirafra javanica</i>
White-backed Swallow	<i>Cheramoeca leucosternum</i>
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>
Tree Martin	<i>Cecropis nigricans</i>
Fairy Martin	<i>Cecropis ariel</i>
Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>
White-winged Triller	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>
Red-capped Robin	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>
Hooded Robin	<i>Melanodryas cucullata</i>
Jacky Winter	<i>Microeca leucophaea</i>
Rufous Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>
Restless Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Wedgebill	<i>Psophodes cristatus</i>
Cinnamon Quail-thrush	<i>Cinclosoma cinnamomeum</i>
Hall's Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus halli</i>
Chestnut-crowned Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus ruficeps</i>
Australian Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>
Little Grassbird	<i>Megalurus gramineus</i>
Rufous Song Lark	<i>Cinclorhamphus mathewsi</i>
Brown Song Lark	<i>Cinclorhamphus cruralis</i>
Purple-backed Wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>
White-winged Wren	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>
Redthroat	<i>Sericornis brunneus</i>
Southern Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i>
Banded Whiteface	<i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i>
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i>
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>
Weebill	<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>
Brown Treecreeper	<i>Climacteris picumnus</i>
Spiny-checked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>
Little Friarbird	<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>

Birds Con't

Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>
Painted Honeyeater	<i>Grantiella picta</i>
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>
Black Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx niger</i>
Pied Honeyeater	<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>
Crimson Chat	<i>Ephrhianura tricolor</i>
Orange Chat	<i>Ephrhianura aurifrons</i>
White-fronted Chat	<i>Ephrhianura albifrons</i>
Gibberbird	<i>Ashbyia lovensis</i>
Mistletoebird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>
Red-browed Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>
Striated Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>
Grey-breasted White-eye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Zebra Finch	<i>Poephila guttata</i>
Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Apostlebird	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>
Magpie-Lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>
Black-faced Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cinereus</i>
Masked Woodswallow	<i>Artamus personatus</i>
White-browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>
White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>
Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
Little Crow	<i>Corvus bennetti</i>
Mammals	
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>
Kultarr	<i>Anbechinumys laniger</i>
Fat-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>
Stripe-faced Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>
Paucident Planigale	<i>Planigale gilesi</i>
Narrow-nosed Planigale	<i>Planigale tenuirostris</i>
Western Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>
Euro	<i>Macropus robustus</i>
Red Kangaroo	<i>Macropus rufus</i>
White-striped Mastiff-bat	<i>Tadarida australis</i>
Little Cave Bat	<i>Eptesicus pumilus</i>
Gould's Wattleed Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>
Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>
Sandy Inland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>
Forrest's Mouse	<i>Leggadina forresti</i>

Mammals Con't

Long-haired Rat	<i>Rattus villosissimus</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Dingo	<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Cat (feral)	<i>Felis catus</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Pig (feral)	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Goat (feral)	<i>Capra hircus</i>

Reptiles

Spiny-tailed Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus ciliaris</i>
	<i>Diplodactylus byrnei</i>
Fat-tailed Diplodactylus	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>
	<i>Diplodactylus stenodactylus</i>
Tessellated Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus tessellatus</i>
Tree Dtella	<i>Gehyra variegata</i>
Byone's Gecko	<i>Hereronotia binoei</i>
Bearded Gecko	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>
	<i>Nephrurus levis</i>
Beaked Gecko	<i>Rhyncheodura ornata</i>
Thick-tailed Gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus millii</i>
Hooded Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>
Central Netted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>
Central Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>
	<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>
	<i>Tympanocryptis tetraporophora</i>
Gould's Goanna	<i>Varanus couldii</i>
Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus boutonii</i>
Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus carnabyi</i>
Skink	<i>Cryptoblepharus plagiocephalus</i>
Skink	<i>Ctenotus regius</i>
Skink	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>
Skink	<i>Ctenotus uber</i>
Desert Skink	<i>Egernia inornata</i>
Gidgee Skink	<i>Egernia stokesii</i>
Skink	<i>Lerista labialis</i>
Skink	<i>Lerista muelleri</i>
Skink	<i>Lerista punctatovittata</i>
Skink	<i>Lerista xanthura</i>
Skink	<i>Menetia greyi</i>
Skink	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>
Skink	<i>Proablepharus kinghorni</i>
Narrow-banded Sand Swimmer	<i>Spenomorphus fasciolatus</i>
Broad-banded Sand Swimmer	<i>Spenomorphus richardsoni</i>
Centralian Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>
Shingle-Back	<i>Trachydosaurus rugosus</i>
Blind Snake	<i>Ramphotyph australis</i>
Woma	<i>Aspidutes ramsayi</i>

Reptiles Con't

Children's Python
Yellow-faced Whip Snake
Collared Whip Snake
Red-napped Snake
King Brown Snake
Ringed Brown Snake
Western Brown Snake
Eastern Brown Snake
Myall

Amphibians

Long-thumbed Frog
Spotted Grass Frog
Trilling Frog

Water Holding Frog
Desert Tree Frog
Undescribed species (M.J. Tyler)

Liasis childreni
Denansia psammophis
Denansia torquata
Furina diadema
Pseudechis australis
Pseudonaja modesta
Pseudonaja nuchalis
Pseudonaja textilis
Suta suta

Linnodynastes fletcheri
Linnodynastes tasmaniensis
Neobatrachus centralis
Neobatrachus sucelli
Cyclorana platycephalus
Litoria rubella
Cyclorana sp.