

Appendix M - Receptor of Concern Characteristics

Table M-1: Receptors of concern used for aquatic food web modelling. (References are indicated in parentheses and included at the end of the table).

Receptor of Concern	Adult Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Invertivorous and Omnivorous Aquatic Birds		
Eastern Great Egret <i>(Ardea modesto)</i>	0.700 – 1.2 (a)	The Eastern Great Egret is dispersive and often migratory (a). It is therefore considered unlikely that all of its dietary requirements would be met by consumption of biota and media from the Base and surrounding IA. The Eastern Great Egret breeds from March to May in the north and it is most often found in shallow water, particularly when flowing, but may be seen on any watered area, including damp grasslands (a). The Great Egret has a diverse diet that includes fish, insects, crustaceans, molluscs, amphibians, small reptiles and occasionally small birds and mammals (a).
White-faced Heron <i>(Egretta novaehollandiae)</i>	0.50 – 0.55 (b)	The White-faced Heron is found in both fresh and salt water, including tidal mudflats, farm dams, pastures, grasslands, crops, shores, saltmarsh, boat harbours, beaches and golf courses (b). It feeds on a variety of prey including fish, insects, and amphibians (c). The White-faced Heron is locally nomadic but may breed in the vicinity of the IA (c), but it is considered unlikely that all of its dietary requirements would be met by consumption of biota and media from the Base and surrounding IA.
Comb-crested Jacana <i>(Irediparra gallinacea)</i>	0.085 males 0.14 females (d)	The Comb-crested Jacana is found in tropical and subtropical freshwater wetlands with abundant floating vegetation, including lagoons, billabongs, swamps, lakes, rivers, sewage ponds and dams. It feeds on aquatic insects, seeds, and aquatic plants (e). The Comb-crested Jacana is a migratory species but may breed in the vicinity of the IA (e). Therefore, it is considered unlikely that all of its dietary requirements would be met by consumption of biota and media from the Base and surrounding IA.
Pacific Black Duck <i>(Anas superciliosa)</i>	1.114 males 1.025 females (f)	The Pacific Black Duck is found in all types of water, from isolated forest pools to tidal mudflats. It is mostly a vegetarian species and feeds primarily on the seeds of aquatic plants. The species also feeds on small crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic insects to supplement its diet (g). The Pacific Black Duck is not a migratory species, and therefore it is assumed that all of its dietary requirements may be met by consumption of biota from the Base and surrounding IA (h).
Radjah Shelduck <i>(Tadorna radjah)</i>	1.0 (i)	The Radjah Shelduck is found in mangrove forests and coastal areas and prefers brackish waters, but will also move inland to freshwater swamps, lagoons, and billabongs during the wet season. Their diet primarily consists of molluscs, insects, algae and sedge materials. The species is not migratory and therefore it is assumed that all of its dietary requirements may be met by consumption of biota from the Base and surrounding IA (j).

Table M-1. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Piscivorous Birds		
Australasian Darter <i>(Anhinga novaehollandiae)</i>	2.6 (k)	The Australasian Darter is most often found in wetlands and sheltered coastal waters, mainly in the tropics and subtropics. Inland it is found around permanent and temporary water bodies at least half a metre deep, and is not affected by salinity or murky waters. It does require sparse vegetation in water bodies so that it can dive (k). The Australasian Darter primarily consumes fish (l) and is considered sedentary (l) indicating that it may obtain all of its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Little Black Cormorant <i>(Phalacrocorax sulcirostris)</i>	0.52 – 1.21 (m)	The Little Black Cormorant is found in wetland areas including lakes, swamps, reservoirs, lagoons and rivers, as well as coastal areas such as estuaries, mangroves, and salt-pans. Its diet consists primarily of fish, and it also consumes molluscs, insects, and crustaceans. The species will disperse locally in response to droughts or temporary flooding but is generally a sedentary species, and therefore it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA. (m)
Little Pied Cormorant <i>(Microcarbo melanoleucos)</i>	0.487 – 0.9 (n)	The Little Pied Cormorant is found in either fresh or salt water, often on open waterways on the coast, or on inland streams and dams (o). Areas with bushes or trees near or over water are usually required for breeding, which typically occurs in freshwater wetlands, including lakes, rivers, and billabongs (n). It feeds on insects, fish, crustaceans, and plant material (o). The Little Pied Cormorant is mostly a sedentary species (n), indicating that it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Black-Necked Stork <i>(Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus)</i>	4 (p)	The Black-necked Stork is found in wetlands, such as floodplains, of rivers with large shallow swamps and pools, and deeper permanent bodies of water (q). It feeds on fish, small crustaceans, and amphibians (q). During the breeding season (March to May in the North), small family groups may be partially locally nomadic, but the species may also be sedentary (q), indicating that it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Piscivorous Mammals		
Large-footed Myotis <i>(Myotis macropus)</i>	0.015 (r)	The Large-footed Myotis is found in wetland habitat ranging from estuaries to forest streams, lakes, and reservoirs. It roosts in tunnels and mines, caves, tree hollows, and under bridges. (s) The Large-footed Myotis feeds on insects and small fish by trawling its feet along the water's surface. (t)

Table M-1. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Piscivorous Aquatic Reptiles		
Gray's Water Snake (<i>Myron richardsonii</i>)	0.08205 (u)	The Gray's Water Snake occurs in mangroves, on nearby mudflats, tidal rivers, and other associated habitats. It is a burrowing species that feeds on gobies, crustaceans, and nudibranchs (v).
Keelback Snake (<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>)	0.250 (w)	The Keelback Snake is found along creeks and in swamps, as well as eucalypt forests, heaths, pastures, parks and suburban gardens. The species feeds primarily on frogs, but also consumes fish, reptile eggs, and mammals (x).
Northern Snake-necked Turtle (<i>Chelodina oblonga</i>)	3.3 males (y) 4.0 males (y)	The Northern Snake-necked Turtle is a semi-aquatic species that inhabits swamps, streams, lakes, and lagoons. The species is carnivorous and eats aquatic insects, small fish, crustaceans, tadpoles, frogs, and carrion, and has also been known to feed on aquatic plants (z).
Omnivorous Aquatic Reptiles		
Northern Snapping Turtle (<i>Eseya dentata</i>)	7.5 (aa)	The Northern Snapping Turtle occupies permanent water riverine habitats and is primarily herbivorous. The bulk of its diet is made up of fruit and leaves of riparian trees, but has been known to feed on meat and fish carrion when available (bb). Nesting occurs from February to May and lasts about 120 days (aa).
Northern Yellow-faced Turtle (<i>Emydura tanybaraga</i>)	3.3 females (y) 4.0 males (y)	The Northern Yellow-faced Turtle occupies permanent water bodies including rivers, lagoons, swamps, and billabongs. Little is known about the diet of this species, but it is probable that it is an opportunistic omnivore similar to other Northern <i>Emydura</i> species which eat mussels, molluscs, snails and vegetable matter (cc).

- a. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ardea-modesta>
- b. Heron Conservation: <http://www.heronconservation.org/styled-5/styled-63/>
- c. Birdlife Australia: <http://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/white-faced-heron>
- d. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/lrediparra-gallinacea>
- e. Beauty of Birds: <https://www.beautyofbirds.com/combcrestedjacana.html>
- f. Oiseaux Birds: <http://www.oiseaux-birds.com/card-pacific-black-duck.html>
- g. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Anas-supercilliosa>
- h. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22680217/0>

- i. San Diego Zoo: <http://animals.sandiegozoo.org/animals/radjah-shelduck>
- j. Beauty of Birds: <https://www.beautyofbirds.com/radjahshelducks.html>
- k. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Anhinga-novaehollandiae>
- l. Arkive: <http://www.arkive.org/australian-darter/anhinga-novaehollandiae/>
- m. Arkive: <http://www.arkive.org/little-black-cormorant/phalacrocorax-sulcirostris/>
- n. Arkive: <http://www.arkive.org/little-pied-cormorant/phalacrocorax-melanoleucos/>
- o. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Microcarbo-melanoleucos>
- p. Oiseaux Birds: <http://www.oiseaux-birds.com/card-black-necked-stork.html>
- q. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ephippiorhynchus-asiaticus>
- r. NSW OEH: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10549>
- s. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/136697/0>
- t. NSW OEH: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10549>
- u. Encyclopedia of Life: <http://eol.org/pages/3101605/data>
- v. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/176677/0>
- w. Brown and Shine 2005
- x. Queensland Museum:
<http://www.sciencentre.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Reptiles/Snakes/Common+and+dangerous+species/Freshwater+Snake+Keelback+Snake#.Wm99T02WymQ>
- y. Kennett et al., 2014.
- z. Arkive: <https://www.arkive.org/narrow-breasted-snake-necked-turtle/chelodina-oblonga/>
- aa. Bonin, Devaux, and Dupre, 2006.
- bb. Kennett, R. and T. Oswald. 1996.
- CC. Carettochelys: http://www.carettochelys.com/emydura/emydura_tanybaraga_1.htm

Table M-2. Receptors of concern used for terrestrial food web modelling. (References are indicated in parentheses and included at the end of the table).

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Herbivorous Terrestrial Birds		
Rose-crowned fruit dove <i>(Ptilinopus regina)</i>	0.105 (a)	The Rose-crowned fruit dove is found in mangroves, coastal tropical and sub-tropical forests with dense vine growth, monsoon rainforest, and tall woodlands close to rainforest with an abundance of fruiting trees. The species feeds on fruit and is partly migratory and partly resident (a) with breeding between October and January, suggesting that it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Australasian Fig bird <i>(Sphecotheres vieillotii)</i>	0.128 (b)	The Australasian Fig bird occurs in rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests and can often be found in urban gardens and parks that contain figs or other fruiting trees (c). The species feeds on figs and most soft fruits and berries in canopy trees, as well as insects (b). Although the Australian Fig bird undergoes some nomadic movements, it is mostly sedentary (c) with breeding between September and January (c); and therefore, it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Magpie Goose <i>(Anseranas semipalmata)</i>	2.8 males 2.0 females (d)	The Magpie Goose is widespread in coastal northern and eastern Australia and can be found in floodplains and wet grasslands (d). The Magpie Goose's diet is primarily aquatic plants but also feeds on seeds of grasses, bulbs, and rhizomes (d). The home range of the Magpie Goose can be extensive but typically they are very gregarious and form family groups in suitable habitat (d). Breeding in the North occurs in the wet season, February – April (d). Therefore, it is considered sedentary and only locally nomadic indicating that it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Bar-shouldered Dove <i>(Geopelia humeralis)</i>	0.13 (e)	The Bar-shouldered Dove is found in woodlands with a grassy understorey and in nearby open areas, most often close to water. The species is also found in mangroves and urban areas. The Bar-shouldered Dove consumes seeds of grasses, herbs and sedges, and rhizomes (e).
Plumed Whistling-Duck <i>(Dendrocygna eytoni)</i>	1.0 (f)	The Plumed Whistling-Duck is typically found near lagoons, swamps and mangrove creeks, often flying long distances to grasslands to feed at night. The species feeds on tropical grasses. The Plumed Whistling-Duck is mostly sedentary and only locally nomadic during the breeding season, and therefore it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA (f).

Table M-2. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Herbivorous Terrestrial Mammals		
Pale Field Rat (<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>)	0.08 (g)	The Pale Field Rat is found in dense vegetation along creeks, sheltering in shallow burrows (h). It also occurs in grassy or tussocky open forest, pine plantations, canefields, and cultivated pastures, on bay island and in wallum swamps (g). The species diet consists of roots, grass stems and seeds (h).
Agile Wallaby (<i>Macropus agilis</i>)	16 – 27 (male) 9 – 15 (female) (i)	The Agile Wallaby is found in open woodlands and grasslands adjacent to watercourses. The species feeds on grasses and sedges (i). The Agile Wallaby may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Black Flying Fox (<i>Pteropus alecto</i>)	0.667 (j)	The Black Flying Fox is found in subtropical and tropical latitudes, primarily in coastal areas. They typically occur in in rainforest, eucalyptus open forest, and savannah woodland (j). The Black Flying Fox primarily roosts in bamboo, rainforests, and mangroves. The species is known to feed on fruits, pollen, and nectar (j). Males travel an average of 6.8 km between roosts and an average of 6.2 km while foraging at night, while females travel an average of 5.8 km between roosts and 10.9 km while foraging (j).
Black-footed Tree-rat (<i>Mesembriomys gouldii</i>)	0.83 (k)	The typical habitat of the Black-footed Tree-rat is tall forests with a moderately dense mid-storey of shrubs and small trees and grassy understorey. The species feeds on fruit, seeds, insects, flowers, nectar, and the green tips of vegetation. Their home range can be as large as 70 ha, and individuals may use several nest sites within a home range. The Black-footed Tree-rat may travel distances of over 2 km while foraging at night (l). The species is not considered migratory and therefore may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.
Grassland Melomys (<i>Melomys burtoni</i>)	0.055 (m)	The Grassland Melomys inhabits tall grassland, grassy glades within tropical moist forest, swamps, sedgefields, open woodland, mangroves and vine thickets and is a common pest in sugarcane fields (n). The diet of the Grassland Melomys primarily consists of grass vegetation, seeds, cane fibre, and other miscellaneous vegetation (o).

Table M-2. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Invertivorous and Omnivorous Terrestrial Birds		
Masked Lapwing <i>(Vanellus miles)</i>	0.37 (p)	The Masked Lapwing is found in marshes, beaches and grasslands, and is also found to be present in urban areas. The Masked Lapwing forages in surface soils for insects and their larvae and for earthworms (p). Little is known about the migration of this species; therefore, it has conservatively been assumed to be sedentary for the quantitative food web modelling.
Straw-necked Ibis <i>(Threskiornis spinicollis)</i>	1.1 – 1.5 (q)	The Straw-necked Ibis inhabits wet and dry grasslands, pastures, croplands, and swamp or lagoon margins. This species is known to be highly nomadic and can range over wide areas in search of suitable habitat (r). Breeding in the north typically occurs between February and May (r). It is therefore considered unlikely that all its dietary requirements would be obtained from within the Base and surrounding IA. The Straw-necked Ibis feeds mainly on terrestrial invertebrate, especially grasshoppers and locusts; however, it will also feed on frogs, small reptiles and mammals where available (r).
Black-faced Woodswallow <i>(Artamus cinereus)</i>	0.035 (s)	The Black-faced Woodswallow is found in open woodlands, near lakes, wetlands, and in irrigated areas, but can also be found in open country far from water. The diet of the Black-faced Woodswallow consists of insects, and it will also eat nectar. The species is the most sedentary species of Woodswallow, and therefore it is likely that it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA (s).
Invertivorous and Omnivorous Mammals		
Short-beaked Echidna <i>(Tachyglossus aculeatus)</i>	2.5 – 7(t)	The Short-beaked Echidna is found in a variety of coastal and inland habitats throughout Australia. The home range of the Short-beaked Echidna will vary depending upon the resource and habitat availability, however, they are not territorial so home ranges may overlap. The Short-beaked Echidna feeds primarily on ants, termites, grubs and worms (t).
Common Rock-Rat <i>(Zyomys argurus)</i>	0.025 – 0.065 (u)	The Common Rock-Rat lives in rocky areas on woodlands, grasslands and low open forests. Their diet consists of insects, seeds, grasses, and plant matter (u). The Common Rock-Rat may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.

Table M-2. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Invertivorous and Omnivorous Mammals (Continued)		
Northern Brown Bandicoot <i>(Isodon macrourus)</i>	2.1 (v)	The Northern Brown Bandicoot occupies habitats such as heaths, woodlands, and rainforests. The species prefers habitats with dense vegetation for shelter during the day and open areas for night-time foraging. The diet of the Northern Brown Bandicoot consists of insects, larvae, lizards, snails, mice, fungi, berries, fruit, and grass seeds. Its home range is between 1 and 4 ha for females and 18 to 40 ha for males. (v).
Large Bent-winged Bat <i>(Miniopterus schreibersii)</i>	0.008 – 0.011 (w)	The Large Bent-winged Bat typically roosts in caves, old mines, stormwater tunnels, and buildings. It feeds on moths and other flying insects (x). The species roosts in large mixed colonies and prefers large, warm caves during the nursing season. In winter, the Large Bent-winged Bat hibernates in underground sites. This species is fully migratory and changes its roosts several times a year; it is therefore unlikely that it obtains all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA (y).
Orange Leaf-nosed Bat <i>(Rhinonicteris aurantia)</i>	0.0065 – 0.0112 (z)	The Orange Leaf-nosed Bat occupies a range of habitats that include grasslands, savannah woodlands, open woodlands, and spinifex covered hills. By day, it roosts in caves and mines that range in temperatures from 28 - 32°C and humidity of 85 – 100%. The species feeds on moths, beetles, termites, flies, wasps, ants, lacewings, and roaches (z).
Invertivorous and Omnivorous Reptiles		
Bynoe's Gecko <i>(Heteronotia binoei)</i>	0.118 (aa)	The Bynoe's Gecko commonly occurs in woodlands, grasslands, and undisturbed habitats that are open and dry. They can also be found in central deserts, tropical rainforests, and coastal sand dunes. The Bynoe's Gecko hunts invertebrates at night, including moths and grasshoppers (bb).
Gilbert's Dragon <i>(Lophognathus gilberti)</i>	0.900 (bb)	The Gilbert's Dragon is semi-arboreal species that occurs in a range of habitats, including woodland, shrubland, grassland, coastal sand dunes, swamps and mangroves. The species consumes a variety of insects and other invertebrates (cc).
Striped Rainbow Skink <i>(Carlia munda)</i>	0.3 – 1.0137 (bb)	Striped rainbow skinks can be found in moist areas, under vegetation, litter, rocks, and logs (dd). Their diet consists of plants including flowers and fruit as well invertebrates (i.e., crickets, snails, meal worms, earthworms, caterpillars, beetles, spider, and grasshoppers) as well as the occasional small lizard (dd).

Table M-2. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Carnivorous Terrestrial Birds		
Black-shouldered Kite <i>(Elanus axillaris)</i>	0.291 (ee)	The Black-shouldered Kite can be found in areas of open and treed grassland, pastoral land, and open areas along coastal habitats. The Black-shouldered Kite is a nomadic species which migrate across large distances with food availability and breeding typically occurs from July to December (ee). It is therefore considered unlikely that all of its dietary requirements would be met by consumption of biota and media from the Base and surrounding IA. The diet of the Black-shouldered Kite consists mostly of rodents, but will also include insects such as grasshoppers (ee).
Wedge-tailed Eagle <i>(Aquila audax)</i>	4 (ff)	The preferred habitat of the Wedge-tailed Eagle is wooded areas, forested areas and open grasslands. It tends to stay away from rainforests and coastal heath lands (ff). The major food source of the Wedge-tailed Eagle is rabbits and hares, which can make up between 30% and 90% of its diet, as well as lizards, birds (over 100g in size) and mammals (over 500 g in size) (ff). The Wedge-tailed Eagle is found throughout mainland Australia with breeding occurring from April to September, but mainly July (ff).
Whistling Kite <i>(Haliastur sphenurus)</i>	0.77 (gg)	The Whistling Kite occurs in woodlands, open country, and wetlands, and can commonly be found near farmland, vineyards, and areas where carrion can be found, such as dumps and roadsides. The species feeds on carrion and small animals, including mammals, birds, fish and insects. The species is only partially migratory, and therefore it may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA (gg)
Black Kite <i>(Milvus migrans)</i>	0.65 - 0.94 (hh)	The Black Kite is found in several diverse types of natural and artificial habitats, from open plains to wetlands, river edges, and woodlands, and is often found near urban areas. Essentially, the only habitats in which the species does not occur are pure deserts and high mountains. The species consumes lizards, small mammals, insects, and carrion. Australian populations tend to be sedentary but may make small migrations in response to food supply and rainfall associated with the seasons (hh). It is therefore considered likely that the Black Kite may obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA.

Table M-2. Continued.

Receptor of Concern	Body Weight (kg)	Diet and Habitat
Carnivorous Terrestrial Mammals		
Northern Quoll <i>(Dasyurus hallucatus)</i>	0.4 – 0.9 male 0.3 – 0.5 female (ii)	The Northern Quoll occupies a diverse range of habitats from rocky areas, eucalypt forests and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrublands, grasslands and desert. Eucalypt forests or woodlands have a high structural diversity containing large diameter trees, termite mounds, or hollow logs for denning purposes. The Northern Quoll has a home range of approximately 35 ha (ii), indicating that this species may potentially obtain all its dietary requirements from within the Base and surrounding IA. The Northern Quoll is an opportunistic predator which consumes a wide range of prey including insects and other invertebrates, fruit, amphibians, small reptiles, small birds and rodents, and carrion (jj).
Dingo <i>(Canis lupus)</i>	12 – 24 (kk)	Dingos inhabit a wide range of environments across Australia including woodlands and open grassland areas that are adjacent to forested areas. It is unclear whether the Dingo may be present in areas surrounding the Base; however, this species has been selected to assess potential risk to larger predatory animals. The diet of the Dingo consists mainly of rabbits, wallabies, kangaroos and wombats. When larger native mammals are scarce Dingos may eat livestock, reptiles and sometimes insects and birds (kk).
Carnivorous Terrestrial Reptiles		
Floodplain Monitor <i>(Varanus panoptes)</i>	1.5 – 2 (ll)	The Floodplain Monitor is a ground-dwelling species that occupies coastal beaches, floodplains, woodlands, and grasslands. It feeds primarily on insects and small terrestrial vertebrates, and has also been known to consume eggs of marine and freshwater turtles (mm).
Olive Python <i>(Liasis olivaceus)</i>	10 – 20 (nn)	The Olive Python inhabits rocky areas, gorges and escarpments, and prefers habitats that are close to water sources. The species consumes mammals, birds, bats, and reptiles. The Olive Python mates between May and mid-July, and males often travel up to 4 km in search of females (oo).
Brown Tree Snake <i>(Boiga irregularis)</i>	2.3 (pp)	The Brown Tree Snake is most commonly found in tropical forests and grasslands, but may also occur in other tropical habitats and urban environments. The species consumes small birds and amphibians, small lizards and other reptiles, and the eggs of these animals. Larger individuals may also feed on bats and rodents. (pp)

- a. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Ptilinopus-regina>
- b. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Sphecotheres-vieilloti>
- c. Australian Musuem : <https://australianmuseum.net.au/figbird>
- d. Oiseaux Birds: <http://www.oiseaux-birds.com/card-magpie-goose.html>
- e. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Geopelia-humeralis>
- f. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Dendrocygna-eytoni>
- g. Queensland Museum: <http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Mammals/Common+mammals+of+south-east+Queensland/Rats+and+Mice/Pale+Field+Rat#.Wn7GukqnGUk>
- h. Northern Territory Government: https://nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/205517/pale-field-rat.pdf
- i. Australian Wildlife: <http://www.australianwildlife.org/wildlife/agile-wallaby.aspx>
- j. Animal Diversity: http://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Pteropus_alecto/
- k. Northern Territory Government: https://nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/205515/black-footed-tree-rat.pdf
- l. Australian Wildlife Conservancy: <http://www.australianwildlife.org/wildlife/black-footed-tree-rat.aspx>
- m. Queensland Museum: <http://www.qm.qld.gov.au/Find+out+about/Animals+of+Queensland/Mammals/Common+mammals+of+south-east+Queensland/Rats+and+Mice/Grassland+Melomys#.WnHHPk2WYUk>
- n. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/full/13116/0>
- o. Dyer, BC, 2007: https://eprints.qut.edu.au/16567/1/Brendan_C._Dyer_Thesis.pdf
- p. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Vanellus-miles>
- q. NSW DECC: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/wildAbout/bis.pdf>
- r. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Threskiornis-spinicollis>
- s. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Artamus-cinereus>
- t. The Animal Files: http://www.theanimalfiles.com/mammals/egg_laying_mammals/short_beaked_echidna.html
- u. Encyclopaedia of Life: http://eol.org/data_objects/31822680
- v. Bush Heritage Australia: <https://www.bushheritage.org.au/species/bandicoots>
- w. Animal Diversity: http://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Miniopterus_schreibersii/
- x. Australian Museum: <https://australianmuseum.net.au/large-bent-wing-bat>
- y. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/13561/0>
- z. Queensland Government DEHP: https://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals-az/micro-bats/orange_leafnosedbat.html
- aa. iNaturalist: <https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/34419-Heteronotia-binoei>
- bb. Meiri 2010
- cc. Arkive: <http://www.arkive.org/gilberts-dragon/lophognathus-gilberti/>
- dd. <https://rainbowskinkinquiry.weebly.com>
- ee. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Elanus-axillaris>
- ff. Birds in Backyards: <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Aquila-audax>
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