






Threatened Wildlife of Logan



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KEY TO CONSERVATION STATUS ICONS

The following icons are used throughout this guide to show the conservation status of the various species.



Australian Legislation
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999



Queensland Legislation
Nature Conservation Act 1992



Logan City Council
Priority species as identified in the City of Logan Priority Species Framework

Disclaimer: Please note that these species conservation status' are up to date as of June 2021. Readers should check the Queensland and Australian government website for the most up to date species conservation status' hereafter.

THREATENED



Critically endangered



Endangered



Vulnerable



Critically endangered



Endangered



Vulnerable



Near threatened



Special least concern

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND



There are well over 500 different species of native animals including mammals, birds, frogs, reptiles, fish and insects, that call Logan home. Logan City Council developed a prioritised list of over 100 fauna species considered to be Locally Significant within the city.

This brochure will help you discover the significant animal species that live in Logan, what they look like, what they eat, where they live in our local area and what threatens their existence.

Some of the following native animals are recorded in Logan as either near threatened, vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered under Queensland law specifically under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA 1992).

Additionally, some of the following species are listed as vulnerable or endangered under the Australian Government's federal law, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

These two forms of legislation provide a legal framework to protect and manage state and nationally significant plants and animals (also known as flora and fauna).

The animals in this booklet are considered significant as there are not a lot of these animals left in the wild. Each species has been subjected to a range of situations which has led to their decline, however in general, there are a range of common processes which threaten their survival.

These include:

- habitat loss and/or modification, including loss of nesting, shelter and foraging habitat
- competition, predation and/or injuries by feral species, including foxes, rabbits, cane toads as well as domestic and feral cats and dogs
- motor vehicle strikes causing injury or death
- waterway and wetland modification, degradation and pollution
- changes in fire regimes.



Greater Glider

BRUSH-TAILED ROCK-WALLABY

Petrogale penicillata



Description: Small agile wallaby (up to 8 kg) with black stripe from forehead to back of head and a pale cheek stripe. Back fur grey to dark brown, shaded with red on the flanks and grey on the neck and shoulders. Chest and belly fur dark to light brown sometimes with a white blaze on the chest. Long tail with bushy tip. Males about 55cm long (tails about 60cm), females slightly smaller.

Habitat and ecology: Rocky escarpments, outcrops and cliffs, in particular complex structures with fissures, caves and ledges that face north. Bask and shelter during the day in rock crevices, caves and overhangs. Active and foraging at night on grasses (particularly kangaroo grass), forbs, plus foliage and fruits of shrubs and trees in and around rocky habitat. They are known to occur around the Undullah area.

Threats: Habitat loss due to native clearing and weed invasion, changed patterns of fire across the landscape, introduced predators particularly foxes, introduced competitors such as livestock, feral goats and rabbits.



GREATER GLIDER

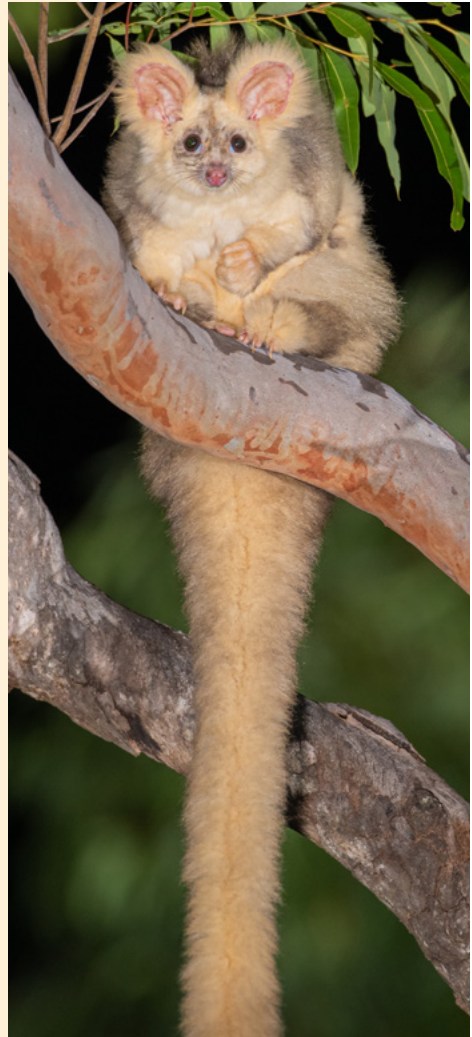
Petauroides volans



Description: The largest gliding possum in Australia; 46cm body length, 60cm tail. Can vary in colour from cream to grey above and white below. It has a very long furry tail. They have large rounded ears with fur which extends beyond the edge. The gliding membrane extends from the forearm to the ankle.

Habitat and ecology: A solitary species which prefers open forest and woodland dominated by eucalyptus species on which they feed.

Threats: Loss of habitat and predators such as cats and dogs.



GREY-HEADED FLYING-FOX

Pteropus poliocephalus



Description: Largest Australian bat with a wingspan up to 1m and a head-body length of 23–28cm. The only flying fox with a collar of orange/brown fur that fully encircles the head. Their head is covered in grey fur, belly is grey with flecks of white or ginger and back fur is generally dark grey.

Habitat and ecology: Rainforest, mangroves, paperbark swamps, wet and dry sclerophyll forests and cultivated areas. Forages on fruits and blossoms of more than 80 species of plants and they are an extremely important pollinator of our native forests. Mate between January and March with births between September and October. Congregate in large camps which can include little red and black flying foxes as well. Some known bat camp locations include Meakin Park, Alexander Clark Park and Cedar Grove Park.

Threats: Loss of foraging and roosting habitat from vegetation clearing and urban development. Deaths and serious injury from power line electrocution, barbed wire fences and illegal shooting.



KOALA

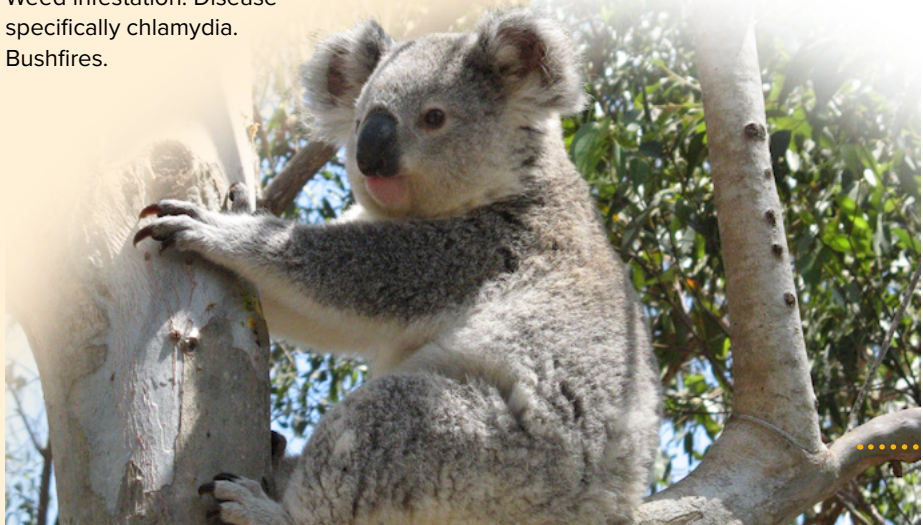
Phascolarctos cinereus



Description: Grey, tree-dwelling marsupial that weighs about 5–10kg. Large round head, with large ears, small eyes, and large nose. Females have a rear opening pouch and males have a prominent chest gland, used for scent marking. Males are larger than females and have a noticeably larger head.

Habitat and ecology: Variety of habitat types, although their presence is dependent on the availability of food trees. Commonly preferred food trees in Queensland include members of the blue gum group (e.g. *Eucalyptus tereticornis*) and grey gums (e.g. *E. propinqua*, *E. microcorys* and *E. resinifera*). Mating occurs in spring to early summer and births are usually between November and February. Koalas have been recorded all over Logan.

Threats: Habitat loss. Injury and death from roads, dogs and cats. Weed infestation. Disease specifically chlamydia. Bushfires.



PLATYPUS

Ornithorhynchus anatinus



Description: 50cm total length, including a long tail. An egg laying mammal with dense fur, brown to reddish-brown above and lighter below. Flattened duck-like bill and webbed feet. Male has poisonous spurs on back legs.

Habitat and ecology: Inhabits numerous water bodies including freshwater streams, creeks, dams and ponds, from tropical rainforest to high mountainous areas.

Threats: Habitat loss through waterway and wetland modification. Fishing net entanglement and introduced predators.



SPOTTED-TAILED QUOLL

Dasyurus maculatus maculatus



Description: Sandy to reddish or dark brown fur with irregular white spots covering its back, sides and extending down the tail. Its stomach is cream to white. The spotted-tailed quoll is the largest native marsupial carnivore on the Australian mainland with males reaching up to 7kg in weight (average 2.6–4.6kg) and females weighing from 1.5–2.1kg.



Habitat and ecology: Dry and wet sclerophyll forest, riparian forest, rainforest and open pasture. Nocturnal animal which hunts on the ground and in trees. It shelters in the hollows, caves or rock crevices. Eats a wide variety of prey species including possums, bandicoots, rabbits, echidnas, birds, reptiles, insects, crayfish, eels and poultry. Mating occurs from April to July. Quolls have been spotted around the Greenbank area.

Threats: Loss of habitat, particularly hollow bearing trees. Road traffic. Poisoning deaths from cane toads and 1080 poison baits set for feral species.



RICHMOND BIRDWING BUTTERFLY

Ornithoptera richmondia



Description: One of Australia's largest butterflies, with a wingspan of up to 150mm in females. Females have dark grey or brown wings (see main photo) and males have a black forewing with iridescent green fore-edges and iridescent green hindwings (inset photo).

Habitat and ecology: Subtropical rainforest only where its larval host plant grows. The Richmond birdwing lays round yellow eggs singularly on native *Pararistolochia* vines (*Pararistolochia praevenosa* and *Pararistolochia laheyana*). They are also known to lay on a weed species, the introduced Dutchman's Pipe vine (*Aristolochia elegans*), which is responsible for the demise of many larvae due to its toxic properties once eaten. Adult butterflies feed on the nectar from many different native and exotic plants.



Threats: Once widely distributed throughout South East Queensland, it is now only known in a few areas due to the introduced Dutchman's Pipe and habitat clearing, particularly of its host plants.



AUSTRALIAN LUNGFISH

Neoceratodus forsteri



Description: One of Australia's largest freshwater fish, reaching up to 150cm and weighing up to 40kg. Brown to olive green, with a white to pinkish belly. Heavy, elongated bodies, covered by large, bony, overlapping scales, with a flattened head and eel-like tail. Their fins resemble flippers.



Habitat and ecology: Native to Burnett and Mary River systems in South East Queensland, but was translocated to the greater Brisbane area in the 1890s. Generally inhabit still or slow-flowing streams or deep pools. Lungfish have the ability to supplement their respiration using a modified swim bladder (lung) to inhale air at times of poor water quality or increased activity. Feeds on small fish, snails, mussels, freshwater shrimps and earthworms, but also eats some aquatic and terrestrial plant material.

Threats: Flooding, lack of suitable spawning sites e.g. shallow water with dense vegetated cover. Fish barriers e.g. dams and weirs. Exotic Tilapia predated on young lungfish.



TUSKED FROG

Adelotus brevis



Description: Females are approximately 40mm in length and males can reach 50mm. The tusked frog has a mottled dark brown back covered with small warts. Bright red patches are located in the groin area and on the back of the legs. The belly is black with white dots and is smooth. Males have very large heads and both sexes have “tusks” or tooth-like projections from the lower jaw.

Habitat and ecology: Found in a wide variety of habitats including rainforest, tall open forest and pasturelands. Eggs are laid under leaf litter or other sheltered spots. Tusked frogs have been recorded in the Berrinba Wetlands.

Threats: Habitat loss, habitat fragmentation and simplification, Chytrid fungus. Climate change, more specifically rainfall pattern changes.



WALLUM FROGLET

Crinia tinnula



Description: The wallum froglet colour varies from a brownish to a greyish colour and its back can be smooth, warty or ridged. Very similar to two other frogs in the region (*C. parinsignifera* and *C. signifera*) although it can be set apart by the faint row of white dots down the centre of the throat, and a more pointed snout which projects beyond the lower jaw.



Habitat and ecology: Restricted to freshwater swamps and associated vegetation communities, in lowland coastal areas. The wallum froglet breeds in the acidic waters associated with these areas. The wallum froglet has been located in Scrubby Creek and in the Carbrook Wetlands.

Threats: Destruction and degradation of coastal wetlands, water quality degradation (nutrient enrichment and chemical run off from urban and agricultural areas).



AUSTRALASIAN BITTERN

Botaurus poiciloptilus



Description: A large, stocky built bittern, brownish-yellow, straight bill and a long, thick neck. Its upperparts are a mottled dark brown and buff, and the underparts are a streaked brown, buff and rufous. Legs are well built and an olive-green colour.

Habitat and ecology:

Freshwater wetlands, occasionally in estuaries or tidal wetlands. Prefers dense vegetation, particularly those with sedges, reeds and rushes.

Threats: Reduced wetland availability due to changed water flows from irrigation, urban and agricultural development and climate variability. Predation from foxes and cats.



AUSTRALIAN PAINTED SNIPE

Rostratula australis



Description: Stocky wading bird, about 22–30cm in length, with a long pinkish bill. White eye patch and a cream crown stripe, white collar on neck which extends into two cream lines along the back. Females have a bronzy grey-green back and wings. Males are greyer with cream/buff spots banded on wings. Similar looking to Latham's snipe.

Habitat and ecology: Cryptic bird usually found in well vegetated edges of wetlands and dams. Generally nests between May and October amongst tall reed like vegetation near water. Feeds on insects, worms and seeds. Sightings recorded at Eagleby Wetlands.

Threats: Wetland habitat loss and degradation, changed water regimes, water quality degradation.



Female Australian Painted Snipe



CURLEW SANDPIPER

Calidris ferruginea



Description: A small, slim, wader bird with a long neck, legs and black bill with a down-curved end. The plumage colour varies depending on breeding season. Breeding plumage is chestnut-red below and the wings are barred black with greyish-white tips. Non-breeding plumage is grey-brown above, white below and in flight there is a white wing-bar in the centre of the upper wings.

Habitat and ecology: Generally occur on intertidal mudflats in sheltered coasts. They can also be found in non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons; both fresh and brackish waters. Sometimes found at inland sites like ephemeral and permanent lakes but this is uncommon. Feeds on worms, molluscs, crustaceans, insects and some seeds.

Migratory bird that breeds in Siberia and reaches Australian shores between late August and early September.

Threats: Habitat loss. Human disturbance (e.g. 4WD, walking, horses). Changes to water regimes in roosting and foraging sites.



GLOSSY BLACK COCKATOO

Calyptorhynchus lathami



Description: A small blackish cockatoo with a dull, brownish tinge on the head and breast, a broad, bulbous bill and a low, rounded crest. Adult males have solid red tail panels whilst females and juveniles have patches and speckles of yellow around the head and neck and the tail panels include not only red, but also yellow, and often barred black. Similar species include the red-tailed black cockatoo, which is noisier and has a larger crest.



Habitat and ecology: She-oaks in forests, woodlands and watercourses. Quietly feeds in small groups (two to three) on the seeds in the cones of she-oak trees (*Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species) and only on selected individual trees, where they leave distinctive, chewed cones ('orts') as evidence. Requires large tree hollows for nesting and produces only one egg. Have been recorded in Neville Lawrie Reserve, Daisy Hill, New Beith and Plunkett Conservation Area.

Threats: Loss of habitat due to agricultural, residential and industrial development. Loss and competition of nesting trees (older trees with hollows).



GREATER SAND PLOVER

Charadrius leschenaultii

Description: Medium sized wader with a short, black bill. Upperparts are grey-brown with grey-brown patches on the breast. Forehead, chin, throat and underparts are white, including the underside of the wings. Legs and feet are greenish grey.

Habitat and ecology: A migratory shorebird that feeds and roosts on sandy and muddy beaches. Arrives in Australia in Spring and departs in Autumn to breed in central Asia. Their diet consists of marine worms, molluscs, crabs and shrimp.



Threats: Habitat loss and degradation from farming, residential and industrial development. Human disturbance from 4WD, walking and horses. Pollution and changes to water regimes in roosting and foraging sites.



MARbled FROGMOUTH

Podargus ocellatus plumiferus



Description: Long tuft or barred facial plumes over bill. Pale buff-white eyebrow, pale barring on flight feathers, long jagged tail. Males larger and more grey in colour than the rufous females. Similar species includes the relatively common Tawny frogmouth.

Habitat and ecology: This is a cryptic nocturnal species which inhabits closed subtropical rainforests. It hunts insects along tracks, streams and also within adjacent eucalyptus forests. This species breeds between August and December, producing one to two eggs.

Threats: Land clearing for agriculture, inappropriate fire regimes and weed infestation.



POWERFUL OWL

Ninox strenua



Description: Largest owl in Australia reaching up to 65cm in length with a wingspan of up to 140cm. Dark grey-brown above with whiteish/pale underside with grey-brown barring. Large golden eye and large powerful talons. More often heard than seen, with its slow, deep and resonant double hoot.

Habitat and ecology: It inhabits a range of vegetation types, from woodland to rainforests. Often seen roosting with half-eaten prey, which includes possums, flying foxes and other birds, in its clutches. Pairs occupy large home ranges and nest in large old growth trees with large hollows, laying one to two eggs between June and September. Cornubia Forest Park and Kimberley Forest Park are places where this species has been seen in Logan.

Threats: Loss of habitat for prey species (reduces food availability). Eating poisoned prey. Loss of large trees with hollows.



Juveniles



REGENT HONEYEATER

Anthochaera phrygia



Description: Black head, neck, upper breast and bill. Its lower breast is a scaled pale yellow and black colour and the wings are black with distinct bright, yellow patches. The tail is black with a yellow tip and edge. In males, the eye is surrounded by yellowish warty bare skin. Females differ with bare warty skin under the eye only, they are also smaller in size and have duller plumage.

Habitat and ecology: Dry eucalyptus woodland and open forest, rural and urban areas with mature eucalypts. Generally found in small flocks and feeds on insects and nectar from select eucalyptus species. This species moves around depending on food availability. Migrates from breeding sites in southern Australia to South East Queensland from February to July.

Threats: Clearing of their woodland habitat has reduced their range.



SWIFT PARROT

Lathamus discolor



Description: A small bright green parrot (about 25cm long) with red around the bill, throat and shoulder. Forehead is bordered by yellow. Crown and cheeks are blue-purple and some blue is also present on the wings. Swift parrots have long thin dusky red tail and during flight, bright red patches under the wings and on the rump can be seen.

Habitat and ecology: Swift parrots breed in Tasmania and migrate to mainland Australia in autumn and then during winter they predominately forage in flowering eucalypts in Victoria and New South Wales. Occasionally they are recorded in southern Queensland where they feed on nectar, lerp insects and berries in *Eucalyptus teriticornis*, *E. crebra* forests and *E. melliodora* forest. In Logan, this species has been recorded in Gould Adams Park, Kingston.

Threats: Loss of breeding and feeding habitat. Collisions with man-made objects (such as windows and cars) during winter migration also threatens the species.



WHITE-THROATED NEEDLETAIL

Hirundapus caudacutus



Description: Large swift with a stocky body that merges to a short, square-cut tail with protruding spines. Long winged with upperparts greenish-black; centre of back is a paler brown, white forehead, throat and undertail. The adults have a black bill and dark-olive head and neck.

Habitat and ecology: Found above a wide variety of habitats; roosting in forests and woodlands. Nests in hollows and rock crevices. Migratory bird that breeds in northern Asia and wintering south in Australasia. May be seen in Logan from October to April. Feeds on insects, including cicadas, bees, beetles, wasps, moths, locusts and grasshoppers. Prefers feeding in areas of updraughts, like low pressure systems, ridges, cliffs or bushfire smoke as these conditions are favourable for insects to swarm.

Threats: Reduction in roosting and foraging sites because of habitat loss and alterations. Individuals can collide with overhead wires and windows.



GET INVOLVED

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Get out and go bushwalking in one of the many great bushland parks and reserves in Logan, or keep an eye out in your backyard for these special species. We are lucky enough to live in one of the few remaining areas of South East Queensland that still provides habitat for such a range of native plants and animals, so we should do all we can to ensure their survival.

- Make sure you report any sightings of the significant species in this booklet to Council so we can help protect them. Report via the Council website at: logan.qld.gov.au/report-wildlife-sightings-form or phone Council on 3412 3412.
- Do not disturb important habitat areas on your property, including old trees, wetlands and watercourses. Remember Council and other government agencies have laws about vegetation clearing and management, so if in doubt, please seek further advice.
- Do not unnecessarily use or over-use chemicals in your garden and be mindful of what you release into gutters and drains; it may end up polluting our waterways.
- Make your backyard wildlife friendly; plant native trees and install nest boxes.
- Make your fencing wildlife friendly, in particular avoid barbed wire. See wildlifefriendlyfencing.com.
- Practise responsible pet ownership. At night keep your cat indoors and restrain dogs if you live in a koala habitat area. Walk dogs on a leash and only within permitted areas.
- Remove positively identified weeds or non-native plants from your property and replace with local native species. This will also encourage native wildlife. Council can provide a list of native plants local to your area.
- Do not take seeds, cuttings or fruit from plants growing in government owned land unless you have a permit to collect plant material. Contact the State Government or Council for more information.
- Practise environmentally responsible horse and cattle management. Hard hooved animals compact soil and trample native regrowth causing erosion and weed invasion.
- Drive cautiously, especially at night.
- Become an active member of a local conservation group (page 29).
- Get involved with Logan City Council's environmental programs (page 26).



COUNCIL PROGRAMS

The City of Logan's bushlands, wetlands and waterways are an important part of our natural environment. Logan City Council supports the conservation and protection of these areas through a range of programs, projects and community education. Legal protection of these areas is through the Logan Planning Scheme, local laws and covenants.

Specific Council run programs you can be involved with include:

BushCare Program

Join your local BushCare group and help rehabilitate important habitat areas and observe and record native plants and animals. logan.qld.gov.au/park-volunteers



Native Fish Program



Logan City Council provides native fish to residents wanting to control mosquitoes in their backyard.

Environmental Conservation Partnerships

A free and voluntary Council program that provides local landowners with an opportunity to enter into a range of informal and formal partnerships to help conserve our land for the future. Environmental Conservation Partnerships (ECP) include:



Through the ECP, Logan City Council works in partnership with landholders to set goals for enhancing, protecting and managing biodiversity on their properties. Council provides both financial and in-kind support to landowners who are willing to integrate conservation land management practices with existing land uses.

Available partnerships:

- Habitat Connections
- Land for Wildlife
- Voluntary Restoration Agreement
- Voluntary Conservation Agreement
- Voluntary Conservation Covenant

To find out if you're eligible, go to logan.qld.gov.au/ecp

EnviroGrants



Environmental grants

A Council program offering financial grants for environmentally-based projects which aim to achieve positive local environmental outcomes.

logan.qld.gov.au/envirogrants

FREETREES

Free trees

All City of Logan ratepayers can receive three free trees each financial year. Schools and community groups based on Council-owned land can receive 50 plants per financial year.

LEAF

Logan's annual environmental festival, Logan Eco Action Festival (LEAF), is a free event that attracts thousands of people eager to learn how to live their lives more sustainably and enjoy live music, organic food, children's activities and environmental workshops.

Environmental events and activities

Logan City Council runs free interactive and fun environmental events, workshops and activities to educate residents and encourage an appreciation for Logan's natural environment.

For further information please call us on 3412 3412 or email council@logan.qld.gov.au



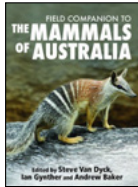
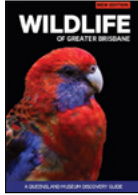
One of Council's Environmental Conservation Partnerships celebration days.



ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION RESOURCES

Books

- **Wildlife of Logan** (2020) published by Logan City Council
- **Wildlife of Greater Brisbane** published by Queensland Museum
- **Field Companion to the Mammals of Australia** (2013) 3rd edition, New Holland Publishers.
- **The Complete Guide to Butterflies of Australia** (2016) by Michael Braby. CSIRO Publishing.
- **The Australian Bird Guide** (2021 - Revised edition). CSIRO Publishing.
- **Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland** (2012) by Eric Vanderduys. CSIRO Publishing.



Websites

- **Queensland Museum**
'Ask an expert'
qm.qld.gov.au



- **Australian Museum object and species identification**
australian.museum/learn/species-identification



- **Atlas of Living Australia (ALA)**
ala.org.au



- **iNaturalist**
inaturalist.org

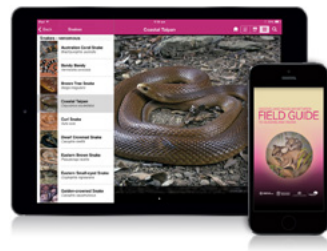


Mobile Apps

- **Frog ID**
Australian Museum
frogid.net.au



- **Field Guide to Queensland Fauna**



FURTHER INFORMATION

Logan City Council

logan.qld.gov.au or phone 3412 3412

Queensland Herbarium

qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium

Department of Environment and Science (DES)

des.qld.gov.au

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

environment.gov.au

Species Profile and Threats

Database (federal): Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
environment.gov.au

Species Profile Search

(Queensland): Department of Environment and Science
des.qld.gov.au

JOIN A LOCAL CONSERVATION GROUP

Albert Valley Wilderness Society

facebook.com/albertvalleywildernesssociety

Birds Queensland

birdsqueensland.org.au

Logan & Albert Conservation Association

laca.org.au

Native Plants Queensland

npq.org.au

Oxley Creek Catchment Association

oxleycreekcatchment.org.au

Queensland Frog Society

qldfrogs.asn.au

RSPCA Queensland

rspcaqld.org.au

The Glossy Black Conservancy

glossyblack.org.au

Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland

wildlife.org.au



WHAT TO DO TO HELP INJURED WILDLIFE

Rescue Information

If you find a wild animal that's sick or injured, you can help by following these steps:

1. Observe the animal for signs of injury or illness and approach carefully. If it is an injured or sick koala, bat, snake or adult kangaroo or wallaby, please call a registered wildlife career/organisation immediately and do not handle the animals as they can cause serious injury.
2. Remove the immediate threat and check if the animal is still alive. If it is a bird, small mammal or small non-venomous reptile, pick the animal up using a towel or blanket and place in a ventilated box and keep warm, dark and quiet whilst transferring it to a vet.
3. If you find a healthy, uninjured baby bird that has fallen from the nest, you can attempt to renest the chick. For more information on how to do this, see wildcare.org.au.
4. Remember to check the pouches of dead kangaroos/wallabies, koalas, echidnas, possums and bandicoots for young. If you find pouch young, do not pull them off the teat instead pick up both

mother and baby and call a wildlife carer or RSPCA.

5. Seek advice immediately from a vet (several vets are open 24 hours) or contact a wildlife carer/RSPCA. Call the following 24-hour hotlines for sick or injured native wildlife in South East Queensland.

Wildlife rescue contacts

- **RSPCA Queensland** on 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625)
rspcaqld.org.au/what-we-do/care-for-wildlife/rspca-wildlife-hospital
- **Wildcare Australia** on (07) 5527 2444
wildcare.org.au
- **Bat Conservation and Rescue Qld Inc** on 0488 228 134
bats.org.au
- **Department of Environment and Science, Queensland (DES)** on 1300 130 372



PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

Cover and P5—Greater Glider:
(right image) Sam Horton

P3 and P5—Greater Glider:
(main image) Josh Bowell

P4—Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby:
(image top) Inger Vandyke
(image bottom) Bruce Thomson

P6—Grey-headed Flying Fox:
Bruce Thomson

P7—Koala:
(image top) State of Queensland
(image bottom) Deidre de Villiers

P9—Spotted-tailed Quoll:
(image bottom) Bruce Thomson

P10—Richmond Birdwing Butterfly:
Ray Seddon

P11—Australian Lungfish:
(main image) State of Queensland
(inset image) Queensland Museum

P13—Wallum Froglet:
(inset image) Grant Webster
(main image) Steve Wilson

P14—Australasian Bittern:
John Gitsham

P15—Australian Painted Snipe:
(main image) Maureen Goninan

P17—Glossy Black-Cockatoo:
(image top) Terrie Saunders
(image bottom) Graeme Chapman

P18—Greater Sand Plover:
Ian Wilson

P19—Marbled Frogmouth:
(image top) Chris Ross
(image bottom) Jean Thonmas

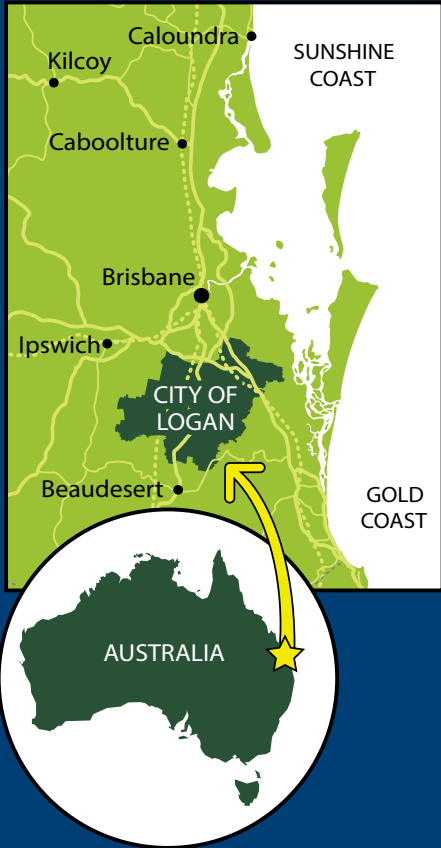
P20—Powerful Owl:
(image bottom) Julian Robinson

P21—Regent Honeyeater:
(main image) Graeme Chapman

P22—Swift Parrot:
Graeme Chapman

P23—White-throated Needletail:
(main image) Jack Shick
(inset image) Bruce McNaughton





This booklet is printed on paper made from 50% post consumer waste recycled paper and 50% responsible forest practices fibre. Printed using soy based inks. Please recycle after use.

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