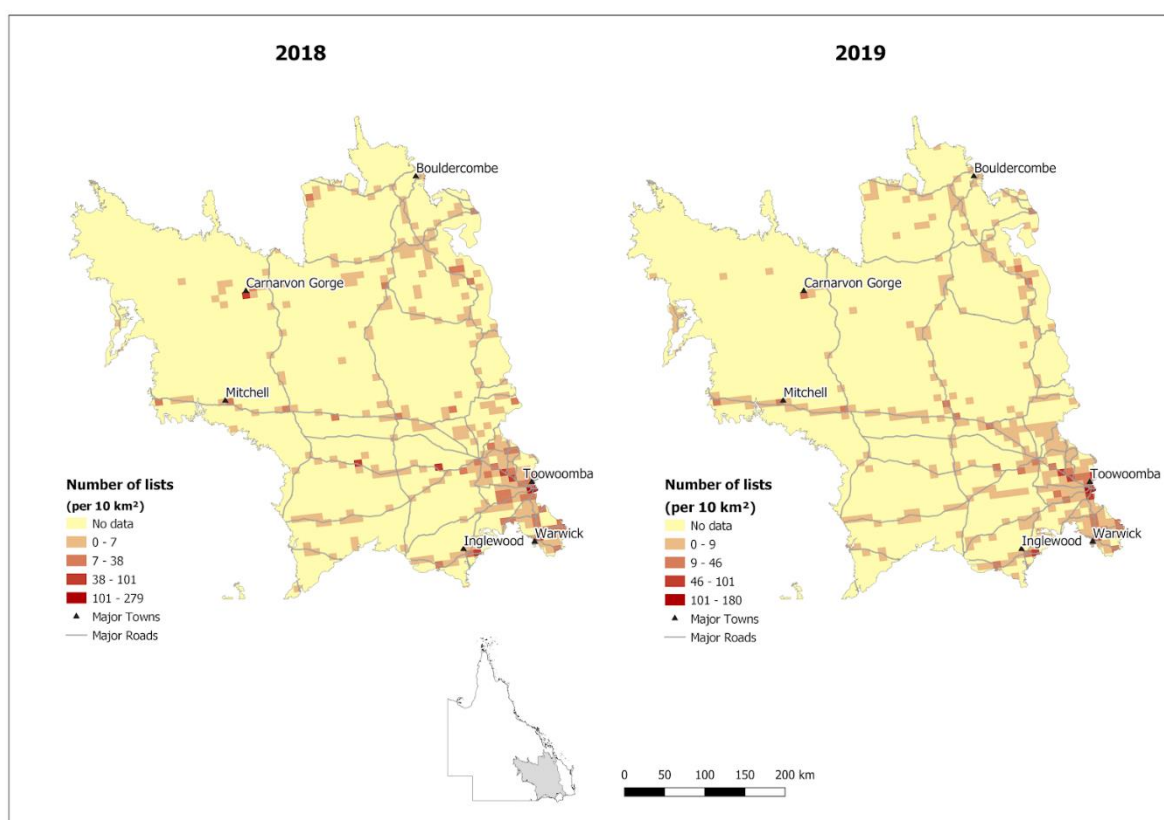


13. Brigalow Belt South, including Darling Riverine Plains

Allison Roberts and Stacey McLean



Map of Brigalow Belt South bioregion, showing eBird survey effort



Diamond Firetail (Phil Venables)



Black-breasted Buttonquail (Patrick Webster)

Geography

The Brigalow Belt South Bioregion covers 215,967 km², or 12.6% of the area of Queensland. The Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion is primarily in New South Wales, but the northernmost portion extends into Queensland (AG 2012) and encompasses the population centres of Goondiwindi and St George. For simplicity, this chapter combines data and discussion of the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and the portion of the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion that occurs in Queensland; the combined bioregions will be abbreviated to BBS.

BBS is one of the most biogeographically diverse Queensland bioregions. It encompasses the elevated Carnarvon and Expedition Ranges sections of the Great Dividing Range and the extensive riverine and floodplain ecosystems of the Balonne–Condamine, Moonie, and Border Rivers in the south (Low 2011). BBS spans three climatic zones: Subtropical, Grassland and Temperate (BoM 2016). This biogeographic and climatic diversity is reflected in the BBS (and the BBN) bioregions supporting over 160 Regional Ecosystems (DES 2018a).

The main regional population centres are Toowoomba, Dalby, Roma, Mitchell, St George, and Goondiwindi. Transport corridors traversing the bioregion include the Leichhardt, Carnarvon, Warrego, and Moonie Highways. The BBS bioregion supports several wetlands, waterbodies, and floodplains that are especially important habitats for waterbird foraging and breeding. Important sites include the floodplain woodlands and swamps of the Monto area; Lakes Broadwater and Nuga Nuga; red gum and coolabah woodlands around Lake Murphy; and some artificial waterbodies such as Coolmunda and Gordonbrook dams.

The fertile, cracking clay soils of BBS support extensive pastoralism for beef production. This has resulted in the clearing of over 90% of the native vegetation cover. In 2017–18, the reported state-wide woodland vegetation clearing rate was 392,000 ha per year. The highest clearing rate (204,000 ha per year) during this time occurred in the Brigalow Belt bioregions (DES 2018b). Many regional ecosystems in this bioregion are consequently threatened. These include Semi-evergreen vine thickets, Brigalow open forests, *Themeda* (Kangaroo Grass) and *Triodia* (spinifex) grasslands, Forest red gum woodlands, and Montane shrublands (DES 2018a).

Birds of the bioregion and their conservation

The Queensland Government lists 466 native and 11 introduced bird species in BBS from historic data. Introduced species include European Goldfinch, House Sparrow, Nutmeg Mannikin, Common Myna, Common Starling, Common Blackbird, Long-billed Corella, Rock Dove, Spotted Dove, Northern Mallard, and Indian Peafowl (DES 2013). The Common Blackbird is a recent arrival and is a Declared Pest in Queensland (DoAFF 2022). Observations are slowly increasing each year with observations in Goondiwindi, Lake Coolmunda, Toowoomba, and St George during 2018 and 2019.

There are also 39 species of concern (DES 2013) including 26 species or subspecies that are currently classified Vulnerable through Critically Endangered on the Queensland Threatened Species Listing Report (QG 2020a). Many of those threatened species were not reported in eBird data for BBS in 2017, 2018, or 2019.

In addition, the Biodiversity Planning Assessment for the Brigalow Belt Bioregion identified four priority fauna species which are of conservation significance while not being classified as currently threatened. These included: Speckled Warbler, Brown Treecreeper, Hooded Robin, and Barking Owl (DES 2018a). Speckled Warbler was well represented in the observation data, but the other three species seem to be relatively uncommonly observed in BBS with fewer than twenty records per year. Some coastal rainforest species are only occasionally observed in isolated pockets of rainforest around Toowoomba.

The major Protected Areas in BBS are Carnarvon and Expedition National Parks (NP), encompassing over 3,000 km² and 1,000 km² respectively. Other important national parks and public forests include Culgoa Floodplain and Thrushton NP in the south, and Barakula State Forest in the east. Abutting Carnarvon NP, Bush Heritage Australia's Carnarvon Station Reserve covers 59,000 ha, massively extending the protection of lower elevation ecosystems in this region (BHA 2018). The diversity of ecosystems is also represented in smaller scale private nature refuges including the 30-ha remnant of unusually varied Western Downs woodland owned by Wildlife Land Fund Limited and under management near Dalby (WFLF 2019). Birdlife Australia has identified one Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) in the BBS Bioregion: Palmgrove. This KBA

recognises some 24,600 ha of land, centred on the Palmgrove NP, as important habitat for the Black-breasted Button-quail (BLA 2019).

Since 2002, the Toowoomba Bird Observers have undertaken annual bird surveys of the Toowoomba region, extending west to Dalby, north to Goombungee, south to Pilton and Felton, and east into the Lockyer Valley (TBO 2022).

The birds of Myall Park Botanic Gardens, 7 km north of Glenmorgan, and the surrounding Western Darling Downs region are described in a lavishly illustrated spiral-bound book published by the Brigalow Birds Educational Project. The book features 250 bird species and provides details of 13 local birding sites. The Project also conducts research surveys on locally rare birds including Australian Painted Snipe, Australasian Bittern, Australian Little Bittern, Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Swift Parrot, and Turquoise Parrot (MPBG 2022).

Major events in 2018-2019

In 2018 temperatures were above average across BBS with Warwick recorded a new highest mean daily maximum temperature and most other population centres having a mean daily maximum temperature around one degree higher than normal. Most months had below average rainfall except February and October where some areas experienced higher than average for those months only. Toowoomba received only 76% of its annual rainfall and Dalby only 69% of annual rainfall for the year (BoM 2019). The entire bioregion was drought-declared January through March with the Western Downs being not declared from May through August and then only 35.6% drought-declared from September through October (QG 2022).

In 2019 temperatures continued to be above average across BBS. Mitchell, Dalby, Roma, and Toowoomba all recorded their lowest annual rainfall, although most areas got some above average rain for March (BoM 2020). All areas of the BBS were drought-declared by April 2019 (QG 2022). Parts of the Toowoomba region, including Pechey, Crows Nest, Cressbrook, Cypress Gardens, and Forest Ridge, suffered from bushfires in November 2019 (QG 2020b).

The following lists provide details of significant and interesting records in 2018 and 2019. The majority of eBird surveys took place near major regional centres (e.g., Toowoomba), along major transport routes, and readily accessible Protected Areas, such as Carnarvon NP. In 2018 eBird recorded 293 species through 34,473 observation records in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and 162 species through 2,779 observation records in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion. In 2019 eBird recorded 302 species through 30,163 observation records in the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and 174 species through 2,845 observation records in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion.

2018 Notable bird records

Australian Crake. One observation of one bird at the Nindigully Hotel in September.

Baillon's Crake. Single birds recorded at Kearney Springs Historical Park in October, West Creek Reserve in October, and Arcadia Valley in April.

Banded Lapwing. Six observations of between three and 35 birds recorded near Toowoomba and two observations of two and 16 respectively near Goondiwindi.

Bar-breasted Honeyeater. A single bird recorded at Lake Victoria in May.

Barking Owl. Observations of a single bird recorded from Wallumbilla, Calliope, and Mungindi; and two birds observed at the Takarakka Bush Resort in the Central Highlands in July and Thallon in May.

Barred Cuckooshrike. One recorded at Rifle Range in December, and up to five observed at Prince Henry Park in Toowoomba in November.

Bell Miner. Only four observations recorded including 30 birds observed at Main Range NP.

Black Honeyeater. Nine observations recorded from September through November and one in March of mostly one or two birds but up to eight recorded at the Goondiwindi Botanic Gardens in September.

Black-backed Bittern. One bird observed at West Creek Reserve in Toowoomba in mid-October.

Black-chinned Honeyeater. 11 observations recorded from June through January with a flock of 16 recorded at the Rolleston Caravan Park in July.

Black-eared Cuckoo. 10 observations of single birds across the region from September through January.

Black-faced Monarch. Five observations of single birds recorded from October through April with four observations from the Toowoomba area and one from Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.

Black-faced Woodswallow. 14 observations of up to six birds recorded across the region.

Black-necked Stork. Near-threatened. Two birds recorded in Toobeah in July, and single bird records scattered across the region, most commonly at Loveday Cove on Lake Cooby.

Black-tailed Nativehen. Five records of single birds recorded from across the region and year, and a flock of 30 observed at the E. J. Beardmore Dam in October.

Blue-billed Duck. Near-threatened. A single bird observed three times at Keongs Lagoon in March and May, and one recorded at the Balonne River Walk in July.

Blue-winged Kookaburra. 13 observations of one to three birds recorded across the Banana, North Burnett, Rockhampton, and Gladstone areas.

Brahminy Kite. Six observations of one to three birds recorded throughout the year at Calliope.

Brown Cuckoo-dove. Three observations of up to two birds recorded around Toowoomba.

Brown Gerygone. A single observation of two birds at Cania Gorge NP in October.

Brown Treecreeper. Five observations of two birds and seven observations of single bird recorded across BBS.

Bush Stone-curlew. Three observations of one to two birds recorded across the region.

Comb-crested Jacana. Five observations recorded of up to 12 birds at Gordonbrook Dam from January through April, and four recorded at Bancroft in August.

Common Blackbird. Introduced. Observations included up to three birds from St George, two birds at Goondiwindi, and a single bird at Prince Henry Heights Park in Toowoomba.

Cotton Pygmy Goose. One bird recorded at North Burnett in July.

Crested Bellbird. A single bird recorded at the Aboriginal Rock Well in Balonne.

Crested Shrike-tit. Two birds recorded multiple times at Mosquito Creek Road near Goondiwindi on a single day in April.

Crimson Rosella. Records included: six observations of up to 10 birds recorded in the Southern Downs, two birds recorded at Mosquito Creek Road, and nine recorded at Berrima.

Curlew Sandpiper. Near-threatened. A single bird recorded at Loveday Cove on Lake Cooby on two days in mid-September.

Diamond Dove. Seven observations of up to four birds recorded from March through July across the region.

Diamond Firetail. Four birds observed at Mosquito Creek Road in April, and one bird was observed at Lake Coolmunda on the same day. Six birds recorded at Mosquito Creek and one at Goondiwindi Botanical Gardens in September.

Dusky Myzomela. Only a single bird recorded in the South Burnett in November.

Freckled Duck. Most observations of up to 10 birds recorded at Loveday Cove from September through December. Two observations of up to four birds recorded at Gordonbrook Dam in March and October, and one observation of two birds at North Burnett in July.

Glossy Black Cockatoo. Seven observations of up to five birds recorded in the region.

Glossy Ibis. Common in wetlands throughout the region with a large flock of 120 birds recorded at Gracemere in February.

Green Catbird. A single observation of one bird recorded in May from the Gladstone area.

Grey Goshawk. A single bird recorded at Prince Henry Heights Park in Toowoomba during October and November, and one observation of a single bird recorded at Kingsthorpe in July.

Gull-billed Tern. Seven observations recorded of up to 10 birds at waterbodies across BBS.

Hoary-headed Grebe. Observations recorded across the region including 50 birds recorded at Keongs Lagoon in Oakey during October.

Hooded Robin. Observations included two observations of single birds at Mosquito Creek Road in October and December, one from Carnarvon Gorge NP in May, and one at Hebel in April.

Large-billed Scrubwren. Between July and October two observations of up to two birds recorded at Cania Gorge NP and two at Prince Henry Heights Park in Toowoomba.

Little Bronze Cuckoo. Single birds observed at Weranga and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park in January; a pair recorded at Carnarvon Gorge NP in October.

Little Buttonquail. Three observations of up to two birds recorded at Carnarvon Gorge NP and Myall Park Botanic Gardens.

Little Crow. One observation recorded at Erringibba NP in May and one at Carnarvon NP in July.

Little Woodswallow. One bird observed between Westmar and St George, and eight birds observed in Banana.

Marsh Sandpiper. Groups of up to seven observed along waterways in the Toowoomba area from November through February

Mulga Parrot. A single observation of two birds recorded at Thallon in May.

Musk Duck. Four observations of one or two ducks recorded on Loveday Cove in October and November, and one recorded at the Balonne River Walk in July.

Pacific Emerald Dove. One observation recorded of a single bird at Cania Gorge NP in July.

Pacific Golden Plover. Two birds observed at Loveday Cove at Lake Cooby on two days in November.

Painted Buttonquail. Nine observations across the region recorded including five observed at Yuleba in July.

Painted Honeyeater. Vulnerable. A total of 47 observations of up to six birds recorded with the majority being from Doctors Creek Reserve near Toowoomba throughout the year.

Pale Yellow Robin. One observation recorded of a single bird at Carnarvon Gorge in October.

Peregrine Falcon. Three observations of a single bird and one observation of two birds recorded from Toowoomba, and single bird observations recorded from Southern Downs, Central Highlands, and Goondiwindi.

Pied Honeyeater. One bird recorded at St George in August.

Powerful Owl. Two birds recorded at Mandela in the Southern Downs in June.

Red-backed Kingfisher. Only one observation recorded from Oakey in May.

Red-browed Pardalote. Only two records of one and two birds recorded from Carnarvon Gorge NP.

Red-capped Plover. One observation recorded of four birds from Gracemere in August.

Red-chested Buttonquail. Two observations of two to four birds recorded in July at Yuleba and Lake Broadwater Conservation Park.

Regent Bowerbird. Four observations of one or two birds recorded from near Toowoomba, and a single bird recorded in the Lockyer Valley.

Rufous Shrike-thrush. Four observations of up to five birds recorded in BBS with three at Cania Gorge NP between July and November.

Satin Flycatcher. Five observations recorded of single birds mostly in October with three being from the Toowoomba region, one from Injune Lagoon, and one from Carnarvon NP.

Scaly-breasted Munia. Introduced. Four observations of seven to 15 birds from July through October recorded at Calliope and one of 20 birds from Gracemere in August.

Southern Whiteface. 14 observations of up to four birds recorded mostly in April from the Goondiwindi area with Mosquito Creek Road being the most common location.

Spectacled Monarch. One bird recorded at Mount Rascal near in October.

Splendid Fairywren. Four observations of up to six recorded in Balonne Shire from July through November, and a single bird observed on the Tregole NP Circuit in September.

Spotless Crake. One observation of two birds at Gordonbrook Dam in August.

Spotted Nightjar. Five observations of single birds recorded across the region over the year.

Spotted Quail-thrush. Five observations recorded of up to three birds with three observations in Blackdown Tableland NP.

Square-tailed Kite. Seven observations of single birds recorded across the region throughout the year with one observation of two birds recorded at Calliope in October.

Squatter Pigeon. A total of 11 observations of up to 15 birds, but generally fewer than five, recorded across the region throughout the year.

Stubble Quail. One observation recorded of two birds at Kelvinhaugh in September.

Topknot Pigeon. Five records of up to 28 birds observed at Kearney Springs or West Creek Reserve in Toowoomba in October and one record of one bird at Proston in January.

Turquoise Parrot. Two birds observed at Mosquito Creek Road on a single day in April.

Wandering Whistling Duck. Three observations recorded including one observation of five birds recorded at Gordonbrook Dam in March and two records of a single bird observed at Ballara Park in the Western Downs in April.

White-backed Swallow. Observations included four observed at Injune in March, two to three observed over two days at Loveday Cove at Lake Cooby in November, and a pair observed at a dam along the Castlereagh Hwy in March.

White-browed Babbler. Five observations recorded of up to six birds at Yelarbon Common or Lagoon near Goondiwindi in March and July.

White-browed Treecreeper. Three observations of two to three birds at Tregole NP, and three observations of a bird from the Balonne area.

White-cheeked Honeyeater. Eight observations recorded throughout the year from the Central Highlands area, mainly Blackdown Tablelands NP.

White-eared Monarch. Two observations of one and two birds from Toowoomba in October and November.

White-fronted Honeyeater. One bird recorded at St George in September.

White-headed Pigeon. Four observations of up to three birds recorded around Toowoomba in September and one in April.

White-throated Nightjar. Five observations of up to six birds recorded at Myall Park Botanic Gardens in October. A single bird recorded Blackdown Tableland NP in January, and one recorded at Carnarvon Gorge NP in October.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater. Six observations, mostly at Blackdown Tableland NP, recorded throughout the year with a flock of 25 observed in July.

2019 Notable bird records

Banded Lapwing. Most observations recorded in the Toowoomba area with a high count of 61 observed in January.

Bar-breasted Honeyeater. One bird observed at Springers Lagoon in Gracemere during August.

Barred Cuckooshrike. Observations limited to Toowoomba with most being at Prince Henry Heights Park from November through March.

Black Bittern. One observed on two days at Carnarvon NP in December.

Black Honeyeater. Observations of up to 12 recorded from Goondiwindi Botanical Gardens and Lake Coolmunda in September and October

Black-breasted Buzzard. Observations included one in St George in July and one in Toowoomba in August.

Black-chinned Honeyeater. Observations of up to two recorded at Lake Broadwater Conservation Park, Selene SF, Myall Park Botanical Gardens, and Mundubbera–Durong Road from July through October.

Black-eared Cuckoo. Two observations recorded at Goondiwindi and one at Banana of single birds.

Black-necked Stork. Near-threatened. One observation recorded at Miles in April.

Blue-billed Duck. Near-threatened. A single observation of two birds recorded at Dogwood Creek Habitat Park at Miles in September.

Brahminy Kite. Five mostly coastal observations recorded, but inland observations included two at Carrisbrooke Fishing near Inglewood in June and one at Clintonvale in September.

Brown Gerygone. Observations included two at J.E. Duggan Park in Toowoomba in April and eight at Cania Gorge Tourist Retreat in May.

Budgerigar. Seven observations recorded from St George, Murweh, and Southern Downs areas with a high count of 73 along the Landsborough Highway.

Bush Stone-curlew. A single observation of one bird at Lake Broadwater in October.

Chestnut Teal. Nine observations recorded with a high-count estimate of 250 at Goondiwindi in April.

Comb-crested Jacana. Six observations recorded: Biloela in June, Boynedale Bush Camp in January, Springers Lagoon in January, Gordonbrook Dam in March, and Wilmott Road at East End in September.

Common Blackbird. Introduced. Eight observations of up to three birds recorded from Goondiwindi, Lake Coolmunda, Henry Joppich Park, and St George. Observations of this introduced species continue to grow in Queensland.

Common Greenshank. One observed at Lake Coolmunda in February.

Cotton Pygmy Goose. Five observations recorded across the northern section of BBS with a high count of six.

Crested Bellbird. Single birds observed at Tregole NP, Dirranbandi, and Culgoa Floodplain NP in June and July.

Crested Shrike-tit. Six observations of up to three birds recorded from June through November with most seen in Balonne Shire.

Diamond Firetail. Eight observations of up to four birds recorded across the southern part of BBS from January through July.

Double-banded Plover. Up to three recorded at Lake Coolmunda in May.

Dusky Myzomela. One recorded at North Ridge Drive in Calliope in February, and one observed at Leixip Creek in June.

Fairy Gerygone. Two observations of up to six at Cania Gorge Tourist Retreat in May.

Glossy Black Cockatoo. Six observations recorded including flocks of up to 15 at Blackdown Tableland NP in May, 10 at Gordon Country Retreat in March, four at the Moonie Highway Waterhole in October, and two at Moonie in April.

Greater Crested Tern. 12 observed at Cania Dam in August.

Greater Sand Plover. One observed at Loveday Cove on Lake Cooby in November and December.

Grey Goshawk. Observations included J.E. Duggan Park and Prince Henry Heights Park in Toowoomba and Monto.

Hooded Robin. The three observations of this species were Possum Park (Kowguran) in April, Killarney in May, and Culgoa Floodplain NP in July.

Large-billed Scrubwren. Only two observations recorded from Toowoomba.

Lesser Sand Plover. A single observation of one recorded at Loveday Cove on Lake Cooby in September

Little Buttonquail. A single observation of one bird at Darling Heights in January.

Noisy Pitta. One recorded at Toowoomba in April.

Olive-backed Sunbird. A single observation of one bird on North Ridge Drive in Calliope which is at the southern end of the species' range.

Oriental Cuckoo. Two observations of single birds observed in December at Cania Gorge and Carnarvon NP.

Pacific Emerald Dove. Three observations recorded of single birds from Cania Gorge NP in May and October.

Painted Buttonquail. A single observation of one bird at Lake Broadwater in October.

Painted Honeyeater. Vulnerable. Observations of up to three recorded from September through February around Toowoomba with most observations at Doctors Creek Reserve.

Radjah Shelduck. A single observation of one bird recorded at Boynedale Bush Camp near Gladstone in January.

Red-backed Kingfisher. One observed on the Leichhardt Highway in Banana in May.

Red-browed Pardalote. One recorded at Possum Park in April, and one observed at Fagans Road in Weranga in August.

Red-browed Treecreeper. Four recorded at Gordon Country Retreat in March.

Red-necked Stint. Near-threatened. Five recorded at Lake Coolmunda in February, and one recorded in May.

Rufous Shrikethrush. Four observations of up to two birds recorded at Cania Gorge NP, and one recorded at Leixlip Creek near Gladstone.

Satin Flycatcher. A single bird recorded three times at J.E. Duggan Park on one day in February.

Southern Whiteface. Two observations of two birds recorded at Yelarbon in July and November.

Spotless Crake. One recorded at West Creek Reserve in October which is the first record for the Toowoomba area.

Spotted Quail-thrush. Three observed on two dates at Isla Gorge in July.

Squatter Pigeon. 15 observations scattered across BBS with a high count of seven near Carnarvon.

Stubble Quail. Three observations recorded of up to four: Bowenville Norwin Road at Toowoomba in January, Lake Broadwater Conservation Park in August, and Gordonbrook Dam – Recreation Drive access in September.

Topknot Pigeon. Four observations of mostly single birds recorded in Toowoomba, and a high count of six recorded at the Main Range Picnic Area in the Southern Downs.

Turquoise Parrot. Two observed at Lake Coolmunda in February.

Wandering Whistling Duck. Four observations recorded across the BBS of up to 11 birds from January through April.

White-backed Swallow. The three observations of this elusive arid species were Gurulmundi Road in the Western Downs in April, Gordonbrook Dam in September, and five birds at Gilliam Park in the Southern Downs.

White-browed Babbler. Five observations of up to six birds recorded in Yelarbon.

White-cheeked Honeyeater. One observation of six birds recorded at Myall Park Botanical Gardens in October.

White-eared Monarch. Five observations of one or two birds at Prince Henry Heights Park in Toowoomba from October through December.

White-throated Nightjar. Two observations recorded in March: one heard calling in Toowoomba and two flushed on Mosquito Creek Rd near Goondiwindi.

Wood Sandpiper. One observed at West Theodore in April.

References

- AG. 2012. Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia, Version 7. Australian Government, Canberra. <https://www.awe.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/5b3d2d31-2355-4b60-820c-e370572b2520/files/ibra-regions.pdf>. Last accessed 7 May 2022.
- BHA. 2018. Carnarvon Station. Bush Heritage Australia. <https://www.bushheritage.org.au/places-we-protect/queensland/carnarvon>. Last accessed 2 May 2022.
- BLA. 2019. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) – Nature’s Hotspots. Birdlife Australia, Carlton. <https://www.birdlife.org.au/projects/KBA>. Last accessed 11 August 2019.
- BoM. 2016. Climate classification maps. Bureau of Meteorology. Australian Government, Canberra http://www.bom.gov.au/jsp/ncc/climate_averages/climate-classifications/index.jsp?maptype=kpng#maps. Last accessed 11 August 2019.
- BoM. 2019. Queensland in 2018: fifth-warmest year on record. Bureau of Meteorology. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/annual/qld/archive/2018.summary.shtml>. Last accessed 2 May 2022.
- BoM. 2020. Queensland in 2019: record warm days and very dry in the southeast; flooding in the north and west. <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/annual/qld/archive/2019.summary.shtml>. Last accessed 2 May 2022.
- DES. 2013. Brigalow Belt South (BBS) bioregion — facts and maps, Wetland/Info website, Department of Environment and Science, Queensland. <https://wetlandinfo.des.qld.gov.au/wetlands/facts-maps/ibra-bioregion-brigalow-belt-south-bbs/>. Last accessed 5 May 2022
- DES. 2018a. A Biodiversity Planning Assessment for the Brigalow Belt Bioregion: Expert Panel. Version 2.1. Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government, Brisbane. https://www.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0029/68186/bb-bpa-summary-report.pdf. Last accessed 5 May 2022.
- DES. 2018b. Land cover change in Queensland. Statewide Landcover and Trees Study Summary Report: 2016-17 and 2017-18. Department of Environment and Science. Queensland Government, Brisbane. https://www.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0031/91876/landcover-change-in-queensland-2016-17-and-2017-18.pdf. Last accessed 5 May 2022.

- D0AFF. 2022. Pest Alert: Common blackbird (*Turdus merula*). Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry. Biosecurity Queensland, Brisbane. https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0005/70961/IPA-BlackBird-Warning.pdf. Last accessed 7 May 2022.
- Low, T. 2011. Climate Change and Terrestrial Biodiversity in Queensland. Department of Environment and Resource Management, Queensland Government, Brisbane <https://www.wettropics.gov.au/site/user-assets/docs/ClimateChangeWT.pdf>. Last accessed 5 May 2022.
- McConnell, P. 2016. Raptor Census June 2016. Unpublished report.
- MPBG. 2022. Brigalow Birds. Myall Park Botanical Gardens <https://myallparkbotanicgarden.com/links/brigalow-birds/#:~:text=What%20does%20Brigalow%20Birds%20Educational,CD%2C%20children's%20cards%20and%20activities..> Last accessed 2 May 2022.
- QG. 2022. The Long Paddock. Drought Declarations Archive. Queensland Government, Brisbane. <https://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/drought/archive/>. Last accessed 11 August 2019.
- QG. 2020a. Threatened Species Report. Queensland Government, Brisbane. <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/conservation/threatened-wildlife/threatened-species>. Last accessed 7 May 2022.
- QG. 2020b. Toowoomba Regional Council Eastern Queensland Bushfires Local Recovery Plan. Queensland Government, Brisbane. https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-08/Toowoomba_bushfires_recovery_plan.pdf. Last accessed 31 May 2022.
- TBO. 2022. Toowoomba Bird Observers. <https://www.tboc.org.au/>. Last accessed 7 May 2022.
- WFLF. 2019. A new Acquisition: 'Weranga Scarps'. Landlines. No. 18 2019. Wildlife Land Fund Limited.