

**Stony Head Bush Blitz**  
***Vertebrate wildlife survey***

*16<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> March 2021*

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Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this report is consistent with:  
The Australian Faunal Directory (AFD)

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## Abstract

Between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March 2021, the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) conducted a comprehensive survey of flora and fauna for Bush Blitz at the Stony Head Military Training Area in Tasmania. This is the report of vertebrate fauna recorded for the survey. In total, we observed and recorded 81 species of vertebrate animals; this included six frog species, six reptiles, nine mammals, and 60 birds (see Appendix 1). In addition, we also recorded microbats (Vespertilionidae) across the site using an ultrasonic bat detector; however, it was not possible to identify these against our species recordings. From point data, we reported 141 records of vertebrate animals at Stony Head, including 78 observations of birds, ten frogs, 47 mammals, and six reptiles (see Appendix 2). Some species observed by other members of the Bush Blitz survey team are reported in Appendix 1 but are not associated with the point data locations in Appendix 2. Five threatened species were recorded (*Aquila audax*, *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, *Thinornis cucullatus*, *Sarcophilus harrisii*, *Litoria raniformis*) and seven exotic or pest species detected (*Felis catus*, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Dacelo novaeguineae*, *Carduelis carduelis*, *Chloris chloris* and *Sturnus vulgaris*). Two species records, *Thinornis cucullatus* (hooded dotterel) and *Sminthopsis leucopus* (white-footed dunnart), are likely to be range extensions for these species.

Most records were the result of direct observation, with animals either spotted using binoculars or photographed using a camera with a telephoto lens. Audio monitoring was an effective method for detecting and identifying frogs, while recordings of bat calls proved more difficult to identify. Examination of scats and tracks was a reliable method of detection for certain nocturnal wildlife, such as wombats (*Vombatus ursinus*) and Tasmanian devils (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), with trackways on beaches being the only record of feral cats. Water rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) tracks were also common on beaches. Scats and tracks also guided the positioning of camera traps, which proved effective as a means of identifying nocturnal mammals.

These results provide data about the vertebrate animals present at this site; trapping (e.g. for small mammals or bats) would likely lead to the detection of additional cryptic species that were otherwise not recorded using observational approaches. For example, an opportunistic sighting of a white-footed dunnart (*Sminthopsis leucopus*) demonstrates that they were present on the site, but these were not detected otherwise via our survey methods.

## 1. Introduction

This Bush Blitz was conducted in March 2021 at the Stony Head Training Area (SHTA), which is owned by the Department of Defence, and is located on the northern coast of Tasmania, almost due north of Launceston. It is part of the Flinders bioregion of Tasmania and consists of significant coastal regions and areas with gravel, sand and clay substrates. There is also a basalt fringe along the coast. The property contains a patchwork of vegetation types including dune, coastal heath and forested woodland.

The vertebrate fauna of this area is reasonably well-known, not least because of ongoing surveys and research conducted by the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE). This property is also a release site for Tasmanian devils for the DPIPWE Save the Tasmanian Devil Program, which conducts routine surveys there for this species. In addition, DPIPWE has conducted other surveys recently for the Endangered Species, New Holland mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*) at Stony Head. Other threatened vertebrate species known to occur in this area are as follows: wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax*), Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*), spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), eastern-barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*), Tasmanian masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*), white-bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*), green and gold frog (*Litoria raniformis*) and the striped marsh frog (*Limnodynastes peroni*). A survey of microbats was also conducted in 1998 in the SHTA by Kinhill Environmental Sciences (Reardon 1998).

Vertebrate animals were surveyed for this Bush Blitz using mainly direct observation and a variety of other methods such as call recordings and camera trapping. Physical trapping could not be conducted due to the inability to obtain collection permits because of time constraints.

## **2. Methods**

### **2.1 Site selection**

The goal of the TMAG vertebrate survey team was to visit sites situated around the Stony Head Military Training Area that spanned the full range of habitat or vegetation types. Because of the limited number of military personnel available to supervise different survey teams, site visits were constrained in number to cover all survey teams. As a result, our survey effort was not evenly spread across the site geographically or temporally. This can be important when making direct observations of animals like birds, where repeated and undisturbed site visits are required at multiple times of day to determine the range of species that routinely visit an area. This was not possible as part of this fieldwork, and so the species recorded can only be considered as positive evidence for their presence at each site. We cannot comment on whether undetected species might have been found in these locations with less anthropogenic disturbance or at other times of the day.

The sites visited are listed below in Table 1 in the next section alongside the survey techniques used at each location.

### **2.2 Survey techniques**

#### **Direct Bird Observations**

At each area visited, we recorded direct observations of birds at each location. Where possible, each bird was photographed using a Sony A6000 mirrorless camera with a 200 mm zoom lens with observations using binoculars (Zeiss Terra ED 10x42) recorded. This allowed us to create a list of bird sightings in known locations. In addition to this, all of the participating teams contributed to a communal bird list. However, location information was not recorded for these sightings and they therefore only indicate species presence for the area.

As expected, direct bird observations were more common in the early morning and evenings, with far fewer numbers observed during the middle of the day when a large proportion of the survey effort was conducted. One exception to this was the last day of the survey when a more lengthy period of time was spent at the western beach site Green 3 (-41.0153, 146.9617). Here a number of seabird sightings were made for around an hour of continuous observation as birds flew along the coast.

#### **Birdsong Recordings**

Bird calls were recorded using a Sony NX70p Camcorder with a directional 'shotgun' microphone. Birds were most actively calling in the early mornings and evenings, however, most of our survey time on site was during mid-day and so only limited data were collected for birds using this technique. Some night recordings were made opportunistically when owls were heard while making observations of microbats (see below).

### **Frog Calls**

When visiting sites in the evening or at night, frog calls were recorded using a Sony NX70p Camcorder with a directional ‘shotgun’ microphone. Some frogs were also opportunistically sighted during the day and where possible these were photographed to confirm identification.

### **Camera trapping**

Two wildlife camera traps were deployed in areas where scats or footprints indicated night-time activity to capture images of some of the nocturnal mammals not directly observed.

### **Ultrasonic Bat Recordings**

On several nights we used an ultrasonic bat detector (Echometer Touch 2 Pro) to detect microbats to confirm the presence of microbats around the site. However, due to the overlap in call patterns between species, it was not possible to confidently assign these calls to particular species.

### **Tracks and Scats**

The SHTA contains a range of muddy and sandy environments in which animal footprints were often clearly preserved. These were photographed, and, for some good examples, plaster casts made to preserve the three-dimensional (3D) shape of the print. To capture long lengths of animal trackways the iPhone App “Scaniverse” was used to create a large, stitched photograph of the trackway wrapped over a low-resolution 3D model generated by the phone’s LIDAR sensor. This was conducted using an iPhone 12 Pro; it is a very new technique that can capture long series of tracks that can then be used to take measurements of stride length and gait angle.

Animal scats were also recorded. These informed the placement of camera traps to confirm the presence of nocturnal species such as common wombats (*Vombatus ursinus*) and Tasmanian devils (*Sarcophilus harrisi*), which were otherwise not directly observed in most locations during the primarily daytime surveys.

### **Opportunistic direct observations**

Several species of mammals, reptiles and amphibians were recorded by opportunistic direct observations and techniques such as photography and filming. Bone specimens were also collected opportunistically around the site. Where possible, these were identified to provide a record of some otherwise less commonly observed species. The identification of some of these specimens was confirmed through comparison with osteological specimens in the TMAG collections.

**Table 1. Fieldwork locations and survey methods used at Stony Head.**

**Bird obs.** = Direct observation of birds using binoculars and a camera with a zoom lens.

**Birdsong** = Recording of bird calls using directional 'shotgun' microphone.

**Frogs** = Recording of frog calls using directional 'shotgun' microphone; direct sightings.

**Cam. trap** = Deployment of camera traps/wildlife cameras.

**Bats** = Recordings of bat calls using ultrasonic bat detector.

**Traces** = Examination of animal tracks, scats and bones.

**Reptiles** = Direct observation of reptiles

Locations	Lat	Long	Methods
Base camp	-41.0299	146.9812	Bird obs., Birdsong, Bats, Cam. Trap, frog
Dam east of base	-41.0319	146.9963	Bird obs., Birdsong
Standard survey site 1	-41.0363	147.0081	Bird obs., Birdsong, Cam. trap, Traces, bats, frogs
Standard survey site 2	-40.9955	147.0619	Bird obs., bats, Traces, frogs
Green 4 (Roadside, Strait Rd)	-41.0194	147.05395	Reptiles, frogs
Red 2 (Maitland Bay: E end)	-40.9836	147.0139	Bird obs., Traces, Reptiles
Red 13 (Maitland Bay: W end)	-40.9859	147.0029	Bird obs., Traces
Red 8 (ephemeral swamp)	-40.9945	147.0535	Bird obs., Traces, Cam. trap
Red 9 (Car park, Black Rock Pt.)	-40.9922	147.0638	Bird obs., Traces
Dam to SE of Black Rock point (near Green 5)	-40.9895	147.0584	Bird obs., Traces, Cam. trap
Roadside waterhole on Strait Rd	-41.0055	147.06059	Bird obs., Frogs, Reptiles, Traces
T-junction nr quarry	-41.0417	146.9845	Bats, Birdsong
Western beach to Green 3	-41.0153	146.9617	Bird obs., Traces
Coast trail to Red 14	-40.9868	146.996	Bird obs., Traces
Ryans Hill Track	-41.0227	147.0328	Bats, frogs
Basalt quarry	-40.0409	146.9859	Cam. Trap, Traces
Creek near base camp	-41.0336	146.9755	Cam. Trap, Traces
Cattle grid	-41.0291	146.9818	White-footed dunnart video

## 2.2.1 Methods used at standard survey sites

The site visits to both Standard Survey Site 1 (SSS1) and Standard Survey Site 2 (SSS2) occurred during the daytime and alongside the invertebrate zoology teams while they were setting up and checking their traps. This made direct observation less reliable due to the disturbance caused by human presence throughout the area.

At both sites, vertebrate animals were recorded by direct observation and photographed where possible. Audio recordings were taken using the ultrasonic bat detector and the camcorder microphone to record bat and frog calls. The ground was examined for any tracks or other traces (e.g. bones and/or scats).

## 2.3 Identifying the collections

Birds were identified in consultation with experienced naturalists on the survey. Photographs were identified after comparison with the images in McNab (2018).

Frog calls were identified through comparison with the recordings listed in the FrogID app (Australian Museum 2019).

Osteological specimens were compared against reference material at TMAG.

Scats and tracks were identified with reference to Triggs (2004) and the Tasmanian “PooFlip” guide to the scats of Tasmanian wildlife (Wiltshire and Burrell 2018).

## 3. Results and Discussion

We observed and recorded 80 species of vertebrate animals during the Stony Head Bush Blitz, including six frog species, six reptiles, eight mammals, and 60 birds (see Appendix 1). In addition, we observed microbats (Vespertilionidae) across the site using an ultrasonic bat detector; however, it was not possible to identify these against the recordings. Most species records (41), including 78 observations of birds, ten frogs, 47 mammals and six reptiles, were reported as point data (see Appendix 2). Some species observed by other members of the team are reported in Appendix 1, with no point data locations.

Most of the records we collected were the result of direct observation. The method we used of walking through the area and documenting species was challenging in denser forested areas (e.g. the woodland around SSS1), because birds, in particular, were wary of people and often stayed out of sight. Photos proved very valuable for identifying seabirds flying along the coast further out to sea. By zooming in on the birds it was easier to distinguish similar-looking species such as gulls and cormorants. Direct observations of other vertebrate groups were rarer, in part as a result, of the nocturnal habits of many species. However, a number of frog and reptile species were observed, usually by members of the botanical or invertebrate zoology survey teams who were working at ground level.

The method used for recording bird calls proved very effective at capturing clear audio of birdsong; however, due to the large volume of data, these are yet to be analysed due to time constraints. This approach also proved effective at recording frog calls, which were more easily identified using the FrogID app (Australian Museum 2019).

The same survey methodology was applied to the standard survey sites. SSS1 was visited earlier in the morning than SSS2 and, as a result, more birds were active in the former site. Later visits to these sites occurred at night to record bats and frog calls. The evening of the 23/03/2021 when we surveyed SSS1 and SSS2 for frogs and bats was a wet night. It was heavily raining at SSS2, but the rain had stopped by the time we reached SSS1. This affected our ability to hear and record frog calls at SSS2 as the noise of the rain on the vehicle roof was louder than the frog calls. Microbats were detected in both locations.

The bat detector device proved very effective and easy to use and allowed us to detect the presence of microbats across the site. Microbat calls are challenging to identify from calls alone and so we have chosen to only report presence data in this report. Future fieldwork should involve direct trapping as well as acoustic surveys to confirm identifications. Earlier work at SHTA by Reardon (1998) found eight species. Our data confirm the continuing presence of microbats at the site and the need for systematic bat surveying across Tasmania (Cawthen 2013).

The primary limitation of all the direct observational and acoustic survey work was the lack of a systematic sampling protocol. As mentioned in other parts of this report, we were limited in our movements around the site and when we could visit each location. This made repeated visits at different times of day impossible and limited them to daytime surveys when most wildlife is least active. One way to mitigate this in future would be to deploy long-term audio monitoring devices that can be programmed to record for set periods of times at set intervals. This would allow for systematic surveying to be conducted over extended time periods and would thus provide a more reliable record of the species present in the area.

At each site, we examined the ground to find any identifiable scats or tracks. Some animals were very visible in the landscape with scats being common across the site for feral European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), common wombats (*Vombatus ursinus*) and Tasmanian devils (*Sarcophilus harrisii*). Wombat scats were often associated with scratchings and burrows. Footprints were common in muddy areas around the waterholes and ephemeral lakes. Tracks were also found around muddy puddles in road cuttings and wheel ruts across the more remote regions of the site. In addition to these muddy areas, there were also large areas of vegetated sand dune around the coastal regions and sandy beaches, in which clear tracks were often preserved from the nights before. Many seabird tracks were observed but not able to be identified accurately. As discussed in part 5, we also identified tracks for feral cats (*Felis catus*) and Australian water rats (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) in beach environments. Scats and tracks, therefore, provided a useful way of detecting some nocturnal species within the area during daytime surveys. One limitation of this technique was that we were often the second team to visit some locations, with previous survey teams often walking over and disturbing trackways before we could examine them. This could have been avoided by arranging to be the first team at each new location or by communicating more clearly the importance of avoiding disturbance to trackways to other survey teams.

Vertebrate traces allowed us to be strategic with camera placement by locating them where animal tracks or scats had previously been observed. This was a useful method for validating the initial identification of animals in the area from footprints. For example, small macropod tracks were found near an ephemeral lake (Red 8: 147.0535, -40.9945) and at the dam near Black Rock Point (Green 5: 147.0584, -40.9895). A tentative identification of these as from a pademelon (*Thylogale billardierii*) was confirmed by camera trap footage at both locations. The only other confirmed record for pademelons was a lower jawbone. Camera traps also allowed us to detect multiple individuals of a species, with three devils identified from different coat patterns observed at the creek near the entrance to the property (146.9755, -41.0336). To collect reliable data from camera traps we would ideally deploy more devices across the property to collect records over multiple nights in a number of locations. Camera traps also need to be specifically configured to capture effectively small animals such as the New Holland mouse.

The results listed in this report provide data about the vertebrate animals present at this site; however, the addition of trapping (e.g. for small mammals or bats) would likely lead to the detection of cryptic species that may not otherwise be detected using observational approaches. For example, an opportunistic sighting of a white-footed dunnart (*Sminthopsis leucopus*) demonstrated presence of this species on the site but was not detected via other survey methods.



Appendix 1 lists all vertebrates recorded during the Bush Blitz. No physical collections were made, apart from those of osteological specimens; however, many digital data records were obtained and are reported as point data in Appendix 2.

### 3.1 Un-named or not formalised taxa

No un-named or informal vertebrate taxa were recorded.

### 3.2 Putative new species (new to science)

No putative new vertebrate species were recorded.

### 3.3 Exotic and pest species

Several exotic (to Tasmania) mammal and bird species were observed in small numbers. These were all species already known to occur in the state, and their presence was not unexpected. Feral cats are likely to be the main threat to native species in the area.

Exotic/pest species	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance	Comments
<i>Felis catus</i> (cat)	Tracks along beaches	-	No direct observations were made; however, tracks were common along most beaches visited.
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> (European rabbit)	Scats widely observed	-	
<i>Alauda arvensis</i> (Eurasian skylark)	Sighted near base camp	-	-
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> (laughing kookaburra)	Sighted near base camp	-	Routinely sighted near base and could be heard calling most evenings and mornings.
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (European goldfinch)	Sighted near base camp	-	-
<i>Chloris chloris</i> (European greenfinch)	Sighted near base camp	-	-
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> (starling)	Sighted near base camp	-	-

### 3.4 Threatened species

Both wedge-tailed eagles (*Aquila audax*) and white-bellied sea eagles (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) were observed flying in coastal areas across the site. Both species appeared wary of human presence leaving the area after being sighted.

One hooded dotterel (*Thinornis cucullatus*) was observed at the west end of Maitland Bay (147.0029, -40.9859). This is apparently a new record for this area (CSIRO 2021).

Tasmanian devils (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) were recorded throughout the site by a team from DPIPW conducting a routine survey as part of the Save the Tasmanian Devils Program. We

also recorded Tasmanian devils around water bodies using camera traps and by looking for footprints and scats. On the 23/03/2021 the DPIPWE team asked us to set up our camera traps to overlook the carcass of a dead cow which was lying in a creek bed near the property entrance (146.9755, -41.0336). Over the course of the night at least three separate individual devils visited the carcass. They were seen sniffing, licking and climbing on the carcass, but clearly had difficulty breaking through the tough hide and so no active feeding was observed.

The green and golden frog (*Litoria raniformis*) was heard and observed in the artificial ponds constructed along Strait Road.

Despite being previously recorded in the area, the following threatened species were not recorded in this survey: spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*), eastern-barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*), Tasmanian masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae castanops*), and the striped marsh frog (*Limnodynastes peroni*). The first two species, spotted-tail quoll and eastern-barred bandicoot, may have been found with a more targeted approach using different survey methods such as trapping. The same applies to the masked owl although the calls of this species may yet be identified after the analysis of bird calls from the area is completed. It was most likely too late in this survey to audibly record the striped marsh frog as this species calls during spring and summer. No records were made of the New Holland mouse (*Pseudomys novaehollandiae*) in this survey, which is understandable, as a recent targeted survey has failed to locate this species in this area (B. Lazenby pers. comm.).

**Table 4. Threatened species of birds, mammals and amphibians recorded in the Bush Blitz survey conducted at the Stony Head Training Area, Tasmania, in March 2021.**

Species	Listing status and level (EBPC, State/Territory)	Location sighted/observed	Indication of abundance
<i>Aquila audax</i> (wedgetailed eagle)	Endangered (EPBC and Tas)	Coastal	-
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (white-bellied sea eagle)	Vulnerable (Tas)	Coastal	-
<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i> (hooded dotterel)	Vulnerable (EPBC)	Maitland Bay beach	-
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> (Tasmanian devil)	Endangered (EPBC and Tas)	Recorded throughout site by DPIPWE team.	-
<i>Litoria raniformis</i> (green and golden frog)	Vulnerable (EPBC and Tas)	Sighted and heard in the artificial ponds along Strait Road.	-

### 3.5 Range extensions

To our knowledge no significant range extensions were recorded for vertebrate animals. However, there are apparently no other records for this area for both the hooded dotterel (*Thinornis cucullatus*) and the white-footed dunnart (*Sminthopsis leucopus*) (CSIRO 2021). The latter animal is interesting as little is known about its biology.

### 3.6 Genetic information

No genetic sampling was undertaken.

## 4. Information on species lists

Appendix 1 lists all vertebrate species recorded.

All records where location information was recorded are included in the point data table in Appendix 2.

## 5. Information for land managers

Three species records have potential implications for the management of the wildlife on this site. Firstly, feral cat (*Felis catus*) tracks indicate that this species patrols the beaches at Maitland Bay and the western beach. This species was only detected via tracks on these sandy beaches, but it seems likely that cats are widespread through the entire site. Tracks made by water rats (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) were also observed in the same area as the cat tracks but were generally further down the beach crossing back and forth into the intertidal areas, where these rodents presumably feed on animal remains washed up upon the beach. The presence of the introduced feral cat most likely has implications for the success and survival of native species like water rats.

Another interesting observation related to green and golden frogs (*Litoria raniformis*) living in the artificial ponds along Strait Road. Interestingly, military personnel at Stony Head told us that this species seemed to be routinely colonising these new waterbodies constructed to hold water for firefighting. The ponds are worth preserving as habitat for this threatened species.

Finally, it is worth noting the record of the white-footed dunnart (*Sminthopsis leucopus*), which may have been trapped in the pit beneath a cattle grid at the base camp. This animal was apparently observed over the first three nights, before being caught on camera and identified on the 19<sup>th</sup> September. A stick was then placed leaning against the side of the pit so that it could escape that night and it was not observed again during the survey. It is worth considering whether animals can escape if they fall into the pits beneath the cattle grids at Stony Head, or whether a simple ramp could be added to provide an avenue of escape where necessary.

## 6. Other significant findings

All significant findings have been discussed above.

## 7. Conclusions

A range of non-invasive survey methods were successfully employed at the SHTA to identify a broad range of vertebrate species, including birds, mammals, frogs and reptiles.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the Australian military personnel who supervised us and kept us safe throughout our time at Stony Head. Their knowledge and experience on the site made them fantastic guides for our work and enabled us to locate and visit all of the main habitat zones spread across the area. We would also like to thank the Bush Blitz team and all of the other scientists working as part of this fieldwork to document the huge variety of plants and animals that call Stony Head Military Training Area home.

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Appendix 1. List of Vertebrates recorded during the Stony Head Bush Blitz						
Family	Species	Common name	Putative new species	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (Tas)	Exotic (to Tasmania) /pest
<b>BIRDS</b>						
Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow rumped thornbill	No			
Acanthizidae	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown thornbill	No			
Acanthizidae	<i>Sericornis humilis</i>	Tasmanian scrubwren	No			
Accipitridae	<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tail eagle	No	Endangered	Endangered	
Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied sea eagle	No		Vulnerable	
Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Eurasian skylark	No			Yes
Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	No			Yes
Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific black duck	No			
Anatidae	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Australian shelduck	No			
Ardeidae	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>	White faced heron	No			
Artamidae	<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky woodswallow	No			
Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey butcherbird	No			
Artamidae	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian magpie	No			
Artamidae	<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey currawong	No			
Cacatuidae	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed black cockatoo	No			
Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black faced cuckoo shrike	No			
Charadriidae	<i>Thinornis cucullatus</i>	Hooded dotteral/plover	No	Vulnerable		
Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked lapwing	No			
Columbidae	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common bronzewing	No			
Corvidae	<i>Corvus tasmanicus</i>	Forest raven	No			
Estrildidae	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>	Beautiful firetail	No			
Falconidae	<i>Falco berigora</i>	Brown falcon	No			
Falconidae	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian hobby	No			
Fringillidae	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	European goldfinch	No			Yes
Fringillidae	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	European greenfinch	No			Yes
Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus longirostris</i>	Pied oystercatcher	No			
Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome swallow	No			
Hirundinidae	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>	Tree martin	No			

Family	Species	Common name	Putative new species	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (Tas)	Exotic (to Tasmania) /pest
Laridae	<i>Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver gull	No			
Laridae	<i>Larus pacificus</i>	Pacific gull	No			
Laridae	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Crested tern	No			
Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb fairy wren	No			
Meliphagidae	<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern spinebill	No			
Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Little wattlebird	No			
Meliphagidae	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>	White fronted chat	No			
Meliphagidae	<i>Glyciphilia melanops</i>	Tawny-crowned honey eater	No			
Meliphagidae	<i>Nesoptilotis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-throated honeyeater	No			
Meliphagidae	<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus</i>	Crescent honeyeater	No			
Motacillidae	<i>Anthus australis</i>	Australasian pipit	No			
Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey shrike thrush	No			
Pachycephalidae	<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Australian golden whistler	No			
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted pardalote	No			
Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated pardalote	No			
Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	Australian pelican	No			
Petroicidae	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Scarlet robin	No			
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanleucos</i>	Little pied cormorant	No			
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>	Little black cormorant	No			
Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Greater cormorant	No			
Phasianidae	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown quail	No			
Podargidae	<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny frogmouth	No			
Psittacidae	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged parrot	No			
Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	Green rosella	No			
Rallidae	<i>Tribonyx mortierii</i>	Tasmanian native hen	No			
Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey fantail	No			
Spheniscidae	<i>Eudyptula minor</i>	Little penguin	No			
Strigidae	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Morepork	No			
Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common starling	No			Yes
Sulidae	<i>Morus serrator</i>	Australasian gannet	No			

Family	Species	Common name	Putative new species	Threatened (EPBC Act)	Threatened (Tas)	Exotic (to Tasmania) /pest
Turdidae	<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian thrush	No			
Zosteropidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	No			
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
Felidae	<i>Felis catus</i>	Feral cat	No			Yes
Vespertilionidae		microbats (unidentified species)	No			
Dasyuridae	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Tasmanian devil	No	Endangered	Endangered	
Dasyuridae	<i>Sminthopsis leucopus</i>	White footed dunnart	No			
Macropodidae	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	Bennett's/red-necked wallaby	No			
Macropodidae	<i>Thylogale billardieri</i>	Tasmanian Pademelon	No			
Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common brushtail possum	No			
Vombatidae	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>	Common wombat	No			
Leporidae	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	No			Yes
Muridae	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	Water rat	No			
<b>REPTILES</b>						
Agamidae	<i>Rankinia diemensis</i>	Mountain dragon	No			
Elapidae	<i>Austrelaps superbus</i>	Copperhead	No			
Elapidae	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Tiger snake	No			
Scincidae	<i>Acritoscincus duperryi</i>	Eastern three lined skink	No			
Scincidae	<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>	Tasmanian sheoak skink	No			
Scincidae	<i>Liopholis whitii</i>	White's skink	No			
<b>FROGS</b>						
Hylidae	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>	Brown tree frog	No			
Hylidae	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	Green and golden/Growling grass/Southern	No	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	
Limnodynastidae	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Eastern banjo frog	No			
Myobatrachidae	<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common eastern froglet	No			
Myobatrachidae	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>	Southern toadlet	No			
Myobatrachidae	<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>	Smooth frog	No			