Thurgoona – Wirlinga Squirrel Glider Monitoring Program – Winter 2018 Monitoring Report

For Albury Conservation Company

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Vers	Section	Description of Modification	Reason
1	Cover	Add Albury Conservation Company Logo	Client Request
1	2.4 Observation and Trends	Add results for detection nights per site	Client Request
1	Various	Spelling, grammar, phrasing	General improvement
2	3.1 Acknowledgments	Include partners and logos	Client Request

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
ACC	Albury Conservation Company
AEL	Albury Environmental Lands
CEnvP	Certified Environmental Practitioner
GPS	Global Positioning System
DMEco	DM Ecological
MEIANZ	Member of the Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand
SGMP	Squirrel Glider Management Plan

1. Introduction

DM Ecological (DMEco) was engaged by Albury Conservation Company (ACC) in April 2018 to implement Year 1 of a Squirrel Glider Monitoring Program (SGMP) in the greater Thurgoona – Wirlinga area of New South Wales (NSW). The SGMP has the following aims:

- To determine the impact of urbanisation on Squirrel Glider (*Petaurus norfolcensis)* populations within key 'stronghold' patches (as indicated in previous studies)
- To evaluate the effectiveness of management actions designed to improve the persistence of Squirrel Glider populations in 'lower quality' patches.
- Engage the community in the protection, and enhancement of Squirrel Glider populations by providing avenues to participate in monitoring and restoration works.
- Maintain a strong base program but be amenable to incorporating complementary research projects as funding and opportunities become available.

The wildlife surveys will aim to be carried out in the Autumn and Spring seasons using motion sensing cameras as the primary method. Thirty motion sensing cameras were provided by ACC to undertake the SGMP.

Post each monitoring period, data conveying the locations of detected Squirrel Gliders and other threatened species will be uploaded to the Atlas of Living Australia where it will become publicly accessible and hopefully contribute to sound decision making in managing threatened species in the region.

1.1 Survey Area

Thurgoona is an outer suburb of the regional city of Albury in southern NSW, Australia. Wirlinga is a rural area which borders Thurgoona in the West and Lake Hume in the East. The SGMP was implemented across the greater Thurgoona – Wirlinga area from the Murray River at the South to Ettamogah at the North.

ACC identified 85 potential survey sites for the SGMP in the survey area and classified these according to the likely makeup of the vegetation at each site. This was done via a mix of desktop and site assessments. The 85 potential sites were a mix of public and private land and were classified as one of the following categories:

- Remnant
- Riparian
- Revegetation
- Roadside
- Unclassified.

The potential survey sites are illustrated in Figure 1, below:

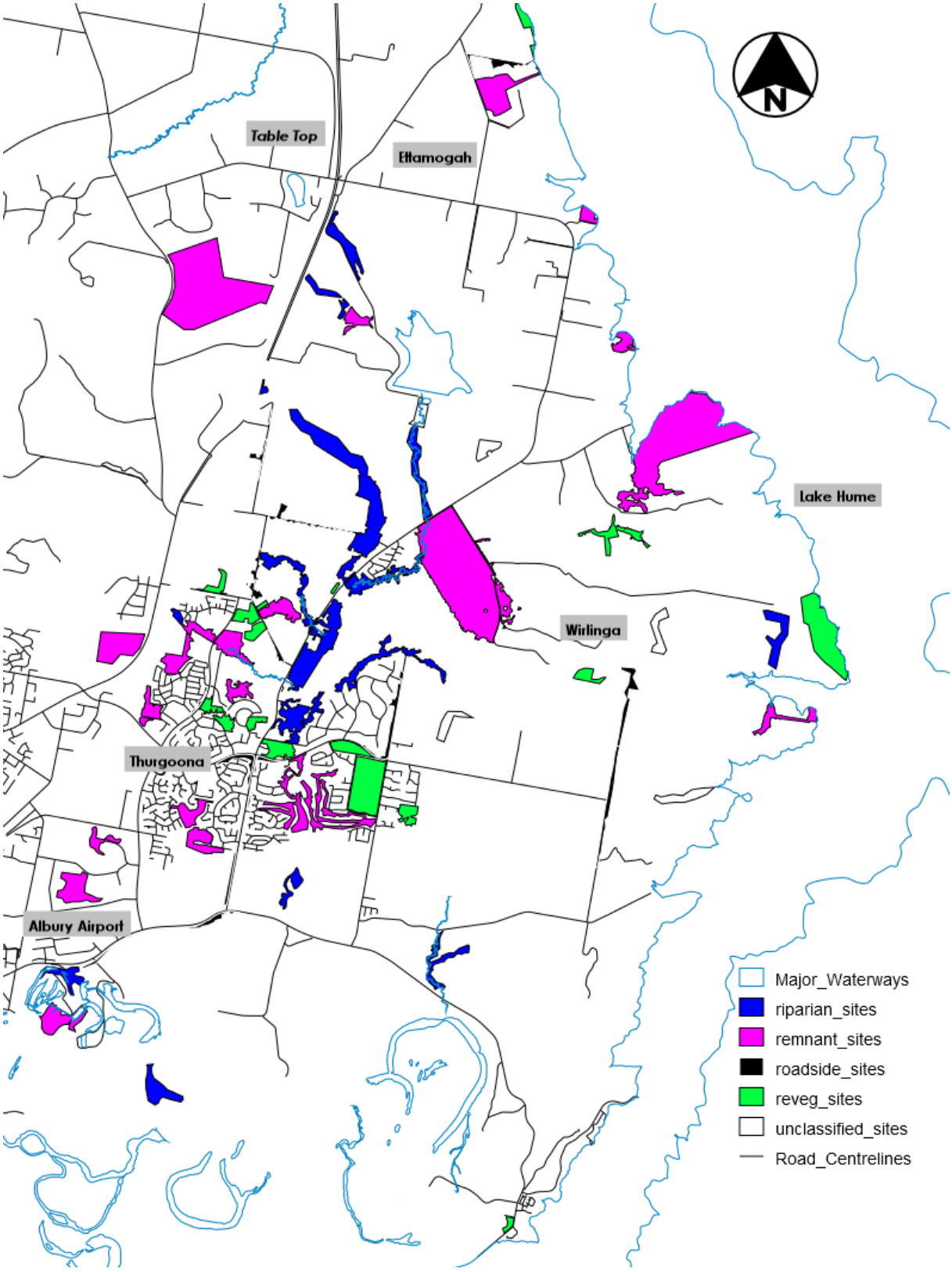


Figure 1: Squirrel Glider Monitoring Program (SGMP) potential survey sites by classification

1.2 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Ecologist Dylan McWhinney. Dylan is an experienced wildlife ecologist with skills in the development and implementation of flora and fauna surveys throughout Eastern Australia. Dylan has worked on threatened species projects in Victoria, Queensland and New South Wales and targeted Squirrel Gliders specifically in all three states. He has performed capture and relocation roles on the clearing fronts of multiple large-scale development projects and is a licensed wildlife controller. Dylan holds a Bachelor of Environmental Science (Wildlife and Conservation Biology), is a Member of the Environmental Institute of Australia and New Zealand (MEIANZ) and is a Certified Environmental Practitioner (CEnvP) as administered by the Institute.

1.3 Methodology

The primary method of survey for the SGMP was the use of 30 motion sensing wildlife cameras as provided by ACC. The cameras utilised are the Little Acorn LTL-5610 Series. They can take 12MP High Definition images and store up to 12GB of data. The zero-glow technology makes them ideally suited for monitoring nocturnal species. The cameras were deployed arboreally at a height range of 3-10m depending on tree suitability, target area, reach, safety and potential for theft of cameras.

Cameras were typically placed on an auxiliary branch/ limb facing a target area on the main trunk or another branch/ limb with significant surface area. Distance form camera to target area varied from 0.5-2m. Care was taken to minimise the likelihood of leaves triggering images, however this is a common occurrence when utilising motion sensing cameras in an arboreal survey.

With the camera installed, the target area on the tree was sprayed with an attractant mix comprised of water, honey and sugar to provide a scent lure and improve the likelihood of detecting the target species at each location. Figure 2 (below) demonstrates a typical camera installation.

Basic data was captured at each site including Site ID, Camera ID, Tree Species, Approximate Height (meters), Tree Circumference (cm) and a waypoint taken using Garmin Etrex 10 Global Positioning System (GPS).

Figure 2: Camera installed in River Redgum (Eucalyptus camuldensis) with target area in adjacent tree.

In addition to the use of motion sensing cameras, nearby nest boxes were physically inspected for use/ occupation where it was feasible from a time and accessibility perspective. Although none of the boxes inspected were occupied by Squirrel Gliders (or other species), some did display signs of past use with nests inside the boxes. Some of these nests indicated recent use (leaves in nest still green) by gliders (Figure 3, below). One of the boxes contained a nest comprising of shredded bark (Figure 3, below), which is more typical of the Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*) or Tuan. This species was not directly observed during this monitoring period.

Figure 3: (L) Possible Squirrel Glider leaf nest and; (R) Possible Tuan bark nest

2. Monitoring Results

2.1 Limitations

The first monitoring period was initially scheduled for Autumn 2018 however this was significantly delayed by the issuing of the Combined Licence (Crown Lands Act 1989 & Roads Act 1993) by NSW Department of Industry – Lands and Forestry, which did not occur until 28th June. No works were approved to proceed on Crown Lands prior to the issuing of this licence. As such, the first round of monitoring under the SGMP took place during July 2018.

The theft of one camera (Camera ID# 26) occurred sometime during the first round of monitoring (30/06/2018 – 10/07/2018) from a site off Corry's Rd, Thurgoona – opposite the equestrian centre. The area in question is obviously used frequently by the public for illegal dumping of waste. This was reported to ACC on 10th July 2018.

Significant weather events occurred in each of the three monitoring periods during July 2018 which resulted in huge amounts of images captured due to rain and wind movements. Specifically, the following weather events impacted the SGMP.

- 6th-7th July 2018 – Wind gusts up to 61km/hr and 9mm of rainfall.
- 17th-20th July 2018 – Wind gusts to 65km/hr
- 29th-31st July 2018 – Wind gusts to 52km/hr

Weather data sourced from Commonwealth of Australia, Bureau of Meteorology 2018 (www.bom.gov.au). A full transcript of Daily Weather Observations for July 2018 in the Albury-Wodonga region is provided in Appendix A.

The target number of sites for monitoring in each period was set at 68. In July 2018 only 65 sites were monitored. This was due to a number of sites being inaccessible for one of the following reasons:

- Landholders not contactable for access permissions
- Landholders contactable but not willing to participate in the SGMP on their property.
- Site already cleared of habitat and an active construction development site.

Potential sites that were not able to be monitored during July 2018 are identified in Figure 4, below.

An original aim of the SGMP was to utilise local community members in the analysing of captured images. It was originally intended to be done online via citizen science website Zooniverse (https://www.zooniverse.org) however it proved problematic uploading over 120,000 12MP images due mainly to internet speeds. This monitoring period, a group of select volunteers was mailed USB sticks with images to analyse with the results verified by DMEco.

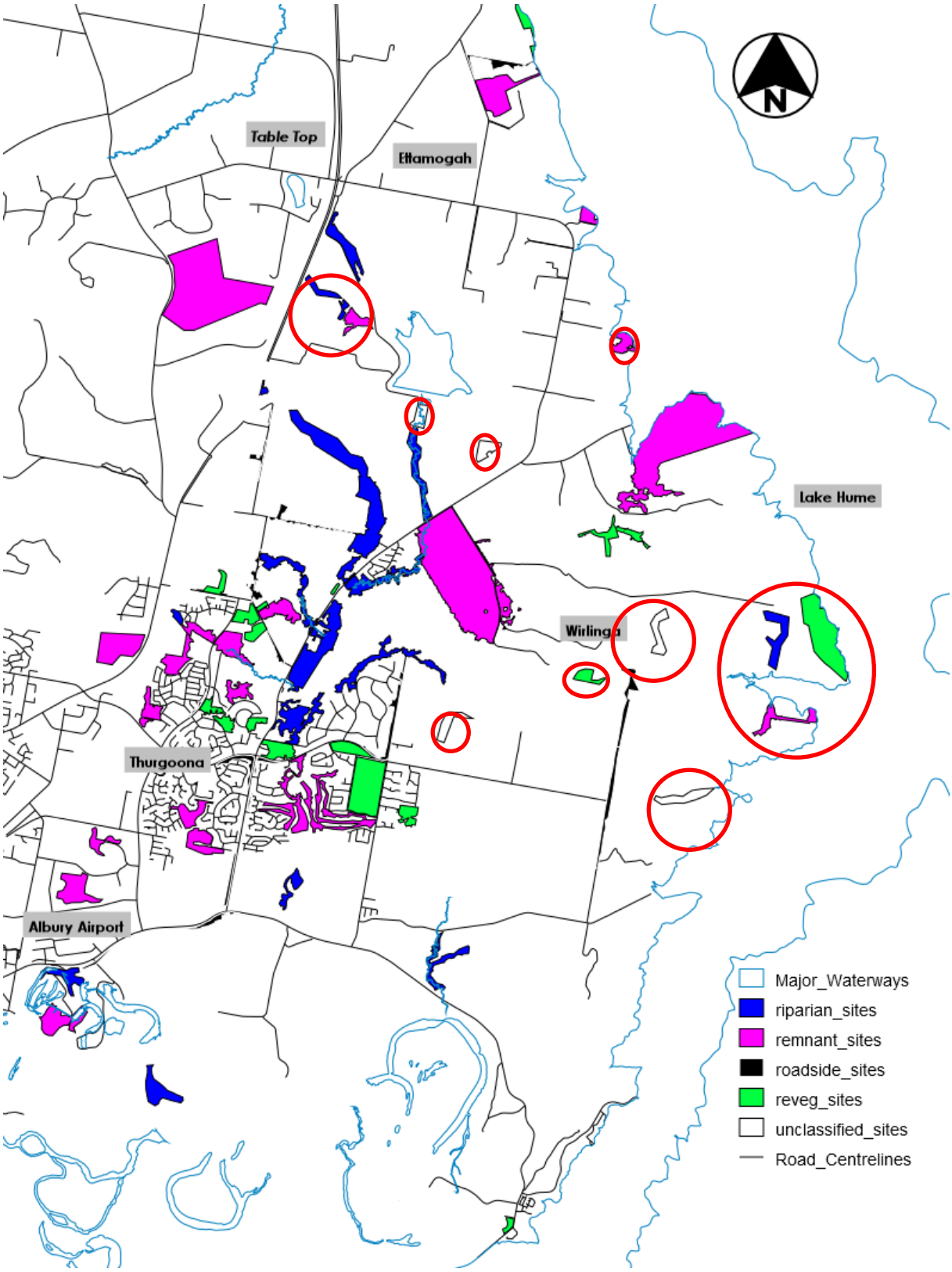


Figure 4: Sites not able to be monitored - July 2018

2.2 Timing

The monitoring occurred over three separate periods during July 2018. They were:

- Monitoring Sites 1 – 30: 30th June – 10th July
- Monitoring Sites 31-59: 11th July - 21st July
- Monitoring Sites 60 – 65: 22nd July – 31st July

Analysis of captured images occurred throughout August and September 2018.

2.3 Squirrel Glider detections

Of the 65 sites monitored during July 2018, Squirrel Gliders were positively identified at 27 of those sites, with a detection rate of 41.5%. This is not to say that Squirrel Gliders were not present at the remining sites, just that they were not detected during this monitoring period. It should also be noted that some of the cameras at these sites captured images of arboreal mammals, but it was not possible from the features identifiable in the images to determine whether the animal was indeed a Squirrel Glider or another species. As such, these sites were not deemed to have detected Squirrel Gliders as there was not enough evidence to support an entry into the Atlas of Living Australia database. Some examples of these images are provided in Figures 5 – 7, below.

Figure 5: Image of partial head and whiskers - species not identified.

Figure 6: Image of partial head including eye - species not identified

Figure 7: Detection of animal (eye reflection) on far limb - species not identified

A map displaying the location of the 65 deployed cameras and identifying those which had positive detections of Squirrel Gliders is shown in Figure 8, below.

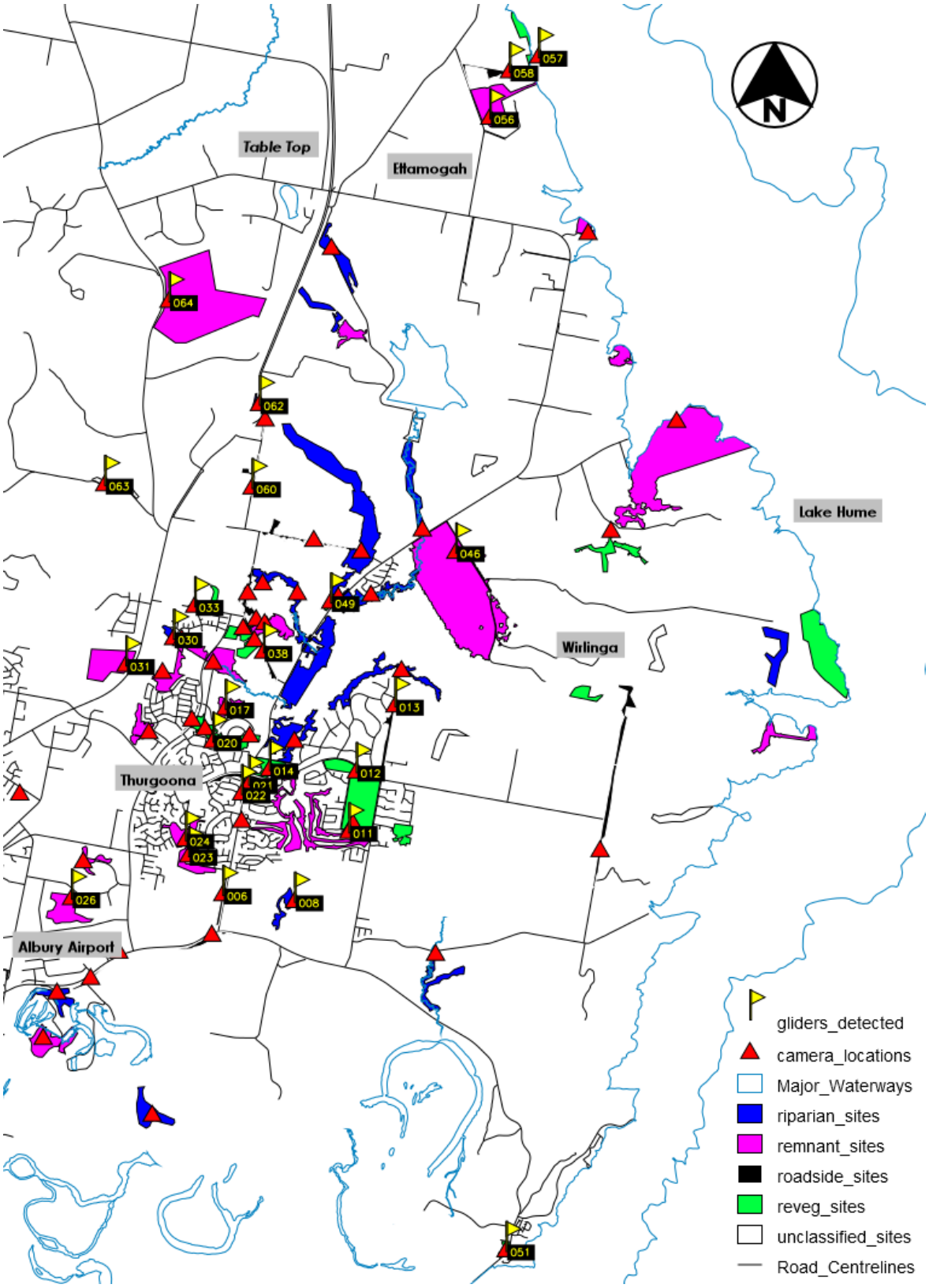


Figure 8: Deployed camera locations and Squirrel Glider detections (with Site ID)

2.4 Observations and Trends

Of the 27 sites that had positive Squirrel Glider detections, few of these came from Riparian sites (2 detections out of 17 riparian sites monitored) with detections occuring at 17% of riparian sites monitored. By comparison; Remnant, Roadside and Revegetation had detection rates of 53%, 50% and 46% respectively. Figure 9 (below) displays the Squirrel Glider detections by vegetation type for thisi survey effort.

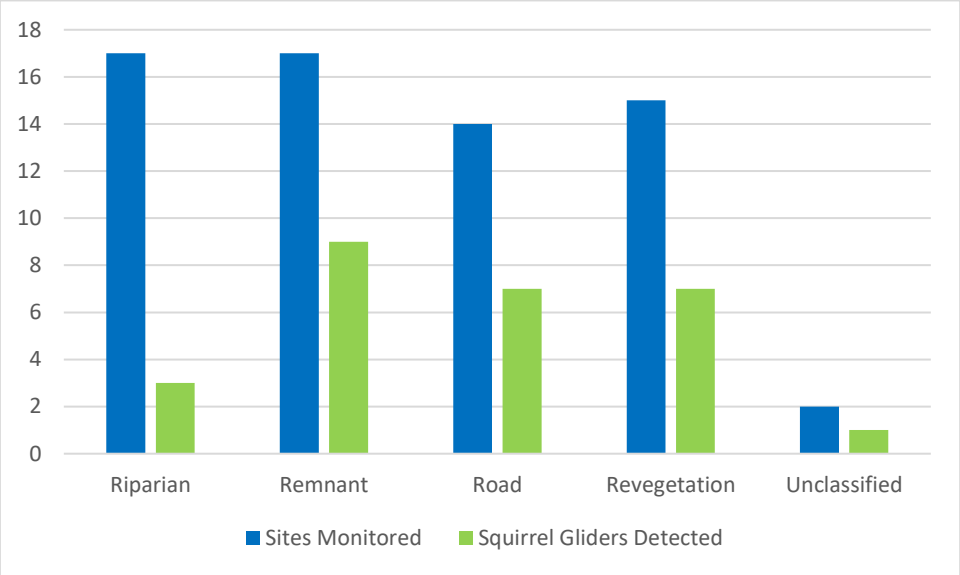


Figure 9: Squirrel Glider detections by Vegetation Type

Squirrel Gliders were detected at every height throughout the range monitored from 3m to 10m high with the glider detection rate seemingly increasing when the camera was placed at 6m or greater in height as shown in Figure 10, below. Further monitoring efforts will provide more data do determine any significant correlations in this area.

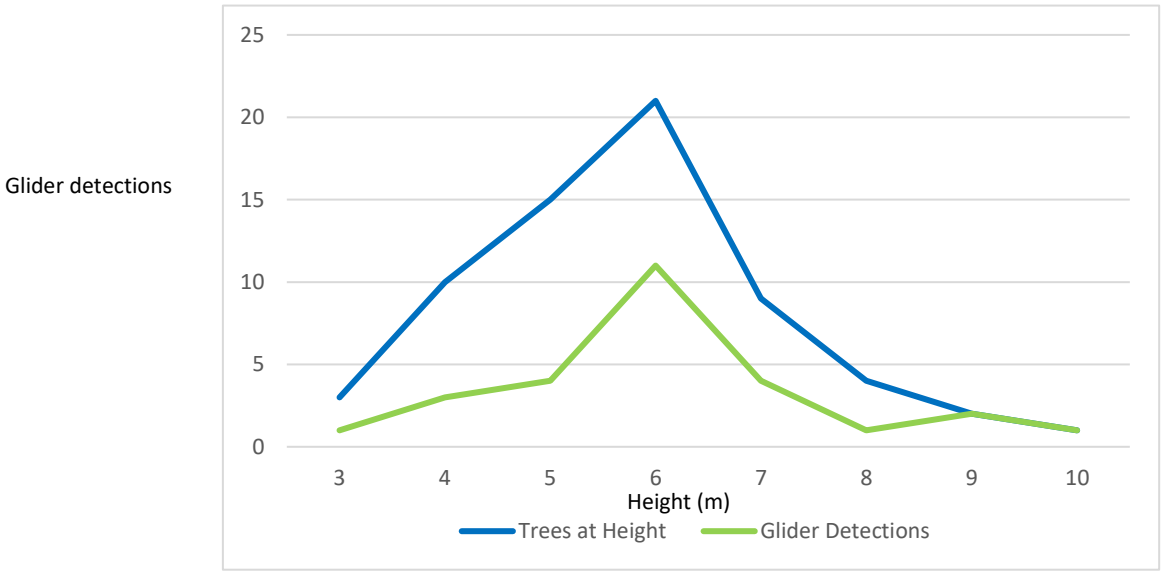


Figure 10: Squirrel Glider detections by height range

There were 13 different tree species monitored in July 2018 with Squirrel Gliders being detected in all but two species; Red Ironbark *(Eucalyptus sideroxylon)* and Manna Gum *(Eucalyptus viminalis)*. Figure 11 (below) demonstrates which tree species had better detection rates than others, however more data over further monitoring periods is required before drawing any meaningful conclusions.

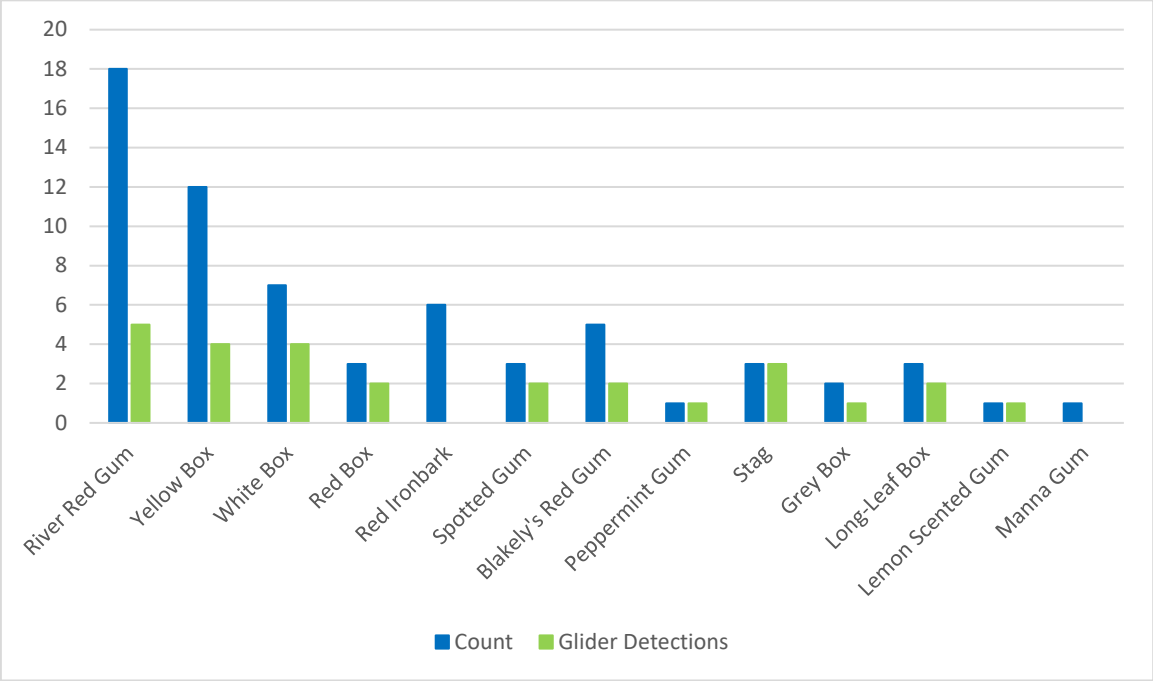


Figure 11: Glider detections by tree species

Positive identifications were recorded at 27 of the 65 sites monitored during July 2018. Images from each site can be seen in Appendix B.

The number of detection nights per site is displayed in Figure 12. Squirrel Gliders were detected up to seven of the ten monitoring nights at some sites and as few as one night at others. This data may enable future monitoring at these sites identify changes in population density, distribution etc.

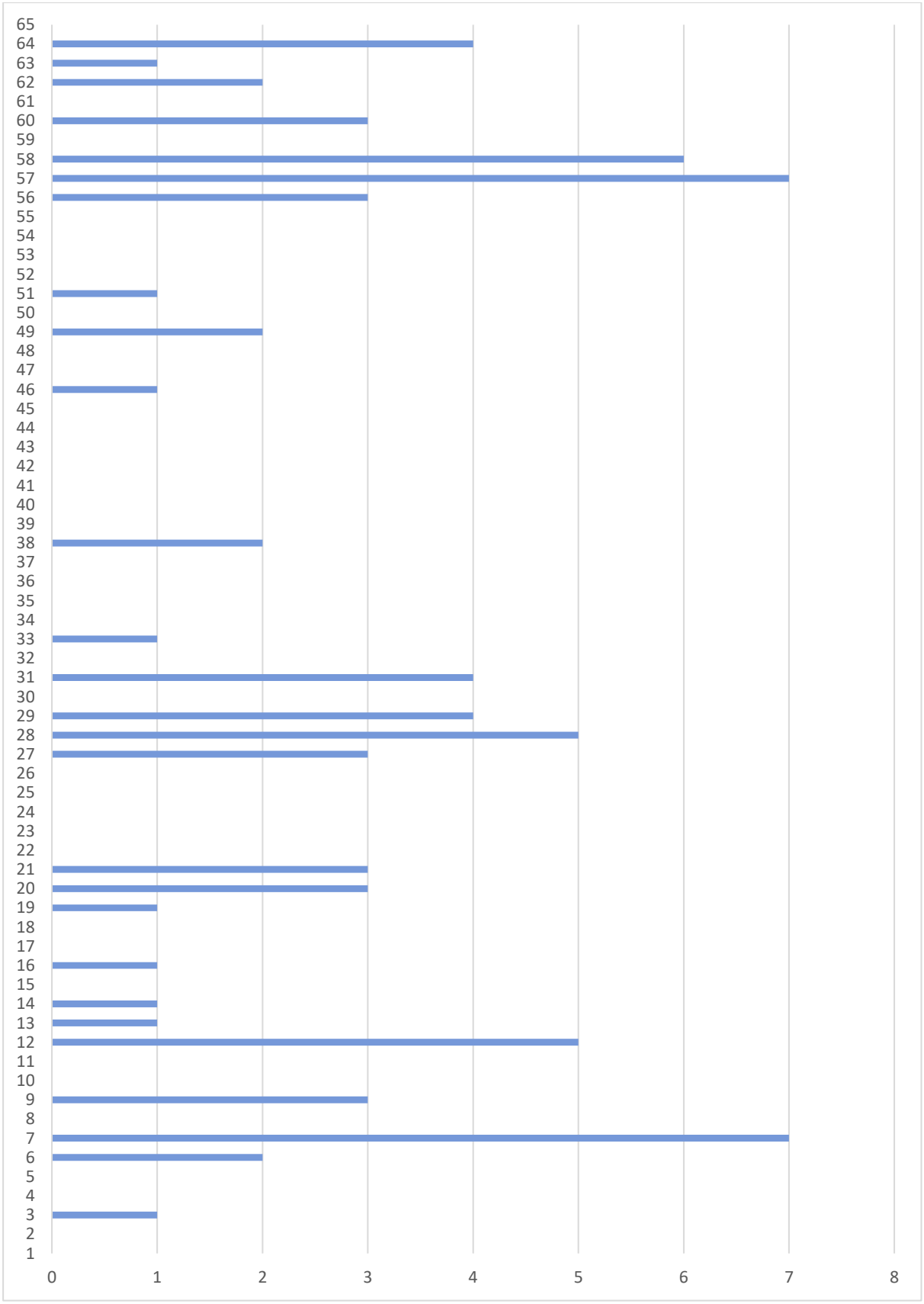


Figure 12: Number of Squirrel Glider detection nights at each site

2.5 Other Fauna Species

Several other non-target fauna species were detected during the monitoring period, none of which are listed under Commonwealth or State Conservation Legislations. Non-target species detected include:

- Australian Magpie (*Cracticus tibicen*)
- Blue-faced Honeyeater (*Entomyzon cyanotis*)
- Common Brushtail Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)
- Common Ringtail Possum (*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*)
- Crested Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus*)
- Noisy miner (*Manorina melanocephala*)
- Red Wattlebird (*Anthochaera carunculate*)
- Spotted Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*)
- White-plumed Honeyeater (Ptilotula penicillate)
- Yellow-footed Antechinus (*Antechinus flavipes*)

All species observed and the sites that they were recorded at can be seen in the field sheets in Appendix C.

3. Discussion and Recommendations

The SGMP is off to a positive start with Squirrel Gliders detected at 41.5% of the sites monitored. Of some concern is the lack of gliders detected in Riparian habitats (detected at just 2 of 17 sites) as these areas would typically have the required resources to accommodate glider populations.

What is clear is that the Greater Thurgoona area is being developed at a rapid rate, and habitat loss and fragmentation has increased as a result. With developments now bordering on and in some cases encroaching these Riparian areas, it could be that competition from other hollow dependant species has resulted in Squirrel Gliders inhabiting other areas out of necessity. Squirrel Gliders were detected in 46% of revegetation plantation sites monitored and these are typically lacking in hollow bearing trees. Some of these areas have had nest boxes installed and evidence of their use has been documented earlier in this report (Section 1.3)

One of the potential monitoring sites (previously identified as a revegetation site) situated just off Kerr Road, Thurgoona had largely been cleared of vegetation and was an active construction site at the time of monitoring (See Figure 13 below). With the rate of development witnessed during the July 2018 monitoring period, it is expected that more of the 85 monitoring sites originally identified will be cleared before the SGMP is fully implemented (funded to 30th June 2022).

Figure 13: Monitoring site already cleared and under development

Looking ahead to the next round of monitoring (Spring 2018 - currently scheduled for October November 2018), it is recommended that monitoring sites be selected according to the following priorities:

- Sites not yet monitored
- Sites which have been monitored but have not recorded Squirrel Gliders – with a focus on Riparian sites which are yet to record Squirrel Gliders and;
- Sites under immediate threat of urban development

This would ensure the SGMP has covered the largest possible survey extent in it's first year and has some relevant baseline data with which to plan, implement and analyse future monitoring efforts with the aim of protecting important Squirrel Glider habitat from urbanisation.

Of benefit may be some supplementary survey information at each of the sites to record the nature, extent and condition of vegetation communities in the immediate survey areas. This should be at the direction of ACC and its board of directors.

3.1 Acknowledgments

DM Ecological would like to thank the following people and organisations for their involvement in implementing the SGMP:

Albury Conservation Company particularly, Sam Niedra (Co-ordinator) and Dr. Damian Michael (Board Director) for their assistance in obtaining background information, permits and approvals, contacts and support throughout.

Albury City Council for their assistance in land access and supply of GIS data.

Murray Local Land Services and NSW Department of Industry - Lands for their access to crown reserves and Albury Environmental Lands (AEL)

And the following people who volunteered in the implementing the SGMP in the field and analysing images post monitoring:

- Callum Crespan – Undergraduate, University of South Australia
- Nikita Cronyn – Undergraduate, La Trobe University
- Luke Fraser – Volunteer
- Danielle Overall – Conservation Volunteers Australia
- Kate McWhinney – Mallee Catchment Management Authority.

Albury Conservation Company would also like to acknowledge funding gratefully received via a small grant from Wettenhall Environmental Trust, and through public donations via the Edge Pledge crowdfunding platform. 100% of these funds were used to purchase 30 motion sensing cameras specifically for this monitoring program.

4. References

Soanes, K and van der Ree, R (2016), Long-term monitoring plan of Squirrel Glider populations in Thurgoona-Wirlinga: Final Report, *Australian Research Centre for Urban Ecology (ARCUE)*

(2017) Addendum to proposed Squirrel Glider monitoring plan for Thurgoona-Wirlinga, *Dr. Damian Michael on behalf of Albury Conservation Company*

Francis et.al (2015) The influence of urban encroachment on squirrel gliders (*Petaurus norfolcencis*): effects of road density, light and noise pollution, *Institute of Land, Water and Society, Charles Sturt Univeristy, PO Box 789, Albury, NSW 2640, Australia*

Stewart, C and van der Ree, R (2009) Population and Viability Analysis for Squirrel Gliders in Thurgoona NSW, *Australian Research Centre for Urban Ecology, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne VIC Aus*

Van der Ree. R (2003) The distribution and Status of the Squirrel Glider, *Petaurus norfolcencis,* in the Thurgoona area of Albury, *Albury Wodonga Development Corporation*

Appendix A – July 2018 Daily Weather Observations for Albury-Wodonga

Albury-Wodonga
July 2018 Daily Weather Observations

Observations from Albury airport.

Date	Day	Temps		Rain	Evap	Sun	Max wind gust			9 am						3 pm					
		Min	Max				Dir	Spd	Time	Temp	RH	Cld	Dir	Spd	MSLP	Temp	RH	Cld	Dir	Spd	MSLP
		°C	°C	mm	mm	hours		km/h	local	°C	%	8th		km/h	hPa	°C	%	8th		km/h	hPa
1	Su	2.0	12.3	0			S	15	11:17	5.5	100	8	ESE	4	1033.8	10.8	71		SSW	4	1031.4
2	Mo	-1.4	14.1	0.2			E	20	10:51	3.6	100		NNW	4	1033.4	13.5	53		ESE	11	1029.6
3	Tu	-0.1	13.8	0			ENE	13	13:41	4.7	100			Calm	1030.9	13.1	64		SE	9	1027.8
4	We	0.1	17.0	0.2			NNE	20	14:49	5.5	100			Calm	1028.1	16.9	58		NE	13	1023.2
5	Th	3.8	19.6	0			NNE	35	12:32	9.8	95		E	6	1022.4	19.5	53		NNE	15	1015.3
6	Fr	9.7	13.8	3.6			WNW	61	12:25	10.3	92	8	WNW	19	1010.2	12.5	64	8	WNW	30	1010.8
7	Sa	4.2	11.0	4.4			W	52	17:17	7.9	88	8	NW	26	1010.1	10.3	69	8	W	22	1011.1
8	Su	6.5	14.0	0.6			W	44	11:01	7.5	93	7	WNW	24	1019.2	13.3	67	8	WSW	28	1019.1
9	Mo	2.5	14.2	0			W	31	03:22	6.0	100	7	ENE	6	1027.0	12.6	65	8	ESE	6	1026.2
10	Tu	-0.2	13.4	0			E	17	10:11	5.3	93			Calm	1030.0	11.3	59			Calm	1027.2
11	We	-1.8	9.4	0			ESE	17	22:27	2.4	100	8	SE	7	1026.2	9.1	73	8	ESE	7	1023.4
12	Th	-0.4	11.6	0			WSW	17	16:42	4.7	91	8	SSE	2	1023.0	10.3	63	8	S	9	1020.2
13	Fr	-1.5	8.7	0			W	17	14:00	2.1	100	8	SSE	7	1022.0	7.1	81		SW	9	1021.0
14	Sa	0.5	12.1	0			W	19	16:29	1.2	100	8	E	6	1023.1	11.6	53		W	11	1019.5
15	Su	-2.7	9.9	0.2			NE	15	10:15	2.8	100	8		Calm	1019.7	9.1	73	8	SE	11	1016.2
16	Mo	-2.3	12.3	0.2			ENE	26	12:15	3.9	99	7	N	9	1014.4	11.5	50	4	NNE	13	1011.8
17	Tu	-0.4	17.4	0.2			NW	65	18:28	4.5	91			Calm	1014.7	16.9	33		N	22	1008.1
18	We	0.6	13.9	2.0			W	28	00:15	6.3	88	5	NNE	7	1020.4	12.8	53	6	NW	15	1018.6
19	Th	-1.0	16.9	0			SE	46	08:53	3.7	100	5	SE	7	1016.3	16.6	42		N	24	1010.4
20	Fr	3.7	12.0	3.4			W	43	13:06	6.5	94	8	W	15	1010.7	10.6	56	7	W	26	1012.7
21	Sa	2.2	12.5	0.4			NW	19	03:45	4.5	99	8	SE	4	1024.4	11.3	53	6	W	6	1023.5
22	Su	2.6	12.1	0			NE	24	13:20	6.3	95	8	N	2	1025.8	10.8	56	8	SE	11	1021.9
23	Mo	-2.6	12.8	0			E	28	13:02	2.4	95		NNE	4	1020.9	12.2	55	7	ENE	15	1014.1
24	Tu	1.4	16.2	1.2			NNW	35	14:17	7.7	92		SE	6	1015.6	15.2	55	8	N	20	1013.1
25	We	6.4	14.4	3.2			WNW	26	13:17	9.9	98	8	WSW	9	1018.5	13.8	55	7	WNW	13	1017.2
26	Th	3.3	14.7	0			S	15	04:23	7.2	94	7		Calm	1021.1	13.0	66	7	ESE	7	1018.5
27	Fr	3.8	16.1	1.2			S	19	05:07	8.1	100	8	SE	7	1018.3	15.2	62	2	SSE	11	1014.8
28	Sa	3.5	15.7	0			E	15	12:13	7.7	100	5	N	2	1016.8	14.9	62	7	ESE	7	1012.5
29	Su	7.7	14.3	3.4			WNW	52	18:17	11.2	86	8	NW	15	1007.2	11.8	62	8	NW	31	1008.4
30	Mo	4.0	10.2	1.2			WNW	28	00:45	5.9	84	6	WNW	15	1019.3	9.8	63	8	NW	9	1018.8
31	Tu	5.6	14.9	0.4			W	33	23:26	8.0	78	8	NE	2	1016.9	14.2	55		NNW	11	1014.5
Statistics for July 2018																					
Mean		1.9	13.6							5.9	95	7		6	1020.7	12.6	59	7		13	1018.1
Lowest		-2.7	8.7	0						1.2	78	5		Calm	1007.2	7.1	33	2		Calm	1008.1
Highest		9.7	19.6	4.4			NW	65		11.2	100	8	NW	26	1033.8	19.5	81	8	NW	31	1031.4
Total				26.0																	

IDCJDW2002.201807 Prepared at 16:00 UTC on Sunday 2 September 2018

Weather data sourced from Commonwealth of Australia, Bureau of Meteorology 2018 (www.bom.gov.au).

Appendix B – Squirrel Glider Detection Images by Site ID

Site 6 (roadside). White Box. 4m High

Site 8 (Riparian). Red Box. 6m High

Site 11 (Remnant). Spotted Gum. 6m high

Site 12 (Revegetation). Blakely's Red Gum. 3m high

Site 13 (Roadside). River Red Gum. 5m high

Site 14 (Revegetation). Peppermint Gum. 4m high

Site 17 (Remnant). Stag. 5m high

Site 20 (Revegetation). Yellow Box. 5m high

Site 21 (Roadside). Blakely's Red Gum. 4m high

Site 22 (Roadside). Grey Box. 6m high

Site 23 (Remnant). White Box. 5m high

Site 24 (Remnant). River Red Gum. 6m high

Site 26 (Remnant). Yellow Box. 9m high

Site 30 (Riparian). River Red Gum. 10m high

Site 31 (Remnant). White Box. 6m high

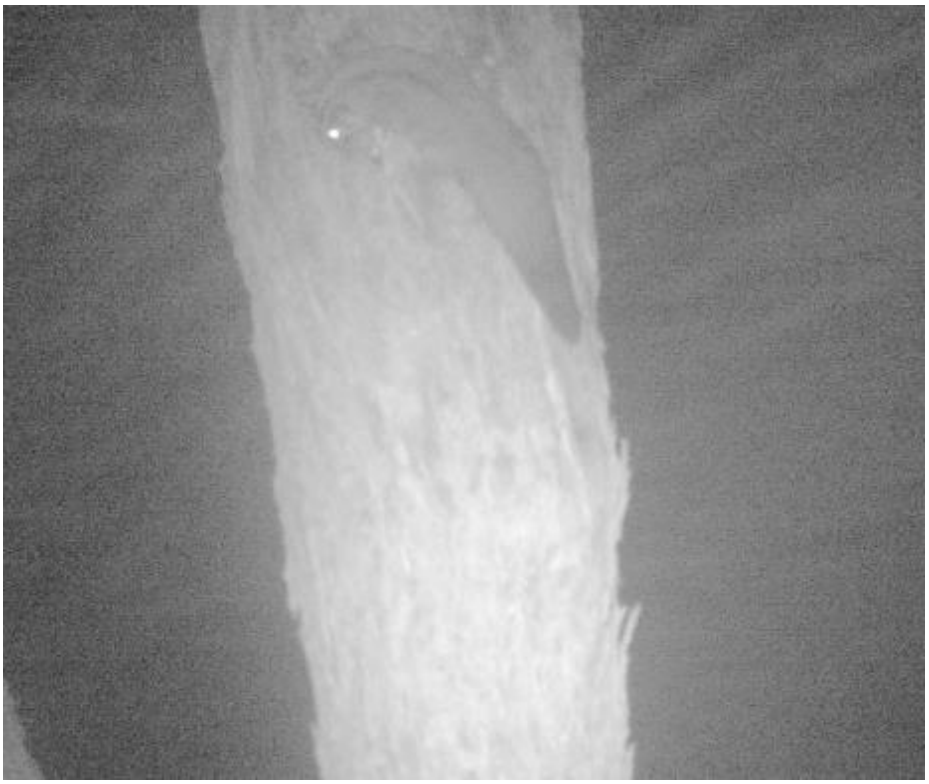
Site 33 (Revegetation). River Red Gum. 7m high

Site 38 (Roadside). Red Box. 6m high

Site 46 (Remnant). River Red Gum. 6m high

Site 49 (Revegetation). Red Box. 6m high

Site 51 (Revegetation). Lemon Scented Gum. 7m high



Site 56 (Remnant). Long-leaf Box. 8m high

Site 57 (Revegetation). Stag. 9m high

Site 58 (Roadside). Spotted Gum. 6m high

Site 60 (Roadside). Yellow Box. 6m high

Site 62 (Riparian). Long-leaf Box. 7m high

Site 63 (Unclassified - roadside). White Box. 6m high

Site 64 (Remnant). Stag. 7m high

Appendix C – SGMP Field Sheets

SGMP Field Sheet

Site ID	Camera ID	Tree Species	Approx. Height (m)	Circumference (cm)	Waypoint	Comments
1	22	River Red Gum	4	198	001	Species unidentified
2	6	Yellow Box	4	184	002	
3	23	River Red Gum	5	204	003	
4	24	River Red Gum	3	98	004	
5	8	Yellow Box	5	227	005	
6	2	White Box	4	150	006	Squirrel Glider
7	4	River Red Gum	7	357	007	
8	21	Red Box	6	542	008	Squirrel Glider
9	1	Yellow Box	3	75	009	
10	15	Red Ironbark	7	118	010	White-plumed Honeyeater, species unidentified
11	13	Spotted Gum	6	134	011	Squirrel Glider
12	3	Blakely's Red Gum	3	100	012	Squirrel Glider
13	27	River Red Gum	5	98	013	Squirrel Glider, Common Brushtail Possum
14	29	Peppermint Gum	4	114	014	Squirrel Glider, Noisy miner
15	18	River Red Gum	4	215	015	
16	10	Red Ironbark	6	121	016	
17	19	Stag	5	315	017	Squirrel Glider
18	30	Red Ironbark	6	116	018	
19	25	Blakely's Red Gum	4	137	019	
20	12	Yellow Box	5	158	020	Squirrel Glider
21	28	Blakely's Red Gum	4	282	021	Squirrel Glider
22	14	Grey Box	6	234	022	Squirrel Glider
23	7	White Box	5	177	023	Squirrel Glider
24	16	River Red Gum	6	133	024	Squirrel Glider
25	17	Grey Box	6	104	025	Species unidentified

Site ID	Camera ID	Tree Species	Approx. Height (m)	Circumference (cm)	Waypoint	Comments
26	9	Yellow Box	9	622	026	Squirrel Glider, Blue-faced Honeyeater, Yellow-footed Antechinus
27	26	River Red Gum	5	165	027	Camera stolen
28	11	River Red Gum	7	315	028	Species unidentified
29	5	White Box	8	503	029	Species unidentified
30	20	River Red Gum	10	405	030	Squirrel Glider
31	2	White Box	6	255	031	Squirrel Glider
32	27	River Red Gum	5	485	032	
33	25	River Red Gum	7	158	033	Squirrel Glider, Common Brushtail Possum
34	11	River Red Gum	4	215	034	
35	7	White Box	5	370	035	
36	16	Red Ironbark	6	141	036	
37	5	Red Ironbark	4	140	037	Red Wattlebird, White-plumed Honeyeater, Australian Magpie
38	28	Red Box	6	223	038	Squirrel Glider
39	10	Red Ironbark	5	127	039	
40	9	Yellow Box	7	265	040	Crested Shrike-tit
41	14	Yellow Box	5	310	041	
42	1	River Red Gum	6	180	042	
43	13	River Red Gum	5	337	043	
44	30	Long-Leaf Box	5	185	044	Common Brushtail Poussum
45	22	River Red Gum	8	250	045	
46	17	River Red Gum	6	405	046	Squirrel Glider
47	23	Yellow Box	7	200	047	
48	18	Yellow Box	6	226	048	
49	6	Red Box	6	70	049	Squirrel Glider
50	8	River Red Gum	8	147	050	Species unidentified
51	4	Lemon Scented Gum	7	217	051	Squirrel Glider, Common Brushtail Possum, Common Ringtail Possum

Site ID	Camera ID	Tree Species	Approx. Height (m)	Circumference (cm)	Waypoint	Comments
52	21	White Box	6	310	052	Common Brushtail Poussum
53	29	Spotted Gum	6	85	053	
54	15	Blakely's Red Gum	5	134	054	
55	3	Yellow Box	6	136	055	
56	20	Long-Leaf Box	8	500	056	Squirrel Glider, Common Brushtail Possum
57	24	Stag	9	300	057	Squirrel Glider
58	19	Spotted Gum	6	65	058	Squirrel Glider
59	12	Manna Gum	6	112	059	Spotted Pardalote, species unidentified
60	6	Yellow Box	6	187	060	Squirrel Glider
61	7	Yellow Box	5	175	061	
62	28	Long-Leaf Box	7	312	062	Squirrel Glider
63	10	White Box	6	171	063	Squirrel Glider
64	16	Stag	7	199	064	Squirrel Glider, Common Ringtail Possum
65	11	Red Ironbark	4	127	065	