

SPINIFEX BIODIVERSITY PROJECT

Milestone 5 - Annual Report

November 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2. INTRODUCTION	5
3. METHODOLOGY	5
3.1. FIELD ECOLOGY	5
3.2. SPATIAL ECOLOGY	6
4. RESULTS	6
4.1. FIELD ECOLOGY	6
<i>On-Country Trips</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Pitfall Trapping.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Field Ecology Highlights.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Observed Fauna</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Other Outcomes / Additional Observations</i>	<i>10</i>
4.2. SPATIAL ECOLOGY RESULTS	11
<i>Additional Observations</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Data Collection and Management Platform</i>	<i>13</i>
5. DISCUSSION.....	13
6. RECOMMENDATIONS	14
7. APPENDIX 1: EXPENDITURE REPORT AGAINST BUDGET	15
8. APPENDIX 2: DELIVERABLES SUMMARY	17
9. APPENDIX 3. ALL FAUNA SPECIES RECORDED IN PITFALL TRAPS	19
10. APPENDIX 4. ALL FAUNA SPECIES RECORDED ON MOTION-SENSOR CAMERAS.....	21

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES 1 & 2: CAMERA LOCATIONS IN POSSIBLE SANDHILL DUNNART HABITAT	8
FIGURES 3 & 4: SPINIFEX RANGERS CHECKING PITFALL TRAP AND EXAMPLE PITFALL TRAP LOCATION	8
FIGURES 5 & 6: NGANAMARA NEST AND EVIDENCE OF RECENT ACTIVITY	8
FIGURES 7 & 8: NGANAMARA TRACKS AND EXAMPLE OF NGANAMARA WALK TRACKLOGS.....	9
FIGURES 13 & 14: SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE RECORDED: BRUSH-TAILED MULGARA, SANDHILL GRASSWREN	10
FIGURES 15 & 16: SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE RECORDED: MARSUPIAL MOLE (TRACK AND BURROW ONLY), MALLEEFOWL.....	10
FIGURE 17: EXAMPLE OF POWER BI DASHBOARD - CAMELS	12
FIGURE 18: DATA ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM.....	12

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SPECIES OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE RECORDED	9
TABLE 2: PROJECT EXPENDITURE AGAINST BUDGET 1 JULY 2024 TO 30 JUNE 2025	15
TABLE 3: PROJECT EXPENDITURE AGAINST BUDGET 1 JULY 2025 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2025	15
TABLE 4: PROJECT DELIVERABLES SUMMARY	17
TABLE 5: PITFALL TRAPPING RESULTS.....	19
TABLE 6: PITFALL TRAP LOCATION DETAILS.....	19
TABLE 7: ALL FAUNA SPECIES RECORDED ON MOTION-SENSOR CAMERAS COLLECTED IN 2025.....	21

1. *Executive Summary*

Over the last twelve months, the Spinifex Biodiversity Project continued to strengthen ecological knowledge, ranger capability, and data management systems for Pila Nguru. Despite significant logistical, staffing, and environmental challenges, the project delivered outcomes in field ecology, spatial data management, threatened species monitoring, and on-country engagement.

Fieldwork throughout the year included helicopter and vehicle-based surveys, deployment and retrieval of motion-sensor cameras, pitfall trapping, and searching for *ngan̄amara* through various means. These activities resulted in the discovery of new *ngan̄amara* nests and tracks, one *ngan̄amara* sighting, the recording of brush-tailed mulgara and sandhill grasswren, and the collection of other species and habitat data across remote parts of Spinifex country. Rangers also completed feral animal control, drone training, fire management, and flora recording.

Spatial ecology capacity increased significantly through the engagement of Right Place Geo, who supported improvements in data architecture, cross-platform compatibility, drone operations, orthomosaic mapping, and the development of Power BI dashboards to summarise ranger activities. Fulcrum remained the primary data collection tool, with 14 custom applications now in active use.

The reporting period was marked by challenges, including remoteness, vehicle breakdowns, unplanned cultural commitments, and major staffing changes at Pila Nguru. Despite these disruptions, the project maintained momentum and achieved important ecological and organisational outcomes.

With the recent increase in IPA funding and ongoing capacity constraints, it is recommended that decisions regarding Phase 2 of the project be deferred for 6–9 months until organisational stability improves. The project has, however, laid strong foundations for future biodiversity monitoring and adaptive management across Spinifex Country.

2. Introduction

This Milestone 5 Annual Report outlines the activities, findings, and outcomes of the Spinifex Biodiversity Project between November 2024 and November 2025. The project aims to build ecological knowledge, strengthen ranger capabilities, improve biodiversity monitoring, and establish sustainable data management systems for Spinifex Land Management. Originally scheduled for completion in April 2025, the reporting period was extended by six months following agreement with the Great Victoria Desert Biodiversity Trust, allowing additional time to complete helicopter-based field work in cooler months.

The project focused on two core components: field ecology and spatial ecology. Field ecology activities included habitat surveys, motion-sensor camera deployment and retrieval, pitfall trapping, threatened species monitoring, and feral animal management. Spatial ecology efforts centred on consolidating historical data, enhancing the functionality of Fulcrum (the primary GIS-enabled data collection tool), improving interoperability with QGIS, and developing new tools for data visualisation and reporting.

The report details the methodologies used, results from field and spatial ecology, analysis of species observations, and insights gained from working in remote desert environments. It also outlines challenges affecting project delivery, including staffing changes, and rising costs associated with remote-area logistics and data management. Finally, the report provides recommendations for future planning and considerations for a potential second stage of the project.

3. Methodology

Works methodology included both a field ecology component and a spatial ecology component.

3.1. Field Ecology

Field ecology methodology focused on field surveys and use of motion cameras. For field surveys, this included:

- using a helicopter and several vehicles across large areas of Spinifex country, surveying for potential habitat, deployment of motion sensing cameras, and return to country trips;
- showing rangers the habitats for Sandhill Dunnart, Long-tailed Dunnart, and *ngan̩amara*;
- identifying possible *ngan̩amara* habitat, inspecting known habitat and conducting *ngan̩amara* walks, and recording data into Fulcrum;
- searching for *Ngan̩amara* nests and habitat via drone;
- showing rangers how to set up and conduct pitfall trapping;
- searches for other threatened fauna including *waru* (Black-footed Rock Wallaby), Brush-tailed Mulgara, and Sandhill Grasswren; and
- fire management training.

The use of motion cameras included:

- training in the use and deployment of motion sensing cameras, including how to set up and check cameras;
- continued Fulcrum training for recording locations and status of cameras;
- deployment and collection of cameras across Spinifex country;
- review by *Anangu* or by the field ecologist camera images to identify species; and
- loading this data back into the data management system.

3.2. Spatial Ecology

One of the key objectives of the first phase of the Spinifex Biodiversity Project was to understand and organise historical ecological and location data collected by various Spinifex Land Management staff and consultants using different methods over the past 13 years. Key tasks included familiarising the team with past data, consulting former staff, and cleaning, validating, and standardising all historical records into a single system. Options for a data management system were reviewed, with the requirements being that the new system needed to:

- support all relevant spatial data types;
- ensure ability to record essential information is captured (automatically where possible);
- function offline;
- support multiple users;
- be easy for both trained and untrained field staff to use;
- adapt to changing needs;
- allow simple data export and future transfer to other systems; and
- ideally, let field users access basic summaries and query the database.

In the last year of this project, data has largely been consolidated into Fulcrum as the chosen GIS mobile data collection software, moving away from the varied methodologies and systems previously. For 2025, the focus was on procuring a new consultant to provide support for the spatial data collection and expand on methods of data collection and data visualization.

4. Results

4.1. Field Ecology

On-Country Trips

Several on country field trips were conducted with the Spinifex Rangers in the last twelve months of the project. These comprised:

1. **April 2025:** With the field ecologist, deployment of 23 cameras in Sandhill dunnart/mulgara habitat. Collection of 3 previously deployed cameras from areas with known *nganamarra* nests.

nganamara walks which resulted in the discovery of two nests and numerous tracks. Habitat, walks, nests, and tracks recorded into Fulcrum.

2. **April 2025:** With Right Place Gro, training on drone use for fire scar mapping, malleefowl searches, buffel grass mapping as well as Fulcrum upgrades and training.
3. **June 2025:** Opportunistic camera collection from remote areas during fire-focussed helicopter week funded by IDA.
4. **July 2025:** Collection of deployed cameras via vehicle.
5. **September 2025:** Two weeks with field ecologist. During the first week, the ecologist taught rangers how to plan and install pitfall traps. Seven trapping sites (with 12 pits each) were set in central and northern Spinifex area. *Nganamara* indicative habitat identified, *nganamara* walks conducted, with tracks and old nests discovered. Two *nganamara* spotted. The second week was largely helicopter based with focus on ecology work and return to country. Rangers continued to monitor pitfall traps installed in central and northern Spinifex country. Deployment of 13 cameras with the use of a helicopter and several vehicles, with focus on Sandhill dunnart, *waru* (Black-footed Rock Wallaby), and other species. Helicopters and vehicles also used for return to country trips and ground truthing of previously logged places.
6. **October 2025:** *Nganamara* search via drone and walks, one inactive *nganamara* nest visited but no signs of recent activity.
7. Ongoing smaller trips by Spinifex Rangers conducting traditional burns, removing feral cats and camels, and opportunistic recording of other fauna and flora sighted.

Pitfall Trapping

It was possible to include pitfall trapping in this year's survey work because the ecologist obtained the required Western Australian permits (including approval from DPIRD Wildlife Animal Ethics Committee and DBCA Section 40: Authorisation to take or disturb threatened species). This allowed the team to lawfully and responsibly conduct fauna trapping in line with state guidelines. A total of 7 pitfall trapping sites (with 12 pits each) were set, with 3 in northern Spinifex country and 4 in central Spinifex country. Results of pitfall trapping are detailed in Appendix 3.

Field Ecology Highlights

Camera Traps:

- 36 camera traps set out in 2025
- 23 camera traps collected in 2025, 17 still in the bush
- One camera trap at a rockhole captured 39 different fauna species

Locations:

- 28 places ground-truthed

Nganamara:

- 5 visits to previous nests
- 4 new nests discovered
- 4 track sightings
- 9 *nganamara* walks
- 9 instances of indicative habitat recorded
- 2 *nganamara* sighted



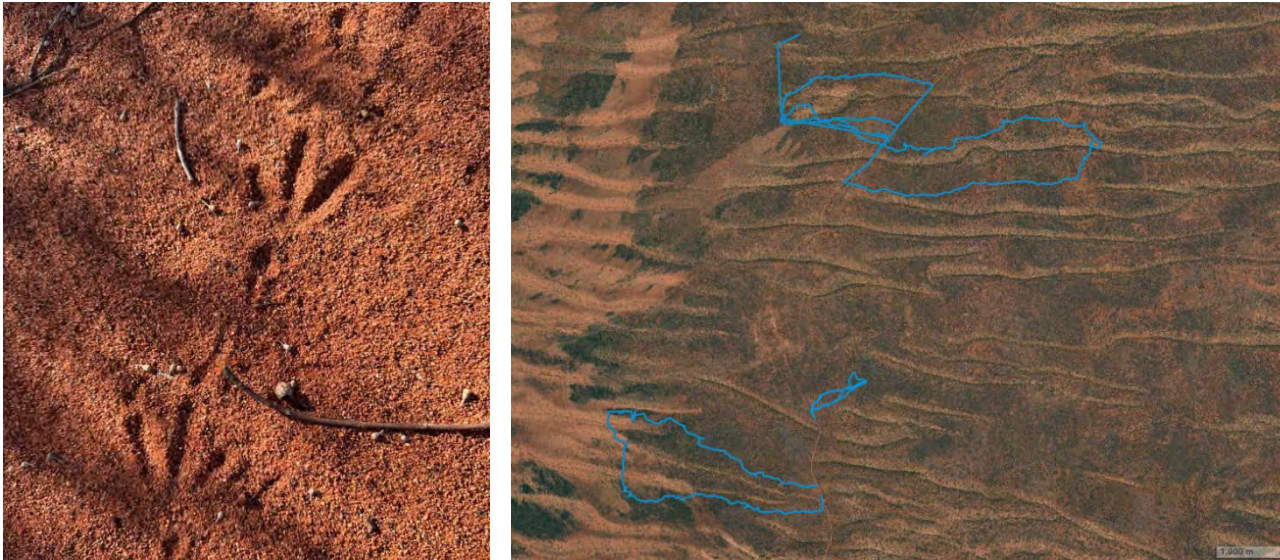
Figures 1 & 2: Camera locations in possible Sandhill Dunnart habitat



Figures 3 & 4: Spinifex Rangers checking pitfall trap and example pitfall trap location



Figures 5 & 6: Nganamara nest and evidence of recent activity.



Figures 7 & 8: Nganamara tracks and example of *nganamara* walk tracklogs.

Observed Fauna

A wide range of fauna was recorded throughout the region, including several threatened species and feral animals noted.

Table 1 indicates the three species of conservation significance which were recorded since November 2024. A full list of fauna species recorded on motion sensor cameras is provided in Appendix 4. Despite 74 cameras being set up in potential Sandhill Dunnart habitat, none have been recorded.

Table 1: Summary of Species of Conservation Significance Recorded

Common Name	Species Name	Biodiversity Conservation (WA) Status	EPBC Act (Cwlth) Status	Notes
Malleefowl (<i>Nganamara</i>)	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	One sighting, tracks recorded in four locations, four mounds located (with and without recent activity).
Brush-tailed Mulgara (<i>Murtja</i>)	<i>Dasycercus blythi</i>	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	Not Listed	Recorded on camera at one location.
Sandhill Grasswren	<i>Amytornis oweni oweni</i>	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	Critically Endangered	Recorded on camera at one location

Southern marsupial mole, Itjari-tjari	Notoryctes typhlops	Priority 4: Rare, Near Threatened & other species in need of monitoring	Not Listed	Track and burrow recorded.
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Figures 9 & 10: Species of conservation significance recorded: Brush-tailed Mulgara, Sandhill Grasswren



Figures 11 & 12: Species of conservation significance recorded: Marsupial Mole (track and burrow only), Malleefowl

Other Outcomes / Additional Observations

During the ecology helicopter week, two funerals were held in different communities, which meant that fewer rangers were available for the helicopter week than originally planned. While this affected the number of rangers able to attend, it also created an unexpected outcome whereby several children were able to accompany the team on the trip. Their involvement proved unexpectedly positive, as it provided opportunities for the rangers to step up, share their knowledge, and demonstrate their skills to the children. It also helped spark interest among the younger generation in ecology and allowed for more children to participate in return to country trips to family locations, which will hopefully contribute to long-term connection to country and interest in ranger work.

The ecologist's visit in April was scheduled to be two weeks in the field; however, a family emergency required them to leave after the first week. Despite this disruption, significant progress was made during the initial week, demonstrating the value of well-planned field days and the capacity of the team to adapt when circumstances change. Another insight from this period was that despite the range of access which is made possible via helicopter, a substantial amount of high-quality ecological monitoring and assessment can be effectively conducted via vehicle access, reducing costs and making future work more accessible and sustainable.

During the last 12 months, rangers also conducted feral animal control, with a focus on camels. Unfortunately, changes to the Western Australian Firearms Act have introduced tighter conditions around firearm licensing and use, which has made it harder for rangers to carry out feral animal management work.

Funding from this project made possible the purchase of equipment for fieldwork, including a wildlife recorder (acoustic and ultrasonic) and materials for pitfall trapping. Recordings were made on the wildlife recorder, but analysis has not yet been sent off for analysis.

4.2. Spatial Ecology Results

Following the departure of spatial ecologist Wes Bancroft late 2024 from the Spinifex Biodiversity Project, it was essential to find a provider to assist Pila Nguru in the spatial ecology space. Pila Nguru engaged Right Place Geo (Stafford Smith) to provide support to develop systems for data recording, visualization, and improving compatibility across platforms. Right Place Geo's involvement allowed for:

- training of rangers in drone use;
- training of rangers and ranger coordinators in creation of orthomosaic maps;
- development of a Power BI dashboard to provide snapshot of key ranger activities through the year, including for:
 - o ground truthing of locations;
 - o camels;
 - o fire;
 - o camera traps;
 - o trip reports;
 - o flora mapping;
 - o weed management;
- connecting Fulcrum and QGIS to improve the usability of geospatial data and allow for more powerful data analysis;
- training of ranger coordinators in taking tracklogs that can then be embedded into Fulcrum, for more detailed trip reporting, including:
 - o tracklogs for trips; and

- tracklogs for nganamara walks, which helps better track which areas have been visited.

In the last year, ranger coordinators have also improved custom applications in Fulcrum to better collect data in a way which balances the collection of detailed and complete information and the ease of use for range of users and skill levels. Two new custom applications were built this year, one for pitfall trapping and one for flora data collection.

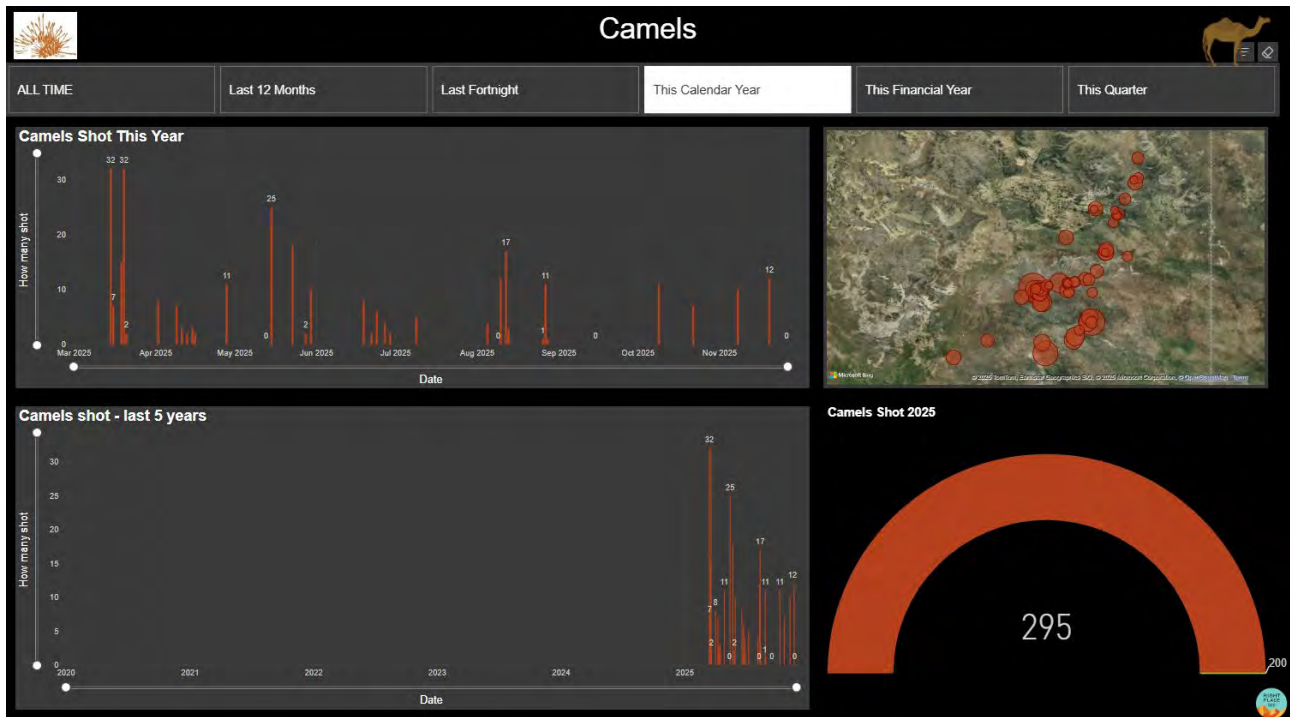


Figure 13: Example of Power BI Dashboard - Camels

Support from Right Place Geo has allowed for data management strategy (draft detailed in the last milestone report) to largely be implemented. Below is the diagram of the current data architecture.

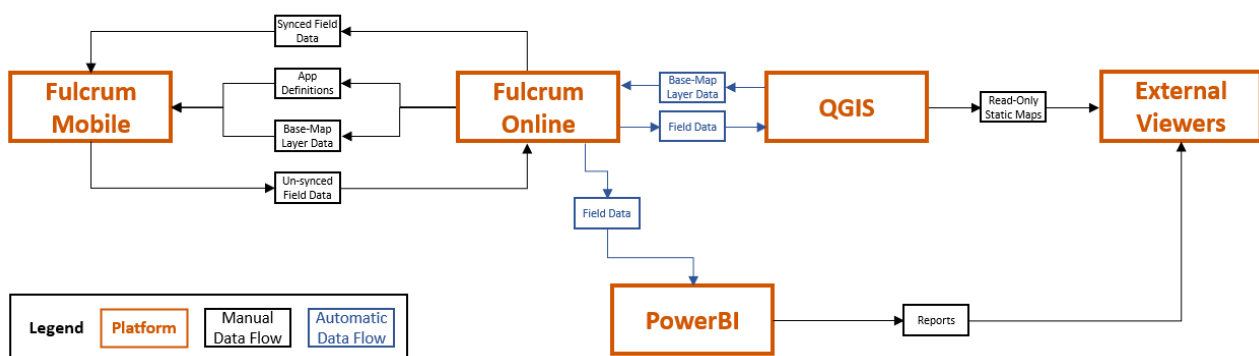


Figure 14: Data Architecture Diagram

Additional Observations

During the reporting period, Spatial Networks, Inc. which deliver Fulcrum —our primary data collection platform—introduced a substantial increase in pricing and raised its minimum account requirements. The

provider offered very limited flexibility for more affordable options and continued access to data. These changes resulted in significantly higher ongoing costs for Pila Nguru to maintain access to the application and Pila Nguru's data stored therein.

This situation highlights an important risk to the long-term sustainability of data storage and management systems - without secure and consistent funding, critical ecological and cultural data may be vulnerable to loss or disruption when external platforms change their pricing or service conditions. This affects not only Pila Nguru as we were advised that many other Aboriginal corporations and ranger groups faced the same issue with this provider.

Data Collection and Management Platform

There are now 14 custom apps that are actively used within the Fulcrum application. These include applications designed to record and monitor *ngan̄amara* and other threatened species, track the removal of feral animals, conduct cool burns and conduct vehicle checks. These applications have become essential to the day-to-day work of the Ranger teams, and review of the applications remains ongoing.

5. Discussion

The Spinifex Biodiversity Project has helped to deliver some great advances in ecological work with Spinifex Rangers as well as advancements for Spinifex Land Management's data management. Over the last 12 months, there have been numerous challenges faced, including:

- remoteness of Tjuntjuntjara meaning only one-two visits per year;
- logistical challenges and costs associated with mobilising large trips (including helicopter trips) from remote areas of Spinifex Country;
- vehicle breakdowns in extremely remote locations and costs of repair/recovery from such areas;
- competing demands on ranger activities amid constrained ranger and coordinator capacity;
- unpredictability of cultural events (funerals and other), impacting attendance on planned trips, training, and other activities;
- unanticipated and coinciding staff departures and resultant workload on remaining staff; and
- time and effort required to implement the data strategy, as this is driven by ranger coordinators who spend most of their time in the field (and are therefore unable to dedicate much time to computer and office work).

Pila Nguru has undergone significant staffing changes in the last months of the project, with the General Manager departing in August, coinciding roughly with the departure of the Women's Ranger Coordinator and the Heritage and Native Title Coordinator. These changes have required the organisation to focus on essential operations in the interim. Despite these significant challenges, the second year of the project had been able to achieve some important outcomes, including:

- the opportunity to visit culturally and ecologically important locations, often very remote, in the field;

- improved ecological capabilities of rangers and staff, through by training and in-field experience;
- improvements to data collection, management, and visualisation;
- expanded understanding of fauna present in Spinifex Country; and
- enhanced capabilities to protect the local ecological landscape into the future.

Some key lessons learned are:

- Despite increased logistical challenges and costs, there are benefits to running helicopter trips from more remote locations (as opposed to running them out of Ilkurlka);
- Completing ecological work in tandem with other types of work is a great way to drive outcomes across multiple areas and appeal to a diverse pool of staff;
- Engaging subject-matter experts has been essential in obtaining informed recommendations on best-practice data collection and management informed by the experience of other groups; and
- There is interest in flora surveys and recording, while the ecology side of the project has largely been fauna-focussed to date.

6. *Recommendations*

The Spinifex Biodiversity Project has played an important role in supporting field ecology work, spatial and data management, and helicopter-based surveys. Pila Nguru has recently received an increase in IPA funding, which requires a review of how each funding source is allocated to ensure accurate and appropriate acquittal. In addition, due the organisation's current staffing situation, we recommend that decisions about extending the project should be deferred for approximately 6–9 months, until a new General Manager is appointed and organisational capacity has stabilised.

7. *Appendix 1: Expenditure Report Against Budget*

Expenditure compared to budget

Table 2: Project expenditure against budget 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025

2024-2025	Budget Full year	FY 2024-2025
Income		
Unexpended grants carried forward	\$120,114.00	\$120,114.00
Grant income	\$80,000	\$80,000
Total income	\$200,114.00	\$200,114.00
Expenses		
Consultant and Oncosts	\$108,900.00	\$49,051.71
Plant and equipment	\$10,000.00	\$6,381.83
Food and fuel per trip	\$4,500.00	\$5,512.86
Travel Ecologist	\$3,000.00	\$574.18
Administration	\$10,159.00	\$10,996.00
Helicopter hire	\$62,400.00	\$29,700
Total expense	\$198,959.00	\$102,216.58
Net unexpended grant		\$97,897.42

Table 3: Project expenditure against budget 1 July 2025 to 30 September 2025

2024-2025	Budget Full year	30 September 2025
Income		
Unexpended grants carried forward	\$97,897.42	\$97,897.42
Total income	\$97,897.42	\$97,897.42
Expenses		
Consultant and Oncosts	\$35,497.42	\$15,200.00
Helicopter hire	\$62,400.00	\$82,697.42
Total expense	\$97,897.42	\$97,897.42
Net unexpended grant		\$0.00

During the 2024 2025 Financial Year, the expenditure for a helicopter was \$29,700. The helicopter hire was organised by the Indigenous Desert Alliance. Costs were reduced because the helicopter was hired in tandem

with other neighbouring desert ranger groups and the IDA also absorbed some of the costs of transporting fuel. For the trip organised in September 2025, Pila Nguru directly hired the helicopter and purchased and organised freight for aviation fuel. As this trip was not done in tandem with neighbouring ranger groups, helicopter costs were higher. In addition, Pila Nguru absorbed some of the fuel, food, consultant and material costs as the budget was overspent.

8. Appendix 2: Deliverables Summary

Table 4: Project Deliverables Summary

	Date	Deliverable	Status / Notes
Milestone 1	28th April 2023	Signed contract	Deliverable Met - Agreement signed 27 April 2023
		Demonstrated agreement or signed contract with the nominated ecologist/ecologists	Deliverable Met - 16 May 2023 (Spatial Ecologist) 21 May 2023 (Field Ecologist)
Milestone 2	30th October 2023	Invoice from helicopter service provider	Deliverable Delayed - Postponed to Milestone 3 (29 April 2024). Agreed by Garry Middle on 17 August 2023.
		Brief progress report outlining: - progress made in the first 6 months - plan for the second 6 months - expenditure and expenditure compared to budget	Deliverable Met - Provided in this report.
		Brief presentation/discussion on the progress report to the Trust (if requested by the Trust)	Deliverable met – Presentations via Teams.
Milestone 3	29th April 2024	Annual Report as specified in section 5.1 of Agreement	Deliverable met – Annual Report provided.
		Data Sharing	Deliverable met – Data on species provided in Annual Report.
		Ecologist positions	Deliverable met – Contracts in Milestone 1 were ongoing contracts and were provided to the Trust.
		Presentation to the Trust on outcomes of the first year	Deliverable met – Presentation to Trust 6 December 2024.
Milestone	29th October	Invoice from helicopter service provider	Deliverable met – all helicopter invoices provided 17 October 2025.

4	2024	Progress report outlining - progress made in the first six months - plan for second six months - expenditure and expenditure compared to budget	Deliverable met – Progress report provided.
		Brief presentation/discussion on the progress report to the Trust (if requested by the Trust).	Deliverable met – Presentation to Trust 6 December 2024.
Milestone 5	29th April 2025		All Deliverables delayed – 6 month project extension granted by GVDBT in December 2024 for Milestone 5 reporting. Pila Nguru required extra time to complete final helicopter surveys.
		Annual Report as specified in section 5.1 of Agreement	Deliverable met – 6 month project extension granted by GVDBT in December 2024. Annual report provided November 2025.
		An Adaptive Management based Implementation Plan for Stage 2	Deliverable not met – Due limited staff, Pila Nguru is currently unable to design, prepare, and commit to entering into an agreement for the second stage of the project.
		Presentation of the results in a format agreed through consultation	Deliverable will be met – Pila Nguru presentation to the Trust on 2 December 2025
		Data sets of the results	Deliverable met – Data on species provided in Annual Report

9. Appendix 3. All fauna species recorded in pitfall traps

Table 5: Pitfall trapping results

Species	Row Labels	I1	I2	I3	I4	K1	K2	K3	Total
Central Netted Dragon	Ctenophorus nuchalis							1	1
Brooks' Ctenotus	Ctenotus brooksi	1		1			1		3
Barred Wedge-snout Ctenotus	Ctenotus calurus					1			1
Lord Ctenotus	Ctenotus dux					1	1		2
Schomburgk's Ctenotus	Ctenotus schomburgkii		5						5
Butler's Legless Lizard	Delma butleri			1					1
Blue-bellied Whip Snake	Demansia cyanochasma					1			1
Desert Gecko	Diplodactylus laevis	2							2
Thorny Devil	Moloch horridus			1					1
House Mouse	Mus musculus						1		1
Wongai Ningai	Ningai ridei	1					2		3
Spinifex Hopping-mouse	Notomys alexis	3		1					4
Marsupial Mole	Notoryctes typhlops							1	1
Dwarf Bearded Dragon	Pogona minor		2						2
Sandy Inland Mouse	Pseudomys hermannsburgensis				1	1	6	1	9
Little Long-tailed Dunnart	Sminthopsis dolichura				1				1
Hairy-footed Dunnart	Sminthopsis hirtipes					1			1
	Grand Total	7	7	4	2	5	11	3	39

Table 6: Pitfall trap location details

Locations I1 through I4 are in central Spinifex country, with locations K1 through K3 in northern Spinifex country.

Site Code	Type	Description
I1	Sand dune	Long unburnt with mixed Acacia shrubland, mallee and spinifex

I2	Mulga flat	Gravelly soils
I3	Sand dune	Long unburnt with mixed Acacia shrubland, mallee and spinifex
I4	Mulga flat	Sandy soils
K1	Sandy Rise	Mixed shrubland over spinifex
K2	Sandplain	Mixed Eucalyptus and spinifex
K3	Sand Dune	Long unburnt mallee, Marble Gum and spinifex

10. Appendix 4. All fauna species recorded on motion-sensor cameras

Table 7: All Fauna species recorded on motion-sensor cameras collected in 2025.

Common Name	Species Name	Number of Cameras
Sandy Inland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	17
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	10
Feral Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	10
Western Grey Kangaroo (Kulpit)	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	7
Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i>	5
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>	5
Crested Bellbird	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>	4
Dingo	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	4
Spinifex Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	3
Dunnart (small species, not identified to species level)	<i>Sminthopsis</i> sp.	3
Wongai Ningau	<i>Ningau ridei</i>	3
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	3
Ctenotus Skink	<i>Ctenotus</i> sp.	3
Crow	<i>Corvus</i> sp.	2
Grey-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Ptilotula plumula</i>	2
Camel	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	2
Grey Shrike Thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	2
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>	2
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>	2
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris albifrons</i>	2
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>	2
Sandhill Grasswren *	<i>Amytornis oweni</i>	1
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	1

Thorny Devil	Moloch horridus	1
Brush-tailed Mulgara *	Dasyercus blythi	1
Knob-tailed Gecko	Nephrurus laevisissimus	1
Sand Goanna	Varanus gouldii	1
Red-capped Robin	Petroica goodenovii	1
Malleefowl *	Leipoa ocellata	1
Masked Woodswallow	Artamus personatus	1
Chestnut-rumped Thornbill	Acanthiza uropygialis	1
Common Bronzewing	Phaps chalcoptera	1
Brown Goshawk	Accipiter fasciatus	1
Singing Honeyeater	Gavicalis virescens	1
Budgerigar	Melopsittacus undulatus	1
Yellow-throated Miner	Manorina flavigula	1
Zebra Finch	Taeniopygia guttata	1
Wedge-tailed Eagle	Aquila audax	1
Pied Honeyeater	Certhionyx variegatus	1
Emu	Dromaius novaehollandiae	1
Galah	Eolophus roseicapilla	1
Bourkes Parrot	Neopsephotus bourkii	1
Collared Sparrowhawk	Accipiter cirrocephalus	1
Whistling Kite	Haliastur sphenurus	1
Australian Ringneck	Barnardius zonarius	1
Little Black Cormorant	Phalacrocorax sulcirostris	1
Mulga Snake	Pseudechis australis	1
Pacific Heron	Ardea pacifica	1
Gecko	Gekkonidae spp.	1
Mormopterus	Mormopterus spp.	1

Brown Falcon	Falco berigora	1
Perentie	Varanus giganteus	1
Long nosed Dragon	Amphibolurus longirostris	1
Rufous Whistler	Pachycephala rufiventris	1
Large frog	unidentified large frog species	1
Small frog	unidentified small frog species	1

* animals of conservation significance.