TASMANIAN ASSESSMENT, STANDARDS & CERTIFICATION

External Assessment 2026

Attach your candidate label here

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ESS315118

Section A

Pages: 16
Questions: 4
Information Sheet: 1

Preparation time for this exam: 15 minutes

Suggested working time: 36 minutes

Instructions:

- Answer **all** questions and **all** items within each question.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this exam paper.
- The exam is **three (3) hours** in length. The suggested working time for this section is **approximately 36 minutes**.
- The Environmental Science Information Sheet can be used throughout the exam.
- All answers must be written in **English**.
- You **must** make sure your answers address the listed criterion.

Marker use	
C2	/ 36

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Guide to Exam Structure

	Questions available	Questions to answer	Suggested working time	Marks available
Section A	4	4	36 minutes	36 marks
Section B	6	6	36 minutes	36 marks
Section C	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Section D	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Section E	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Totals	**25**	**25**	**180 minutes (3 hours)**	**180 marks**

Criterion

You **must** make sure your answers address:

- Criterion 2 develop, interpret and analyse experiments and investigations.

Question 1

Marker use

A student wants to investigate how soil pH affects germination of the native Tasmanian grass, kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). In its natural environment, the soil pH is usually between pH 5.5 and pH 6.5.

- The student prepares six (6) trays, each containing soil adjusted to different pH levels at the beginning of the experiment: pH 4, pH 5, pH 5.5, pH 6, pH 6.5, and pH 7.
- The soil used in each tray comes from different fertilised garden areas around the school.
- The student sows 20 seeds in each tray and places them on different benches in the classroom.
- The student waters the trays when they remember.
- The student records the number of seeds that have germinated in each tray after 10 days and the experiment ends.

a) **State** a valid hypothesis that the student is intending to test. /3

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b) **Explain one (1)** weakness in this experiment's design in terms of a controlled experiment. /2

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c) The student measures soil pH using a digital pH probe. **Outline one (1)** way to verify the reliability of the pH probe. /1

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Question 1 continues

Marker use

d) **Evaluate** the extent to which this experiment examines germination rates in kangaroo grass' natural environment.

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Total Q1

/10

Question 2

Marker use

/4

A gas-fired power station is proposed near a regional city. Emissions from the plant during operation may affect local air quality.

a) **Discuss two (2) different** types of baseline environmental data that should be collected before the power station is constructed.

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Question 2 continues

Marker use

b) **Describe** a monitoring program for air quality that compares conditions when the power station is operating and when it is not operating.

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Total Q2

/10

Question 3

Marker use

Two (2) sites on the same creek were sampled monthly for macroinvertebrates.

- **Site A** remained unfenced.
- **Site B** had fencing installed to exclude livestock from Month 6.

The **SIGNAL** biotic scores are shown below in Figure 1. SIGNAL is widely used to infer water quality from macroinvertebrates. Higher SIGNAL scores typically indicate improving habitat conditions.

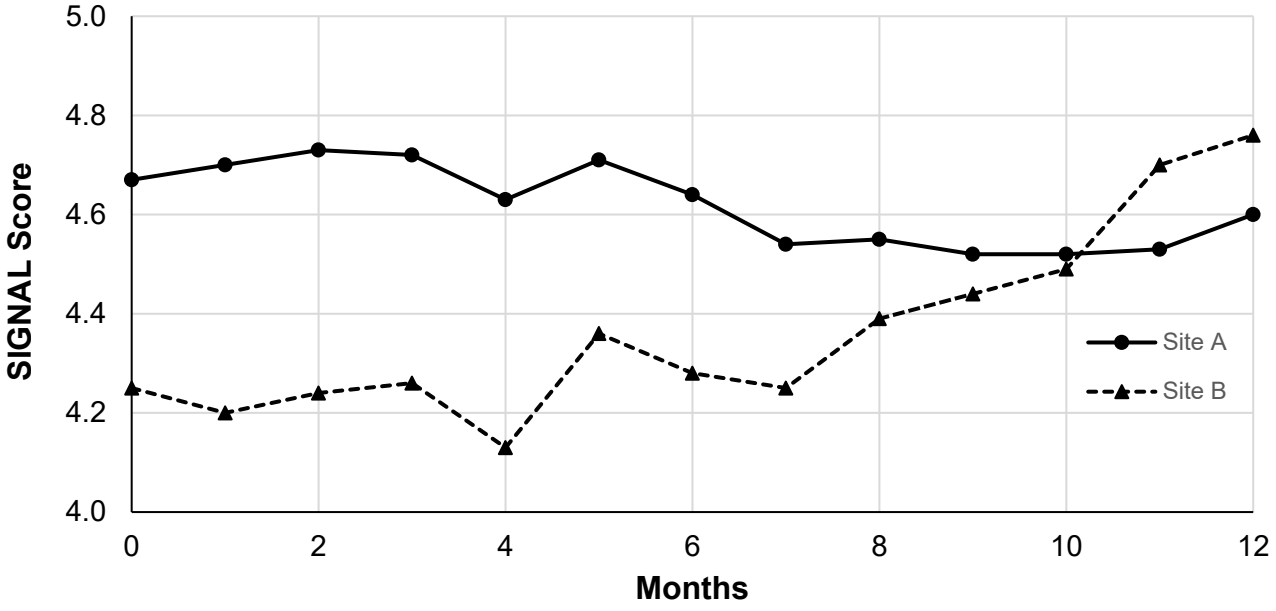


Figure 1: Graph of macroinvertebrate SIGNAL biotic scores over 12 months.

Researchers proposed the following hypothesis:

"Livestock exclusion increases SIGNAL scores over time."

a) **Identify** the independent and dependent variables: /1

i. Independent variable (IV): .....

ii. Dependent variable (DV): .....

b) **State** the range of SIGNAL scores over the twelve months for Site A and Site B. /2

i. Site A: .....

ii. Site B: .....

Question 3 continues

Marker use

c) By discussing the trends shown in Figure 1, **evaluate** whether the results support the hypothesis. /3

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d) **Outline** the benefit of including Site A even though baseline data in the first six (6) months for Site B was obtained. /1

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e) **Explain two (2)** limitations of this study. /3

Limitation 1: .....

Explanation: .....

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Limitation 2: .....

Explanation: .....

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Total Q3 /10

Question 4

Marker use

Scientists estimate or monitor wildlife population size to assess ecosystem health, detect changes over time, or guide conservation actions.

For each of the scenarios below, **describe one (1)** appropriate technique that could be used to estimate the population size in a certain area of the species mentioned, and **outline** why your selected technique is appropriate. A different technique must be used for each scenario.



Figure 2: Photo of eastern barred bandicoot.



Figure 3: Photo of red-capped plover.



Figure 4: Photo of periwinkle snails on intertidal platform.

a) **Scenario 1 – Nocturnal Mammals in a Forest Corridor**

A forest corridor near Devonport is used by eastern barred bandicoots (*Perameles gunnii*) moving between patches. Scientists need to monitor population presence and trends.

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Question 4 continues

Marker use

b) **Scenario 2 – Shorebirds on a Coastal Mudflat**

/2

A coastal mudflat supports a seasonal population of red-capped plovers (*Charadrius ruficapillus*). Rangers want to track the number of birds using the mudflat during peak feeding times.

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c) **Scenario 3 – Marine Snails on Intertidal Rock Platforms**

/2

An intertidal platform near Burnie hosts dense populations of periwinkle snails (*Austrocochlea spp.*). Students want to estimate snail density in different tidal zones.

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Total Q4

/6

Acknowledgements

Sources:

Figure 2

Wikimedia Commons contributors. (n.d.). *Perameles gunnii* [Photograph]. *Wikimedia Commons*. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Perameles_gunni.jpg

Figure 3

Wikimedia Commons contributors. (n.d.). *Charadrius ruficapillus* [Photograph]. *Wikimedia Commons*. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Charadrius_ruficapillus.jpg

Figure 4

StockCake. (n.d.). *Coastal snails gathering* [AI-generated image]. *StockCake*. https://stockcake.com/i/coastal-snails-gathering_3718754_1766468

End of Section A

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TASMANIAN ASSESSMENT, STANDARDS & CERTIFICATION

External Assessment 2026

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ESS315118

Section B

Pages: 16
Questions: 6
Information Sheet: 1

Suggested working time: 36 minutes

Instructions:

- Answer **all** questions and **all** items within each question.
  - Spare diagrams have been provided at the end of this section. Indicate in the boxes provided if you have used the spare diagrams.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this exam paper.
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Marker use	
C5	/ 36

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Guide to Exam Structure

	Questions available	Questions to answer	Suggested working time	Marks available
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Section D	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Section E	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Totals	**25**	**25**	**180 minutes (3 hours)**	**180 marks**

Criterion

You **must** make sure your answers address:

- Criterion 5 apply ecological concepts and processes.

Question 5

Marker use

Figure 5 shows a simplified Antarctic food web. Use it to answer the following questions.

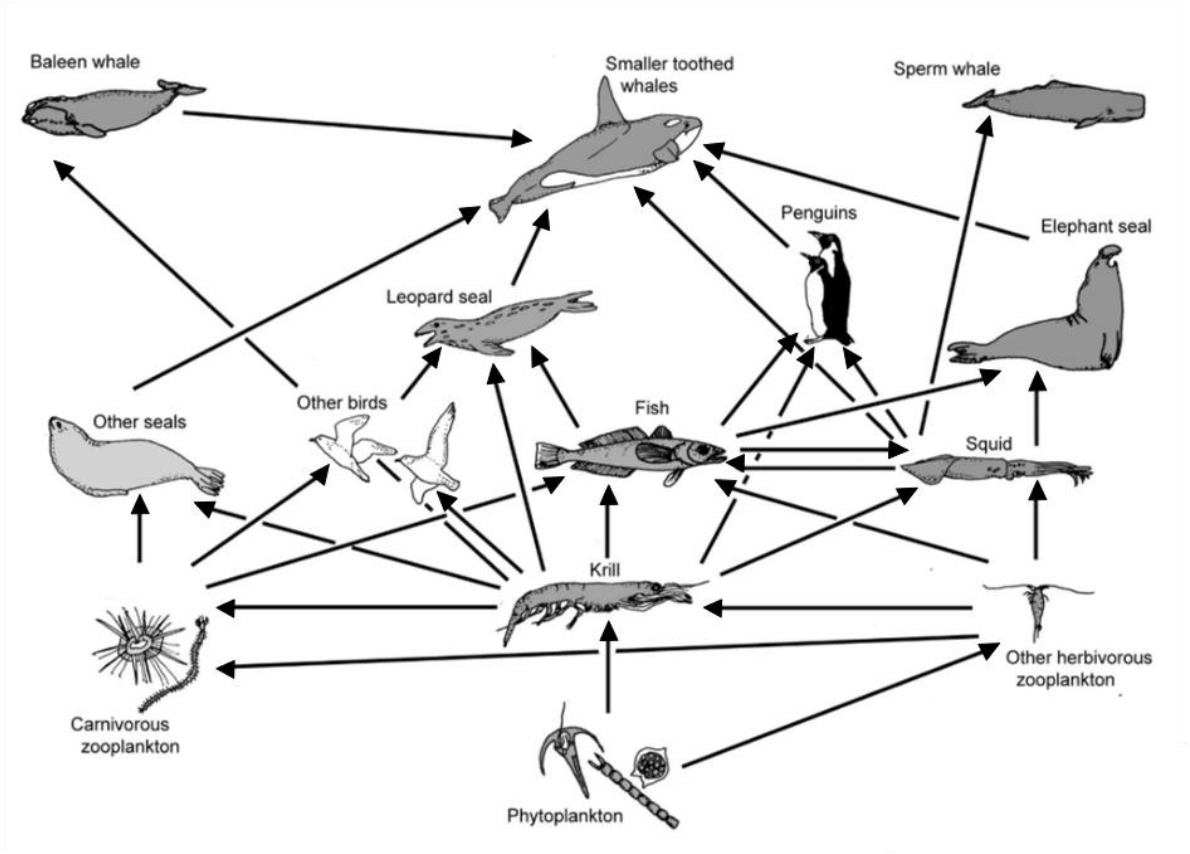


Figure 5: Diagram of a simplified Antarctic food web.

a) **Identify** the following: /1

i. The producer: .....

ii. The apex predator: .....

b) **Identify** the total number of trophic levels in the food web. /1

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c) **Explain** why apex predators generally require large amounts of land or ocean (territories) to meet their energy needs. /2

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Question 5 continues

Marker use

d) **Explain** the impacts on the food web if the krill population dramatically fell due to expansion of krill fishing in the Southern Ocean.

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Total Q5

/7

Question 6

Marker use

Cane toads have spread across northern Australia since their introduction in 1935. In some locations where they have been established for decades, their numbers have stabilised. However, the overall Australian cane toad population continues to grow.

Figure 6 shows a population curve representing cane toad numbers over time in a location where they have been established for many years.

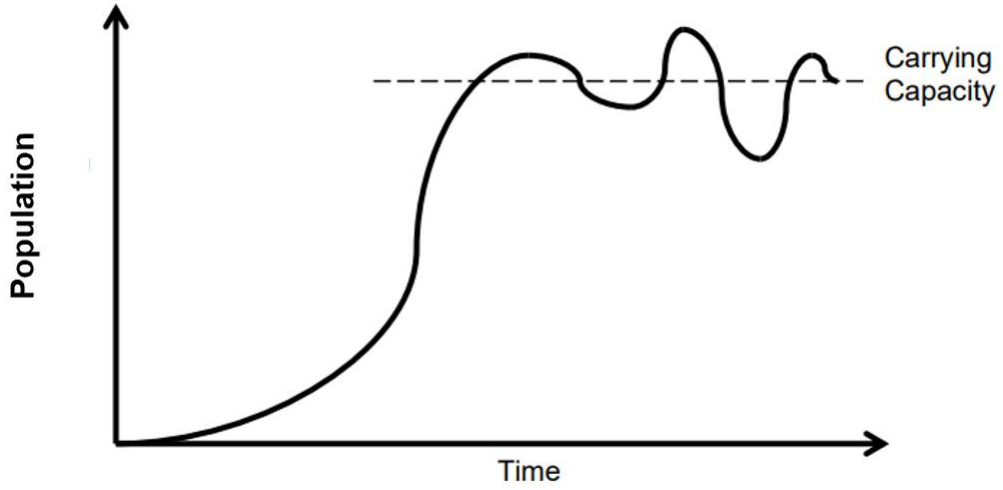


Figure 6: Population curve at a location where cane toads have been established for many years.

a) **Construct** a population curve for the total cane toad population across Australia in **Figure 7**.

/1

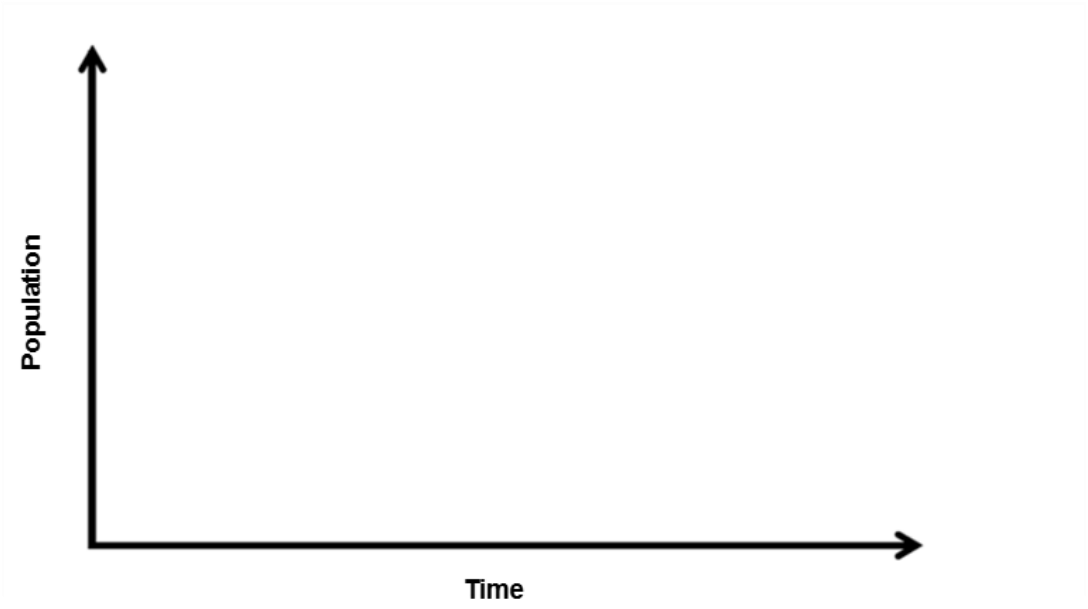


Figure 7: Total cane toad population across Australia.

Spare diagram used (X) ☐

Question 6 continues

Marker use

b) **Outline,** in terms of the carrying capacity, why the shapes of the **two (2)** curves are different.

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c) Populations often extend their range until they encounter environments where they experience physiological stress. **Explain** how physiological stress can limit the range of the cane toad species.

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Total Q6

/5

Question 7

Marker use

The following questions refer to the movement of carbon through the environment. Use your knowledge of the carbon cycle to respond.

a) **Outline** the role of photosynthesis in the carbon cycle. /1

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b) **Outline two (2)** ways in which carbon moves from the atmosphere into the ocean. /2

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Australia's tropical forest regions have changed from carbon sinks to carbon sources.

c) **Outline** the difference between a carbon sink and a carbon source. /1

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d) **Discuss two (2)** possible causes for a forest region to change from a carbon sink to a carbon source. /2

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Total Q7 /6

Question 8

Marker use

In environmental science, feedback systems describe how changes in one (1) part of the Earth's system influence other components. In a Tasmanian wetland, increased plant growth leads to more organic matter in the soil. This improves soil fertility, which supports even more plant growth.

a) **State** if this scenario represents **positive** or **negative** feedback and **explain** your answer. /2

i. Type of feedback: .....

ii. Explanation: .....

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b) **Explain** how legumes, such as blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), and their associated soil bacteria contribute to improved soil fertility in a wetland. /3

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Total Q8 /5

Question 9

Marker use

A section of dry sclerophyll forest dominated by silver banksia (*Banksia marginata*) in eastern Tasmania experiences a sudden outbreak of dieback (*Phytophthora cinnamomi)*, which kills many silver banksia.



Figure 8: Photo of silver banksia, eastern Tasmania.

Two (2) Tasmanian possum species use silver banksia-dominated forest differently:

The eastern pygmy possum (*Cercartetus nanus*) relies heavily on the nectar and pollen of silver banksia flowers as a primary food source. It shelters in dense shrubs, tree hollows, and small nests made from bark and leaves close to its food sources.

The common brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) feeds on leaves, fruits and bark from a wide variety of plants, fungi, and invertebrates. It prefers to live in large tree hollows in mature eucalypts.

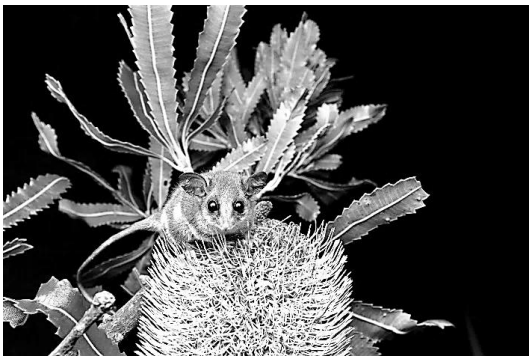


Figure 9: Photo of eastern pygmy possum (Cercartetus nanus).



Figure 10: Photo of common brushtail possum (Trichosurus vulpecula).

Question 9 continues

Marker use

a) **Discuss** how the common brushtail possum and the eastern pygmy possum would respond differently to the loss of silver banksia due to dieback. Use the niche concept in your answer.

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b) By considering the interactions between all the species, **evaluate** the extent to which the silver banksia dieback may be considered a density-independent factor or a density-dependent factor.

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Total Q9

/8

Question 10

Marker use

A strong La Niña year increases annual rainfall from 120 mm to 480 mm in a semi-arid grassland ecosystem in western NSW. As a result, plant production rises sharply. Biomass surveys show the following results in Table 1.

a)

i. In Table 1 **calculate** the post-La Niña biomass for secondary consumers. /1

Trophic Level	Example Organisms	Baseline Biomass (kg/ha)	Post–La Niña Biomass (kg/ha)	% Change in Biomass
Producers	Grasses	4,500	10,800	+140%
Primary Consumers	Small mammals, insects, grazing herbivores	450	945	+110%
Secondary Consumers	Small predators, reptiles, carnivorous mammals	45		+40%

Table 1: Biomass in a semi-arid grassland ecosystem in western NSW.

Spare diagram used (X) ☐

ii. **Explain** how changes in rainfall influenced the carrying capacity of the ecosystem for producers, primary consumers, and secondary consumers. /3

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b) **Outline** what happens to energy that is not passed on from **one (1)** trophic level to another. /1

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Total Q10 /5

Spare Diagrams

Question 6 a)

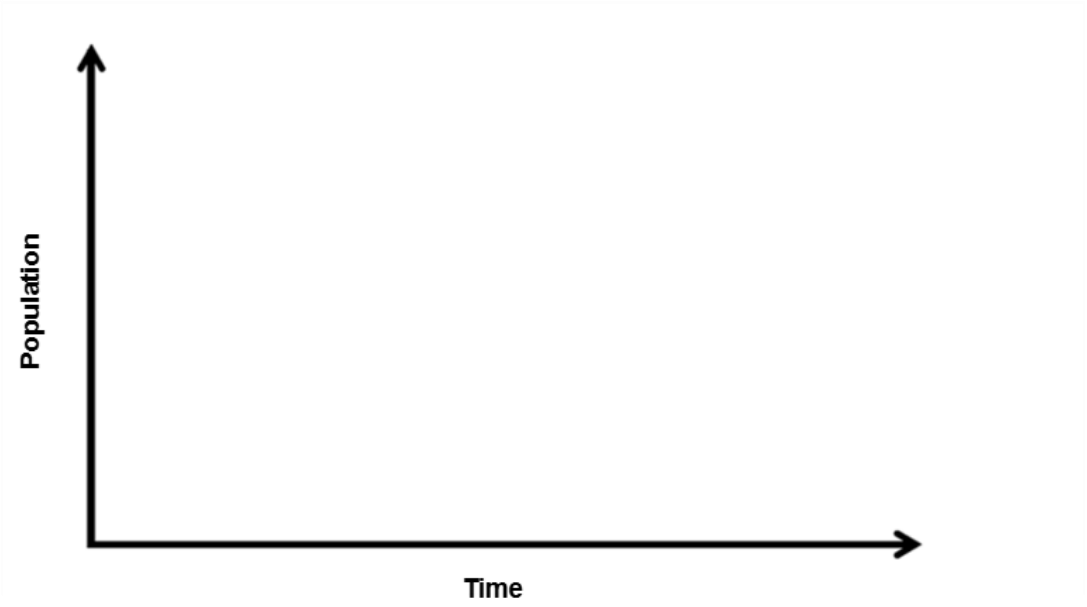


Figure 7: Total cane toad population across Australia.

Question 10 a) i)

Trophic Level	Example Organisms	Baseline Biomass (kg/ha)	Post–La Niña Biomass (kg/ha)	% Change in Biomass
Producers	Grasses	4,500	10,800	+140%
Primary Consumers	Small mammals, insects, grazing herbivores	450	945	+110%
Secondary Consumers	Small predators, reptiles, carnivorous mammals	45		+40%

Table 1: Biomass in a semi-arid grassland ecosystem in western NSW.

Acknowledgements

Sources:

Figure 5

Cool Antarctica. (n.d.). *Antarctic food web* [Diagram]. *Cool Antarctica*. https://coolantarctica.com/Antarctica%20fact%20file/wildlife/whales/food-web.php

Figure 8

iNaturalist. (2025). *Observation 267467651* [Photograph]. *iNaturalist*. https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/267467651

Figure 9

Australian Museum. (n.d.). *Eastern pygmy-possum* [Photograph]. *Australian Museum*. https://australian.museum/learn/animals/mammals/eastern-pygmy-possum

Figure 10

Unknown author. (n.d.). *[Photograph]*. Retrieved from https://static1.s123-cdn-static-a.com/uploads/4104716/800_641946b2cc6d5.jpg

End of Section B

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TASMANIAN ASSESSMENT, STANDARDS & CERTIFICATION

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ESS315118

Section C

Pages: 12
Questions: 5
Information Sheet: 1

Suggested working time: 36 minutes

Instructions:

- Answer **all** questions and **all** items within each question.
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- The exam is **three (3) hours** in length. The suggested working time for this section is **approximately 36 minutes**.
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Marker use	
C6	/ 36

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Section E	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Totals	**25**	**25**	**180 minutes (3 hours)**	**180 marks**

Criterion

You **must** make sure your answers address:

- Criterion 6 apply concepts and processes of ecosystem change.

Question 11

Marker use

a) **Outline three (3)** processes that may contribute to declining biodiversity on the Great Barrier Reef. /3

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b) For **one (1)** process outlined in part a), **explain** how it affects each of the following types of biodiversity:

i. Genetic biodiversity. /2

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ii. Species biodiversity. /2

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iii. Ecosystem biodiversity. /2

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Total Q11 /9

Question 12

Marker use

Two (2) different areas in which old, dead eucalypts are found are described below.

Area 1

An area of wet-sclerophyll forest in western Tasmania contains a few tall dead eucalypts above an open understorey of wattles, eucalypt seedlings, ground ferns, and bracken.

Area 2

An area of cool temperate rainforest in western Tasmania contains a few tall, dead eucalypts towering above a dense rainforest.

a) For each area, **estimate** the time since the last intense bushfire is likely to have occurred. /2

i. Area 1: .....

ii. Area 2: .....

b) **Explain**, in terms of fire severity, why the only eucalypts that remain in **Area 1** are dead, old trees and seedlings. /2

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c) **Explain**, in terms of fire succession, why the only eucalypts that remain in **Area 2** are tall and dead. /3

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Total Q12 /7

Question 13

Marker use

Case 1

Paterson's curse is a fast-spreading pasture weed that competes with more nutritious grazing plants. In north-eastern Victoria, land managers introduced a specialist insect, the crown-boring weevil, which naturally targets Paterson's curse. The weevil's larvae feed inside the plant's crown, weakening it and reducing its growth and seed production over time.

Case 2

The critically endangered Tasmanian live-bearing sea star is found in just a few small rocky coastal areas. Its habitat is under pressure from invasive porcelain crabs. Marine researchers and volunteers physically collect the invasive crabs using small hand tools and buckets. Thousands can be removed in a single field session.

Case 3

Bruny Island, Tasmania, supports threatened species that are predated upon by feral cats. To reduce cat impacts in high-risk areas, land managers trial a device that delivers a targeted toxic spray only when a feral cat activates it.

a) **State** which invasive-species control method(s) is being used to manage the population in each of the cases described above.

i. Case 1: ..... /1

ii. Case 2: ..... /1

iii. Case 3: ..... /1

Question 13 continues

Marker use

b) For **one (1)** of the cases, **evaluate** the effectiveness of the control method being used.

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Total Q13

/7

Question 14

Marker use

Cape Grim Baseline Air Pollution Station is located on the north-west tip of Tasmania, directly facing the Southern Ocean. In prevailing winds, the air has travelled thousands of kilometres over ocean. It is one of the world's premier baseline observatories used to track background atmospheric composition. Continuous records since 1976 for key atmospheric gases exist.

Figure 11 shows the atmospheric carbon dioxide levels measured at Cape Grim.

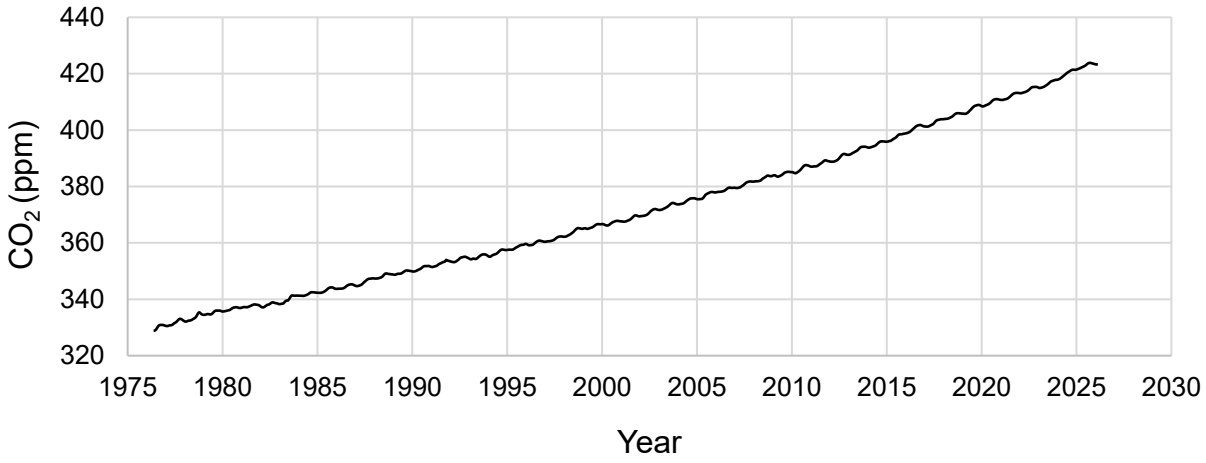


Figure 11: Graph of atmospheric carbon dioxide levels measured at Cape Grim.

a) **Identify** the first year that the CO_2 measurement at Cape Grim exceeded 420 ppm. /1

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b) **Calculate** (to the nearest whole number) the average CO_2 rise per decade between 1980 and 2020. /2

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Question 14 continues

Marker use

Although the Cape Grim atmospheric record is extremely reliable, it is limited by its relatively short timeframe. To investigate changes in atmospheric CO_2 further back in time, scientists must rely on other sources of long-term evidence.

c) **Explain** how **one (1)** other source of long-term evidence is used to determine past CO_2 concentrations. /4

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d) **Explain** the consequence of climate change on the loss of biological timing (synchrony) between **two (2)** species you have studied. /3

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Total Q14 /10

Question 15

Marker use

La Niña brings cooler ocean temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific.

Explain how these cooler sea surface temperatures influence weather patterns in Australia.

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Total Q15

/3

End of Section C

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ESS315118

Section D

Pages: 12
Questions: 5
Information Sheet: 1

Suggested working time: 36 minutes

Instructions:

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Marker use	
C7	/ 36

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Section E	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Totals	**25**	**25**	**180 minutes (3 hours)**	**180 marks**

Criterion

You **must** make sure your answers address:

- Criterion 7 apply concepts relating to human dependence and impact on ecosystems.

Question 16

Marker use

Over a period of heavy rainfall, nitrate levels in a river increase from 0.2 mg/L to 2.1 mg/L. During the following weeks, an algal bloom develops. Several weeks later, dissolved oxygen (DO) levels decline from 8.5 mg/L to 3.6 mg/L, and fish deaths are observed.

a) **Calculate** the change in nitrate concentration over the period of rainfall. /1

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b) **Outline two (2)** possible sources causing the increase in nitrate levels. /2

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c) **Outline** how the change in nitrate levels may have contributed to the development of the algal bloom. /1

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d) **Explain** why dissolved oxygen levels fell several weeks after the algal bloom developed, instead of immediately after the rainfall event. /4

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Total Q16 /8

Question 17

Marker use

Agriculture across Tasmania includes cattle grazing, sheep farming, dairy production, and intensive cropping in regions such as the Midlands, North-West coast, and the Coal River Valley.

a) **Identify two (2)** agricultural practices that impact greenhouse gas emissions. /2

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b) **Explain** how **one (1)** agricultural practice identified in item a) leads to increased greenhouse gas emissions. /2

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c) **Describe two (2)** strategies farmers can use to reduce their environmental impacts with respect to greenhouse gas emissions. /4

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Total Q17 /8

Question 18

Marker use

/5

Reliance on sand flathead as a key recreational species has contributed to the severe overfishing of flathead in southern Tasmania.

Discuss the ecological and social impacts of the government's decision to ban flathead fishing in the south-eastern zone from 1 March 2026.

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Total Q18

/5

Question 19

Marker use

Artificial intelligence (AI) systems are expanding rapidly worldwide and their environmental impacts are increasing. Data centres require large amounts of energy and water.

a) **Outline** how the increasing use of AI links to the concept of an ecological footprint.

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b) Some companies claim that AI can reduce ecological footprints by **improving efficiency**. **Evaluate** this claim.

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c) **Choose one (1)** ecosystem regulating service and **explain** how AI data centres could disrupt this service.

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Total Q19

/7

Question 20

Marker use

Many large ships use antifouling paint to stop algae, barnacles, and other sea life from growing on their hulls. These paints often contain organotin chemicals, which are very toxic and long-lasting. They can leak into the water, build up in sediments, and harm marine life. Recent tests in a busy port found high organotin levels in the water and in a nearby oyster population. There were deformed shells and fewer young oysters.

a) **Outline two (2)** characteristics of the organotin compounds demonstrated in this scenario. /2

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b) **Outline** whether organotin pollution is **point** or **diffuse**. /1

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c) **Explain** why organotin compounds are likely to increase in concentration in higher-level predators. /3

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Question 20 continues

Question 20 continues

Marker use

/2

Copper is an essential trace element present in most marine sediments. Antifouling paint also contains copper and high copper levels were measured in this port.

d) **Evaluate** if copper is a pollutant or a contaminant in this port.

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Total Q20

/8

End of Section D

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External Assessment 2026

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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ESS315118

Section E

Pages: 12
Questions: 5
Information Sheet: 1

Suggested working time: 36 minutes

Instructions:

- Answer **all** questions and **all** items within each question.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided in this exam paper.
- The exam is **three (3) hours** in length. The suggested working time for this section is **approximately 36 minutes**.
- The Environmental Science Information Sheet can be used throughout the exam.
- All answers must be written in **English**.
- You **must** make sure your answers address the listed criterion.

Marker use	
C8	/ 36

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Guide to Exam Structure

	Questions available	Questions to answer	Suggested working time	Marks available
Section A	4	4	36 minutes	36 marks
Section B	6	6	36 minutes	36 marks
Section C	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Section D	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Section E	5	5	36 minutes	36 marks
Totals	**25**	**25**	**180 minutes (3 hours)**	**180 marks**

Criterion

You **must** make sure your answers address:

- Criterion 8 apply principles and processes related to ecologically sustainable management of the environment.

Question 21

Marker use

All households in NSW, South Australia, and South-East Queensland receive three (3) hours of free electricity each day under the federal government's Solar Sharer scheme. This occurs in the middle of the day when solar generation peaks and wholesale electricity prices are at their lowest.

a) **Describe one (1)** limitation of the Solar Sharer scheme in helping Australia transition away from fossil fuels. /2

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b) **Discuss** how the Solar Sharer scheme represents a combination of economic, technological, and legislative strategies for managing energy sustainability. /6

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Total 21

/8

Question 22

Marker use

This question relates to two (2) renewable energy power schemes proposed for Tasmania.

Project 1: The Bothwell (Weasel) Solar Farm is a landowner-led ~250 MW project located on cleared agricultural land and is designed to allow continued sheep grazing and use existing transmission lines. The project underwent a very fast 20-day federal approval process, with minimal opposition.

Project 2: The Robbins Island Wind Farm is a company-led ~900 MW project with up to 100 wind turbines. The company experienced eight (8) years of delays in the approval process, multiple court appeals, and strong community and environmental opposition. It has finally received approval after 88 environmental conditions were imposed due to, among other things, risks to migratory birds, Tasmanian devils, and cultural heritage sites.

Compare the approvals of both projects considering **three (3)** principles of sustainable development.

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Total Q22

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Question 23

Marker use

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia is a World Heritage Area (WHA) that protects remnants of ancient subtropical rainforest containing rare species such as the wollemi pine, Albert's lyrebird, and numerous threatened frog species. Management occurs across NSW and QLD parks, supported by national WHA legislation and the CAR-aligned reserve system used by the Australian states and Commonwealth.

a) **Outline** the significance of World Heritage listing for the Gondwana Rainforests. /2

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b) **State two (2)** obligations Australia has for the Gondwana Rainforests under WHA management requirements. /2

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c) In terms of the CAR-aligned reserve system, **explain** why maintaining **adequacy** is challenging in fragmented rainforest patches affected by climate change. /3

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Total Q23 /7

Question 24

Marker use



Figure 12: Photo of an Eastern curlew.

The Eastern curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), a critically endangered species, migrates annually between coastal wetlands in South Australia and coastal wetlands in eastern China. These birds breed in Russia before they commence their annual migration, stop in China to feed, and rely on South Australian wetlands to build up energy reserves during the non-breeding season.

a) Name a piece of legislation that threatened and/or migratory birds may fall under. /1

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b) **Explain two (2)** practical challenges this legislation faces in protecting the Eastern curlew along its migratory route. /4

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Total Q24 /5

Question 25

Marker use

A company plans to build a covered composting facility on the edge of a growing town that can take up to 40,000 tonnes of organic material each year, such as household food and garden waste, and by-products from local food and agricultural industries. Trucks would regularly enter and leave the site, transporting waste in and finished compost out.

The closest houses are about 600 m away, located where afternoon winds carry air from the site. A small seasonal creek is located about 250 m downhill, which runs into a larger creek further downstream. A flying-fox colony lives in vegetation about 350 m from the site. Soils are easily eroded especially after heavy rain.

a) **State two (2)** stakeholders that should be consulted during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. /1

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b) **State two (2)** key environmental aspects that should be assessed in the EIA for this proposal and **outline** why each one is important. /4

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Question 25 continues

Marker use

/5

c) Following construction of the project, a management plan is required. **Discuss,** in detail, major aspects of the management plan, including monitoring.

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Total Q25

/10

Acknowledgements

Sources:

Figure 12

Australian Conservation Foundation. (n.d.). *Eastern curlew* [Photograph]. *Australian Conservation Foundation*. https://www.acf.org.au/our-work/nature/missing-wildlife/eastern-curlew

End of Section E

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