



Habitat

Innovation & Management

Flyers Creek Wind Farm – Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monitoring

Annual Report 2025/2026

Flyers Creek, NSW on Wiradjuri Country

Prepared for: Iberdrola (proponent of Flyers Creek Wind Farm)

PROJECT APPROVAL: MP08_0252

19/06/2026

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At a Glance

2026							APRIL						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3	4						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18							
19	20	21	22	23	24	25							
26	27	28	29	30									

Monitoring conducted: May 2025 - April 2026



No. of turbines searched each month: 21



No. of carcasses found: 31



Raptors recorded: 141; Species: 5



Migratory birds recorded: 4; Species: 1



Impact triggers: 0



No. of issues/potential issues: 15

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Glossary of abbreviations

Acronym	Description
BBAMP	Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan
BCS	Biodiversity, Conservation and Science group of the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
BUS	Bird Utilisation Survey
CPHR	Conservation Programs, Heritage and Regulation group within the NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DPE	NSW Department of Planning and Environment
FCWF	Flyers Creek Wind Farm
RRT	Raptor Roost Tree
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
WFM	Wind Farm Monitoring (app)

1 Introduction

Iberdrola (proponent of Flyers Creek Wind Farm) engaged Habitat Innovation and Management Pty Ltd to implement commissioning stage monitoring and monthly monitoring during the operational stage of the Flyers Creek Wind Farm (FCWF) project, at Flyers Creek, NSW on Wiradjuri Country. The monitoring has been conducted in accordance with the Flyers Creek Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Program (BBAMP) (Nature Advisory, 2020) and is outlined in this Annual Report.

Commissioning stage monitoring was not required under the BBAMP, or the FCWF approvals, but was completed for five months from December 2023 to April 2024 inclusive, as part of due diligence environmental management by the project proponent. Monthly monitoring work has been completed over a period of two years from the commencement of the operational stage of the FCWF.

This is the second annual monitoring report and summarises operational stage monitoring undertaken between May 2025 and April 2026.

During the operational stage the monitoring effort has been inclusive of:

- Targeted carcass searches (full searches to 100 m and follow-up pulse searches to 60 m)
- Incidental raptor surveys
- Incidental migratory bird surveys

Additional works completed during the project to date include:

- Operational bird utilisation surveys
- Scavenger trials
- Detectability (observer) trials
- Superb Parrot survey
- Repeat Bird Utilisation Survey (BUS) and subsequent updated BUS methodology
- Wedge-tailed Eagle Nest Monitoring

This report is broken into the following components:

- Summary of previous reporting (monthly monitoring)
- Monitoring results
- Incidental carcass finds
- Analysis and comparison of results

Fieldwork for monthly monitoring surveys from May 2025 to April 2026 was undertaken by Habitat Innovation and Management ecologists Mick Callan, Liam Doherty, James Taylor and Kienan Brown. This report has been prepared by Mick Callan, Director and Principal Ornithologist, Habitat Innovation and Management with the assistance of ecologists Mikayla Green and Liam Doherty.

2 Background and Previous Reports

Commissioning stage monitoring at the FCWF commenced in December 2023 and continued for 5 months through to April 2024. Operational stage monitoring commenced in May 2024 and continued for 24 months through to April 2026. All data collected to date has been included in the following reports.

2.1 Monitoring Reports from Commissioning Stage

Commissioning stage monitoring was not required under the BBAMP, or the FCWF approvals, but was completed for five months from December 2023 to April 2024 inclusive:

- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Commissioning Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report December 2023
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Commissioning Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report January 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Commissioning Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report February 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Commissioning Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report March 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Commissioning Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report April 2024

2.2 Monitoring reports from Operational Stage – Year 1

Monthly monitoring work has been completed over a period of two years following commencement of the operational stage of the FCWF. The following monitoring reports have been completed to date from the initial 12 months of monitoring and were summarised in the 2024/2025 annual report:

- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report May 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report June 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report July 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report August 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report September 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report October 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report November 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report December 2024
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report January 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report February 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report March 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report April 2025

In addition to the monthly monitoring reports, the following Impact Trigger Reports have been prepared and submitted following impact triggers being reached for White-striped Freetail Bat (*Austronomus australis*) and Yellow-bellied Sheathail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*).

- Flyers Creek Wind Farm January Impact Trigger Report – White-striped Freetail Bat
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm February Impact Trigger Report – White-striped Freetail Bat
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm March Impact Trigger Report – White-striped Freetail Bat
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm March Impact Trigger Report – Yellow-bellied Sheathail Bat

2.3 Monitoring reports from Operational Stage – Year 2

The following reports have been completed during the second year of operational stage monitoring (2025/2026) and are summarised in this annual report:

- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report May 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report June 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report July 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report August 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report September 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report October 2025
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- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report December 2025
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report January 2026
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report February 2026
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report March 2026
- Flyers Creek Wind Farm Operational Stage Bird and Bat Monthly Monitoring Report April 2026

3 Monitoring Methods

3.1 Carcass Searches

On-site bird and bat strike monitoring of turbines was conducted in accordance with Section 4.4.2 Search Protocol from the Flyers Creek Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Program (BBAMP) (Nature Advisory, 2020). Operational stage carcass search monitoring comprised a full search out to 100 m with pulse searches (repeat searches to 60 m) undertaken within several days to detect additional mortality of bats and birds. Each monthly monitoring period required 19 turbines to be searched, representing 50% of the total 38 turbines at the FCWF (Figure 1). It is specified that this is to include those in the north portion of the layout (turbines 1-8).

The order of turbines to be searched was randomised each month during which time each turbine was searched out to 100 m, comprised of 6 m circular transects out to 60 m (inner search zone) and then every 12 m out to 100 m (outer search zone), noting that the final circular transect was completed at 96 m from the wind turbine generator (WTG) tower. All carcasses detected were recorded and collected in accordance with the BBAMP.

The turbines searched each month from the commencement of the operational stage of the Flyers Creek Wind Farm are listed below:

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| • T01 | • T08 | • T23 |
| • T02 | • T13 | • T24 |
| • T03 | • T17 | • T27 |
| • T04 | • T19 | • T35 |
| • T05 | • T20 | • T36 |
| • T06 | • T22 | • T38 |
| • T07 | | |

A lightning strike to Turbine 22 on 26 June 2025 resulted in this turbine being deemed unsafe to survey for carcasses. As a result, Turbine 32 was substituted to be surveyed in place of Turbine 22 since August 2025.

Further access restrictions were placed on and around this turbine resulting in the whole collector group being unavailable to survey from the October 2025 survey period. Due to these turbines being inaccessible, the following substitutions were made:

Table 1: Turbines substituted during the October 2025 monitoring period

Turbines unable to be surveyed due to safety issues	Substituted turbines surveyed post-October 2025
WTG 13	WTG 10
WTG 17	WTG 11
WTG 19	WTG 28
WTG 20	WTG 30
WTG 22	WTG 31
WTG 23	WTG 32

Following submission of the Flyers Creek Wind Farm – BBAMP Annual Report 2024-2025 (Habitat Innovation and Management, 2025), it was recommended by CPHR Group of DCCEEW that at least 2 turbines from the more heavily timbered section of the wind farm (turbines 10 to 12 and 28 to 32) be added to the monitoring program. Following consultation with Joshua Fitzgerald, Site Manager of FCWF, it was decided to include WTG 12 and WTG 29 to the monthly monitoring program from July 2025. This resulted in 21 turbines being surveyed each month, representing 55% of the total 38 turbines at the FCWF:

- T01
- T02
- T03
- T04
- T05
- T06
- T07
- T08
- T10
- T11
- T12
- T24
- T27
- T28
- T29
- T30
- T31
- T32
- T35
- T36
- T38

The substitution of such a significant number of turbines has implications for the interrogation of data across the full two-year monitoring period as there are only 13 turbines that have been continuously monitored for the full 24-month period. The implications of this and the limitations on data assessment will be discussed in more detail in following sections of this report.

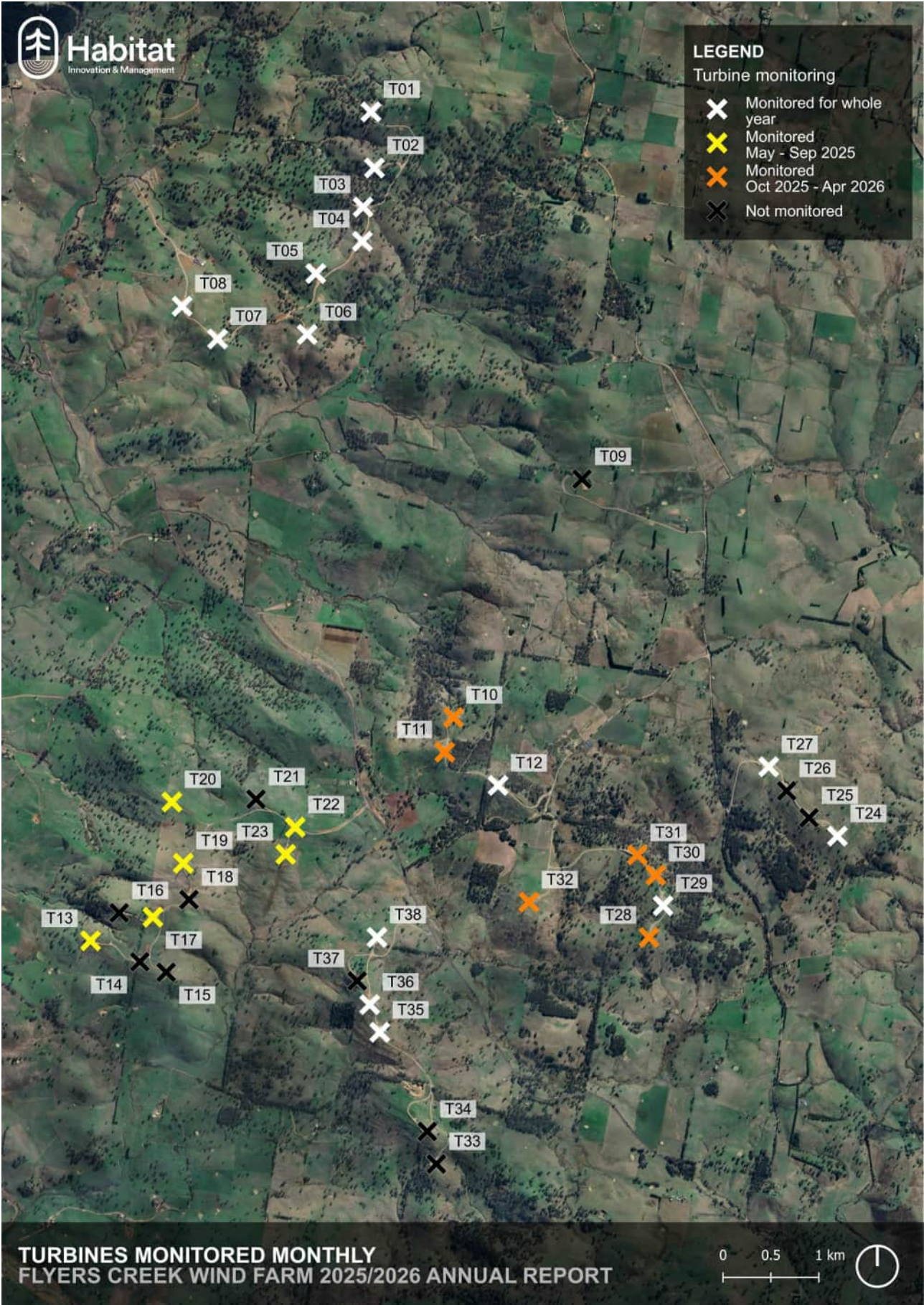


Figure 1: Turbines monitored monthly for bird and bat carcasses at Flyers Creek Wind Farm

3.1.1 Variation from the BBAMP

It is noted that the use of paper data sheets is specified in the BBAMP, which then have the risk of errors during data transfer to a computer. We have instead used our custom Habitat Innovation and Management Wind Farm Monitoring (WFM) app to record data which is uploaded live to the cloud and stored immediately within our online database. This minor change is considered an improvement to the minimum requirements detailed in the BBAMP and was not objected to by DPE (BCS group) in their letter to the Site Manager – Flyers Creek Wind Farm dated 30 April 2024.

3.1.2 Monitoring Equipment

Equipment used for the carcass searches includes:

- Garmin Etrex SE handheld GPS navigators
- Habitat Innovation and Management WFM app for data collection via various mobile phone devices
- Digitech Mini Scale – for recording carcass weights of microbats

Live weather data is recorded at the beginning of each transect, including temperature, humidity, wind direction and wind speed using the Bureau of Meteorology weather app.

It is noted that our methodology provided in the tender (Provision of Consulting Services for Implementation of the BBAMP – Flyers Creek Wind Farm, Wiradjuri Country) prepared for Flyers Creek Wind Farm (Habitat Innovation and Management, 2023) specifies that, georeferenced map sets with pre-determined transects would be used to navigate the transects in the field using a hand-held tablet. Given that the GPS units that we are using provide a greater level of features compared to previous models, including providing live data back to our office, we have used them to record the transects and to provide the mapped transects included in the Appendices.

3.2 Raptor Searches

Monitoring of birds of prey (raptors) is conducted in accordance with Section 4.1.1 Birds of Prey (Raptors) from the BBAMP. This incidental monitoring involves searching for raptors during carcass searches by scanning the surrounds and the sky every minute or so. Raptors observed whilst travelling between search sites are also recorded.

Observed raptor flights are plotted on a map in the field with all available observations recorded including flight behaviour, heights, direction and the time that the observation commenced and finished, as well as any observed perching locations. This is completed in accordance with Section 5.3 of the BBAMP.

It is noted that our methodology provided in the tender (Provision of Consulting Services for Implementation of the BBAMP – Flyers Creek Wind Farm – Wiradjuri Country) prepared for Flyers Creek Wind Farm (Habitat Innovation and Management, 2023) specifies that georeferenced map sets will be used to record raptor flight

paths in the field. Data are recorded via Avenza Maps on mobile devices in the field and directly uploaded to the cloud for preparation of maps in the office using the Avenza mapping software.

Information recorded from each sighting includes:

- Date
- Location
- Time
- Observation period
- Species
- Number of birds
- Flight behaviour and flight path
- Notable perching or nesting locations if apparent.

3.2.1 Raptor Roosts/perches

Raptor roosts are recorded and mapped in accordance with Section 5.3 of the BBAMP to identify structures or trees that are regularly used for perching by birds of prey. Where the roost sites are located within 300 m of wind turbines and are regularly used as roost sites, consideration should be given to removing the perch to reduce the level of bird activity near wind turbines. Raptor roosts recorded to date, including those recorded during the commissioning stage monitoring, have been included with data including species use of the roost, date of use, nearest turbine and location of the roost.

3.2.2 Wedge-tailed Eagle Nest Monitoring

Two Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*) nests were recorded during works at FCWF. It was recommended by CPHR Group of DCCEEW that monitoring of these nests would be undertaken to determine their usage and record details of breeding and utilisation across the summer breeding period, including the outcome of any offspring recorded.

Nest tree 1 was first recorded on 28 October 2024 during Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) surveying. The nest is approximately 25 m above ground in a large White Box (*Eucalyptus albens*) and was recorded as intact with no signs of degradation, but no active use. The nest tree is located approximately 330 metres to the northwest of WTG 10 at an elevation of 854 metres and coordinates: -33.557818, 149.079698.

Nest tree 2 was first recorded on 20 August 2025 and is approximately 20 m above ground in a large, dead Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*). The nest was recorded as intact but with no signs of active use. The tree is estimated to have died within the 12 months prior to observation with no obvious evidence as to the cause of death. The nest tree is located approximately 480 metres to the northwest of WTG 10 at an elevation of 812 metres and coordinates: -33.556370, 149.079601.

Monitoring was undertaken monthly using a magnifying monocular with photographic capabilities. This reduced the level of disturbance to the nest as much as possible as those who were monitoring the nest could stay approximately 60 meters away. Number of individual Wedge-tailed Eagles as well as behaviour and estimated life-stage (e.g. egg, chick, fledgling) was recorded.

3.3 Migratory Bird Searches

Monitoring of migratory birds is conducted in accordance with Section 4.1.2 Migratory Species from the BBAMP. This incidental monitoring involves searching for migratory birds during carcass searches by scanning the sky every minute or so during turbine carcass searches.

Migratory birds observed whilst travelling between search sites are also recorded.

Observed migratory bird flights are plotted on a georeferenced map in the field (using Avenza Maps on mobile devices) with all available observations recorded including number of birds, flight behaviour, heights, direction and the time that the flights were recorded.

4 Monthly Monitoring Results

4.1 Carcass searches

Carcass search monitoring for the second annual operational stage monitoring period was conducted monthly from May 2025 to April 2026. In total, 31 bird and bat carcasses were recorded, comprised of 18 bird carcasses and 13 bat carcasses. Similar to the initial year of monitoring, and as expected, there was a seasonal increase in carcass finds across the warmer months of the year (Figure 2).

The distribution of carcasses recorded across turbines at Flyers Creek Wind Farm are shown in Figure 3. WTG 11 had the most carcasses recorded during the 12-month monitoring period with 4 carcasses being found. Three of the 4 carcasses recorded at WTG 20 were White-striped Freetail Bats (*Australopus australis*). WTG 08, WTG 24 and WTG 32 all recorded 3 carcasses which is the second highest number of carcasses per turbine.

As shown in Figure 4, there were 6 turbines that recorded both bird and bat carcasses. However, no individual turbine recorded multiple carcasses of both birds and bats i.e. where multiple carcasses have been recorded during monitoring, there may be multiple numbers of bats or birds, not both. Nine turbines recorded bird carcasses only (no bats), and 2 turbines recorded bat carcasses only (no birds).

Incidental carcass finds were recorded by Flyers Creek Wind Farm staff and included in the mortality data. Two incidental carcasses were recorded at 2 turbines (WTG 14 and WTG 18) that weren't surveyed during the monthly monitoring which is why additional turbines are represented in the charts below (Figure 3, Figure 4).

White-striped Freetail Bats were the species with the greatest number of carcasses detected during the 2025/2026 monitoring period with a total of 8 carcasses recorded (Figure 5). However, despite being the most commonly recorded species during carcass searches, the number of White-striped Freetail Bat carcasses recorded did not result in any impact triggers being reached during the second annual monitoring period. Four carcasses were recorded for each of Australian Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*), Gould's Wattled Bat (*Chalinolobus gouldii*), and Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*) with Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*) (n=3) and Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) (n=2) the only other species with multiple carcass records.

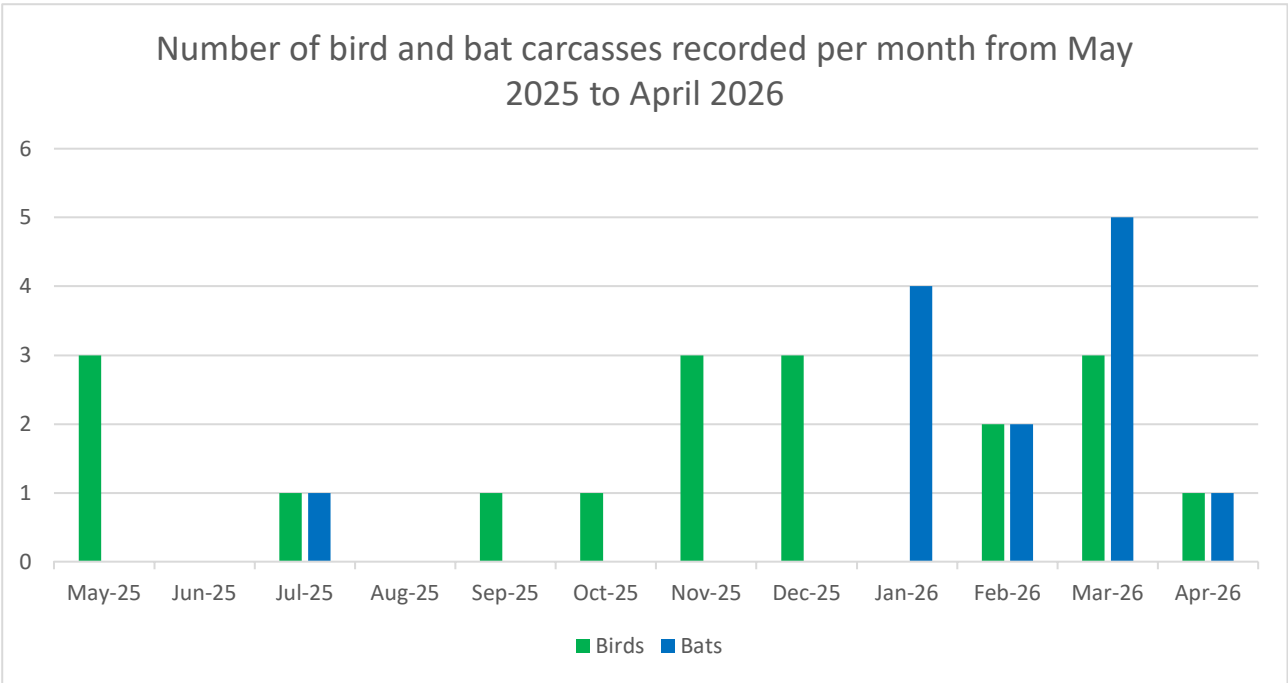


Figure 2: Bird and bat carcass finds by month during turbine monitoring from May 2025 to April 2026.

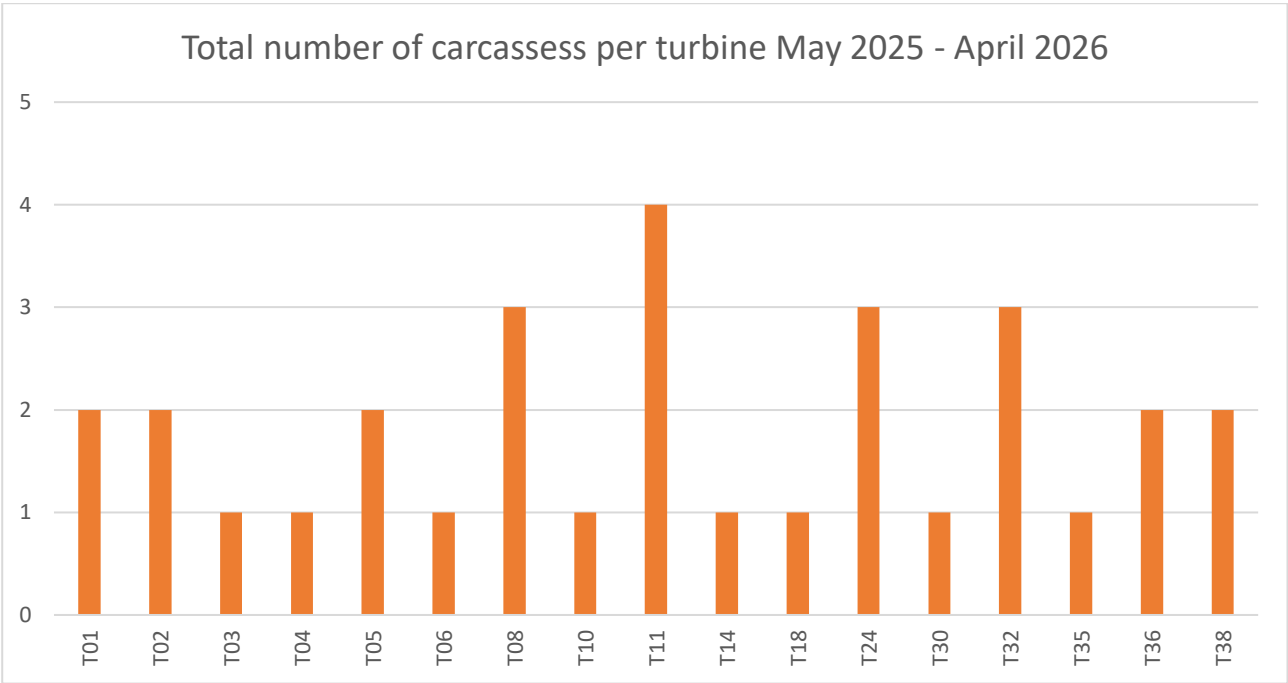


Figure 3: Total number of carcasses recorded per turbine in the 12 months of turbine monitoring from May 2025 to April 2026 (turbines not listed recorded zero carcass finds).

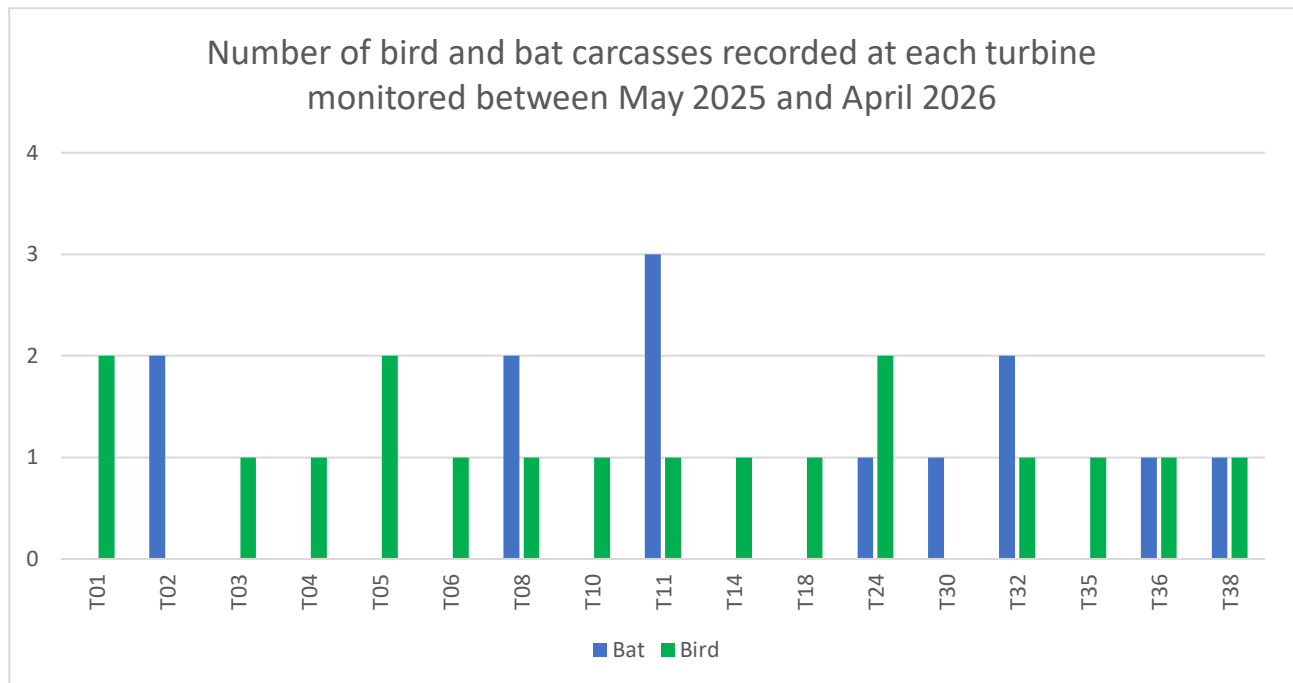


Figure 4: Total bird and bat carcasses per turbine recorded in the 12 months of turbine monitoring from May 2025 to April 2026 (turbines not listed recorded zero carcass finds).

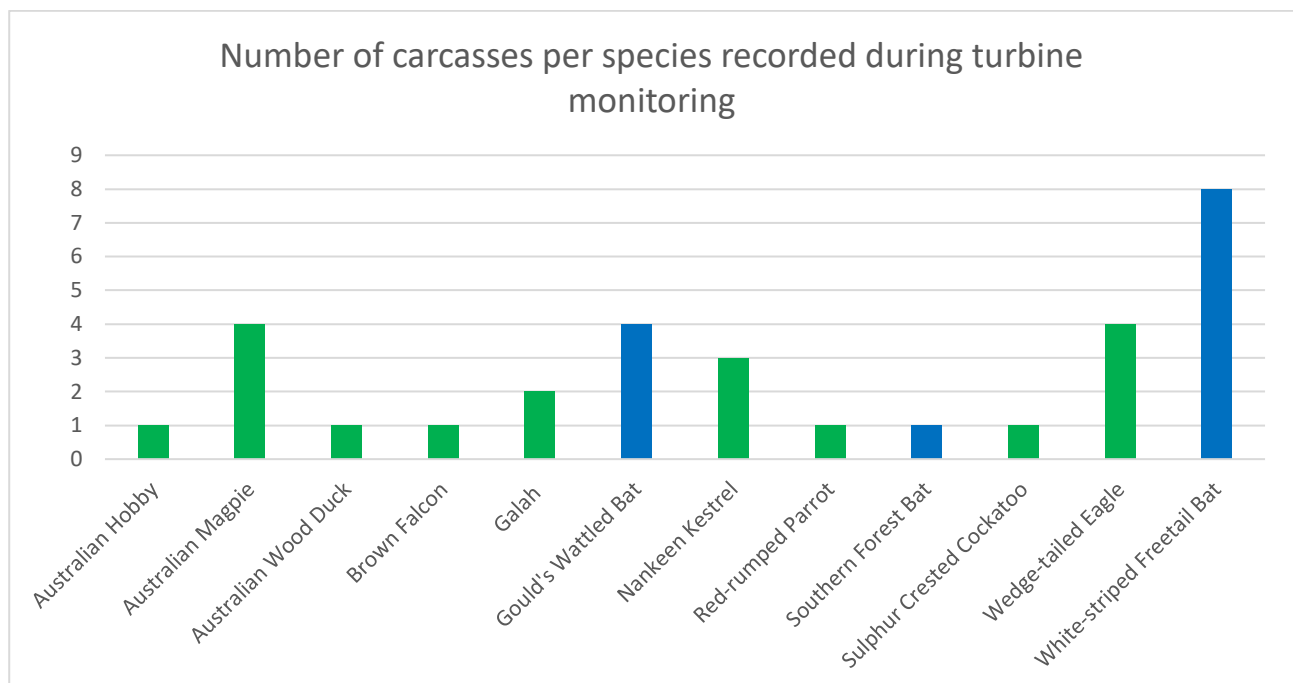


Figure 5: Number of carcasses recorded from May 2025 to April 2026 listed by species.

These numbers represent a significant decrease on the number of carcasses recorded during Year 1 of monitoring. During the first annual monitoring period a total of 86 carcasses were recorded which comprised of 31 birds and 55 bats. Comparison between the two monitoring years is included in the charts below.

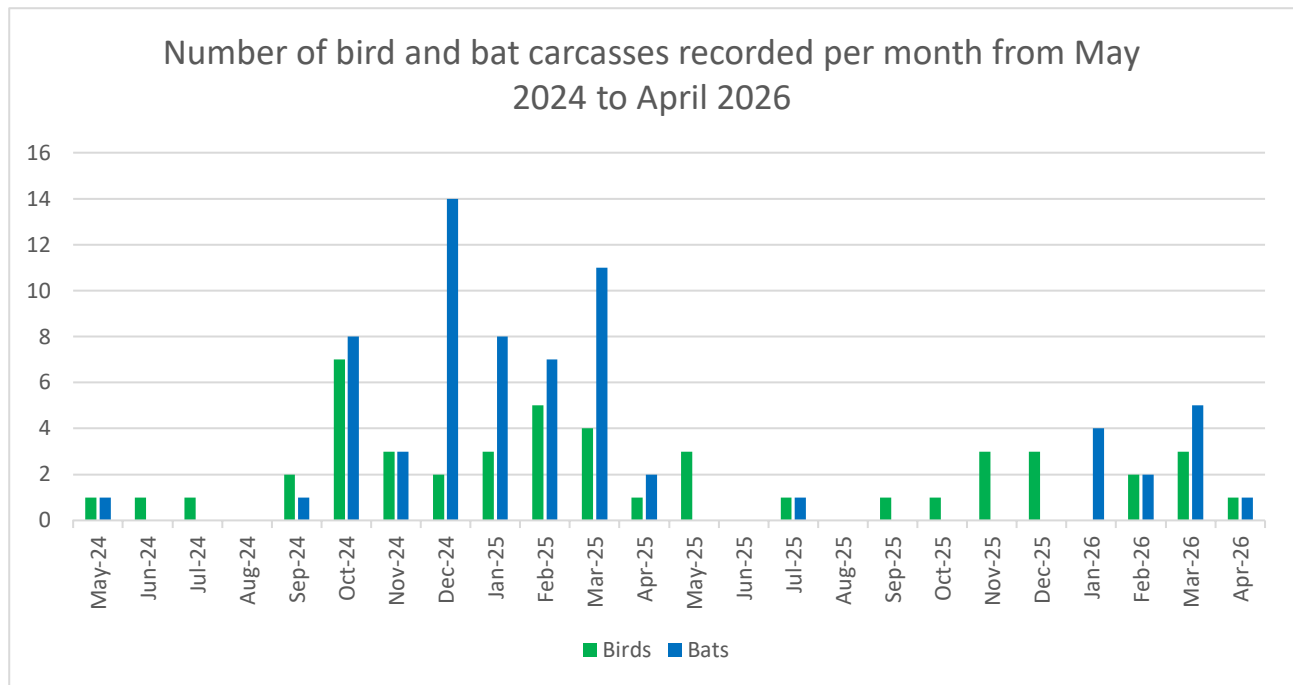


Figure 6: Bird and bat carcass finds by month during turbine monitoring from May 2024 to April 2026.

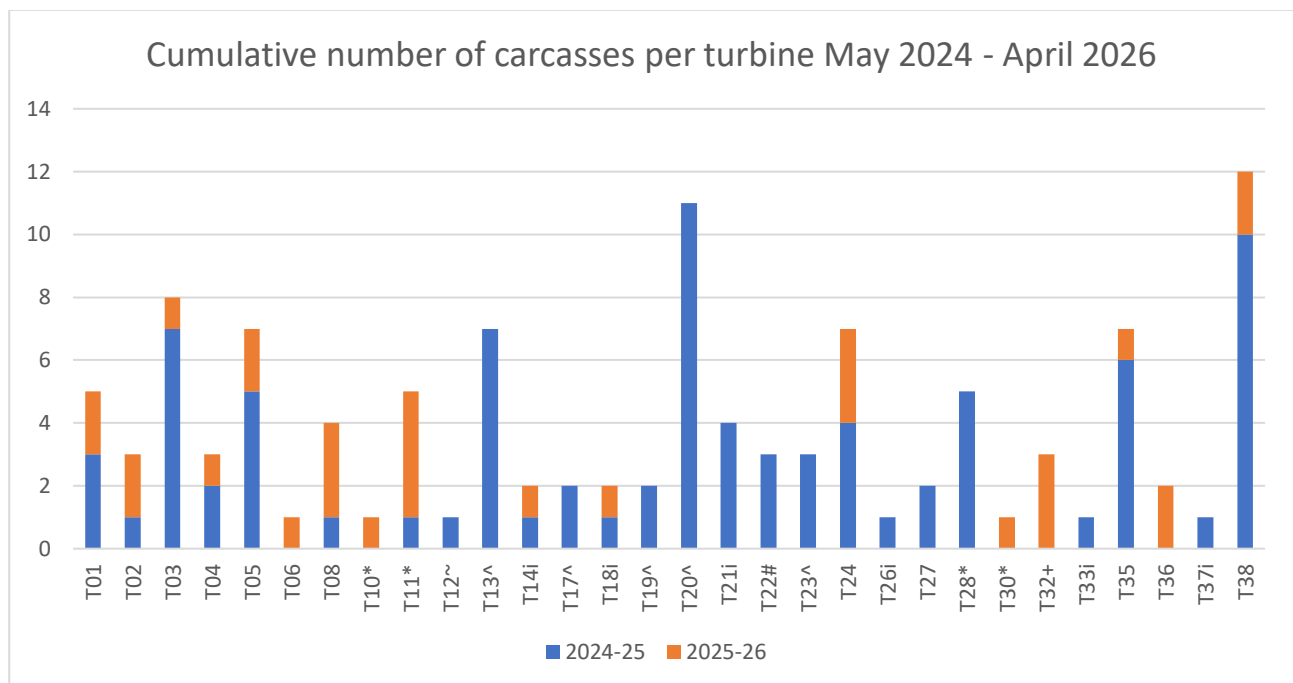


Figure 7: Total number of carcasses recorded per turbine across 2-year monitoring period from May 2024 to April 2026 (turbines not listed recorded zero carcass finds). # = turbine monitored May '24 – Jun '25; ^ = turbine monitored May '24 – Sep '25; + = turbine monitored Aug '25 – Apr '26; * = turbine monitored Oct '25 – Apr '26; ~ = turbine monitored Jul '25 – Apr '26; i = Incidental carcass finds (no routine monitoring at turbine).

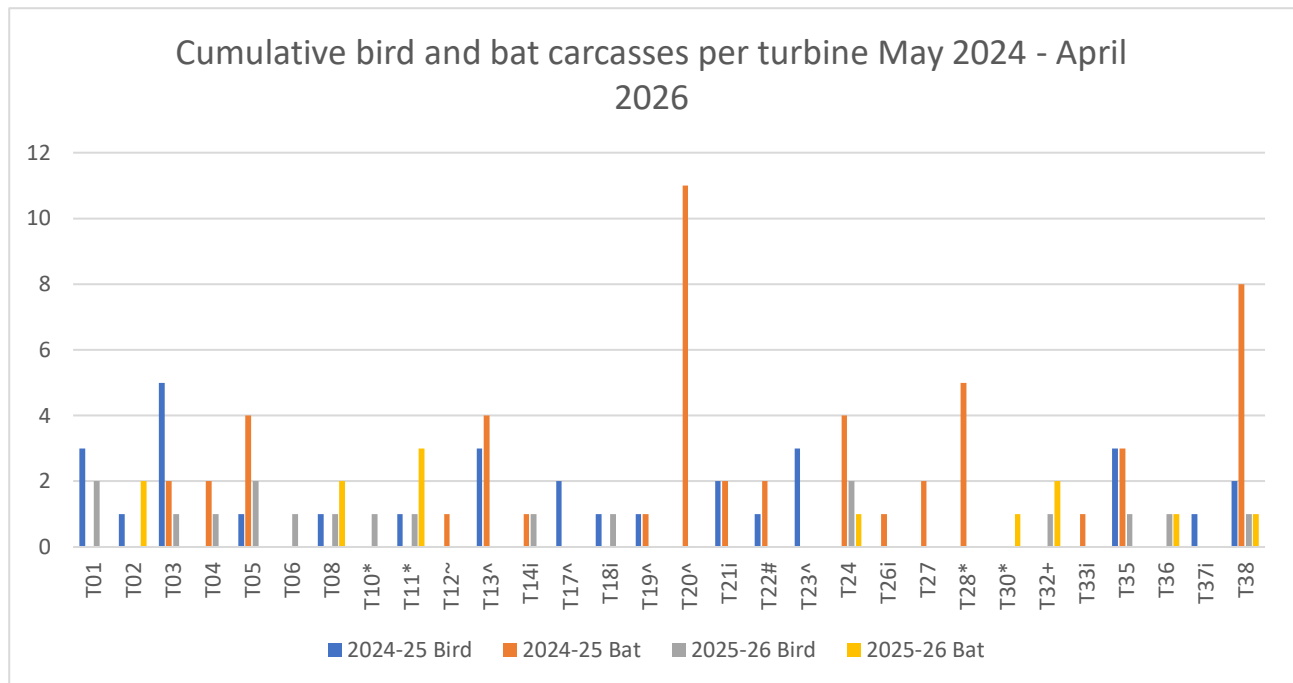


Figure 8: Total bird and bat carcasses per turbine recorded across 2-year monitoring period from May 2024 to April 2026 (turbines not listed recorded zero carcass finds). # = turbine monitored May '24 – Jun '25; ^ = turbine monitored May '24 – Sep '25; + = turbine monitored Aug '25 – Apr '26; * = turbine monitored Oct '25 – Apr '26; ~ = turbine monitored Jul '25 – Apr '26; i = Incidental carcass finds (no routine monitoring at turbine).

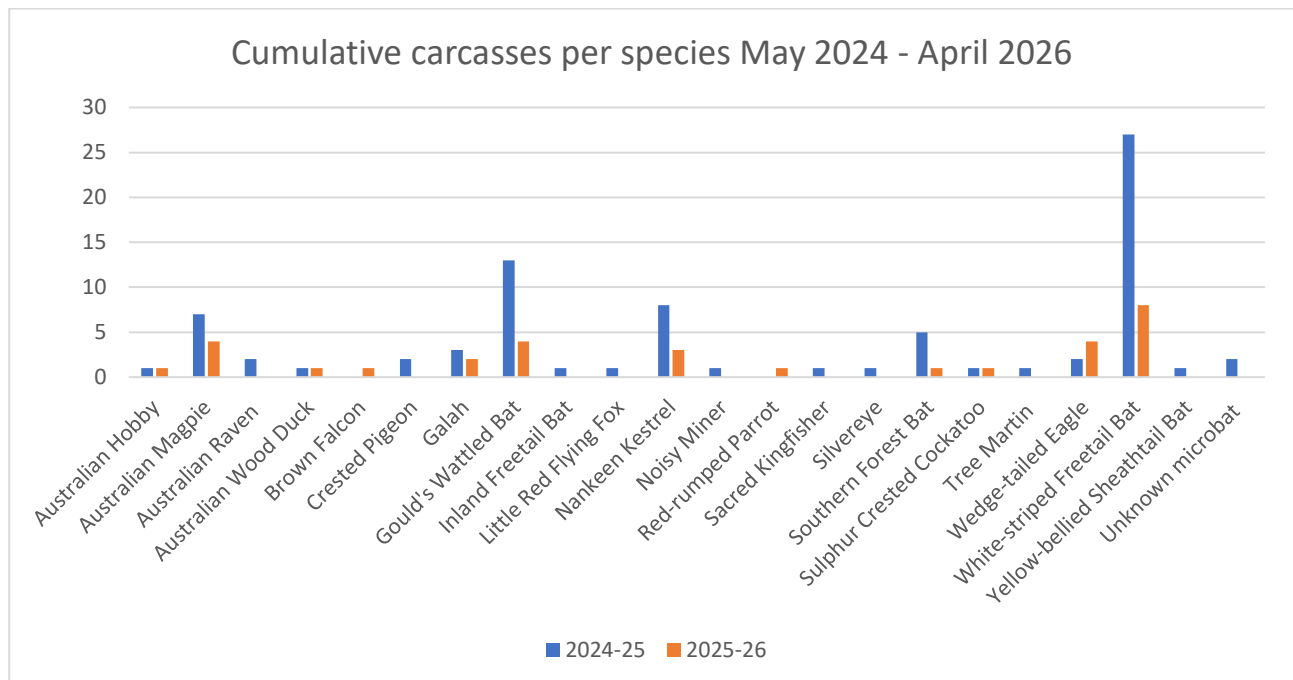


Figure 9: Cumulative number of carcasses recorded across 2-year monitoring period from May 2024 to April 2026 listed by species.

4.2 Raptor searches

Raptor searches were conducted concurrently with the monthly carcass searches from the commencement of monitoring. A total of 98 raptor sightings were recorded across FCWF from May 2025 to April 2026 representing 141 individual birds of five different species (Table 2, Table 3). Raptor species recorded at

Flyers Creek Wind Farm during the second year of operational monitoring were Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Aquila audax*), Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), Brown Falcon (*Falco berigora*), Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus axillaris*) and Australian Hobby (*Falco longipennis*). No sightings of Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) were recorded despite having been recorded once during the initial 12-month monitoring period.

Nankeen Kestrel was the most frequently recorded raptor species with 48 records over the 12-month period representing 69 individual birds. Wedge-tailed Eagles were also frequently recorded with 37 records comprised of 58 individual birds. Only one Australian Hobby was recorded during monitoring. Nankeen Kestrels and Wedge-tailed Eagles were often recorded flying in pairs around the wind farm. There appeared to be no seasonal trend of raptor sightings across the wind farm (Figure 10).

Table 2: Number of raptor sightings recorded from May 2025 to April 2026

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of raptor sightings
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	1
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	1
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	11
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	48
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	0
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	37
Total		98

Table 3: Total individuals for each raptor species recorded at FCWF from May 2025 to April 2026

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number of raptors
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	1
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	1
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	12
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	69
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	0
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	58
Total		141

Table 4: Total individuals for each raptor species recorded year-on-year

Common Name	Scientific Name	No. of raptors 2024-25	No. of raptors 2025-26
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	1	1
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	4	1
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	14	12
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	77	69
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	0
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	67	58
Total		164	141

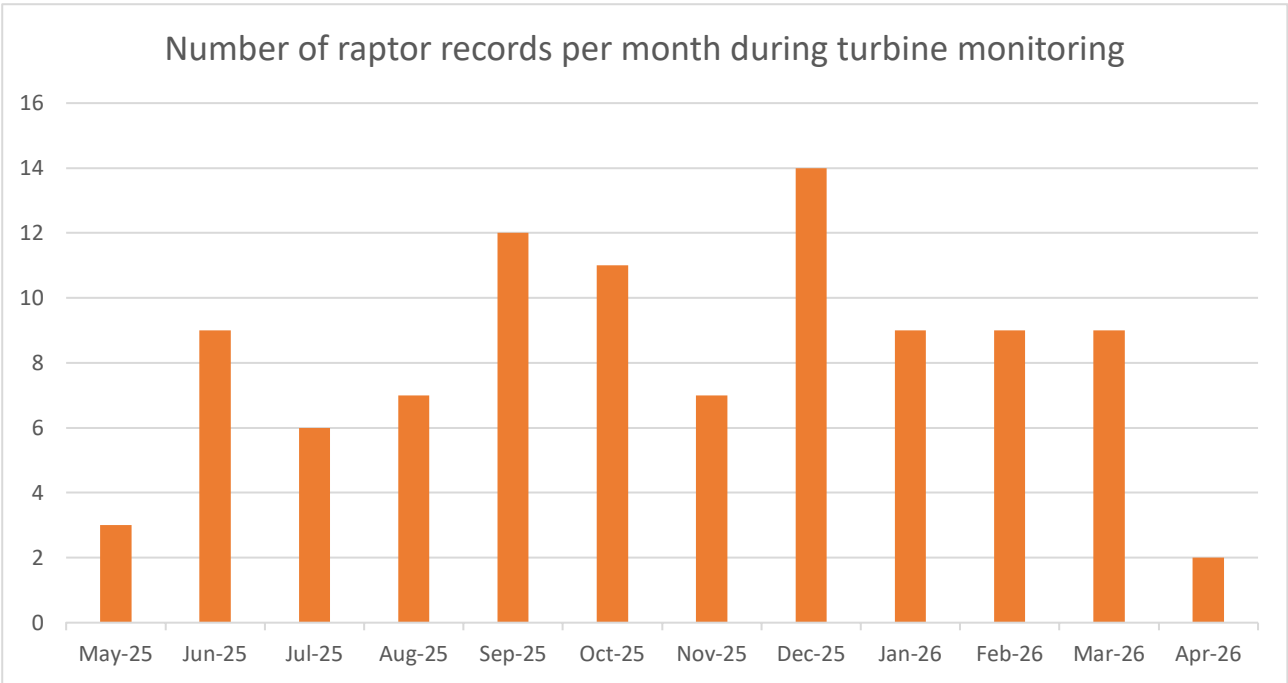


Figure 10: Number of raptor records per month from May 2025 to April 2026.

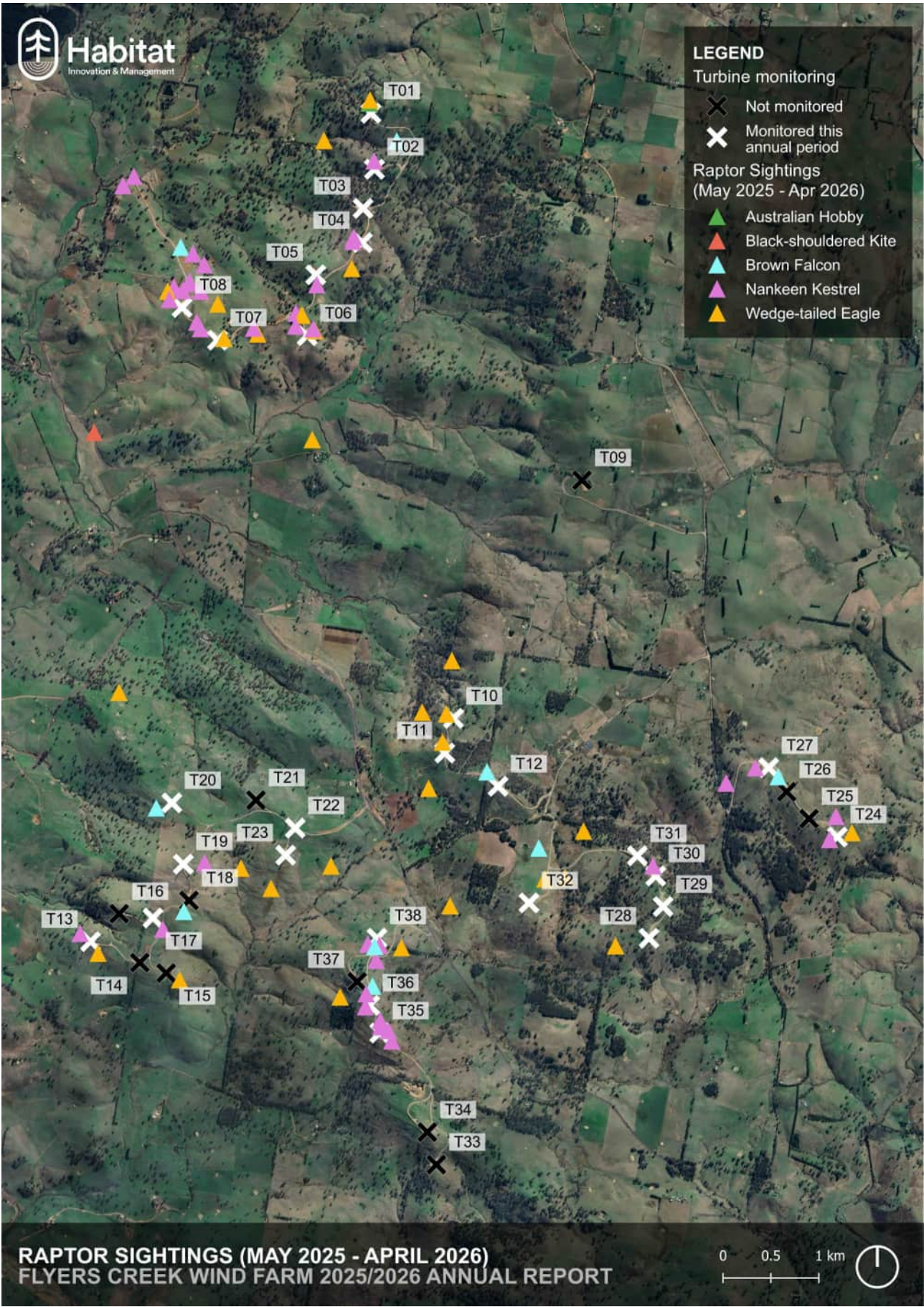


Figure 11: Total spatial records of raptors sighted during monthly turbine monitoring.

4.2.1 Raptor roosts

A total of 35 raptor roosts were recorded across Flyers Creek Wind Farm since monitoring commenced (Table 5). These roosts are a combination of stags (standing dead trees), stumps, live roost trees, nest trees and infrastructure with each provided a Raptor Roost Tree (RRT) identifier. Four raptor species have been observed using these roosts, comprised of Nankeen Kestrel, Wedge-tailed Eagle, Brown Falcon and Australian Hobby. Fifty-three individuals of these species have been observed utilising the 35 recorded roosts.

During the second year of monitoring 17 new RRTs were recorded (RRT 19-35) with 6 repeat RRTs recorded during the same period.

On 6 occasions multiple birds have been recorded using the same raptor roost. Five of these records involved pairs of the same species inclusive of Wedge-tailed Eagle (n=1), Brown Falcon (n=1), and Nankeen Kestrel (n=3). The other record of multiple raptors using a single raptor roost concurrently was at RRT 33 where 6 Nankeen Kestrels were observed in the tree on 9 January 2026.

Only 5 RRTs have had multiple records of raptor use. For each of RRT numbers 1, 5, 6, 7 and 24, the initial record was of a single Nankeen Kestrel using the roost. There has been a single record of different species using the same roost which was at RRT 7 which was initially used by a Nankeen Kestrel in May 2024 and a subsequent record of a Brown Falcon using the same dead tree in December 2025. All other repeat use was by Nankeen Kestrels with a single repeat use (total of 2 records) at RRTs 1 and 24, two repeat records at RRT 5 and three repeat records at RRT 6. Each RRT with multiple records was a stag (standing dead tree).

The most notable record was of two Nankeen Kestrels observed perching on and entering a hatch in the base of the nacelle of Turbine 01 when it was non-operational on 4 April 2025. The raptors were observed circling and inspecting the turbine, taking turns flying in and out of the hatch approximately three times whilst also perching on the blades. No Nankeen Kestrels (live or carcass) were recorded during the following month (May 2025) of monitoring. T01 was non-operational for approximately a month during this period for maintenance. Following the observation by Habitat Innovation and Management ecologists, the nacelle and nacelle hatch were inspected for both birds and nests, with no evidence of either prior to being made operational again (Figure 12).

A single Wedge-tailed Eagle nest tree was recorded during Superb Parrot (*Polytelis swainsonii*) surveys in October 2024 and recorded as RRT 11. This nest tree location is outside of the regular monthly monitoring sites. A second tree containing an active nest was found during monitoring of the initial nest. Details of these nests are outlined in the Wedge-tailed Eagle nest monitoring component of this report at Section 4.2.2. Data regarding these two nest trees have not been included in RRT data collection beyond the initial recording of RRT 11 on 28 October 2024.

Table 5: Roosts/perches in proximity to turbines being utilised by raptor species.

Raptor Roost Tree Data					Observation 1			Observation 2		Observation 3		Observation 4	
Roost Tree No.	Roost Type	Latitude	Longitude	Nearest Turbine	Raptor Species	No. of Raptors	Date	Raptor Species	Date	Raptor Species	Date	Raptor Species	Date
1	Stag	-33.590149	149.073821	WTG 35	Nankeen Kestrel	1	28/03/2024	Nankeen Kestrel	05/06/2024				
2	Stag	-33.589297	149.073761	WTG 35	Nankeen Kestrel	1	28/03/2024						
3	Stump	-33.57427	149.051121	WTG 19	Nankeen Kestrel	1	17/04/2024						
4	Stag	-33.582525	149.043445	WTG 13	Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	01/05/2024						
5	Stag	-33.581681	149.073181	WTG 38	Nankeen Kestrel	1	01/05/2024	Nankeen Kestrel	17/07/2025	Nankeen Kestrel	05/11/2025		
6	Stag	-33.58157	149.071877	WTG 38	Nankeen Kestrel	1	01/05/2024	Nankeen Kestrel	05/06/2024	Nankeen Kestrel	16/07/2025	Nankeen Kestrel	29/07/2025
7	Stag	-33.505426	149.074831	WTG 01	Nankeen Kestrel	1	01/05/2024	Brown Falcon	11/12/2025				
8	Stag	-33.581527	149.043074	WTG 14	Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	10/10/2024						
9	Stag	-33.582811	149.075308	WTG 38	Nankeen Kestrel	1	14/10/2024						
10	Stag	-33.573373	149.052148	WTG 19	Nankeen Kestrel	1	20/10/2024						
11	Nest Tree	-33.550263	149.078773	WTG 10	Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	28/10/2024						
12	Roost Tree	-33.517417	149.064724	WTG 05	Wedge-tailed Eagle	2	04/12/2024						
13	Roost Tree	-33.519603	149.050675	WTG 07	Nankeen Kestrel	2	12/02/2025						
14	Roost Tree	-33.514335	149.046049	WTG 08	Brown Falcon	2	05/03/2025						
15	Stag	-33.519461	149.052355	WTG 08	Nankeen Kestrel	1	06/03/2025						
16	Roost Tree	-33.571208	149.06876	WTG 22	Brown Falcon	1	03/04/2025						
17	Roost Tree	-33.572003	149.06956	WTG 22	Brown Falcon	1	03/04/2025						

18	Wind Turbine WTG 01	-33.503597	149.072224	WTG 01	Nankeen Kestrel	2	04/04/2025						
19	Stag	-33.590033	149.074374	WTG 35	Nankeen Kestrel	1	08/05/2025						
20	Roost Tree	-33.590662	149.074603	WTG 35	Nankeen Kestrel	1	08/05/2025						
21	Roost Tree	-33.504187	149.071987	WTG 01	Australian Hobby	1	06/06/2025						
22	Roost Tree	-33.523745	149.066252	WTG 06	Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	06/06/2025						
23	Stag	-33.589988	149.076692	WTG 35	Brown Falcon	1	08/08/2025						
24	Stag	-33.514991	149.070414	WTG 04	Nankeen Kestrel	1	02/09/2025	Nankeen Kestrel	05/11/2025				
25	Stag	-33.514887	149.069443	WTG 04	Nankeen Kestrel	1	02/09/2025						
26	Roost Tree	-33.516504	149.069871	WTG 04	Nankeen Kestrel	1	02/09/2025						
27	Roost Tree	-33.569333	149.051958	WTG 20	Brown Falcon	1	09/09/2025						
28	Roost Tree	-33.581040	149.039951	WTG 13	Nankeen Kestrel	1	05/09/2025						
29	Stag	-33.505567	149.075439	WTG 01	Brown Falcon	1	11/12/2025						
30	Roost Tree	-33.574230	149.103960	WTG 30	Nankeen Kestrel	2	12/12/2025						
31	Roost Tree	-33.516700	149.052419	WTG 08	Nankeen Kestrel	1	07/01/2026						
32	Roost Tree	-33.524148	149.051550	WTG 08	Nankeen Kestrel	6	09/01/2026						
33	Roost Tree	-33.513713	149.050559	WTG 08	Brown Falcon	1	02/02/2026						
34	Roost Tree	-33.519656	149.051902	WTG 08	Nankeen Kestrel	1	05/03/2026						
35	Stag	-33.523772	149.059013	WTG 08	Nankeen Kestrel	1	06/03/2026						

The most recorded raptor using roost locations was Nankeen Kestrel with this species using 22 separate RRTs. Each of the identified roosts was recorded with the closest turbine to the respective RRT. There are 9 wind turbines that are recorded as the closest turbine to the identified Nankeen Kestrel roosts, WTG 01, 04, 07, 08, 13, 19, 30, 35 and 38. Of these turbines, Nankeen Kestrel carcasses have been recorded at WTG 35 (n=2) and WTG 38 (n=1), both of which have been repeatedly used by this species.

Brown Falcon was recorded using 8 separate RRTs with 5 separate wind turbines recorded as the closest to these roost locations, being WTG 01, 08, 20, 22 and 35. A single Brown Falcon carcass has been recorded across the 2-year monitoring period at WTG 38 showing no direct correlation between carcass strike and roost locations for this species.

Five separate roost locations were recorded for the Wedge-tailed Eagle with five separate turbines (WTG 05, 06, 10, 13 and 14) the closest turbine to the respective roost tree. Across the full monitoring period to date, 6 Wedge-tailed Eagle carcasses have been recorded with one each at WTG 13 and WTG 14, showing some correlation between roost locations and turbine strike.

A single Australian Hobby roost was located with the closest turbine being WTG 01. Across the full monitoring conducted to date, 2 Australian Hobby carcasses have been recorded with one of these at WTG 01. This comparison between raptor roost locations and turbines where raptors have been recorded shows some correlation for 3 of the 4 species recorded using roosts.



Figure 12: Hatch that Nankeen Kestrels were entering through the base of the nacelle at WTG 01. Image shows inspected hatch area where no nests or birds were present prior to making the turbine operational again.

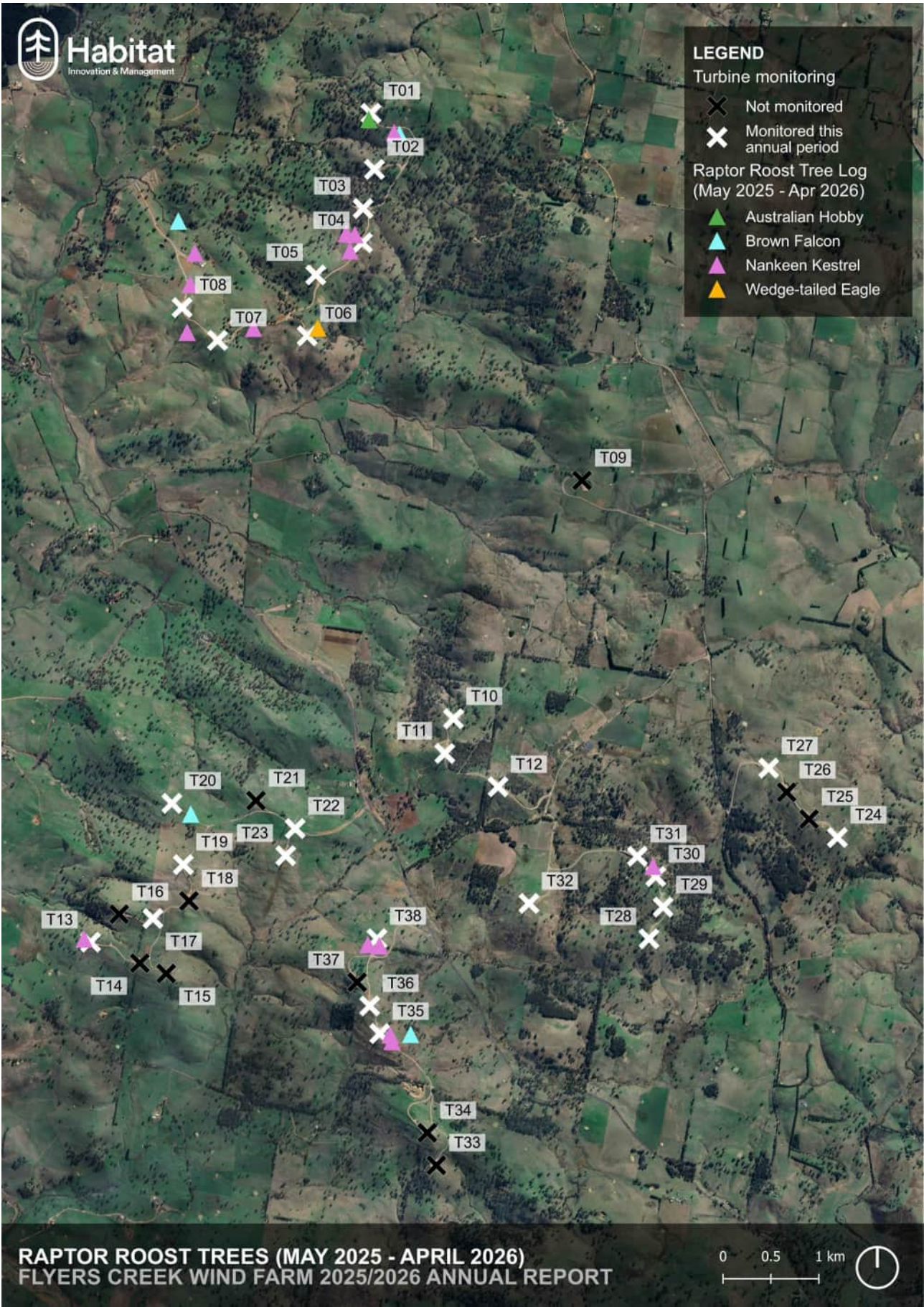


Figure 13: Raptor roost and nest trees recorded during second year of monitoring at Flyers Creek Wind Farm

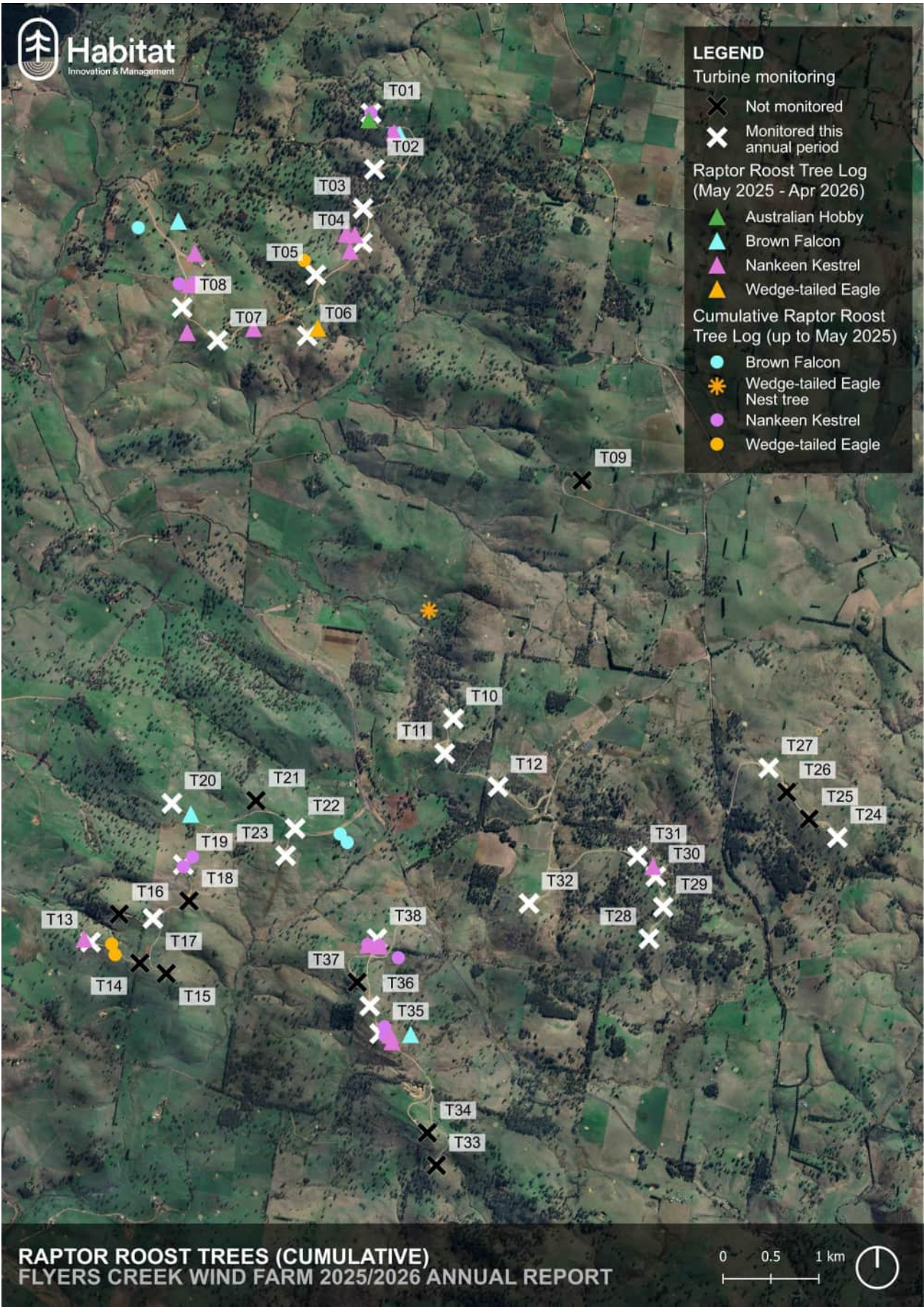


Figure 14: Cumulative raptor roost and nest trees recorded during monitoring at Flyers Creek Wind Farm

4.2.2 Wedge-tailed Eagle Nest Monitoring

Two Wedge-tailed Eagle nests were monitored during the second year of operational stage monitoring. Nest 1, although structurally intact showed no signs of activity throughout the duration of the monitoring period. Nest 2 initially showed no signs of activity in August 2025, but by September 2025 a Wedge-tailed Eagle was recorded sitting in the nest. Fresh green leaves were subsequently observed in the nest and by December 2025 two eggs had hatched and were viewed in the nest. Full chronological nest monitoring is included below in Table 5 and images are included showing the two nests and development of the chicks across monitoring period.

Table 6: Wedge-tailed Eagle nest monitoring records

Date	Observer/s	WTE Nest No.	Comments
16/07/2025	Liam Doherty	Nest 1	Large WTE nest in White Box tree. Approximately 25 m high, no signs of degradation – nest is intact. No birds observed in nest or soaring nearby.
01/08/2025	Liam Doherty	Nest 1	Nest appears to be well maintained, no signs of degradation or structure loss. No WTEs observed in the area after approximately 10 mins of observation. No signs of current nest occupation.
07/08/2025	Liam Doherty Kienan Brown	Nest 1	No WTEs observed in the area, no signs of current nest occupation.
20/08/2025	Mick Callan	Nest 1	No signs of activity at nest, no WTEs present at nest or in area, no evidence of prey remnants on ground.
		Nest 2	Large raptor nest in dead Yellow Box. Approximately 20 m high, no signs of active use, no evidence of prey around nest or on ground. 1 WTE observed approximately 50 m from the nest.
27/08/2025	Mick Callan	Nest 1	No signs of activity at nest, no WTEs present at nest or in area, no evidence of prey remnants on ground.
		Nest 2	No signs of activity at nest, no WTEs present at nest or in area, no evidence of prey remnants on ground.
03/09/2025	James Taylor Kienan Brown	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.
		Nest 2	One WTE observed in nest, only head of the bird was visible. No prey evidence on ground, no signs of chicks or eggs able to be seen. No other raptors recorded in vicinity.
25/09/2025	Liam Doherty	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.
		Nest 2	Nest occupied by one WTE lying flat in centre of nest, head down, occasionally looking up to observe surroundings. Fresh green leaves observed in nest, considered highly likely that WTE is incubating eggs although this could not be visually confirmed.
02/10/2025	Liam Doherty Kienan Brown	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.
		Nest 2	Nest was not occupied at beginning of observation. Fresh eucalypt leaves present, but no eggs visible. Pair of WTEs soaring in vicinity for approximately 10 minutes prior to one perching briefly next to the nest before again taking flight and soaring above the nest.
07/11/2025	James Taylor Kienan Brown	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.

		Nest 2	Confirmation of 2 chicks in the nest that have hatched. Difficult to get a suitable photograph for verification. Parents not observed in vicinity.
12/11/2025	Liam Doherty	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.
		Nest 2	Two chicks have successfully hatched and are staying in the nest. One has begun to grow brown adult feathers, the other still has white natal down. They both look healthy and were moving around. One adult Wedge-tailed Eagle was seen flying above being chased by magpies but not observed at the nest. A fox tail can be seen in the nest, potentially caught as feed for the chicks.
10/12/2025	Liam Doherty James Taylor	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.
		Nest 2	The two chicks both are growing and appear to be in good health. Parent birds were absent during the monitoring period. No prey items or remains were observed in the nest or underneath the nest where carcass remains would likely be hidden by dense blackberry growth. Calculated fledging date is early January 2026
08/01/2026	Liam Doherty	Nest 1	No signs of activity, no WTEs present, no prey evidence on ground.
		Nest 2	No signs of activity were seen in the nest. One juvenile was observed in a tree nearby, showing a successful fledging of at least one of the two chicks. Evidence of prey was seen on the ground below the nest, including macropods, foxes, and skinks. It is very likely no further activity will be present in this nest until the next breeding season.



Figure 15: Wedge-tailed Eagle nest 1



Figure 16: Wedge-tailed Eagle nest 2



Figure 17: Wedge-tailed Eagle on nest #2 - 25 September 2025



Figure 18: Two Wedge-tailed Eagle chicks on nest #2 – 11 November 2025



Figure 19: Images of Wedge-tailed Eagle chicks on nest during monitoring on 10 December 2025

4.3 Migratory Bird Searches

Only one migratory bird species was recorded at Flyers Creek Wind Farm in the second year of operational stage monitoring between May 2025 and April 2026. Four White-throated Needletails (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) were recorded on 3 February 2026 during the monthly monitoring period.

Section 4.1.2 of the BBAMP relates to recording of migratory bird species and is specific to White-throated Needletails as a species of concern that should be monitored, observed, and recorded. This record of four White-throated Needletails was subsequently recorded as required. They were observed flying above remnant bushland northeast of WTG 12 at 12:59 pm. The turbine was not operating at time of observation. All four birds were flying at 30-40 m above ground level in erratic patterns, likely hunting insects not visible to the observers on the ground, which is consistent with their known behaviour and ecology.

The White-throated Needletails continued this behaviour for about 3 minutes before the two observers approached the edge of the bushland, when the birds headed further northeast beyond the trees and out of sight. Both observers confirmed identification through binoculars, with features such as long slender wings, short tail and white patches on throat and under tail identified. One briefly returned to fly above the pad at 1:07 pm for approximately 20 seconds, before heading back above the bushland in the northeast.

This species migrates from Russia and northern China, typically flying to Australia where warmer weather promotes insect activity and promotes feeding. They have very rarely been observed perching in Australia, typically spending their entire time on the wing, and generally fly at or above RSA height.

No other migratory birds were observed during the 2025-26 monitoring period.

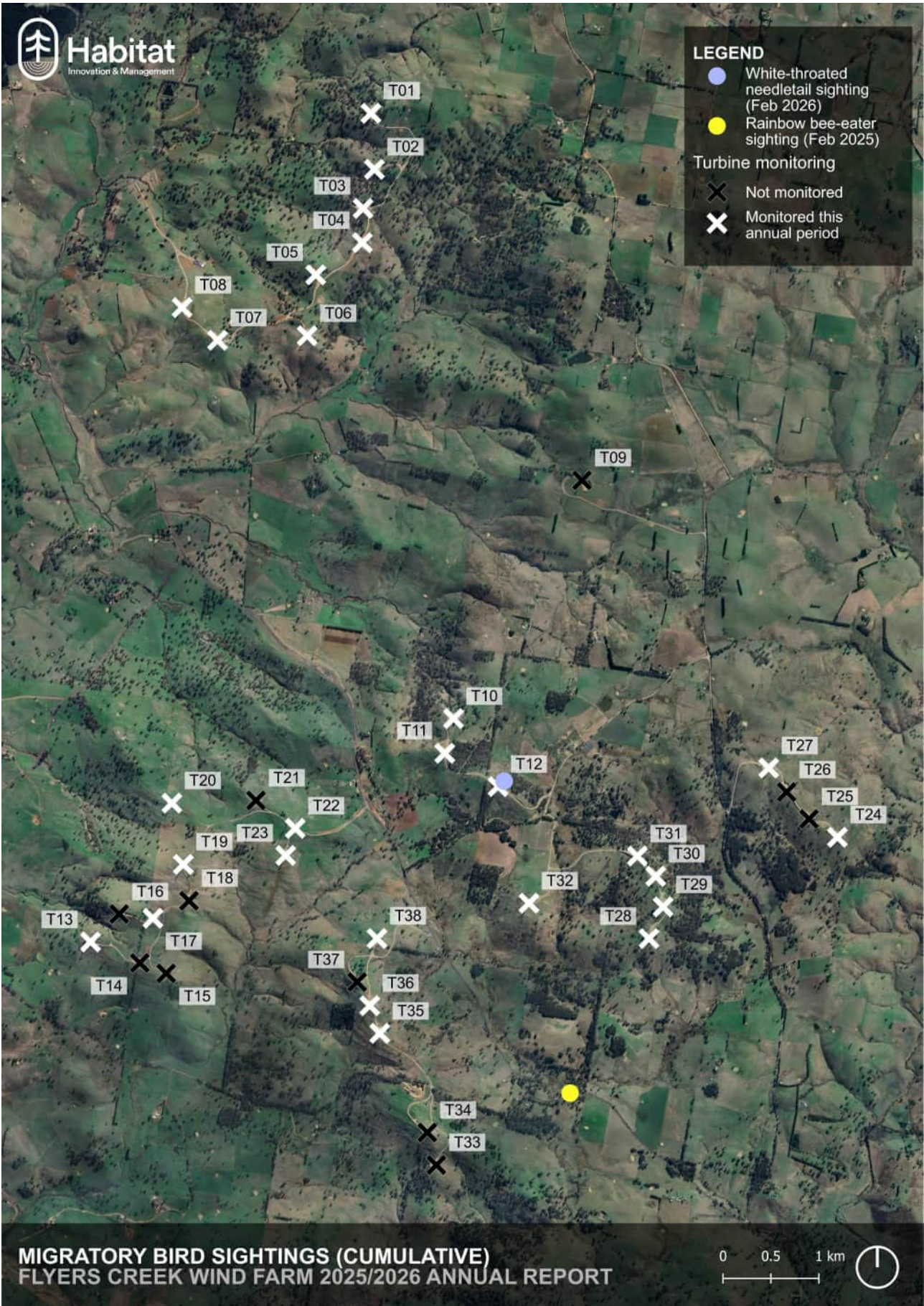


Figure 20: Migratory bird sighting location in relation to Flyers Creek Wind Farm turbines

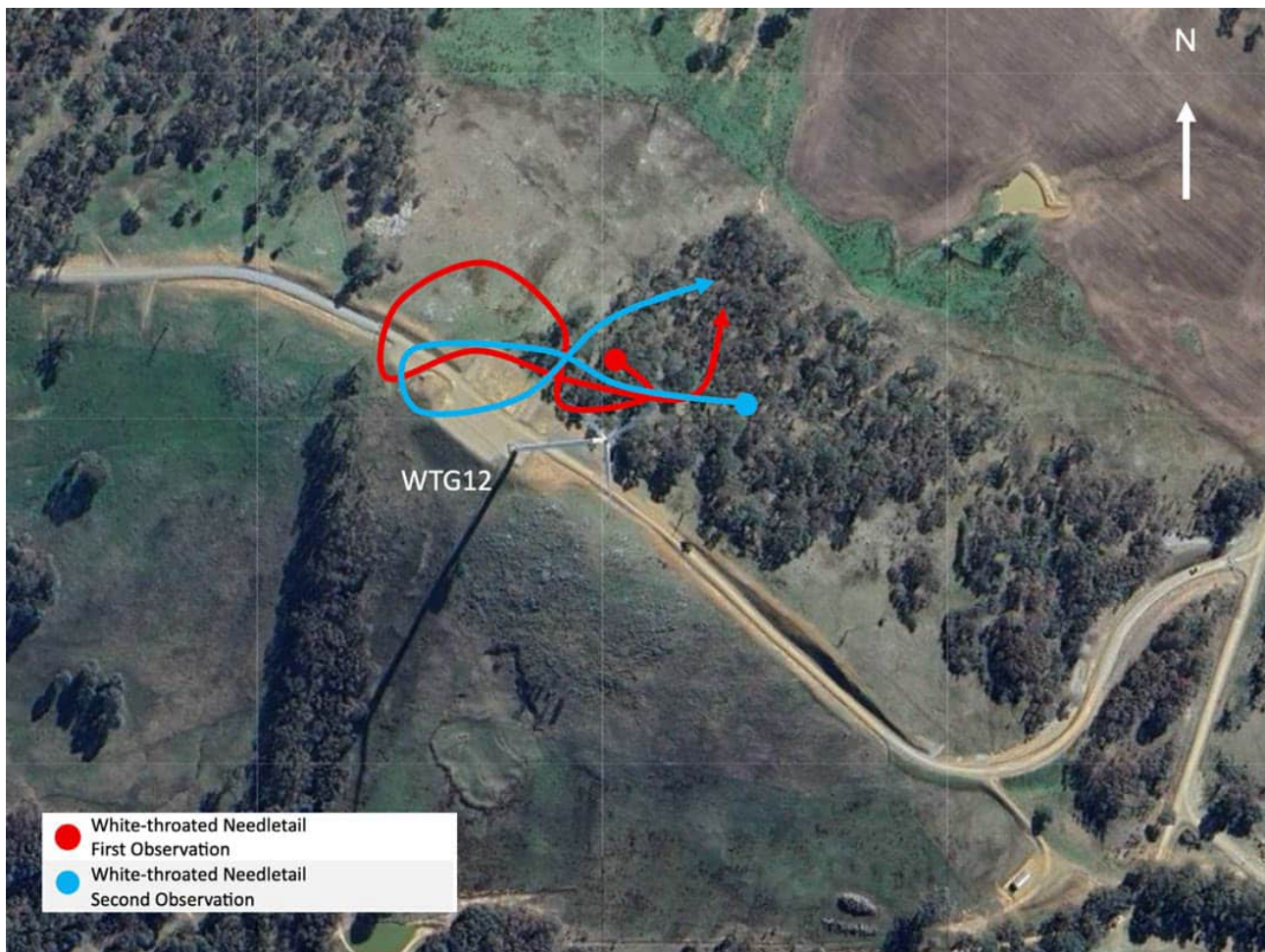


Figure 21: Observed flight paths of White-throated Needletails

4.4 Incidental Bird Surveys

During monthly monitoring, Habitat Innovation and Management staff have conducted incidental monitoring of birds on site at Flyers Creek Wind Farm. This monitoring has been conducted above and beyond the requirements of the BBAMP in order to provide a better understanding of the avifauna across the site. Across the 24-month monitoring period 75 bird species were recorded with a full species list included below in Table 7. Of these, Australian Magpie, Australian Raven, Australian Pipit and Galahs have been recorded at every monitored turbine and were the most frequently recorded species.

Six threatened bird species have been recorded during these incidental surveys. Dusky Woodswallows (*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*) were recorded at WTG 30 in March 2026 and WTG 31 in February 2026. White-throated Needletails (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) were recorded at WTG 12 in February 2026. Diamond Firetails (*Stagonopleura guttata*) have been recorded at WTG 06 (June 2024), WTG 08 (July 2024 and July 2025), and WTG 27 (May 2025). Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang*) was recorded at WTG 35 in May 2024. Superb Parrots (*Polytelis swainsonii*) and Varied Sitella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*) have been recorded on site but not in proximity to any turbines. No carcasses of these species have been recorded since turbine monitoring began in December 2023. All six species are listed as Vulnerable in NSW under the *Biodiversity*

Conservation Act 2016, with the White-throated Needletail, Diamond Firetail and Superb Parrot all Federally Listed as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Table 7: Threatened bird species recorded at FCWF during monitoring work

Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW BC Act 2016	Federal EPBC Act 1999
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonpleura guttata</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>	Vulnerable	Not listed
Scarlet Robin	<i>Petroica boodang</i>	Vulnerable	Not listed
Superb Parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Varied Sittella	<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Vulnerable	Not listed
White-throated Needletail	<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	Vulnerable	Vulnerable

Of the bird carcasses recorded to date there has been some correlation between birds recorded at turbines during incidental surveys and the same species being impacted by those turbines. Of the 18 bird carcasses recorded during year 2 of monitoring, 2 of them have been incidental finds that have not been from turbines that are monitored on a monthly basis and therefore have no incidental survey data. Of the 16 remaining carcass records, all species impacted by turbine strike have been recorded during incidental bird surveys at the same turbine.

Table 8: Birds recorded during incidental surveys at each turbine during monthly monitoring.

Common name	Scientific name																																								
		T01	T02	T03	T04	T05	T06	T07	T08	T09	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20	T21	T22	T23	T24	T25	T26	T27	T28	T29	T30	T31	T32	T33	T34	T35	T36	T37	T38		
Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>			X			X																																		
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	X																				X	X																		
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Australian Pipit	<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X					X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X		
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis moluccus</i>																							X																	
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>			X	X																																				
Black-faced Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	X	X		X	X	X	X				X		X				X														X				X					
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>																												X								X				
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>																	X			X				X			X		X							X		X		
Brown Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>																																								
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>				X																																				
Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i>																																								
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	X		X	X			X	X					X	X			X		X				X	X			X		X						X	X				
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>																																					X			
Crimson Rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X				X		X				X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X					
Diamond Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>						X		X																			X													
Double-barred Finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>																																								
Dusky Woodswallow	<i>Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus</i>																															X	X				X				
Eastern Rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X								X	X			X			X		X			X			X					

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4.5 Carcass Modelling

Monthly monitoring across the Flyers Creek Wind Farm site incorporates monthly carcass searches at 21 of the 38 turbines (55% of turbines monitored). The number of turbines searched this year was increased from 19 in 2024 after recommendation from NSW DCCEEW. During the second 12 months of operational monitoring, a total of 31 bird and bat carcasses have been recorded across the site, represented by 18 birds and 13 bats. However, as not all 38 turbines are searched each month, and monitoring typically occurs across only three days of each month, this figure is not representative of the total number of turbine strikes that can reasonably be expected across the 12-month period.

In order to calculate the total number of strikes across the wind farm site we have used statistical modelling. The statistical modelling incorporates a range of data including the percentage of turbines searched each month, the searcher efficiency, and scavenging rates (carcass persistence), as well as the number of carcasses found across the wind farm over the monitoring period.

4.5.1 Detectability

Carcass efficiency trials were conducted in July 2025 to identify the detectability rate of carcass searches. The trials were conducted according to the methodology detailed in Section 4.4.4 of the BBAMP. A total of 40 carcasses were used in the trial which was conducted concurrently with the scavenger trials detailed below. Habitat Innovation ecologists Kienan Brown and Stefanie Jones completed the efficiency trials during standard monthly monitoring and were not made aware of the turbines where carcasses were to be placed or the number of carcasses to be placed for the trial. Principal Ornithologist of Habitat Innovation and Management, Mick Callan, and Ecologist Liam Doherty coordinated the trial and placed carcasses at specified turbines ahead of standard searches taking place.

A total of 40 carcasses were placed at 10 turbines for the efficiency trials. For each searcher there were a total of 10 bird and 10 bat carcasses placed across 5 turbines, representing 20 carcasses each.

To ensure that carcasses were appropriately placed randomly a random number generator was used prior to the trial to provide the location where each carcass should be placed relevant to the turbine. For each of the 40 carcasses to be placed for the trial the random number generator was set to 0 to 360 to provide the direction from the turbine in degrees where the carcass should be placed. The random number generator was then set to 0 to 60 to provide the distance in metres from the turbine for the carcass to be positioned. All carcasses for the scavenger trials were to be within the 60 m search zone so this was also used for the efficiency trials to avoid double handling of carcasses.

For each carcass used in the trial, the pre-determined distance and direction from the turbine was located at which point the carcass was thrown into the air to, as best as possible, replicate the impact and landing from a turbine strike. The carcass location was then recorded on a GPS. Searchers were advised to record all

carcasses during the search as normal, but to leave the carcasses in situ until the trial was completed. This ensured that there was no distinction between carcasses used for the trial and any new carcasses recorded for monitoring.

Of the 40 carcasses placed for the trial, three were scavenged prior to the searches being conducted. All three scavenged carcasses were microbats leaving the total number of carcasses for the trial at 37 comprised of 20 birds and 17 bats. Results of the efficiency trials are shown below in Tables 9, 10 and 11.

Table 9: Carcass detection efficiency – Total

TOTAL	No. of carcasses	No. of carcasses found	% Efficiency
Birds	20	18	90%
Microbats	17	11	64.71%
Total	37	29	78.38%

Table 10: Carcass detection efficiency – Kienan Brown

Kienan Brown	No. of carcasses	No. of carcasses found	% Efficiency
Birds	10	10	100%
Microbats	8	6	75%
Total	18	16	88.89%

Table 11: Carcass detection efficiency – Stefanie Jones

Stefanie Jones	No. of carcasses	No. of carcasses found	% Efficiency
Birds	10	8	80%
Microbats	9	5	55.56%
Total	19	13	68.42%

4.5.2 Scavenger Trials

Scavenger trials were conducted across July and August 2025 to identify the period of time that carcasses persist on site prior to being removed or relocated by scavengers. Methodology used was consistent with 4.4.3 of the BBAMP. A total of 40 carcasses were located across 10 turbines as detailed above in Section 4.5.1 as the trial was run concurrently with the efficiency trials to minimise carcass handling. A total of 20 microbats, 10 medium sized birds, and 10 large birds (raptors and a sulphur-crested cockatoo) were used for the trials.

Following the placement of the carcasses they were monitored daily for 5 days, every 48 hours for the following three days, and then every 3 days until day 18, followed by every 4 days until the end of the 30-day trial. Each monitoring event recorded if the carcass was present or absent, if the carcass showed evidence of scavenging, and if the carcass had been moved.

Carcasses were initially placed at 10 turbines on 14 July 2025. At the conclusion of the 30-day trial, on 13 August 2025, 9 carcasses of the initial 40 remained. Full results of the carcass trial are presented below in Table 12.

Table 12: Carcass persistence during scavenger trials: * indicates carcass still present at conclusion of trial.

Carcass ID	Bird or Bat	Wind Turbine Generator	Persistence (days until carcass scavenged)	Carcass ID	Bird or Bat	Wind Turbine Generator	Persistence (days until carcass scavenged)
1	Bat	WTG 08	12	21	Bat	WTG 04	3
2	Bat	WTG 08	5	22	Bat	WTG 03	1
3	Bird	WTG 08	5	23	Bird	WTG 03	30
4	Bat	WTG 08	12	24	Bird	WTG 03	1
5	Bird	WTG 08	30	25	Bird	WTG 02	2
6	Bat	WTG 07	1	26	Bat	WTG 02	30
7	Bird	WTG 07	30	27	Bird	WTG 02	30
8	Bird	WTG 07	2	28	Bat	WTG 01	4
9	Bat	WTG 07	3	29	Bird	WTG 01	30
10	Bat	WTG 07	1	30	Bird	WTG 01	12
11	Bird	WTG 06	30	31	Bat	WTG 38	30
12	Bird	WTG 06	18	32	Bat	WTG 38	9
13	Bat	WTG 06	1	33	Bird	WTG 38	30
14	Bat	WTG 06	9	34	Bat	WTG 38	4
15	Bat	WTG 05	12	35	Bat	WTG 38	4
16	Bat	WTG 05	18	36	Bat	WTG 36	2
17	Bird	WTG 05	9	37	Bat	WTG 36	7
18	Bird	WTG 05	30	38	Bat	WTG 36	7
19	Bird	WTG 04	2	39	Bird	WTG 36	30
20	Bird	WTG 04	2	40	Bird	WTG 36	5

Mean persistence time was calculated for all carcasses as well as for birds only, and bats only.

- Mean persistence time – all carcasses: 12.575 days
- Mean persistence time – birds: 17.29 days
- Mean persistence time – bats: 7.37 days

4.5.3 Statistical Analysis

Carcass modelling was completed using methodology published in scientific journals (Korner-Nievergelt, et al., 2011; Korner-Nievergelt, et al., 2015) using the R-package ‘carcass’.

Calculations of total carcasses were modelled to provide estimates of total number of carcasses, total number of birds, and total number of bats impacted at the wind farm site over the 12-month monitoring period. The modelling was completed separately with the inputs for birds, bats, and total carcasses.

Estimated numbers have been calculated with a 95% confidence interval with upper and lower ranges provided. The results of the modelling show a calculated total number of 109 birds and bats are projected to have been impacted by turbine strike across the monitoring period. Results are presented below in Table 13.

Table 13: Modelled carcass numbers projected to have been impacted by turbine strike at FCWF

TOTAL	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Estimate (95% C.I.)
Birds	26	199	42
Microbats	24	2732	192
Total	55	378	106

Of note is that the total estimate of carcasses is recorded as 106 based on the total searcher efficiency from the scavenger trials in 2025 (Table 9) as well as the scavenger trials performed during 2024, total number of birds and bats recorded during monitoring, and persistence time for all carcasses of 12.575 days. However, when interrogated separately the data shows estimates of 42 bird strikes and 192 microbat strikes which results in a total of 234 carcasses which remains within the provided estimate limit.

5 Discussion

5.1 Bird and Bat Carcasses

A total of 31 carcasses were recorded during monthly monitoring events and through incidental finds during the reporting period. This figure is inclusive of 18 birds and 13 bats. As detailed in Section 4.1, WTG 11 (4 carcasses) WTG 08, WTG 24 and WTG 32 (all with 3 carcasses) had the highest number of carcasses recorded over the 12 months of monitoring summarised in this report. Of note is that WTG 11 and WTG 32 were not monitored during Year 1.

In comparison with the data from the initial 12-month monitoring period, the 31 carcasses is a significant reduction in total carcass numbers. The 31 carcasses recorded during Year 2 monitoring represents a 64% decline in the number of carcasses recorded during Year 1 (n=86). This is comprised of a 42% reduction in bird carcasses (Year 1 = 31; Year 2 = 18) and a 76% reduction in microbat carcasses (Year 1 = 55; Year 2 = 13).

Table 14: Two-year data comparison and summary

Metric	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Bird carcasses	31	18	49
Bat carcasses	55	13	68
Total carcasses	86	31	117
Impact triggers	4	0	4
Raptor records	164	148	312
Modelled carcasses	279	109	388

In the first year of monitoring the highest number of carcasses recorded at a single turbine was 11 (all microbats) at WTG 20, with the 10 carcasses (8 bats, 2 birds) recorded at WTG 38 being a close second. Due to safety related access issues, WTG 20 was only surveyed 5 times from May to September 2025 during which time no carcasses were recorded. Interestingly, WTG 38 which was consistently monitored each month for the full 24-month monitoring period, recorded only 2 carcasses (1 bat, 1 bird) in Year 2 of monitoring compared with the 10 carcasses in Year 1. These year-on-year changes at individual turbines further emphasise the dramatic drop in the total number of microbat mortalities at the site.

White-striped Freetail Bats were the most frequently recorded species impacted by turbine strike with 8 carcasses recorded. They were also the most impacted species in Year 1 during which time 27 carcasses were detected. While this represents a 70% reduction across years, the wind turbines continuing to impact White-striped Freetail Bats more than any other species at the site.

Four carcasses were recorded in Year 2 monitoring for each of Australian Magpie (Year 1 = 7), Gould's Wattled Bat (Year 1 = 13) and Wedge-tailed Eagle (Year 1 = 2). While these figures represent a downward trend for

Australian Magpie and Gould's Wattled Bat when compared year-on-year, it is of note that the number of Wedge-tailed Eagle carcasses has increased from 2 to 4 from Year 1 to Year 2.

The modelling included in Section 4.5 of this report calculates the total number of turbine strikes across the wind farm during the 12 months of monitoring to be 106. This figure takes into account the number of carcasses recorded during modelling, the searcher efficiency, the percentage of all turbines surveyed and the mean carcass persistence time in the field. This estimate is lower than the 2024-2025 monitoring period due to fewer carcasses being found during carcass searches. The higher estimate of modelled bat strikes can be explained by the low number of bat carcasses found during efficiency trials (11 of 17 carcasses), as well as the lower persistence time (7.37 days) when compared to last year.

5.2 Raptor sightings

In total 141 individual raptor sightings were recorded by Habitat Innovation staff during the monthly monitoring period from May 2025 to April 2026 at Flyers Creek Wind Farm. Nankeen Kestrels and Wedge-tailed Eagles were the most commonly recorded raptor species. This coincides with these two species being the most commonly recorded raptor carcasses on site during turbine monitoring. In total nine raptor carcasses have been collected in the last 12 months of annual reporting, comprised of four Wedge-tailed Eagles, three Nankeen Kestrels, one Australian Hobby and one Brown Falcon.

Of note is the fact that there has been one Australian Hobby carcass recorded in each year of monitoring, while the raptor records show that this species has only been observed on site once outside of carcass records. It is likely that there is not a resident population of Australian Hobby on or near to the wind farm site. Rather, it is more likely that individuals of this species have been recorded, alive or as carcasses, while moving through the site as they are known to be a highly mobile and partially migratory species (Debus, 2022).

As can be seen in the mapped raptor records (Figure 11) the majority of birds have been recorded in the vicinity of monitored turbines. This most likely represents the fact that observations are correlated to the location of ecologists while on site rather than birds primarily congregating within the vicinity of operational turbines.

Comparison between Year 1 and Year 2 monitoring shows that similar numbers of raptors have been recorded across both periods with 164 individual birds in Year 1 and 148 in Year 2 with individual species largely recorded in similar numbers year-on-year.

5.3 Incidental bird sightings

Incidental bird observations recorded during monthly monitoring provide additional context regarding avifauna utilisation of Flyers Creek Wind Farm beyond the targeted monitoring requirements of the

BBAMP. These observations assist in identifying species regularly using the site, seasonal patterns of habitat utilisation and any species that may warrant additional consideration due to conservation significance or potential collision risk.

A range of bird species were recorded during incidental observations throughout the monitoring period, including common woodland, grassland and agricultural species typical of the Central Tablelands region. The majority of species recorded were observed undertaking routine behaviours such as foraging, commuting between habitat patches or utilising paddock trees and remnant woodland for shelter and nesting. These observations are consistent with the surrounding landscape, which comprises a mosaic of grazing land, remnant woodland and scattered paddock trees.

Several threatened bird species were recorded during incidental monitoring. While these records confirm that threatened species continue to utilise habitats within and surrounding the wind farm, observations generally consisted of individuals moving through the site or undertaking normal foraging and commuting activities. No evidence was recorded to suggest that the wind farm is acting as a significant attractant to threatened bird species or that utilisation patterns differed markedly from those expected in the broader landscape.

Incidental observations also provide important context when considered alongside carcass monitoring results. While a diverse assemblage of bird species was recorded within the wind farm, relatively few species were represented in the carcass dataset. This suggests that the presence of a species within the wind farm does not necessarily translate to an elevated collision risk and that factors such as flight behaviour, flight height, habitat use and species ecology are likely to influence susceptibility to turbine strike.

The incidental observations recorded during the monitoring period are generally consistent with those documented during commissioning and the first year of operational monitoring. No substantial changes in species composition or site utilisation were identified, indicating that bird activity within the wind farm remains broadly stable. Continued incidental observations during future monitoring programs will provide additional information regarding long-term trends in bird utilisation and assist in identifying any emerging risks to threatened or migratory species.

5.4 Threatened Species

A number of threatened bird and bat species were recorded during monitoring undertaken at Flyers Creek Wind Farm during the 2025/2026 operational monitoring period. Records were obtained through carcass searches, incidental observations during monthly monitoring, raptor surveys and targeted investigations associated with impact trigger events. The continued detection of threatened species demonstrates that the wind farm occurs within a broader landscape that provides habitat and movement opportunities for a range of species of conservation significance.

Threatened species recorded during the monitoring period included both resident and highly mobile species that are known to occur within the Central Tablelands region. Records of threatened birds were generally associated with individuals moving through the site, foraging within surrounding habitats or utilising remnant woodland and paddock trees located within and adjacent to the wind farm. Similarly, threatened bat species recorded during monitoring are recognised as highly mobile aerial insectivores capable of moving large distances across the landscape while foraging.

The presence of threatened species within the wind farm is not unexpected given the extent of suitable habitat within the surrounding landscape and is generally consistent with observations made during commissioning stage monitoring, the first year of operational monitoring and previous ecological assessments undertaken for the project. Importantly, observations of threatened species do not in themselves indicate elevated collision risk, as risk is influenced by a range of factors including species behaviour, flight height, weather conditions, habitat use and turbine location.

Records obtained during the second year of operational monitoring continue to contribute to a growing understanding of how threatened species utilise the site during the operational phase of the project. When considered alongside the broader monitoring dataset, including carcass searches, raptor observations, migratory bird observations and mortality modelling, the results indicate that while threatened species continue to occur within the wind farm, utilisation patterns remain broadly consistent with those expected for the region.

The detection of threatened species carcasses during the monitoring period demonstrates that collision risk cannot be entirely avoided and highlights the importance of ongoing monitoring and adaptive management. However, the relatively low number of threatened species impacts recorded compared with the overall level of bird and bat activity observed across the site suggests that collision risk is not uniform across species and is likely influenced by species-specific behavioural and ecological characteristics.

The occurrence of threatened species at Flyers Creek Wind Farm reinforces the value of continued monitoring to improve understanding of species utilisation patterns, identify emerging risks and ensure that any future impacts are detected early and managed in accordance with the requirements of the Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Program.

5.5 Impact Triggers

During Year 1 of operational stage monitoring at Flyers Creek Wind Farm, impact triggers were reached for White-striped Freetail Bat (*Austronomus australis*) and Yellow-bellied Sheathail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), resulting in the preparation and submission of Impact Trigger Reports in accordance with the requirements of the BBAMP. The purpose of these triggers is to identify mortality events that may warrant

additional investigation and to ensure that potential impacts on threatened species are appropriately assessed and managed through the adaptive management framework.

The repeated triggering of White-striped Freetail Bat impact thresholds indicates that this species is among the bat species most susceptible to turbine strike at the site. This finding is broadly consistent with observations from other Australian wind farms where free-tailed bats are commonly represented in operational mortality datasets. The species is a highly mobile, fast-flying aerial insectivore that frequently forages at heights overlapping with the rotor swept zone, which may contribute to its increased vulnerability to collision.

The Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail Bat trigger event was significant due to the conservation status of the species and the relatively infrequent nature of records across the monitoring period. While only a small number of individuals were recorded, the trigger mechanism appropriately ensured that the event was investigated and assessed within the context of the broader monitoring program.

Importantly, the activation of impact triggers should not be interpreted as evidence that unacceptable impacts are occurring. Rather, the trigger framework is designed to identify events that require additional investigation and assessment. The impact trigger reports prepared during the monitoring period considered the circumstances of each event, the distribution of mortality across turbines, species ecology, previous records and available monitoring data to determine whether the recorded impacts represented an emerging concern.

When considered across the full two-year operational monitoring period, the impact trigger events indicate that mortality risk is not evenly distributed across species or turbines. Several turbines have consistently recorded higher mortality rates than others and all trigger events have involved bat species. This pattern suggests that localised environmental factors, turbine location and species-specific behaviour are likely influencing collision risk.

The impact trigger process has therefore provided an important mechanism for identifying species and locations that may warrant additional attention through future monitoring and adaptive management. The investigations undertaken to date have improved understanding of mortality patterns at the site and have informed recommendations regarding ongoing monitoring, turbine selection and potential mitigation measures. Continued monitoring beyond the initial two-year operational period would provide an opportunity to determine whether the observed trigger events represent ongoing patterns, natural annual variation or isolated incidents associated with particular environmental conditions.

Overall, the impact trigger framework has functioned as intended, enabling the early identification and investigation of threatened species mortality events while providing additional information to support evidence-based management of bird and bat collision risk at Flyers Creek Wind Farm.

5.6 Identified Issues/Potential Issues

Over the 2 years of monitoring there has been various issues or potential issues that have been recorded whilst monitoring at FCWF. Many of these issues are recorded in the WFM app for each turbine at the time of monitoring, with a list of these identified issues included below:

- Bathurst burr
- Blackberry
- Dead kangaroo
- Dead stags
- High insect activity
- Paddy melons
- Stock carcass
- Thistles
- Timber piles
- Track impeded by cutting, rocks, slopes
- Active machinery works
- Fences
- Piles of broken gyprock on pad
- Shipping containers on pad
- Sticky Nightshade

This broad list covers ecological issues, operational issues, access issues and safety with many having some overlap. Some of these issues such as impeded track or fences are included to provide explanation as to why the mapped survey track deviates from the expected course; while dead kangaroos and stock carcasses are reported for action to prevent them from becoming attractants to raptors and other scavenging species which may then be impacted by turbines.

These issues have all been flagged with staff from FCWF and have either been resolved, are provided for information, or are issues that will arise periodically and may require attention. Weed control is an ongoing issue that will be dependent on seasonal conditions, and high insect activity has been recorded in order to identify any correlation between high insect activity at turbines and turbine strike. The collection of high insect activity data only commenced in Year 2 of monitoring, and due to the decrease in overall carcass numbers, and particularly microbat numbers, direct correlation or causation regarding insect activity and turbine strike has yet to be made.

Targeted Sticky Nightshade mapping was undertaken in February 2025 to map weed infestations around monitored turbines. Mapping the Sticky nightshade allowed informed management actions to be undertaken

by FCWF staff across the turbine locations and control this invasive weed. Examples of mapped infestations for control are included below for reference (Figure 22, Figure 23).

A major issue that has not been included in the list, and is detailed in other sections of this report, is the lightning strike at WTG 22. The subsequent damage to the turbine and access restrictions associated with the WTG 22 collector group resulted in modifications to the monitoring design and required substitution of multiple turbines. Although replacement turbines were selected to maintain representative site coverage, the restrictions reduced the continuity of monitoring at several turbines that had historically been included in the monitoring program.

Overall, the issues identified during monitoring were not considered to have materially affected the interpretation of monitoring results. However, several issues, including weed infestations, insect activity, carcass attractants and access constraints, have the potential to influence bird and bat activity or monitoring effectiveness. Continued recording of these factors provides important context for interpreting monitoring outcomes and supports adaptive management of the wind farm.

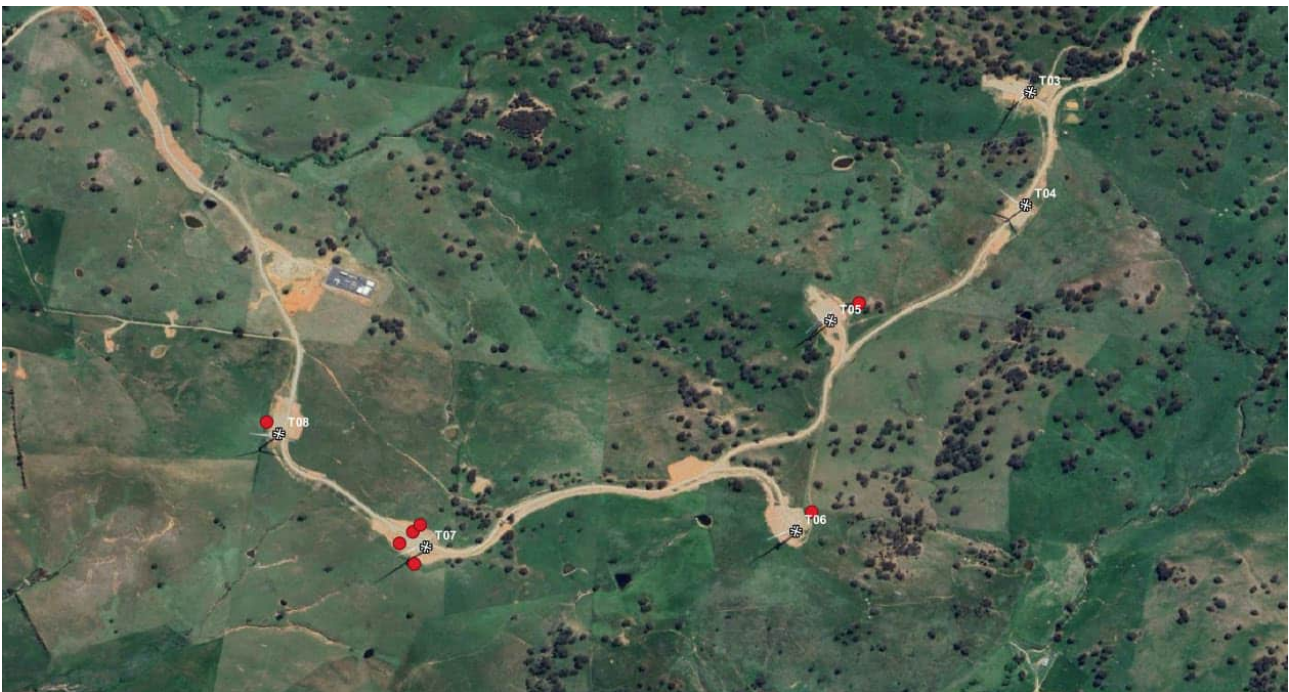


Figure 22: Sticky Nightshade map 1



Figure 23: Sticky Nightshade map 2

5.7 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures at Flyers Creek Wind Farm involves the prevention, avoidance and/or reduction of the risk of an impact trigger occurring or continuing to occur. An 'impact trigger' is defined in as a threshold of impact on birds or bats that triggers an investigation and/or management response. The overall objective of mitigation measures is to ensure that the operation of Flyers Creek Wind Farm does not lead to unacceptable impacts on threatened or non-threatened fauna on site.

5.7.1 Turbine curtailment

Turbine curtailment has been widely demonstrated to reduce bird and bat mortality at wind farms. A synthesis study from North America found that bat fatalities decreased approximately 33% for every 1.0 m/s increase in turbine cut-in speed, with a cut-in speed of 5.0 m/s estimated to reduce bat fatalities by an average of 62% (Whitby, O'Mara, Hein, Huso, & Frick, 2024). Similar outcomes have been reported from Australian studies, including a curtailment trial undertaken in South Australia where White-striped Freetail Bat was also identified as the most frequently recorded bat species affected by turbine strike (Bennett, et al., 2022).

Monitoring at Flyers Creek Wind Farm over the first two years of operation has shown that microbat mortality is strongly seasonal, with over 90% of all recorded bat carcasses detected between October and March. White-striped Freetail Bat has been the most frequently recorded bat species and impact triggers relating to this species have been investigated through the BBAMP framework.

Given the seasonal nature of bat mortality at the site, it was recommended in the first Flyers Creek Wind Farm annual monitoring report (Habitat Innovation and Management, 2025) that turbine curtailment be

trialled from October to March, and from dusk to dawn, using the same method outlined by Bennett et al in South Australia, at WTG 20 and WTG 38. These turbines were selected as they had the highest strike frequencies during Year 1 monitoring.

Following consideration of this recommendation, and in consultation with Habitat Innovation and Management and CPHR, Flyers Creek Wind Farm management decided to initially trial curtailment at WTG 20 only. This decision was made in order to monitor the curtailment trial of a 4.5 m/s cut-in speed (treatment) from October 2025 at WTG 20 while using WTG 38 as a 'control'.

Due to the previously discussed turbine substitution and access restrictions to the collector group incorporating WTG 20, no monitoring data has been able to be collected or assessed during the trial to date.

5.7.2 Removal of carcasses and carrion

Carcasses of livestock and native mammals have periodically been recorded during monitoring work at the wind farm. These carcasses may attract scavenging birds, including raptors, and therefore have the potential to increase bird activity in the vicinity of turbines. Where identified within the 200 m radius surrounding a turbine, they were reported to FCWF staff for removal.

5.7.3 Control of Stock

The land that FCWF is situated on is owned by various landholders, the area is farmed with livestock (most often cattle and sheep) under the turbines. Grazing under the turbines reduces the ground layer vegetation and makes it easier for Habitat Innovation staff when searching for carcasses as extensive vegetation cover can conceal carcasses. Iberdrola has requested that during lambing/calving times of the year that stock are moved to different paddocks so that the presence of newborn animals and increased risk of predation or stock carcasses doesn't attract raptors to the area.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

Operational bird and bat monitoring at Flyers Creek Wind Farm was undertaken between May 2025 and April 2026 in accordance with the requirements of the Flyers Creek Wind Farm Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Program (BBAMP). Monitoring comprised monthly carcass searches, incidental raptor surveys, incidental migratory bird surveys, Wedge-tailed Eagle nest monitoring and supporting investigations including carcass detectability trials, scavenger trials and mortality modelling.

A total of 31 bird and bat carcasses were recorded during the second year of operational monitoring, comprising 18 bird carcasses and 13 bat carcasses. Carcasses were recorded across a range of species and continued to demonstrate that bird and bat interactions with turbines occur during the operational phase of the wind farm. Monitoring also identified clear variation in mortality rates between turbines, with some turbines consistently recording higher numbers of carcasses than others. These findings are consistent with observations from the first year of operational monitoring and indicate that collision risk is not uniformly distributed across the wind farm.

Raptor monitoring confirmed continued utilisation of the site by a range of birds of prey, including Wedge-tailed Eagles, Brown Falcons, Nankeen Kestrels, Black-shouldered Kites and Australian Hobbies. Wedge-tailed Eagle nest monitoring demonstrated successful breeding activity during the monitoring period, with two chicks successfully fledged from one monitored nest. These observations provide further evidence that raptors continue to utilise habitats within and surrounding the wind farm during the operational phase.

Incidental bird surveys recorded a diverse assemblage of species typical of the Central Tablelands region, including a number of threatened species. The presence of threatened species within the wind farm was consistent with previous monitoring and broader regional records. While collision mortality of a threatened microbat species was recorded during the broader two-year monitoring period, observations indicate that species continue to utilise the site in a manner consistent with their known ecology and distribution. No carcasses of threatened bird species have been recorded at the site to date.

Mortality modelling undertaken using carcass persistence and detectability data confirmed that observed carcass numbers are likely to underestimate actual mortality. The modelling process has provided an improved understanding of the scale of impacts occurring at the site and has enabled a more robust assessment of mortality patterns than would be possible through raw carcass counts alone.

Importantly, the monitoring program has identified several key trends during the first two years of operation. These include the predominance of bat mortality across the combined monitoring period, the seasonal nature of bat strikes, the repeated occurrence of White-striped Freetail Bat impacts, and the concentration

of mortality at a relatively small number of turbines. These findings indicate that future monitoring and management efforts can be more effectively targeted towards locations and periods of elevated risk.

The BBAMP framework has functioned as intended during the monitoring period, providing a mechanism for identifying impact triggers, undertaking additional investigations where required and informing adaptive management responses. Monitoring undertaken to date has substantially improved understanding of bird and bat utilisation of the site and has established a robust baseline dataset against which future monitoring results can be compared.

6.1 Recommendations for Year 3 Monitoring

Based on the findings of the first two years of operational monitoring, it is recommended that bird and bat monitoring continue during a third year of operation. While the initial monitoring period has successfully identified mortality patterns and species most susceptible to turbine strike, the available data indicate that additional monitoring would improve understanding of annual variability, turbine-specific risk and the effectiveness of any future mitigation measures.

Furthermore, access restrictions associated with the WTG 22 collector group during the second year of monitoring necessitated the substitution of several monitored turbines, resulting in a disruption to the continuity of the monitoring dataset. Although replacement turbines were selected to maintain representative coverage of the wind farm, continued monitoring would provide an opportunity to re-establish consistency in turbine level monitoring, improve confidence in long-term mortality trends and allow more robust assessment of identified mortality hotspots.

Continued monitoring would also be necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of any adaptive management measures implemented at the site, including the seasonal turbine curtailment trial at WTG 20. As the turbine that has recorded the highest bat mortality during the operational monitoring period, despite only being monitored for 17 of the 24 months, monitoring of WTG 20 will enable assessment of whether the targeted curtailment can reduce collision risk. Ongoing carcass monitoring before, during and following the October 2026 – March 2027 trial would be required to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measure and to inform future management decisions regarding turbine operation and bat strike risk reduction across the wind farm.

An additional year of monitoring would therefore strengthen interpretation of the operational monitoring dataset, improve confidence in the assessment of turbine specific risk and provide greater certainty regarding the persistence, spatial distribution and management of bird strike risk across the wind farm.

It is recommended that Year 3 monitoring include:

- Continued monthly carcass monitoring, using full searches to 100 m and follow-up pulse searches to 60 m to maintain consistency with the existing dataset, at 10 identified high risk turbines.

- A risk-based monitoring approach that prioritises turbines identified as having elevated mortality rates during the first two years of operation, while maintaining representative coverage across the broader wind farm.
- Maintain a rotating sample of 2 other turbines across the site (full search to 100 m only) to ensure that each turbine is surveyed at least once within the 12-month monitoring period.
- Continued incidental raptor and migratory bird monitoring during monthly site visits.
- Continued monitoring of known Wedge-tailed Eagle nests to document breeding activity and long-term utilisation of the site by resident eagle pairs.
- Continue current modelling (based on existing detectability and scavenger correction) to better estimate true strike rates.
- Investigation of seasonal mitigation measures, including targeted turbine curtailment trials at high-risk turbines during periods of elevated bat activity, where operationally feasible.

The continuation of monitoring during Year 3 will provide an opportunity to confirm whether the mortality patterns identified during the first two years represent persistent operational trends, natural annual variation or site-specific factors associated with particular turbines. The additional information obtained will support evidence-based adaptive management and place Flyers Creek Wind Farm in a strong position to respond to any future regulatory or operational requirements.

Overall, the results of monitoring undertaken to date indicate that the BBAMP is operating effectively and continues to provide an appropriate framework for assessing and managing bird and bat interactions with Flyers Creek Wind Farm during the operational phase of the project. The second year of monitoring recorded fewer bird and bat carcasses than the first year of operational monitoring, and mortality modelling similarly indicated a reduction in estimated strike rates. While the causes of this reduction cannot be determined with certainty and may reflect a combination of natural annual variation, changes in turbine monitoring coverage and operational factors, the results are encouraging and suggest that bird and bat mortality is lower than that recorded during the initial year of operation.

Continued monitoring will be important to determine whether this reduction represents an ongoing trend, while also providing greater confidence in the assessment of long-term mortality patterns and the effectiveness of adaptive management measures implemented at the site.

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Appendices

Carcass Records and Raptor Records 2025-26 monitoring period.

Table 15: Carcass records from turbine monitoring at Flyers Creek Wind Farm from May 2025 to April 2026

Carcass No.	Species	WTG	Date	Search Type	Bird/Bat	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
202505-01	Nankeen Kestrel	T36	8/05/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.587746	149.071498	
202505-02	Wedge-tailed Eagle	T14	23/05/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.583540	149.045610	Found by FCWF staff
202505-03	Wedge-tailed Eagle	T18	23/05/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.577750	149.050200	Found by FCWF staff
202507-18	White-striped Freetail Bat	T02	14/07/2025	Carcass	Bat	-33.509079	149.072547	
202507-33	Australian Magpie	T35	15/07/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.590633	149.072705	
202509-01	Wedge-tailed Eagle	T32	4/09/2025	Pulse	Bird	-33.577594	149.090654	
202510-01	Australian Magpie	T04	2/10/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.515528	149.071179	
202511-01	Australian Wood Duck	T03	5/11/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.512464	149.071506	
202511-02	Sulphur Crested Cockatoo	T24	5/11/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.571968	149.125562	
202511-03	Nankeen Kestrel	T06	6/11/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.524875	149.065392	
202512-01	Australian Hobby	T01	10/12/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.503492	149.071966	
202512-02	Nankeen Kestrel	T05	10/12/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.518876	149.066263	
202512-03	Red-rumped Parrot	T05	10/12/2025	Carcass	Bird	-33.518667	149.066875	
202601-01	White-striped Freetail Bat	T32	7/01/2026	Carcass	Bat	-33.577642	149.089911	
202601-02	Gould's Wattled Bat	T30	7/01/2026	Carcass	Bat	-33.574891	149.103580	
202601-03	White-striped Freetail Bat	T11	7/01/2026	Carcass	Bat	-33.563613	149.080644	
202601-04	White-striped Freetail Bat	T11	7/01/2026	Carcass	Bat	-33.563697	149.080970	
202602-01	Galah	T01	2/02/2026	Carcass	Bird	-33.503285	149.072782	
202602-02	Brown Falcon	T38	2/02/2026	Carcass	Bird	-33.580656	149.072298	
202602-03	Gould's Wattled Bat	T02	3/02/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.509006	149.072595	
202602-04	White-striped Freetail Bat	T11	4/02/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.563420	149.080544	
202603-01	Wedge-tailed Eagle	T11	4/03/2026	Carcass	Bird	-33.562982	149.080145	
202603-02	Galah	T24	4/03/2026	Carcass	Bird	-33.571749	149.124536	
202603-03	Australian Magpie	T10	5/03/2026	Pulse	Bird	-33.559897	149.081465	
202603-04	Gould's Wattled Bat	T32	6/03/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.577679	149.090335	
202603-05	White-striped Freetail Bat	T36	6/03/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.589975	149.073053	

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202603-06	White-striped Freetail Bat	T38	6/03/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.581200	149.072869
202603-07	Gould's Wattled Bat	T08	6/03/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.521828	149.050938
202603-08	White-striped Freetail Bat	T08	6/03/2026	Pulse	Bat	-33.522042	149.050773
202604-01	Australian Magpie	T08	21/04/2026	Carcass	Bird	-33.587329	149.072090
202604-02	Southern Forest Bat	T24	21/04/2026	Carcass	Bat	-33.581020	149.072905

Table 16: Raptor records from FCWF monitoring May 2025 to April 2026

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date	Start Time	End Time	No. Birds	Latitude	Longitude	Min. Height	Max. Height	Perched	Notes
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	8/05/2025	10:15	10:19	1	-33.590659	149.074571	20	20	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel perched in a dead stag for approximately 1 minute before flying at 20 m high to a tree to the south. Perched for 2 more minutes before heading southeast and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	8/05/2025	10:43	10:53	2	-33.566957	149.078722	150	250	No	2 x Wedge-tailed Eagles soaring in circles at 150-200 m height. Then flew almost directly south past T32 and rose higher to 250 m elevation. Continued to circle when observation was completed after 10 minutes.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	9/05/2025	9:37	9:40	1	-33.583087	149.072818	1	20	No	Nankeen Kestrel circling above the road at approximately 20 m before hovering for 30 seconds above the gully. It then dove down into the grass before flying back up to 20 m, then headed south into the valley and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	4/06/2025	10:06	10:11	2	-33.574447	149.057601	50	70	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles soaring at approximately 50-70 m in height in a south to southwestern direction. Passed east of T19 before heading to T18 and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	4/06/2025	10:18	10:28	2	-33.573927	149.053505	1	30	No	Two Nankeen Kestrels, originally sighted one, periodically hovering for prey at around 30 m before it dived down towards the ground. It reappeared from the gully and another one joined, resuming in the activity stated above.

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Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	4/06/2025	11:06	11:08	2	-33.578503	149.051184	10	15	No	Two Brown Falcons flying though the gully in a zigzag pattern. Heights between 10-15 m. Flew further into the gully and out of sight.
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	4/06/2025	12:21	12:22	1	-33.533559	149.041083	8	8	No	Black-shouldered Kite hovering beside Errowanbang Road at 8 m elevation before flying across the road. Brief observation while travelling.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	4/06/2025	13:47	13:48	1	-33.581903	149.075661	35	80	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle flying at 35 m flying south adjacent to T38 before turning back north east and flying over the valley at heights up to 80 m.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	4/06/2025	14:21	14:21	1	-33.586525	149.068765	60	70	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle seen briefly flying behind T37. Estimated height 60-70 m. Flew into sight from behind a hill before circling back behind the hill. Observation lasted approximately 30 seconds.
Australian Hobby	<i>Falco longipennis</i>	5/06/2025	7:48	7:49	1	-33.502639	149.072050	15	20	Yes	Australian Hobby flying 20m above turbine 1 platform. Flying in a southerly direction before perching a tree for approximately 10secs. It then flew further south into the gully and out of site.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	5/06/2025	10:55	10:57	2	-33.518165	149.070079	25	70	Yes	2 x WTE. Once circling south east flying at approximately 50m height near T05 before perching in a tree east of T06. Another flew in from the southwest direction to T06 at approximately 70m, before performing two short dives down to 30m and back up again. Bird that was perched could not be seen after 5mins of continued observation. Diving bird flew south east into gully and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	5/06/2025	11:58	12:08	1	-33.534231	149.065626	100	250	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle soaring in a circular pattern south of T06. Started at 100m before circling on updrafts to 250m. Continued soaring for more than 10 mins.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	16/07/2025	9:27	9:37	1	-33.58157	149.071877	8	14	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel observed perched in a dead stag to the southwest of WTG 38 at 9:27 am. Continued observation saw it move to the highest branch in the stag at 9:35 am. Observed for 10 minutes until 9:37 am when still present on stag. This stag has been identified as Raptor Roost Tree No. 6 and is the third

Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	16/07/2025	11:00	11:04	1	-33.582433	149.041527	50	80	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle circling between 50-80 m above ground level between turbines 13 and 14, gradually moving east in circular motions until flying out of sight heading east. Observed for approximately 4 minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	16/07/2025	11:53	11:55	2	-33.57425	149.067726	50	50	No	2 x WTE soaring around 50 m above ground. Observed for approximately 2 minutes before heading north and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	17/07/2025	9:35	9:45	1	-33.581681	149.073181	10	10	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel observed perched in old stag near WTG 38 at 9:35 am. Continued to stay perched for 10 minutes when observation was ended. This stag has been identified as Raptor Roost Tree No. 5 and is the second observation of Nankeen Kestrels using this roost tree.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	18/07/2025	9:59	10:04	1	-33.524007	149.065907	50	150	No	1 x WTE soaring at 100-150 m riding thermals east of WTG 06. Travelled south then turned around to head north, before heading back down and diving into the gully approx. 50 m above ground. Then headed further east and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	29/07/2025	13:02	13:12	1	-33.58157	149.071877	14	14	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel observed perched at the top Raptor Roost Tree #6 where it stayed for 10 minutes until observation was completed. This is a repeat raptor roost observation.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	5/08/2025	13:39	13:40	1	-33.516175	149.05083	40	40	No	Brown Falcon being chased by two Australian Magpies. Observed flying from the west before circling around at 40 m height. Then flew east behind the demountable buildings and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	6/08/2025	12:05	12:08	1	-33.580175	149.04882	15	30	No	Nankeen Kestrel flew at 15 m underneath turbine blades before hovering over the road. Hovered for approximately 30 seconds before diving down to the ground. Then flew up to 30 m before heading into the gully and out of sight.

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Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	6/08/2025	12:06	12:08	2	-33.58492	149.050708	170	170	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles flying at 170 m at a constant height. Then flew behind WTG 15 before heading out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	6/08/2025	12:43	12:48	2	-33.557953	149.043886	30	100	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles at 12:43 pm northwest of WTG 20 circling each other at an approximate height of 30 m before soaring off further northwest past the trees. Reappeared at 12:45 pm circling again, raising in height from 30-100 m before separating and flying off in a northern and western direction.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	6/08/2025	14:15	14:21	2	-33.576344	149.060996	100	150	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles riding thermals above valley at 100-150 m high. Circled around for 4 minutes before heading south. Observation ended when they flew into the valley and out of sight. Very likely it was the same pair that were observed at 12:05 pm.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	8/08/2025	8:03	8:08	1	-33.585504	149.07241	0	25	Yes	Brown Falcon observed at 8:03 am hovering and then diving for prey (occurred twice). It then flew down the gully and perched on a dead stag for about 20 seconds before flying further down the gully and out of view. Observation ended 8:08 am.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	28/08/2025	11:01	11:02	1	-33.556095	149.079504	20	20	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle gliding at 20m elevation above the gully. Flying in a westerly direction following the gully, observed for only minutes before flying behind trees and out of sight
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	2/09/2025	13:03	13:08	1	-33.509524	149.04556	N/A	N/A	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel perched on a powerline. Observed for five minutes, during which time it did not move.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	2/09/2025	15:18	15:29	2	-33.515236	149.070299	25	25	Yes	Two Nankeen Kestrel, one perched on a stag then flying approximately 25m elevation towards the south west and landing in a tree, where it perched for the remainder of the observation. The other was spotted in a stag and remained there for the length of the observation.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	3/09/2025	8:33	8:43	1	-33.568791	149.048084	25	45	Yes	Brown Falcon flying at approximately 25m towards the east being chased by a magpie and landing on a stag. Perching on the stag for approximately 5

											minutes then flying at approximately 45m high towards the north and out of sight into the gully.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3/09/2025	9:40	9:50	2	-33.580574	149.039508	35	65	No	Two Nankeen Kestrels circling at approximately 35m, one then flying towards the north and out of sight. The other was flying towards the east at approximately 65m over the fill and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3/09/2025	10:57	11:01	1	-33.522373	149.063787	50	50	No	Nankeen Kestrel observed west of T06 soaring in circles at approximately 50m elevation, moving closer to T06 before going out of sight down into the gully south east of T06
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3/09/2025	12:29	12:39	2	-33.51992	149.050066	15	15	No	Two Nankeen Kestrels hovering and swooping at approximately 15m high then flying north west into the valley and out of sight
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	3/09/2025	12:45	12:56	1	-33.520311	149.049361	35	85	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle at approximately 35m circling to the west to T07, then flying to approximately 85m close to the south side of T08, then flying west and out of sight
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	3/09/2025	14:00	14:09	2	-33.570968	149.09614	50	150	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle observed north east of T32 at 2:00 pm circling / soaring at approximately 50m. Increases in elevation to approximately 100m, moving east of T32 continuing to circle at 2:02 pm. A second Wedge-tailed Eagle coming from further east and flying over T31 to circle at approximately 150m elevation. Observation ended at 2:09 pm when both Wedge-tailed Eagle flew out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	4/09/2025	10:32	10:37	1	-33.502348	149.072127	30	50	No	Wedge-tailed Eagle observed soaring at approximately 50m elevation north of T01 Flying west of T01 then north west before flying into the gully and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/09/2025	8:31	8:32	1	-33.510385	149.044339	N/A	N/A	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel observed perched on power line while driving past. Only observed for approximately 10 seconds
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/09/2025	9:50	9:51	1	-33.510385	149.044339	N/A	N/A	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel perched in a dead stag for approximately 30 seconds. Flew north low over the ground at approximately 5m before heading into the gully and out of sight.

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Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/09/2025	10:30	10:38	1	-33.58745	149.071607	1	20	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel seen predating a dragonfly at approximately 1m elevation, west of T36. It flew and roosted on a fence post. It then flew off down the gully and out of sight north east of T36
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	1/10/2025	9:06	9:16	1	-33.565868	149.118036	0	15	Yes	One Brown Falcon perched on fence post, then dropped to ground and scavenged bugs for 10 minutes in a 30 m radius until observation ended.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	1/10/2025	10:02	10:03	1	-33.565017	149.115485	5	10	No	Nankeen spotted hovering 5m above the ground west of T27 at 10:02am. Flew off southwest of the turbine and into the gully at 10:03am
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	1/10/2025	10:19	10:27	1	-33.57176	149.123822	20	20	No	Nankeen Kestrel observed to the west of T24, hovering at approximately 20 m then flying south, over the crest and out of sight. Observed for approximately 8 minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	1/10/2025	12:20	12:30	2	-33.581738	149.09975	130	130	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles flying at approximately 130 m high, soaring in circles (kettling) then flying south east and out of sight at the same height. Observed for 10 minutes.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	2/10/2025	7:17	7:18	1	-33.520234	149.051073	0	2	No	One Nankeen Kestrel on the ground by side of road. Flew away as we drove past at 2m height, over fence to the west and out of sight. Observation lasted approximately 10 seconds
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	2/10/2025	10:37	10:47	1	-33.581803	149.072655	15	15	No	Brown Falcon hovering at approximately 15 m, then flying south east and out of sight into small gully behind timber pile. Observed for 10 minutes.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	2/10/2025	11:41	11:51	1	-33.566467	149.112185	15	25	No	One Nankeen Kestrel hovering and swooping at approximately 15 - 25 m. Observed for 10 minutes and continued this behaviour prior to the observation
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	2/10/2025	13:31	13:41	2	-33.554972	149.081338	200	250	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles observed soaring at approximately 250 m north of T10. One split off to the north and the other went south west
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	3/10/2025	8:40	8:42	1	-33.506157	149.066941	100	150	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle soaring in circles at 150 m above gully. Started to get chased by two magpies

Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3/10/2025	10:09	10:11	1	-33.515622	149.070195	10	30	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flying at 25 m next to the platform of T4. Hovered next to the road for about 30 seconds, before diving into the gully and out of sight
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3/10/2025	11:19	11:23	1	-33.523822	149.053052	10	10	No	Nankeen Kestrel observed at 11:19 northwest of T7, hovering at 10 m altitude looking for prey. It flew west of T7 continuing to predate before flying off northwest past T8 out of sight at 11:23
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/11/2025	9:10	9:15	1	-33.515021	149.070222	N/A	N/A	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel spotted at 9:10am northwest of WTG 04, perching on dead stag until 9:13am. It hovered and predated in multiple locations southwest of the dead stag before flying off in the gully west of WTG 04 at 9:15am.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/11/2025	9:45	9:50	1	-33.509790	149.045424	N/A	N/A	Yes	Nankeen Kestrel perched on a power line. Observed for 5 mins, during which it did not move or take flight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	5/11/2025	11:56	12:06	2	-33.590297	149.072448	45	75	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles kettling from approximately 45m to 75m southwest of WTG 35. They then flew south and out of sight. Observed for 10 mins.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	5/11/2025	12:26	12:34	3	-33.584898	149.068043	50	200	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle initially observed at 12:26pm flying south of WTG 37, circling at approximately 200m. Continued to circle until 12:32pm when it disappeared from sight. Two Wedge-tailed Eagles then reappeared south of WTG 37, fluctuating at heights of 50m to 100m. They then flew east of WTG 37 into the gully and out of sight at 12:34pm.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/11/2025	12:53	12:55	1	-33.565851	149.115219	20	30	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flying north to the top of the rise southwest of WTG 27. It hovered at 30m elevation before heading back over the rise at 20m height and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	6/11/2025	11:44	11:45	1	-33.566224	149.118047	30	30	No	One Nankeen Kestrel observed flying southeast of WTG 27 at 30m. Flew straight above the hill before

Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	6/11/2025	12:17	12:24	1	-33.581659	149.073201	N/A	N/A	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel perched on the highest point of a stag tree (approx. 14m). Observed for 7 minutes, during which it did not move.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	10/12/2025	7:27	7:29	1	-33.520302	149.053087	20	30	No	One Nankeen Kestrel hovering above an open field at 20-30 m, periodically dived towards the ground before heading into the gully and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	10/12/2025	8:29	8:36	1	-33.508069	149.072577	15	15	No	One Nankeen Kestrel hovering at approximately 15 m, then flying west behind the crest and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	10/12/2025	9:12	9:17	1	-33.523833	149.065727	20	20	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel perched on a fence post, then flying east at approximately 20 m high into the gully and out of sight. Observed for five minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	10/12/2025	10:52	11:02	1	-33.521501	149.054995	70	90	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle kettling up to 90 m between T07 and T08 then flying east to the north of T6 and kettling up to 70 m until it flew further east and out of sight. Observed for ten minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	10/12/2025	11:06	11:08	3	-33.522556	149.064482	10	30	No	Three Wedge-tailed Eagles sighted west of T06 at 11:06 am soaring in circles at 10-30 m altitude. All three flew northwest into the gully at 11:08 am.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	10/12/2025	13:02	13:04	1	-33.572571	149.091115	N/A	N/A	No	One Brown Falcon being chased by a starling over the road before T32. Began to circle above the hill after the chase had finished, before heading west over the hill and out of sight.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	10/12/2025	15:18	15:19	1	-33.565408	149.085291	30	30	No	One Brown Falcon flying at 30 m over trees in a direct line between T11 and T12. Flew north to south before heading behind the rise and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	11/12/2025	7:18	7:19	1	-33.586228	149.071687	30	30	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flying at 30 m above the road north of T36. Began to rise before being lost in the sun, possibly then diving into the gully.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	11/12/2025	7:23	7:27	1	-33.589331	149.073331	35	35	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flew from west over the hill before perching on a small thistle. Perched for approximately two minutes before flying past T35 at 35 m high and into the gully.

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Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	11/12/2025	7:25	7:27	1	-33.589667	149.074193	30	30	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel perched on a dead stag southeast of T35. Flew away as I approached towards the north east at 30 m and out of sight.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	11/12/2025	9:09	9:19	1	-33.506199	149.075137	N/A	N/A	Yes	One Brown Falcon observed flying from the ground onto a dead stag at 9:09 am, north of T02. Flew from that dead stag to perch in another stag northeast of T02 at 9:10 am and remained there until the observation ended at 9:19 am.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	11/12/2025	9:45	9:54	1	-33.571124	149.126342	30	70	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle soaring at approximately 30 m then flying east up to approximately 70 m and out of sight. Observed for 9 minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	11/12/2025	11:43	11:50	3	-33.524315	149.059494	200	300	No	Three Wedge-tailed Eagles riding thermals at 200-300 m height. One originally spotted soaring above the road between T07 and T08 before heading above the gully to the north east and joined by two others. They continued to circle before heading east above T06 and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	12/12/2025	8:14	8:22	2	-33.574230	149.103960	N/A	N/A	Yes	Two Nankeen Kestrels perched in a tree. Stayed for 8 minutes before flying north east, into the gully and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	7/01/2026	7:02	7:07	1	-33.516780	149.052217	N/A	N/A	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flying at approximately 20 m northwest of the substation, flying over the crest and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	7/01/2026	7:46	7:47	1	-33.588755	149.073285	10	10	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flying low at approximately 10 m above the road north of T35. Hovered above the gully for 20 seconds before diving down and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	7/01/2026	9:25	9:30	1	-33.575449	149.091789	30	10	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle flying at approximately 10 m high then flying up to 30 m to the south west towards T32, over the crest and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	7/01/2026	14:45	14:50	1	-33.562624	149.080279	20	20	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle flying at approximately 20 m and flying north northeast past T10 and out of sight.

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Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	7/01/2026	16:16	16:17	2	-33.559977	149.080721	200	100	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles west of T10, one soaring at 100 m and the other at 200 m. Circled for a few minutes before they were lost from sight behind the turbine.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	8/01/2026	6:45	6:55	5	-33.519371	149.051819	30	2	Yes	Five Nankeen Kestrels flying at heights of 2-30 m, all occasionally stopping to hover above the ground. One was observed perching on a fence post and another was seen perching on powerlines. All showed signs of searching for prey, with three observed diving down into the grass on multiple occasions.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	8/01/2026	6:49	6:56	1	-33.524730	149.055704	40	40	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle kettling at approximately 40 m before flying north and out of sight behind trees.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	9/01/2026	6:52	6:57	6	-33.523196	149.052635	30	10	Yes	Six Nankeen Kestrels observed flying at approximately 10-30m high, flying east and perching in a tree. Observed for 5 minutes
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	9/01/2026	9:03	9:06	1	-33.523565	149.063763	30	20	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel perched on a fence, before taking flight as observer approached in vehicle. Circled between farm dam and WTG6 at 20-30m before headed east and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	2/02/2026	10:20	10:25	1	-33.519475	149.051699	25	25	No	One Nankeen Kestrel hovering at approximately 25 m. Observed for 5 minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	2/02/2026	12:01	12:08	1	-33.524109	149.066047	30	100	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle soaring slowly at 30-40 m above the platform near T6. Continued to glide east before rising to 100 m height, then headed pas the gully and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	2/02/2026	12:33	12:36	1	-33.524209	149.065752	30	30	No	One Nankeen Kestrel riding thermals at 30 m above gully near T6. Periodically stopped to scan the ground below. Then flew south and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	2/02/2026	14:31	14:41	1	-33.507701	149.076025	50	60	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle circling at approximately 50-60 m then flying south east and out of sight behind trees. Closest turbine was T2.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	2/02/2026	15:01	15:11	1	-33.513713	149.050559	15	15	Yes	One Brown Falcon flew low over the gully at 15 m before perching in a tree. Moved on after 10

Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	3/02/2026	6:59	7:09	5	-33.566521	149.118520	10	25	No	Five Nankeen Kestrels hovering and swooping at approximately 10-25 m, sometimes landing on exposed rock outcrops cut out of the edge of turbine pad. Closest turbine T26.
Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>	3/02/2026	8:42	8:43	1	-33.576456	149.105262	0	20	No	One Brown Falcon standing on the road near T29. Was attacked by a magpie and took flight, travelling at 20 m height to the north west. Flew behind trees and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	3/02/2026	13:03	13:04	1	-33.564663	149.089075	50	50	No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle observed east of T12 at an approximate height of 50 m. It circled before flying off into the gully.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	4/02/2026	6:59	7:04	7	-33.566719	149.118629	0	2	No	Seven Nankeen Kestrels flying low near the platform at T26. Appeared as if they were hunting for insects, flying low at approximately 1-2 m above and around the platform, occasionally landing on the ground. Scattered in all directions as they were approached.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	4/03/2026	6:57	7:02	1	-33.517818	149.053477	35	35	No	One Nankeen Kestrel flying at approximately 35 m above sub station then flying south towards T07 and T08
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	4/03/2026	9:27	9:28	2	-33.575353	149.094077	20	20	Yes	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles observed at perched on a log. Both flew off in a southeast direction at an approximate height of 20 m and disappeared behind the tree line.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	4/03/2026	10:54	11:04	2	-33.569588	149.124539	0	35	No	Two Nankeen Kestrels hovering at approximately 25-35 m then swooping and landing then flying back up to approximately 25-35 m. They continued to do this for the duration of the observation.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	4/03/2026	15:47	15:57	1	-33.521076	149.049549	0	25	No	One Nankeen Kestrel hovering at approximately 25 m then swooping to the ground five times then flying WNW and out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/03/2026	6:50	7:00	1	-33.519565	149.051902	0	0	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel observed perching in tree. Remained there for 10mins before observer moved on. Closest turbine T8.

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Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	5/03/2026	7:06	7:12	2	-33.519696	149.066138	5	10	No	Two Nankeen Kestrels flying low to the ground near T5 at 5-10 m. Flew over hillside before perching on fence for approximately 2 minutes. Then flew north west and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	5/03/2026	16:02	16:12	2	33.557313	149.081947	50	75	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles kettling at approximately 50-75 m high moving west then north and out of sight behind hill.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	5/03/2026	17:03	17:15	1					No	One Wedge-tailed Eagle flying from approximately 30 m south of T12, then moving further south kettling up to approximately 100 m above the valley then flying out of sight.
Nankeen Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>	6/03/2026	13:54	13:56	1	-33.523772	149.059013	25	25	Yes	One Nankeen Kestrel perched in dead stag between T06 and T07. Flew off and circled around stag at 25 m before heading south towards a farm dam and out of sight.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	21/04/2026	14:52	15:02	2	-33.577984	149.081126	30	70	No	Two Wedge-tailed Eagles observed flying at approximately 30-60m high near T38. One flew north to T31 at approximately 70m high, and another flew south and out of sight at approximately 50m high. Observed for 10 minutes.
Wedge-tailed Eagle	<i>Aquila audax</i>	23/04/2026	10:02	10:12	3	-33.559818	149.077997	30	50	No	Three Wedge-tailed Eagles observed flying west of T10 from 30-50m high while being chased by ravens, before rising to 90m height and heading east and out of sight.

