Queensland Macropod Management Program

Quota Submission 2026

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Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The sustainable harvest of macropods in Queensland is managed within an internationally recognised conservation framework. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Recommendation 18.24 acknowledges that "the ethical, wise and sustainable use of some wildlife can provide an alternative or supplementary means of productive land use, and can be consistent with and encourage conservation, where such use is in accordance with appropriate safeguards" (IUCN 1990). At the national level, the harvest of macropods for export is regulated under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.*

In Queensland, the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) regulates the commercial harvest of three macropod species: eastern grey kangaroo *(Macropus giganteus)*; red kangaroo (*Osphranter rufus);* and common wallaroo (*Osphranter robustus).* The framework for regulation includes the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and its subordinate legislation, the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* and Nature *Conservation (Macropod) Conservation Plan 2017*, as well as the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*, the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000,* and the *Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export - Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023 – 2027* (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, 2022).

Population estimates are derived from aerial surveys using distance sampling methodology, with annual quotas set between 10–20% of the estimated population for each species and harvest zone. These quotas, ensure sustainable yields and the long-term conservation of macropod populations (Caughley et al. 1987; Hacker et al. 2002). Such proportional takes are currently accepted by the scientific community, DETSI and the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). Quotas may be reduced if populations fall below pre-determined thresholds: halved if numbers drop below 1.5 standard deviations of the long-term average per zone and species, and a suspension of harvest if they fall below 2 standard deviations.

Each year, the Director-General of DETSI declares the harvest period open via a Harvest Period Notice, setting quotas in line with the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export - Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023–2027. The notice for the 2026 harvest period is scheduled for release in December 2025, allowing the commercial harvest to commence on 1 January 2026 and outlining any specific conditions applicable for that period.

Macropod population monitoring

Methodology

Aerial surveys for the three commercially harvestable species have been conducted by the Queensland Government since 1991. Surveys are conducted by flying fixed transects (40 – 80km long) with two observers (one on either side of a Robinson R44 helicopter) counting species, number and distance from the aircraft. This method employs line transect methodology (Buckland et al., 1993), with fixed strips of 150m either side of an aircraft surveyed. A more detailed description of the methodology employed in these surveys is provided in (Clancy et al., 1994).

Aerial surveys are conducted over 26 fixed monitoring sites, covering an area of 54,400km^2 or 2% of the population estimate area, which provides appropriate coverage over the core harvest area (Pople et al., 1998). At each survey site, between two and eight transect lines of either 40km or 80km are flown. These lines are spaced approximately 10km apart.

Due to the high costs of aerial surveys, DETSI takes a scientific risk-based approach to data collection that removes the need to monitor all blocks annually. The Queensland program is designed around the establishment of pairs of closely correlated monitor blocks within each bioregion. Pairs are monitored on a rotating basis with each block surveyed every two years. Where there is only a single monitor block within a bioregion or where a monitor block samples a unique macropod community these blocks are sampled annually. Every fifth year, all monitoring blocks are surveyed, regardless of the rotational schedule.

Population estimates for each harvest zone are calculated using a weighted mean density, where the mean density from each survey is weighted by the effort (i.e. distance flown). This ensures that areas with greater survey coverage contribute proportionally more to the final estimate. Weighted mean densities are then multiplied by the area (km^2) of known species distribution within the harvestable zone. For eastern grey and red kangaroos, aerial survey results are comparable to ground surveys and require no adjustment. To account for aerial detectability of common wallaroos, a correction factor of 1.85 has been applied to their population estimates (Clancy et al., 1997).

Harvest Zones

Table 1 displays information about harvest zone habitat types, land use and shire. Figure 1 is a map of the five macropod harvest zones of Queensland.

Table 1: Macropod harvest zones and shires.

Zone	Shires
Zone 1	Boulia, Burke, Carpentaria, Cloncurry, Diamantina and Mount Isa
Zone 2	Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Flinders, Longreach, McKinlay, Richmond and Winton
Zone 3	Bulloo, Murweh, Paroo and Quilpie
Zone 4	Balonne, Goondiwindi, Maranoa and Western Downs
Zone 5	Banana, Bundaberg, Burdekin, Central Highlands, Charters Towers, Croydon, Etheridge, Gladstone, Isaac, Livingstone, Lockyer Valley, Mackay, North Burnett, Rockhampton, Scenic Rim, Somerset, South Burnett, Southern Downs, Toowoomba and Whitsunday

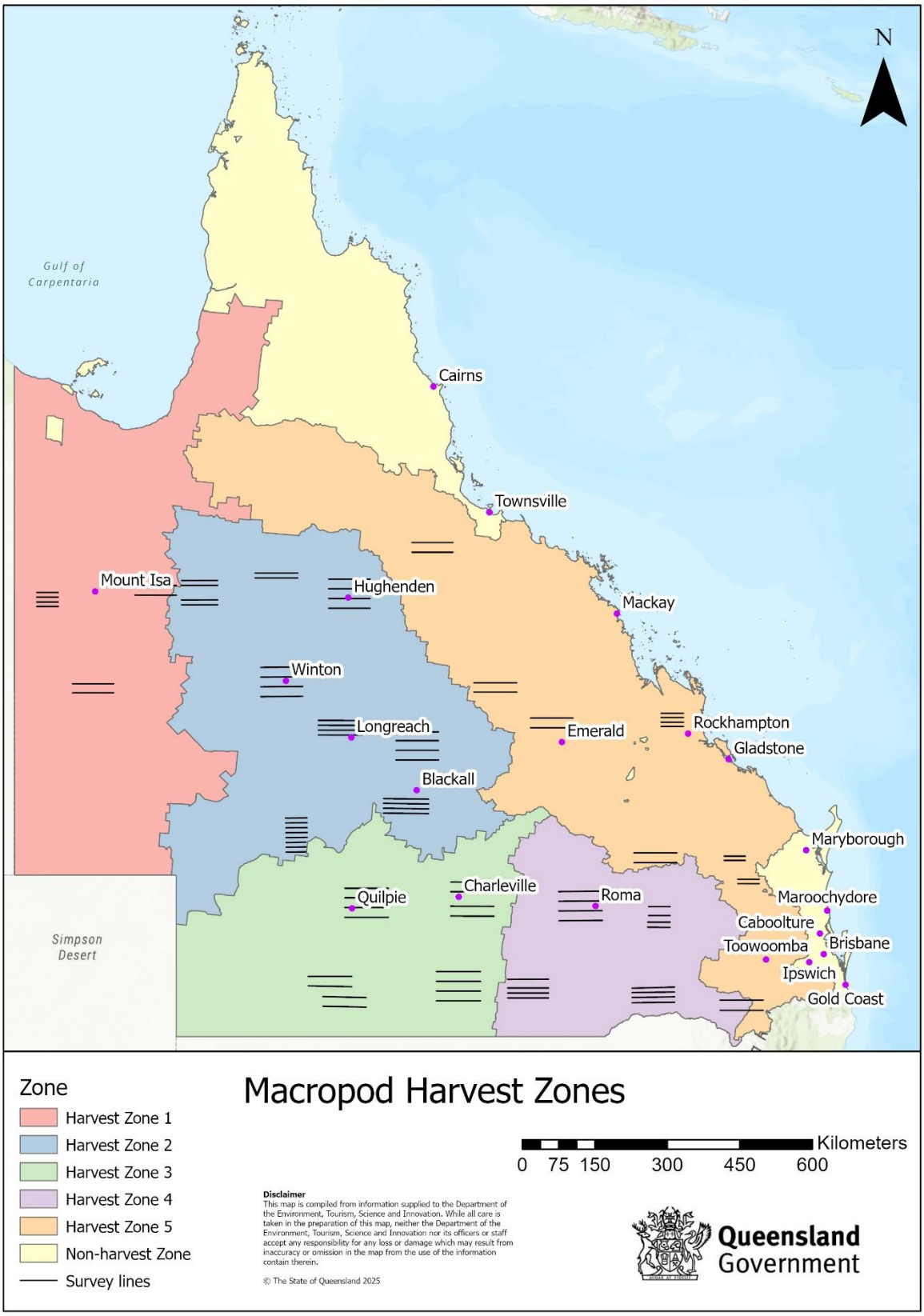

Figure 1: Queensland macropod harvest zones.

Proportional Harvest

Sustainable harvest quotas are calculated using a fixed proportion of the estimated macropod populations within the Queensland harvest zones. The proportions used vary between species and are adjusted across the harvest zones in relation to the margins of error present in population estimates. The maximum proportions used for each species are 15% of populations for eastern grey kangaroos and common wallaroos and 20% of the population for red kangaroos. Due to lower survey effort in Zones 1 and 5, a more conservative harvest proportion of 10% for all three species is applied. These sustainable-use harvest quotas are based on research undertaken by (Caughley et al., 1987) and (Hacker et al., 2002). They are accepted by the scientific community, the Queensland Government and the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy the Environment and Water.

Low Population Thresholds

In accordance with the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export (Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023–27), trigger points are set to restrict the commercial harvest should the population fall below certain thresholds. Thresholds are based on the analysis of long-term population data and are set by species and harvest zone. Where population estimates fall below 1.5 standard deviations (SD) of the long-term mean, the harvest quota is halved for the following harvest period. Where population estimates fall below 2 SD of the long-term mean, the harvest quota will be suspended for the following harvest period.

Non-Commercial Macropod Mortality

Mortality Events

The mortality of macropods in Queensland is heavily influenced by a range environmental, epidemiological factors, including vehicle-strike, predation, droughts, floods, disease outbreaks and vector-borne pathogens. Macropods are susceptible to predation from wild dogs/dingoes, wedge-tailed eagles and to a lesser extent, foxes. Prolonged drought conditions reduce forage and water availability, leading to poor body condition, lower reproductive success and higher mortality in macropod populations. As of 1st July 2025, no shire in Queensland is drought declared (Queensland Government, 2025). Flooding can cause direct mortality through drowning or displacement and may cause long-term damage to forage. Additionally, excess water increases exposure to biting insect-borne pathogens. In March-April of 2025, western Queensland experienced widespread flooding, which severely impacted towns such as Longreach, Quilpie, Thargomindah and Windorah. Significant livestock losses were reported in the media, however no significant macropod losses were reported to DETSI. In response to the flooding, aerial surveys were conducted out of rotation at Quilpie. Macropods are susceptible to a number of naturally occurring diseases and parasites. No incidence of significant disease mortalities has been recorded for macropod populations in Queensland during 2025. The department continues to liaise with Wildlife Health Australia and other Queensland government agencies to monitor any emerging health issues for macropods in Queensland.

Damage Mitigation Permits

A Damage Mitigation Permit (DMP) may be granted where a protected animal (including commercially harvested macropods) is causing, or may cause, damage or loss; or represents a threat to human health or wellbeing. The total number of harvest macropods allowed to be taken under these permits are limited to a maximum of 2% of the estimated population for each species by zone. Restricting the granting of DMPs in this way provides a clear limit that ensures the lethal take of harvest macropods operates as a sustainable program. Further restrictions are also in place on the limit allocated to individuals in zones where the population estimated are below trigger points.

The new assessment guidelines are on the department website: (https://environment.desi.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/damage-mitigation-permits). All DMPs state that macropods must be taken in a way specified in the National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Non-commercial Purposes.

2024 Harvest Statistics

The data from dealer returns in 2024, indicate that there were 516,847 macropods commercially harvested and sold, which represents just 20.8% of the overall quota and 2.9% of the total population. Numerous factors influence harvest rates for macropods. These include, population levels, market forces, environmental conditions and access by harvesters.

Table 2: Quota and harvest statistics for all harvest zones combined in 2024.

Species	Quota	Harvest	% Quota harvested
Eastern grey kangaroo	1,117,100	209,284	18.7
Red kangaroo	1,151,300	251,066	21.8
Common wallaroo	218,000	56,497	25.9
Total	**2,486,400**	**516,847**	**20.8**

Population Estimates

Eastern Grey Kangaroo

Across all harvestable zones, there are approximately 11.2 million eastern grey kangaroos, up 4.7% from 2024. Harvest zones 4 and 5 (Figure 1) recorded the highest densities of eastern grey kangaroos in Queensland and encompass over 90% of all detections. The far-western regions of the State (Zone 1) are at the edge of their distributional range, and as such demonstrate very low densities. In fact, no eastern grey kangaroos were observed in aerial surveys in this zone and densities may be too low to detect with current survey effort. Eastern grey numbers remained relatively stable between 2024 and 2025, ranging between a 7.4% decline in population in Zone 2, and a 7.6% increase in population in Zone 5. Such fluctuations are consistent with historical records. There are, however, some significant localised increases in eastern grey populations. Taroom recorded a 94% increase in population compared to 2024, while flood-affected areas such as Quilpie and Thargomindah experienced population declines of 48% and 88%, respectively. Despite these substantial fluctuations, changes observed at other survey sites within the same harvest zone offset these variations, which may indicate movement of animals across the broader landscape. Populations of eastern grey kangaroos in Zone 2 have remained below the predetermined trigger point, therefore the reduced (halved) quota for this zone will be maintained in 2026. No quota will be proposed for eastern grey kangaroos in zone 1 because the population size in this harvest zone is incredibly small and at the geographic edge of this species' distribution.

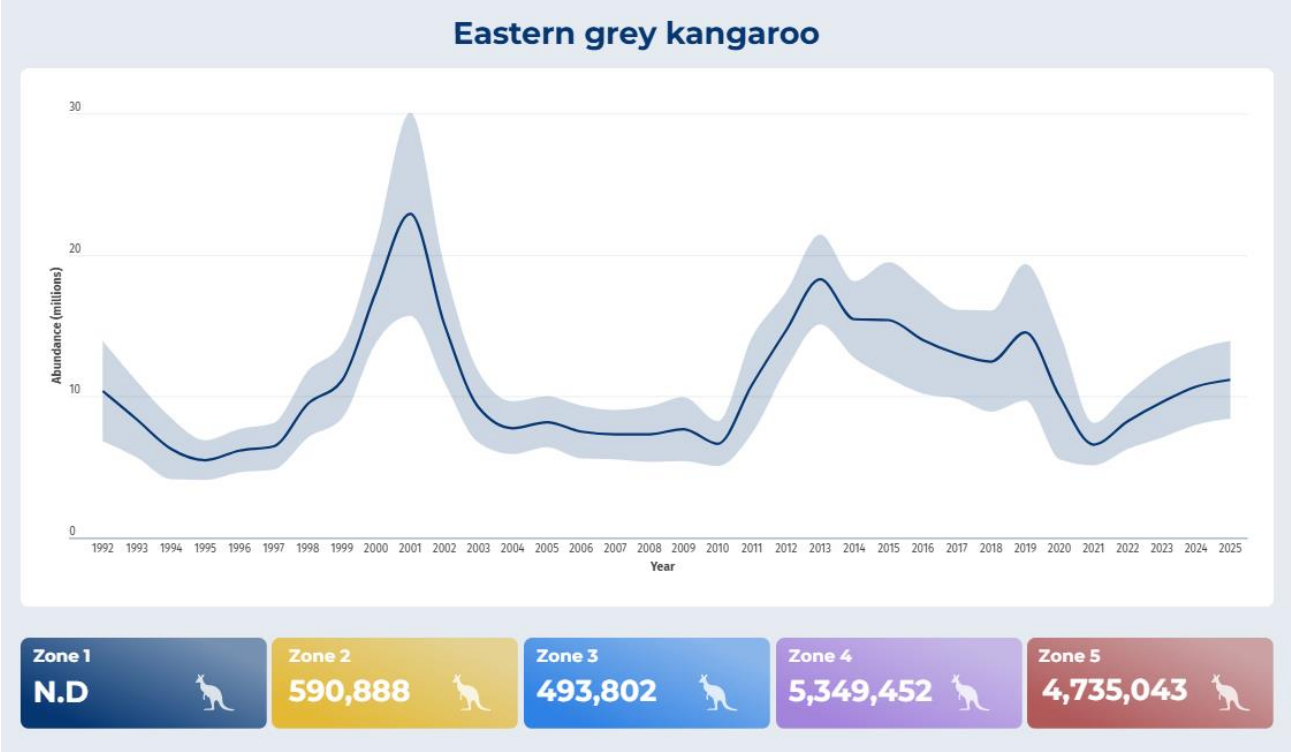

Figure 2: Smoothed eastern grey kangaroo abundance 1992 – 2025. Inset boxes indicate 2025 population within harvest zones. N.D. (nil-detected) indicates population was too low to be detected with current survey effort.

Red Kangaroo

Across all harvestable zones of Queensland there are approximately 7 million red kangaroos, on average down 6.8% from 2024. Harvest zones 2 and 3 demonstrate 78.8% of the total population in Queensland. Given the species' naturally western distribution in Queensland, Zone 5 holds comparatively low densities, and represents just 2.2% of the population. Zone 3 was the only area to record an increase in numbers, rising by 34.2%, while all other zones experience declines between 11 and 33.2%. Such fluctuations are common in red kangaroos and reflects their tendency to migrate in response to rainfall. Notably, densities in Charleville doubled following significant rainfall in March–April 2025, while sharp declines elsewhere (e.g., a 58.7% drop at Barcaldine) suggest possible large-scale movements across the landscape. Other flood-affected areas, such as Longreach, Quilpie and Thargomindah demonstrated increases of 7.9%, 15% and 26.6%, respectively. No harvest zone reached the low population trigger points for red kangaroos, in 2025.

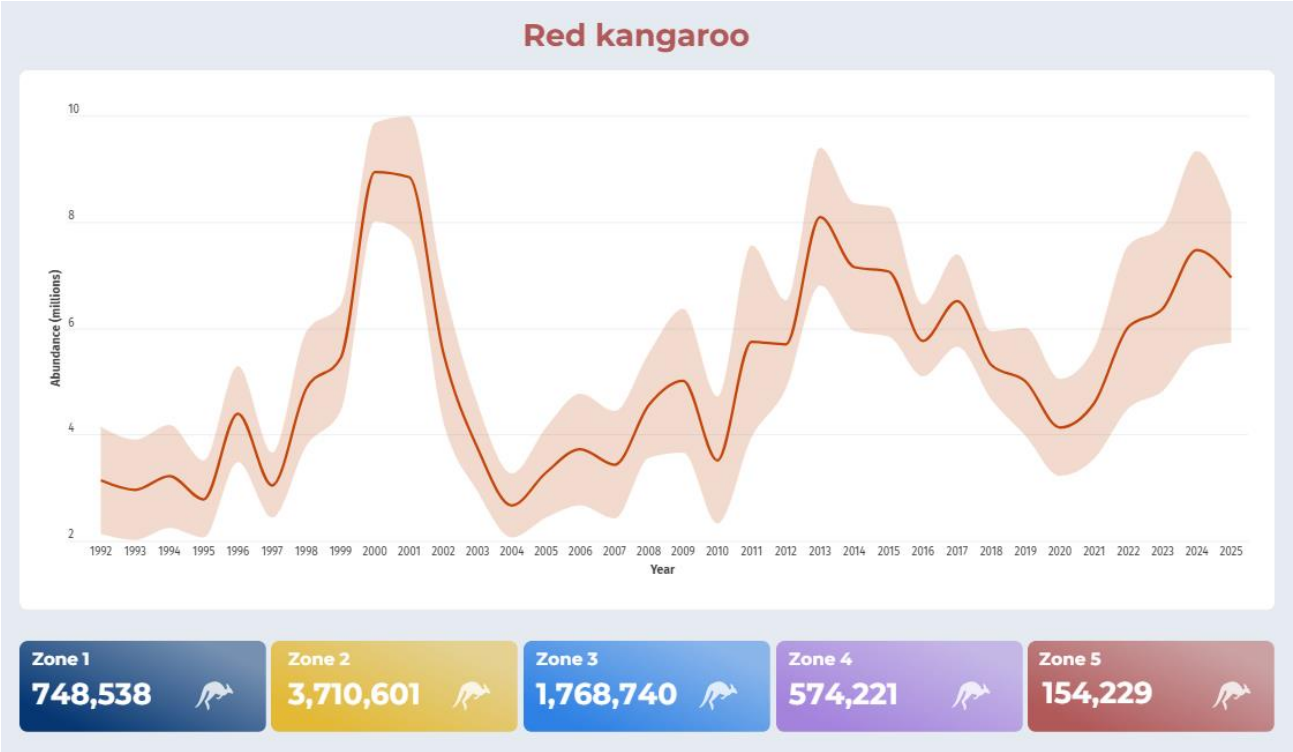

Figure 3: Smoothed red kangaroo abundance 1992 - 2025. Inset boxes indicate 2025 population within harvest zones.

Common Wallaroo

There are approximately 1.2 million common wallaroos in the harvestable zone of Queensland, an average decline of 34.6% across the State. The common wallaroo demonstrated the largest swings in population abundance, though this is likely related to low detection probabilities of the species (Clancy et al., 1997). Harvest zones 2 and 5 contain the highest densities of common wallaroos, and Zone 4 the lowest. Despite this, Zone 4 demonstrated the largest increase in population (27.8%), followed by Zone 1 (12.3%). Abundance in all other zones declined between 23.9 and 55.3%. Large fluctuations are likely due to the low detectability of the species and are consistent with historical records. As such no harvest zone reached the low population trigger points for common wallaroos, in 2025.

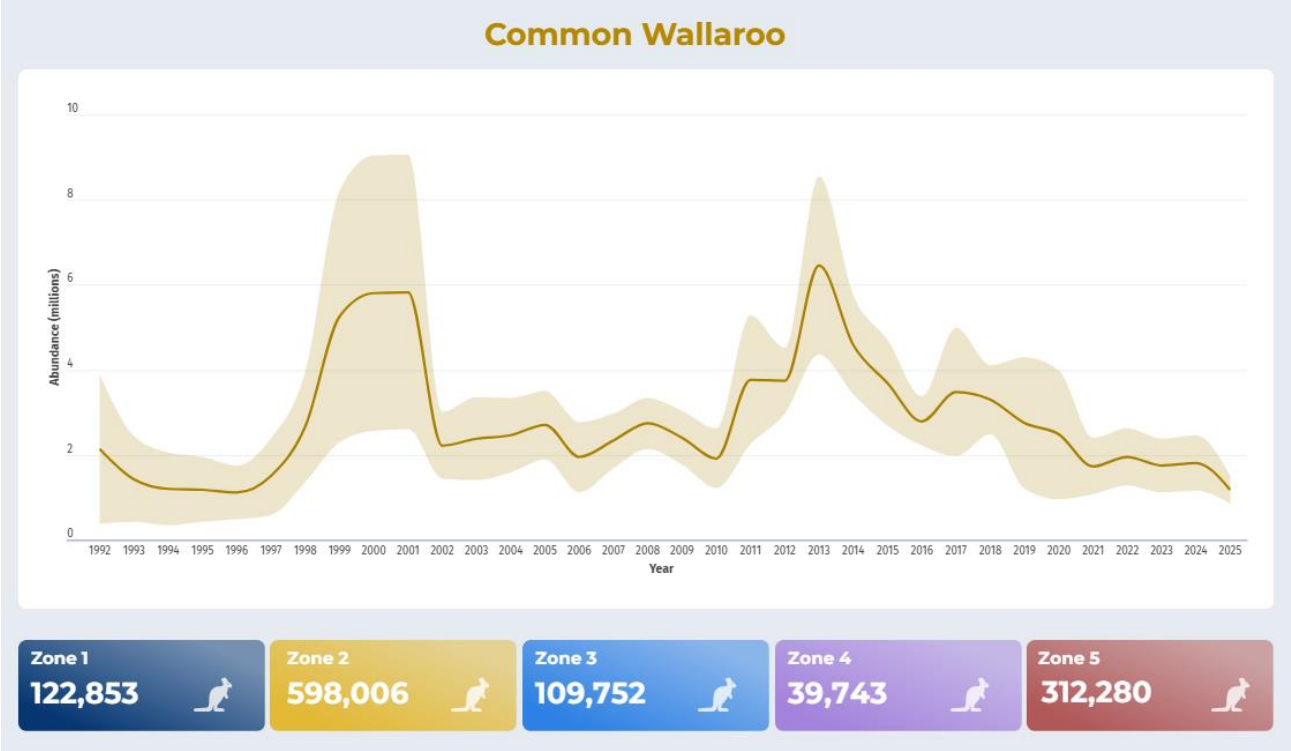

Figure 4: Smoothed common wallaroo abundance 1992 - 2025. Inset boxes indicate 2025 population within harvest zones. Note: estimates corrected with a 1.2 correction factor from 1992 – 2010 and a 1.85 correction factor from 2011 – present.

Harvest Quota

Table 3: Average population density and abundance estimates for 2025 and proposed sustainable use quotas for the 2026 commercial harvest. Quotas are rounded to the nearest 50.

Species	Zone	Density (per km^2)	Population estimate	Harvest %	Quota	DMP[1]
Eastern grey kangaroo	Zone 1	0	0	NA	**NA**	NA
	Zone 2	2.13	590,888	7.5%[2]	**44,300**	11,818
	Zone 3	2.78	493,802	15%	**74,050**	9,876
	Zone 4	37.22	5,349,452	15%	**802,400**	106,989
	Zone 5	15.93	4,735,043	10%	**473,500**	94,701
Red kangaroo	Zone 1	4.17	748,538	10%	**74,850**	14,971
	Zone 2	11.12	3,710,601	20%	**742,100**	74,212
	Zone 3	9.42	1,768,740	20%	**353,750**	35,375
	Zone 4	5.09	574,221	20%	**114,850**	11,484
	Zone 5	1.10	154,229	10%	**15,450**	3,085
Common wallaroo	Zone 1	0.37	122,853	10%	**12,300**	2,457
	Zone 2	2.08	598,006	15%	**89,700**	11,960
	Zone 3	0.65	109,752	15%	**16,450**	2,195
	Zone 4	0.50	39,743	15%	**5,950**	795
	Zone 5	0.57	312,280	10%	**31,250**	6,246

[1] Lethal damage mitigation permit (DMP) quotas are set at 2% of the estimated population.

[2] Low population threshold reached – quota is reduced by 50%.

Conclusion

In the 2024 harvest period, only 21% of the commercial harvest quota was utilised, with the highest percentage of quota used being 54.6% for common wallaroo in Zone 4. The overall harvest was male-biased, with females comprising 10.1% of the overall harvest.

The 2025 aerial surveys showed a slight increase in eastern grey kangaroo abundance across the harvestable zones but a decrease in red kangaroo and common wallaroo abundance. All demonstrated variabilities are within natural fluctuations. Long-term trends data from 1992 – present (Figures 2 – 4), demonstrate considerable fluctuations in populations of all species over time, driven predominantly by environmental conditions. The restricted quota for eastern grey kangaroos in Zone 2 will be maintained in 2026 due to low population thresholds.

This submission details the recommended quotas for the three commercially harvestable macropod species in Queensland, for 2026.

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Appendix 1. Densities per km² of the commercially-harvested macropod species 2004–2025

	Eastern grey kangaroo																					
Block	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**201**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Barcaldine	20.6	13.17	22.77	17.65	23.15	29.50	12.87	23.92	24.09	44.10	24.96	19.3	14.71	13.65	15.19	5.03	5.08	5.71	6.50	5.43	8.43	7.00
Blackall	7.57	7.10	6.22	7.51	8.28	11.19	7.08	6.08	9.87	19.41	10.59	8.75	5.29	4.97	3.16	1.64	2.07	0.38	0.98	2.32	1.58	2.48
Bollon	25.6	25.31		30.53		31.74	30.14		47.2		32.01	24.9		27.58		29.50		12.95	7.78	16.12		21.03
Boulia																			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burnett																			3.14	7.60	6.42	8.18
Charleville	17.5	19.91	15.96	12.05	11.20	12.95	12.23	28.11	25.12	26.77	11.77	8.4	10.47	9.32	5.25	2.13	1.78	3.67	3.97	3.04	2.94	4.00
Chart. Towers		1.63		5.02		5.33	5.57		3.37		3.14	2.01		1.53		1.32		2.45	4.25	6.46		4.13
Cloncurry	0.01		0.16		0.02		0.21	0.012		0.07		0.00	0.06		0.12			0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	
Cunnamulla	13.2		9.97		11.44		11.64	32.82		41.04		35.8	18.73		9.15	5.10	2.46	2.53	6.09		5.69	
Emerald		3.95		3.41		4.05	5.04		2.75		7.01	5.29		7.88		7.67		3.94	6.25	4.15		7.88
Hughenden	0.77	0.58		1.16		0.97	0.79		0.53		1.17	1.41		1.01		1.43		1.47	0.73	1.16	1.16	1.22
Inglewood		8.72		18.62		9.75	12.33		29.10		32.73	49.8		42.02		66.87		23.77	28.21	37.58		55.7
Isaac																			9.10	7.05	3.13	12.27
Julia Creek	1.08	0.87	1.05		0.76		0.28	0.28		0.84		0.84	0.2		0.49			0.06	0.00	0	0.06	
Longreach	9.05	8.48		6.63		6.61	6.13		18.07		20.17	5.25		3.85		4.67		3.60	2.77	1.92		2.39
Mt Isa																			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quilpie	1.86		0.97		1.42		2.79	1.57		3.61		4.65	2.66		0.87	0.34	0.00	0.37	0.05		0.40	0.21
Richmond																			0.84	1.63	1.80	2.16
Rockhampton																			2.73	3.65	3.32	1.26
Roma	25.0	24.98	25.46	25.12		23.43	19.30		27.16		40.56	32.2		31.74		39.34		23.10	22.62	30.46		37.2
Taroom	8.12	13.37		8.44		7.87	7.36		14.98		13.24	12.6		8.19		13.00		9.74	22.03	9.16	11.91	23.12
Thargomind.	1.16	1.10		0.77		0.94	0.65		2.20		4.00	3.79		3.36		0.13		0.08	0.95	1.48		0.31
West. Downs																			9.07	11.01	10.57	20.14
Westmar	25.5		23.17		21.18		22.08	37.25		62.54		77.9	66.07		82.67		30.64	24.76	27.02		56.28	
Windorah	1.58	2.69	1.14	1.39	2.39	1.26	0.86	2.68	1.24	1.80	0.79	1.02	2.13	1.34	0.29	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.31	0.33	0.15
Winton	4.86	2.98	3.74		4.78		2.43	3.57		6.61		5.79	4.46		5.11		1.50	1.02	0.32		1.19	

	Red kangaroo																					
Block	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Barcaldine	6.07	4.07	11.07	6.72	9.03	9.83	7.58	10.05	7.83	12.30	9.2	16.24	8.54	8.25	7.49	5.52	3.86	5.90	11.33	8.51	18.85	7.78
Blackall	3.99	3.29	4.55	3.78	6.45	7.24	4.70	12.37	14.17	17.47	10.35	11.58	9.69	8.52	7.89	8.78	5.63	5.93	5.58	3.66	7.41	8.00
Bollon	4.13	8.87		8.35		11.16	9.90		7.78		7.27	9.83		8.87		7.18		6.68	5.02	8.98		12.24
Boulia																			4.23	6.17	6.57	5.27
Burnett																			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charleville	4.55	5.48	7.36	9.57	7.58	8.47	6.46	14.69	5.53	7.03	4.97	5.06	6.32	3.75	4.06	3.72	1.44	3.68	1.79	1.58	1.54	3.36
Chart. Towers		0.02		0.05		0.00	0.70		0.24		0.21	0.62		0.59		0.28		0.20	0.00	0.53		0.00
Cloncurry	2.14		4.18		6.17		3.01	3.34		5.91		4.06	3.45		2.97			2.86	7.82	6.35	4.25	
Cunnamulla	3.54		4.59		9.02		10.65	18.27		28.76		27.29	16.54		6.94	5.56	5.75	7.01	9.34		16.30	
Emerald		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.02		0.05		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Hughenden	1.97	1.59		1.59		1.29	0.92		2.22		2.67	1.52		2.62		3.54		3.92	4.79	3.79	3.67	3.22
Inglewood		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.50		0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		1.53
Isaac																			0.93	0.31	0.46	0.14
Julia Creek	4.08	5.13	4.91		5.39		3.16	3.30		8.10		5.6	4.58		5.54			1.73	2.34	2.26	2.19	
Longreach	9.53	11.86		11.33		14.71	12.24		14.43		19.26	4.79		15.90		25.72		25.75	35.21	32.54		38.13
Mt Isa																			6.21	4.12	4.76	3.21
Quilpie	2.19		1.39		5.13		2.06	4.70		9.80		9.51	12.27		7.87	2.41	1.76	2.25	4.37		4.12	4.74
Richmond																			6.15	6.79	7.08	11.23
Rockhampton																			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Roma	2.19	1.62	2.54	2.66		2.37	2.26		3.47		5.02	2.83		2.96		4.96		2.98	4.29	5.87		4.50
Taroom	0.02	0.37		0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thargomind.	1.04	2.57		3.90		4.41	2.60		7.01		8.75	9.7		9.83		0.65		2.94	3.74	6.19		10.7
West. Downs																			0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
Westmar	0.97		0.59		0.55		1.14	1.49		1.14		2.28	4.69		3.27		4.42	2.48	1.24		1.83	
Windorah	4.42	4.52	7.32	4.48	9.85	12.62	6.67	10.47	10.77	11.84	8.11	12.29	12.16	16.95	11.80	3.22	2.41	2.80	4.32	3.85	5.00	4.59
Winton	3.69	5.02	5.62		6.05		3.32	4.44		9.73		16.98	8.57		10.86		8.00	9.72	6.62		11.06	

	Common wallaroo																					
Block	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Barcaldine	6.59	12.30	8.63	16.42	19.98	16.20	5.52	8.306	5.53	9.02	4.69	6.79	4.89	3.57	3.57	0.87	1.63	1.90	2.09	2.27	1.59	2.62
Blackall	18.02	21.17	22.15	34.98	39.14	49.05	23.82	21.54	20.2	54.43	28.58	24.86	11.29	9.32	6.89	3.44	1.60	0.78	1.04	0.87	3.01	1.75
Bollon	4.72	2.64		1.55		1.67	0.36		2.44		0.7	0.31		2.38		1.01		1.42	0.60	0.73		0.50
Boulia																			0	1.07	0.02	0.12
Burnett																			0.00	0.24	0.13	0.00
Charleville	7.21	6.20	5.79	4.66	4.70	5.36	11.80	13.43	10.65	5.09	4.47	4.07	3.81	1.24	0.60	0.60	0.64	1.44	0.82	0.86	0.80	1.41
Chart. Towers		0.30		2.84		0.61	1.07		0.51		1.03	0.22		0.23		0.63		0.41	1.35	0.41		0.73
Cloncurry	0.00		0.30		0.64		0.51	0.260		0.14		0.02	0.21		1.32			0.73	2.93	0.97	0.97	
Cunnamulla	1.68		0.45		0.64		1.95	0.611		0.70		2.53	2.60		2.10	0.99	0.87	1.08	1.09		1.47	
Emerald		0.02		0.00		0.78	0.02		0.33		0.19	0.32		0.25		0.25		0.32	0.15	0.31		0.24
Hughenden	1.65	1.28		2.28		0.24	0.41		0.94		0.93	0.22		1.59		0.55		1.21	1.65	0.72	0.72	0.93
Inglewood		3.08		4.03		0.34	1.01		1.22		3.18	3.42		11.16		11.60		4.47	3.12	4.37		0.79
Isaac																			0.53	0.30	0.21	0.14
Julia Creek	2.74	0.00	0.04		0.11		0.01	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.03		0.00			0.00		0.00	0.00	
Longreach	17.96	21.57		18.59		12.69	9.18		17.77		15.67	8.84		4.17		6.05		8.40	7.89	6.78		6.27
Mt Isa																			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Quilpie	5.41		0.78		3.36		2.69	3.007		5.58		7.51	3.42		3.76	0.45	0.87	1.17	0.64		1.22	1.01
Richmond																			0.00	0.24	0.84	1.09
Rockhampton																			0.00	0.00	0.52	0.06
Roma	1.35	3.74	2.49	2.08		1.16	3.45		0.87		1.01	0.75		1.45		1.15		0.45	0.66	0.72		1.12
Taroom	0.22	2.04		0.17		1.05	0.25		0.02		0.38	0.18		0.35		0.20		0.10	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.52
Thargomind.	1.19	0.36		0.24		0.48	0.25		0.47		1.27	1.93		2.33		0.08		0.28	0.24	0.66		0.16
West. Downs																			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
Westmar	0.74		0.02		0.13		0.30	0.00		0.01		0.00	0.28		0.54		0.38	0.75	0.21		0.00	
Windorah	2.14	2.30	1.81	2.72	3.03	3.07	2.42	3.185	3.32	5.29	2.82	1.46	4.86	4.12	2.47	0.46	0.20	0.02	0.18	0.22	0.66	0.34
Winton	1.73	1.78	1.70		3.14		0.96	4.191		6.35		0.76	1.14		1.30		0.26	0.82	1.82		2.85	