survey, aerial survey, interview and opportunistic records.

The field surveys consisted of field trips to various localities in the park, with traditional owners, for the purposes of locating particular species. If the field trips were of more than two days a number (>100) of Elliot traps (Types A and B) were taken and set for surveying of small mammals. Spotlighting for mammals and birds was undertaken on extended field trips.

A specific survey using a Hughes 300 helicopter was used to assess the distribution of macropods (particularly the Black Wallaroo) in the sandstone rock country. More detailed methods will be given below. As well as the helicopter survey, incidental records of macropods taken while conducting aerial surveys for buffalo were used.

Interviews of traditional owners and Park staff regarding the species surveyed were undertaken. Much care was taken when interviewing traditional owners, most of whom do not use English as a first language, to avoid confusion about identity of the species. The following techniques were used to clarify the identity of the species: the use of the Gunwinggku/Gunjei'me/Mayali names for the species (the Mayali species names provided by Chaloupka et al 1985 were invaluable - see Appendix 1); the use of photographs; the use of live and dead specimens; and the use of traditional owners were are familiar with European classification and terminology (e.g. Mr. Toby Gangali) through their previous involvements in fauna survey. Care was also taken to distinguish past sightings from recent ones. For example one informant when asked where Nabarlek wallabies were in the area replied "longa