



7,400 ha of mangroves along the Gulf of Carpentaria were affected by an underwater heatwave in 2016.



The Bramble Cay melomys, from the Torres Strait, is the first documented mammalian species to go extinct due to climate change.



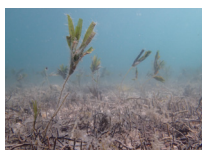
Green turtles hatching on the northern beaches of the Great Barrier Reef are now 99% female, due to warmer temperatures.



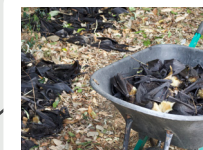
Saltwater intrusion into freshwater wetlands has resulted in a nine-fold increase in the area of saline mudflats and mangroves in the East Alligator region over recent decades.



Underwater heatwaves in 2016 and 2017 caused severe bleaching of the Great Barrier Reef, resulting in the death of 1/3 of hard corals.



An underwater heatwave in 2010-11 resulted in the loss of up to 90% of seagrass cover at some sites in Shark Bay.



One third of the locally endemic **spectacled flying fox** population died in a heatwave in Cairns in 2018.



Long-term declines in rainfall and run-off in the Murray-Darling Basin have contributed to the death of river red gums and over one million fish.

THIS IS WHAT CLIMATE CHANGE LOOKS LIKE



Drought and heatwaves in 2010-11 caused the death of 26% of mature trees in jarrah forests in southwest Western Australia.



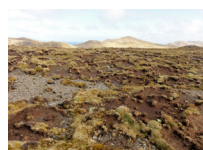
Giant kelp forests in Tasmania have declined due to underwater heatwaves and the increased range of sea urchins.



Prolonged drought has led to a decline in **bogong moths** in the Australian alps, in turn threatening the endangered **mountain pygmy possum**.



Heatwaves have caused mass deaths of budgerigars and the endangered **Carnaby's cockatoo** in Western Australia.



Mosses on Macquarie island and in Antarctica are declining and becoming diseased as the climate warms.



Australia's alpine zone is vulnerable to climate change. A mass dieback of alpine shrubs occurred in 2011/12 due to a pathogen that thrives in warmer soils.



Ignitions of 'dry lightning' fires are increasing due to climate change, sparking fires that have killed species in ancient **Gondwanan rainforests** thought to be over 1000 years old.