

Vertebrates of Gold Coast Campus, Griffith University



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Cover photo: Rainbow Lorikeet at hollow (Guy Castley)

Back photo: Blackbutt, *Eucalyptus pilularis*, habitat (Guy Castley)

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About this Guide

Griffith University is signatory to the United Nations Global Compact and has signed up to Sustainable Development Solutions Network Australia/Pacific – the Universities Commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Griffith University has a passion for sustainability, a key initiative of the 2020-2025 Strategic Plan.

By 2025, Griffith University's commitment to and continuous improvement in sustainability will be achieved by:

- Embedding the SDGs in University teaching, research and operations.
- Ranking in the top 200 universities in the world for the implementation of the SDGs.
- Halving carbon emissions by 2030; with the goal of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

This booklet was created to provide readily available information to some of the vertebrate species recorded on the Griffith University Gold Coast campus for education and teaching purposes.

The vertebrate species have been ordered by class (frogs, reptiles, mammals, birds and fish) and then in alphabetical order by scientific name (based on IUCN naming conventions). Below each species photograph, icons displaying endemism and threat status have been included along with threatening processes. A brief description of the habitat and ecology of each species is also provided.

The Gold Coast

Yugambeh and Kombumerri are the Traditional Owners of the Gold Coast, having inhabited the region for at least 23,000 years before European settlement but claim through oral history and ceremony occupation dating back to creation. There are several distinct dialects spoken within what is collectively known as the Yugambeh language comprising the following individual nation clan kinship groups: Gugingin, Bullongin, Kombumerri, Minjingbal, Birinburra, Wangerriburra, Mununjali and Migunberri. Further information about Indigenous cultural knowledge for the Gold Coast region is available from the Kombumerri Together Project at <https://kombumerriproject.com/>.

The Gold Coast region has high biodiversity as it is the northern-most extent of some temperate species, the southern-most limit of some tropical species, and in the middle of the subtropical coastal zone of eastern Australia. Across the 65,175 ha of the Gold Coast, there are 585 species of vertebrates, including 37 freshwater fish, 38 amphibians, 74 reptiles, 352 birds and 84 mammals, and 1737 species of vascular plants. They occur in a range of habitats with 56 terrestrial regional ecosystems on the Gold Coast, four of which are endangered. Major ecosystems include dunes and headlands, tidal wetlands including mangrove forests, freshwater wetlands, coastal heaths, dry and wet forests, and rainforests while the coastal waters provide habitat for marine species.

Griffith University Gold Coast

The Gold Coast campus, close to Southport, officially became part of Griffith University in 1990 and now hosts more than 21,000 students making it the largest of Griffith's campuses based on student population. Situated atop ridges, the 63 ha campus is split by the Smith Street Motorway (Fig. 1). On the south side of the campus there are remnant Tall Open Blackbutt forest, Scribbly Gum woodland and along the banks of Loders Creek and other low-lying areas, a network of cool Open Broad-leaved Paperbark swamps, ponds and streams. On the northern side there are some very small remnants of native forest, as well as feature gardens and landscaping used to showcase the region's native flora.

Overall, there are 420 species of vascular plants on the campus, including 223 species in the gardens and landscaped areas, as well as 186 native to the site, mainly in the forests. The remaining native forests (28 ha) are important ecologically and culturally not just for the University itself, but for Gold Coast city as a whole. They, and other areas of the campus, provide a range of ecosystem services including sequestering carbon as the forests recover from past logging. Further details about the ecosystems, plants and animals on the campus are available from the Griffith University Biodiversity website at <https://www.griffith.edu.au/griffith-sciences/school-environment-science/griffith-biodiversity>.



Figure 1. Gold Coast campus showing major remnant Regional Ecosystem communities (map from Griffith University Biodiversity Working Group).

Biodiversity

Biodiversity encompasses the entire diversity of Earth's life forms, comprising plants, animals, fungi and micro-organisms, their genetic material and the ecosystems of which they are a part of. Biodiversity can be considered across multiple scales – regional diversity, ecosystem diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity and is dynamic in space and time in response to environmental changes and genetic evolutionary processes.

Vertebrates

Griffith University Gold Coast campus is home to a rich diversity of native wildlife, including at least 71 bird species, 27 mammals, 13 reptiles, and 9 amphibians. This list includes Vulnerable species such as the Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Glossy Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*), Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), Grey-headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), Greater Glider (*Petauroides volans*), and the Wallum Froglet (*Crinia tinnula*). A further six species are listed as special Least Concern, including Rufous Fantail and the Satin Flycatcher.

Thirteen common introduced species also inhabit the campus. Predatory non-native species, such as foxes, cats and dogs, as well as black rats, house mice and the cane toad, can cause problems for wildlife on campus, particularly for the native ground-dwelling fauna and small birds.

Threatened Species

Biodiversity is threatened when species become extinct, species at risk of extinction are referred to as threatened species.

Threatened species are categorised by their conservation status which is specified by The International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species. Established in 1964, the Red List has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species. The IUCN Red List is a critical indicator of the health of the world's biodiversity. It is a powerful tool to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation and policy change, critical to protecting the natural resources we need to survive.

The Red List provides information about:

- Range
- Population size
- Habitat and ecology
- Threats

It divides species into nine categories: Not Evaluated, Data Deficient, Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, Extinct in the Wild and Extinct.

Throughout this booklet, each species has been categorised into their IUCN status shown below.

Extinct

Ex Extinct

Wx Extinct in the Wild

Threatened Species

CE Critically Endangered

E Endangered

V Vulnerable

NT Near Threatened

Other Categories

LC Least Concern

DD Data Deficient

NE Not Evaluated

Threats

The main factor in the loss of biodiversity is the increased rate of human population growth. This has led to habitat change through land clearing and urbanisation, hunting and exploitation. The introduction of new species is also a threat to Australia's biodiversity.

Throughout this booklet, major threats facing each species on campus are indicated by the following icons:

Icon	Threatening Process
	Deforestation
	Urbanisation
	Invasive Species
	Disease
	Climate Change
	Fire

Species may be impacted by multiple threats increasing their risk of extinction.

Endemicity

Australia is inhabited by a wide range of organisms. These may include those that are endemic to Australia, native to Australia, or introduced to Australia.

Throughout this booklet, each species has been categorised by their endemicity shown below.

Endemic to Australia

E

A species whose range is restricted to Australia, inclusive of all States and Territories.

Native to Australia

N

A species that is not restricted to Australia but occurs in Australia without the involvement of human activity or human intervention.

Introduced to Australia

I

An organism that is not native to Australia and was accidentally or deliberately transported to Australia by human activity.

Common Eastern Froglet

Crinia signifera



LC

E



Distribution

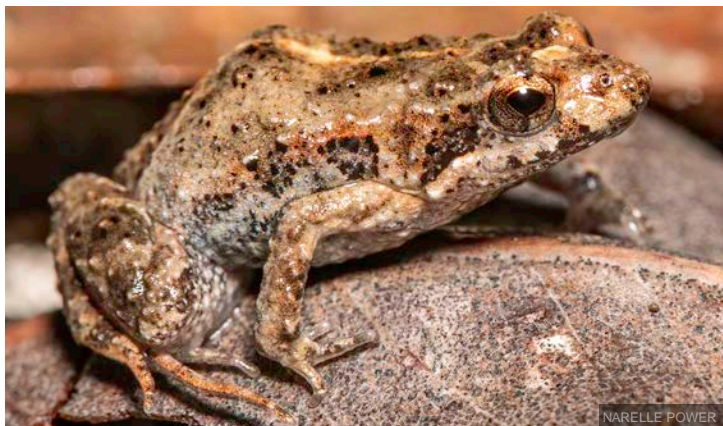
Endemic to Australia, one of eastern Australia's most common and widespread species due to its ability to occupy various habitat types.

Habitat

Common in wet and dry forests, woodlands, floodplains, open and disturbed areas and alpine grasslands. They shelter in moist depressions in close proximity to water often under logs or other debris. Females lay a mass of eggs attached to submerged vegetation. Eggs and tadpoles are aquatic and found in ponds, dams, swamps, flooded grassland, ditches and hollows.

Wallum Froglet

Crinia tinnula



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found only along the coast from southeast Queensland to Sydney, New South Wales.

Habitat

Often located in acidic wetlands within melaleuca swamps, sedge-land, wet or dry heathland and wallum/ woodland areas. During the day they can be found sheltering down burrows or under leaf litter, and may be found well away from water.

Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog

Litoria fallax



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found on the coast and adjacent areas from northern Queensland to southern New South Wales.

Habitat

Usually found in vegetation bordering swamps, streams, ponds and farm dams often in large numbers. During the day, they shelter in leaf-axils of pandanus and other plants away from the water. Small clumps of eggs are laid attached to submerged vegetation.

Peron's Tree Frog

Litoria peronii



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in southeast Queensland, coastal and inland New South Wales, the ACT, southeast South Australia, and most of Victoria.

Habitat

Occurs in forests, woodlands, shrub-lands and open areas, often far from water, and inhabits tree hollows, cracks and beneath flaking bark. Prefers habitats with climbing material and does not like water, only entering the water for short periods of time. They are also seen in urban areas. Eggs are laid in small groups and attached to twigs or vegetation under the surface of still water.

Striped Marsh Frog

Limnodynastes peronii



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widespread in coastal eastern Australia, from far-north Queensland along the coast through New South Wales and into Victoria, and with rare occurrences in Tasmania.

Habitat

Primarily an aquatic frog that thrives in disturbed habitats. They are found in open forests and are often associated with permanent water. They are frequently the first frog to colonise a garden frog pond and are often victims of swimming pools.

Red-backed Toadlet

Pseudophryne coriacea



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found along eastern Australia, from north Sydney to southeast Queensland.

Habitat

Frequently associated with rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest habitats, but can also be found in dry sclerophyll forest, woodland and open areas. Normally found in areas prone to flooding such as roadside ditches, creeks and temporary pools. They are often found hiding under logs, fallen bark, leaf litter or deep in grass beside creeks or along edges of swamplands.

Large Toadlet

Pseudophryne major



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia and occur in Queensland and New South Wales.

Habitat

Inhabits damp areas, creek lines or bogs in dry forest, woodland, sclerophyll forest and heathland. They are often found in burrows or damp leaf litter, under rocks or logs. Eggs are laid in moist environments and hatch after rainfall floods the nest where tadpoles continue to develop in semi-permanent water.

Copper-backed Brood Frog

Pseudophryne raveni



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in southeast Queensland from Tamborine Mountain to Nerang. May also be found in northern New South Wales.

Habitat

Natural habitats include temperate forests, subtropical or tropical dry forests, rivers, and freshwater marshes. They prefer soaks and springs rather than swamps. Large eggs are laid in moist soil or under forest floor debris.

Cane Toad

Rhinella marina (*Bufo marinus*, *Chaunus marinus*)



LC

I

Distribution

Cane Toads were introduced to Australia in 1935 to control a native beetle that fed on sugarcane crops. Only a small number were originally introduced to Gordonvale in Queensland, but they have since spread across northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat

Located in terrestrial and freshwater habitats including open urban areas, grassland, woodland, sand dunes, coastal heath, and margins of rainforest and mangroves. Large numbers of eggs are laid by females enabling this species become an invasive pest.

Three-clawed Worm Skink

Anomalopus verreauxii



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across eastern Australia.

Habitat

Found under ground cover in woodlands, paddocks, and rainforests and are often seen in suburban gardens amongst leaf litter and in compost heaps. These skinks have been observed foraging on the ground surface at night and when disturbed will escape by burrowing into the litter layer.

Lively Rainbow Skink

Carlia vivax



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in New South Wales and Queensland.

Habitat

Found in drier habitats within the species range. These typically include eucalypt open forests and woodland with fallen timber, leaf litter, and rocks.

Dark Bar-sided Skink

Concinnia martini



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in south-eastern Australia.

Habitat

Occurs in open forests and woodlands, often associated with rocks and fallen timber. They prefer moist habitats including suburban parks and gardens. They are tree-dwelling and rock-dwelling and are commonly seen during the day around rockeries or peering from tree hollows, preferring filtered sunlight.

Striped Snake-eyed Skink

Cryptoblepharus virgatus



LC

N



Distribution

Occurs in north-eastern Queensland and into Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Inhabits urban areas, woodlands, and grasslands. They are often seen on vertical surfaces including trees, fences and walls.

Eastern Striped Skink

Ctenotus robustus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, has an extensive range, from Western Australia and the Northern Territory, through Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, and into South Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits relatively undisturbed areas or areas of low grazing pressure, where there has been little human disturbance and activity. Prefers warmer areas of forests, woodlands, scrublands, heathlands, and grassy hillsides. During the day, they use rocks, logs and ground litter for shelter and create burrows under rocks for hibernation and nesting. They are shy and quick creatures which makes them difficult to spot.

Yellow-faced Whip Snake

Demansia psammophis



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in all states except Tasmania.

Habitat

Inhabits a range of environments from coastal forests to arid scrublands and grasslands. They are commonly found in rock crevices and under logs in groups. They are active during the day, always alert and fleeing quickly when disturbed. During the winter months, they are known to become semi-dormant, usually only active to seek sun and water.

Eastern Water-skink

Eulamprus quoyii



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, most often found along Australia's east coast, occurring in the ACT, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria.

Habitat

Inhabits creekside habitats, estuaries, or is found near small or medium bodies of water, as well as in moist urban gardens. Outside of the urban environment, they are common in open, rocky creek areas with high availability of sunlight.

Water Dragon

Intellagama lesueurii



GLARE MORRISON

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, occurs along eastern Australia, in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria.

Habitat

Associated with water and is semi-aquatic. They are found near creeks, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies that have overhanging branches or rocks in open or filtered sun. They are shy in the wild but readily adapt to continual human presence in suburban parks and gardens.

Burton's Snake-lizard

Lialis burtonis



LC

N



Distribution

Occurs almost completely across Australia but is absent in parts of southern Australia including Tasmania. Small populations may also be seen in Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Found in a variety of habitats from deserts to the margins of rainforests but not in southern alpine areas and extreme northern deserts. They are commonly seen in low vegetation or debris on the ground. In areas where leaf litter is not available, they will use grasses, abandoned burrows and other shelter. They are most commonly encountered during the day.

Friendly Sunskink

Lampropholis amicula



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in Queensland and New South Wales.

Habitat

Found in leaf litter layers of eucalypt open-forests. They are quite secretive sheltering in the leaf litter and are rarely found far from cover. Can be found in urban gardens if these have adequate cover.

Carpet Python

Morelia spilota



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across mainland Australia, except central areas.

Habitat

Inhabits the most diverse range of habitat types of any Australian python, in forests, urban areas, and areas near water. They are semi-arboreal and mostly active at night.

Eastern Bearded Dragon

Pogona barbata



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, most common in eastern and central mainland Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits open sclerophyll woodlands or forests with places to perch, such as logs and fallen branches, retreating to lower and cooler places when too hot. They are seen basking in the sun during the day, returning to burrows for shelter during periods of inactivity. When disturbed, they flee to a nearby burrow under a pile of dead vegetation.

Eastern Blue-tongue

Tiliqua scincoides



LC

N



Distribution

Occurs in central and eastern mainland Australia, Tasmania, and Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Active during the day and can be found in coastal regions, montane areas and sclerophyll forests. They are an adaptable species, often finding habitat in urban and suburban areas.

Yellow-footed Antechinus

Antechinus flavipes



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, distributed across south-western and eastern mainland Australia.

Habitat

Found in leaf litter and fallen logs in forests, heath, woodlands and coastal plains. They are more active in the day than most related species. They are often seen foraging on the ground and in trees, moving about with jerking movements.

White-striped Freetail Bat

Austronomus australis



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, largest and most widespread free-tail bat species found across mainland Australia, excluding the monsoonal tropics.

Habitat

Tree dwelling bats that can be found in rainforest, forest, open woodlands, arid shrublands, agricultural and urban areas. They migrate south during summer. They can be seen flying 50 m above ground, alone or in small groups of up to 10 individuals. They form maternity colonies of up to 300 individuals.

Gould's Wattled Bat

Chalinolobus gouldii



Distribution

Found in every climatic zone in Australia, records from Norfolk Island.

Habitat

Roosts in the hollows of mature trees but in the absence of adequate tree cover will use buildings and other structures during the day as they often fly out straight after sunset. Their body size is variable across their distribution, with individuals in northern and eastern Australia being smaller than those from the south and west.

Northern Brown Bandicoot

Isodon macrourus



LC

N



Distribution

The largest of Australia's six bandicoot species, they have remained common in many areas since European settlement. They can be found across much of northern and eastern Australia, and southern and south-eastern Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Inhabits wet tropical and subtropical forests, woodlands and scrublands with areas of low ground cover, as well as tall grasslands and disturbed areas including suburban gardens. They are solitary and largely nocturnal, sheltering during the day in nests made from leaf litter over shallow depressions or in tree trunks.

Eastern Grey Kangaroo

Macropus giganteus



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in eastern mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Prefers habitats of grassy woodlands and forests, but also may inhabit parklands and golf courses. They are active mostly from dusk to dawn, and often seen in large groups of 10 or more individuals.

Red-necked Wallaby

Macropus rufogriseus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in coastal forests of eastern and south-eastern Australia and are especially common in Queensland, north-eastern New South Wales, and Tasmania.

Habitat

Inhabits eucalypt forests with moderate shrub cover and open areas nearby, also tall coastal heath communities. They spend most of the day resting in cover, foraging at dawn and dusk. They are essentially solitary but may forage in groups of up to 30 individuals.

Fawn-footed Melomys

Melomys cervinipes



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found on the east coast of Queensland and northern New South Wales.

Habitat

Common in rainforests where they have adapted to climb rainforest trees, but are also found in disturbed areas, grasslands and cane fields. They play an important role in pollination and seed dispersal of rainforest plants. They are a mostly solitary species, with males and females only coming together for mating.

Little Bentwing-bat

Miniopterus australis



LC

N



Distribution

Found along the east coast of Australia, south-eastern Asia and the western Pacific.

Habitat

Prefers well timbered areas where they feed primarily in the shrub and canopy layers. They are cave dwelling bats but commonly utilise abandoned mines, tunnels, stormwater drains and buildings. They congregate in maternity colonies during summer where populations can reach up to 100,000 individuals.

House Mouse

Mus musculus



LC

I

Distribution

Introduced on all continents except Antarctica, they are widespread in Australia and can reach plague proportions when conditions are favourable.

Habitat

Inhabits a wide range of areas, especially associated with human disturbance including urban areas and farmland. Considered one of the world's worst invaders, they are able to adapt quickly, and survive and thrive in new environments.

Northern Free-tailed Bat

Ozimops lumsdenae



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widely distributed across northern Australia from Western Australia to Queensland, extending south to northeast New South Wales.

Habitat

Inhabits a range of vegetation types in northern Australia, from rainforests to open forests and woodlands, usually along watercourses. They can also be seen in towns and cities, roosting mainly in tree hollows but large colonies have also been found under roofs in urban areas in Queensland.

Greater Glider

Petauroides volans



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, the largest Australian gliding mammal is distributed along the east coast of mainland Australia, from central Queensland to central Victoria.

Habitat

Found in forest and woodland habitats, preferring mature trees in moist forests. They use tree hollows for shelter and nests, emerging at night to feed. Their density is dependent on the availability of hollow-bearing trees and they do not exist in forest areas where these trees are absent.

Sugar Glider

Petaurus breviceps



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Found in eastern and northern mainland Australia and Tasmania, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Inhabits open woodlands and forests. They are most active at night, sleeping in nests in tree hollows during the day. They can be seen in groups of up to 7 adults and their young, appearing playful and social but will defend their territory aggressively if threatened by other animals or Sugar Gliders from a different clan.

Squirrel Glider

Petaurus norfolcensis



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widely though sparsely distributed in eastern Australia from northern Queensland to western Victoria.

Habitat

Inhabits dry woodland areas, preferring mixed species stands with shrub or acacia midstorey, and heath understorey in coastal areas. They require abundant tree hollows for refuge and nesting, and can be seen in family groups of adults and offspring.

Koala

Phascolarctos cinereus



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in eastern mainland Australia and has been re-introduced to South Australia after becoming locally extinct in the region.

Habitat

Inhabits eucalypt woodlands and forests as their diet is almost exclusively eucalypt leaves. They sleep most of the day and are active for approximately four hours at night. They are mostly solitary but can be seen in large groups where densities are high.

Common Ringtail Possum

Pseudocheirus peregrinus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia with an extensive distribution across eastern mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Occurs in temperate or tropical regions but are rarely found in drier areas. They inhabit a wide range of environments including forests, coastal shrub, and suburban areas. They are mainly solitary but occasionally form small family groups. At night, they forage through trees using their tail to grip branches as they move.

Black Flying-fox

Pteropus alecto



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and Papua New Guinea, distributed across northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat

Found in tropical and subtropical forests, and in woodlands. They form camps in mangrove islands in river estuaries, paperbark forests, eucalypt forests and rainforests. They are a migratory species that roosts in large numbers high in the tree canopy during the day. Individuals fly out to feed at dusk and return to their roost at dawn.

Grey-headed Flying-fox

Pteropus poliocephalus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, restricted to the east coast from Bundaberg in Queensland to Melbourne in Victoria.

Habitat

Found in a variety of habitats including rainforests, woodlands, mangroves, swamps, but also in suburban and cultivated areas. They are typically found no more than 100 km inland, and commonly among tall trees. They form large camps near rivers, dispersing at night in search of food, and returning to their camps to sleep suspended in trees during the day.

Swamp Rat

Rattus lutreolus



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across eastern mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Inhabits coastal heath, sedge-lands, dune scrub and grassland areas, requiring thick vegetation. They are active during the day and night, and create tunnels through vegetation.

Black Rat

Rattus rattus



LC

I

Distribution

Introduced to Australia, distributed worldwide except for Antarctica.

Habitat

Inhabits a range of environments including river banks, housing, sewers and drains, and are primarily associated with areas occupied by humans. They are good climbers, often observed easily scaling buildings and trees. They are most active at night, and at dusk and dawn.

Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat

Saccolaimus flaviventris



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and Papua New Guinea. Evidence suggests they are seasonally mobile since all recordings in the far south are between March and July.

Habitat

Inhabits a range of habitats from open deserts to eucalypt forests. They are usually solitary but will congregate in maternity groups of over 100 individuals. They roost in tree follows, other animal nests, and buildings.

Little Broad-nosed Bat

Scotorepens greyii



BRUCE THOMSON

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across much of mainland Australia excluding southern Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Cape York Peninsula, most of the south-eastern coast and most of Victoria.

Habitat

Inhabits monsoon forests, melaleuca forests, tall open forests, open forests and woodlands. They prefer locations close to permanent water. Roosts in tree hollows and occasionally abandoned buildings in either pairs or groups of up to 20 individuals. They are fast, agile fliers that commonly forage among the tree canopy.

Eastern Broad-nosed Bat

Scotorepens orion



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, limited to the coastline east of the Great Dividing Range with rare sightings in Far North Queensland.

Habitat

Inhabits rainforests, tall wet forests, vine forests, low open forests, and in timbered urban areas. They roost up to 7 m off the ground in manna gum hollows.

Common Brushtail Possum

Trichosurus vulpecula



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in mainland Australia and Tasmania. Have been introduced to New Zealand where they are recognised as a pest species.

Habitat

Inhabits open dry eucalypt forests, woodlands, and suburban areas. They rest in tree hollows or similar protected nooks, including ceilings of buildings.

Eastern Forest Bat

Vespadelus pumilus



BRUCE THOMSON

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found along the coastline of Queensland and into northern New South Wales.

Habitat

Prefers to roost in mature trees with small to large hollows. They can be found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forests where gullies contain rainforest vegetation. Maternity roost hollows have recorded up to 54 females, while males are usually solitary.

Eastern Cave Bat

Vespadelus troughtoni



BRUCE THOMSON

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in a broad band on both sides of the Great Dividing Range.

Habitat

All recorded sightings have been in close proximity to sandstone or volcanic escarpments with wet and dry forest to arid woodland nearby. They tend to forage in small areas over consecutive nights and roost in small groups at the entrance of well lit caves, mines and buildings. Maternity colonies can reach over 200 individuals.

Swamp Wallaby

Wallabia bicolor



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in eastern Australia, in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and south-eastern South Australia.

Habitat

Prefers habitats with a thick forest undergrowth, woodland and sandstone heath. They are active during the day but are shy and usually solitary.

Yellow Thornbill

Acanthiza nana



LAURA GROGAN

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in the eastern states from the south of Queensland, through most of New South Wales, all of Victoria and into South Australia.

Habitat

Found in open forests, woodlands, and shrub-lands, desiring environments abundant in casuarinas, acacias or melaleucas rather than eucalypts. They are often seen in parks and gardens of well-established areas.

Common Myna

Acridotheres tristis



LC

I



Distribution

Introduced from Asia to combat agricultural pests, is one of the most recognised birds in urban areas of eastern Australia.

Habitat

Thriving along roadsides and in paddocks. They are closely associated with human habitation. During the evening, large groups of up to several thousand birds can gather in communal roosts. They can compete with native species for nest hollows in trees.

Australian Brush Turkey

Alectura lathamii



MARK NADIR BUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, distributed along east coast from Cape York Peninsula, Queensland to the Illawarra region of New South Wales.

Habitat

Usually found in rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests, but may also be seen in drier scrubs. In the northern areas, they are most common at higher altitudes but move to lowland areas in winter. In the south, the species is common in both mountain and lowland regions.

King Parrot

Alisterus scapularis



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in eastern mainland Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits wet sclerophyll forests or rainforests where they prefer to fly below tree level, weaving in and out through tree trunks. They usually form pairs or small flocks, feeding on eucalypt and acacia seeds.

Pacific Black Duck

Anas superciliosa



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, distributed across mainland Australia, Tasmania, and the Pacific Islands.

Habitat

Common duck species found in freshwater and saltwater wetlands, rivers, and urban ponds. They are usually seen in pairs or small flocks and frequently mix with other ducks. Mating coincides with sufficient food and water availability, and often with the onset of heavy rainfall.

Bush Stone Curlew

Burhinus grallarius



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across mainland Australia.

Habitat

Occurs in open woodland, grasslands, and occasionally in coastal areas. They are most active at night, usually spotted alone or in pairs. During winter they may form small groups.

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Cacatua galerita



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found throughout the northern and eastern mainland, and Tasmania with a small population established in Perth.

Habitat

Inhabits a variety of wooded habitats and are common around human settlements. They will stay in the same area all year round. They can be seen in flocks of hundreds, foraging together on the ground, with a few perched nearby looking out for danger, or roosting in trees.

Little Corella

Cacatua sanguinea



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, widespread throughout Australia, although large gaps separate some populations. Is the most widely distributed of the three corella species found in Australia.

Habitat

Found in a variety of habitats including monsoonal forest, paperback swamps, mangroves, woodlands and grasslands. They often form large flocks, especially along watercourses and where seeding grasses are found. They nest in large colonies and feed in large, noisy flocks mainly on the ground.

Long-billed Corella

Cacatua tenuirostris



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, usually found only in the extreme southeast of Australia from south-eastern South Australia through western Victoria to southern New South Wales. Some established populations in other parts of eastern Australia.

Habitat

Prefers grassy woodlands and grasslands, including pasture and crops, as well as parks in urban areas. They are a conspicuous and gregarious species, often seen foraging in large flocks on the ground.

Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Cacomantis flabelliformis



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, found in east and south-western Australia, Tasmania, and naturally occur in Fiji, Indonesia, New Zealand, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

Habitat

They are often located in forests and woodlands with well-developed understorey, where females lay their eggs in nests made by other birds.

Brush Cuckoo

Cacomantis variolosus



Distribution

Native to Australia, found throughout northern and eastern Australia. In southern Australia it is migratory, moving north for winter.

Habitat

Found in a range of habitats from rainforest to woodlands, often in environments rich in trees and a thick shrub layer. Often seen alone or in pairs and difficult to detect as they sit still on a tree branch. They are a parasitic breeder, laying eggs similar to existing eggs in the nest of other birds and when it hatches, the hatchling kicks out the host's eggs and is raised by the host.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater

Caligavis chrysops



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found along the east coast and migrating north during the winter season.

Habitat

Found in various habitats including open sclerophyll forests, coastal dunes, high-altitude subalpine areas, and riparian woodlands. They occupy areas infested with weeds and blackberries, but also orchards, parks and gardens where they feed on fruit and flowers. They may also be seen in forests regenerating after fire or logging, in coastal heath and among flowering mangroves, and in woodland near forest or with an understory of sclerophyll plants.

Glossy Black-cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus lathami



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widespread in eastern Australia, from Queensland south to Victoria and inland from southern central Queensland through the central west of New South Wales to north-eastern Victoria. There is also an isolated population on Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

Habitat

They are highly dependent on the distribution of *Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina* (she-oak) species. They are also found in woodland dominated by she-oak and in open forests where these tree species form substantial middle layers. They require tree hollows for breeding.

White-eared Monarch

Carterornis leucotis



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to the coastal lowlands and eastern slopes of eastern Australia, extending from Cape York Peninsula south to north-eastern New South Wales. They can be found from the Queensland border south to Iluka, and as far inland as the Richmond Range.

Habitat

In New South Wales, they can be found in drier rainforest habitats, as well as wet and dry sclerophyll forests, swamp forests, and regrowth forests. They prefer the ecotone between rainforest and other open vegetation types or the edges of rainforests.

Pheasant Coucal

Centropus phasianinus



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste, found across northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat

A large ground-dwelling cuckoo, often found in habitats with dense understorey vegetation, particularly grasses, rushes, bracken and sedges, in open forests and woodlands, and around wetlands. The nest is hidden in thick grasses or in weedy thickets.

Brown Treecreeper

Climacteris picumnus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in inland plains and slopes of the Great Dividing Range.

Habitat

Found in eucalypt forest and woodlands. They are a sedentary species, considered to be resident in many locations throughout their range, present in all seasons and territorial year-round, though some birds may disperse locally after breeding. They are gregarious and usually seen in pairs or small groups of up to 12 birds. They use hollows in standing dead or live trees and tree stumps for nesting.

Grey Shrike-thrush

Colluricincla harmonica



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and eastern coastal Papua New Guinea, is widespread species across Australia.

Habitat

Found in various forests and woodlands, especially in those dominated by eucalypts or acacias. They search for food on the ground, generally around fallen logs and on the limbs of trunks of trees.

Little Shrike-thrush

Colluricincla megarhyncha



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found in northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat

Lives in areas of monsoon forest, riverine forest, and rainforest and may be seen in nearby woodland or mangroves. They are usually seen alone or in pairs, foraging in vegetation and on the ground.

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina novaehollandiae



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands, is found throughout Australia including Tasmania.

Habitat

Found in almost any wooded habitat, except rainforests and is familiar in many suburbs where birds are commonly seen perched on overhead wires or television aerials. Outside of breeding seasons they form large family groups and flocks of up to a 100 birds.

Torresian Crow

Corvus orru



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, the Moluccas and New Britain, found across northern Australia and in Western Australia, and is most common in coastal and tropical areas, only rarely seen inland. The most common corvid of coastal towns in New South Wales, Queensland, and the Northern Territory.

Habitat

Found on the edges of rainforests, in open forests and woodlands, taller scrublands, beaches and in dry areas. They may also be seen around farms and croplands. They require tall trees for nesting.

Pied Butcherbird

Cracticus nigrogularis



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, distributed across most of mainland Australia with the exception of south-central Australia.

Habitat

Found in open sclerophyll forests, eucalypt and acacia woodlands and scrublands, with sparse or no understorey, or low cover with shrubs. They are more restricted to woodland alongside rivers and billabongs in arid areas and northern Australia, and have become more common in southwest Western Australia with land clearing. Within its range, they are generally sedentary, with minimal seasonal movements. Often seen in pairs or small groups, defending their territory from intruders.

Australian Magpie

Cracticus tibicen



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, common and widespread throughout Australia including Tasmania.

Habitat

Found wherever there is a combination of trees and adjacent open areas, including parks and sporting fields. They are absent only from dense forests and arid deserts. Groups of up to 24 birds live year round in territories that are actively defended by all group members. Although they are generally quite tame, during the breeding season some individuals become aggressive towards intruders.

Grey Butcherbird

Cracticus torquatus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, extend from mid-eastern Queensland, through southern Australia, including Tasmania, to northern Western Australia. There is also an isolated population in Kimberley and the northernmost regions of Northern Territory.

Habitat

Found in a range of wooded habitats, including suburban areas. In inland areas, they prefer denser forests.

Laughing Kookaburra

Dacelo novaeguineae



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found through eastern mainland and introduced to Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

Habitat

Inhabits most areas where there are suitable nesting trees including open sclerophyll forest, woodland, parks and gardens. The nest is a bare chamber in a naturally occurring tree hollow, but they have also been observed using arboreal termite mounds. They are believed to pair for life.

Mistletoebird

Dicaeum hirundinaceum



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea and eastern Indonesia, found throughout mainland Australia.

Habitat

They can be found wherever mistletoe grows and are crucial in the dispersal of this plant. They may also be seen in parks, gardens and remnant vegetation. They are often recorded restlessly flitting around in the canopy of trees, or flying overhead. They are commonly found in pairs or alone, often hidden among the foliage high in the canopy of trees.

Spangled Drongo

Dicrurus bracteatus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea and eastern Indonesia, found throughout northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat

Prefers wet forests, but can also be seen in other woodlands, mangroves, and parks. They avoid more dense forest types and rainforest environments. They are more common in the north, and are often seen alone or in pairs. They are usually seen perched on an open branch or telephone wires, waiting for passing insects.

Blue-faced Honeyeater

Entomyzon cyanotis



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and Papua New Guinea, found in northern and eastern mainland Australia, from Western Australia to near Adelaide. It is not found in central southern New South Wales or eastern Victoria.

Habitat

Occurs in a wide range of habitats including open forests, woodlands, mangroves and coastal heathlands close to water in tropical, subtropical and wetter temperate zones. They are often seen in banana plantations, orchards, farmland and in urban parks, gardens and golf courses.

Galah

Eolophus roseicapilla



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Inhabits most areas with the exception of forested mountain areas. They often flock in large numbers in farmland areas where food is abundant.

Eastern Yellow Robin

Eopsaltria australis



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, confined to the east and southeast of the mainland.

Habitat

Found in a wide range of habitats, from dry woodlands to rainforests with a tall shrub layer and sparse ground cover. They are also commonly seen in parks and gardens, perched on the side of a tree trunk or other low perches. Usually seen alone, but may also be in pairs or small family groups.

Eastern Koel

Eudynamys orientalis



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and south-east Asia, is a migratory bird seen in northern and eastern Australia arriving in late September and early October from south-east Asia to breed and returns north in March.

Habitat

Commonly found in tall forests and suburban areas. Although rarely seen, they are well known for their loud and repetitive calls, particularly in the early morning. The female will lay its eggs in the nests of other birds.

Dollarbird

Eurystomus orientalis



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, is a migratory bird arriving in northern and eastern Australia during September from New Guinea and adjacent islands to breed. In March and April the birds return north for winter.

Habitat

Often found in open wooded areas with mature trees that are suitable for nesting. During breeding seasons, pairs are often seen in characteristic rolling flights.

Brown Gerygone

Gerygone mouki



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found along the eastern coastline in two distinct regions, Queensland and Victoria.

Habitat

Found in coastal and mountain rainforest, wet gullies, and mangroves. They may be seen alone or in small groups of two to four.

Magpie-lark

Grallina cyanoleuca



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste, found throughout Australia but not Tasmania.

Habitat

Very common and widespread bird in both urban and rural areas and can be found in almost all habitat types with the exception of rainforests and dry deserts. They are a familiar urban bird, often seen sitting on telephone wires either alone or in pairs, or patrolling bare ground, especially foreshores or swamps. They are aggressively territorial and will defend their territory against other species.

Brahminy Kite

Haliastur indus



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, south-east Asia and the western Pacific, is widespread across northern Australia in the vicinity of coasts and waterways from Western Australia to northern New South Wales.

Habitat

Is a coastal bird, particularly occurring in mangrove swamps and estuaries, and sometimes seen over forests and along rivers. Nests are situated in living trees near water, often mangrove trees and often consist of sticks, seaweed, and driftwood. Both parents will incubate the eggs.

Welcome Swallow

Hirundo neoxena



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea, are Australia's most widespread swallow but more common in the south than the north.

Habitat

Can be seen fluttering, swooping and gliding in almost any habitat, between city buildings, over farmland, in deserts, wetlands, forests and grasslands, and every habitat in between. They also breed close to human habitation.

Brown Honeyeater

Lichmera indistincta



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found from south-western Australia across Queensland, through New South Wales.

Habitat

Often found in mangroves and woodlands or dense forests situated along waterways, but also found in mallee, spinifex woodlands, low dense shrublands, heath and salt-marshes, monsoon forests or rainforests. They are also common in parks, gardens, and street trees in urban areas as well as on farms and in roadside vegetation.

Superb Fairy-wren

Malurus cyaneus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found south of the Tropic of Capricorn through eastern Australia and Tasmania to south-eastern South Australia.

Habitat

Occur in most habitat types where suitable dense cover and low shrubs occur. They are commonly in small groups in urban parks and gardens. They forage mostly on the ground or low bushes, feeding takes place in small social groups.

Variegated Fairy-wren

Malurus lamberti



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widespread in the arid and semi-arid regions and also recorded in tropical, sub-tropical and temperate regions.

Habitat

Inhabits a wide range of dense thickets. They can be found in small groups and in forest, woodland and shrubland habitats.

Red-backed Fairy-wren

Malurus melanocephalus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, is the smallest of Australia's fairy-wrens and widespread in northern and eastern Australia, with a range extending from Western Australia, across Far North Queensland, through eastern Queensland to northern New South Wales.

Habitat

Inhabits a wide range of grass habitats, especially grassland or open forests and woodlands with a grassy ground cover. They forage together in pairs or in small family groups.

Noisy Miner

Manorina melanocephala



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found from northern Queensland along the eastern coast to South Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Found in woodlands and open forests. They are well adapted to suburban environments and are commonly seen in parks and gardens. They have benefitted from habitat clearing as well as garden planting of certain native species, e.g. *Grevillea* spp. They are a particularly aggressive member of the Australian honeyeaters.

White-throated Honeyeater

Melithreptus albogularis



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found across northern and eastern Australia down to northern New South Wales.

Habitat

Inhabits a wide range of forest habitat types, preferring areas near creeks or rivers. They are typically found in pairs or small groups.

Rainbow Bee-eater

Merops ornatus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, found across much of mainland Australia, and will migrate north to areas around New Guinea during the winter.

Habitat

Occurs in open forests, woodlands, grasslands, and wetlands. They are found on farmland, orchards and vineyards and will use disturbed sites such as quarries, cuttings and mines to build nesting tunnels.

Jacky Winter

Microeca fascinans



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and southeast Papua New Guinea, widely distributed in mainland Australia.

Habitat

Prefers open woodland with open shrub layers and high amounts of bare ground. They are often seen in farmland and parks. They often perch on bare stumps or fence-posts where they will remain for long periods of time, gently wagging their tail from side to side.

Satin Flycatcher

Myiagra cyanoleuca



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found along the east coast of Australia from far northern Queensland to Tasmania, including south-eastern South Australia.

Habitat

Found in tall forests, preferring wetter habitats such as heavily forested gullies, but not rainforests. They dart from branch to branch and even when they land on branches they are continually on the move, wagging their tail from side to side or quivering it up and down. They nest in loose colonies of two to five pairs.

Leaden flycatcher

Myiagra rubecula



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found across northern Australia and down the east coast to eastern Victoria. Their movements are not yet understood, some populations are resident in northern Australia, while south-eastern Australian populations are highly migratory.

Habitat

Found in tall and medium open forests, mainly in coastal areas, preferring drier habitats. They can be seen darting through trees in pairs or alone, perching only briefly on exposed twigs.

Scarlet Honeyeater

Myzomela sanguinolenta



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found along the east coast from North Queensland to Victoria, but less common south of Sydney.

Habitat

Lives in open forests and woodlands with a sparse understorey including wetlands and rainforests. They are seen in urban areas in flowering plants along streets, and in parks and gardens. They can be difficult to see as they are well camouflaged while flitting among *Callistemon* shrubs.

Red-browed Finch/Red-browed Firetail

Neochmia temporalis



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, occurs mostly east of the Great Dividing Range, between Cape York in Queensland and the Mount Lofty Ranges in South Australia.

Habitat

Found in grassy areas interspersed with dense understorey vegetation, often along creek lines. They are commonly observed in small flocks of up to 10 birds, foraging in the grass.

Barking Owl

Ninox connivens



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea, is widely distributed through northern, eastern and south-eastern Australia but absent from central regions.

Habitat

Found in open woodlands and the edges of forests, often adjacent to farmland. They are less likely to be located in the interior forested habitat. They prefer habitats dominated by eucalypt, and in the tropics, paperbark, and woodland and forests with a high density of larger trees and hollows used by the owls and their prey. Their roost sites are often located near waterways or wetlands.

Southern Boobook

Ninox boobook



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

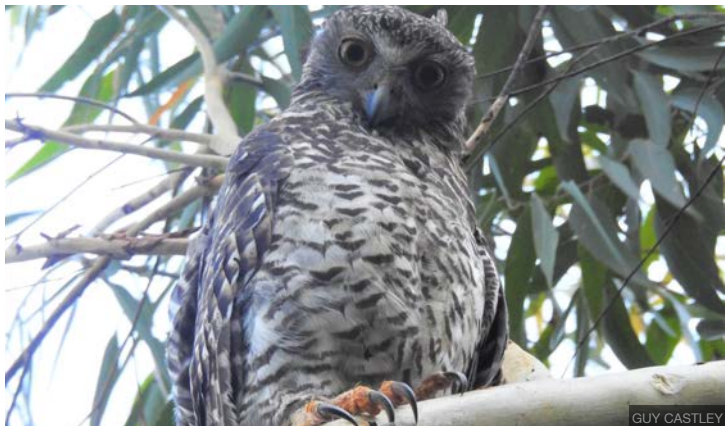
Endemic to Australia, found throughout mainland Australia and Tasmania and on some coastal islands.

Habitat

Inhabits a variety of habitats from dense forests to open desert. If they are observed during the day, they are usually roosting among dense foliage.

Powerful Owl

Ninox strenua



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, the largest of Australia's owl species is found from south-eastern Queensland to Victoria.

Habitat

Found in open forests and woodlands, as well as along sheltered gullies in wet forests with dense understoreys. They can be found in open areas near forests including farmland, parks and suburban areas. They require old growth trees with hollows for nesting. They roost by day, perched in the dense shade of a tree and will often hunt at night.

Olive-backed Oriole

Oriolus sagittatus



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea, found across coastal regions of northern and eastern Australia from Western Australia, right around the east coast to South Australia.

Habitat

Found in forests, woodlands and rainforests, as well as urban areas with large numbers of trees including parks and golf courses. They are less gregarious than the closely related Australasian Figbirds with which they are often seen foraging. While they can be seen in small groups, particularly in the colder months, they are more often alone or in pairs.

Golden Whistler

Pachycephala pectoralis



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the western Pacific, found from northern Queensland, around coastal eastern and southern Australia, including Tasmania, to Western Australia.

Habitat

Found in almost any wooded habitat, from rainforest to mallee, but prefer more dense areas. Occasionally they can be seen in parks and orchards. They are often seen perched quietly among the foliage of trees or shrubs, and usually forage alone.

Rufous Whistler

Pachycephala rufiventris



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and New Caledonia, found throughout mainland Australia but not Tasmania.

Habitat

Found in forests, woodlands and shrublands, with a shrubby understorey. They are also found in gardens and farmland with some trees and in bushland patches. They usually forage at higher levels than other whistler species and are rarely seen on the ground.

Striated Pardalote

Pardalotus striatus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found throughout most of Australia, with various populations and subspecies in different regions.

Habitat

Found in a variety of forests, woodlands and shrublands. Their movements are complex, with many populations undertaking remarkable migration patterns, while others remain in the same region throughout the year. During the breeding season, they can be seen forming pairs or small groups of up to six.

Rose Robin

Petroica rosea



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in south-eastern Australia from southeast Queensland, along the coast and inland to New South Wales, south into Victoria, to eastern parts of Western Australia and is occasionally seen in South Australia.

Habitat

Prefers wet forest and rainforest habitats during spring and summer, moving into drier, more open habitats during autumn and winter. They may be seen in farmland and town gardens while migrating.

Noisy Friarbird

Philemon corniculatus



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, found across eastern Australia and is a partial migrant in the south of its range, moving north in autumn and south in late winter.

Habitat

Found in dry forests and eucalypt woodlands, as well as coastal scrub, heathlands and around wetlands and wet forests. They spend most of their time feeding high up in trees in noisy flocks, only coming down occasionally. They form long-term pairs with both parents defending the nest and surrounds.

Pale-headed Rosella

Platycercus adscitus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, commonly found on the east coast, from Far North Queensland through to New South Wales, Victoria, areas of South Australia, and into Tasmania.

Habitat

Prefers open forest, but they have also adapted well to human modifications and may even become a pest in orchards and farmlands.

Tawny Frogmouth

Podargus strigoides



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

They can be found in almost any habitat type excluding dense rainforests and treeless deserts. They are nocturnal but can be found resting on tree branches during the day using their colour pattern to match the branch.

Grey Fantail

Rhipidura albiscapa



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and other Pacific islands, including the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Is widespread in Australia with a variety of subspecies.

Habitat

Often found in forests and suburban areas. They are almost never still during waking hours, flitting from perch to perch, sometimes on the ground but mostly on the twigs of a tree.

Willy Wagtail

Rhipidura leucophrys



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, New Guinea, the Solomon Island, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the Moluccas. Is the largest and most well-known of the Australian fantails found throughout mainland Australia.

Habitat

Found in a wide range of open habitats including grasslands, woodlands, forest edges, parks and gardens. They can be seen singly or in pairs, darting around lawns as they hunt for insects on the ground, during this action, their tail is wagged from side to side.

Rufous Fantail

Rhipidura rufifrons



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sulawesi and Guam. Is found in the northern and eastern coast of Australia, being more common in the north.

Habitat

Usually found below the canopy of moist eucalypt forests and rainforests, where they inhabit the dense, shady undergrowth of gullies. They are seen foraging mostly in the air and perching restlessly on the branches. During migration, they may be found in more open habitats or urban areas. They are often observed alone or in pairs.

Yellow-throated Scrubwren

Sericornis citreogularis



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, occurs in two separate populations, one in the Wet Tropics region of north Queensland and the other along Australia's east coast, from south-eastern Queensland to south-eastern New South Wales.

Habitat

Inhabits the undergrowth in rainforests and moist eucalypt forests, especially in the damp, densely vegetated gullies, where they forage in accumulated leaf litter on the ground.

White-browed Scrubwren

Sericornis frontalis



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, is the most common of Australia's scrubwrens found from northern Queensland, through South Australia, to Western Australian coast, and Tasmania.

Habitat

Lives in rainforest, open forest, woodland and heath. They are remarkably sedentary, usually seen in pairs, low down in the thick vegetation of the forest floor.

Australasian Figbird

Sphecotheres vieilloti



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and Papua New Guinea, found across coastal regions of northern and eastern Australia from the Kimberly Region in Western Australia to the border of New South Wales and Victoria.

Habitat

Inhabits rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests, but is often found in urban parks and gardens. Attracted to environments with figs and other fruit-producing trees and while they are often a resident species, they are nomadic and dependant on the availability of resources. They are gregarious, forming flocks of 20 to 40 during non-breeding season, and breed in small loose colonies.

Pied Currawong

Strepera graculina



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found throughout eastern Australia, from northern Queensland to Victoria, but not in Tasmania.

Habitat

Prefers forests and woodlands, and has become well adapted to suburban areas. Through their range they are common and familiar. They breed in uplands in spring and summer before migrating to lowlands in autumn and winter

Australian White Ibis

Threskiornis moluccus



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, found across eastern, northern and south-western mainland Australia.

Habitat

Often found in freshwater wetlands, swamps and grasslands, but also frequently scavenge in land-fill sites and human recreation areas. They form large, often mixed species colonies and can breed year-round in habitats rich in resources. They have adapted well to life in urban environments.

Sacred Kingfisher

Todiramphus sanctus



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and large areas of the Pacific, occurs across mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Found in open dry woodlands and forests, and occasionally in urban parks. They are predominately solitary creatures with the exception of breeding seasons when they form pairs. Their nest is a burrow in a tree or earth bank. They mainly forage on land but also catch prey in water.

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, is Australia's second largest species of lorikeet, behind the Rainbow Lorikeet. They occur across coastal regions of eastern Australia from north Queensland through to New South Wales.

Habitat

Inhabits lowland eucalypt forests and woodlands but may also be found in heathlands, and urban parks and gardens. They are often seen squabbling noisily in the canopy of flowering trees.

Rainbow Lorikeet

Trichoglossus moluccanus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widespread in eastern and northern Australia and were introduced to Perth in 1968 where they have since become a pest, posing a threat to native birds. They have also become established in Tasmania as a result of occasional natural introductions and/or aviary escapes.

Habitat

Found in a wide variety of tree habitats including rainforest and woodland, and urban areas with an abundance of trees. They are often seen in loud and fast-moving flocks, or in communal roosts at dusk.

Masked Lapwing

Vanellus miles



GUY GASTLEY

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Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. Common throughout northern, central, and eastern Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits marshes, mudflats, beaches, and grasslands and is often seen in urban areas.

Silvereye

Zosterops lateralis



CLARE MORRISON

LC

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Distribution

Native to Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Vanuatu. Widespread in many parts of Australia, but more common in the southeast of Australia, but their range extends from North Queensland, through the south and southwest to Western Australia. They are also found in Tasmania.

Habitat

Particularly abundant in commercial orchards and urban parks and gardens but can also be found in almost any wooded habitat. They are seen alone, in pairs or small flocks during the breeding season, but form large flocks in the winter months.

Mosquitofish

Gambusia holbrooki



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Distribution

Mosquitofish are the most widely distributed freshwater teleosts in the world due to deliberate human introductions. Their native habitats include lowland ponds, lakes and streams of southern USA.

Habitat

They are abundant in near-shore environments, close to dense vegetation, and prefer still waters rather than running water but are very adaptable and will thrive in various habitats. They are typically more resistant to pollutants and are able to physiologically and genetically adapt to different environments which aids their distribution and success.

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