

Birds of the Nathan Campus, Griffith University



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Cover photo: Red-backed Fairy-wren (Guy Castley)

Back photo: Forest Grass-tree, *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, habitat (Mark Nadir Runkovski)

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Acknowledgement of Country

Griffith University acknowledges the Nations of the Yugarabul, Yuggera, Jagera and Turrbal as the Traditional Owners of the land on which the Nathan campus is located. Each individual Nation forms part of a complex kinship civilisation tens of thousands of years old. The Nations showed sophisticated technologies to live, farm and manage the land in sharing, song and ceremony, and spoke varying dialects of the local Yuggera language.

Mount Gravatt was known as 'Kaggara-mahbill', meaning place of the echidna, and Toohey forest was of particular significance with spikes (grass-trees) symbolising the echidna. The Nations built significant walking tracks used throughout Nathan and Mt Gravatt down to Logan, many of which are now major roads. Western colonisation devastated the local ecology where there had previously been permanent dwellings surrounded by rich ecosystems as well as significant ceremonial cultural sites. The Traditional Owners continued to live in the area after European settlement and today make up 2.6% of the population. Toohey Forest remains today a sacred place for the Yuggera and Turrbal peoples despite having become increasingly isolated as an island in suburbia.

About this Guide

This booklet was created to provide readily available information on the bird species recorded on the Griffith University Nathan campus in Brisbane, Australia for education and teaching purposes.

The 129 bird species in this guide have been ordered 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.

Griffith University, Nathan Campus

The Nathan Campus is situated in the southern Greater Brisbane region in south-east Queensland and was officially opened as the first of the Griffith University campuses in 1975 and now hosts more than 14,000 students. Situated atop quartzose sandstone scarps and crests, interbedded metamorphics and creek-lines of alluvial sediments, the 175 ha campus forms the southern part of Toohey Forest Park; a protected landscape rich in regional ecosystems (Fig. 1). The campus contains tall Bailey's Stringybark and Planchon's Stringybark forests on ridges while on sedimentary slopes, White Mahogany and Brisbane Grey Gums grow. On igneous rocks, Tallowwoods, Northern Grey Ironbarks and Red Ironbarks dominate. There are also a number of ponds and creek-lines across the campus which boast riparian vegetation important for native fauna.

There are more than 300 species of vertebrates on the campus. The diversity of native forests that have survived on and around the campus are important ecologically and culturally not just for the University itself, but for Greater Brisbane as a whole. They provide a range of ecosystem services including sequestering carbon, pollination, soil conservation and regulating air temperature. 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>.

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.

Birds

Griffith University Nathan campus is home to almost 130 bird species. This list includes species listed within Australia as Vulnerable such as the Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*) and Glossy Black-cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*) both protected by law pursuant to the Australian Government *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) as well as within Queensland under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). A further five species are listed as Special Least Concern or Marine/Migratory Species by the Australian Government pursuant to the EPBC Act and in conjunction with international migratory bird treaties, including Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*), Black-faced Monarch (*Monarcha melanopsis*), Spectacled Monarch (*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*), White-throated Needletail (*Hirundapus caudacutus*) and Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*). Four common introduced species also inhabit the campus.

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

There are a range of threats to biodiversity in Australia as habitats have changed due to 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.

While every effort has been made to include all species of birds observed on and around Nathan Campus, new records are likely and one species, the Red-chested Button-quail (*Turnix pyrrhothorax*), which has only been observed once, was omitted from this guide.

Striated Thornbill

Acanthiza lineata



Distribution

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

Habitat

Found in eucalypt-dominated open forests and woodlands, often in areas with a well-developed understorey. They are sometimes seen in parks and gardens of well-established areas and also in agricultural regions along corridors of remnant vegetation.

Yellow Thornbill

Acanthiza nana



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, preferring environments abundant in casuarinas, acacias or melaleucas rather than eucalypts. They are often seen in parks and gardens of well-established areas.

Brown Thornbill

Acanthiza pusilla



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, widespread along the eastern slopes and plains of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and into Tasmania.

Habitat

Found in dense shrubby habitats including in wet and dry forests, woodlands, and shrub-lands, often along waterways. They are also often seen in parks and gardens of well-established areas.

Buff-rumped Thornbill

Acanthiza reguloides



LAURA GROGAN

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found throughout eastern mainland states from tropical Queensland to South Australia.

Habitat

Usually inhabits forests and woodlands dominated by eucalypts and likes a fairly open understorey in which they can hop amongst the shrubs and fallen woody debris. Often seen in small flocks foraging together.

Eastern Spinebill

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, inhabits a variety of habitats usually east of the Great Dividing Range from tropical Queensland to South Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits open eucalypt forests, shrublands and heath areas including wallum by the coast. They utilise all levels of native vegetation from the canopy to the ground-layer and often come into gardens in more rural residential areas.

Collared Sparrowhawk

Accipiter cirrocephalus



LAURA GROGAN

LC

E



Distribution

Native to Australia, found in a wide distribution across the mainland and into Tasmania.

Habitat

Specialises in hunting small birds and as such occupies a wide variety of forest, woodland and shrubland ecosystems. They are generally resident but may be partly migratory throughout their range alternating between different habitats during their life-time.

Brown Goshawk

Accipiter fasciatus



DARREN SHEPHERD

LC

E



Distribution

Native to Australia, found in a wide distribution of suitable habitats.

Habitat

Hunts prey in a wide array of forests and woodlands, especially those with dense populations of small birds and small mammals. They are characterised by their flight pattern of frantic flapping followed by short glides.

Grey Goshawk

Accipiter novaehollandiae



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found chiefly in coastal regions of northern, eastern and south-eastern Australia, including in Tasmania.

Habitat

Inhabits tall, closed forests including rainforests, but can also be found in a range of other more open, drier forest types where it forages for prey. These birds come in two distinct colour morphs: white and grey.

Common Myna

Acridotheres tristis



Distribution

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

Habitat

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



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, distributed along the 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.

Australian King Parrot

Alisterus scapularis



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



LC

N



Distribution

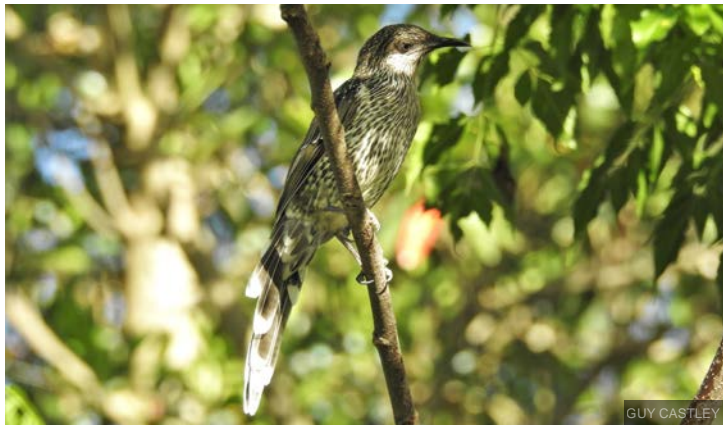
Native to Australia, distributed across mainland Australia, Tasmania, and the Pacific Islands.

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.

Little Wattlebird

Anthochaera chrysoptera



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across south-eastern and south-western states including Tasmania.

Habitat

Commonly found in dry woodlands and heathlands. A relatively recent inhabitant of urban areas within its distribution, now found in parks and gardens in some of our larger cities.

White-necked Heron

Ardea pacifica



CLARE MORRISON



Distribution

Native to Australia, found across most of the continent where suitable freshwater exists. Also found in south-east Asia and New Zealand.

Habitat

Inhabits freshwater habitats such as flooded fields, ditches, lakes, ponds, billabongs and clay-pans. Sometimes observed in brackish water environments such as estuaries.

Dusky Woodswallow

Artamus cyanopterus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, distributed in two distinct populations; one from the Atherton Tablelands in Queensland south to Tasmania and west to the Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, and the other in west Western Australia.

Habitat

Found in an array of open, dry woodlands and forests, as well as in more disturbed environments. They are seasonally migratory and often move in and out of areas sporadically.

White-breasted Woodswallow

Artamus leucorhynchus



Distribution

Native to Australia, found throughout much of the mainland states. Also native to south-east Asia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

Habitat

Lives in a variety of open woodlands and forests but often near waterways or mangrove forests. They are seasonally migratory usually moving northwards during autumn and south again in the spring.

White-browed Woodswallow

Artamus superciliosus



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found mainly in the eastern states with only a few records from Western Australia and none in Cape York.

Habitat

Lives in dry inland habitats usually amongst woodland, open forest or heaths but also comes into orchards and gardens in small towns and agricultural areas. They are seasonally migratory heading north in autumn and south in spring, venturing close to the coastal areas.

Pacific Baza

Aviceda subcristata



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, distributed largely in tropical and subtropical regions of northern Australia, into New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

Habitat

Inhabits tropical and subtropical forests and woodlands with numerous tall trees in which it builds a stick-nest. Sometimes ventures into urban areas and gardens but usually in areas with good waterways.

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



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.

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

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



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

N



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



GUY CASTLEY

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



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

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

Prefer the ecotone between rainforest and other open vegetation types or the edges of rainforests. 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.

Pheasant Coucal

Centropus phasianinus



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

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

Habitat

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.

Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo

Chalcites basalis



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, found across most states including Tasmania. Also native to Malaysia, Indonesia and the island of New Guinea.

Habitat

Found in dry, openly-wooded habitats with a range of understorey vegetation from heathy shrubs to grasses. Also comes into parks and gardens in semi-rural areas. These birds are brood-parasites; laying their eggs into the nests of other birds (often thornbills or fairy-wrens) and letting those adults carry out the rearing.

Shining Bronze-cuckoo

Chalcites lucidus



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, found across most states including Tasmania. Also found across New Zealand, some of the Pacific islands, New Guinea and parts of Indonesia.

Habitat

The world's smallest cuckoo, they are found in wooded habitats including paperbark forests, rainforests, open eucalypt forests as well as in parks, orchards and gardens. These birds are brood-parasites; laying their eggs into the nests of other birds (often gerygones) and letting those adults carry out the rearing.

Australian Wood Duck

Chenonetta jubata



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across the continent including in Tasmania.

Habitat

The sole surviving member of its genus, this small duck is found in a variety of habitats across Australia including flooded pasture, grasslands, around dams, waterways, lakes and in forests with waterways. They make their nests within tree hollows or cavities.

Speckled Warbler

Chthonicola sagittata



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to eastern Australia, found mostly within or west of the Great Dividing Range in a band from Mackay to the Grampians National Park in Victoria.

Habitat

Inhabits dry, open sclerophyll forests and woodlands, often seen foraging in the grassy understorey among sparse shrubs and fallen woody debris. They often associate with mixed-flocks of other small passerines.

Brown Treecreeper

Climacteris picumnus



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 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 or 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.

White-headed Pigeon

Columba leucomela



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

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

Habitat

Found in wet sclerophyll forests, rainforests, scrub and along waterways. They have increased in number and range in recent decades likely due to the planting of the invasive camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*) tree which provides forage, especially in areas where native rainforest habitat has been cleared.

Feral Pigeon

Columba livia domestica



Distribution

Introduced from Europe, North Africa and western Asia as pets or accidentally, they are now found in almost all of Australia's cities and urban settlements.

Habitat

Occur in a variety of habitats but are most often encountered in flocks within cities and towns, including in parks and gardens.

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina novaehollandiae



Distribution

Native to Australia, including Tasmania, as well as Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.

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 100 birds.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike

Coracina papuensis



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, the Moluccas and the Solomon Islands. Found throughout northern and eastern Australia largely in tropical and subtropical regions.

Habitat

Usually found in lowland environments in a range of habitats including monsoon forest, savannah woodland, dry and wet sclerophyll forests, shrublands and open agriculture belts.

Cicadabird

Coracina tenuirostris



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, as well as throughout New Guinea, Indonesia and the Solomon Islands.

Habitat

Inhabits temperate, tropical and subtropical moist lowland forests and woodlands with a mix of vegetation. The species shows strong sexual dimorphism (sexes differ strongly in how they look) with the male slate-grey and the female russet-brown.

White-throated Treecreeper

Cormobates leucophaea



LAURA GROGAN



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found generally east of the Great Dividing Range from around Rockhampton, Queensland to south-east South Australia.

Habitat

Lives in a range of forests including open dry eucalypt forests as well as closed rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests. They prefer often rough-barked trees with fissures that allow their characteristic spiralling behaviour scaling the trunks for insects. They live in permanent territories.

Torresian Crow

Corvus orru



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, the Moluccas and New Britain. It is 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.

Brown Quail

Coturnix ypsilophora



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI



Distribution

Native to Australia, including Tasmania, and Papua New Guinea. It has also been introduced to New Zealand and Fiji.

Habitat

Found across Australia except within the arid central regions. It inhabits agricultural areas, grasslands, shrublands, heaths (both coastal and inland) and spinifex on dunes and hind-dune complexes. Often spotted running along footpaths or fleeing with a short burst of flight when disturbed.

Pied Butcherbird

Cracticus nigrogularis



GUY CASTLEY

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



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



JOEL IRWIN

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



GUY CASTLEY

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.

Varied Sittella

Daphoenositta chrysoptera



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, with a widespread distribution throughout the country.

Habitat

Inhabits eucalypt forests and woodlands, both wet and dry, but often those with a higher abundance of rough-barked trees. They use the fissures and cracks of these trees to hunt small insects spiralling down the trunks.

Mistletoebird

Dicaeum hirundinaceum



CLARE MORRISON

LC

N



Distribution

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

Habitat

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



GUY CASTLEY

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.

White-faced Heron

Egretta novaehollandiae



Distribution

Native to Australia, throughout New Guinea, some of the Indonesian islands, as well as New Zealand.

Habitat

Found in water-dominated ecosystems from reefs and estuaries on the coast inland through river systems, wetlands and even salt-pans. They are also common in pastures and ditches bordering agricultural areas. Often seen standing still watching fish or crayfish prey, then slowly stalking and finally dashing to catch them.

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



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. It 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.

White-throated Nightjar

Eurostopodus mystacalis



Distribution

Native to Australia and a non-breeding winter visitor north in Papua New Guinea. It is also found in New Caledonia.

Habitat

A cryptic species, favouring tropical and subtropical dry forests at low altitude with a sparse understorey with plenty of leaf-litter. The leaf-litter is important for them to camouflage against. They have been found in rare circumstances on the edges of rainforests or mangroves.

Dollarbird

Eurystomus orientalis



GUY CASTLEY

LC

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Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, the Dollarbird 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.

Australian Hobby

Falco longipennis



Distribution

Native to Australia, with migrant individuals found on islands in Indonesia and across the island of New Guinea.

Habitat

Frequent most open habitats including open woodland, waterways and wetlands as well as vegetated urban areas but are rarely recorded around cliffs or escarpments, that the similar-looking, but larger Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) often inhabits. They have a varied flight from swift and direct to soaring and flickering as they dart around looking for insects and small birds.

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, this highly successful bird species has adapted to live on every inhabited continent on earth. Known as a cosmopolitan, or pan-global, species.

Habitat

Inhabit a wide array of ecosystems from high mountain ranges to deep river valley walls and coastal cliffs. They are increasingly moving into cities around the world, using high-rise buildings to nest and reproduce. These birds of prey are recorded as the fastest extant animals known with flight-speeds reaching over 300 km per hour.

Dusky Moorhen

Gallinula tenebrosa



Distribution

Native to Australia, it is also found throughout the island of New Guinea and into Indonesia. In Australia it is found from around Cooktown, Queensland south to Victoria and west to South Australia and Western Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits largely low-lying freshwater wetlands with open water and fringing riparian vegetation including reeds, sedges and herbaceous perennials. They are common in parks with lakes and ponds, as well as in agricultural areas with dams across its range.

Buff-banded Rail

Gallirallus philippensis



Distribution

Native to Australia, as well as throughout south-east Asia, the Philippines, New Guinea and across the western Pacific region. In Australia, its largest concentrations are along the east coast and eastern islands.

Habitat

Lives in wetland areas bordered by dense vegetation including reeds and sometimes even dense cropping in the agricultural regions. They make regular use of artificial wetlands such as a sewage-treatment areas and ditches as well.

Bar-shouldered Dove

Geopelia humeralis



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, it is found primarily in coastal regions from the north-west coast in the Northern Territory around the Top End and down the east coast as far as Bega in New South Wales. Also found in southern Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Found in thickly vegetated areas of woodland, forest or scrub, usually where water is present and with a grassy understorey. Sometimes found in mangrove areas. Frequent in urban environments often visiting gardens with ponds, or bird baths.

Peaceful Dove

Geopelia placida



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and the island of New Guinea. It is closely related to similar-looking species of doves found in south-east Asia, from which it has been recently split as a separate species. Found throughout Australia except for Tasmania.

Habitat

Lives in a variety of open wooded ecosystems including on the edges of rainforests, and in drier regions along river valleys and around vine scrubs. It is declining due to competition from the introduced Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*).

White-throated Gerygone

Gerygone olivacea



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, found along east coast to Queensland and then west to the northern Kimberley region. Also found in Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Found in temperate, subtropical and tropical lowland forests and woodlands. Often found along waterways. It builds a pear-shaped nest out of fine bark that is spun together with spider's silk which it hangs in the outer branches of trees.

Little Lorikeet

Glossopsitta pusilla



CREATIVE COMMONS



Distribution

Endemic to the east of Australia where it is found from tropical Queensland to southern Victoria, usually in coastal lowlands and ranges.

Habitat

Found in a variety of dry open woodlands and forests especially those with tall emergent trees and plenty of flowering ironbarks or box-bark eucalypts from which they feed. They also come into urban parks and gardens especially during the eucalypt flowering seasons and where there are plenty of other nectar resources. Often co-occur with mixed flocks of other species of lorikeets.

Magpie-lark

Grallina cyanoleuca



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste. It is absent from 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.

Little Eagle

Hieraaetus morphnoides



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, and also found on the island of New Guinea. In Australia it has a widespread distribution including across the central arid zones.

Habitat

Occurs in open woodlands and grasslands, preferring habitats with tall, robust stags and perch-trees and plenty of small mammal prey. As such, they often use open farmland and large river valleys to hunt. Produces a large stick nest in which to lay eggs, usually in a living tree.

White-throated Needletail

Hirundapus caudacutus



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, this bird is a cosmopolitan species found across Australasia, Asia and into eastern Europe on occasion. Migratory to Australia between late spring and early autumn, being found mainly in the eastern states.

Habitat

Occur in a variety of habitats and usually only come to land either to roost in trees or to build a nest in rock crevices or cliffs and reproduce. Sometimes occurring in flocks, this strong flyer can reach altitudes of one kilometre as it feeds on emerging insect swarms.

Welcome Swallow

Hirundo neoxena



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea, this is 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 including in barns, stations and alcoves.

Varied Triller

Lalage leucomela



Distribution

Native to Australia, as well as the island of New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. In Australia, commonly found in the warmer, tropical north than in the colder south.

Habitat

Found in ecotones between open and closed forests. Often found in wet sclerophyll forests bordering rainforests, or among vine thickets and along riparian corridors. They feed on insects and fruit and largely inhabit healthy intact forest with high biodiversity.

Brown Honeyeater

Lichmera indistincta



CLARE MORRISON

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.

Chestnut-breasted Mannikin

Lonchura castaneothorax



LAURA GROGAN

LC

N



Distribution

Native throughout northern and eastern Australia, as well as in New Caledonia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Habitat

Naturally inhabits reed beds and long grassland, most commonly along waterways and around lakes and deltas. However, it has taken advantage of the agricultural boom and the invasion of Australia by exotic seeding grasses, and now occurs commonly in pastoral areas and along ditches, in cane crops and among cultivated paddocks. A gregarious bird occurring often in large groups.

Square-tailed Kite

Lophoictinia isura



CREATIVE COMMONS



Distribution

Endemic to mainland Australia occurring throughout the states but never in dense populations.

Habitat

Occurs in open eucalypt forests and woodlands, commonly where there is an interrupted canopy cover and nearby open habitats like grasslands or heath. Also occurs in agricultural areas where there is connectivity around cultivated fields in the form of stands of trees or remnant forest and woodland.

Topknot Pigeon

Lopholaimus antarcticus



LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia; found across Queensland's eastern seaboard down to New South Wales as far as the central coast.

Habitat

Occurs in fluctuating-sized groups in areas of remnant rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest. Also found in gardens, orchards and along camphor laurel-infested waterways. They used to occur in enormous numbers across their range, but declined steeply due to large-scale logging and shooting during the 20th century.

Brown Cuckoo-dove

Macropygia phasianella



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, found throughout north-eastern and eastern Queensland, including some of the off-shore islands. Also found in coastal New South Wales. Is native to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Moluccas, New Guinea and the Philippines.

Habitat

Commonly found in rainforest and wet sclerophyll forest, where it prefers edges, creek-lines and waterways. Also inhabits weedy road-sides and sometimes larger gardens.

Superb Fairy-wren

Malurus cyaneus



CLARE MORRISON

LC

E



Distribution

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

Habitat

Occurs 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, it's the smallest of Australia's fairy-wrens. 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.

Lewin's Honeyeater

Meliphaga lewinii



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in wetter parts of the eastern states, from tropical north Queensland to central Victorian wet forests.

Habitat

Widely-distributed in wet forest types such as rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests. They often wander and are commonly seen in more open woodlands, gardens and plantations where they are fond of cultivated fruits such as bananas and oranges.

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.

White-naped Honeyeater

Melithreptus lunatus



LAURA GROGAN

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to eastern and south-eastern mainland Australia. Occurs from north Queensland to eastern South Australia.

Habitat

Found in open forests and woodlands in areas of temperate or subtropical climate. They also visit gardens with plenty of nectar-giving flowers and dense vegetation. Feeds on nectar from a variety of trees, and eats insects to supplement this diet.

Rainbow Bee-eater

Merops ornatus



GUY CASTLEY

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.

Little Pied Cormorant

Microcarbo melanoleucos



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and into south-east Asia as far north as Thailand and Myanmar. In Australia it has a widespread distribution being found in every state but absent from the arid centre.

Habitat

Lives near bodies of water including swamps, lakes, lagoons, estuaries and along the coastline on rocky shores, mangroves, sandy bays and islands. Sometimes occurs in larger groups, especially in areas with large numbers of fish stocks or crustaceans.

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.

Black-faced Monarch

Monarcha melanopsis



LAURA GROGAN



Distribution

Native to Australia and southern New Guinea. It migrates to Australia from the north each year to breed, largely in the warmer, tropical and subtropical north-eastern states.

Habitat

Occurs as a migrant in suitably less disturbed rainforests, eucalypt forests, woodlands and coastal scrubs. Enjoys damp, shady gullies with high levels of insect diversity. Not common in the south-east of Australia.

Restless Flycatcher

Myiagra inquieta



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and Papua New Guinea. In Australia it is found throughout northern and eastern mainland states, as well as in south-west Western Australia.

Habitat

Found mainly in open forests and woodlands but is also frequently seen around dams, lakes and in agricultural areas, especially during flying insect emergence. They are a very active flycatcher characterised by an arched body, constant tail twitching and crest.

Leaden Flycatcher

Myiagra rubecula



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

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



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

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.

Southern Boobook

Ninox boobook



LC

E



Distribution

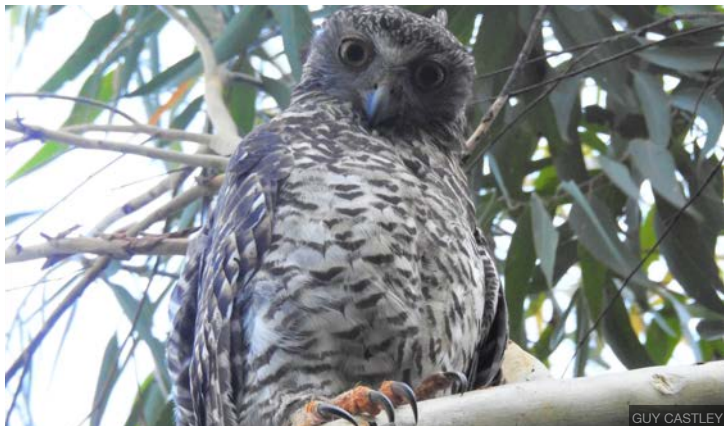
Endemic to Australia, found throughout mainland Australia and Tasmania and on some coastal islands.

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. It 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.

Crested Pigeon

Ocyphaps lophotes



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found through the mainland except for the tropical north.

Habitat

Found in a wide variety of habitats including both in urban and natural environments. In natural areas they prefer lightly-wooded grasslands and open woodlands usually in the vicinity of water. However, they also inhabit urban areas including city-centres, gardens, golf-courses, parks and lake-sides. Also common in farming areas.

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 (*Sphecotheres vieilloti*) 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

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Distribution

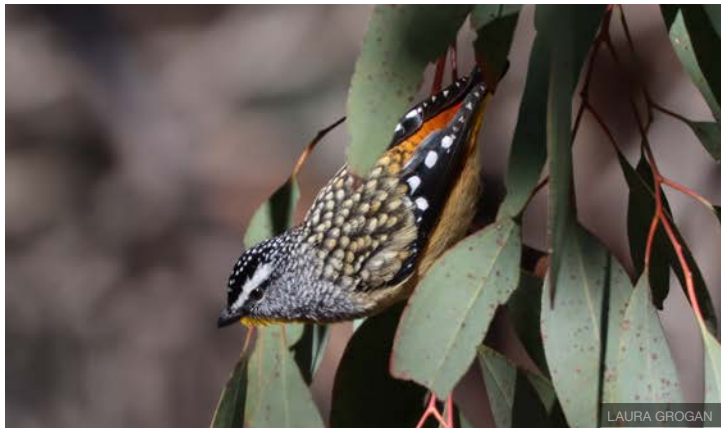
Native to Australia and New Caledonia, found throughout mainland Australia but not Tasmania.

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.

Spotted Pardalote

Pardalotus punctatus



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found throughout eastern states, Tasmania, southern South Australia and into southern Western Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits a variety of eucalypt forests and woodlands. They also come into peri-urban areas including parks and gardens with well-established canopies. Nests in banks of soil such as river-banks, railway cuttings and even hanging baskets.

Striated Pardalote

Pardalotus striatus



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.

House Sparrow

Passer domesticus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI



Distribution

Introduced to Australia from Europe and Asia between 1863 and 1870. Found throughout Australia, especially in urban areas.

Habitat

Found in and around areas of human habitation. Also found in cultivated areas and lightly-wooded country on peri-urban fringes. They have begun to decline in population in many areas around the world, especially in more urbanised regions.

Fairy Martin

Petrochelidon ariel



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Found across Australia, with increasing numbers of vagrants now visiting New Guinea, Indonesia and even New Zealand.

Habitat

Inhabits open country generally with some localised water-bodies or waterways. They nest in groups in sheltered sites such as cliff overhangs, under the eaves of houses or caves making a small bottle-shaped nest out of mud or clay.

Rose Robin

Petroica rosea



LAURA GROGAN

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.

Little Black Cormorant

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris



LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, as well as Indonesia, New Guinea and south to New Zealand. In Australia it is found throughout most areas across the country.

Habitat

Inhabits freshwater water-bodies including both inland waters such as salt-lakes, through to coastal streams, rivers, wetlands, deltas, farm dams and estuaries. In these coastal settings it also ventures into more saline environments too, especially where fish stocks are high.

Little Friarbird

Philemon citreogularis



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia and New Guinea. In Australia it is found across most of the continent excluding southern Western Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

Lives in open forests and woodlands dominated by eucalypts and often nearby to fresh-water. It also occurs in mangroves, coastal heaths and around sheltered headlands on the coast. In more urban or agricultural environments, it comes into parks and orchards, especially if plenty of flowering plants are to be found.

Noisy Friarbird

Philemon corniculatus



CLARE MORRISON

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.

Noisy Pitta

Pitta versicolor



GUY CASTLEY

LC

N



Distribution

Native to Australia, but also found across southern New Guinea. In Australia it is found in eastern states only from tropical Cape York right down to the New South Wales / Victoria border.

Habitat

Inhabits thickly forested habitats including both dry vine thickets and denser woodland, through to palm groves, rainforest, monsoon forest and even mangroves. They are often overlooked as they are very shy and tend to stick to areas with deep leaf-litter and other organic matter.

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



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found across mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Habitat

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.

Eastern Whipbird

Psophodes olivaceus



Laura Grogan



Distribution

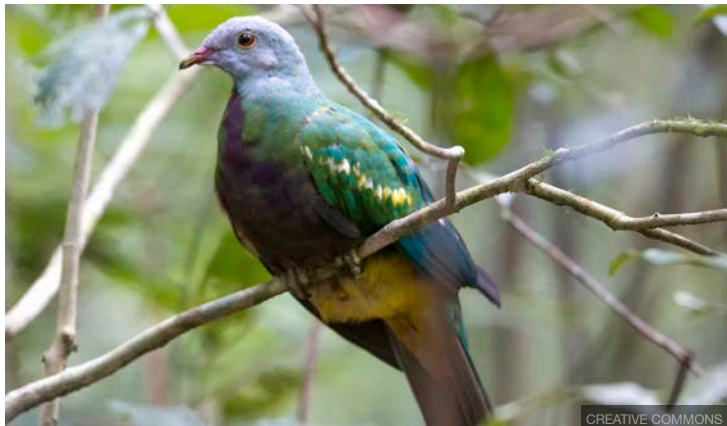
Endemic to Australia. Found from northern Queensland to Victoria along the coastal band of eastern Australia.

Habitat

Inhabits largely wetter forests such as eucalypt-dominated wet sclerophyll forests and rainforests. Often favours forest along waterways. They are far more often heard than seen, with their unmistakable "whip crack" call, usually duetted between males and females.

Wompoo Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus magnificus



CREATIVE COMMONS

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Distribution

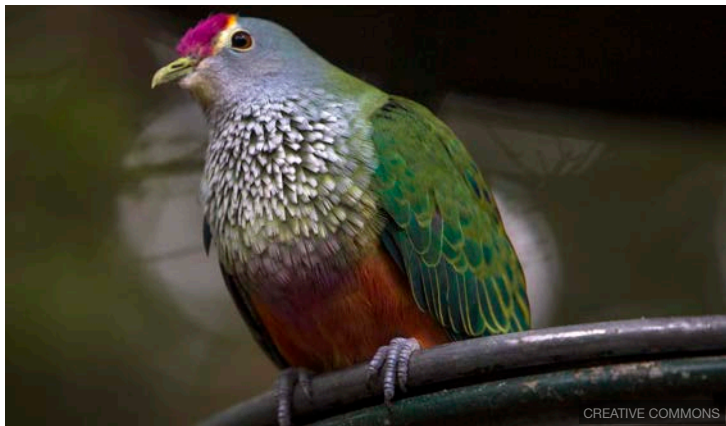
Native to Australia and the island of New Guinea. In Australia, it is largely restricted to the subtropics and tropics of northern New South Wales and Queensland.

Habitat

Inhabits lowland rainforests especially along waterways and with a high density of mature fruiting trees such as laurels, quandongs and figs. The bird is often hard to spot despite its colouration, as it inhabits high tree tops. It is more easily heard however, with a typical "wom-poo" call.

Rose-crowned Fruit-dove

Ptilinopus regina



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

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Distribution

Native to Australia, but also found across the Lesser Sunda and Maluku Islands of Indonesia. In Australia it is found only in northern and eastern tropical and subtropical regions.

Habitat

Found in lowland tall tropical and subtropical rainforests and monsoon forests. They prefer forests with dense vines and large numbers of tall fruiting trees such as figs, lillipillis and laurels. Also sometimes found in old-growth mangrove forests.

Satin Bowerbird

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus



MARK NADIR RUNKOVSKI

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to east coast Australia, found in south-east Queensland south to Victoria.

Habitat

Occurs primarily in tall wet sclerophyll forests and rainforests, but come into nearby open areas including small towns and villages, where they will also often nest among gardens and run-down buildings. They have strong sexual dimorphism - males are satin with violet-blue eyes and females are green-brown with strong scalloped barring on a cream-coloured body.

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 Islands, 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.

Channel-billed Cuckoo

Scythrops novaehollandiae



LC

N



Distribution

Native across Australia, New Guinea and Indonesia, and is a rare vagrant to New Caledonia and New Zealand. In Australia, it is migratory, appearing in spring and leaving in autumn. It occurs from north-eastern Western Australia eastwards to Queensland and into New South Wales as far as Sydney.

Habitat

Inhabits a wide array of environments so long as the host species that raise its eggs are present (usually ravens, butcherbirds and magpies). Comes into urban areas, especially those with numerous parks.

White-browed Scrubwren

Sericornis frontalis



GUY CASTLEY

LC

E



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, it is the most common of Australia's scrubwrens found from northern Queensland, through South Australia, to the 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.

Weebill

Smicrornis brevirostris



Distribution

Endemic to Australia, and among our most widely-distributed birds. Found in all states, except Tasmania.

Habitat

Found in a wide array of wooded habitats with the exception of flooded forests. They live in the canopy vegetation, often in small groups, hunting for insects. They build a woven dome-nest out of grasses and other fine vegetation.

Australasian Figbird

Sphecotheres vieilloti



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



JOEL IRWIN

LC

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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.

Spotted Dove

Streptopelia chinensis



Distribution

Introduced to Australia in the mid-1800s. Native to the Indian subcontinent and south-east Asia. Now found throughout Australia, but in South Australia and Western Australia they are still largely confined to the major cities.

Habitat

Common around areas of human habitation including cities, towns and in farming regions. They have become a common sight throughout Australia since their introduction.

Spectacled Monarch

Symphysistachrus trivirgatus



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Distribution

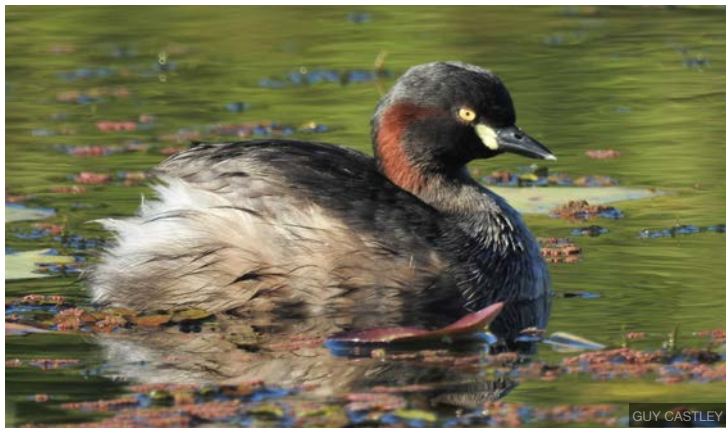
Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea, East Timor and some of the Indonesian islands. In Australia it is found only in the eastern states from tropical Cape York south as far as Port Stephens in New South Wales.

Habitat

Prefers denser vegetation, usually rainforests or wet sclerophyll forests. They forage in wet gullies, along riparian corridors and waterways, and will sometimes venture out to the coastal mangrove regions.

Australasian Grebe

Tachybaptus novaehollandiae



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Distribution

Native to Australia, many of the Indonesian islands, Papua New Guinea and out into the Pacific including Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia and New Zealand. In Australia it is found throughout the continent.

Habitat

A highly-adaptable waterbird found in all types of waterbodies and waterways in Australia, from coastal lagoons, lakes and estuaries to inland salt-lakes, marshes and reservoirs. It is among the smallest of the grebe family.

Australian White Ibis

Threskiornis moluccus



CLARE MORRISON

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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.

Forest Kingfisher

Todiramphus macleayi



GUY CASTLEY

LC

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Distribution

Native to Australia, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. Found across coastal northern and eastern Australia.

Habitat

Found in open sclerophyll forest types with a patchy understorey and usually with a nearby waterway, swamp or billabong. They hunt predominantly for insects, frogs and small lizards in these ecosystems and make a nest out of an arboreal termite mound. They are also sometimes found in agricultural areas and along beach-front properties, especially where there is good native coastal vegetation.

Sacred Kingfisher

Todiramphus sanctus



GUY CASTLEY

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



GUY CASTLEY

LC

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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. They have much less orange and blue colouration on their bodies in comparison to the Rainbow Lorikeet.

Rainbow Lorikeet

Trichoglossus moluccanus



CLARE MORRISON

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.

Painted Button-quail

Turnix varius



CREATIVE COMMONS

LC

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Distribution

Endemic to Australia, found in eastern coastal ranges of Queensland and then more broadly across New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. There is a disjunct population in Tasmania and in south-west Western Australia too.

Habitat

Inhabits temperate and tropical forests or woodlands. They prefer closed canopies with some understory and deep leaf litter on the ground. Their characteristic 'platelets' (small, flat depressions formed by their feeding habits) are a tell-tale sign the birds are present.

Masked Lapwing

Vanellus miles



GUY GASTLEY

LC

N



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. A common bird of towns and cities especially in areas of extensive lawns, sports-fields or parks.

Silvereye

Zosterops lateralis



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. 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.

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Species Checklist

Species common name	Observed	Page #
Australasian Figbird		128
Australasian Grebe		132
Australian Brush Turkey		21
Australian Hobby		68
Australian King-Parrot		22
Australian Magpie		55
Australian White Ibis		133
Australian Wood Duck		41
Bar-shouldered Dove		72
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike		48
Black-faced Monarch		96
Blue-faced Honeyeater		62
Brown Cuckoo-dove		85
Brown Goshawk		18
Brown Honeyeater		81
Brown Quail		53
Brown Thornbill		14
Brown Treecreeper		43
Brush Cuckoo		34
Buff-banded Rail		71

Species common name	Observed	Page #
Buff-rumped Thornbill		15
Bush Stone Curlew		30
Channel-billed Cuckoo		125
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin		82
Cicadabird		50
Collared Sparrowhawk		17
Common Myna		20
Crested Pigeon		103
Dollarbird		67
Dusky Moorhen		70
Dusky Woodswallow		26
Eastern Koel		65
Eastern Spinebill		16
Eastern Whipbird		118
Eastern Yellow Robin		64
Fairy Martin		110
Fan-tailed Cuckoo		33
Feral Pigeon		47
Forest Kingfisher		134
Galah		63
Glossy Black-cockatoo		36
Golden Whistler		105

Species common name	Observed	Page #
Grey Butcherbird		56
Grey Fantail		122
Grey Goshawk		19
Grey Shrike-thrush		44
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo		39
House Sparrow		109
Jacky Winter		95
Laughing Kookaburra		57
Leaden Flycatcher		98
Lewin's Honeyeater		90
Little Black Cormorant		112
Little Corella		32
Little Eagle		77
Little Friarbird		113
Little Lorikeet		75
Little Pied Cormorant		94
Little Shrike-thrush		45
Little Wattlebird		24
Magpie-lark		76
Masked Lapwing		139
Mistletoebird		59
Noisy Friarbird		114

Species common name	Observed	Page #
Noisy Miner		89
Noisy Pitta		115
Olive-backed Oriole		104
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Pacific Black Duck		23
Painted Button-quail		138
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Pied Currawong		129
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Restless Flycatcher		97
Rose Robin		111
Rose-crowned Fruit-dove		120
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Rufous Whistler		106

Species common name	Observed	Page #
Sacred Kingfisher		135
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Scarlet Honeyeater		99
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Silvereye		140
Southern Boobook		101
Spangled Drongo		60
Speckled Warbler		42
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Striated Thornbill		12
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Tawny Frogmouth		117
Topknot Pigeon		84
Torresian Crow		52
Varied Sittella		58
Varied Triller		80

Species common name	Observed	Page #
Variegated Fairy-wren		87
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Welcome Swallow		79
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike		49
White-breasted Woodswallow		27
White-browed Scrubwren		126
White-browed Woodswallow		28
White-eared Monarch		37
White-faced Heron		61
White-headed Pigeon		46
White-naped Honeyeater		92
White-necked Heron		25
White-throated Gerygone		74
White-throated Honeyeater		91
White-throated Needletail		78
White-throated Nightjar		66
White-throated Treecreeper		51
Willy Wagtail		123
Wompoo Fruit-dove		119
Yellow Thornbill		13
Yellow-faced Honeyeater		35

