



# TOOWOOMBA BIRD OBSERVERS

## NEWSLETTER

TO ENCOURAGE THE OBSERVATION AND STUDY OF THE BIRDS OF THE TOOWOOMBA AREA

February 2024

EDITION 498

### BIRD OF THE MONTH

### IN THIS ISSUE



**Pied Cormorant**

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Website: [www.tboc.org.au](http://www.tboc.org.au)

Email: [tboc4350@gmail.com](mailto:tboc4350@gmail.com)

Postal address:

P.O. Box 4730  
Toowoomba East QLD Australia 4350

**Management Committee:**

President	Mick Atzeni: 0499 395 485
Vice-president	Jarrold Kath: 0439 705 417
Secretary	Peter Everist: 0418 733 785
Treasurer	Ann Alcock: 0418 189 760
Media officer	Ann Alcock
Editor	Charles Dove: 0417 422 302
Website	Charles Dove:
Committee	Jennie and Tony Bond. Dan Bishop: 0401 135 156
Records Officer	Pat McConnell:
Facebook Admin	Mick Atzeni Ann Alcock

### OUTINGS & EVENTS 2024

The Toowoomba Bird Observers Newsletter is published monthly.

**The deadline for the next Newsletter is 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2024**

Charles [powerart@bigpond.net.au](mailto:powerart@bigpond.net.au)

Wednesday March 13th	<b>Walkers Springs Reserve, Preston</b> Charles Dove 0417 422 302
Saturday March 16th	<b>Cooby Dam</b> Dan Bishop 0401 135 156

PLEASE CONTACT THE LEADER IF YOU WISH TO ATTEND

**WELCOME TO ALL OUR NEW MEMBERS**

## MID-WEEK WALK

### Walkers Springs Reserve, Preston

**Date:** Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> March 2024

**Leaders:** Charles Dove / Michael McGoldrick

**Time:** 8:00 am

**Meet location:** 234 Meynink Rd, Preston QLD 4352  
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/b7W5mYCR2w85j4dCA>

*Facilities at the morning tea location at Gormans Gap Road.*  
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/mYtbxGCk7UrqXgQW8>

**Other details:** Moderate walking. **Closed footwear required.** BYO morning tea.

**RSVP:** Charles Dove by 12:00 noon Tuesday 12th March 2024  
Txt 0417 422 302 or email [powerart@bigpond.net.au](mailto:powerart@bigpond.net.au)

**In the event of inclement weather contact the leader.**

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## MONTHLY OUTING

### Cooby Dam

**Date:** Saturday, 16<sup>th</sup> March 2024

**Leader:** Dan Bishop

**Meet location:** Boat Ramp. Cooby Dam  
<https://maps.app.goo.gl/hdvnJOKBR1angKup9>

**Time:** 7.00 am

**Other details:** easy grades. **Closed footwear required.** BYO morning tea.  
Please wear a name tag if you have one.

**RSVP:** Dan Bishop text on 0401 135 156  
5pm Friday 15th March 2024 or  
email me at [danbishop@internode.on.net](mailto:danbishop@internode.on.net)

**In the event of inclement weather contact the leader.**

## CLUB REPORTS

Wednesday Walk 14 Feb 2024

*by Tony Bond*

It was an overcast, cool yet humid, morning when eight TBO observers met at John Troudsdell Park, Cotswold Hills for the latest of Charles Dove’s mid-week walks. Unlike the last time this park was scheduled, there was no rain in the immediate forecast so the walk went ahead.

Our first impressions were that the birds had stayed in bed as it was very quiet. A family of Wood Ducks wandered past on the grass, a large group of Little Corellas dropped in and a pair of Masked Plovers strutted about. Many Noisy Miners insisted on being counted. Numerous Galahs were seen and yet more were heard all around. A Grey Butcherbird sang in the background.

Near the small parking area and up over a gentle rise there is a small pond where we found the Wood Ducks again, along with several Black Ducks. On the far side, just as we peeled off to follow the boundary fence a solitary Australasian Grebe was seen among the weeds and a Crested Pigeon watched on from a high perch.

A group of Red-rumped Parrots were spotted trying possible nesting hollows in an old eucalypt - in between posing for the onlookers.

Moving around the park perimeter we spotted a group of Torresian Crows on a fence on the far side happily feeding on something large that they had probably stolen from the property.

A one point above the creek we heard at least two Mistletoebirds calling nearby in some bushes but, despite the collective gaze of sixteen eyes, they were not seen.

We watched the antics of a pair of Scaly-breasted Lorikeets diving into a hollow in the fork of another tree - again seemingly sizing it up as a possible nest site.

We followed a track between the houses hoping to find some wrens among the lantana and backyard shrubs but unfortunately none was seen.

Returning to the one of the picnic tables the official bird count was a meagre 20 and we paused for morning tea. Then a Whistling Kite was spotted in the distance. It disappeared behind the tree line before anyone could get a really good look but we were sufficiently sure - so the count bumped up to 21.

Finally, a pair of Dollarbirds flew overhead, instantly recognisable from their call and distinctive wing patterns. That brought the final count 22.

Thanks as always to Charles for leading and sharing these places, and to Jennie for recording the sightings. And don’t forget to check the newsletter for information on future walks.

JOHN TROUSDELL PARK Wednesday Walk 14 Feb.		8 members	22 species
Australian Wood Duck	Masked Lapwing	Red-rumped Parrot	Pied Currawong
Pacific Black Duck	Galah	Eastern Koel	Torresian Crow
Australasian Grebe	Little Corella	Oriental Dollarbird	Magpie-lark
Spotted Dove	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	Noisy Miner	Mistletoebird
Crested Pigeon	Rainbow Lorikeet	Grey Butcherbird	
Whistling Kite	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Australian Magpie	



Australian Wood duck



Little Corella



Galah



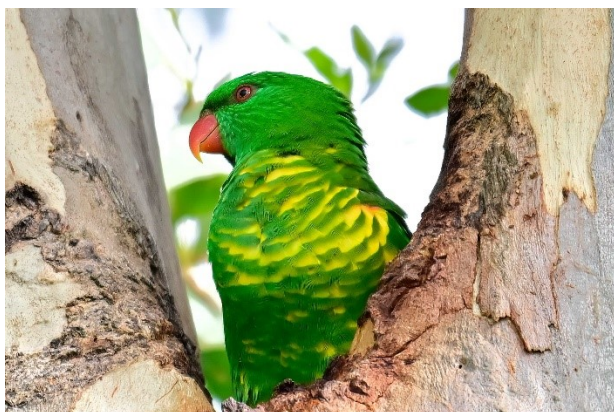
Galah



Common Bronzewing



Fan-tailed Cuckoo



Scaly-breasted Lorikeet



Red-rumped Parrot

All images courtesy Tony Bond at JOHN TROUSDELL PARK

MONTHLY OUTING

Ballard Outing 24th February 2024

by Kathy Bowly

The last Saturday of February dawned very dull with the threat of rain. A very small contingent of bird watchers braved the threatening skies and met down at a local property at Ballard next to Murphy's Creek. The dull morning seemed to be an indicator for the birds to remain fairly aloof although the calls of quite a number were heard but were difficult to spy in the poor light. These included scarlet honeyeater, the Little, Rainbow and Scaly Breasted Lorikeets, the Eastern Whipbird, the Spotted Pardalote and Brown Cuckoo-dove. From here we skirted up around the house and yard where a Common Cicadabird was heard and seen and also some Red-browed Finches.

We then headed up the hill towards where an old railway settlement had once been and spied a feeding party moving through. This consisted of silvereye, brown thornbill, varied sittella and white-naped honeyeaters. The harsh call of the Spangled Drongo rang out in the treetops along with the sweet song of the Grey Shrike-thrush. The Rufous Fantail and Grey Fantail were seen chasing each other in the lower branches of the trees and the lovely variegated wrens hopped around in some nearby shrubs.

We moved further up a small creek seeing the Eastern Yellow Robin but by this stage the weather was closing in with a persistent drizzle and the birdlife was minimal. We headed back to the cars and decided to call it a day. All in all, a rewarding morning albeit a little damp.

Thank you to Mick for leading the morning and giving plenty of interesting information along the way.

Ballard Bird List 24 <sup>th</sup> February		7 members	36 species
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	Brush Cuckoo	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Grey Shrike-thrush
Peaceful Dove	Laughing Kookaburra	Noisy Miner	Australian Magpie
Wonga Pigeon	Sacred Kingfisher	Scarlet Honeyeater	Spangled Drongo
Rainbow Lorikeet	White-throated Treecreeper	White-naped Honeyeater	Rufous Fantail
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	Variegated Fairy-wren	Noisy Friarbird	Grey Fantail
Little Lorikeet	Large-billed Scrubwren	Eastern Whipbird	Magpie-lark
Pale-headed Rosella	Brown Thornbill	Varied Sittella	Eastern Yellow Robin
Pheasant Coucal	Spotted Pardalote	Common Cicadabird	Silvereye
Channel-billed Cuckoo	Lewin's Honeyeater	Golden Whistler	Red-browed Finch

NOTICES & ARTICLES of INTEREST

Twisteddoodles for New Scientist



**TBOC OUTINGS CALENDAR 2024** – in progress

DATE	DESTINATION	CONTACT
Sunday 28 <sup>th</sup> January	Prince Henry Drive	Dan Bishop
Wednesday 14 <sup>th</sup> February	John Trousdall Park, Cotswold Hills	Charles Dove
Saturday 24 <sup>th</sup> February	Ballard	Mick Atzeni
<b>Saturday 2<sup>nd</sup> March</b>	<b>DDEC Hut Launch Picnic Point</b>	Charles Dove – TBO members
<b>Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> March</b>	<b>Jack Duggan Park – Open Day</b>	Charles Dove – TBO members
Wednesday 13 <sup>th</sup> March	Walkers Spring Reserve Hodgson Vale	Charles Dove
Saturday 16 <sup>th</sup> March	Cooby Dam	Dan Bishop
Wednesday 10 <sup>th</sup> April	Toowoomba Showground	Charles Dove
Saturday 20 <sup>th</sup> April	Allora-Mt Flora and Fauna Reserve	<b>TBA leader required</b>
Wednesday 8 <sup>th</sup> May	Kent St. North Oakey Creek Oakey	Charles Dove
<b>Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> may</b>	<b>Prince Henry Drive Park2</b>	<b>BSQDD /TBO</b>
Sunday 26 <sup>th</sup> May	Highfields Falls	<b>TBA leader required</b>
Wednesday 12 <sup>th</sup> June	Redwood Park	Charles Dove
Sat 22 <sup>nd</sup> & Sun 23 <sup>rd</sup> June	<b>RAPTOR CENSUS</b>	Pat McConnell
Wednesday 10 <sup>th</sup> July	Lake Galletly and others	Charles Dove
Saturday	Lockyer Valley (Leslie Dam)?	<b>TBA leader required</b>
Wednesday 14 <sup>th</sup> August	Dam wall Cooby Dam	Charles Dove
Wednesday 11 <sup>th</sup> September	Picnic Point	Charles Dove
Sat 28 <sup>th</sup> & Sunday 29 <sup>th</sup> Sept.	<b>Swift Parrot Survey</b>	Mick Atzeni
Wednesday 15 <sup>th</sup> October	Highfields Falls	Charles Dove
Sat 26 <sup>th</sup> & Sun 27 <sup>th</sup> October	<b>Species Census</b>	Pat McConnell
Wednesday 13 <sup>th</sup> November	West Creek	Charles Dove
Saturday 7 <sup>th</sup> December	Breakfast with the birds	<b>TBA – suggestions welcome</b>

A natural history blog by Greg Roberts, Sunshine Coast, Australia

## Russet-tailed Thrush & Bassian Thrush in South-East Queensland

The difficulty of distinguishing Bassian Thrush from Russet-tailed Thrush in the field has led to a good deal of confusion about the respective distributional ranges of these two very similar species, especially in areas where they potentially overlap. Both occur in South-East Queensland, where considerable debate has taken place about which species occurs were.

The evidence suggests that Bassian Thrush in South-East Queensland is primarily a bird of the higher altitudes (primarily in rainforest) of the Main Range and adjoining Great Dividing Range. The species is resident across these ranges from Lamington and Springbrook national parks in the south to the Bunya Mountains in the north. Russet-tailed Thrush occurs generally at lower altitudes; it is widespread and much more common than Bassian in the region. The two species occur together in a relatively narrow altitudinal band in a small number of sites including O'Reilly's Guest House in Lamington National Park and the Goomburra section of Main Range National Park.

The difficulty of identifying the two species cannot be under-estimated. I am among many who have at times made the wrong call, corrected only when photographs were scrutinised later. Some oft-mentioned features are of little benefit with identification in the field. For instance, Russet-tailed has a little whiter in the outer tail feathers but this is very difficult to discern; the apparent absence of white in the tail of a bird is essentially meaningless. Russet-tailed has a rustier hue to the lower upperparts

The best identification features seem to be the more obvious buff tips to the wing coverts of Russet-tailed Thrush, and the relatively narrow, longer bill of Russet-tailed. However, even these features are fraught, especially as juvenile Bassian Thrush can show some buff edging to the wing coverts. Call is therefore of critical importance to identifying these two thrushes; the calls are highly distinctive and are given frequently.

In the absence of definitive photographs, specimens or call recordings, I had come to the conclusion that Bassian Thrush is absent from those South-East Queensland Mountain ranges which are generally lower than the Main Range and Great Dividing Range. I and others, for instance, have searched long and hard for Bassian Thrush without success in the Conondale and Blackall ranges in the Sunshine Coast hinterland.



Bassian Thrush image by Charles Dove



Russet-tailed Thrush Image by Charles Dove

I have camped often in plenty of sites at all altitudes in this area over the past 40 years and have heard and seen only Russet-tailed.

Chris Corben, a highly regarded observer, was employed for several years by the then state Forestry Department to undertake wildlife research in the Conondale Range in the 1980s. Chris, one of the first birders to detect differences between the two taxa, was constantly on the lookout for Bassian Thrush - his base high in the mountains was amid ideal habitat - but he also failed to encounter a single bird

However, it has emerged that Bassian Thrush is a rare visitor at least to the D'Aguilar Range north of Brisbane. Judith Hoyle lives in the rainforest atop Mt Glorious, where the altitude is similar to that of some sites where Bassian Thrush occurs regularly further afield. Judith has heard Bassian Thrush on two occasions at Mt Glorious. One bird was present for a week in April 2014 in the forest next to her home, its presence revealed by regular calling in the mornings and early evenings. A second bird was heard calling in March 2016 and, on this occasion, Judith managed to record it. That call, which Judith was kind enough to send to me, is unmistakably that of a Bassian Thrush.

Judith noted that both Bassian Thrushes were exceptionally shy compared to the Russet-tailed which are common residents about her home. It seems that Bassian Thrush is a rare autumn visitor to the mountain. Bassian Thrush and Russet-tailed Thrush both undergo a degree of altitudinal migration, with some birds moving to lower elevations with the onset of cooler weather. It seems likely that the occasional bird from the Main Range-Great Dividing Range population wanders to other areas.

**NB these two images by Charles Dove are for the benefit TBO newsletter readers only.**

### A Walk in the Park

by Tony Bond

Here are a few of the regulars that are normally found along the creek line in Williams Park

The adult Powerful Owls have not been seen for several weeks, but the juveniles keep returning and they were back on their usual branch yesterday. This one was in plain sight and, although I watched for several minutes, I never saw it open its right eye - even when preening - hopefully it's not damaged. Its sibling was close behind.

Spotted Pardalotes are seen quite often. They have a favourite location and last year they nested in the bank right next to the path.

Rainbow Lorikeets are constantly heard very high up. This one was testing a hollow just a few metres above ground level.

The Southern Boobook was found in exactly the same location as when it was spotted on the Early Bird Breakfast walk in December. I often pass this bush and I had not seen it again - until now.



Powerful Owl



Southern Boobook



Spotted Pardalote



Rainbow Lorikeet

### Just occasionally though, the stars, or whatever, align for us....!

By Chris Cameron

I went on down the creek for a bit of a look, and spotted a really bright Sacred Kingfisher perched above the creek and peering down intently....

Not ever having seen one actually fishing, I stopped to look and watch for a while...

Sadly, I was not quick enough when he did dive in .... full-on, like an Azure!!

He was very quick to emerge onto a nearby rock, and that was where the good bit happened.....



As you know, there are a lot of big and fast butterflies on the move down there, and one came zooming up from behind him, obviously startling him!!



This is my shot-of-the-day!! *Chris*

He ducked and put his wings up for a split second, I was lucky enough to catch this!! Lovely bright bird!!

## TOP SHOT

Dan Bishop managed a top shot at Cooby Dam this week.



I took this pretty cool pic of a Speckled Warbler at Cooby Dam yesterday (2/3). It was singing its beautiful song and flapping its wings and had also caught a Red-lined Looper moth. I managed to capture it with wings outspread. *Dan Bishop*

## LINKS OF INTEREST

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### Albert's Lyrebird article

<https://theconversation.com/prince-albert-had-nothing-to-do-with-the-lyrebird-bearing-his-name-should-our-birds-be-named-after-people-217792>

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**Australian bird ecologist to join scientists** on long journey to remote island (almost) left alone for 30 years Researchers are about to travel to one of the most remote places on earth for the first time since 1991. But while humans have barely stepped foot on Ducie Island in decades, scientists are expecting to find plenty of plastic there. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

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**Fears for East Kimberley's Gouldian finches** after massive bushfires scorch habitat Spotting an endangered Gouldian finch at Lake Argyle in the Kimberley is a treat for any bird lover, but the impact of two large bushfires, believed to have started from campfires, has worried locals and scientists. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

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**Goldilocks Bird:** Farmers helping to save fussy little bird from extinction A fussy little bird facing extinction is being cared for by landholders in the New South Wales western Riverina. Farmers are working with conservation groups to manage their paddocks in a way that encourages the endangered Plains-wanderer to thrive on their properties. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

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**How oyster shells,** foam and zip ties are offering a critical life raft for declining shorebird populations Sea rangers hope an artificial floating roost made from oyster farm "pillows" will help provide vital habitat for endangered shorebirds. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

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**Judge orders logging suspension** in area of Tasmania home to rare swift parrot Environmentalist Bob Brown's foundation is challenging the legality of logging at a forestry coupe in the Huon Valley, south of Hobart. [Read the full story](#) Shared from [ABC app](#)

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**Indian myna's spread raises** Invasive Species Council fears the pest is invading rural Australia - ABC News <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-01-31/indian-myna-spread-rural-australia-invasive-species-council/103404894>

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**King penguin turns up on Coorong beach in SA,** thousands of kilometres from Antarctic home - ABC News <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-01-30/king-penguin-coorong-beach-south-australia-from-antarctica/103403354>

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### NYTimes.com: What Is a Species, Anyway?

Explore this gift article from The New York Times. You can read it for free without a subscription. What Is a Species, Anyway? Some of the best known species on Earth may not be what they seem.

[https://www.nytimes.com/2024/02/19/science/what-is-a-species.html?unlocked\\_article\\_code=1.W00.RnWy.c -vJvPL0\\_nJ&smid=em-share](https://www.nytimes.com/2024/02/19/science/what-is-a-species.html?unlocked_article_code=1.W00.RnWy.c -vJvPL0_nJ&smid=em-share)

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### Peter Menkhorst reviews 'What Birdo Is That? A field guide to bird people' by Libby Robin

<https://www.australianbookreview.com.au/abr-online/archive/2023/june-2023-no-454/990-june-2023-no-454/10342-peter-menkhorst-reviews-what-birdo-is-that-a-field-guide-to-bird-people-by-libby-robin>

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### Thousands of rainbow lorikeets are unable to fly and vets don't know why

<https://www.smh.com.au/environment/conservation/thousands-of-rainbow-lorikeets-are-unable-to-fly-and-vets-don-t-know-why-20240208-p5f3ch.html>

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### When clever, hungry lorikeets want your fruit - ABC listen

<https://www.abc.net.au/listen/programs/storystream/when-clever-hungry-lorikeets-want-your-fruit/103309910>

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### World's oldest known bird breeding again at 73 – Bird Guides

<https://www.birdguides.com/news/worlds-oldest-known-bird-breeding-again-at-73/>

## PIED CORMORANT

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax varius*

Atlas Number: 99

Image by Charles Dove

text courtesy: <https://www.birdsinbackyards.net/>

### DESCRIPTION:

The Pied Cormorant is a large black and white bird with a long, grey, hooked bill and black legs and feet. It has an orange eye-patch and bare throat skin, with a blue eye-ring and the eye is green. Its black back is glossed green, and its underparts are all white, except for black stripes on the thighs. Flocks normally fly in V-shaped formations and sometimes in lines.



### SIMILAR SPECIES:

The Pied Cormorant is similar to the Black-faced Cormorant (previously, Black-faced Shag), *P. (Leucocarbo) fuscescens*, but is slightly larger, and lacks the black face and bill. It has instead a yellow-orange eyepatch and throat, a blue eye-ring and a paler bill. Its long, slender pale bill (rather than stubby and yellow), as well as its multi-coloured face and throat skin and much larger size, also distinguish it from the [Little Pied Cormorant](#), *P. melanoleucos*. In addition, the Little Pied Cormorant flies singly, not in V-shaped formations.

### DISTRIBUTION:

The Pied Cormorant is found throughout mainland Australia. It is more common in the south and along the coast of south-western Australia and is not found in the driest parts of the interior. It is also found in New Zealand

### HABITAT:

The Pied Cormorant is found in marine habitats (almost exclusively so in Western Australia), including estuaries, harbours and bays. It is also found in mangroves and on large inland wetlands in eastern Australia.

### SEASONAL MOVEMENTS:

Sedentary, but young birds will disperse over long distances.

### FEEDING:

The Pied Cormorant mainly feeds on fish, but will also take crustaceans and molluscs. Like other cormorants, it catches prey underwater, by diving and swimming using its large, fully webbed feet for propulsion. It has special nictitating membranes that cover and protect the eyes underwater. As their feathers are not waterproof, cormorants are regularly seen perched with their wings outstretched to dry after fishing.

### BREEDING:

The Pied Cormorant breeds in colonies on coastal islands, flooded tree plains, mangroves and sometimes on artificial structures such as beacons. The large nest is constructed from seaweed, twigs or sticks cemented together with droppings, and is placed in a tree or on the ground. Both parents

## Toowoomba Bird Observers Annual Summary 2023

The Club recorded 227 species in our local study area in 2023. This is a fantastic result and is 23 more species than was recorded in 2022. It was also a year when we recorded some rarely reported species as well as one new species for the local study area. The new species was Crested Tern and this took the Club's list to 306. Significant species for the year included Wandering Whistling-Duck, Pink-eared Duck, Australasian Shoveler, Stubble Quail, King Quail, Australian Spotted Crake (rarely recorded locally), Spotless Crake, Banded Lapwing, Black-breasted Button-Quail, Crested Tern, Osprey, Square-tailed Kite (recorded in nine months), Sooty Owl, Masked Owl, Powerful Owl (recorded in 11 months), Barking Owl (one of our least reported species), Red-backed Kingfisher, Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Red-winged Parrot, Noisy Pitta, White-winged Fairy-wren, Western Gerygone, Ground Cuckoo-shrike, Spotted Quail-thrush, Little Shrike-thrush, Satin Flycatcher, Little Grassbird, Russet-tailed Thrush and Common Blackbird (recorded in three months).

It was a little surprising/concerning that no Striated Thornbills were recorded during the year – they are no longer present where I used to see them in Highfields Falls. Please keep an eye out for this species in 2024. Pallid Cuckoo numbers also seem to be declining locally.

As Records Officer I would like to give a big thank you to all who have submitted records throughout 2023. It is greatly appreciated.

Pat McConnell

<b>Species</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>
Magpie Goose	1											
Plumed Whistling-Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wandering Whistling-Duck		2						8				
Pink-eared Duck					5					10		
Black Swan	1				5	6	7	8	9	10		12
Hardhead	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australasian Shoveler					5							
Pacific Black Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Teal		2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12

Musk Duck			3									
Australian Wood Duck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Brush-turkey	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Stubble Quail		2						8		10		
Brown Quail	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12
King Quail		2					7			10		
Australasian Grebe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hoary-headed Grebe					5					10		
Rock Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-headed Pigeon	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spotted Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wonga Pigeon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common Bronzewing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crested Pigeon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Peaceful Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bar-shouldered Dove	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pacific Emerald-Dove			3	4	5		7			10		
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	1	2										12
Pheasant Coucal	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Koel	1	2	3	4					9	10	11	12
Channel-billed Cuckoo	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo						6		8		10	11	12
Shining Bronze-Cuckoo	1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Bronze-Cuckoo									9	10	11	12
Fan-tailed Cuckoo	1	2	3	4	5		7	8		10	11	
Brush Cuckoo	1	2									11	12
Pallid Cuckoo								8				
Tawny Frogmouth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

White-throated Nightjar										10		
Australian Owlet-nightjar		2	3						9	10		
White-throated Needletail	1	2		4						10	11	12
Pacific Swift				4								
Buff-banded Rail	1	2	3			6	7	8	9	10		
Australian Spotted Crake							7					
Spotless Crake		2				6	7		9	10		
Australian Swamphen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Dusky Moorhen	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eurasian Coot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
Red-necked Avocet							7	8	9	10		
White-headed Stilt	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10		
Black-fronted Dotterel					5		7	8	9	10	11	
Banded Lapwing								8				
Masked Lapwing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Latham's Snipe								8		10		
Black-breasted Button-Quail					5							
Painted Button-Quail										10		
Crested Tern								8				
Australian Pelican		2	3	4	5		7			10	11	12
Nankeen Night-Heron					5					10	11	
Eastern Cattle Egret	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-necked Heron		2			5			8		10	11	12
Great Egret			3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Intermediate Egret	1			4						10	11	
White-faced Heron	1		3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian White Ibis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Straw-necked Ibis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-billed Spoonbill				4	5	6			9	10	11	12

Royal Spoonbill		2		4		6		8			11	
Little Pied Cormorant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Great Cormorant											11	12
Little Black Cormorant	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australasian Darter			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Osprey											11	
Black-shouldered Kite	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Square-tailed Kite		2	3	4	5	6	7	8			11	12
Pacific Baza	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Wedge-tailed Eagle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Little Eagle		2		4	5	6	7					
Spotted Harrier			3		5	6	7	8	9	10		
Grey Goshawk	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Brown Goshawk	1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Collared Sparrowhawk			3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12
White-bellied Sea-Eagle					5		7	8	9	10	11	
Whistling Kite			3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black Kite	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sooty Owl		2										
Masked Owl								8				
Eastern Barn Owl			3					8				12
Powerful Owl		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Barking Owl										10		
Southern Boobook	1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11	12
Rainbow Bee-eater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dollarbird	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Azure Kingfisher	1			4			7	8	9	10		
Sacred Kingfisher	1	2	3						9	10	11	12
Red-backed Kingfisher					5	6	7	8				

Laughing Kookaburra	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nankeen Kestrel	1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Australian Hobby	1		3	4				8	9	10		
Brown Falcon	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Black Falcon	1	2		4	5	6		8		10		
Peregrine Falcon				4	5	6	7	8				
Cockatiel			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo							7					
Glossy Black-Cockatoo										10		
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Galah	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Long-billed Corella	1	2	3	4	5			8		10	11	12
Little Corella	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian King-Parrot	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-winged Parrot									9			
Red-rumped Parrot	1		3	4	5	6	7	8		10		
Pale-headed Rosella	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Musk Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rainbow Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Noisy Pitta						6						
Regent Bowerbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Satin Bowerbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-throated Treecreeper	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Variegated Fairy-wren	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10		12
Superb Fairy-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-backed Fairy-wren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12



White-winged Fairy-wren		2						8		10		
Scarlet Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Striped Honeyeater	1	2		4	5	6	7		9	10		12
Noisy Friarbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Friarbird	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Blue-faced Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Black-chinned Honeyeater							7			10		
Brown-headed Honeyeater	1	2	3	4			7		9	10		
White-throated Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-naped Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Eastern Spinebill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lewin's Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	1					6				10		
Red Wattlebird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fuscous Honeyeater	1	2			5		7			10		
Yellow-faced Honeyeater	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater		2					7			10		
Bell Miner	1		3				7		9	10		
Noisy Miner	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow-throated Miner	1									10		
Spotted Pardalote	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Striated Pardalote	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brown Gerygone									9	10		
White-throated Gerygone	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Western Gerygone				4			7	8				
Weebill	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10		
Speckled Warbler	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	
White-browed Scrubwren	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Large-billed Scrubwren	1	2	3	4	5			8	9	10		
Yellow-rumped Thornbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yellow Thornbill			3			6	7		9	10		
Brown Thornbill	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Buff-rumped Thornbill	1	2	3	4					9			
Grey-crowned Babbler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Varied Sittella	1	2	3	4	5		7	8		10		
Ground Cuckoo-shrike								8				
Barred Cuckoo-shrike	1	2	3	4								
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike			3		5	6			9	10		
Cicadabird	1	2	3	4						10	11	12
White-winged Triller										10	11	
Varied Triller	1	2	3	4	5		7		9	10		
Spotted Quail-thrush		2										
Rufous Whistler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Golden Whistler	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Little Shrike-thrush	1		3								11	
Grey Shrike-thrush	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Crested Shrike-tit	1	2	3	4	5		7		9	10		
Eastern Whipbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australasian Figbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Olive-backed Oriole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pied Currawong	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Australian Magpie	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pied Butcherbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grey Butcherbird	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Masked Woodswallow										10		
White-browed Woodswallow				4						10		



Australasian Pipit	1					6		8		10		12
Golden-headed Cisticola	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10		12
Brown Songlark										10		
Rufous Songlark										10		
Tawny Grassbird	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Little Grassbird		2					7		9	10	11	
Australian Reed-Warbler		2								10	11	12
Fairy Martin							7	8	9	10	11	12
Tree Martin	1		3						9	10		
Welcome Swallow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Silvereye	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common Starling	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common Myna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Russet-tailed Thrush		2	3					8	9	10		
Common Blackbird					5						11	12