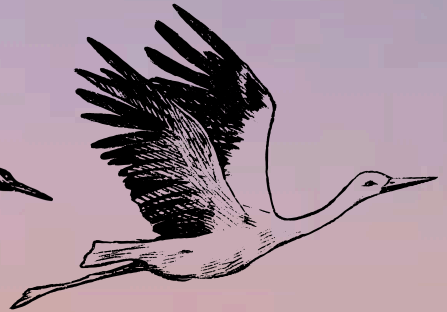




Bird Book

McKinlay Shire



McKinlay Shire is comprised of four different towns; Julia Creek, Nelia, Kynuna and McKinlay.

The shire has a total land mass of 40,728kms with 132 different species of birds. These included both migratory and non-migratory birds.

Photo credit of Alix Davies @honey_bear_touring
(Julia Creek Visitor)



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Wedge-tailed Eagle

Scientific Name: *Aquila Audax*

Status: Common

Australia's largest living bird of prey. The female is larger than the male.

Female: 4.2kg - 5.3kg

Male: 3.2kg - 4.0kg

Little Eagle

Scientific Name: *Hieraaetus Morphnoides*

Status: Widespread, Uncommon

The Little Eagle is a powerful stocky predator.

the male and female are similar in looks, however the female eagle is larger than the male.





Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Brown Falcon

Scientific Name: *Falco Berigora*

Status: Common

Brown Falcons are a small to medium raptors (birds of prey). The female is larger than the male.

Australian Hobby

Scientific Name: *Falco Longipennis*

Status: Uncommon, Scarce in Tasmania

The Hobby is a solitary and aggressive falcon who hunts small birds and large insects.



☐ Grey Falcon

Scientific Name: *Falco Hypoleucos*

Status: Rare, Nomadic

The Grey Falcon is a medium sized falcon that is native to Australia and possibly the rarest.



☐ Black Falcon

Scientific Name: *Falco Subniger*

Status: Uncommon, Migratory

The black falcon is a raptor (bird of prey) and is Australia's largest falcon. Although similar in looks the female falcon is larger than the male.



Crimson Chat

Scientific Name: *Epthianura Tricolor*

Status: Nomadic and Irruptive

Crimson Chats are found west of the Great Dividing Range to the coast of Western and South Australia.



Male
Crimson Chat



Female
Crimson Chat

Rufous - Throated Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Conopophila Rufogularis*

Status: Nomadic, Migrations following tree flowerings

Located in Northern Queensland, the Rufous Throated-Honeyeater natural habitat is subtropical or tropical mangroves. However they adapted well to urban areas due to the lack of nest predators.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Yellow Chat

Scientific Name: *Epthianura Crocea*

Status: Nomadic, Dispersive, Rare

A small perching bird, peculiar to Australia. They are known for their remarkable adaption to aiding their survival in arid habitat.



Male
Yellow Chat



Female
Yellow Chat

Jacky Winter

Scientific Name: *Microeca fascinans*

Status: Sedentary, Nomadic, Common

Found commonly throughout Australia and also in Papua New Guinea. They acquired their name due to their rapid and strong vocalisations, which sound like jacky-jacky winter-winter.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Red-capped Robin

Scientific Name: *Petroica Goodenovii*

Status: Nomadic, Common

The red-capped robin is a small passerine bird native to Australia. Found in drier regions across much of the continent, it inhabits scrub and open woodland. Like many brightly coloured robins of the family Petroicidae, it is sexually dimorphic



Male

Red-capped Robin



Female

Red-capped Robin

Black-Faced Cuckoo-Shrike

Scientific Name: *Coracina novaehollandiae*

Status: Nomadic, Common

The Cuckoo-Shrike's size varies between 32 cm and 34 cm, they're a slow-moving, inconspicuous bird, with a shrill, screaming call.

Outside the breeding season, they live in large family groups and flocks of up to a hundred birds.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

White-Bellied Cuckoo-Shrike

Scientific Name: *Coracina papuensis*

Status: Nomadic, Common

The White-Bellied Cuckoo Shrike will vary in size, ranging from 22cm - 29 cm and weighs 55–80gs. They have a high-pitched two note squeak.

Ground Cuckoo-Shrike

Scientific Name: *Coracina maxima*

Status: Nomadic movements following rain, Moderately Common

The White-Bellied Cuckoo Shrike will vary in size, ranging from 22cm - 29 cm and weighs 55–80gs. They have a high-pitched two note squeak.



Sharp Tailed Sandpiper

Scientific Name: *Calidris acuminata*

Status: Abundant

The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper is a summer migrant from Arctic Siberia, being found on wetlands throughout Australia.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Comb Crested Jacana

Scientific Name: *Irediparra gallinacea*

Status: Abundant in undamaged wetlands

The female is larger than the male, and slightly brighter in colour. In flight, the long legs and toes trail behind the body.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Bush Stone-Curlew

**Scientific Name: *Burhinus
grallarius***

Status: Common

Curlews are a nocturnal, ground-dwelling bird, unlike any other bird in Australia.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Black Winged Stilt

**Scientific Name: *Himantopus
himantopus***

**Status: Wide Spread, Mostly
Common**

Both sexes are similar, and the plumage does not change during the year. Black-winged Stilts give a repeated high-pitched barking call.



☐ Pacific Golden Plover

Scientific Name: *Pluvialis fulva*

Status: common, migrant from

Arctic: arrives Aug - Sep

These birds breed in the Arctic and migrate to Australia around August - September.

Typically a coastal bird found in small parties of large flocks.

They are very rarely seen this far in-land.

☐ Whiskered Tern

Scientific Name: *Chlidonias hybrida*

Status: migratory; common

Found in flocks patrolling back and forth over wetlands, flying at a height of 5 - 10 meters.

Preferably an inland species living in shallow freshwater wetlands or claypans.



Non-breeding
Whiskered Tern



Breeding
Whiskered Tern

White-winged Black Tern

Scientific Name: *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Status: Nonbreeding regular migrant to Aust.

A very gregarious bird, usually found in flocks.

They prefer coastal and near coastal freshwater wetlands. The White-winged Black Tern can also be seen around billabongs and inundated floodplains.

Breeding Adult



Non-breeding
White-winged Black Tern

Juvenile
White-winged Black Tern



Rock Dove

Scientific Name: *Columba livia*

Status: Widespread

Australian Rock Dove most commonly known these days as the feral pigeon. Found mainly in towns, built up areas or farmlands.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Diamond Dove

Scientific Name: *Geopelia cuneata*

Status: common, move to SE when interior is in drought

Tiny red-eyed dove, usually found in small parties feeding off the ground.

Very widespread in dry areas, grassy woodlands, semi-arid grasslands, spinifex, dry mulga and similar scrublands. Although they never travel far from water.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Common Bronzewing

Scientific Name: *Phaps chalcoptera*

Status: endemic, locally nomadic

Lives in either solitude or small parties feeds from seeds that are found on the ground.

Extremely diverse covering most of the continent e.g. coastal forest, woodlands, arid scrubs, farmlands.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Peaceful Dove

Scientific Name: *Geopelia placida*

Status: Common

A small ground foraging dove found mainly in Acacia trees.

Very common found in open forest, woodlands, tall shrubland and watercourse tree lines in arid country.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

Scientific Name: *Calyptorhynchus banksii*

Status: Nomadic, migratory

Often travel in large flocks, travelling to water both morning and evening.

Very diverse ranging from tall wet mountain forests to open tropical forests and tree lined rivers.

They are nomadic migratory birds, that are a rare and threatened species.



Male



Female

Galah

Scientific Name: *Eolophus roseicapilla*

Status: Abundant

Often found in large flocks feeding on the ground or low shrubs.

They live in diverse open country.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Little Corella

Scientific Name: *Cacatua sanguinea*

Status: Generally abundant

Feeds in flocks on the ground, congregating in trees to strip the leaves.

They live in tree lined watercourses and adjacent plains; savannah woodland, mulga, mallee (all Australian trees)

Sulphur Crested Cockatoo

Scientific Name: *Cacatua galerita*

Status: Sedentary, common to abundant

Flying in large flocks with regular roosts and midday shelters. These birds are very diverse living in high rainfall forests, coastal mangroves to semi-arid inland regions to cleared farmlands.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Cockatiel

Scientific Name: *Nymphicus hollandicus*

Status: Common, abundant

Flying in large flocks with regular roosts and midday shelters. In the tropics flocks are smaller feeding on berries and flowers. These birds are very diverse living in high rainfall forests, coastal mangroves to semi-arid inland regions to cleared farmlands.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Red-backed Button-quail

Scientific Name: *Turnix maculosus*

Status: Common in parts of tropical north

They live in dense vegetation in small convoys, difficult to find as they sit tight and explode into the air in fast flight.

They're found in tussock grasses, black soil plains, clay flats, usually found near water during breeding season.



Male



Female

Little Button-quail

Scientific Name: *Turnix velox*

Status: Common

Appear in small convoys or pairs, when disturbed they either squat or scuttle through the grass. Very common, live in diverse grasslands and open woodland country.

Female

Male



Red-chested Button-quail

Scientific Name: *Turnix pyrrhothorax*

Status: Common or nomadic

Common in most of Queensland found living in grasslands on black soil plains and other flat heavy soil country.



Female



Male

Varied Lorikeet

Scientific Name: *Psitteuteles versicolor*

Status: Moderately common, more abundant in tropical NT

Small parties or large flocks that feed on flowers or fruit.

Tropical forests, Often living in heavier vegetation near a watercourse.



Female



Male

Red-winged Parrot
Scientific Name: Aprosmictus erythropterus

Status: Nomadic, common, dispersive

Seen in small parties or pairs feeding on, fruits, seeds, nectar and insects found trees and shrubs.

Living in Mulga, Brigalow, Casuarina and Callitris



Female

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Male

Australian "Mallee" Ringneck

Scientific Name: Aprosmictus erythropterus

Status: Sedentary or locally nomadic

A colourful race with a greenish head rather than black and a red band over the bill.

Lives in mallee, mulga scrub, eucalypt woodlands, river gums along watercourses. and farmlands with scattered trees.



Budgerigar

Scientific Name: *Melopsittacus undulatus*

Status: Highly nomadic

Usually found in small flocks however they've been known to form larger flocks of over 1000 budgies.

They exist in a varied habitat of spinifex, saltbush, grasslands of open plains and ranges.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Female

Pallid Cuckoo

Scientific Name: *Cacomantis pallidus*

Status: Abundant, migratory

Have a falcon-like image when in flight, feeds on insects from the ground or foliage, also eats hairy caterpillars.

Found Australia wide, preferring open country, avoids dense closed vegetation.



Male

Horsefield's Bronze-Cuckoo

Scientific Name: *Chrysococcyx
basalis*

Status: Common, migrant

Common throughout Australia
except for the dense and wet
vegetation.

Found in open forests, woodlands,
roadside trees and farm shelter
belts.



Adult

Channel-billed Cuckoo

Scientific Name: *Scythrops
novaehollandiae*

Status: Common in certain areas,
migrant

Common throughout Australia
except for the dense and wet
vegetation.

Found in open forests, woodlands,
roadside trees and farm shelter
belts.



Juvenile

Pheasant Coucal

Scientific Name: *Centropus phasianinus*

Status: Sedentary, common

Unlike other Australian cuckoos, this breed is a ground dweller. Its plumage blends in with the ground debris.



Breeding Adult



Non-Breeding Adult

Southern Boobook Owl

Scientific Name: *Ninox novaeseelandiae*

Status: Common, Sedentary

A small brown owl with very obvious brown markings around the eyes specifically the Ocellata, of the Southern Boobook which is found in western regions.





Barn Owl

Scientific Name: *Tyto alba*

Status: Nomadic, common

Common throughout Australia, known for their stark white appearance. Young barn owls are more spotted becoming more brown backed at two years of age.

Tawny Frogmouth

Scientific Name: *Podargus strigoides*

Status: Sedentary, common

Found in western or arid regions. Their feathers are very similar to weathered wood or tree bark. Hunting mainly ground dwelling creatures or large insects i.e. frogs, grasshoppers, spiders.



Spotted Nightjar

Scientific Name: *Eurostopodus argus*

Status: Common

Most colourful of nightjars, preferring the dries and more open country with red or brown soils that are littered with stones twigs and leaves, providing him with great coverage as the debris mimic his intricately patterned plumage.



Australian Owlet-Nightjar

Scientific Name: *Aegotheles cristatus*

Status: Common, widespread

A tiny owl-like bird with huge eyes. Its head markings are very similar to a Sugar Glider. Living in a very diverse range of habitats from coastal areas, rainforest, eucalypt forests, woodlands and arid areas.



Adult rufous-grey morph



Adult rufous morph



Fork-tailed Swift

Scientific Name: *Apus pacificus*

Status: Summer migrant

A medium-large swift mainly found in flocks, can also be seen with White-throated Needle-tails hunting for insects. Living in varied habitats of rainforest to semi-desert, most active around summer storm season.

Blue-winged Kookaburra

Scientific Name: *Dacelo leachii*

Status: Moderately common

More colourful than the laughing Kookaburra, the Blue-winged kookaburra has a maniacal call.

They live in small family parties of up to 10 birds.

The Leachii race is found in dry arid to semi desert places.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Forest Kingfisher

Scientific Name: *Todiramphus macleayii*

Status: Migratory

The Incinctus breed of the Forest Kingfisher is found along the coastlines of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.

He can also be seen in drier regions such as Western Queensland.

Red-backed Kingfisher

Scientific Name: *Todiramphus pyrrhopygia*

Status: Moderately Common, nomadic and migratory

Found all through-out Australia except for the coldest of areas.

Hunting small reptiles, large insects and sometimes small mammals.



Sacred Kingfisher

Scientific Name: *Todiramphus sanctus*

Status: Sedentary, summer migrant

Very common throughout Australia, except for the desert regions. feeding on small reptiles and large insects, but can be found hunting in wetlands.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Rainbow Bee-eater

Scientific Name: *Merops ornatus*

Status: Common, regular summer migrants

The Rainbow Bee-eater is widespread throughout Australia darting through the sky to catch flying insects, bees and dragonflies. Avoiding heavily wooded areas that may hinder their pursuit of insects.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Dollarbird

Scientific Name: *Eurystomus orientalis*

Status: Common, regular summer migrants

A regular breeding migrant to Australia. Preferring to hunt early mornings or late in the afternoons, taking all their prey while in flight.



Brown Treecreeper

Scientific Name: *Climacteris picumnus*

Status: Common, sedentary

A widespread treecreeper, that feeds spiraling up the tree. Living in family groups of 4 to 5 birds.

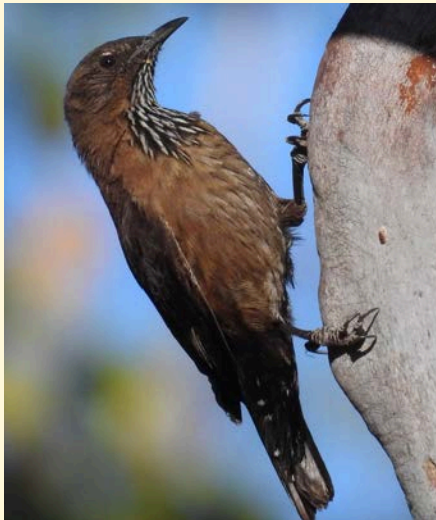


Black-tailed Treecreeper

Scientific Name: *Climacteris melanura*

Status: Common, sedentary

Commonly found on the side of tree trunks hunting for invertebrates (insects) under the bark. There are two distinctive subspecies *melanura* and *wellsi*.



Purple Swamphen

Scientific Name: *Porphyrio porphyrio*
Status: Widespread and common

A large, colourful and very common waterhen. With two sub-species bellus and melanotus with the melanotus being the most widespread. Living in diverse wetlands that are well vegetated.



**Purple Swamphen
Chick**



Adult Purple Swamphen

Eurasian Coot

Scientific Name: *Fulica atra*

Status: Common, widely recorded on temporary lakes and floodwaters
Well known and easily recognised water-bird with a dumpy, dark, slate-grey body that's highly aquatic. They're found in rivers, lakes, swamps and occasionally found in estuaries.



Adult Eurasian Coot
Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Eurasian Coot Chick

Dusky Moorhen

Scientific Name: *Gallinula tenebrosa*

Status: Common in certain areas

Often found around lakes or suburban park but forage on dry land. Living in very diverse wetlands, preferring open fresh water that is well vegetated. Very rarely seen around brackish water.



Non-breeding Dusky Moorhen



Breeding Dusky Moorhen
Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Dusky Moorhen Chick



Variegated Fairy-wren

Scientific Name: *Malurus lamberti*

Status: Moderately common

The most widespread chestnut-shouldered Fairy-wren, that has been split into four sub-species. The Assimilis is found in Julia Creek and other arid and dry places.



**Female
Variegated Fairy-wren**



**Male
Variegated Fairy-wren**

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

White-winged Fairy-wren
Scientific Name: *Malurus leucopterus*
Status: **Nomadic, common**

Very easily seen, these widespread Fairy-wrens have flickering wings that if seen in the distance they can be mistaken for a butterfly.



Male
White-winged Fairy-wren



Female
White-winged Fairy-wren

Red-backed Fairy-wren
Scientific Name: Malurus melanocephalus
Status: Common, sedentary

The male of this species has a fantastic display of colour, as they appear as a fiery ball when making long rising flights over the vegetation. Each male uses his vivid display of colour to intimidate other rivals. Most abundant in areas with tall grass and scattered trees.



**Female
Red-backed Fairy-wren**



**Male
Red-backed Fairy-wren**
Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Immature Male
Red-backed Fairy-wren**

Red-browed Pardalote

Scientific Name: *Pardalotus rubricatus*

Status: Nomadic, common

An unusual pale-eyed large billed pardalote. Feeding in the foliage of trees they are rarely seen as they are often found flying high.



**Juvenile Red-browed
Pardalote**



**Adult Red-browed
Pardalote**

Straited Pardalote

Scientific Name: *Pardalotus striatus*

Status: Common, some races migratory

Very widespread, covering most of the Australian continent. There are five different species of Straited Pardalote. The uropygialis is the species.



Straited Pardalote
Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Weebill

Scientific Name: *Smicromnis brevirostris*

Status: Sedentary, locally nomadic, common

The Weebill is a small bird that's rather difficult to spot. They flutter about tree canopies in either pairs or small parties.



Flavescens Weebill

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Western Gerygone

Scientific Name: *Gerygone fusca*

Status: Sedentary, common

A small bird that forages in tree canopies often hovers about the outer foliage. Either found by-themselves or in pairs.

Inland Thornbill

Scientific Name: *Acanthiza apicalis*

Status: Sedentary, seasonally locally nomadic, common

Forages briskly through shrubby undergrowth either in small flocks or with other species of small birds.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Yellow - rumped Thornbill

Scientific Name: *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*

Status: Sedentary, abundant

A very familiar small bird that usually forages on the ground in small flocks, working their way across grass or leaf litter with jerky movements.

Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Acanthagenys rufogularis*

Status: Nomadic; generally common

It's clear depressing notes often give away the location of this desert dweller. Found up high resting on bare perches. They feed on insects and native fruits either solitary, in pairs or small flocks.



Silver-crowned Friarbird

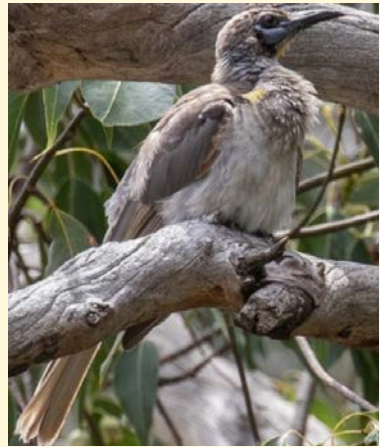
Scientific Name: *Philemon argenteiceps*

Status: Nomadic, or locally migratory, common

A member of the honeyeater family, the Silver-crowned Friarbird is a very large noisy bird. Following the flowering of trees in noisy gatherings, aggressively dominating feeding grounds and chasing away other honeyeaters and lorikeets.



**Adult
Silver-crowned Friarbird**



**Juvenile
Silver-crowned Friarbird**

Little Friarbird

Scientific Name: *Philemon corniculatus*

Status: Nomadic in N Australia, summer migrant to SE Australia

Smaller than other Friarbirds however they still possess the same noisy and bossy nature. More prominent and widespread than the Silver Crowned Friarbird.



Little Friarbird

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Blue-Faced Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Entomyzon cyanotis*

Status: Abundant, locally nomadic in N Australia, migratory

Very noisy and aggressive they feed on nectar, fruits and insects. The most widespread species of the Blue-faced Honeyeater is the cyanotis which is found in Julia Creek.



Juvenile

Blue Faced Honeyeater



Adult

Blue Faced Honeyeater
Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Noisy Miner

Scientific Name: *Manorina melanocephala*

Status: Locally nomadic, common

Often found in large colonies, foraging through the treetops and along the ground. Aggressive to other birds.

Yellow throated Miner

Scientific Name: *Manorina flavigula*

Status: Locally nomadic, common

Very noisy and very easily seen, outside breeding season they can be seen quarreling with each other over insects that are hidden under bark or in the foliage. There also known for eating insects off the ground.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Singing Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Lichenostomus virescens*

Status: Sedentary or nomadic, abundant

Common throughout Australia, living in pairs or moving in small parties. Feeding from berries, nectar and insects found in either trees, shrubs or on the ground.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Yellow Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Lichenostomus flavus*

Status: Sedentary; locally common

With an audible wingbeat these birds are constantly moving hovering in tree canopies and outer foliage. Living in pairs or small groups, they can also be seen with different species flowering season.





Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Grey-headed Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Lichenostomus keartlandi*

Status: Nomadic, common

Usually found in ranges or dry arid areas. They gather in large numbers in areas with mass flowering. They breed at any given time of the year.

Grey-fronted Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Lichenostomus plumulus*

Status: Uncommon

A very active bird, they are constantly seeking nectar and snatching insects from the sky.

During breeding season the male make erratic flights calling from the high tree canopy.



Yellow-tinted Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Lichenostomus modestus*

Status: Locally nomadic, follows flowering of trees, moderately common

Always quarreling with each other these yellowish birds travel around in small flocks. They are very acrobatic when hunting insects.

White-plumed Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Lichenostomus penicillatus*

Status: Usually sedentary, common

A very feisty little bird, there always on the look out for Raptors or Kookaburras. If spotted the White-plumed Honeyeater will set off an alarm call that travels from bird to bird.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Black-chinned Honeyeater

Scientific Name: *Melithreptus gularis*

Status: Nomadic, common in NW Australia to uncommon in SW Australia

Known as the Golden-backed Honeyeater in NW QLD and the Pilbra WA. Travelling in small parties maintaining a loud and frequent calls.

Sarus Crane

Scientific Name: *Grus antigone*

Status: Most abundant in NE QLD

Slightly taller than the Brolga with very similar features. However the Sarus Crane isn't as wide spread as the Brolga, Favouring to live across the North of Australia.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Brolga

Scientific Name: *Grus rubicunda*

Status: Seasonal Migrants

A very elegant and graceful bird, known for their spectacular dancing displays. they live in diverse habitats but are often found near water during the dry seasons.

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Baillon's Crake

Scientific Name: *Porzana pusilla*

Status: Migratory Birds

Smallest of the Australia Crake, they are the less shy of their species. They forage over floating vegetation in either permanent or temporary wetlands or swamps.



**Adult
Baillon's Crake**



**Baillon's Crake
Hatchlings**



**Juvenile
Baillon's Crake**

□ Emu

Scientific Name: *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Status: Migratory or Nomadic

The largest and fastest of the Australian birds, they are extremely well adapted to semi-arid regions. The emu travels in pairs or family parties of 12 or more. Predominately vegetarian but will eat insects. Although they look similar the female is larger.



Emu Eggs



Emu Chicks



Adult Emu

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Stubble Quail

Scientific Name: *Coturnix pectoralis*

Status: Common, nomadic

A large quail that likes living in short grass, often found in paddocks. Found in pairs during breeding, otherwise they are found single or in coveys of 20 or more.



**Female
Stubble Quail**



**Male
Stubble Quail**

Brown Quail

Scientific Name: *Coturnix ypsilophora*

Status: Common

Living in grass, crops, rainforest edges or spinifex areas. They can be found in convoys of 10-30 or living on their own or in pairs during breeding.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Australian Magpie

Scientific Name: *Gymnorhina tibicen*

Status: Common to abundant in coastal and agricultural areas, sparse in arid parts of Australia

One of Australia's best known birds, common in natural bushlands, cleared farmlands, country towns and city suburbs. The Magpie is a large butcherbird with similar feathers and bill. during the spring breeding season these birds can be heard carolling and having prolong song call with neighboring magpies. Magpie family groups can be spotted defending off other Magpie families when they get to close to their territory.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Magpie Goose

Scientific Name: *Anseranas semipalmata*

Status: Abundant across N Australia with numbers decreasing in SE Australia.

Tropical Australia's most well-known water bird. During the dry season they forage through the mudflats or river floodplains digging up the roots of rushes. Otherwise seen foraging on land or around the billabong.



Plumed Whistling-Duck

Scientific Name: *Dendrocygna eytoni*

Status: Migratory or Nomadic

A goose-like duck they have a tall upright stance. Grazes mostly at night on short vegetation, rests in flocks on the water during the day.

Wandering Whistling-Duck

Scientific Name: *Dendrocygna arcuata*

Status: Locally Abundant, Seasonal Migrants

Known for their whistle like call, they are mainly found on the water were they are always found feeding.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Willie Wagtail

Scientific Name: *Rhipidura leucophrys*

Status: Widespread

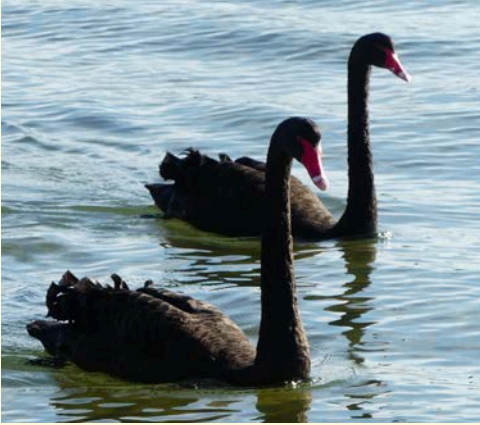
A very restless bird, giving sudden flicks of the wings to flush out insects.

Very aggressive in protecting their young. They will attack birds larger than them.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Adult
Black Swan**

Black Swan

Scientific Name: *Cygnus atratus*

Status: Common, Nomadic

The only known swan in the world that's so predominately black.



**Baby (cygnet)
Black Swan**

Pacific Black Duck

Scientific Name: *Anas superciliosa*

Status: Common, Nomadic

Found all over Australia in both public reservoir and through-out the wild. Preferring the shallow, well vegetated swamps however they are found along sheltered marine waters.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Male
Green Pygmy-Goose**

Green Pygmy-Goose
Scientific Name: *Nettapus pulchellus*

Status: Common, Nomadic

An iridescent goose-like duck, rarely on land and very reluctant to fly. Living in freshwater lakes, lagoons and dams.



**Female
Green Pygmy-Goose**



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Grey Teal

Scientific Name: *Anas gracilis*

Status: Abundant

Living in either pairs, small or large animals Highly mobile and very opportunistic. Sourcing out floodwaters.

Pink-eared Duck

Scientific Name:
Malacorhynchus
membranaceus

Status: Widespread, Nomadic

Living in small parties or large flocks, keeping to the water living on either limbs or logs rising from the water.

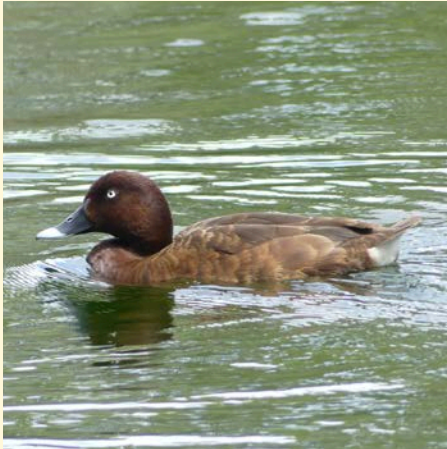


Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Hardhead

Scientific Name: Aythya australis

Status: Common SE and SW
Australia, Dispersive in areas of
heavy rain

The Hardhead duck is Australia's diving duck that feeds by diving deep for their food. Preferring the deeper lakes and swamps, but can be found in smaller creeks and or shallow floodplains.



Australasian Grebe

Scientific Name: *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*

Status: Widespread

A small waterbird living on lakes, swamps and farm dams. Very buoyant, spending most of their day diving for aquatic animals of up to depths of 3m or more.

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Breeding
Australasian Grebe**



**Non-Breeding
Australasian Grebe**



**Australasian Grebe
Chicks**



**Australasian Grebe
Juvenile**

Hoary-headed Grebe

Scientific Name: *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus*

Status: Common and Dispersive in certain areas

This waterbird has a very distinctively streaked head. feeds almost entirely by diving for food, but will eat animals on the surface of the water.

Living in wetlands of both fresh and brackish (mixture of fresh and salt)

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Breeding
Hoary-headed Grebe**



**Juvenile
Hoary-headed Grebe**

Darter

Scientific Name: *Anhinga melanogaster*

Status: Common

The Darter has a long neck that merges into a small head with a very long skinny bill. These birds swim very low in the water. They feed underwater by spearing their prey.



**Male
Adult Darter**



**Female
Adult Darter**

Darter Chicks
Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Breeding
Little Pied Cormorant**

Little Pied Cormorant
Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

Status: Common

A small black and white bird with a stubby yellow bill with a long tail. Unlike other Cormorants they can take off in flight a rise quickly in height.



**Non-Breeding
Little Pied Cormorant**



**Little Pied Cormorant
Juvenile**

Great Cormorant

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Status: Common throughout Australia

Predominately black with a yellow throat and face, however during breeding season they get white feathers on their flank and face.

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Great Cormorant
Adult**



**Great Cormorant
Juvenile**



Little Black Cormorant

Scientific Name: *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*

Status: Common, Sedentary and Nomadic

The Little Black Cormorant looks very similar to the Great Cormorant, living in smaller bodies of water such as farm dams. Flocks fly in a V formation.

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



Little Black Cormorant



Australian Pelican

Scientific Name: *Pelecanus conspicillatus*

Status: Common, Nomadic and Dispersive

A very familiar bird with a massive bill. Flying in either pairs or large flocks often shaped in a V formation.

☐ Little Egret

Scientific Name: *Ardea (Egretta) garzetta*

Status: Common in N Coasts, Nomadic, Migratory

Living in both fresh and marine wetlands usually forages in shallow open water. A very light, delicate bird buoyant bird, that glides when it flies.



**Little Egret
Breeding**



**Little Egret
Non-Breeding**

Intermediate Egret

Scientific Name: *Ardea intermedia*

Status: Common in N, uncommon in SE, vagrant to TAS

Fine filaments of feathers hang in a lacy veil from the breast to back. These feathers enhance during courtship and greeting displays. During breeding season their colours intensify then fade after eggs are laid.

Photo courtesy of Alix Davies



**Intermediate Egret
Non-Breeding**

Australian White Ibis

Scientific Name: *Threskiornis moluccus*

Status: Common to abundant, sedentary, dispersive

Known in Australia as a Bin Chicken. These birds appear white when in flight, however when up close they appear muddy and brown.



**Photo courtesy of Alix
Davies**

Common Greenshank

Scientific Name: *Tringa nebularia*

Status: Common, Widespread and Migratory

Often living with other waders, these birds stand tall and erect, bobbing their heads in alarm. Very active, foraging briskly over their habitat. Existing in vary habitats i.e. swamps, billabongs, swage farms, sheltered estuaries and bays with extensive mudflats.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Straw Necked Ibis

Scientific Name: *Threskiornis spinicollis*

Status: Common, locally abundant, nomadic.

Glossy and iridescent with straw like feathers hanging from their neck. Preferring cultivated and irrigated pastures. Rarely seen in arid or marine areas.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Common Sandpiper

Scientific Name: *Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*

Status: Widespread, Scattered, Generally Uncommon

Living in varied wetlands of coastal and inland wetlands. A very fringed bird, tail is constantly bobbing and teetering.



**Common Sandpiper
Non-Breeding**



**Common Sandpiper
Breeding**

Cattle Egret

Scientific Name: *Tringa (Actitis) hypoleucos*

Status: Common around N Australia, uncommon in S range with population expanding.

Often found with livestock, smaller and more squat than other Egret's. Highly sociable living in small groups or large flocks.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Nankeen Night Heron

Scientific Name: *Nycticorax caledonicus*

Status: Common SE and SW scarce interior

The Nankeen is predominately nocturnal, however they can be seen through the day if frightened. These birds will roost in large numbers.



**Nankeen Night Heron
Juvenile**

**Photo courtesy of Alix
Davies**

**Nankeen Night Heron
Adult**



**Photo courtesy of Alix
Davies**

Royal Spoonbill

Scientific Name: *Platalea regia*

Status: Common except in dessert parts, rare in TAS

Living in areas that contain water sweeping their bills from side to side, trapping small creatures , such as crustaceans, small fish, insects.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Black-necked Stork

Scientific Name: *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*

Status: Moderately common

Commonly known as the Jabiru, A tall stalk with an iridescent head and neck, but can be confused with other birds when in flight. Preferring open freshwater environments then the salt water shorelines.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Yellow-billed Spoonbill

Scientific Name: *Platalea flavipes*

Status: Common on coast, inland after heavy rain

Similar to the Royal Spoonbill these birds are distinguishable by their dull yellow bill.



**Breeding
Yellow-billed Spoonbill**



**Non-Breeding
Yellow-billed Spoonbill**

Black Kite

Scientific Name: *Milvus migrans*

Status: Common coastal N Aust. elsewhere uncommon, nomadic or vagrant

Predominately a scavenger. Moving leisurely through the sky's. The male has a wing span of 150cm whereas the female has a wingspan of 120cm.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Whistling Kite

Scientific Name: *Haliastur sphenurus*

Status: Common, Sedentary, Migratory

The juvenile is darker than the adult with heavier chest streaks. They have a very scruffy ginger image with a very buoyant flight.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Black-Shouldered Kite

Scientific Name: *Hamirostra melanosternon*

Status: **Common**

A small, elegant pale grey hawk. Eating small animals from the ground such as mice, lizards and ground birds. Seen most at either dawn or dusk when mice are most active.



Photo courtesy of Alix Davies

Black-breasted Buzzard

Scientific Name: *Hamirostra melanosternon*

Status: **Widespread, most common in dry arid places**

Known for cracking eggs open by throwing rocks at them. however they will prey on rabbits, small reptiles and ground birds.



**Adult
Black-breasted Buzzard**



**Juvenile
Black-breasted Buzzard**

Brahminy Kite

Scientific Name: *Haliastur indus*

Status: Common along Australia's N Coastline

Adults are an unmistakable chestnut and white colour, Although they scavenge for fish along the shorelines, they'll also prey on small insects, fish and reptiles.



**Adult
Brahminy Buzzard**



**Juvenile
Brahminy Buzzard**

White-bellied Sea-Eagle

Scientific Name: *Haliaeetus leucogaster*

Status: Common around coastlines

Perched on high tree limbs giving them a view of the coast waters or billabongs. Although predominately coastal birds during wet seasons they can be seen around inland swamps and lagoons.



**Adult
White-bellied Sea-Eagle**



**Juvenile
White-bellied Sea-Eagle**

Spotted Harrier

Scientific Name: *Circus assimilis*

Status: **Common, Nomadic, Migratory/Dispersive**

Commonly seen over open country with low dense cover, soaring low over the grasslands or crops to snatch at small prey. Unlike most Harrier's the spotted Harrier nest's in trees not on the ground.



**Adult
Spotted Harrier**



**Juvenile
Spotted Harrier**

Grey Goshawk

Scientific Name: *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

Status: **Uncommon, Patchy, Rare due mass clearing**

Skulks amid foliage, bursting forth to capture pray whether its a bird in flight or rabbit.



**White
Grey Goshawk**



**Grey Morph
Grey Goshawk**

Collared Sparrowhawk

Scientific Name: *Accipiter cirrocephalus*

Status: **Widespread, Common**

Lightly built and slender body with long wiry yellow legs. Preferring to prey on passerines (small birds), however they have been known to take on birds that are rosella size.



**Juvenile
Collared Sparrowhawk**



**Adult
Collared Sparrowhawk**



Red Goshawk
Scientific Name: *Erythrotriorchis radiatus*
Status: Scarce, numbers declining

Australia's largest Goshawk, more ferocious than smaller goshawks, the Red Goshawk can take on prey the size of bush turkeys.

Red-necked Stint
Scientific Name: *Calidris ruficollis*
Status: Common, Migratory

Highly sociable and an extremely small wader frequently bursting into flight.



**Adult
Red-necked Stint**



**Juvenile
Red-necked Stint**

Australian Bustard

Scientific Name: *Ardeotis australis*

Status: Common, Nomadic

Found in open inland plains country. They are a tall upstanding stately bird that freezes when threatened then slowly moves away.



**Photo courtesy of Alix
Davies**

Marsh Sandpiper

Scientific Name: *Tringa stagnatilis*

Status: Summer migrant to Australia, Moderately Common

Smaller and more delicate than the Greenshank, the Marsh Sandpiper has long slender legs. The Marsh Sandpiper lives in both salt and fresh water.



**Non-Breeding
Marsh Sandpiper**



**Juvenile
Marsh Sandpiper**



**Breeding
Marsh Sandpiper**

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